

**श्री सुशीला नायर :** आंकड़े तो मेरे पास नहीं हैं, लेकिन इतना मैं कह सकती हूँ कि इन्सिडेंस बहुत कम हो गया है और जहाँ-जहाँ पर टीके लगे हैं, वहाँ पर अक्सर जगहों पर केसिज होने करीब-करीब बन्द हो गये हैं। यह बात ठीक है कि जो केसिज हुए हैं, कई-कई जगह पर उन में मृत्यु-संख्या कुछ अधिक हुई है, लेकिन उन का कारण यह है कि यह बीमारी कुछ ज्यादा विरुलेंट और एपिडेमिक फार्म में पिछले साल आई थी। अगर इतने बड़े स्तर पर रोकथाम का काम न किया गया होता, तो मैं नहीं कह सकती कि कितनी बड़ी संख्या में इस देश में मृत्यु होती।

**Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:** Did the conference recommend anything regarding vaccination of floating populations and populations residing in slum areas of big cities?

**Dr. Sushila Nayar:** Yes, this is one of the problems. In districts covered by vaccination, the floating population, coming from unvaccinated areas, forms a problem. There are some recommendations as to how to deal with this floating population.

#### Irrigation Potential

+

- \*332. { **Shri B. P. Yadava:**  
**Shri Dhaon:**  
**Shri Bishanchander Seth:**  
**Shri Yashpal Singh:**  
**Shri Vishram Prasad:**  
**Shri D. C. Sharma:**  
**Shri Warrior:**  
**Shri Vasudevan Nair:**  
**Shri Karni Singhji:**  
**Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:**  
**Shri D. J. Naik:**  
**Shri E. Madhusudan Rao.**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to take certain measures to bridge the gap between the irrigation potential and its utilization in the States; and

(b) if so, the broad features of the measures to be taken?

**The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao):** (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2416/64.]

**श्री भी० प्र० यादव :** मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि किन-किन राज्यों में सिंचाई क्षमता का पूरा उपयोग नहीं हो सका है, उस के क्या कारण हैं और वहाँ पर सिंचाई क्षमता और उस के उपयोग में कितना गैप है।

**Dr. K. L. Rao:** Essentially there are six States where a large amount of potential has not been utilised. These States are Punjab, U.P., Bihar, West Bengal, Mysore and Gujarat. The main reasons are: firstly, the storage facilities are not provided for some of the schemes, or, where they are provided, they are not filled up, as in the case of Bhakra where the reservoir has not been filled up to full capacity, and therefore we are not able to develop full utilisation. In Gujarat, the Kakrapar and Mahi projects require storage facilities for their full utilisation. Then the other reason is the practice of light irrigation on black cotton soils; that is the reason why we are finding it difficult to completely utilise potential in the Tungabhadra project. Another reason is incompleteness of works as in Badua and Mata Tila, besides construction of field channels.

**Shri Jashvant Mehta:** May I know when the latest survey was made, the actual utilisation percentage and the actual potential?

**Dr. K. L. Rao:** The latest survey is of the year 1963, and the potential created must be always one year earlier, i.e., 1962. We are comparing the figures of the potential created in 1962 and utilisation in March, 1963, and the shows a lag of 2 million acres—2.1 million to be more accurate.

**Shri Jashvant Mehta:** What is the percentage?

**Dr. K. L. Rao:** Eighty-two.

**Shri Warrior:** The statement says that in the initial stages concessions are given in water rates to the cultivators. May I know whether there is a uniform policy in that respect?

**Dr. K. L. Rao:** The concession that is allowed for new irrigation varies with each State. For example, in Andhra Pradesh, in the first year there is no tax levied, but in the subsequent years it increases by one-fifth every year. In the other States, similarly it is not there in the first year, but in the subsequent years it increases in some cases by one-third, in other cases by half, and so on.

**Shri Bibhuti Mishra:** Which is the place and what is the quantum of water, and what is the reason of non-utilisation of water in the case of Bihar?

**Dr. K. L. Rao:** In Bihar, the main projects are the Badua and the Sone. In Badua there was incompleteness of work, and therefore the lack of potential shown is really not very correct. In the case of Sone barrage remodeling, there are some field channels to be constructed.

**श्री तुलशीदास जाधव :** जिस काश्तकार के खेत में इस प्रकार की चनल खोदी जाती है, वह आबजेशन करता है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस कठिनाई को दूर करने के लिये क्या सरकार की ओर से कानून में कोई संशोधन किया गया है।

**Dr. K. L. Rao:** In respect of the field channels, eight States have already passed legislation, two States are passing legislation, and the other States are having it under consideration.

