

LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

10397

10398

LOK SABHA

Tuesday, April 12, 1966, Chaitra 22,
1888 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Inter-State Movement of Foodgrains

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*1070. Shri Subodh Hansda:

Shri S. C. Samanta;

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad;

Shri M. L. Dwivedi;

Shri P. C. Borooah;

Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) the nature of the basic plan according to which the movement of foodgrains procured or purchased from within surplus States to deficit States is regulated in order to bring oneness of the States; and

(b) the quantity of foodgrains supplied by the surplus States to the deficit States during the current kharif season?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a). The basic plan is merely an assessment of the total availabilities with the Centre, comprising quantities purchased from surplus States within the country and imports from other countries, the total requirements of the deficit States and distributing the availability to the deficit States on the basis of their requirements in an equitable manner.

(b) During the current kharif season, a total quantity of 9,51,000 tonnes of foodgrains has so far been offered to the Centre by the surplus States.

Shri Subodh Hansda: Is it a fact that the movement of foodgrains is not made till such time until the States request the Centre to move the foodgrains and this results in delays in supplying foodgrains to the deficit States?

Shri Govinda Menon: Allotments are made in advance to the deficit States. According to the allotments, the grains are moved.

Shri Subodh Hansda: My question was this: foodgrains are not moved till such time until the States request the Centre to move the foodgrains and this results in delays in supplying foodgrains to the deficit States.

Shri Govinda Menon: There has been no delay in the matter of supplies.

Mr. Speaker: He may now ask his second question.

Shri Subodh Hansda: May I know whether Government keeps any rationality in procurement and supply prices of foodgrains which are procured from surplus States for deficit States? I want to know how Government keep these prices.

Shri Govinda Menon: The prices are fixed with due regard to the transport cost, etc. So it would be slightly higher.

Shri S. C. Samanta: Is it not a fact that, because of transport difficulties, the foodgrains procured from the surplus States do not reach deficit States and this results in difficulties and if so, may I know whether Government have any intention of moving

the procured grains to the deficit States long before the need arises?

Shri Govinda Menon: During this period of crisis, the Indian Railways have been giving the utmost co-operation in the matter of transport of foodgrains and there has been no occasion when, on account of delay in the arrival of allotted foodgrains, any difficulty has arisen.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: We find that, when there was deficit in Kerala or West Bengal, the allotment by the Food Minister was there; he told us in the House that, whatever was the demand, the allotment was there. Then the movement is also there. Still these things happen in the States. We want to know what is the time lag between allotment and supply and whether the movement is made at the proper time to stop such a thing happening in Kerala or West Bengal. What is the difficulty? Where is the movement difficulty?

Shri Govinda Menon: There was some difficulty in Kerala early in January this year. That was not on account of difficulties regarding movement; it was on account of want of supplies. The supply position was such that the quantum of rice ration had to be reduced. So it was not on account of any movement difficulty.

Shri Kashi Ram Gupta: The Government has a policy to have rationing in all cities having a population of over one lakh. May I know whether the Government can think of having a separate zone for all the rationed areas and have procurement for those areas and do away with the present system of surplus or deficit States?

Shri P. G. Menon: That matter is under the consideration of the committee which was referred to on more than one occasion on the floor of the House.

Shri Kashi Ram Gupta: Is that a point of reference to the committee?

श्री स० ला० द्विवेदी : मंत्री महोदय के बयान से यह मालूम पड़ता है कि खाद्यान्नों के मूवमेंट में इसलिए झंझट पैदा हो रही है कि अप्राकृतिक और प्रस्वाभाविक जोन बना रखे हैं राज्यों के, और उन जोनों के लिए प्राल इंडिया काफ़ेस कमेटी के प्रतिनिधियों ने और संसद के सदस्यों ने जोरदार तरीके से कहा है कि उन्हें मिटा देना चाहिए, लेकिन मुख्य मंत्रियों के निर्णय के कारण जोन कायम रखे जा रहे हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस देश का शासन संसद् करती है या वह मुख्य मंत्रियों द्वारा करवाया जाता है ?

The Minister of Food, Agriculture Community Development and Co-operation (Shri C. Subramaniam): The Chief Ministers also are responsible for the governance of the States and they have got their allocated jurisdiction as far as the administration is concerned, and they are responsible to a certain extent.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: The purchase price of rice in the surplus States is lower than that in the deficit States. May I know whether the Government of India are thinking of fixing a uniform price for the purchase of rice and paddy from the agriculturists in the deficit as well as the surplus States?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I do not think it would be possible to fix a uniform price, because from the surplus States the rice has got to move into the deficit States, and, therefore, the movement charges and other incidentals will have to be taken into account, and that is the national pattern.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: My question has been misunderstood. May I know whether there will be uniformity in the purchase price from the agriculturists. The question of transport charges is different. Let the hon. Minister clarify whether there will be a uniform pattern in regard to the procurement prices.

Shri C. Subramaniam: What we purchase from the surplus area has ultimately to be sold in a consuming area. Suppose there is a procurement price in the surplus State; then it will have to be sold at a particular price in the consuming State. As far as the purchase in the consuming State itself is concerned, the procurement price has to take into account the market prices there and so on; naturally, the economic conditions will have to be taken into account in that regard.

Shri K. N. Tiwary: We came to know through the papers that most of the States including UP opposed the removal of the zonal system. But in today's paper I have seen the report of an interview by the Chief Minister of UP to the effect that if the zonal system is removed or a bigger zone is created with Punjab, then the price of grain, especially of wheat, will fall down; that is the apprehension. Is that an indication that the States are not in favour of removing the zones because they apprehend that if the zones were removed then the prices will fall down?

Shri C. Subramaniam: This matter was discussed at the Chief Ministers' meeting. The Chief Ministers of the wheat producing and wheat-consuming States have expressed various points of view and all that will be taken into consideration, and I am hoping to take a decision very soon in this matter.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Is it not a fact that the success of this overall basic plan of procurement, purchase and distribution depends on the assumption that the Food Corporation will be able to function in the various States wherever required, and if so, to what extent has the success of the plan been held up by the fact that most of the State Governments are reported to be hostile to the activities of this corporation in their States?

Shri C. Subramaniam: This is not correct that the State Governments

are hostile to the activities or the functioning of the Food Corporation anywhere. This matter also was discussed.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: And they are non-cooperating.

Shri C. Subramaniam: As a matter of fact, every Chief Minister has now agreed that he would give full scope for the functioning of the Food Corporation in his State.

Shri Bibhuti Mishra: Is it a fact that due to the inter-State restrictions the growers are not getting competitive prices and is that not against the interests of the growers?

Shri C. Subramaniam: These are all arguments for the purpose of doing away with the zones; the matter is under the consideration of a committee.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know if the attention of Government has been drawn to the statement made by the Chief Minister of Rajasthan to the effect that foodgrains of the surplus States should be made available to the deficit States through the Food Corporation, and if so, may I know what is the reaction of the Government to this suggestion? Do they propose to work on it?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Yes, Sir. This is the very thing we intend doing, to utilise the Food Corporation more and more and doing away with the trading functions of the Government as such.

Shri Bado: Is it a fact that those States which are against the breaking up of the zones have benefited and obtained double the profit from the deficit States and therefore they are opposing the breaking up of the zones?

Shri C. Subramaniam: It is not the making of profit or any such thing. I do not think any Government have made undue profits, but it is a question of safeguarding the interests of

their own people which is in their mind, and we are pressing that an over-all, national view will have to be taken and decisions will have to be taken on that basis.

