

**Shri Ranga:** Is it not a fact that as a result of this, blackmarketing is taking place, and the peasants are obliged to pay inordinately high prices for agricultural implements containing iron and steel?

**Shri M. V. Krishnappa:** Yes; whenever there is acute shortage of any material, then there are generally other ways of getting it such as blackmarketing and other means. That is the reason why we are impressing upon the concerned Ministry that since implements form a basic necessity for the farmers, we should get more quota and we were able to succeed, and we are succeeding, and we are getting increased quota, and we would be able to meet the requirements then.

**Shri Ranga:** Is it not a fact that this has been a long-standing complaints during all these twelve years of these controls, that the peasants have been allotted or the people on the agricultural side have been allotted only 25 per cent or in any case not more than 33½ per cent of their requirements?

**Shri M. V. Krishnappa:** This is not a long-standing complaint. Whenever the prices of steel in the open market go down, then the farmers will not demand much from us; but whenever steel prices in the open market go up, then there is more demand from the agriculturists.

**Shri Ranga:** It has been so for twelve years.

**Shri Keshava:** Is it as a result of the policy of Government to improve agriculture and to give top most priority to it that this small quota of steel is being allotted to the Agriculture Ministry?

**Shri M. V. Krishnappa:** We are pressing for more and more quota for the Agriculture Ministry, and I hope we shall be able to succeed in getting the quota from the concerned Ministry.

**Shri C. D. Pande:** In view of the fact that steel will now be manufactured by our factories within this year, will Government consider the advisability of allotting more steel to agriculture, because that is the most important item of our national activity today?

**Shri M. V. Krishnappa:** I too hope so.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** That is a suggestion

**Shri Supakar:** How is it that though there is a shortage of steel in the open market, yet plenty of steel and other iron materials are available in the blackmarket for very high prices, and there is no shortage of them practically anywhere?

**Shri M. V. Krishnappa:** I request the hon Member to put this question to the concerned Ministry

#### Rural Electrification in Delhi

\*1069. **Shri Radha Raman:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 330 on the 16th February, 1959 and state:

(a) the progress made so far in the scheme of electrification of the villages in Delhi;

(b) whether it is a fact that villagers are indifferent towards using electricity in villages where it has already reached, due to which Government anticipates substantial losses on this scheme; and

(c) if so, what steps Government propose to take to popularise its use in Delhi villages and avoid such losses?

**The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi):** A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

#### STATEMENT

(a) The total number of villages programmed to be electrified in the Union territory of Delhi during the Second Five Year Plan, is 53. Out of these, the following 10 villages were

scheduled to be electrified during the year 1958-59.

S. No.	Name of village
1	Samaspur
2	Alipure
3	Khampur
4	Chaukhandi
5	Chirag Delhi
6	Adhi Chini
7	Begumpur
8	Kalu Sarai
9	Chattarpur
10	Badli

The work of laying and energising general distribution mains in the villages at serial Nos 1 to 9 has been completed and electrification of the village Badli (S No 10) has been completed to the extent of 50 per cent. The Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking has also taken in hand the work for extending general distribution mains to 21 villages during the year 1959-60.

(b) As electricity has reached the villages only recently, it is premature, at this stage, to judge whether the rural population is indifferent towards its use or to assess the consequent financial loss, if any.

(c) Does not arise in view of reply to Part (b).

**Shri Radha Raman:** May I know whether Government propose to supply the electricity to the villages at subsidised rates or at the ordinary rates that are prevalent in Delhi, and if the answer is that it will be at subsidised rates, then what the extent of the subsidy is?

**Shri Hathi:** As the House is aware the Government of India in the Commerce and Industry Ministry have issued a circular letter that where the rate exceeds 15 annas it will be subsidised, the rate prevailing here in Delhi is 9-11 nP per kw with 10 per cent rebate, which is less than that.

**Shri Radha Raman:** May I know whether the residents of the Narela village and other surrounding villages have made any representation to Government for supplying Govern-

ment-generated electricity in place of the electricity under the present arrangement, and if so, whether any action has been taken by Government in the matter?

