

in the country, are Government contemplating training up rivers as has been successfully done elsewhere in the world, in order to stop erosion?

Mr. Speaker: That is too wide a question. The whole question of erosion cannot be taken up in this particular question.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: My submission is that the training of rivers can be the right reply to this. I want to know whether Government have considered this question of training up of the rivers?

Mr. Speaker: That is a suggestion for action.

सेठ अचल सिंह : क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि यह जो इरोजन हो रहा है यह कितनी लम्बाई में हो रहा है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह तो उन्होंने कह दिया कि कहीं कहीं है। बहुत मेजर नहीं है

Shri Hem Barua: In view of the fact that there are sand bars in the Hooghly, and Hooghly pilotage is one of the most difficult in the world, may I know what Government have done in this regard, and whether Government have taken any steps to improve the situation?

Mr. Speaker: That question has been answered already, I think.

Shri Alagesan: During the First Five Year Plan, a loan of Rs. 160 lakhs was sanctioned to the State Government. During the second Plan, a larger amount has been given. During the Third Plan also, the State Government propose to undertake five anti-erosion schemes.

Shri Prabhat Kar: I find from the statement that item No. 11 is estimated to cost about Rs. 4,80,700. May I know whether Government are aware that many of the houses have gone to the bed of the river, and the main road from Chandernagore to Chinsura had to be diverted because of the erosion? The hon. Minister says that no serious erosion has taken place. But may I know whether Government are aware of this?

Mr. Speaker: Could not this question be put to the State Government that they should take it up very seriously?

Japanese Assistance for Agricultural Farm

*1043, **Shri Rishang Keishing:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an Agricultural farm was established with assistance of the Japanese Government at Saharanpur;

(b) if so, the nature of assistance received; and

(c) the extent of success of the farm?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) No. However, four Japanese farmers took up cultivation in 1959 on a 3 acre piece of land taken by them on lease from a private cultivator in village Saron, Saharanpur district.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) As against only one crop of paddy normally raised by the local cultivators in a year, the Japanese farmers were able to raise two crops of paddy and one crop of wheat in a year on the land where no paddy crop had been cultivated earlier. By adoption of modern cultivation techniques and proper soil and water management, they obtained during the year 1960-61 as much as 51.9 maunds of paddy per acre with a net profit of Rs. 410 per acre in the first season and 49.5 maunds of paddy per acre in the second season with a net profit of Rs. 667.50 per acre. The average yield obtained by local farmers, however, was only 20 maunds per acre.

Shri Rishang Keishing: From the statement, I find that the Japanese farmers obtained during the year 1960-61 as much as 51.9 maunds of paddy per acre with a net profit of Rs. 410 per acre in the first season and 49.5 maunds of paddy per acre in the second season with a net profit of Rs. 667.50 per acre, whereas the local farmers were getting only 20 maunds of paddy per acre.

Mr. Speaker: What is the hon. Member's question?

Shri Rishang Keishing: In view of the great success obtained by the Japanese farmers, may I know whether the Government have made any arrangements for the local or the Indian farmers to adopt the same technique of cultivation?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: It is now open to the farmers of the neighbouring villages of Sarona to accept that culture. Besides, those Japanese farmers are now going to be employed on four government training-cum-demonstration farms in West Bengal, Bihar, Gujarat and Orissa. This is being done with a view to propagating their improved method of cultivation.

Shri P. B. Patel: May I know whether this agriculture is intensive or extensive?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: It is very intensive.

Shri Krishnapal Singh: UP has large areas under paddy. Why has it not been included for establishment of demonstration farms?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Saharanpur is in UP.

Mr. Speaker: Probably the hon. Member does not know that!

Shri Krishnapal Singh: I meant eastern U. P.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: The Governments of West Bengal, Orissa, Bihar and Gujarat came forward to establish demonstration farms. The

moment the Government of U.P. comes forward with a proposal, a demonstration farm can be opened there also.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: What will be the Centre's share in the establishment of these farms, how many people will be getting training, and when these farms are going to be finally established?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Actually, this agreement was entered into on 23rd April 1962. The Government of Japan is going to supply four full sets of agricultural implements. The remaining share will be borne by the State Governments concerned.