नये हवाई जहाजों की खरीद

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- * 1072. श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :
 श्री प्र० चं० बरुआ :
 श्री भागवत झा झाजाब :
 श्री सुबोध हंसबा :
 श्री स० चं० सामन्त :
 श्री सोलंकी :
 श्री प्र० के० देव :
 श्री प्र० रं० चक्रवर्ती :
 श्रीमती ज्योत्सना खन्ना :
 श्री राम हरक यादव :

क्या परिवहन, उड़डयन, नौबहन तथा बर्यहन मंत्री यह बताने की रूपा करेंगे कि ।

(क) इंडियन एयर लाइन्स कारपोरेशन और एयर इंडिया द्वारा उड़ानों की संख्या बढ़ाये जाने के निमित्त कितने नये विमान 1966 में खरीदे जा रहे हैं और किन-किन देशों से ; और

(ख) देश के रूषसैनिक उड़डयन की आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति के लिये भारत में ही आधुनिक ढंग के विमान बनाने के लिये प्रयास न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Aviation (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) and (b). I lay a statement on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6025/66].

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : जो ज्ञापन मदन पटन पर रक्खा गयः है उस से पता चलता है कि इंडियन एयरलाइन्स कारपोरेशन के लिये फाकर फेन्डशिप के तीन जहाज, एयर इंडिया इंटर्नेशनल के लिये

दो जहाज इस वर्ष मंगये जायेंगे । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इतने जहाजों के आयात से इस देश की उड़डयन सम्बन्धी समस्यायें हल हो जायेंगी । यदि नहीं तो अधिक विमानों के लिये क्या व्यवस्था की जायेगी ।

Shri C. M. Poonacha: With the purchase of these aircrafts, the position would be somewhat relieved, but there have been so many demands for increased air services all over the country, as such with the limited fleet position and also the loss of one or two aircrafts in accidents, the position would still remain difficult.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : इस ज्ञापन में बतलाया गया है कि हिन्दुस्तान एयरो-नाटिक्स लिमिटेड के द्वारा एक डार्ट नाम का एंजिन बनाये जाने की तजवीज है । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि किस के कोलैबोरेशन से यह एंजिन बनाये जा रहे हैं और इसके बनाने में कितना विलम्ब है तथा जब यह बन कर तैयार हो जायेगा तो उस में कुल मूल्य कितना लगेगा ।

Shri C. M. Poonacha: This is in collaboration with the Avros, the British firm, and these Dart engines are Rolls Royce type of engines now being manufactured under licence in HAL, Bangalore and also, HAL, Kanpur. The approximate cost of Avro-748 at the moment is indicated to be Rs. 45 to Rs. 50 lakhs.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Since this plan and this order had been placed much before, may I know whether the latest demonstration of Ilyushin in our Capital and its relative efficiency are being taken into consideration, and whether they are to be imported or purchased for better comfort and better service, and if so, what is the plan of the Government in this regard?

Shri C. M. Poonacha: These were tested and certain demonstration flights were undertaken, and our specialists and experts did go into the matter in greater detail. Later, it

was found that the Ilyushin aircraft is somewhat not suited to our conditions of short load haulage and also for certain general purpose. Any how, the matter is still under consideration. We have sought certain modifications to be made in the Ilyushin, and when a reply is received, further thought will be bestowed on this particular question.

Shri Subodh Hansda: From the statement I find that Government propose to purchase three types of aircraft for domestic purposes, and I think there are already five types of aircraft in the domestic services. I would like to know the basic consideration for going in for such various types of aircraft for domestic purposes?

Shri C. M. Poonacha: The hon. Members would know that all this is the result of the combination of the various private services that were in operation at the time IAC was formed. So, we were faced with certain conditions, and they are continuing. But progressively we are trying to improve, that is to say by introducing the latest type of aircraft in certain long routes and medium density routes and also short hauls. So, we are still in the process of streamlining a pattern which would be most suitable for the IAC.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether the recently damaged caravelle is being repaired in the country and whether they hope to use it in 1966 and whether spare parts for the repair are available?

Shri C. M. Poonacha: The recent caravelle damaged at Palam is beyond any repair, it has been completely lost.

श्री राम हरस दास : जो स्टेटमेंट मिनिस्टर साहब ने रक्खा है उस से मालूम होता है कि 12 जहाज मंगाने जायेंगे । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या एयरलाइन्स

कारपोरेशन कुछ तेज जहाज, फास्ट स्पीड के प्लेन, भी मंगाना चाहता है ताकि लम्बे सफर की सविन हो सके ।

Shri C. M. Poonacha: These matters are continuously under examination and as and when availability is there and suitability of a particular aircraft is established, we will certainly go in for some of these aircraft.

Shrimati Jyotana Chanda: Is it proposed to have Fokker friendship instead of the Dakota service and, if so when?

Shri C. M. Poonacha: It is a question of availability. We have 11 Fokker friendship aircraft which have replaced Dakotas to a great extent and we are now proposing to replace all the Dakotas by either Fokker friendship or Avro 748.

Shri Shankre: Some time back there were newspaper reports that the IAC was facing compulsory closure for want of spares and recently there were again reports that the Indian airlines aircraft waits until another aircraft comes to remove some spare part from that and fix it up to the second aircraft, and then clearance is given. What is the ministry contemplating to do to overcome the shortage of spares? Have they insisted on the finance ministry to give top priority for purchase of spares?

Shri C. M. Poonacha: That is being done. We are unable to carry a large inventory of spares due to foreign exchange difficulties but we do have certain essential spares always in stock. At times it happens that certain parts, spares which we do not have in ready stock, become un-serviceable and we face some temporary difficulty.

Shri B. S. Pandey: In order to introduce more planes in the country and outside also, what is the fourth plan provision?

Shri C. M. Poonacha: The fourth plan programme of I.A.C. expansion had been laid in detail before this House several times earlier and I can give the details again.

Shri Kapur Singh: When the flying machines are purchased abroad why are not simultaneous arrangements made for importing skilled personnel to operate them here in accordance with the scheduled punctuality?

Shri C. M. Poonacha: That is not the policy; we should train our own personnel and be self-sufficient in that regard; it is no use depending on other countries for skilled personnel.

Shri Ranga: He has asked about punctuality. Why are they running so late?

Shri Kapur Singh: Sometimes it is not running at all. Yesterday, I went to Nagpur. I was dropped at Lucknow because no connection was there . . . (Interruptions).

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): I am glad that he was dropped at Lucknow, and not somewhere else and he has come back very safe. At times, weather and so many other conditions come in the way . . . (Interruptions).

Shri Ranga: We have become the laughing stock of everybody.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: In the statement the expected date of delivery of Avro 748 aircraft is put rather vaguely as 1966; it does not specify any part of 1966. In view of the notoriously slow production so far of Avro 748, are the government and the IAC able to depend firmly on this date for the supply of Avro aircraft or are they also exploring other sources of supply in case this delivery is delayed?

Shri C. M. Poonacha: HAL has given delivery schedule according

to which they are expected to deliver five aircraft in 1966, six aircraft in 1967 and four in 1968. We hope that the delivery schedule will be maintained. Anyhow, it is a matter for us to take up with HAL and find out whether these delivery schedules are on firm basis.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I find that our Indian Airlines and Air India represent a kind of patchwork quilt. (Interruption). If you do not understand, what can I do? Three have come from Holland, two have come from France, two have come from USA and five are expected to come from India. That is to say, out of 12 patches of the quilt, five patches come from India and seven patches from other countries. May I know, in view of the Indo-Pakistan aggression which took place recently and when the USA stopped its supplies to us in certain matters, whether it will not be possible for the Government to see to it that HS-748 is produced at a higher speed and with a greater amount of efficiency? Now, it goes on tapering off—six this year, five next year and three next year. That is, it goes on tapering down; it should taper up.

Shri C. M. Poonacha: The requirement, so far as civil aviation aircraft in this country is concerned, is no doubt an important factor and it is with this end in view that Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd. have now started manufacturing this AVRO-748, both for civilian purposes and defence requirements. Therefore, whatever capacity that has to be installed is in view of the demand and the requirements of the country for civilian purposes as well as for defence purposes.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Why is the production tapering off?

