

Governments are at liberty to accept these recommendations. As a matter of fact, the National Development Council, at its meeting in 1958, endorsed the main recommendations of the Balwantray Mehta Committee and they accepted them. Therefore, various States have taken steps to introduce the panchayat raj system. So, there is no question of imposition on the States.

**Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:** What does the hon. Member mean by saying "so-called elected panchayat samitis"?

**श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा:** मुल्क में जिला बोर्ड और जिला परिषद दो प्रकार की पद्धतियां हैं लेकिन कई जगह पर जो जिला परिषद हैं उन के चेअरमैन एलैक्टिड हैं जबकि कई अन्य राज्यों में जिला परिषद के ऐक्स-ऑफिशियो चेअरमैन डिप्टी कमिश्नर हैं तो मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो पंचायती राज्य बनाया गया है उस में सरकार ने दो प्रकार की पद्धतियां क्यों रक्खी हैं? जिला परिषद का चेअरमैन एलैक्टिड होना चाहिए या डिप्टी कमिश्नर ऐक्सऑफिशियो उसका चेअरमैन होना चाहिए, सरकार का इस के बारे में क्या उत्तर है?

**Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy:** I have already replied to this question. We lay down a broad pattern for the States to follow. But some States have elected Chairmen and the Zilla Parishad; and in some other States there is the district advisory council. The Panchayat Samitis are really an important link. We have left to the States to adopt the pattern they would like to have.

**Shri Ranga:** There is no question of leaving.

**श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा:** मैं ने जो पूछा है उस का उत्तर मंत्री जी ने नहीं दिया कि उन की इस बारे में क्या राय है?

**Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy:** The three-tier system is adopted by most

of the States. But we give them flexibility and manoeuvrability and each State is free to adopt certain changes within the broad framework that has been evolved.

**Shri Shri Chand Goel:** Considering this three-tier system and considering also that universal adult franchise has been introduced and all people are given representation, I want to know how far this three-tier system has succeeded in developing initiative and drive and also developmental activities. Has the Government carried out any assessment in order to judge the work of this three-tier system whether it has succeeded in developing initiative and drive and also interest in developmental activities in the rural population?

**Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy:** The panchayati-raj institution has given opportunity and scope for the people to participate not only in the local administration but also in developmental activities, and the reports we have been receiving are quite encouraging. Wherever these institutions operate and exist the involvement and commitment of people in various activities is very much in the picture. Therefore, I say that this pattern should be adopted in all the other areas where panchayati-raj institutions have not been formed so far. It is our desire that it should cover the whole of India.

#### Equipment for Digging Tube-Wells

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\*1502. **Shri Madhu Limaye:**  
**Shri S. M. Bamerjee:**  
**Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:**  
**Shri George Fernandes:**

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the wide differences in the number of tube-wells in the various States;

(b) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the acute shortage

of rigs and boring equipment and pumping sets in the country;

(c) whether any scheme has been prepared to mobilise the resources of private and public sector industries to meet the demands of the States for this equipment and pumping sets; and

(d) if so, the results achieved so far?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde):** (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

#### STATEMENT

(a) The Government of India is aware of the differences in the number of Tubewells in various States.

(b) The Government of India is fully aware of the existing strength of drilling and boring equipment in the States and, also, of their additional requirement in order to ensure realisation of Fourth Plan targets.

As regards Pumping Sets, there is already sufficient indigenous capacity for meeting the entire demand.

(c) and (d). Resources of the private and public sector industries are being mobilised to initiate and step up the manufacture of various types of drilling equipment required by the States.

It is expected that the entire demand of hand boring sets and that of light percussion and reverse circulation rigs would be met from indigenous sources in 2 to 3 years' time.

There is adequate manufacturing capacity in the country to meet the requirement of States of Core drills (calyx and diamond type).

In the Public Sector, manufacture of light direct rotary, medium direct rotary and medium percussion rigs has been initiated at the Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi, and

supply is expected to start from 1967-68.

It is hoped that after a period of 2 to 3 years, it would be possible to meet the entire requirement of drilling equipment from indigenous production.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या विभिन्न राज्यों में जो नलकूप हैं उन की राज्यवार वह संख्या देंगे और कितने व्यक्तियों के पीछे एक नलकूप पड़ता है विभिन्न राज्यों में उस के भी वह आंकड़े देंगे जिससे पता चलेगा कि जितनी सारी योजनाएँ आप लोगों न बनाई हैं उस का क्या नतीजा निकला है ?

