

[Shri Dinesh Singh]

project a more accurate picture of what is happening in India and what our achievements are in this country.

May I, in conclusion, say that in reviewing the international situation and outlining the major elements of our foreign policy, I have, inevitably, had to mention our efforts at enlarging the area of cooperation and collaboration both in the political and economic sense. I have been encouraged to believe, and there is a broad consensus in the House and in the country at large, that the ends of our security cannot be maintained against the background of isolation in scientific technological, industrial, economic or political fields. For a country of our size and of our resources, there is no other way. In pursuing this policy, we are merely re-affirming Gandhiji's belief which he expressed in these words, I quote:

"My nationalism is fierce but not exclusive and not devised to hurt any nation or individual. India's freedom, as conceived by me, can never be a menace to the world. The whole of my country may die so that the human race may live."

Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, there are a number of cut motions. May I put them together?

SHRI G. VISHWANATHAN : I want to have a clarification from the hon. Minister...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No, please we have already taken such a long time. You should have asked him while he was replying.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN : Only those who shout get an opportunity... (Interruption)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I had allowed many Members to put questions.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN : I want to get only a clarification...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No please, if I allow you, I will have to allow others also.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN : Do you want us to shout? Those who shout get a chance...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : If the whole House agrees to open the debate all over again, I am in the hands of the House.

SHRI BAKAR ALI MIRZA (Secundrabad) : You asked us not to disturb him.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Kindly listen to me. If I allow one Member to put a question, I must allow others also. Therefore, I request you not to press for that. We have already exceeded our time allotted for this Ministry. I would humbly request the hon. Member, Shri Viswanathan, to kindly cooperate.

Now I will put all the cut motions to vote.

*All the cut motions were put and negatived**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now the question is :

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the fourth column of the order paper, be granted to the President, to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 12 and 13 relating to the Ministry of External Affairs."

The motion was adopted.

[The motions for Demands for Grants which were adopted by the Lok Sabha are reproduced below—Ed].

DEMAND NO. 12—EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 22,10,97,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'External Affairs.'"

DEMAND NO. 13—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 19,01,35,000 be granted to the President to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of External Affairs.'"

17.06 hrs.

MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The House will now take up discussion and voting on demand Nos. 64 to 66, 125 and 126 relating to the Ministry of Irrigation and Power for which four hours have been allotted.

Hon. Members present in the House who are desirous of moving their cut motions may send slips to the Table within 15 minutes indicating the serial numbers of the cut motions they would like to move.

Mr. Naidu,

DEMAND NO. 64 MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION & POWER

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 37,39,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Ministry of Irrigation and Power'".

DEMAND NO. 65—MULTI-PURPOSE RIVER SCHEMES

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,65,56,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st March, 1971, in respect of 'Multi-purpose River Schemes'".

DEMAND NO. 66—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :

"That a sum of not exceeding Rs. 8,49,88,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power'".

DEMAND NO. 125—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON MULTIPURPOSE RIVER SCHEMES

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 16,71,43,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Multi-purpose River Schemes'".

DEMAND NO. 126—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 21,27,25,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power'".

The Demands are before the House. Hon. Member may now move the cut motions submit to their being otherwise admissible.

SHRI P. G. SEN (Purnea) : I beg to move :

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to tap the other water resources and bring more land under irrigation in the Kosi and other belts of Purnea District in Bihar e.g. Mahananda and Kankai and other net work of rivers (3)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to supply power at cheap rates to the "Kisans" (4)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to evolve a uniform formula for determining the electricity tariff payable by the Railways for purchase of electricity from different electricity State Boards (5)].

SHRI YASHWANT SINGH KUSHWAH (Bhind) : I beg to move :

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide funds to Narmada river projects in Madhya Pradesh (20)].

"That the Demand under the Head Multi-purpose River Schemes be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to supply Chambal project water to Madhya Pradesh in adequate quantity (21)].

[Shri Yashwant Singh Kushwah]

"That the Demand under the Head Multi purpose River Schemes be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to approve the plan of Madhya Pradesh (22)].

SHRI P. P. ESTHOSE (Muvattupuzha): I beg to move :

"That the Demand under the Head Multipurpose River Schemes be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Urgent steps required to prevent flood and sea erosion in Kerala coast and particularly in Ernakulam, Quilon and Cannanore district (23)].

SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR (Sambalpur) : I beg to move :

"That the Demand under the Head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced to Re. 1."

[Repayment under Indus water treaty (24)].

"That the Demand under the Head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced to Re. 1."

[Delay in resolving inter-State water disputes (25)].

SHRI P. P. ESTHOSE : I beg to move :

"That the Demand under the Head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Inadequacy of funds for power projects like Kuttiyadi, Idamalayar and Idkki in Kerala (26)].

"That the Demand under the Head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Serious inadequacy of funds for rural electrification in Kerala (27)].

SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR : I beg to move :

"That the Demand under the Head Capital Outlay on Multi-purpose River Schemes be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Delay and waste in the execution of the Farakka Barrage Project (28)].

"That the Demand under the Head Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Regional imbalance in rural electrification (29)].

SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA (Madhubani) : I beg to move :

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to expedite the excavation of the Western Kosi Canal (30)].

SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA (Banka) : I beg to move :

"That the Demand under the Head Multipurpose River Schemes be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to keep old course of the high-level canal emanating from Chandan Dam as envisaged in the original plan (31)].

"That the Demand under the Head Multi-purpose River Schemes be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for desilting of canals emanating from Kosi which destroy fertility of the land due to dumping of sand in the District of Purnea in Bihar (32)].

"That the Demand under the Head Multi-purpose River Schemes be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to construct small dams costing not more than five lakhs of rupees in the hilly areas of Hazaribagh, Chota Nagpur, Santhal Parganas and South Bhagalpur in Bihar (33)].

"That the Demand under the Head Multi-purpose River Schemes be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Change of the course of high level canal emanating from Chandan Dam in the District of Bhagalpur in Bihar near the villages of Pair and Lahoria (34)].

"That the Demand under the Head Multi-purpose River Schemes be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to complete the Rajasthan canal in time depriving the country of the much needed cotton and grain

which could be grown in the area in the command of the canal in abundant quantities (35)].

"That the Demand under the Head Multi-purpose River schemes be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to complete the Kosi and Candak Projects in Bihar (36)].

"That the Demand under the Head Multi-purpose River Schemes be reduced by Rs. 100."

[High-handedness in realising canal rates for cultivators whose lands were never irrigated or could not be irrigated due to lack of distributories and village channels (37)].

"That the Demand under the Head Multi-purpose River Schemes be reduced by Rs. 100."

[High-handedness of the authorities in raising canal rates for acreage far beyond in the occupation of the cultivators (38)].

"That the Demand under the Head Multi-purpose River Schemes be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to construct distributories, various channels and fallouts in the area commanded by Barua Dam causing untold hardship to the cultivators of the area in the shape of inundation of their fields when water was released in the canals and could not be controlled (39)].

"That the Demand under the Head Multi-purpose River Schemes be reduced by Rs. 100."

[High-handedness in realising canal rates even where canal water on account of lack of distributories and village channels inundated the fields and spoiled the crops (40)].

"That the Demand under the Head Multi-purpose River Schemes be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to socialise the two canals emanating from Barua Dam on the same level in spite of the Minister's assurances (41)].

"That the Demand under the Head Multi-purpose River Schemes be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to release sufficient water in river channel of Barua Dam to ensure proper supply of water to those cultivators who were getting the same from the river usually. (42)].

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Balrampur) : I beg to move :

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced to Re. 1."

[Appointment of junior officers on permanent posts setting aside the claim of senior officers recruited in the grade of Assistant Directors in CW & PC during the year 1963 to 1964 (43)].

SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR (Kesaria) : I beg to move :

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to improve the service conditions of Class III and Class IV employees of Farakka Barrage and other projects (44)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to bring requisite real and efficiency in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (45)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to effect economy in tour expenses of the officers of the Ministry (46)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure in reaching an agreement with Pakistan and Nepal in connection with Farakka Barrage and Western Kosi Project despite the efforts of various delegations of the Ministry (47)].

"That the Demand under the Head Multi-purpose River Schemes be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to effect economy in entertainment and hospitality expenditure. (52)].

[Shri K. M. Madhukar]

"That the Demand under the Head Multi-purpose River Schemes be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to run the Gandak project in Bihar as a Central project. (53)].

"That the Demand under the Head Multi-purpose River Schemes be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Slow progress in the works of the Gandak project due to non-availability of Central assistance in time. (54)].

"That the Demand under the Head Multi-purpose River Schemes be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Closure of work on the Gandak Canal project in Saran district due to non-provision of Central assistance. (55)].

"That the Demand under the Head Multi-purpose River Schemes be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to set up a hydel power station at Bhainsa Lotan Barrage on the Gandak canal. (56)].

"That the demand under the head Multi-purpose River Schemes be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to formulate a separate scheme for preventing the accumulation of water on either side of the Gandak canal and to provide Central assistance therefor. (57)].

"That the demand under the head Multi-purpose River Schemes be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to construct a reservoir for channelizing the water of the branches of Gandak canal to farms so as to enable them to carry one cusec of water. (58)].

"That the demand under the head Multi-purpose River Schemes be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Leaving the construction of drains with one cusec water flow from the Gandak canal to farmers which may lead to clashes among the villagers (59)].