Shri C. M. Poonacha: We will have to discuss it with the Defence Ministry.

National Food Policy

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*1073. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state the latest shapes and precise form of national food policy that has emerged after taking into consideration all aspects of production, internal procurement, statutory rationing responsibility, method of distribution and scope of and promised external supply of foodgrains and price pattern prevailing in the country?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): A statement outlining food policy is placed on the Table of the House.

Statement

The present food policy is based on the postulate of overall shortage of foodgrains in the country. Government's aim is to ensure self-sufficiency by the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan. In the context of the present situation of shortage Government has assumed a positive and active role in holding the price line, minimising consumer distress and ensuring a system of distribution with a view to achieving as far as possible equality of sacrifice between the different States. As a first step towards this policy Government has taken up a large and wide spread system of public distribution. To sustain this system of distribution the Government has taken steps to acquire as large a part of the marketable surplus of the indigenous production as possible and supplement it by imports from abroad. To enable the Government to maximise the procurement in surplus States and the transfer of surplus stocks to deficit States, restrictions on inter-State movements have been imposed. It is a part of Government's policy to cardon off by introduction of statutory rationing, the areas of high purchasing power so as to lessen their

draw on the foodgrains in the rest of the country. When this programme is completed it would be easier to restore free movement of foodgrains in the country.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: Out of the three aspects of national food policy—production, distribution and prices—I find that at the recently held conference of Chief Ministers and Agriculture Ministers, they have been able to evolve a national food policy at least on paper with regard to production. I would like to know what were the reasons that the conference was not able to evolve a precise policy in relation to distribution and price as well.

Shri Govinda Menon: This conference was called by the Agriculture Ministry to consider proposals regarding production.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: In view of the fact that the prices of foodgrains have been rising in spite of all efforts being made by the Government I would like to know what other steps are being taken to check the prices, because this is one of the important parts of the national food policy in which the Government has so far failed.

Shri Govinda Menon: Another conference of Chief Ministers from the wheat producing and wheat consuming States was called simultaneously and certain opinions were expressed by the various Chief Ministers regarding the continuance or discontinuance of these wheat zones. That matter is being actively considered and a decision will follow in the next two or three days. Thus, the other aspects of the food problem are also being considered.

Shri Ranga: In view of what my hon. friend has stated in regard to the committee that they have appointed and also in view of the latest report of the decisions taken by the Chief Ministers who have met the Food Minister in the conference during the last week, how does the Government propose to reconcile one with the other.

—the appointment of an expert committee to look into the possibility of withdrawing these zones or lessening their rigours or keeping them up and then short-circuiting the whole thing by themselves calling a conference of Chief Ministers and in their name, through their confabulations, taking a decision for the continuance of these zones? Let the senior minister who took part in the meeting answer.

The Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation (Shri C. Subramaniam): He was also there.

Shri Govinda Menon: In deference to the wishes expressed on the floor of the House by many hon. members, including Prof. Ranga, the committee which is going into the the question of food zones was requested to give us an interim report regarding wheat because the harvest is nearing. But they said that they are not in a position to give an interim report unless they considered the matter in more detail and the government was advised that the government may take a decision on the wheat zones taking into consideration certain aspects which they said were important. Therefore, the matter was discussed with the Chief Ministers. There is no contradiction between this and what was stated in the House on previous occasions about this matter.

Shri Ranga: The committee is an eye-wash so far as the House is concerned. The Chief Ministers take the decision according to their convenience.

श्री अचल सिंह : जब कम्पलसरी राशनिंग या टोटल राशनिंग केरल में और व्हेस्ट बंगाल में फेल हुई तो क्या मंत्री महोदय इस बात की जिम्मेदारी लेने को तैयार हैं कि दूसरी स्टेटों में जगहों पर यह कम्पलसरी फूड राशनिंग अभी जारी किया जाय ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: He is an exponent of decontrol in everything and therefore he does not want any sort of control in any place. Therefore, he wants rationing to be given up everywhere. I think in spite of the diffi-

culties, Kerala and West Bengal are getting on because of rationing.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: The present food policy has been based on three factors according to the statement, which says:

“In the context of the present situation of shortage Government has assumed a positive and active role in holding the price line, minimising consumer distress and ensuring a system of distribution.”

May I know what has been achieved as far as the implementation of these three basic factors, on which the food policy is dependent, is concerned?

Shri Kapur Singh: Can we discuss questions of policy during the Question Hour, Sir?

Shri C. Subramaniam: If the hon. member takes into account the quantities we have distributed in 1965 through fair price shops at controlled prices, I am sure she would agree that the distribution in urban and other vulnerable areas and controlling of prices through the fair price shops have been quite effective.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: None of these has been achieved.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : हाल ही में जो मुख्य मंत्रियों का सम्मेलन हुआ जिस में भिन्न भिन्न राज्यों के मुख्य मंत्रियों ने अपने अपने विचार व्यक्त किये तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उन में से कितने मुख्य मंत्री थे जिन्होंने कि जोस प्रथा को समाप्त करने के लिए अपने विचार व्यक्त किये ?

Shri Man Singh P. Patel: Is it true I should go into the details. It was a confidential conference and before we take a decision, I would not like to disclose the details.

Shri Man Singh P. Patel: Is it true that some of the Chief Ministers who were for abolition of zones have changed their views and if so, what is the reaction of the Central Government and why have they changed their views?

Shri C. Subramaniam: As a matter of fact, it was not one fixed opinion

which the Chief Ministers gave. They discussed the various aspects—advantages and disadvantages of it. As a matter of fact, some of them were perplexed as to what should be the decision. We have to take into account all these things and arrive at a decision.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या सरकार ने अपनी खाद्य नीति में यह बात भी शामिल की है कि विदेशों को 28 अरब रुपया दे दिया जाय और किसानों को एक अरब रुपया भी इमदाद के लिए न दिया जाय ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I really do not understand the implication of it. We do pay to the farmers also.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : अगर किसान को इस का घटाइसवां हिस्सा भी दे दिया जाता, तो यह समस्या न रहती ।

Mr. Speaker: That is a matter for argument. Now that the hon. Member has put it to the Government, they will consider it.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: One of the difficulties in evolving a national food policy has been the non-co-operative attitude of some States. May I know whether at the recent conference the Chief Ministers and Food Ministers of the States have agreed to the policy of the Central Government in all respects; and, if they have disagreed, may I know in which respects they have disagreed?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I would not put it that there has been non-co-operation from any State, because they have got their own difficulties in regard to the various things in a period of shortage. Therefore, that will have to be taken into consideration. I can assure the House that there was better understanding of the problem as a whole in the Chief Minister's Conference and they have extended their full cooperation in this matter.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: The statement says that the Government is going to cordon off all the high-purchasing-power areas and then they can have free movement of foodgrains in the rest of the country. It is quite correct. But I want to know, particularly in view of this Conference of State Food Ministers, whether any such decision has even now been taken that all areas with high earning capacity will be cordoned off and statutory rationing introduced immediately because we have been hearing about it for a long time and nothing has been done except in a few areas?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Even a few days back large areas were brought under statutory rationing in Maharashtra. I do agree that it is not as fast as I would have liked it to be. As I said, the State Governments have got their own difficulties in regard to building up stocks for meeting the requirements under statutory rationing.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: While thanking the hon. Minister for taking all the blame upon himself and shielding the State Governments, may I know how the Government propose to stop the deficit State Governments from making double and treble demands and the surplus State Governments, like Rajasthan and Punjab, holding their stocks? How do they propose to see that the programme is successful in the light of these two types of States, one asking for more and more supply because they are deficit States and the other depositing their surplus grains in their godowns like Punjab and Rajasthan?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Unfortunately, this is the result of an atmosphere of scarcity throughout the country. It is not only the State Governments, the consumers also want to store a little more than what they would have ordinarily done. Same is the case with the producer and also the trader. This is the real difficulty. But the State Governments have realised that in the present context of scarcity

they have to share their difficulties, deficits and surpluses. To the extent possible, we are trying to work it out.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: This statement is full of tall claims. For example, it is said that as a first step towards this policy the Government has taken up a large and widespread system of public distribution. They were claiming that they will introduce statutory rationing in all the towns and cities with a population of one lakh and more. I want a specific answer from the hon. Minister as to in how many such cities they have introduced statutory rationing till now and what percentage of the urban population is covered by statutory rationing.

