

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I have no information on this point.

Pumps for Lift Irrigation

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* 401. Shri K. N. Tiwari:
Shri P. K. Chakravarti:
Shri P. C. Baranah:
Shri Soddar:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that several hundred pumps installed for lift irrigation in different parts of India are likely to remain idle at the end of the current Plan period for want of power supply;

(b) the reasons for the failure of States to meet the wherewithal to connect the pumps with the nearest electricity grid;

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Centre in this regard; and

(d) the approximate cost of deep tube-well already sunk and now remaining idle?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) to (d). A statement giving the requisite information is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement:

(a) Pumps installed for lift irrigation are not likely to remain idle on a large scale by the end of the Third Plan. It is however, possible that a few pumps installed by individual farmers in scattered areas and not within the economic reach of existing sub-transmission and distribution systems of State Electricity Boards, may remain idle. The exact information on the number of such pumps is not available.

(b) Lack of funds is standing in the way of extending electricity supply on an extensive scale to rural areas. Vital equipments like distribution transformers and line conduc-

tors are also in acute short supply due to overall shortage of raw materials required for their production.

(c) For extending power supply to irrigation pumps/tubewells under agricultural crash programme during 1964-65 and 1965-66 additional central assistance to the extent of Rs. 82 crores over and above the State plan ceilings, have been released/allotted. The requirement of materials which are in short supply, for the first two years of the Fourth Plan, is also being assessed to assist the State Boards in procuring the same.

(d) At the end of March, 1965 about 200 deep tubewells remained un-energised though complete in other respects. The average cost of deep tubewells, excluding cost of energisation, works out to Rs. 60,000. The total cost of such tubewells sunk and remaining idle at the end of March, 1965 was Rs. 120 lakhs.

श्री क० शा० तिवारी : प्रत्यक्ष महोदय, क्या मैं यह जान सकता हूँ कि षड्कोट फाइन इण्टर प्लान में कुल कितने एम्पियर गेट लगने का टारगेट था और उममें कितने लग गये, कितने बाकी हैं ?

श्री श्याम धर मिश्र : कुल करीब 2 लाख 50 हजार एम्प गेट लगने की बात थी । प्राजा की जाती है कि उसमें भी प्रधिक हो जायेंगे । कुल प्लान में, गाँवों प्लान में कितने टू पूरवले लग गये हैं उनकी संख्या 4 लाख पचास हजार है, प्लान के पहले करीब 9 करोड़ हजार लगने थे षड्कोट 4 लाख 50 हजार हो जायेंगे ।

श्री क० शा० तिवारी : इसी स्टेटमेंट में दिया गया है कि :

"Lack of funds is standing in the way of extending electricity supply on an extension scale to rural areas. Vital equipments like distribution transformers and line conductors are also in acute short supply due to overall shortage of raw materials required for their production."

तो क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि यह रा वैद्यरियस का घोर इश्ये का जो बाडोज है उसमें सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है और कब तक यह फंड का घोर रा मंडोरियस का प्रायोज पूरा हो जायगा ?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): The shortages in material are essentially of aluminium, copper and steel stampings. These have got to come from outside the country now. We are now trying to assess our requirements for the rural sector for the next two years and as soon as they are ready, we shall try to get the necessary funds from the hon. Finance Minister.

Shri P. C. Borooab: May I know whether it is a fact that while more than 75 per cent of power is being consumed by the industry, it is only 4 per cent that goes to agriculture and if so, what steps have been taken to ensure that agriculture gets its due share of power in the Fourth Plan?

Dr. K. L. Rao: The aim is to increase it from 3 per cent to 10 per cent by trying to energise the 7 lakhs of pumping sets.

Shri Karai Singhji: Do Government have plans to utilise the surplus fund to increase lift irrigation in the Rajasthan Canal Project, particularly any proposal to use these pumps for utilising the small falls in the Rajasthan Canal for generating power and increasing the lift irrigation schemes?

Dr. K. L. Rao: When the lift irrigation scheme, which the hon. Member has just mentioned, is taken up and sanctioned, electricity will be made available. There will be no difficulty in finding electricity. If the drop is more than 12 feet, then electricity will be generated.

Shri Reddalar: In view of the fact that measures are necessary for producing short-term crops, will the hon. Minister consider giving connection of power to wells which are very near the transmission lines?

Dr. K. L. Rao: Those which are very near the transmission lines must receive the highest priority. I thought that was being done.

Shri Shanhi Ranjan: It is apparent that very little percentage of electricity has been given to agriculture. From our experience we find that even this little supply to agriculture is not being utilised because deep boring has choked or the power is sometimes there and sometimes it is not there. May I know from the Minister whether he has got any calculation with him or any report with him, so that he can find out that out of 4 per cent or 5 per cent which is supplied, not even 1 per cent is utilised; if this is a fact, may I know what steps the Minister is going to take to see that whatever power is utilised fully?

Dr. K. L. Rao: I have not received any complaint so far that the wells are not working or that the electricity is not being utilised. On the other hand, we get more and more requests for power.

Shri P. B. Patel: Sometime back, the hon. Minister, while addressing the Chairman of Electricity Boards of the country said that electricity for irrigation would be supplied at the maximum rate of 9 paise per unit. Secondly, he said that wells should be electrified and that only 10 per cent of the wells today are worked on diesel power or electric power. Thirdly, he also said that, in Russia, 1/4th rate on irrigation is charged for other consumers. May I know how he is going to implement all that he has said?

Dr. K. L. Rao: It is not 9 P. as the Member said. Of course, we were thinking of it till some months back, but due to the extra rising cost, the present price, which is thought economical for supply to agriculture, is 12 P.