"That the demand under the head Multi-purpose River Schemes be reduced by Rs 100"

[Failure to metal the roads along the Gandak canal (60)]

"That the demand under the head Multi-purpose River Schemes be reduced by Rs 100"

[Failure to implement the Bagmati project after treating as a Multi-purpose river valley project and providing central assistance therefor (61)].

"That the demand under the head Multi-purpose River Schemes be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to implement Bagmati project at early date. (62)].

"That the demand under the head Multi-purpose River Schemes be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to make progress in the work of Western Kosi canal. (63)]

"That the demand under the head Multi-purpose River Schemes be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to implement the scheme for installing floating pumping sets in the rivers in Bihar which provide water throughout the year from Bagmati, Boori, Gandak and Kamla. (64)].

"That the demand under the head Multi-purpose River Schemes be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to make requisite progress in the Farakka Barrage. (65)].

"That the demand under the head Multi-purpose River Schemes be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to control the floods of the Boori, Gandak, Bagmati, Kosi, Pon-pon and Sone Ganga. (66)].

"That the demand under the head Multi-purpose River Schemes be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide permanent solution for continuous floods in Assam, Bihar, Rajasthan, Bengal, Utter Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh. (72)].

"That the demand under the head Multi-purpose River Schemes be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to implement the schemes for utilizing the additional waters of the Ganga during rains. (73)].

"That the demand under the head Multi-purpose River Schemes be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to implement the schemes for controlling floods of various small rivers in Bihar. (74)]

"That the demand under the head Multi-purpose River Schemes be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to protect lakhs of people affected from the erosion by the Gandak, Buri Gandak, Ganga and Bagmati rivers. (75)].

"That the demand under the head Multi-purpose River Schemes be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure in maintaining the Dams constructed with the object of protecting Bihar from floods. (76)].

"That the demand under the Head Multi-purpose River Schemes be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to implement the scheme for the construction of Inter-State waterways and for flood control by connecting the Ganga with the rivers of South India. (77)].

"That the demand under the Head Multi-purpose River Schemes be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to conduct a survey of all rivers for multi-purpose project in India and implement the same by making a phased programme (78)]

"That the demand under the Head Multi-purpose River Schemes be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to check erosion near Variarpur in District Muzaffarpur so as to save the railway track and highway (79)].

"That the demand under the Head Multi-purpose River Schemes be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Inadequacy of funds released by the Centre for implementation of multi-purpose schemes in Bihar (80)].

"That the demand under the Head Multi-purpose River Schemes be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to complete the work regarding study of water in Gangotri Valley soon. (81)].

"That the demand under the head Multi-purpose River Schemes be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to include Upper Sakri, Kopal and Pon Pon, major irrigation schemes in the Fourth Plan. (82)].

"That the demand under the head Multi-purpose River Schemes be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to extend grants and loans to State Governments for implementation of medium irrigation schemes along with major schemes. (83)].

"That the demand under the head Multi-purpose River Schemes be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to adequately utilise underground water resources in the country. (84)].

"That the demand under the head Multi-purpose River Schemes be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to remove increasing silt deposits in the Kosi river. (85)].

"That the demand under the head Multi-purpose River Schemes be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to complete high level Sone Canal during Fourth Plan positively. (86)].

"That the demand under the head Multi-purpose River Schemes be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to check mismanagement of Triveni Canal in Champaran District included in Gandak Project. (87)].

"That the demand under the head Multi-purpose River Schemes be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to set up a Flood Warning Station in each State. (88)].

[Shri K. M. Madhukar]

"That the demand under the head Multi-purpose River Schemes be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to chalk out and implement a phased all-India Scheme to control floods. (89)].

"That the demand under the head Other Capital outlay of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to remove the backwardness of Bihar in matters of electricity (90)].

"That the demand under the head Other Capital outlay of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to implement tube-well schemes in the areas where irrigation by canal is not practicable. (91)].

"That the demand under the head other Capital outlay of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide proper drainage system in the country which could solve the problem of water stagnation, flood control and provide irrigation facilities. (92)].

"That the demand under the head Other Capital outlay of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to abolish contract system in respect of central irrigation and power schemes. (93)].

"That the demand under the head Other Capital outlay of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to bring about speedy development of rural electrification works (94)].

"That the demand under the head Other Capital outlay of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to give grants to meet recurring annual losses to Bihar State Electricity Board (95)].

"That the demand under the head Other Capital outlay of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide power for tube-wells and pump-sets in Bihar and other States (96)].

"That the demand under the head Other Capital outlay of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to set right technical and mechanical defects in Barauni Thermal Power Station. (97)].

"That the demand under the head Other Capital outlay of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Charging of concessional rates of power being supplied to Birla and other big industrialists. (98)].

"That the demand under the head other Capital outlay of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to generate cheap electricity from rivers flowing in Bihar. (99)].

"That the demand under the head other Capital outlay of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to supply electricity at cheap rates in Bihar. (100)].

"That the demand under the head other Capital outlay of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to supply power for irrigation and development of small-scale and medium industries (101)].

"That the demand under the head other Capital outlay of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to set up common grid for supplying power to various parts of the country. (102)].

"That the demand under the head other Capital outlay of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to check bureaucracy and corruption in giving power connection (103)].

"That the demand under the head other Capital outlay of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to make such arrangements as to obviate deposit of Rs. 1,200 as security by farmers for getting power connections for lift irrigation. (104)].

"That the demand under the head Other Capital outlay of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to check irregularities in power supply. (105)].

"That the demand under the head Other Capital outlay of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to electrify villages. (106)].

"That the demand under the head other Capital outlay of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to supply power to small farmers for agriculture and industry. (107)].

"That the demand under the head other Capital outlay of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to supply power to North Bihar for its development. (108)].

"That the demand under the head other Capital outlay of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Providing comparatively lesser finances to Bihar State for arranging more power to Bihar. (109)].

"That the demand under the head other Capital outlay of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to set up another Power Generating Unit at Motipur to meet the power shortage in North Bihar. (110)].

"That the demand under the head other Capital outlay of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to set up a new Thermal Power Plant in Hazaribag district despite availability of all amenities. (111)].

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY (Cooch-Bihar) : I beg to move :

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

[Failure to take up a project to control North Bengal rivers like Teesta, Torsha, Jaldhaka for effective flood protection and irrigation in the area known as North Bengal River Valley Project (112)].

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

[Failure to instal a Thermal Power Project in North Bengal. (113)].

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

[Failure to strengthen the existing Jaldhaka hydro-electric project in West Bengal in all its three phases. (114)].

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

[Failure to instal Thermal Power Stations in Cooch-Bihar district, West Bengal to open up scope for better irrigational facilities through energized pumps. (115)].

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

[Failure to take up flood protection measures at Malerjher, Bheladanga, Rajarhat, in the district Cooch-Bihar, West Bengal. (116)].

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

[Failure to take up the scheme for dredging the North Bengal rivers. (117)].

SHRI R. K. AMIN (Dhandhuka) : I beg to move :

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to develop a very efficient system of flood forecasting. (143)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to intensify rural electrification in Gujarat State which is lagging behind other States in the country in this regard. (144)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to give priority to supply electricity for irrigating land. (145)].

[Shri R. K. Amin]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide flood control measures for Narbada river. (146)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to establish flood warning stations in all States. (147)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to make a survey of underground water resources in Gujarat State. (148)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to accept the Dharoi Project in Gujarat State. (149)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to expedite the work of Narbada River Tribunal by fixing the time limit of six months. (150)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to expedite the work of completion of Kakarpara and Ukori Irrigation Projects in Gujarat State. (151)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide one power station in the North Gujarat region during the Fourth Plan period. (152)].

SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI (Moradabad). I beg to move :

"That the demand under the head Multi-purpose River Schemes be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to fully utilise the waters of Sutlej, Beas and Ravi even ten years after the Indus Water Treaty. (153)].

"That the demand under the head Multi-purpose River Schemes be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Constant neglect shown towards small dams. (154).]

"That the demand under the head Multi-purpose River Schemes be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to exploit huge underground water resources lying in the areas between the Ganga and Jamuna. (155).]

"That the demand under the head Multi-purpose River Schemes be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to implement irrigation schemes in all States on a uniform basis. (156).]

"That the demand under the head Multi-purpose River Schemes be reduced by Rs. 100. "

[Failure to prevent loss of crores of rupees every year due to floods. (157).]

"That the demand under the head Multi-purpose River Schemes be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to prevent increasing beds of rivers during floods due to constant soil erosion (158).]

"That the demand under the head Other Capital outlay of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Neglecting the rural sector in country's electrification programmes (159).]

"That the demand under the head Other Capital outlay of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Backwardness of rural areas in respect of industries due to lack of power-availability. (160).]

"That the demand under the head Other Capital outlay of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100."

[According precedence to industry over Agriculture in the matter of power supply. (161)]

"That the demand under the head Other Capital outlay of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide adequate and regular power so that tube-wells in rural areas do not remain idle. (162).]

"That the demand under the head Other Capital outlay of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to supply power at cheap rates to rural areas. (163)]

"That the demand under the head Other Capital outlay of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Laxity in construction of Rajasthan Canal (164).]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The cut motions are also before the House.

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा (मधुवनी) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा पाइंट आफ़ आर्डर है ।

श्री रवि राय : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय शिव चन्द्र झा का पाइंट आफ़ आर्डर सुन लीजिये ।

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप क्या चाहते हैं कि संसदीय प्रणाली का गला घोट दिया जाय ।

17.07 hrs.