Shri C. Subramaniam: I have already given the names of cities in which rationing has come about. We wanted to have it in a phased programme by having first the cities with a population of one million and more, then those with a population of three lakhs and more and then cities with a population of one lakh and more. I have already said that it has not been as fast as I would like it to be. But there are difficulties also in undertaking this. Apart from statutory rationing, we have got 1,20,000 fair-price shops through which we are selling wheat, rice and other commodities at controlled rates even on the basis of family cards.

श्री तुलशीबास जाधव : वर्तमान फूड पालिसी के अन्तर्गत जहाँ जो अनाज तैयार होता है, वह वहाँ के लोगों को न देते हुए दूसरे जिलों में पैदा होने वाला दूसरा अनाज उन को देने और इस प्रकार उन का रोखाना का खाना बन्द करने की क्या बजह है ? उदाहरण के लिए महाराष्ट्र में ज्वारी होती है, लेकिन वहाँ लोगों को उस के स्थान पर मक्का प्रादि दिया जाता है । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि वहाँ के लोगों को वहाँ का अनाज—ज्वारी—ही क्यों नहीं दिया जाता है ।

Shri C. Subramaniam: Wherever there is procurement, sufficient quantities for their consumption are left out with the producers and only the balance is procured. Where there is no procurement it is for the producer to sell. Sometimes he finds it advantageous to immediately sell his produce to meet certain commitments and later on he has to purchase in the market whatever foodgrains are available.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know if it is not a fact that while deciding upon food supplies to this country the US authorities expressed certain doubts about our efforts at increasing food production in this country and, if so, may I know whether it is also a fact that our Government have given an assurance to the US authorities that we are going to increase food production in this country within a certain period?

Shri C. Subramaniam: It is not an assurance to a foreign country; it is an assurance to ourselves that we would increase production and become self sufficient.

श्री डे० शि० पाटिल : क्या यह सही है कि प्लानिंग कमिशन को एक राष्ट्रीय फूड बजट तैयार करने और डेफिसिट और सरप्लस स्टेट्स तय करने के बारे में कहा है; यदि हाँ, तो उस पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है और क्या खाद्य नीति को सफल बनाने के लिए एक राष्ट्रीय फूड बजट तैयार करने का कोई प्रयत्न किया गया है ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: No, Sir. The Planning Commission does not come into the picture. The Food Department of the Ministry does it and we have a plan.

बिधान सभाएँ

* 1074. श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या परिवहन, उद्यम, नौबहन तथा पर्यटन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या प्रत्येक राज्य के मुख्यालय से उस के सभी जिलों के बिचे सप्ताह में

कम से कम दो बार विमान सेवा की व्यवस्था करने के सम्बन्ध में सरकार कोई योजना बना रही है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Aviation (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या यह सही है कि उत्तर बिहार की आबादी दो करोड़ से ज्यादा है, उस में चम्पारन, सारन, मुजफ्फरपुर, दरभंगा और मुंगेर का ज्यादा हिस्सा, ये पांच जिले हैं, लेकिन इस के बावजूद वहां कहीं भी पटना से हवाई जहाज का सम्बन्ध नहीं है, जबकि हमारे देश में एक करोड़ से कम आबादी वाले क्षेत्रों में विभिन्न जगहों पर हवाई जहाज की सहूलियत है ?

Shri C. M. Poonacha: The air services to different mofussil areas and district headquarters are planned on the basis of the importance of the State headquarters, industrial towns, steel towns and tourist industry. Keeping these things in view, we conduct surveys to undertake new services to be operated in certain sectors. With this end in view, we have expanded our services to a great extent. Coming to the point which my hon. friend has referred to, in the State of Bihar we have four services connecting various centres. They need not or could not be district headquarters as such but they are industrial towns, steel towns and places of tourist importance. We have continuously tried to connect all the important places with air services. With the limited resources that we have, it is not possible for us to plan a programme of connecting all the district headquarters with the State capital.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं दिया गया है। मैं ने पूछा है कि क्या यह सही है कि उत्तर बिहार में पांच छः जिले हैं, जिन की आबादी दो करोड़ से ज्यादा है, लेकिन फिर भी वहां कहीं भी पटना से ताल्लुक नहीं है। मंत्री महोदय ने इसका जवाब नहीं दिया है।

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): It all depends on the traffic. I am told that some time ago there was a plan for a halt somewhere in North Bihar but they found they were losing. After all, the Corporation has to look into the commercial aspect of it. If it is paying, the Corporation will certainly operate it. I have no objection.

Shri Ranga: The State Governments have to subsidise it.

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: Yes, the State Governments have to subsidise it if it is found that they are losing. I have absolutely no objection to accept my friend's advice and run the services if the State Governments subsidise the losses.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : देश के विभिन्न एरियाज को डेवेलप करना या न डेवेलप करना सरकार का काम है। देश के जिन भागों में पहले जंगल थे, उन को जरखूब बनाया गया है। पिछले पन्द्रह बरसों में कलकत्ता, बम्बई और दिल्ली आदि स्थानों को डेवेलप किया गया है। इस स्थिति में अगर उत्तर बिहार का डेवेलपमेंट नहीं हुआ है, तो यह हमारा कुमूर नहीं है। वहां की जनता हवाई जहाज की सहूलियत न होने के कारण मकर करे, क्या इस के बारे में कार्यवाही करना सरकार का कर्तव्य नहीं है ?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: That is exactly what we are doing. It is not the duty of the Corporation to develop areas. It is operated by a company which has to look into the profitability of each line.

The Bihar Government will have to prepare a programme to compensate for the loss that the Corporation is likely to suffer by operating such services. Then we can run them. I have no objection to it if the Bihar Government does it.

श्री शिव नारायण : अध्यक्ष महोदय, गोरखपुर ईस्टर्न यू० पी० का सब से बड़ा शहर है और—रेलवे मिनिस्टर यहां बैठे हुए हैं—रेलवेज का सब से बड़ा केन्द्र है। मैं सरकार से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस के बावजूद वहां हवाई जहाज का चलना क्यों बन्द कर दिया गया है।

श्री सुरेन्द्रनाथ द्विवेदी : क्या रेलवे मिनिस्टर के जाने के लिए हवाई जहाज चाहिए ?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: The question is about Bihar. If we go to Uttar Pradesh and then the adjoining Madhya Pradesh we will have to cover the whole of India.... (Interruptions) I am sorry, my friend tells me that it is about connecting some place in North Bihar with Gorakhpur. The principle that the Corporation is following is, if it is economic and paying, it is prepared to undertake it; not if it is losing. This is the general policy which the Company is following. If it is a paying proposition, we are prepared to have it. If it is a losing proposition, the State Government will have to compensate the loss. Then, we are prepared to put the services anywhere, in Gorakhpur, in north Bihar, in any place.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: The hon. Minister has made a very extraordinary statement that it is absolutely a commercial concern and that it is for the State Governments to make up for the losses. It is an absolutely extraordinary statement which the hon. Minister has made, running counter to all that has been stated on the floor of the House all the time. Even in your provision, you have allotted a

sum of Rs. 1 crore to cover the loss incurred by the Corporation itself and not even Rs. 20 lakhs have been spent in developing the routes. Being a monopoly concern, it is the responsibility of the Corporation to develop the country. That assurance was given on the floor of the House last time and a provision of Rs. 1 crores was made for this particular purpose and the whole House acclaimed it. Now, the hon. Minister makes an absolutely negative statement that it is not their responsibility but the responsibility of the State Government. May I know whether they have changed their policy?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: There is no question of changing the policy. To the extent I know, my own State is paying compensation for the Visakhapatnam-Vijayawada service. That is the policy, but I am prepared to look into it again. Even if the losses are there, if that is the desire, I have no objection to run the services. If that is the policy, I am prepared to correct myself and accept the suggestion made by my friend.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Maurya.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: That is not a question....

