

सैनिटेशन अच्छा नहीं होता वहां थोड़ा थोड़ा नेचुरल इन्फेक्शन इसका दूसरी चीजों के साथ हो जाता है और जैनरल इम्प्यूनिटी बढ़ती जाती है। जहां सैनिटेशन अच्छा हो जाता है यह नेचुरल इम्प्यूनाइजेशन बन्द हो जाता है और पोलियो के केसेज बढ़ने लगते हैं। हिन्दुस्तान में भी बढ़ने लगे हैं।

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : यह किस प्रान्त में ज्यादा होता है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप तो देश कह रहे थे।

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : मैं जानना चाहता हू कि किस प्रान्त में ज्यादा होता है।

डा० सुशीला नायर : अभी तक हमारे पास जो खबर आई है उनके अनुसार आंध्र प्रदेश में एक एपिडिमिक हुआ था, कुछ दिल्ली के इंद गिर्द हुआ था और राजस्थान के उदयपुर और जोधपुर इलाके में भी हुआ है।

**Shri A. N. Vidyalankar:** The hon. Minister has stated that as the sanitation improves, the incidence of the disease rises, whereas one should expect that where sanitation improves the disease would be lessened. Is bad sanitation the only preventive for this disease?

**Dr. Sushila Nayar:** No. Bad sanitation has many dangers. That is why for active immunisation of children against Polio Sobin, vaccine has been prepared and used. We have used it for a lakh of children in India, as my colleague has said, and we are proposing to produce large amounts so that we can protect all our children.

#### Houses for Landless Agricultural Workers

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 '664. { Shri P. R. Chakraverti:  
 { Shri Bibhuti Mishra:  
 { Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation be pleased to

state:

(a) whether the State Governments have been asked to give top priority to the question of providing house sites to landless agricultural workers;

(b) the amount of grant sanctioned by the Central Government for the Scheme during the Third Plan period; and

(c) the nature of response from the State Governments and particulars of the money spent on the scheme by them?

**The Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna):** (a) The State Governments have been requested to take early steps to implement the programmes for provision of house sites to landless agricultural workers.

(b) The Third Plan allocation for the Village Housing Project Scheme is Rs. 12.7 crores. The States can spend up to one-third of their yearly allocations under the Village Housing Projects Scheme on providing house sites to landless agricultural labour.

(c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

The Government of Andhra Pradesh have allocated Rs. 1.23 lakhs as grant in the current year to Panchayat Samitis for undertaking this programme. The Rajasthan Government is providing free house-sites to landless agricultural workers under the Rajasthan Tenancy Act, 1955. Similarly free house-sites to such workers from the Depressed Class Amelioration Funds, as they generally belong to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in that State. The Kerala and the Mysore Government is also Government expect to finalise the rules for implementation of this programme shortly. As regards the remaining States the matter is still under their consideration.

**Shri P. R. Chakraverti:** May I know whether despite the emphasis in the Third Plan which required every village community to give lands to the

landless people and the weaker sections, there has been poor performance, and if so, how Government account for the poor performance of the States?

**Shri Mehr Chand Khanna:** It is very difficult for me to give the reasons for the poor performance of the States. I can only tell the House that we have done our best. There are two things which have retarded the progress of the housing schemes. One is the emergency, where higher priority was given to many other important projects. The second is that in spite of my best efforts and my writing to the State Governments, they themselves have diverted the money from the Plan ceilings to other projects.

**Shri P. R. Chakraverti:** May I know whether it is the policy of Government that all these housing programmes have to be drawn up in consultation with the panchayat samitis and the panchayats and have also to be executed by them, and if so, whether the Government of India have persuaded the State Governments to fall in line with the policy and give priority to this question of giving lands to the landless people?

**Shri Mehr Chand Khanna:** The policy is accepted, and we want to implement the policy. It would be our desire also to see that the panchayats are consulted. But, as the Minister in charge of Housing, I am prepared to say that the encouragement that I have received from the State Governments in these matters is very disappointing, and there has been hardly any.

**श्री विभूति मिश्र :** स्टेटमेंट को देखने से पता चलता है कि

"As regards the remaining States, the matter is still under their consideration."