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL *In the Chair.*

सभापति महोदय : वह बात खत्म हो गयी । अब तो दूसरे अनुदान पर माननीय नायडू का भाषण शुरू हो गया है ।

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा : पाइंट आफ़ आर्डर के सामने कोई भाषण नहीं चल सकता । ऐक्सटर्नल अफ़ेयर्स की बहस पर इतना समय लगाया गया, और मुझे अपने कट मोशन पर कुछ कहने का मौका नहीं दिया गया . . .

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA (Barh) : When the Demands have been passed and you are now on the demands

of the next Ministry, how can any point of order be raised ? After all, Lok Sabha in all seriousness has passed those demands.

सभापति महोदय : जहाँ तक इरीगेशन मिनिस्ट्री पर कट मोशन का प्रश्न है उस के लिये 15 मिनट का समय दिया गया है, माननीय सदस्य अपने कट मोशन उस समय के अन्दर टेबिल पर भिजवा दें ।

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा : उसी पर प्वाइंट आफ़ आर्डर है ।

कट मोशन की मौकरी की जाती है, उस की हत्या की जाती है । कट मोशन के लिये आप ने कह दिया । वह हम मूव करते हैं । फिर जब उस पर विचार करने की बात आयेगी तो विचार होगा । लेकिन मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि चेयर से जनतंत्र की पद्धति को बढ़ाने का काम किया जायगा या उस का गला घोटने का काम किया जायगा ? मैं इरीगेशन मिनिस्ट्री पर कट मोशन मूव करूंगा, फिर जब समय आयेगा तो किसी नियम पर चला जायगा, या उन को ऐसे ही डस्ट बिन में फेंक दिया जायगा ? यदि डस्ट बिन में आप फेंकेंगे तो हम मूव नहीं करेंगे । और यदि आप कहते हैं कि जो कट मोशन मूव करेगा उस को विचार के समय बोलने का मौका दिया जायगा तो हम मूव करेंगे । मेरी प्रार्थना है कि संसदीय पद्धति के साथ खिलवाड़ न किया जाय । क्या तमाशा बनाया जा रहा है ?

इसलिये मैं निश्चित रूप से जानना चाहता हूँ कि कट मोशन मूव करने वाले को बोलने का मौका दिया जायगा या नहीं ?

सभापति महोदय : जहाँ तक कटौती प्रश्न है, प्रस्तावों का जिस समय उस मंत्रालय के अनुदानों पर विवाद प्रारम्भ होता है तब सारे माननीय सदस्यों को अवसर दिया जाता है । वह अवसर दिया जा रहा है । जब इस पर विवाद समाप्त हो जाता है, उस समय हर एक कट मोशन के लिए अवसर मिलेगा, उस समय आप उसको मूव कर सकते हैं और चाहें तो उस पर मतदान भी करा सकते हैं ।

श्री शिवचन्द्र झा : यह सब मंत्रालयों के लिए है या केवल इस मंत्रालय के लिए है... (व्यवधान)

सभापति महोदय : जहां तक विदेश मंत्रालय के अनुदानों का प्रश्न है उस पर सभी कट मोशंस इकट्ठा रखे गये थे, उस समय आप आपत्ति कर सकते थे ।

श्री शिवचन्द्र झा : मैंने आपत्ति की थी, मैं कट मोशंस मूव करने के लिये बिलकुल तैयार था, लेकिन एक सेकेंड का भी उन्होंने मौका नहीं दिया ।

MR. CHAIRMAN : You have to be vigilant. You will get full opportunity on Demands of Irrigation and power.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN (Wandi-wash) : The way everything was disposed of cannot be approved of. Everything was disposed of in one minute. It cannot go on like this in this House.

SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL (Dabhoi) : He did raise objection at that time. He was not allowed. He did raise it.

श्री शिवचन्द्र झा : एक सेकेंड का भी सबको मौका नहीं दिया जाता है । यह कट मोशंस को आप मखौल बना रहे हैं... (व्यवधान) ..

सभापति महोदय : मेरा निवेदन है कि आगे के लिये अच्छा हुआ आपने यह प्वाइंट उठा दिया ताकि अलग-अलग सदस्यों को मौका दिया जाए । अब यह पास हो चुकी है, इस पर आपत्ति मत कीजिए । जब इरिगेशन एण्ड पावर की डिमांड्स पर कट मोशन का प्रश्न आयेगा तो निश्चित रूप से आपको मौका दिया जाएगा ।

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU (Chittoor) : In a tropical country like India successful agriculture depends upon irrigation facilities. Even after 23 years of independence 80% of our land irrigated has to depend on rain only. Even after 23 years if our position is like this I do not know what will happen to this country. When we want to be self-sufficient in agriculture, experts say...

MR. CHAIRMAN : I have to say one thing. Your party has 26 minutes. I have got 4 names and now it is for you to decide how much time to take and leave how much time for the rest of the members of your party.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH (Rohtak) : He is the only Kisan leader from the Opposition.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : In our country nearly 50% of the area can be supplied with water if the Government takes interest and allots funds for completing the projects. Sir, in our country now even after end of the 4th Five Year Plan only about 40% of land will be irrigated. At the present rate of development, about 2 million acres per year, it will take another 30 or 40 years to complete all our irrigation projects.

I do not think our people will have the patience to wait for long for these basic amenities of irrigation to be made available. We have to see that in the next decade or so all major sources of irrigation are available.

In this context, the outlays proposed in the Fourth Plan for irrigation are utterly inadequate. Appendix I of the Ministry's Report is very interesting. It shows clearly that the bulk of the benefits of the Fourth Plan and the early years of the Fifth Plan have to come from the projects like Gandak, Rajasthan Canal, Ram Ganga, Maha Nadhi Delta, Nagarjuna Sagar and Kanakasabapathi Projects. It is fortunate that these projects are now relatively in advanced stage of construction. We should complement Dr. K. L. Rao for at least requesting the Government to allot more funds for accelerating these projects.

In 1966-67 to 1968-69, due to Dr. Rao's efforts some funds were allotted by Government. We are also very grateful to Shri Morarji Desai who was the then Finance Minister who thought of the importance of agriculture and irrigation and who was very helpful in allotting funds to accelerate these projects. Therefore over the last two years or so they were able to go forward a little.

Now in this year they have not allotted any special funds outside the Plan to accelerate these projects. If these projects are not given special allotment

outside the Plan and if this is not given first priority to complete these projects, I do not know what will happen to the country. And at least at this rate it will take several years for the State Government to complete them. The State Government with little resources that they are having cannot complete these projects. These are national projects. The Central Government should come forward and they must allot special funds outside the Plan to accelerate completion of these projects so that we may be self-sufficient in foodgrains by 1971.

I shall now come to the question of irrigation projects in drought affected areas. Let me mention one area, Rayalaseema, from which area I come from. Tungabhadra Project was being talked about for nearly a century. It is unfortunate that Government could not complete the project. Now it is twenty-five years when this project was started. Work is still going at snail's pace. One of the most important components of this project is Tungabhadra High Level Canal State II. In the meanwhile costs have gone up.

The original estimate was Rs. 15 crores. Now, the estimate, due to the delay in execution of this project, will go up to Rs. 40 crores nearly. When it was only Rs. 15 crores, had the Central Government assisted the State Government, they could have completed this project with lesser amount. Due to negligence as also delay on the part of the Central Government, the cost has gone up to Rs. 40 crores. I do not know how the State Government can complete this. They have allotted Rs. 13 crores only in the Fourth Plan. With this small amount to complete this important project in a drought affected area would take several years. I only request the Government to see the importance of this project and to help constructing this earlier so as to relieve the dry area chronically affected by famine. I hope the Government will give assistance to complete this within a year or two so that the people who live in these dry areas may be benefited. We are aiming a lot about evolving methods for the improvement of drought affected areas. But we are only tinkering with these problems unless we clearly recognise that the first priority has to be given to these areas in executing whatever irrigation projects are feasible at a quicker pace by which our engineers can build them. These projects serve not only to irrigate lands, but more important, to

provide drinking water to large areas around them. Such projects are needed for drought affected areas and I would urge Government to accord the highest priority to projects like the Tungabhadra High Level Canal, Rajasthan Canal etc. which are the only hope of millions of our countrymen in these drought affected areas. Necessary funds for their execution should be provided by Government as assistance outside the Plan. It is only such a wise policy decision backed by the resources of the Centre which can ensure a solution of the problem of the chronically drought affected areas within a reasonable time.

Coming to power generation, power development to the country is very unsatisfactory. In spite of so many years of development, we are still having only 15 million kw of power. This is certainly inadequate in building up the prosperity of the nation both in the field of industry and of agriculture. We must have at least twice the power being generated now. It is always better to have an excess of power than a shortage of it because shortage comes in the way of development of the country.

For example, in my State of Andhra Pradesh, we have a very serious shortage of power. No central project is set up in that State, nor any arrangements made with the neighbouring State where there is surplus of power, where they have constructed central projects for power generation. In Madras State, they had started the Naivelli project and now the Kalpakam project at the expense of the centre. They must share this power with Andhra as Tarapur power is shared between Maharashtra and Gujarat. Similarly Damodar Valley power is shared between West Bengal and Bihar. Why not this be done as between Madras and Andhra?