**श्री सरजू पाण्डेय :** सरकार की तरफ से माइनर इरिगेशन के लिये जो कर्जें दिये गए हैं, बड़े पैमाने पर किसान उन का इस्तेमाल नहीं करते हैं और वह रुपया ज्यादातर बेकार जाता है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार ने इस सिलसिले में

छानबीन की है कि माइनर इरिगेशन के लिये जो पैसा दिया गया है, उस का ठीक इस्तेमाल हुआ है या नहीं।

**Dr. K. L. Rao:** With regard to minor irrigation, I submit it should be really asked of the Agriculture Ministry, but I may tell the hon. Member that a decision has been taken only two days back to raise the limit of the minor irrigation projects to Rs. 15 lakhs, so as to expedite the works in the States.

**श्री क० ना० तिवारी :** पिछले दिनों मेरे एक पूरक प्रश्न का उत्तर देते हुए मिनिस्टर साहब ने बताया था कि रुपये की कमी की वजह से गंडक प्रोजेक्ट का काम रुका हुआ है। आज वह कह रहे हैं कि बिहार में रुपया खर्च नहीं किया गया है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि अगर रुपया दूसरे हेड में खर्च नहीं हुआ है, तो गंडक प्रोजेक्ट का काम रुपये की कमी की वजह से क्यों रुका हुआ है।

**Dr. K. L. Rao:** With respect to the Gandak project, the main obstacle was not so much of finance as the want of understanding between His Majesty's Government of Nepal and the Government of India on minor aspects. This has been since overcome, and there is complete agreement now. I expect that in the course of the next few years, the Gandak project will be proceeded with very expeditiously.

**Shrimati Savitri Nigam:** May I know whether the Government is satisfied with concessional water rates in the initial stage of development to be given to the cultivator by some States and also whether Government is intending to take any action to finance the States which have not been able to lessen the price of the water?

**Dr. K. L. Rao:** It is true that in U.P. there are no concession rates allowed. I will pass on the hon. Member's suggestion to the States

**श्री यशपाल सिंह :** इरिगेशन परपंच के लिये सरकार १९ नये पैसे फी यन्टि

लेती है और इंडस्ट्रियल परपज के लिये ३ नए पैसे की यूनिट लेती है तो यह जो भारी डिस्पैरिटी मौजूद है उसको दूर करने के लिये सरकार क्या कर रही है ?

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** माननीय सदस्य पानी से बिजली पर चले गये हैं ।

**श्री यशपाल सिंह :** मंत्री महोदय मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर देने चले हैं उनको उत्तर देने दिया जाय ।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** वह कहना भी चाहें तो क्या हुआ । जब तक पानी से बिजली पैदा करने के लिये मशीन नहीं लगेगी तब तक बिजली पैदा कैसे होगी ? अभी तो आप पानी में ही हैं ।

**Shri Kapur Singh:** May I know if it is true that one of the major reasons for the gap between utilisation and the potential is the reluctance of the consumer and, if so, what are the precise reasons for this reluctance?

**Dr. K. L. Rao:** I am afraid it is not so: in a majority of the cases there has been no reluctance on the part of the agriculturists to use the water.

**Shri Lahri Singh:** Do the Government realise that the cultivators experience great difficulty in taking water from the canals for want of proper water courses and that the process of acquiring land for water courses is very lengthy and, if so, is Government prepared to consider revision of the present law?

**Dr. K. L. Rao:** It is true that in some cases there has been difficulty in the construction of water courses because of difficulties in land acquisition. On an earlier occasion, I have stated that a number of States are passing legislation to construct these canals and then recover the cost from the cultivators.

**Shri Shivananjappa:** In Tungabhadra the gap is quite marked. Apart from proper storage, are there any other reasons for the non-utilisation?

**Dr. K. L. Rao:** The gap is not very much here compared to the other states. The main reason is the want of experience of the light irrigation in black cotton soil. This is a case where we are trying to use this on an extensive scale and recently the hon. Minister from Mysore has been asking for scientific information on this subject.

#### Black Market in Foreign Currency

+

\*333. { **Shri Hem Barua;**  
**Shri D. C. Sharma;**  
**Shri Yashpal Singh;**  
**Shri R. Barua;**  
**Shri Prakash Vir Shastri;**  
**Shri Shashi Ranjan;**  
**Shri P. R. Chakraverti;**  
**Shri P. C. Borooah;**

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether black market in foreign currency is rampant in Delhi and the rates for the same have made a sudden spurt;

(b) whether it is a fact that tourists are haunted by foreign exchange touts for the purpose; and

(c) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken to check the same?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha):** (a) and (b). Government have seen reports of a black market in foreign currency in Delhi and of some tourists being approached by foreign exchange touts. They have, however, no information that there has been any sudden spurt in black market rates.

(c) The Defence of India Rules have been recently amended so as to enable prompt and deterrent action being taken against persons dealing illegally in foreign exchange.

**Shri Hem Barua:** Is it a fact that the police have not succeeded in apprehending these blackmarketeers in foreign currency simply because there