Mr. Speaker: He says, he will look into it.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: It is not a question of my making a suggestion. Let him consult his colleague or somebody else. It is the statement made on the floor of the House.

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: They are paying. I am telling you that the State Governments have been paying.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: The policy has been reversed. You are talking.... (Interruption).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Shri Maurya.

श्री जीर्ण : संसार में भगवान् गीतम बुद्ध के अनुयायियों की संख्या अर्थात् बौद्धों की संख्या लगभग नब्बे करोड़ है। हजारों

की तादाद में बौद्ध लोग तीर्थ स्थानों की यात्रा करने के लिए जाते हैं। क्या ऐसी कोई योजना भारत सरकार की है कि दिल्ली से सीधे सीधे बौद्धों के तीर्थ स्थानों को भ्रमार्त् बौद्ध गया, लुम्बिनी, कुशीनारा को मिला दिया जाए ताकि फारेन एक्सचेंज भी काफी मिल सके और जो बाहर से लोग आते हैं, उन को सुविधा भी मिल सके ?

Shri C. M. Poonacha: This matter is under consideration and when the fleet position of the I.A.C. improves, we hope to connect some of these places of importance.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Is it not a fact that the Act which provides for the establishment of the Corporation visualises that the Corporation should not run only for commercial purposes but will take in view the overall transport needs of the country and plan for the convenience of the country as a whole and, if so, may I know whether the Corporation, while deciding the routes, take all this into consideration or not?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: This general policy is correct that mainly it is a commercial organisation. But still in places where there is tourist traffic, even in spite of losing some money, we have naturally to open up the services. I agree that the policy is not completely commercial. But if it is of tourist importance or of some other industrial importance, even if there is a loss, we are running the service. Even now we are doing it.

श्री शशिरंजन : उत्तर बिहार में सैकड़ों एकड़ खेती की जमीन गवर्नमेंट ने एक्वायर्ड की और उस पर करोड़ों रुपया लगा कर हवाई अड्डा बनाया लेकिन वह हवाई अड्डा आज तक कई सालों से बेकार पड़ा हुआ है, उसका कोई इस्तेमाल नहीं हो रहा है। ऐसी हालत में यह कहना कहां तक सही है कि स्टेट गवर्नमेंट इन के साथ सहयोग

नहीं करती है ? क्या मंत्री महोदय विचार करेंगे इस पर कि यह खेती की जो जमीन बरबाद की गई और करोड़ों रुपया लगा कर हवाई अड्डा बनाया गया, उसको इस्तेमाल किया जाए। वहां के लोग इस बात के इच्छुक हैं कि हवाई जहाज का यातायात वहां से हो। ऐसी हालत में क्या प्राप सोचेंगे कि वहां कुछ किया जाये और हवाई अड्डे को काम में लाया जाए ?

Shri C. M. Poonacha: Which aerodromes?

Shri Shashi Ranjan: Mussafarpur and Raxual.

Shri C. M. Poonacha: These were the aerodromes which were referred to by my hon. friend, Shri Bibhuti Misra. As the hon. Minister has already said the Corporation operated the services and then it was a losing concern; therefore, it was not possible to continue the services. The traffic capacity was not sufficient to operate the services. In any case, we are considering this; we are examining...

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: He may see what the Public Accounts Committee have stated about it.

Shri C. M. Poonacha: We know what the Public Accounts Committee have stated. (Interruptions).

We want to acquire now smaller jet aircraft to operate on the short haul journeys and once we acquire them, it would be possible for us to consider this sector because they would be 28-seater smaller jet aircraft. When we acquire them, it would be possible, but with the present position, it may not be possible for us to operate as it would land the Corporation in heavy losses. That is the point at the moment. (Interruptions).

Shri Hem Barua: I rise on a point of order. Just now the hon. Minister said that commercial proposition was not the main thing in deciding upon the operation of services and that there were other considerations also.

Here the other Minister tells us that the service had to be stopped only because it would be a commercial loss.

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: He is taking only half of what I said.

Mr. Speaker: There is no point of order.

Shri Ranga: Unfortunately, the two Ministers are new to the Ministry. The three of us, the members of the Public Undertakings Committee and the other members of the Public Accounts Committee have had the opportunity of studying this particular matter and that was why our friend, Mr. Harish Chandra Mathur, had pertinently drawn the attention of the Minister to the fact that Rs. 1 crore had been set aside for developmental purposes irrespective of mere commercial considerations; of course commercial considerations also must be there. Therefore, may I ask the hon. Minister whether, in addition to the tourist interest and other interests, they have taken into consideration, in regard to north Bihar, the question of strategic interests—there we are bordering Nepal and also China—whether they would be good enough at least now, as the Minister has said, to give another look to this particular matter; whether they would try to consider this matter not only from whatever offers they would get from the Bihar Government but also in consultation with the Defence Ministry and see that two or three places in that area are developed and made approachable, easily accessible through plane service?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: We shall look into all the angles that he has suggested.

Development of Agriculture

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*1075. **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:**

Shri Kapur Singh:

Shri P. H. Bheel:

Shri Narasimha Reddy:

Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a Press

Report appearing in Statesman dated the 10th January, 1966 that a sharp difference in the approach to the development of agriculture exists between the Food Minister and the Planning Commission;

(b) if so, the details thereof and whether such differences are not seriously affecting production in the country; and

(c) the measures, if any, which have been/are being adopted to iron out these differences and evolve a connected approach?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) Government's attention has been drawn to the Press Report on the proceedings of the Seminar organised by the National Tonnage Club of Farmers.

(b) and (c). No basic difference of approach between the Food Minister and the Planning Commission exists. The inference drawn in the Press Report is a sweeping generalization.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: In view of the fact that the Agriculture Ministry is directly concerned with this vital question that affects the country, may I know what formal advice is tendered by the Planning Commission to the Agriculture Ministry?

The Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri C. Subramaniam): Generally in the formulation of the general plan, they come into the picture and for the implementation and actual detailed formulation of all these things, certainly the Agriculture Ministry is responsible.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: In view of the fact that the Planning Commission is the repository of all experts and also in view of the fact that no two experts agree on any one point, may I know whether any workable arrangement has been entered into by the Planning Commission and the Agri-

culture Ministry so as not to make any public pronouncement of any question of difference or disagreement?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I thank the hon. Member for his suggestion. I shall pass it on to the Planning Commission Members.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: The hon. Deputy Minister, when he replied, said that there were no basic differences between the Planning Minister and the Minister of Agriculture. Whether those differences are basic or not will be determined by us. I should like to know from the Minister of Agriculture as to what is the scope of differences, if any, between the Planning Commission and the Ministry of Agriculture.

Shri C. Subramaniam: I am not aware of any worth-while difference which I could place before this House.