Taking into account the heavy shortage of power in my State, Government should give us power supply from Naiveli and Kalpakam and also take full advantage of the extremely good coal deposits in the Godavari valley. In Tamil Nadu they are starting a big power generating unit run by coal. They have to transport coal from Godavari delta and the cost will be more. In our State in the Ramgundam area, we have a lot of coal. If the Central Government can start a project to generate power there the cost of production will be cheap. Then power can also be supplied to

[Shri Chengalraya Naidu]

Madras, Mysore or any other State. We have no objection to that like Madras.

Regarding agriculture, we have been focussing attention on the supply of power to industries only. Agricultural development is equally, if not more, important. The green revolution is more due to the availability of power and electrification of pumping sets. I would say it is entirely due to the electrification of rural areas that we could advance on the agricultural front. Especially in Madras State and Andhra State, due to pump sets run with electric power, more foodgrains had been produced and if more power is given in the southern States they will produce more foodgrains. Therefore, I submit that more power should be given to the southern States for agricultural purposes. While supplying power, drought affected areas must be given the highest priority because in those areas they have to dig wells and go deep and it is impossible to draw water by bullock or with oil engines. It is only possible to draw water with deep well pumps, electric pumps. It is only with the help of electric pumps that farmers in such areas could draw water from such deep wells.

I would also like to mention another important point. Very often the voltages drop down steeply and the pump burn off in the villages. Necessary steps may please be taken that this voltage fluctuation does not occur. We have got to build up a very large amount of power in the country and special studies must be made for generation of enough power. I, therefore, suggest that we should think in terms of generating power by the Centre. Thus Central generation is most important as it would be possible then to achieve equitable distribution of power among the different States. Then we can also have one uniform rate for the whole country and also attain integration of the whole country. I would, therefore, strongly urge that there should be Central generation of electricity and its distribution.

I also find that the additional power every year is less than what we are targeting for. We must go into the reasons for this. Not only we should overcome all the difficulties but also we should try to accelerate the programme of power generation.

Finally I would like to mention that power supply is very important in the drought areas. If power is made available we can set up small scale industries and thus improve the purchasing power of the people. With this we can set off the disadvantages caused on account of the deficiency of water supply in these scarcity areas. So please make a special effort and a special provision for development of power in the drought and famine stricken areas of the country.

Lastly, I can only appeal to the Government to start power generation with central funds, not on a political basis. You should not think of politics. So far Andhra had been neglected and only because of politics coming into play no central power generating plant had been started in Andhra where as in Gujarat, Madras and Maharashtra there are such sets. There is plenty of coal available in Andhra. Politics should not come in the way of helping Andhra Pradesh and other backward areas which are producing rice and supplying it to all the southern States.

DR. KARNI SINGH (Bikaner) :

The end of the Indus Water Treaty has suddenly focussed considerable attention on the Ministry of Irrigation and Power. Not that we were not aware of the fact that it was coming to an end but the fact is that it caught the country flat footed. Unfortunately, we failed in proper planning in as much as we were not prepared to utilise the surplus waters which after 1st April, 1970 were to flow into India. I have great respect for the hon. Minister Dr. K.L. Rao. He is a specialist in his subject and I realise his difficulties because often when we meet him in deputations, he has tried to go out of his way to help Members of Parliament and their constituencies in trying to solve these problems. I do appreciate the great difficulties that he faces with regard to funds. I feel that the Government of India will have to give far greater help to this Ministry because in future years irrigation will be the life line of the country. Today, the country has 390 million acres of land for cultivation, out of which only 91 million acres of land are covered by irrigation, and the irrigated area is only 20 per cent of the areas sown. This, anybody can see, is far from satisfactory and we will have to take steps to tap

some of our rivers to see that far greater water, instead of allowing it to flow into the sea, is utilised for irrigation purposes. How we can get finance for this is a matter for the Government to solve.

But one thing is quite certain. With the population explosion that our country is facing, unless we increase our food production, India will always remain with a begging bowl in its hand, and a disgrace to us and our prestige in relation to other countries in the world, who will be trying to help us with some pittance to come to us in the shape of food.

The delay in planning to utilise the surplus waters that are going to Pakistan even now in spite of what the hon. Minister told us, is a pathetic state of affairs. 10 million acre feet more of water is available to India. I will just quote what a very important man in Punjab has said—it was published in the *Hindustan Times* of the 5th April, 1970—concerning the Indus Water Treaty. He said :

“The Punjab authorities have disputed the statement of the Union Minister for Irrigation and Power, Dr. K. L. Rao, made in Parliament last Wednesday, that with the expiry of the Indus Water Treaty, no water from the three eastern rivers of Punjab was flowing down to West Pakistan.

A Punjab Government spokesman claimed today that about seven million acre ft. of water would continue to flow down to Pakistan from the Sutlej, Beas and Ravi rivers so long as the Pong and Thien dams were not completed.

The spokesman said of the 10 million acre ft. of water per year that became available to India on April 1, not more than three million acre ft. could be used rightaway. Of the remaining seven million acre ft. five million would be prevented from going to Pakistan when Pong on the Beas river was completed in about three years' time.

But the remaining two million acre ft. of water could be stopped only by the construction of Thien dam on the Ravi, for which the Centre had not yet given its clearance . . . ”

Now, what I cannot understand is, how does the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Irrigation and Power and the Planning Commission dovetailed them-

selves into solving these problems long before they hit this country like a hurricane. There is no doubt that the termination of the Indus Water Treaty had created in this country a great feeling of rejoicing, that millions and millions, of cusecs of water would now be flowing to the parched lands of our country which needed it so badly. But due to some slip-up somewhere, we will have to give water to Pakistan : not that we grudge our neighbours anything. But once you conclude a treaty, it is a treaty. A treaty is a treaty. The treaty is bilateral, and if our country has failed in preparing to utilise the water, then the blame for that must sit fairly and squarely on the heads of our Government.

When we had the occasion the other day, on a Calling Attention, to discuss the Indus Water Treaty, I had asked a few questions on which the hon. Minister did try to reply but his answers were not absolutely satisfactory. The first one was the exact quantum of water that we were going to get in the shape of increased water supply in the lift channel. Now that so much more water is available to India, why cannot the lift channel be made longer and taken down to Nagaur—I can understand that this will be in the second or third phase—and Bikaner, and a far greater land in the district utilised for irrigation? The hon. Minister, Dr. Rao, visited our desert and the hon. Deputy Minister also recently visited the desert. They realised the immense difficulties under which people live, particularly in these two recurring famines. In such a situation, on humanitarian grounds alone, high priority must be given to irrigation projects in the desert areas of this country, be they in Andhra Pradesh, be they in Rajasthan or anywhere else. I hope because of that higher priority will be given.

The other question to which the Minister did not give a clear answer was the question of connecting Rajasthan Canal to Kandla Port, which was at one time a prestige project, so that the Canal could be made navigable. I believe due to shortage of water we had to give it up, or perhaps it was due to shortage of funds. With the Indus Water Treaty lapsing, I do not think there is going to be any shortage of water. Whether there is shortage of funds or not, it is for the Finance Ministry to answer.

[Dr. Karni Singh]

I would briefly refer to the condition of famine labour. It does not come under this ministry but under the Ministry of Food. But because of the fact that this year the famine labour is being employed to construct the Rajasthan Canal, I have got here a letter from the area concerned and I hope that the Minister will be kind enough to use his good offices to help some of the poor people living right in the desert, in the scorching heat, trying to build that great canal, facing tremendous odds, in the hope that the Minister, kind as he is, will see that the relevant ministry will go into this question. Some of the points sent are, wheat is given only to the extent of 12 kilos which is not sufficient for a man who does physical labour. 8 kilos of jowar are provided, which is of very poor quality, which is not eatable. For the last 2 months, labourers have not been provided with milk and ghee. It is very hard on them to subsist on dal. Thirdly, pregnant women are given no relief in the matter of payment. It is dangerous for their life to go on working even in advanced pregnancy, which is not a very good thing for a socialistic democratic country. Fourthly, sick labourers do not get any relief. If whilst working on the camp the labourer gets ill and is not in a fit condition to do the work, he does not get any money and his very existence becomes precarious. Fifthly, the greatest complaint is that payment is not made in accordance with the work done. Since we had famine for two years, last year I had raised this point. Now that the labour is all channelised to work on the Rajasthan Canal and the left channel, surely the Minister can use his good offices to see that the labour is regularly paid. In some camps, it is said that the gangs are sitting without work. I have seen it with my own eyes. Rajasthan canal is a very big project. As the work is completed, the labour will be idle until such time you provide enough work. We have had two years of famine. Unless work upstream or downstream is provided well in advance, thousands of people will be left without any jobs and without sustenance till such time as the new works begin. I would draw the Minister's attention to that.

We always talk about shortage of funds. The House perhaps know that 43 years ago, the famous Gang Canal was brought into the parched deserts

of Rajasthan by Maharaja Ganga Singhji who happens to be my grandfather. What the House perhaps does not know is at that time there was no central aid or foreign aid and no income tax. The entire canal system was financed by the sweat of the people of that area. Why is it that today when it comes to the question of taking over the mighty Rajasthan Canal under the centre or of completing it ahead of schedule, it creates a gigantic problem? This country prints its money. In olden times in the States nobody could do it. Keeping in mind the sentiments and feelings expressed by MPs in the informal consultative committee for the ministry that the Rajasthan Canal be taken over by the Centre—this was unanimously passed and the Minister was in the Chair—whatever the reason may be against such a move, Rajasthan as a desert and famine area may be treated as a separate case and the Rajasthan Canal may be taken under the Centre.