**Shri Hathi:** I think this application must have been made to the Delhi Administration. As far as I am aware it was with regard to supplying the power direct and not through the private licensee. I think the Chief Commissioner is taking steps to take over that company.

**श्री नवल प्रभाकर:** क्या माननीय मंत्री महोदय बतवाने की कृपा करेंगे कि जो लक्ष्य दिल्ली के गांवों को बिजली देने के लिये द्वितीय पंच वर्षीय योजना में निर्धारित किये गये थे, उनकी कक्षा तक पूर्ति हुई है ?

**Shri Hathi:** In all, 53 villages were to be electrified, the programme was 10 in 1958-59, 21 in 1959-60 and 22 in 1960-61. Out of the ten for the year 1958-59, 9 have been electrified, and in respect of the tenth action is being taken.

**Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** The Deputy Minister mentioned subsidy for small industries. May I know whether the same subsidy is available for agriculture for lift irrigation and all that?

**Shri Hathi:** The rate in Delhi is the same for both, that is, 9-11 nP.

**Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** There is a general subsidy over 1½ annas, where the rate is more for small scale industries. May I know whether the same subsidy is available for the small agriculturist?

**Shri Hathi:** So far as this is concerned, only the Commerce and Industry Ministry has issued that circular.

**Shri C. K. Nair:** May I know the names of the 9 villages where electricity has been supplied?

**Shri Hathi:** I have got the names. Does the Chair want me to read them?

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** He can get it afterwards.

**Shri Hathi:** I will give him a copy

**Mr Deputy-Speaker:** That will be good

**Shri Hem Barua:** May I know whether this electric power is supplied to the Delhi villages on a no-profit-no-loss basis? If so, what is that basis?

**Shri Hathi:** No, it is not a question of no-profit-no-loss

#### Development of Thangasseri Port

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\*1061. { **Shri Narayanankutty Menon:**  
**Shri Punnoose:**  
**Shri Kediyan:**

Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have since received any proposal from the Government of Kerala for developing Thangasseri into a minor port and for the digging of a waterway connecting Thangasseri and the Ashtamudi lake, and

(b) if so, what action has been taken on the proposal?

• The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (**Shri Raj Bahadur**): (a) and (b) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha

#### STATEMENT

Development of minor ports is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments

The State Government of Kerala had submitted a proposal for constructing a sheltered lighterage Port at Thangassery by converting the Thangassery cove into an artificial harbour. The Thangassery cove is about 4½ miles to the South of the Ashtamudi Lake inlet which was proposed to be developed as a fishing harbour under the Norwegian-Indian Fisheries Community Development Project. The proposal to convert the Thangassery Cove into an artificial harbour involved the construction of a canal connecting the proposed port with Ashtamudi Lake.

In the meantime, another suggestion was made for developing Thangassery Cove as a fishing-cum-commercial port, if it was found impracticable to develop the Ashtamudi lake inlet. Model experiments in respect of both the scheme were carried out at the Poona Research Station

The Government of Kerala was asked on the 7th January, 1959 to examine the reports submitted by the Poona Research Station and to work out comparative costs of both the schemes in the light of the recommendations made in the Reports and forward their proposal to the Government along with a statement showing the comparative costs for the two schemes. These are awaited. A provision of Rs. 42.5 lakhs has been proposed for development works at Thangassery in the Third Plan

**Shri Narayanankutty Menon:** May I know whether separate estimates have been prepared for the alternative scheme mentioned in the statement and whether the sum to be allotted in the Third Five Year Plan is based upon those estimates?

**Shri Raj Bahadur.** Comparative costs have been worked out by the State Government. They are at present under scrutiny of the State Government. We propose to include a provision for the development of this particular port in the Third Plan, in case the State Government and the Central Government come to some definite conclusions about it

**Shri Narayanankutty Menon:** May I know whether, if the final estimates exceed the sum already to be provided in the Third Plan, allotment of more money will be made for that?

**Shri Raj Bahadur:** I think it is too early for me to say whether it will exceed or will not exceed. But I may just point out that we do propose to provide about Rs. 42.5 lakhs in the Third Plan

**Shri Kediyan:** From the statement, I find that model experiments in respect of both the schemes were carried out and the report thereon has been