Shri Hem Barua: May I seek one clarification from the hon. Minister? The newspaper reports said that there were sharp differences. They used the word 'sharp'. But here is the Deputy Minister who says that there is no basic difference. There might not be any basic difference but there might be non-basic difference which might be of a sharp nature. May we have some idea of that?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister has answered that question already.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Asad: It is true that so far as the basic policy is concerned we do not find that there is any difference. But is it not a fact that so far as the approach to the liberalisation of credit facilities for irrigation and the emphasis on fertiliser and irrigation is concerned, there is difference between the Planning Commission and the Ministry? If so, we support the idea of the hon. Minister being in charge of it. But we would like to know where the emphasis lay so far as the Planning Commission was concerned.

Shri C. Subramaniam: As far as credit is concerned, I am in the happy

position of having the support of the Planning Commission. But it is in the overall financial availability with regard to the functioning of the Reserve Bank and other things that there are certain difficulties, and we are trying to sort them out.

Shri Ranga: The hon. Minister has to take a final decision. He cannot leave it to the Planning Commission.

श्री बलजीत सिंह : ऐग्रिकल्चर के बढ़ावे के लिए ट्रैक्टर बहुत जरूरी हैं और ट्रैक्टर तैयार करने के लिये बहुत सी स्कीमें बनाई गई हैं, लेकिन उन पर कोई धमल नहीं किया गया। सिर्फ एक ट्रैक्टर है जोकि रशिया से आता है जिस को सभी किसान लेना चाहते हैं। लेकिन वह भी लोगों को मिलता नहीं है। यहां पर एक फैक्ट्री जिस ट्रैक्टर को तैयार करती है वह 22 या 23 हजार रु० में बेती है मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि ट्रैक्टरों की सुविधा देने के लिए ट्रैक्टर बनाने की क्या क्या स्कीमें बनाई गई हैं और उन पर कहां तक धमल हो रहा है।

श्री इयासवर मिश्र : इस देश में हर साल करीब करीब 20 हजार ट्रैक्टरों की आवश्यकता है जिन में से आधा है कि करीब करीब 11 हजार ट्रैक्टर हमारे देश में बन जायेंगे। हम इस की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। और यह भी एक कम्पनी के द्वारा नहीं चार पांच कम्पनियां हैं।

कुछ माननीय सदस्य : दाम बतलाइये।

श्री इयासवर मिश्र : जो ट्रैक्टरों में यहां के बने हुए हैं उन की प्राइसेज रेंज करती हैं 13 हजार से ले कर 14 हजार रु० तक।

श्री शिंदरे : जो बेकार पड़े हैं उन के लिये क्या करेंगे।

श्री इयासवर मिश्र : पहले एक प्रश्न का जवाब हो लेने दीजिये तब दूसरा प्रश्न कीजिये।

जहां तक प्राइसेज का सवाल है, यह बात सही है कि यहां बने हुए ट्रैक्टरों इम्पोर्टेड

ट्रैक्टरों से महंगे हैं, और उस का मुख्य कारण यह है कि यहां पर मास प्रोडक्शन नहीं हो रहा है। हम ने सोचा है कि चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना तक हम तीस से चालीस हजार ट्रैक्टर तक हर साल अपने देश में बनाने लगे। साथ ही साथ हम कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि हर साल जितने ट्रैक्टर हो सकें हम इम्पोर्ट करें। इस साल भी हम कोशिश करेंगे कि दो हजार से चार हजार ट्रैक्टर तक, जितना फारेन एक्सचेंज मिल सके, हम इम्पोर्ट करें, जिन में छोटे हार्स पावर के ट्रैक्टर भी होंगे और बड़े हार्स पावर के ट्रैक्टर भी होंगे। इसलिये ट्रैक्टरों की कमी जरूर है, हमारी आवश्यकता बढ़ी है और सरकार का ध्यान इस के ऊपर है।

Water Resources

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*1077. **Shri R. Barua:**
Shri Lidadhar Kotaki:
Shri N. R. Laskar:

Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a news-item published in the Assam Tribunal dated the 1st March, 1966 under the title "Call for proper harnessing of India's water resources";

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that India's water resources are not being properly harnessed in order to increase the food production;

(c) whether it is also a fact that scientific implements are not being introduced in the rural areas to enhance the production; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) Yes; Sir,

(b) No; Sir.

(c) No; Sir. Scientific implements have been introduced in the past in rural areas to enhance food production. This is a continuing process and steps are being taken to intensify this programme in the Fourth Plan also.

(d) Does not arise.

Shri R. Barua: May I know whether the drought conditions in India vary from place to place? In some places it is perennial, in other places it is periodical, and if so, whether Government have made an assessment to find out the difference and also what these differing or varying drought conditions are?

Shri Shyam Dhar Misra: It is a fact that our country is a vast country and there are varying conditions; there are certain areas which are permanently under drought conditions and are scarcity areas; there are certain areas which are desert and semi-arid zones, but there are certain areas where there is plenty of water in normal years but during the last year had unfortunately very little rain. That is the position and the statistics are also available for those areas.

Shri R. Barua: What steps are being taken to feed the areas which are suffering from periodical drought? May I know whether any method has been evolved to get water from the nearby rivers with the aid of electrical equipment?

Shri Shyam Dhar Misra: Even in these permanently drought or scarcity areas which are located in six or seven States like Andhra, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Rajasthan and Mysore....

Shri Ranga: And Orissa.

Shri Shyam Dhar Misra: I said "like".

We have taken up major and medium irrigation projects in all

these States during these 15 years during the three Plans. Besides that, we are also trying to find out the soil conditions. Two months back there was a resolution here about setting up a Famine Development Board. That was discussed, and we promised that we would try to have pilot projects from the State Governments about the scarcity areas. We have written to these six or seven States to set up pilot projects and send us schemes. As soon as these schemes come, we will examine them and set up pilot projects.

Shri Ranga: It is the supply of power we asked

Shri Liladhar Kotoki: In view of the fact that water is one of the basic inputs for agricultural production, may I know what initiative the Ministry of Food and Agriculture has taken to ascertain the availability of water resources in the country and in harnessing them adequately and effectively for agricultural production?

Shri Shyam Dhar Misra: An extensive survey has been made. I may give some figures which will be very convincing to the hon. Member. The whole surface water in the country, according to our estimate, is about 1,360 million acre feet. Of this, about 450 million acre feet can be used for irrigation, and we hope to use about 200 million acre feet by the end of the Fourth Plan. Also, similarly there is the possibility of ground water for about 45 million acres, and we hope to use it to the extent of 32 million acres at the end of the Fourth Plan. That is the statement before me.

Shri N. B. Laskar: In reply to part (c) of the question, he says "no". I would like to know whether it is a fact that in some of the States, particularly Assam, very little percentage of irrigation potential has been created up till now. So, I would like to know whether any steps have been taken in that regard.

Shri Shyam Dhar Misra: It is a fact that in certain States like Maharashtra the percentage of irrigation and water utilisation is little. As I have stated, the water potential is very great, but we have not been able to utilise it. That is because of want of funds. To the extent it is possible, we are doing it.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: May I know whether attempts have been made to survey the river systems on a regional or a river basin basis, and if so, which of the surveys are ready, so that the water that is available from all sources can be utilised to the best possible advantage? Otherwise, so many million square feet of flowing water may not help us.

Shri Shyam Dhar Misra: The Planning Commission and the Central Water and Power Commission of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power had surveyed, excepting a few areas, all the rivers including the Narmada, Kaveri, Krishna and Godavari. There is an Irrigation Commission in Maharashtra. Recently an Irrigation Commission has been set up by the Madhya Pradesh Government also. There is also a master plan in almost all the States, and the availability of water potentiality is available.

Shri Ranga: Are any special steps being taken in co-operation with the Irrigation and Power Ministry to make available power to all those areas where underground water alone is available and it can be tapped also only through electric power, for instance Rayalseema, Rajasthan and Oriss?