चार स्टेट्स ने जवाब दिया : आंध्र, राजस्थान, मिसूर और केरल। आज स्वाधीनता के १७ साल हो गये। हमारा मिशन है कि हम समाजवादी सरकार बना रहे

हैं। ऐसी हालत में जो हमारे बेजमीन और बेघरवार लोग हैं उनको जमीन दे कर घर आदि बनाने का अब तक सरकार ने क्या इन्तजाम किया है।

**श्री मेहरचन्द खन्ना :** बसाने के लिये मकान वगैरह बनाने में तो हजारों करोड़ रुपये चाहिये, चाहे शहर में हो या गांव में। लेकिन मैं माननीय सदस्य का बड़ा मशकूर हूंगा अगर वह अपनी बिहार सरकार से कह दें। कम से कम वहां तो हमारी गाडी चल पड़ेगी।

**Shri J. N. Hazarika:** Out of this sum of Rs. 12.7 crores, how much has been allocated to Assam, and when is the Assam Government likely to consider these schemes finally?

**Shri Mehr Chand Khanna:** I would not be able to give the figures just now. But the administrative report of the Ministry will be circulated to hon. Members within a day or two, and hon. Members would find detailed information about this matter in the report.

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** May I know whether the hon. Minister knows the approximate total number of landless agricultural labourers State wise and also how much per head is required for the construction of a workable house for those persons?

**Shri Mehr Chand Khanna:** My reply to the hon. Member's question is in the negative. I do not know. I cannot offer a hazardous guess.

**Shri Iqbal Singh:** Is the hon. Minister aware that in the scheme of consolidation of holdings, especially in the Punjab State, everybody is provided a site for his house? If so, will Government consider giving them loans to build houses?

**Mr. Speaker:** Suggestion for action.

**श्री यशपाल सिंह :** क्या सरकार के क्वाल में यह बात है कि मख्तलिफ स्टेट्स में जो कॉन्सालिडेशन आफ होल्डिंग्स एक्ट बनाए गए हैं उनमें भूमिहीन मजदूरों के लिए या हरिजनों के लिए ऐसा कोई प्रावीजन नहीं रखा गया है कि उन्हें जमीन दी जाए। यदि हां, तो क्या जो एक्ट्स बने हैं उनको रिवाइज करने का सरकार विचार कर रही है ?

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** यह तो मकानों की बाबत है।

12 hrs.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

**Lissara Drain**

S. N. Q. { **Dr. L. M. Singhvi:**  
No. 12. { **Shri Harish Chandra**  
**Mathur:**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Punjab Government has declined to stay the construction of the Lissara drain and the channelisation of the Ghagghar in spite of the advice tendered by the Union Minister for Irrigation and Power;

(b) whether it is a fact that the construction of the drain and channelisation of the Ghagghar may result in the discharge of flood water from Punjab into Rajasthan territory and that the Government of Rajasthan have represented on this ground to the Government of India to secure an early agreed solution of the matter; and

(c) what steps, if any, the Government of India have taken to secure an agreed solution?

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

**The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao):** (a) The Punjab Government was requested to suspend work on Lissara Drain pending final settlement of the problem. The Punjab Minister desired that account must be taken of the numerous diversions under construction which will take away some of the waters of

Ghagghar catchment into Yamuna and Sutlej. He also desired that a final decision in the matter may be taken after an inspection of the drain by the Union Minister. I accordingly inspected Ghagghar and Lissara on 1st March, 1964.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) A meeting of the Chief Ministers of Rajasthan and Punjab has been called for towards the end of this month to arrive at an agreed solution.

**Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** What specific proposals have been made by the Union Minister and the Union Government for the solution of this problem and for the effective and fruitful use of the Ghagghar water and the Lissara drain?

**Dr. K. L. Rao:** I am afraid I would rather not like to reveal them at this stage. The proposals have been sent to both the Chief Ministers, and I am certain that an agreed solution will be found.

**Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** Are Government in a position now to reveal to the House as to what would be the outlay on the projects or proposals—which he cannot reveal now—suggested to the two Governments? Is it a fact that one of these proposals is to make an effective and fruitful use of the waters of the Ghagghar for the benefit of Rajasthan?

**Dr. K. L. Rao:** Quite so. The main, fundamental, factors that will be attended to in this connection are three: One is the diversion of the Ghagghar water into the sand dunes of Rajasthan. The second would be to try to take the waters of Ghagghar into the Rajasthan Canal itself. The third would be to divert the Lissara drain as far as possible into the Sutlej.

**Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** What are the points of difference between the two Governments, and has any Government taken unilateral action in this matter?