**Shri Annasahib Shinde:** Sir, I have got the State-wise figures of tubewells. As far as population is concerned the figures are well known. The State-wise tubewell figures are: Andhra—9; Assam—17, Bihar—1025, Gujarat—639 Madhya Pradesh—68, Madras—23, Maharashtra—2, Orissa—83, Punjab—1245, Rajasthan—11, Uttar Pradesh—8269, West Bengal—480—Haryana figures are not available—making a total of 11,871. The figures of private tubewells are: Andhra—27,990, Bihar—5269, Madras—4588, Orissa—3, Punjab—17,500, Rajasthan—337, Uttar Pradesh—23,990—other States—Nil—making a total of 79,877. I would like to add that the drilling of tubewells depends upon the strata of ground. The alluvial soil of the Indo-Gangetic Plan is generally favourable for having tubewells. Some coastal areas and also some river deltas are also good for having tubewells.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं ने अध्यक्ष महोदय पूछा था पम्पिंग सैट्स के बारे में और उन्होंने हम को जवाब दिया है :

"As regards pumping sets, there is already sufficient indigenous capacity for meeting the entire demand."

बहू कैपेसिटी की बात कर रहे हैं। अघ्यक्ष महोदय, पैदावार की क्षमता और प्रत्यक्ष पैदावार में जमीन आसमान का अन्तर है। और आज सभी राज्यों में खास कर बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश में सभी लोग महसूस कर रहे हैं कि पम्पिंग सेट्स का बड़ा अभाव है, इस में काला बाजार चलता है, दाम ज्यादा लिये जाते हैं, बिजली का भी अभाव है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या बिहार राज्य की नई सरकार के द्वारा कोई ऐसी योजना उन के सामने रखी गई है कि एक महीने में वह एक हजार ट्यूबवेल बनावेंगे। लेकिन इस के लिए उन का यह कहना है कि रिज्स आदि का अभाव है। मंत्री जी ने अपने उत्तर में आश्वासन दिया है कि दो तीन साल में हो जायेंगे। यहां पर बार बार सवाल उठाये जाते हैं कि उन को फौरन गेहूँ चाहिये, अनाज चाहिये। इसी तरह से केरल में जहां अनाज की कमी है, वहां चावल वगैरह चाहिये। बिहार में जहां अकाल की स्थिति है उसमें भी यह बात समझ में आती है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से सीधा प्रश्न करना चाहता हूँ कि क्या राज्य सरकारों के इस काम में मदद देने के लिये वह तैयार है? मैं अनाज का कोटा बढ़ाने के बारे में नहीं पूछ रहा हूँ। अगर पम्पिंग सेट्स, रिज्स आदि के द्वारा पैदावार बढ़ाने की योजना बिहार सरकार, उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार, मध्य प्रदेश की सरकार या बंगाल की सरकार बनाती है तो क्या इस के बारे में केन्द्र सरकार निश्चित रूप से मदद देगी?

**Shri Annasahib Shinde:** As far as the pumping sets are concerned, there was, due to the serious situation as a result of the successive droughts, a sudden spurt in demand for pumping sets and there was a temporary difficulty in regard to supplies. But all over India our production capacity is such that we can meet the requirements of all the States. In fact, recently some of the producing units are

closed down for lack of demand. So as far as pumping sets are concerned we can meet indigenously all the requirements and there should be no difficulty. If any State Government works out any plan I think it would be possible to co-ordinate and meet the full requirements. That I have indicated in my reply that indigenously, within the next one or two years most of the drills and rigs would be manufactured in India. Even if it is a question of import we shall see that the demands of the State Governments are fully met. Last year we sanctioned foreign exchange to the extent of Rs. 2.5 crores and Rs. 1.5 crores this year, and the demands put by the State Governments have been completely cleared in consultation with the Ministry of Finance. There should be no difficulty on this ground. I entirely agree and share the views of the hon. Member, because this programme forms part of the minor irrigation programme and minor irrigation occupies a very important place in our agricultural programme.

**डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :** मंत्री महोदय ने ट्यूब वेल के अंक दिये, मैं पम्पिंग सेट्स के अंक चाहता हूँ, और क्या यह सही है कि एक राज्य जिसकी आबादी कुल साढ़े तीन या चार करोड़ है वहां डेढ़ लाख पम्पिंग सेट्स हैं और ऐसे सूबे में जहां की आबादी 8 करोड़ है वहां कुल 11 हजार है या जहां पर आबादी 5 करोड़ है वहां कुल 10 हजार है, और वहां पर पम्पिंग सेट्स की बहुत जबरदस्त मांग है, लेकिन पूरी नहीं हो पा रही है? इस के अतिरिक्त ऐसे भी पम्पिंग सेट्स जो नदियों में बज्रों पर लगाये जा सकते हैं उन की भी मांग है। क्या मंत्री महोदय अंकों को देते हुए इस पर ध्यान रख कर बतलायेंगे कि इन मांगों के बारे में क्या हो रहा है?