Shri Shyam Dhar Misra: Quite in conjunction with the Ministry of Irrigation and Power, steps are being taken, but as I stated last week, the demand is much more than we can do. Therefore, we are taking steps to energise about 7 lakh pump sets in the Fourth Plan and this year also we are trying to give electricity to over one lakh of pump sets.

Shri Kandappan: It is reported in the press that in Rayalaseema people are holding up trains in sheer desperation to get a cup of drinking water. It is most agonizing to read such reports. I would like to know from the Minister at least whether they will take immediate care to provide drinking water to the arid regions first.

Shri Shyam Dhar Misra: I have seen the report only this morning. We will look into it. There are drought conditions. To the extent we can help, we will surely help.

12.00 hours.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: Sir, on a point of order, regarding the order of business, as laid under rule 235.

Mr. Speaker: The short notice question should be finished first. Shri Mathur.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Sir, this notice was given on the 30th March. If a short notice question is entered after 12 days, I do not know whether you consider this to be at all satisfactory and whether we are not completely defeating the purpose of the provisions.

Mr. Speaker: He may put the question to his point?

Shri Nath Pal: What is your reaction to his point?

Mr. Speaker: There are reasons; I know why it has been delayed.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: It is highly unsatisfactory from any account of the functioning of Parliament.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

Rev. Michael Scott's Letter Released in London

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S.N.Q. 17. Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:

Shri P. C. Borooah:

Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaia:

Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:

Shri Hem Barua:
Shri R. S. Pandey:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to Rev. Michael Scott's letter released in London regarding settling the question of Nagaland through foreign mediation;

(b) what was the purpose of this provocative attitude;

(c) to what extent this action is reconcilable with his position on Peace Mission and the terms of his visa; and

(d) Government's reaction in the matter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) We are not aware of the purpose as we have made it clear on many occasions that this is a domestic matter and Government will not allow it to be internationalized.

(c) and (d). This action in publishing a one sided view appears to be of a partisan nature. Government do not approve of it.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: For quite a considerable time Rev. Michael Scott has been acting in the most anti-national manner by writing this letter about internationalisation, by writing to the Burmese government. May I know what explanation he has to give for such conduct, what is the undertaking which he has given for the future and what is the government of India's reaction and what are their reasons for permitting him to stay on?

Shri Dinesh Singh: I gave indication of some of these yesterday in the question hour. This point was brought to the notice of Rev. Michael Scott and government's disapproval of

it was conveyed to him. He mentioned that the peace mission has to be impartial and that in trying to be impartial sometimes he says something which may not please the other side; if it has displeased us, he was sorry. This is what he has said. It is quite clear from what he has done that he has taken a partisan attitude. In fact his attitude has been partisan because he has also written to the papers in this connection and even earlier he has been taking sides with the Nagas. But it has been felt that his association with the peace mission may lead to giving greater confidence in the sense that we are not keeping out anyone whom they wanted. If he continues to behave in this manner . . . (Interruptions.)

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I have not been able to follow him quite clearly. Will he kindly say what explanation was given by him, what undertaking he has given for the future and whether the government considers his activities to be anti-national.

Shri Dinesh Singh: I did try to make these things clear, that Rev Scot had been partisan in this connection. We have already made it clear to him that we disapprove of the things he has done. He has, as I mentioned, earlier, expressed regret. He is sorry about it.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamth: Let the Minister of External Affairs answer it, Sir. It would be better. (Interruption).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Dinesh Singh: The whole point in having Mr. Michael Scott in that Peace Mission was that a request was made for him to be a member and we did not want to keep him out if he wanted it, but if he behaves in a partisan manner, it is quite clear that he will not be able to serve any useful purpose.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: He has not answered the other point.

Mr. Scott has written to Burma also that they should allow the Nagas, should permit them to go to East Pakistan. He should answer that.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: If the Minister of State is not in a position to answer my question, let the Minister of External Affairs answer it. He has not answered one single point raised by me. (Interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: What is his explanation? I want to know whether he has given any undertaking in future. There is not a word about it. I did not say partisan. I do not know what is meant by partisan. I want to know whether the Government considers this as anti-national or not, and what is the Government's reaction to it, this anti-Indian attitude.

Mr. Speaker: The Minister of External Affairs might like to answer it.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Rescue operation!

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): May I crave the indulgence of the House? I will endeavour to answer the specific points that have been raised. We are definitely of the opinion that the action taken by Mr. Michael Scott in trying to internationalise the issue and to approach or to suggest that any outsider should be associated is very much against India's interest, and we have left him in no doubt as to how we did feel about it. (Interruption). About his explanation, whatever may be his explanation, we did not accept it, and his explanation is that he did it in good faith. But I think he himself realises that the action that he took was not proper and, as my colleague has pointed out, he has already expressed his regrets for the action that he has taken. (Interruption).

Several hon. Members rose—

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I ask the second question, Sir?

Mr. Speaker: All right.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Do I understand that the Government are permitting Mr. Michael Scott to stay on because they feel that he enjoys the confidence of the rebel Nagas and, if it is so, may I know whether the Prime Minister has made it clear to the rebel Nagas who are here—their representatives or leaders here—about the inexcusable conduct of Mr. Michael Scott and, if so, what is the reaction of these rebel Nagas here, and if it has not been put to them, may I know what are the reasons for not doing so?

Shri Swaran Singh: Whatever attitude we may take about Mr. Michael Scott's conduct here is a matter which we will have to decide on our own and it is not a matter upon which we should permit the Nagas to have their last say, I want to make it absolutely clear. So, there is no point in our mentioning it to them. But for the time being, when these talks are continuing for some days, at any rate, I would appeal to the House that this is a matter which we could perhaps review after these current talks are over. It is a matter of only three or four days, and thereafter we will review the situation and if there is no progress made, I know the reaction of the hon. Members of this House.

Shri Ranga: Come to the House and give us a statement about it. *(Interruption).*

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: There is no intention to embarrass the Government, but the Minister must know the mind of the House, and the Government must make it clear to the people—

Mr. Speaker: It has been made known to them.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: It is not only a question of mediation. The question is, Mr. Michael Scott has written to Burma, protesting against the Nagas not being permitted to go

to Pakistan. Let him answer that point.

Shri Swaran Singh: As I have said, any attempt made by him to approach any authority outside India is something which we totally reject. He had no business to do it. I may inform hon. Members that even the Burmese Government did not like this. So, there is no risk involved in that. *(Interruption).*

Shri Ranga: I would ask the hon. Minister to withdraw his last remark: that there is no risk in it. One may welcome the fact that the Burmese Government has not welcomed his overtures but let us not say that there is no risk involved in it. *(Interruption).*

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Shri Kachhavaiya.

Shri Hem Barua: I have already submitted a short notice question.

Mr. Speaker: I know that.

Shri Ranga: Let the Minister withdraw it: that there is no risk involved in it.

Shri Daji: Sir, I raise a point of order. Having allowed the question, and when it is not answered, we can seek your protection for getting a reply. If the question was not relevant, it should not have been allowed. Now, Shrimati Renu Chakravartty clearly asked whether this also has been brought to the notice of the Government: whether Mr. Michael Scott has been pulled up for that or not, namely, what is the Government's reaction to Mr. Michael Scott's writing to a foreign Government that their preventing the Naga rebels from going to Pakistan is bad. That was the letter. Our specific question is whether this has been brought to his attention and what the government is going to do about it. We want a specific answer.

Shri Hem Barua: I have submitted a short notice question his morning on Rev. Michael Scott's writing to go

the Burmese Government. I want that question to come.

Mr. Speaker: I will give him an opportunity. Is the answer coming?