I would like to say one thing more about some of the problems of the Gang canal. Some portions of this canal have been damaged in Punjab and the matter had been brought to your attention by the Rajasthan Government. But I believe that this damage has not been repaired and we are losing a great deal of water.

Then you told us the other day that we were going to get about 1600 cusecs as a result of the termination of the Indus Water Treaty. When the canal was brought into being 43 years ago it could take 2,700 cusecs. Surely you can now see that with the termination of the Indus Water Treaty we will get 2,700 cusecs of water which is not only our due but which is also feasible.

Finally, I will just say a word about the corruption that has developed in the canal area. This is in Punjab; it must be found everywhere else. You cannot root out corruption entirely but when it comes to diversifying the waters into the fields, the corruption that goes on is something phenomenal. As you perhaps know, Ganganagar is the granary of Rajasthan. The police inspector's post or any other petty revenue officer's post in that area is virtually auctioned, because a good amount of money can be made there out of corruption. In that one district alone, if a police officer or revenue officer goes there, he must pay the authorities X amount of money because by going there he can make twice X amount

during his tenure. This is the sad state of affairs. I do not know how you can tackle it, but I would very much like you to go into this question.

I shall not take up the time of my other brothers. I thank you for giving me time and I sincerely hope that the river valley projects will be given higher priority than at present.

****SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA (Eluru):** Mr. Chairman, Sir, because of drought, because of heavy rains and because of non-availability of funds from the Finance Ministry, in our country the Irrigation and Power Ministry could not function as effectively as we expected it to do. In this connection I would also like to submit that the available loan funds from foreign countries were not properly allocated nor spent in such projects which would yield quick results. Even the planning is not properly done either due to vested interests or ignorance. For example, in Andhra Pradesh, last year the cyclone and the floods that followed the cyclone have wrought havoc and the people suffered a lot. This could have been easily avoided at least to some extent, loss of life could have been saved if a radar-like machinery to warn the approaching cyclone of rains had been installed. Even though the Government could instal this machinery at a very nominal expense, as it has not been done, the cyclone which started in the Andamans on 6th May, 1969 could not be forecast until it reached Andhra Pradesh on 10th. The Collector had been warned of the approaching cyclone only on 9th and as such not much could be done to warn the people or to effectively take precautionary measures. It is fortunate that at least now the Government has decided to instal such a warning machinery on the coastal area of Andhra Pradesh.

If the Government takes up projects and schemes without being influenced by political or regional considerations I am sure we would be able to attain great progress in the field of agriculture. It is a matter of pride for us, Sir, that Dr. K. L. Rao, who is an expert in his field is the Minister of Irrigation and Power. Largely because of this the people have a lot of faith in him. In spite of this either due to the wrong implementation by the State of the scheme that have been prepared here by the Ministry or due to

the paucity of funds placed at the disposal of the States much progress had not been made. In this respect mention should be made about the difficulty in strengthening and modifying the anicuts on the rivers Krishna and Godavari which are about 115 years old. As the State Government had no funds they proposed to levy a cess of about hundred rupees per acre for four years on the farmers to enable them to take up the work. This could not be implemented because of the havoc of the cyclone. However, the Andhra Pradesh Government is now going forward with the work which would be inaugurated on the 11th of this month for the construction of a barrage on the river Godavari.

Andhra is the granary of our country. Out of the total production of foodgrains in the State eight to ten lakhs tonnes are being exported from the two districts of Krishna and Godavari only. The farmer in Andhra Pradesh, we are proud to say, is not commercial-minded and that is why we are able to produce the required quantity of paddy in our State and we are also able to help other deficit States. But in regard to the allotment of funds to the State the criteria are the population of the State and the amount of Income-tax collected in the State. Because the Southern States implement the Family Planning Scheme more vigorously, we lose in the matter of allocation; similarly as the State is industrially backward, the criterion regarding Income-tax accrual also adversely affects our State. So either ways Andhra State is losing.

Andhra State is not a foreign country but is very much a part and parcel of our country. The farmer in my State when he produces more than his needs he is only helping the deficit areas in the country. The Government should bear in mind, when they plan projects, that regional or political influences should not come in the way. They should take up such projects wherever they may be in the country which would yield results quickly. Then we would be able to solve the problems of drought and famine whether it is in Rajasthan or Rayalaseema as mentioned by our friend Mr. Naidu.

After the advent of new techniques in agriculture, if enough electric power is supplied to the farmer he would be able to produce more. If at all there is any person who does not resort to strikes unlike the people working in indus-

**The original speech was delivered in Telugu.

[Sbri K. Suryanarayana]

tries it is the farmer in the villages and the Government should bear this in mind always. It is also the farmer who is a fine example of a man who does not evade taxes that are due to the Government. I would like to submit that the Government should take stringent measures to bring to book all those tax evaders; otherwise this would result in a great loss to the country. In Andhra State a lot of potential for production of electric power is available. I would like to suggest that the power that is produced in a Central project like Neyveli should also be made available to neighbouring States at the same rates as obtain in the State where it is produced. There is the Nagarjunasagar Project in our State, it is a huge project and requires a lot of money. As the resources with the Andhra Government are not enough, we are trying to complete it by floating various State loans. We have to resort to this as the Central Government had not so far conceded to our request that this project should be taken up by the Centre. If the Centre had taken up this project we would have been able to implement and construct various other projects with the funds which at present are being consumed for the Nagarjunasagar Project. My submission is that while the planning is being done for Central Projects, if all these factors are borne in mind and relief given to Andhra State, then we would be in a position to help the country more in times of need. This year my State has already made a provision of 4 lakhs tons of rice to be supplied to other States. If the farmer in Andhra Pradesh produces more it is not his personal gain he has in mind but the needs of the country at large.

In the case of consumption of electricity while the *per capita* energy consumption in the country is 79, it is 31 in case of Andhra Pradesh, unlike the comparatively higher figure in Maharashtra and Delhi. It is very essential to have a sound agricultural base if a country is to progress industrially. If electricity is made available in a large measure for agricultural purposes, our agriculture can make considerable progress.

I should like to mention here the difficulties of my constituency in this respect as there are no Irrigation facilities, especially in dry areas. The farmers are not able to make much headway and they have also suffered the onslaught of a severe cyclone recently. The District Col-

lector also came to their rescue with the relief funds that were available with him to tide over their difficulties during the cyclone and flood. The farmers are trying to get electricity for their farms by paying for it through loans obtained from the Land Mortgage Banks by mortgaging their lands. In this way we had been able to complete five schemes by mortgaging our land to the Land Mortgage Bank and placing the funds at the disposal of the Electricity Board to complete this work. The Hon. Minister Mr. Shinde, recently came to our place and inaugurated one of such schemes. In this connection I would like to mention about the Mitra Committee Report. This report is being talked of for the last 10 years but so far has not seen the light of day. Presumably, it had become a prey to the white ants. As I understand it the salient features of this report centre round the measures to be taken for effective fight against drought and flood. In this respect I would like to make a mention about the Kolleru lake which is a fresh water lake extending over an area of 200 sq. miles. If the project for flood control and drainage improvement in the Kolleru basin is completed early we would be able to produce enough foodgrains for three States on the land that would be available.

I would also like to mention the serious condition that has been created because of the recent hailstorm that hit 21 villages in my Constituency. They were already suffering from the after-effects of the three cyclones which hit my State. Because of the heavy burden of loans which they cannot pay back three farmers in a particular village were on the verge of committing suicide. The State Government came to their rescue in time and helped them.

Nobody appreciates if we try to copy a few alien slogans and fail in their implementation. We should assess our requirements and resources and carefully plan our future based on these resources. Then only would the people appreciate and support the Government wholeheartedly.

Finally, I would like to submit that the Central Government should give more importance to the various schemes and projects that are being proposed by the Ministry of Irrigation and Power so that more could be produced in this country. Thank you.

SHRI RAMACHANDRA J. AMIN (Mehsana): Mr. Chairman, Sir, coming from Gujarat State, I am just giving the conditions obtaining in Gujarat. Every alternate year, there is a drought year in most of the districts of Gujarat owing to absence of any irrigation scheme in Gujarat. Formerly, there was the Narmada scheme which has been left under the tribunal for a decision and inter-state dispute arises every year. For the last 10 years, the scheme has been left unutilised. Then, in Maharashtra, the Koyana project which was not on the paper in the Second Plan came into existence and they transferred the money to the Koyana project even though the Narmada project had a priority in the Gujarat State. Now, if there is no irrigation project in Gujarat, the drought years cannot be put an end to. Every alternate year the people of Gujarat are suffering from drought. On that account, Banaskantha and Sabarkantha are always in need of rain and in need of employment. The two ways of irrigation are: either you develop big rivers and canals or you tap underground water by tubewells. There is a scheme in Gujarat but the tubewells are few. They are not sufficiently worked out and they are not put in the Fourth Plan also. I wish that the canals of Narmada and Tapi are completed during the Fourth Plan. I emphatically stress on the Government that they should take up the work of tapping underground water and allot sufficient money and resources for tubewells. North Gujarat is the granary of Gujarat. People there are very diligent and the agriculturists are always industrious and have adopted modern methods of agriculture but they want water. We are always not getting as much crop as we desire. So, if irrigation schemes are put into practice, I think we can be self-sufficient completely which we are trying since the last 22 years and yet we have not achieved the objective which we set before us even before our Independence. So, the only way to achieve self-sufficiency is to irrigate the land which is left uncultivated for want of water.