**Shri Annasahib Shinde:** Even if the hon. Member points out any demand of any particular State I am prepared to say that we shall fully

meet the requirements of pumping sets. He referred to a wider question of disparity in the distribution of pumping sets etc. I think it is a general problem because even if we look into irrigation percentages of various States we find, for instance, in Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and Mysore they are having the lowest percentage of irrigation while there are certain areas where the percentage of irrigation is as high as 30 to 40 per cent. Therefore, the disparity is there and our effort should be to remove that disparity, but it is a question of long-term planning.

**श्री राम मनोहर लोहिया :** मैं ने अंक पूछे थे। जैसे आप ने ट्यूबवेल के अंक दिये, वैसे ही पम्पिंग सेट के भी दे दें तो अच्छा होगा।

**Shri Annasahib Shinde:** Should I give the figures? It is a long list.

**Mr. Speaker:** He may place it on the Table.

**Shri Annasahib Shinde:** I am prepared to do that.

**श्री जाजं फरनेन्डीज :** मंत्री महोदय ने जो बयान दिया है उसमें यह कहा गया है कि चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में जो भी अपने टार्गट्स हैं उन को पूरा करने की ताकत सरकार के पास है। जहां तक मैं समझता हूँ कि दो साल हो गये हैं और अभी आपकी योजना बनी नहीं है। चन्द दिन हुए एक साल की योजना पेश की गई है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इस योजना में जो टार्गट्स आपने बतलाये हैं उनको पूरा करने की भी ताकत सरकार के पास है ?

**Shri Annasahib Shinde:** As the hon. Member has rightly pointed out, the Fourth Five Year Plan is still under consideration. It has not been finalised. But as a result of that minor irrigation programme has not suffered at all. Whatever targets we had worked out during last year were over-fulfilled in regard to minor irrigation. I am quite sure, whatever tentative figures are worked out in the Fourth Five Year Plan, as far as this

aspect of the programme is concerned, there should be no apprehension or fear of its not being fulfilled.

**Shri Krishna Kumar Chatterji:** Is the hon. Minister aware that in the State from which I come the Zila Parishads are generally manned by non-official chairmen and because of that deep tubewells and other tubewells were being laid there, but because of certain component parts which could be got only from foreign countries for which no attempt was made by the Central Government, most of these deep tubewells are out of action and production on the food front was very much hampered? Is the hon. Minister aware of it? Can he give us an idea of what steps are being taken?

**Shri Annasahib Shinde:** As I have already submitted, no demand of any State Government for foreign exchange is pending with us. If the hon. Member points out any specific demand of any State Government, I am prepared to look into it.

**श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री :** उत्तर प्रदेश में यह पाबन्दी है कि नहरों से कुछ दूर तक और स्टेट ट्यूबवैल से कुछ दूर तक निजी बिजली के ट्यूबवैल नहीं लगाये जा सकते। परेशानी यह है कि नहरों में चौशार्ड भी पानी नहीं आता है। निजी ट्यूबवैल भी कहीं लगाने नहीं देते और नहरों में पानी आता नहीं है, सरकार पानी की गारन्टी भी नहीं दे सकती। ऐसी हालत में क्या हम आशा करें कि मंत्री महोदय उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार के साथ सम्बन्ध स्थापित करके ऐसा यत्न करेंगे कि यह पाबन्दी हट जाय और किसान को पूरी स्वतन्त्रता हो कि वह जहां चाहे ट्यूबवैल लगा सके ?

**Shri Annasahib Shinde:** This will be brought to the notice of the State Government.

**Dr. Ranen Sen:** While replying to the question, the hon. Minister has said, if I remember correctly, that in West Bengal there are 480 tubewells only. Did the Government try to

ascertain the reason why in such a State like West Bengal in these last 20 years only 480 tubewells have been sunk by the Government?

**Shri Annasaheb Shinde:** The actual implementation of the minor irrigation programme is with the States and if the hon. Member wants I can try to get the information. But even the surface water availability in West Bengal is so much that both the underground and surface water potential can be put to use usefully and there is a considerable potential and scope, as I mentioned, for taking up this programme.

**Dr. Ranen Sen:** I wanted to know whether the Government of India tried to ascertain the reason why only 480 tubewells have been sunk in the last 20 years.