With regard to the other points, I am grateful to him for having asked

all those things. It will be precisely the aim of the Government to be of great help to the agriculturists by trying to give them electricity and at the rate that I have mentioned just now.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: May I know where these 200 idle wells involving a colossal waste of Rs. 120 lakhs are situated and whether the Government has any time-table by which they would be able to energise these tube-wells?

Dr. K. L. Rao: These tubewells are at the following places:

Gujarat	9
M.P.	15
U.P.	46
West Bengal	96
Rajasthan	30
Total	200

I am sorry that all these tubewells which will be of immense use in agricultural operations are not put to use. We are trying to get some additional funds and we are trying to give preference to energise the tubewells.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: May I know whether Government have fixed any target in terms of time for energising these tube-wells?

Dr. K. L. Rao: These tube-wells will be energised before the close of the financial year.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know whether the hon. Minister is aware that in the Bundelkhand area which is in the Banda District of U.P., which is considered to be the granary of U.P., the tube-well construction programme has been delayed because of the non-availability of rock-borers and rigs?

Dr. K. L. Rao: This question relates to the construction of tube-wells. I

agree with the hon. Member that if the tube-wells are constructed they will be very useful. It is very likely that they are being delayed for want of the rigs, as the hon. Member has mentioned.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: From the statement we find that one of the main reasons is the lack of raw materials and the short supply of distribution transformers and line conductors. May I know whether substitutes for these raw materials are being found in India? May I know what the position is regard to foreign exchange for them is, and whether those materials could be secured in India completely?

Dr. K. L. Rao: It is rather important to try to substitute these materials as early as possible. Actually, for insulation paper and oil especially for the transformers of low load, we are trying to find some paper and oil from this country itself. But that will take some time. In order not to cause any delay on account of this, we are trying to assess, as I said in answer to a question earlier, our minimum requirements by way of purchase of these raw materials; I have asked the State Electricity Boards to give us this information, and once we get the information, we shall approach the Finance Minister.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: What is being done in regard to substitution?

Dr. K. L. Rao: I have just stated that for substitution we are trying to do research through the various research institutes.

श्री रामसेवक यादव : क्या माननीय मंत्री महोदय को इस बात की जानकारी है कि जो पम्पिंग स्टैंड के लिए बजट दिया गया वह उनको खरौंदने में इस्तेमाल नहीं किया गया ? यदि हाँ, तो जो पावरड पम्पिंग स्टैंड के उन के पास है, क्या उन में इन स्टैंडों का भी हिसाब है ?

निर्वाह और विद्युत् बंधालय में उपमंत्री (श्री इशाम चर मिश्र) : इसकी जानकारी पूरे

तौर से है। प्रोग्राम इन्वैल्यूएशन आर्टिकेनाइ-
जेशन ने एक कमेटी नियुक्त की थी जिसने
इसकी जांच की थी, और उन्होंने बताया है
कि जहाँ तक पंपिंग सैट्स के लिये दिये गये
पैसे का मसाला है, लोगों ने उसका अच्छी तरह
इस्तेमाल किया है। कहीं कहीं दुरुपयोग हो
सकता है, अगर वह प्वाइंट घाउट किया जाये
तो उसकी जांच हो सकती है।

Shri Baid: From the statement we find that 203 tube-wells remained unenergised though complete in other respects. The hon. Minister has mentioned some figure in this regard for Madhya Pradesh. May I know whether the failure of the pumps there is due to lack of Chambal electrical energy or whether it is due to the fact that the State Government have demanded some aid from the Centre which the Centre has refused to give to them?

Dr. K. L. Rao: I am afraid I do not have the information on that. I am not sure whether those 15 wells are lying in the area served by the Chambal project or in an area served by the other projects. I shall try to get the information.

Utilisation of Foreign Aid

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*602. **Shri Kapur Singh:**
Shri Solanki:
Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri Narasimha Reddy:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently published details regarding the utilisation of foreign aid tied to specific projects;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that the tied aid utilisation is generally delayed and why;

(c) whether we have asked for more of untied non-project aid for the Fourth Five Year Plan; and

(d) if so, how the members of the Aid India Consortium have reacted to our request?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shri Ramabhar)

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Saru: (a) Detailed information regarding foreign aid tied to specific projects is given in the annual publication entitled "External Assistance—1984" issued by the Ministry of Finance and made available to hon. Members in September, 1985.

(b) Yes, Sir. Attention is, in this connection, invited to Chapter IV of the Report on "Utilisation of External Assistance—1984" which was laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha on 16th April, 1984.

(c) and (d). Since the Fourth Plan has not yet been finalised, the Government of India have not so far approached the Members of the Aid India Consortium for aid for the Fourth Plan but it is Government's policy to seek an increase in non-project aid.

Shri Kapur Singh: Is it true that the so-called socialist countries as a rule are reluctant to give untied non-project aid, and if so, is it a string to force nationalisation on us?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): No, the socialist countries give what we call project aid, that is, aid for projects for which the manufacture is undertaken in their factories. We have lately been discussing with them the questions of getting aid in regard to components, spare parts and other ancillaries for projects which have been established by them in India. I do not think that the aid that is given by the socialist countries is in any way intended to influence our economic policies.

Shri Kapur Singh: I have no further question to ask, since he has evaded answer my first question.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: May I know whether any specific steps have been taken, and if so, what, in order to expedite at our end the actual preparation work of projects and the execution of those projects which is also a factor, a big factor, responsible for delay in utilisation of these loans?