Second question is power. Nowadays agriculturists are supplied electric power and that too only after 8 p.m. in the night and upto 5 in the morning. It is very difficult after a day of hard labour in the land for the agriculturist to go to the land and use the power for irrigation purposes in the night. So far as thermal stations and atomic energy stations are concerned, Gujarat has got projects but they are not

yet commissioned. They have not yet started. I think the atomic energy project should be the earliest scheme to be started in Gujarat and North Gujarat may be given a thermal power station so that they can utilise that power during the day. The oil engines used are very costly. Nowadays crude oil engines and the materials and equipment command a high price and much expenditure is involved and agriculturists cannot be called upon to pay these high prices. Let the power be given. If they get power, they will get a lot of relief because it simply requires pushing the button and switching it off when not required. Electricity is also cheaper in production. So I would stress on the Irrigation Minister that as far as possible in Gujarat a thermal station be located in North Gujarat at an early date along with the Tarapur atomic plant near Cambay. Then, if the canals are not to be commissioned soon, let us have the use of underground water by way of tubewells. Enough water is available in Gujarat because the tubewells that are available at present do give sufficient water for nearly 10-12 hours. I hope, Sir, that necessary money would be spared for Gujarat in digging tubewells in these drought-affected areas of Sabarkantha and Banaskantha and North Gujarat. I hope, Sir, in this matter the Government will take the necessary steps as early as possible and have the population from the insufficiency of food and thereby Gujarat may become surplus and provide enough food for the population of Gujarat and also supply the surplus to other States.

18 hrs.

SHRI BRIJ RAJ SINGH-KOTAH (Jhalawar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, every year we gather here to pass the Demands of the Irrigation Ministry and every year we voice our sentiments out of genuine criticism that the Government may take heed and improve the situation of this land. But I see that most of the points which are made are just not heeded and we keep on repeating as we have been doing for the last 23 years.

I will now highlight as best as possible under the limited circumstances of time the question of the Rajasthan Canal which is of the utmost importance to this nation and to my State. As you all know, this Canal is the biggest venture of its kind in the world. It is 292 miles long with 134 mile long feeder. It will have 3,874 miles of branches, distributaries and minors and nearly 40,000 miles of field channels. It will cost approximately Rs. 200 crores and it will absorb 52% of our eastern

[Shri Brij Raj Singh Kotah]

rivers in the Indus Rivers as its water. Now, Sir, with all this and all the potential that it can generate, what is the progress of this Canal? We have not yet completed even the First Stage. We are still going on in a cavalier manner. The completion of this canal is most essential, for, it will make this area a green garden where the whole green revolution will start, which will help this country and give employment to thousands of people. This sort of a project is a labour oriented project, Sir. You build the canal, it gives jobs to all sorts of people, it gives jobs to the masons, to the contractors, to the fieldsmen, to the agriculturists, to the landless, everything is included; agro-industries will start, machinised farms will come up, etc. And that is why I say that this Canal has been sadly neglected. The project is dwindling and wallowing in doldrums. I don't know why such inefficiency should exist there. That is why we have always been demanding, and we will request Dr. Rao to expedite it who is in my opinion one of the ablest ministers who knows his job; but, Sir, in spite of that, he has not been able to get this Canal made into a national project. It is not a question of who makes the canal; it is a question of who completes it within the time-limit. As you know, Sir, even with the expiry of the Treaty of the Indus River Waters, 25% of the water are still flowing into Pakistan in spite of our official pronouncements. If this canal is completed in time, it would also satisfy the needs of our defence requirements. You may populate this arid zone of Rajasthan with the settlers from Himachal Pradesh and with settlers like ex-service men who will be an asset to the area. Vast tracts of land will bloom, because of irrigation potential and we will be growing not less than 50 lakh tonnes of food per year worth Rs. 150 crores in value. That is why I have put these facts as briefly as possible, because this is a vital need for India, a vital need for this country, I would like the Minister to calculate what has been allocated. If they had allocated due funds much progress would have been made. I think on the average Rs. 5 to Rs. 6 crores every year is given to this Canal. If it is wrong, I would like them to correct me. Let us calculate the drought and famine and the crores of damages that have accrued to this land since independence. As you know, this region does not get more than an average rainfall of 4 to 7 inches and sometimes, as it has happened in the last

consecutive 7 years, we have not had a single inch of rainfall for years in this area. If you calculate what you have put in as relief for drought measures and famine-relief you have spent already over Rs. 40 crores in these interim measures, in the last year alone.

Had you been planning on a systematic scale and tried to make this canal go faster, all these famines and droughts could have been eliminated. Calculate the colossal benefits that would have yielded. But nothing has happened. It still remains a thing which is mostly on paper. The next thing which is so closely connected with this is the question of Pong Dam and its implications as far as Rajasthan goes.

As you know, Pong Dam is supposed to be completed according to our commitments to the World Bank by 1972 or 1973. It will displace over 60,000 people from the regions where it will fill up and this will need over 3 lakhs acres for these people to be settled. Where are these 3 lakhs acres going to be produced if this Rajasthan canal does not have the potential to irrigate those lands? I would like the Ministry to examine this in the quickest manner and let this House know as to when you expect to complete the Pong Dam as you are bound to by your international commitment? What is going to happen to these unfortunate settlers? Are they going to be given the due water benefits or are you going to throw them in the desert of Rajasthan where these people are not even acclimatised, they having come from Himachal Pradesh where apples grow? Are you going to put them in the regions where nothing is grown?

Now a word for Himachal Pradesh. The Beas-Ravi link is in Himachal Pradesh; the power house which you are proposing to build at Deber which is going to be twice the size of Bhakra will also be in Himachal Pradesh. When all these are in Himachal Pradesh yet from what I learn, you are not prepared to give the power at cheap rates to them at all, but that you are asking them to pay for it at a substantial price. I think it is rather a great injustice and it should be rectified and the land where everything exists should get its due share.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: The something about Tamil Nadu.

SHRI BRIJ RAJ SINGH-KOTA: Unfortunately I have no particular knowledge of Tamil Nadu.

I shall now come to my region -Kotah, and the commanded area of Chambal. I was fortunate to get some time last year to tell about certain troubles that have accrued from Chambal irrigation system. And I told the hon. Minister through the debate, that a lot of land is being spoilt because of the after-effects of this badly handled canal system. I would highlight how much of water-logging has taken place in this area. Even in pre-monsoon months, that is, before the monsoon rain, when the land is the driest in the region between the root-zones of the crop, out of nearly three lakh acres which are irrigated in the Rajasthan area, that is mostly in Kotah and Bundi districts nearly 90% of those fields are affected by water-logging.

SHRI RANGA (Srikulam) : Is it so?

SHRI BRIJ RAJ SINGH-KOTAH : Yes, it is. You should go and see that for yourself. The official figures of the Government show that in October of a particular year, 1968, 83,000 acres were water-logged from 0 to 5' and 2,19,000 acres were affected from 0 to 10'—this is a very high figure. I would also say that the problem of alkalinity of soil and salt and erosion have become a growing menace. You know it was a revelation for me. The other day I went with the UNDP. As the hon. Minister knows, there is a U.N.D.P. Team working there in Kotah analysing the baffling problem. They have been doing it for couple of years. Also there are experts from Hungary, Russia, Poland and Czechoslovakia and they are all sitting in Kotah trying to analyse so as to know the best method to solve this particular problem in this region. I asked them and they told me that so far they have not arrived at any concrete solution. If they had arrived at any solution, it should be in the possession of government. From the ground apparently a field looks so nice, but when you see the thing from air from a helicopter, the effect is totally different. It is like the head of a nice man; if you see at the eye level, you think that he has a very good growth of hair. But if you look from the top side, you see a big patch of baldness. This is the state of fields in that region.

In the report it is mentioned with regard to Chambal, that the main reasons for inadequacy of water were the inadequacy of the run off into the Gandhinagar dam, breaches in the main canals and change in crop pattern. I am referring

to p. 37, the last paragraph. We are not getting as much water in our canal system as was proposed. I think something should be done to examine why this full utilisation of the water is not being done.

You promised us 6,000 cusecs in the right-wing canal. I think we get not more than 4,000 . 2000 cusecs are lacking. That is during the season when the wheat is growing and most of the people are demanding water. Specially in the regions of the tail, nothing trickles down. This needs to be looked into by the Ministry to see why those canals are choked. They must be knowing that the canals are very badly choked with weed, which has grown and flow is hampered by this growth and water does not reach to the ends.

In our particular region, there are a lot of lift irrigation schemes. I will not go into details for want of time. But I would say that the whole Chambal Valley generates a lot of power. You have the Gandhisagar dam, the Pratapsagar dam; you will be having the Kotah dam and soon you will be having the Rajasthan Atomic power project. With all this power so close to an area which produces a lot of grain, where you have pools of water and where water can be lifted from the canals, you are not giving adequate power lines to the region to energise the pumping sets so that water is available to the kisans. At present the diesel rates are prohibitive, ranging from Rs. 108 per acre to Rs. 152 per acre. It is not within the reach of well-to-do farmers even, what to talk of the average farmer, to irrigate the land at such exorbitant water charges. I would suggest that powerlines should criss-cross this region. Where a region grows this much hydro-power, we are not getting our due share of it.