Shri Tyagi: Was this farm at Saharanpur established by the Japanese on behalf of the Government or in their individual capacity? Also was it giving any profit?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Actually, it was the Government of Bihar which invited those Japanese farmers first. After they worked with the Bihar Government officers for 2½ years, they themselves went to U.P. There they purchased a 3-acre piece of land and established their own farm.

Shri Tyagi: Was it paying?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: It was very paying. It was established in 1959. In 1959-60, they raised three crops, the first two paddy and the third wheat. In 1960-61 also three crops were raised. In the first year, the yield was: first crop 33 mds. 9 seers, second crop 40 mds. 23 seers, all per acre.

श्री ज० ब० सिंह : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब जापानियों की मदद से की जाने वाली खेती से पैदावार ज्यादा हो रही है, तो क्या सरकार के पास कोई ऐसी स्कीम है कि जो पिछड़े हुए एरियाज हैं, जहाँ पैदावार कम हो रही है,—चूँकि प्रश्न में सहारनपुर का जिक्र किया गया है, इन लिए मैं खाम तौर पर यू० पी० के बारे में पूछ रहा हूँ—उन में इस तरह के फार्म खोले जायें।

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : अगर उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार की ओर से इस प्रकार की कोई योजना पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश के बारे में आयगी, तो उस पर विचार किया जायगा ।

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : इस फार्म के ऊपर जापान सरकार ने कितना रुपा लगाया है और यू० पी० गवर्नमेंट ने कितना ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : असल में सहारनपुर के सरौना गांव में जापानियों ने जिस फार्म की स्थापना की थी, उस पर केवल उन्हीं का खर्च हुआ, सरकार का नहीं । वह तीन एकड़ का फार्म उन का था । फर्टिलाइजर पर कुछ रुपया खर्च हुआ, लेकिन और किसी चीज पर नहीं ।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : अखबारों के पढ़ने से मालूम होता है कि जो जन्तर-मन्तर जापानी खेती में जरूरी है, उस तरह का जन्तर-मन्तर हमारे यहां का किसान नहीं कर सकता । इसलिए इस बारे में सरकार जो कुछ कर रही है, उस का फायदा बड़े बड़े फार्म ही उठावेंगे या छोटे छोटे किसान भी उस का कुछ फायदा उठा सकेंगे ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : माननीय प्रश्नकर्ता को विदित है कि भारत में भी बहूतरे छोटे छोटे किसान हैं जो इस प्रकार के जन्तर-मन्तर के प्रयोग से इतना उत्पादन कर लेते हैं और रुपये की मात्रा में कहीं कहीं इससे ज्यादा भी आय की जाती है ।

Power Projects

*1045. **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of difficulties and bottle-necks referred in the implementation of Power Projects the matter has been got examined by the Planning Commission;

(b) if so, what are the conclusions;

(c) what steps are proposed to be taken to strengthen the Power Wing in the Ministry more particularly in view of large number of projects and allocation in the Third Five Year Plan?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Alagesan): (a) Yes; Sir.

(b) State Governments have been requested to entrust the evaluation of the progress of the execution of power projects to an independent agency, not connected with the execution of the projects and to review the progress periodically. Steps have also been taken to deal with cases for the release of foreign exchange and import licenses expeditiously.

(c) An additional post of Member has already been sanctioned in the Power Wing of the Central Water & Power Commission and the question of strengthening the Ministry and the Central Water and Power Commission further is under examination.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know whether, in the implementation of these projects, there were various difficulties and bottle-necks which have been resolved at the Central level? If so, what were they?

Shri Alagesan: A team of officers drawn from the Planning Commission, the Ministry and the CWPC visited the various States and discussed with them the various difficulties facing them, with regard to the execution of their projects. They came to certain conclusions and action was taken on those.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know whether the hon. Minister's attention has been attracted to the two editorials which appeared just after the Demands were discussed, one in the *Hindustan Times* and the other in the *Times of India*, and whether he realises the urgent need for certain steps to be taken at the Central level?