**Mr. Speaker:** It is for the State to do.

**Dr. Ranen Sen:** He has not answered that question. Let him say, "Yes" or "No".

**Shri Annasaheb Shinde:** I have answered that.

**Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh:** I come from that unfortunate State in the list where four crores of people of Maharashtra have to be satisfied with two complete tubewells while there are about 8,000 in Uttar Pradesh and a thousand and odd in Bihar. Is the hon. Minister and the Government which he represents aware of the fact that the Indo-Gangetic plain is not the only alluvial plain in India, that the whole black cotton soil tract in Vidarbha, Marathwada, and Khandesh is the finest alluvial soil in the world...

**Mr. Speaker:** Now we are going into every district.

**Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh:**... and that the water potential of that

area has not been investigated? May I know whether this Government has only to wait for the demand of the State Government to come? What specific steps do the Government propose to take so that there is regional distribution of tubewells?

**Mr. Speaker:** Next Question. If you want some discussion, I can understand that. We have already taken 15 minutes on this Question. Even if I allow another half an hour, you will not be satisfied. You are putting questions about each and every district.

Some hon. Members rose—

**Shri Shivajirao S. Deshmukh:** My question has not been answered.

**Mr. Speaker:** If every Member begins to ask what about his State, what about his district, where will it lead us?

**Shri Shivajirao S. Deshmukh:** I asked about 10 per cent of the Indian people.

**Mr. Speaker:** I know that. But you also went to the region, the sub-region, the district and all that. I do not mind if the Minister can answer it.

**Shri Annasaheb Shinde:** According to the geological survey of India, the Tapti valley is one of the potential regions in Maharashtra and we are exploring the possibilities of having tubewells in that region.

Some hon. Members rose—

**Mr. Speaker:** I know the Members are anxious to put questions; there are about 15 to 20 Members on both sides. The first Question took 15 minutes and this Question has already taken 15 minutes. (Interruption) Order, order. The Member from Mysore has also asked a question. It is not that I have rejected Mysore which is such a good neighbour of mine. If you want I can give another

half an hour for this Question. That means the other Questions will go. It is for the State Governments to take care of such matters. If Parliament wants to take up the question of each and every district, I have no objection. Then, all the Members must get a chance, not only Mr. Shivappa. If even four Questions cannot be finished, how are we going to run the Question Hour? I do not know. Let us go to the next Question.

**Delay in Transportation of Goods at Major Ports**

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\*1503. **Shri S. C. Samanta:**  
**Shri H. P. Chatterjee:**  
**Shri Yashpal Singh:**

Will the Minister of **Transport and Shipping** be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken to cut down delays in major ports and thereby reducing the cost of transported goods, exported or imported;

(b) the suggestions made by the All India Shippers Council in this behalf;

(c) the Port which faces this difficulty most; and

(d) the steps taken to overcome these difficulties?

**The Minister of Transport and Shipping (Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao):** (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha

*Statement*

At Calcutta Port, efforts are being made through intensive dredging and execution of river training works to improve the draft in the River Hooghly. A new dock system at Haldia is currently under execution. An incentive tonnage scheme has been introduced to step up the labour output. Speedy clearance of cargo from the transit sheds is being effected to permit free use of berths by incoming vessels.

At Bombay Port, a system of registration of vessels has been introduced since November 1964 permitting vessels bound for Bombay to register in advance of their turn for berths based on their date of arrival at Bombay. The Dock Expansion Scheme designed to augment the berthing capacity of the port is under execution. Steps are being taken to improve the berthing capacity of the dolphins in the Marine Oil Terminal at Butcher Island to permit tankers upto 53,000 tonnes. Other measures include the procurement of additional cargo handling equipment, the replacement of the existing pumps in the Alexandra Dock by electrically operated ones and speedy removal of cargo from the transit sheds.

At Madras, the construction of a new ore-cum-oil dock is under way.

At Cochin an open berth in the Ernakulam Channel is being constructed. The procurement of a new suction dredger is under consideration.

At Visakhapatnam, the berthing capacity of the port has been augmented by the completion of two ore berths, a lighterage wharf, one general cargo berth and a fertiliser berth. The second general cargo berth is expected to be completed in December 1967. The Fourth Plan programme provides for deepening and widening of the entrance channel, conversion of three jetty berths into quay berths, a new Reception-cum-Despatch Yard, additional warehousing facilities and procurement of craft and equipment.

At Mormugao, it is proposed to provide a mechanical ore loading system and an ore pier capable of handling 60,000 ton ore carriers and an exclusive oil berth for handling POL traffic. It is proposed to procure additional cargo handling equipment during the Fourth Five Year Plan to facilitate quick handling of cargo at alongside berths.