The other day, a Minister from Rajasthan had the cheek to announce in some place 'Yes, we know that power comes from Kotah. But we know that you did not vote Congress. We will see that you do not get the power'. I say we are the people who are growing hydro-power because of Chambal and we have the first right to use it. So the kisans of this region must get their due share specially when half the time the pumps are not functioning and on the other hand it is so expensive

SHRI C. M. KEADRIA (Mandvi) : No political motive should be brought in

SHRI BRIJ RAJ SINGH-KOTAH : It is a fact. This year we have had a funny weather. We have had mistimed hailstorms and thunderstorms during the time of the ripening of the crop. In my region, we have had a large hailstorm as a result of which wide tracts of land were completely smashed to rubble. There is nothing in the field when you go and see. You cannot even pick out a single grain in its original shape as they were all chopped to bits. The region through which the hailstorm passed was in Shahabad and Kishenganj tehsils of Kotah district. There are irrigations schemes which had already been sanctioned and if they are implemented would give a lot of work to the poor villagers during these troubled times. It will also create potential for the irrigation department to water the land and grow more food. There are certain projects which are hanging fire since the integration of States. The Bhimsagar project in Khanpur tehsil in Jhalawar Distt. has been in the blue print stage for the last 23 years. 16 lakhs have already been spent on it. Yet not a single bigha is irrigated by a single drop of water. Close to it is the Harigarh project in another tehsil called Ramganjmandi in Kotah district. This project has also been sanctioned by the Central Water and Power Commission and according to their figures it will cost about rupees 60 lakhs to implement it and it will irrigate more than 10,000 bighas of land. Government should examine this project or ask the Government of the State to commission it soon so that we can get the benefits accruing from it. These projects which had been lying for so many years on paper and without cultivating a single bigha of land must be looked into. You must also see that small dams are made which do not cost much money. If electric pump sets are put there so that 1,000 or 2,000 or 4,000 bighas may be irrigated it will help the peasantry and improve their economic standard. I once again thank the Chairman for allowing me this time and I hope that whatever I have said will be noted for action and not just filed as usual, as it happens so commonly with this Government. I hope that some serious note will be taken with regard to the Rajasthan canal and other projects.

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्रालय में उदमंत्रि (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : मैं उन माननीय सदस्यों के प्रति हृदय से आभार प्रकट करता हूँ जिन्होंने सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्रालय की

मांग पर बोलते हुए अपने अमूल्य सुझाव दिये हैं।

अभी डा० कर्णो सिंह जी ने यह बताया कि कुछ अखबारों में यह छपा था कि सिन्धु जल संधि का समझौता समाप्त होने के बाद पंजाब सरकार के किसी अधिकारी ने यह बताया है कि पानी का पूरा उपयोग नहीं हो रहा है। लेकिन यह बात सही नहीं है। पंजाब सरकार के सिंचाई सचिव ने कहा है कि अखबारों में जो खबर छपी है वह गलत है और पंजाब सरकार के किसी अधिकारी ने उस सम्बन्ध में ऐसी खबर नहीं दी है। मैं इस बात का जिक्र इसलिए कर रहा हूँ कि इस सम्बन्ध में जो भ्रम पैदा किया गया है वह भ्रम समाप्त हो जाय। पंजाब सरकार के सिंचाई सचिव ने यह बताया है :

"No official statement has been released by the Punjab Government on the subject (reported continuance of the supply of Indus Waters to Pakistan even after the expiry of the Indus Waters Treaty on 1. 4. 1970) during these days. The Secretary, Irrigation and Power, Punjab further stated that there is no factual inaccuracy in the statement made Dr. K. L. Rao in the Loke Sabha on 1. 4. 70."

मैं समझता हूँ कि इस सम्बन्ध में जो थोड़ी गलत-फहमी पैदा हो गई है वह दूर हो जानी चाहिये।

अभी मैं पांच और छः तारीख को राजस्थान में गंग नहर, राजस्थान नहर और जैसलमेर के इलाकों को जो सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्र है, देखने के लिए गया था और मैंने यह पाया कि पिछले दिनों में पानी का जितना उपयोग हो रहा था उससे काफी कुछ ज्यादा उपयोग होने की योजना वहां पर है और जैसे जैसे पानी आता जाएगा वैसे वैसे वहां उन क्षेत्रों में पानी का उपयोग होगा।

डा० कर्णो सिंह ने यह भी बताया है कि सूखा-ग्रस्त क्षेत्रों से जो व्यक्ति वहां काम करने के लिये आये हैं, उन का ठीक उपयोग नहीं हो रहा है। मैंने चार पांच रिलीफ कैंम्पों में

जा कर देखा, वहाँ काम करने वाले मजदूरों की स्थिति भी देखी और उन से बातचीत भी की, लेकिन उन्होंने ऐसी कोई शिकायत नहीं की। उन की एक ही शिकायत है—यदि उस को शिकायत मानें—कि उन को गेहूँ के बदले मोटा अनाज, अर्थात् ज्वार या बाजरा, मिलना चाहिए।

जहाँ तक उन को घी और दूध मिलने का सबाल है, शायद माननीय सदस्य को मालूम होगा कि यह काम वर्ल्ड फूड प्रोग्राम के अन्तर्गत हो रहा है। कुछ कारणों से कुछ महीनों से वहाँ से ये चीजें नहीं आ सकी हैं। इस लिये रिलाफ़ कैम्पों में जो करीब 40,000 मजदूर काम कर रहे हैं, उन को ये वस्तुएँ उपलब्ध नहीं हो सकी हैं।

अब मैं कुछ ऐसी बातों की चर्चा करना चाहता हूँ, जिन की ओर आम तौर से सभी माननीय सदस्यों ने हमारा ध्यान आकृष्ट किया है और वह है बिजली की व्यवस्था के सम्बन्ध में। हम सब जानते हैं कि पिछले वर्षों में हमारे देश में बिजली की खपत में काफ़ी प्रगति हुई है। मैं कुछ आंकड़े सदन के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। 1950-51 में हमारे देश में बिजली की प्रति-व्यक्ति खपत 18 किलोवाट आवर थी, जो कि बढ़ कर 1960-61 में 38 किलोवाट आवर, 1965-66 में 61 किलोवाट आवर, 1968-69 में 79 किलोवाट आवर और 1969-70 में 83 किलोवाट आवर हो गई। हम उम्मीद करते हैं कि हमने चौबीस पंच-वर्षीय योजना को जो अन्तिम रूप दिया है, उस के अन्तर्गत योजनाओं को पूरा करने से बिजली की प्रति-व्यक्ति खपत 129 किलोवाट आवर तक पहुँच जायेगी। इन आंकड़ों से यह अन्दाजा लगाया जा सकता है कि हम ने इस क्षेत्र में पिछले वर्षों में काफ़ी प्रगति की है।

हमारे देश में तीसरी योजना के अन्त तक कुल 43,670 गांवों को बिजली दी जा सकी थी, लेकिन अब तक हम ने 84,000 गांवों को बिजली दे दी है। हम ने यह योजना बनाई

है कि हम गांधी जन्म-शताब्दी वर्ष के अन्त तक एक लाख गांवों को बिजली दे सकें इस सम्बन्ध में पिछले साल सिचाई और बिजली मंत्रियों का जो सम्मेलन हुआ था, उस में सभी राज्यों के सिचाई और बिजली मंत्रियों ने इस से सह-मति प्रकट की थी और सभी राज्य सरकारें इस योजना को कार्यान्वित करने के लिए काफ़ी मुस्तैदी और तेज़ी के साथ काम कर रही हैं। साधनों को ले कर थोड़ी सी दिक्कत जरूर है और हम राज्य सरकारों के साथ इस बात पर विचार-विमर्श कर रहे हैं कि हम इन साधनों की कमी को कैसे पूरा कर सकते हैं।

ग्राम विद्युतीकरण योजना को तेज़ी से कार्यान्वित करने के मार्ग में साधनों की कमी के अतिरिक्त सामग्री की कमी भी एक बाधा बन जाती है। कभी ट्रांसफ़ॉर्मरों की कमी हो जाती है, तो कभी ट्रांसफ़ॉर्मर कायलों की कमी हो जाती है। इसी प्रकार वायर और सर्कट-ब्रेकर की भी कमी हो जाती है। इन छोटी छोटी चीजों की कमी की वजह से हमारे कार्यक्रम तेज़ी से आगे नहीं बढ़ सकते हैं। इस लिये कुछ रोज पहले हम ने इन सामग्रियों से सम्बन्ध रखनेवाले विभिन्न विभागों के अधिकारियों की एक बैठक बुलाई थी और उन से परामर्श किया था। आशा है कि हम सामग्रियों की कठिनाई को काफ़ी हद तक दूर कर सकेंगे। यह व्यवस्था की गई है कि विभिन्न राज्यों के बिजली बोर्डों की ओर से सामग्रियों के सम्बन्ध में जो मार्गें आयेंगी, उन के बारे में पहले करने के लिए समय, समय पर आवश्यकतानुसार विभिन्न मंत्रालयों की बैठक बुलाई जायेगी, ताकि सामग्रियों से सम्बन्धित कठिनाइयों को दूर करने के लिए कदम उठाये जा सकें और यदि आवश्यक हो, तो समन्वय भी किया जा सके।

पिछले वर्षों में संसद् में बार-बार यह कहा गया है कि खेती के लिये बिजली उपलब्ध करने की ओर आवश्यक ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है। सदन में जो भावना व्यक्त की जाती रही है, उस को ध्यान में रखते हुए सरकार ने राज्य सरकारों और बिजली बोर्डों का ध्यान इस विषय

[श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद]

की ओर आकृष्ट किया था और इस सम्बन्ध में योजनायें बनाई गई थीं। इन प्रयत्नों का परिणाम यह हुआ है कि जहां 1966-67 में खेती के लिये कुल बिजली का 18 प्रतिशत खर्च किया जा रहा था, वहां 1969-70 में यह स्थिति हो गई है कि हम कुल बिजली का 26 प्रतिशत खर्च के कार्यों में लिए खर्च कर रहे हैं। हो सकता है माननीय सदस्यों को इस से सन्तोष न हो। इस में और तेजी से काम करने की जरूरत है।

दूसरी बात यह है कि इसी दृष्टि से, इसी बात को ध्यान में रख कर हम ने रूरल इलेक्ट्रिफिकेशन का रेशन की स्थापना की है। अभी चौथी योजना को जो अन्तिम रूप दिया गया है, उस में करीब करीब जो राज्य के साधन हैं, उन का 29 प्रतिशत केवल बिजली की शक्ति के विकास के लिये काम में लाया जायगा। यह कोई साधारण घनराशि नहीं है। राज्य की घनराशि का अगर 29 प्रतिशत बिजली के विकास के लिये खर्च किया जाता है तो इस से काफी तेजी से काम हो सकता है। लेकिन हम ने रूरल इलेक्ट्रिफिकेशन कापरेशन की इस लिये स्थापना की है कि हमारी योजना के बाहर भी ग्राम विद्युतिकरण योजना के लिये घनराशि उपलब्ध हो सके। इस कापरेशन का काम शुरू हो गया है तथा इस ने कई योजनाओं को स्वीकृति भी दे दी है। इस के अतिरिक्त रूरल इलेक्ट्रिफिकेशन कापरेशन योजनाओं को स्वीकृति देते समय इस बात का ध्यान रखेगा कि जो राज्य ग्राम विद्युतिकरण के कार्यक्रम में—भारत का जो औसत विकास हुआ है, उस में पिछड़ रह गये हैं, उन की योजनाओं पर विशेष ध्यान दिया जाय। इस लिये कापरेशन के निर्माण से ऐसी उम्मीद की जाती है कि इस दिशा में और तेजी से हमारा काम हो सकेगा।

इन के अतिरिक्त दो और महत्वपूर्ण बातें हैं, जिन की ओर सदन के माननीय सदस्यों ने

बारबार ध्यान आकृष्ट करने की कोशिश की है और वे हैं—हम राष्ट्रीय ग्रिड के निर्माण की ओर विशेष रूप से ध्यान दें। चौथी पंच वर्षीय योजना में इस बात का विशेष रूप से ध्यान रखा जायगा कि राष्ट्रीय ग्रिड के निर्माण के काम में हम काफी तेजी से आगे बढ़ें, क्योंकि जब तक राष्ट्रीय ग्रिड का निर्माण नहीं हो पाता है, तब तक सारे देश में बिजली की एक ढर लागू नहीं कर सकते हैं। इस दिशा में हम ने अब तक क्षत्रीय ग्रिडों की स्थापना की है और क्षत्रीय ग्रिडों की राष्ट्रीय ग्रिड के रूप में परिवर्तित करने के लिये जिस घनराशि की आवश्यकता होगी, इस सम्बन्ध में जो भी योजनायें बनाई जायगी, केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उस व्यय को उठाने का जिम्मा अपने उपर लिया है। इस लिये हम उम्मीद करते हैं कि इस क्षेत्र में भी हम काफी तेजी से आगे बढ़ सकेंगे।

मैं इस बात की ओर सदन का ध्यान आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूँ कि अभी चौथी योजना में हम ने बिजली के लिये जो घनराशि नियत की है, वह तीसरी योजना में बिजली के लिये जो घनराशि तय की गई थी, उससे ढाई गुना ज्यादा है। इस से अन्दाज मिलता है कि हम ने विकास में अपने सामने जो उद्देश्य रखा है, वह लोगों की बिजली की बढ़ती हुई मांग, देश के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों की बिजली की बढ़ती हुई मांग को ध्यान में रख कर रखा है, इसी तथ्य को दृष्टि में रख कर हम ने अपना लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया है और इसी लिये हम ऐसी आशा रखते हैं कि विकास में अब तक जो कम-जोरियां थी, जो कमियां थीं, जैसा कि श्री नायडू और दूसरे माननीय सदस्यों ने अपने भाषण में उल्लेख किया है—लो-वोल्टेज की शिकायत, बिजली गुल हो जाने की शिकायत या अन्य छोटी छोटी शिकायतें हैं, इन में ट्रांसमिशन की व्यवस्था को मजबूत बनाने के लिये अभी जो कदम उठाये हैं तथा इस के साथ ही साथ इस से सम्बन्धित समस्याओं के अध्ययन के लिये हम ने विशेषज्ञों की जो कमेटी बनाई है, उन की जो सिफारिशें आई हैं, उन को कार्यान्वित करने के लिये जो

कदम उठाये गये हैं, उन के बाद इस व्यवस्था में तेजी से सुधार हो सकेगा और इसी लिये विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में लो-वोल्टेज की जो शिकायतें थीं तथा इसी प्रकार की जो अन्य मिलीजुली शिकायतें थीं, उन में काफ़ी कमी हो गई है। यह सही है कि इस में पूरा तरह से सन्तोषजनक स्थिति तब तक उत्पन्न नहीं हो सकती, जब तक कि विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में बिजली की जितनी मांग है, उस की पूर्ति के लिये जितनी बिजली की आवश्यकता है, उतनी बिजली हम पैदा नहीं कर लेते हैं, तब तक हमारी जो लो-वोल्टेज की और अन्य जो कमज़ोरियाँ हैं, वे दूर नहीं हो सकती हैं।

इस के अतिरिक्त मैं माननीय सदस्यों का ध्यान इस बात की ओर आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूँ कि हम ने अपनी ग्राम विद्युतिकरण योजना के लिये 1965 में राष्ट्रीय विकास परिषद् को जो बँटक हुई थी, उस में नीति निर्धारण के आधार पर जो निर्णय किये गये थे—सिंचाई के साधनों के लिये हम बिजली को प्राथमिकता दें, उसी दृष्टि से सिंचाई के कार्यक्रमों के लिये, पम्पिंग सैटों के लिये बिजली उपलब्ध कराने की दृष्टि से प्राथमिकता दी जा रही है। यह ठीक है कि हम ग्राम विद्युतिकरण के कार्यक्रम को महत्व देते हैं, लेकिन उस से भी ज्यादा महत्व हम सिंचाई के साधनों के लिये, पम्पिंग सैटों के लिये बिजली देना देना है, क्योंकि उस के द्वारा हम अपने देश को खाद्यान्न की दृष्टि से आत्मनिर्भर बना सकेंगे।

इस सम्बन्ध में मैं सदन का ध्यान इस बात की ओर भी आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूँ—अभी तक हमारे देश में करीब 13 लाख पम्पिंग सैट्स हैं, जिनको बिजली दी जा चुकी है, जब कि तीसरी योजना के अन्त तक ऐसे पम्पिंग सैटों की संख्या, जिन को बिजली दी जा चुकी थी—केवल 5 लाख थी। इस से अन्दाज़ लगाया जा सकता है कि विकास के क्षेत्र में हमारी कितनी प्रगति हुई है और हम उम्मीद करते हैं कि चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में हम करीब 15 लाख

पम्पिंग सैटों को बिजली दे सकेंगे तथा इस दिशा में जो प्रगति होगी, वह काफ़ी-कुछ हमारे देश को खाद्यान्न की दृष्टि से आत्मनिर्भर बनाने के लिये सहायक होगी। धन्यवाद।

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now we will take up the half-an-hour Discussion.

18.30 hrs.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

HIPPIES IN DELHI

SHRI S. R. DAMANI (Sholapur) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, many of my friend are surprised that I am raising this subject. In the last session I thought that some of my friends will raise this subject. But I was disappointed. During this session also I found that my colleagues are not taking any interest in raising this subject. So, although it is not my subject, I thought I should raise it in view of the seriousness which the situation may lead us to in case the hippies are allowed to continue in our country as at present.

Now there is an invasion on our country, not by Pakistan or China for grabbing our territory, but by the hippies for attacking the morality of our youngsters which is a very serious and dangerous thing. I think the Government should take serious notice of these hippies who are coming to our country in such large numbers.

Who are the hippies? Why are they coming to our country? What is their number? What is their object? These are important things which we should go into. I have no kind of prejudice against them. But they do not have any moral responsibility and they do not want to work. They are rejected by their family and their country and they are coming to our country. What is their effect on our society, especially on our youngsters?

Previously, they were seen only in Delhi. Now they are spread all over the country. We can see them even in small towns of Goa. They move about in their dirty clothes with their shabby features. They also indulge in anti-social activities. Many a time they have been caught smuggling goods. Most of them are addicted to narcotics. The presence of hippies is certainly having its adverse influence on our youngsters. So, government should take very serious notice of it.