Shri Swaran Singh: I thought I had made the position quite clear that Rev. Michael Scott's writing to any outside authority including the Burmese Government has been specifically mentioned to him and it was conveyed to him that it was very wrong and he should not have done it. The hon. leader of the Swatantra Party opposite referred to my saying 'risk'. What I meant was that on this point his capacity to do any harm was negated by the very clear and friendly attitude of the Burmese Government.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : माइकल स्काट के द्वारा अनेक देशों को इस प्रकार के पत्र लिखे गए और इस प्रकार उन्होंने इस देश के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही की। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार इस कारण से उन के विरुद्ध कोई कठोर कार्यवाही करने जा रही है और वह उन्हें इस देश से निकालने में क्यों हिचकचा रही है। शान्ति मिशन के प्रति उन का विश्वास बिल्कुल उठ गया है और वह सारी कार्यवाही भ्रशान्ति की कर रहे हैं। उन को इस देश से निकालने के सम्बन्ध में सरकार के सामने क्या हिचकचाहट है ?

Shri Swaran Singh: I have attempted to give a reply to that that we will review the position with regard to him after the current series of talks are over and seeing how they have progressed. I do not think I have left any doubt on this issue. The conduct of Michael Scott has been highly objectionable.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे प्रश्न का जवाब नहीं दिया गया है। मैं ने पूछा था कि

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मिनिस्टर साहब ने कहा है कि जो टाक्स चल रही हैं, उस के बाद वह इस मामले को देखेंगे। और क्या जवाब दिया जाये ?

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : रेवरेंड माइकल स्काट ने बर्मा और इंगलिस्तान को लिख कर अपनी बातें कही हैं और यह पहला मौका नहीं है। भारत सरकार को उन की माफ़ी, या जो भी उन्होंने अफ़सोस जाहिर किया है, वह ज़बानी मिला है। मेरा सवाल है कि अगर कभी यह मामला सचमुच अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय शकल ले ले, तब उन का अफ़सोस का इज हार सिर्फ़ मौखिक रहेगा, इसलिए क्या सरकार ने इस पर सोचा है कि उस ने माइकल स्काट साहब से लिखी हुई माफ़ी या लिखा हुआ अफ़सोस का इजहार क्यों नहीं लिया है।

श्री स्वर्ण सिंह : इस पर भी नहीं सोचा है कि लिख कर क्यों नहीं लिया गया है। उन का रिप्रेट का इजहार करना और इस हाउस में एक क्लीयर स्टेटमेंट पब्लिकली देना, यह तकरीबन इस के बराबर है।
(Interruptions)

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : युनाइटेड नेशन्स में जब यह मामला जायेगा, तो यह धरे रह जायेंगे।

Shri Swaran Singh: My attitude is that even his expression of regret for the past only gives us some satisfaction about his past conduct. I have said something more positive that after the current talks, we will review the whole position and take appropriate steps. I do not think a written apology or oral apology by him, or even if he does not tender an apology, that makes our position in the international community any the worse on account of that.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अन्तर्राष्ट्रीयता का मामला इन्होंने उठाया है। इस तरह के जवाब से इतनी

ज्यादा गलतफहमी होती है कि अगर कभी यह मामला बिगड़ेगा, तो बाद में पता चलेगा कि माइकल स्काट ने कोई माफ़ी नहीं मांगी थी, बल्कि सिर्फ़ इस सदन में बोलने के लिए विदेश मंत्री ने कह दिया कि उन्होंने माफ़ी मांगी है।

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: May I know in what capacity Rev. Michael Scott has written a letter to the Burmese Government and also to the United Nations? Has the Government sought any clarification from the United Nations whether his letter was entertained and what was the status of that letter in the UN? In view of the fact that he has exceeded his limits as a member of the Peace Mission, has he not forfeited completely his right to be a member of the Peace Mission? I would like to have a categorical reply.

Shri Swaran Singh: There are two parts of this question. About the first part, namely, the reaction in the United Nations or other governments or countries to which he has written, I would like to say that no country nor the United Nations is at all impressed by any writing that might have been forwarded in this behalf. Everyone knows that this is an internal matter. To the United Nations and to other governments all types of letters are written and they are not cared for. No Government nor the United Nations takes any notice of it.

एक माननीय सदस्य : माइकल स्काट को हटा दिया जाये।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : पहले इन को हटाया जाय। इस के बग़ैर माइकल स्काट कैसे हटाया जा सकेगा ?

Shri Swaran Singh: About the second part of the question....

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: Sir, before he completes his answer, may

I submit that I would like to know categorically what has been the specific attitude of the person who has received this letter in the United Nations on behalf of Rev. Michael Scott and whether any categorical answer has been given to the Government of India that they do not attach any importance to this letter?

Shri Swaran Singh: If they intend to take any notice, then they ask others. If they just file it or do some such thing, then no action is taken. In this particular case no action has been taken by the United Nations on that letter. We do not recognise the right of the United Nations to take any action on that. We have made the position quite clear.

Some hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: Shri Hem Barua—

Mr. Hem Barua: Sir, my question will be a little longish—I hope you will tolerate it.

Sir, in view of the fact that Rev. Michael Scott, a member of the Nagaland Peace Mission, has identified himself completely with the aspirations of the Naga hostiles by: (a) attending the Republic Day celebrations and Independence Day celebrations of the Naga Hostiles; (b) by circulating all sorts of circulars on behalf of the Naga Hostiles—circulars that have often criticised the Indian Government; (c) by contacting foreign countries on behalf of the Naga Hostiles; and, (d) by compiling a massive volume of a report, as big as Tulsida's Ramayana, called "The atrocities committed by the Indian security forces on Nagas"—and he played host to Mr. Phizo also—may I know how long our Government propose to tolerate this gentleman on the plea that he is functioning in this way in his individual capacity only, as the Minister of State said yesterday, and why is it that a foreigner has been allowed to meddle in our internal affairs?

Shri Swaran Singh: Sir, I presume that (a), (b), (c) and (d) which the

learned professor formulated are only the reasons and the operative part is, how long the Government is going to tolerate his stay here. I have made the position clear that after the current talks we will review the situation and take a proper decision.

Shri Hem Barua: Sir, the most important part of my question is, why is it that a foreigner has been allowed to meddle in our internal affairs. He has not replied to that.

Mr. Speaker: That story has been told.

डा० राध मनोहर लोहिया : अध्यक्ष महोदय, "करेंट टाक्स" के मतलब तो बता दिये जायें ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस तरह तो नहीं बोलते जाना चाहिए ।

Shri R. S. Pandey: In view of the manner in which Rev. Michael Scott has projected the case by writing to U Thant to intervene or mediate so far as Nagaland is concerned, may I know whether Government is pleased with the mere expression of sorrow by him? May I also know what severe action is going to be taken against him, is doing anti-national activities, who is a member of the Peace Mission and who has become a party with these Nagas who wanted to have an independent Nagaland.....

Mr. Speaker: Again and again the same question is put. He has answered that the position will be reviewed.

Shri R. S. Pandey: I want to know precisely what action Government propose to take against Rev. Michael Scott (*Interruption*).

Shri Hem Barua: May I submit this? Let this Government say specifically that they are going to expel Rev. Michael Scott from this country immediately after the current talks.

Mr. Speaker: At this moment they are not going to say that.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: In view of the fact that the hon. Minister has made it clear more than once that the Government of India consider this question to be an internal matter of India, may I know whether the other members of the Nagaland Peace Mission—there are two other members well known to everybody—have, during the course of time this Peace Mission has been functioning, ever had any occasion to draw the Government's attention to the fact that the third member of the Mission functions in a way which is different from theirs—he obviously does not consider this to be an internal matter of India—and acts as an agent of either Britain or Pakistan and, if their attention was drawn to this by the other members of the Mission, what has the Government done in the matter in the past, instead of allowing the member to proceed in this manner without taking any action?

Shri Swaran Singh: None of the other member of the Mission approves of Rev. Michael Scott's action. He does not do it in the name of the Peace Mission along with the other Members. That is why we object to it: he has a special position on account of being a member of the Peace Mission; as such, unless he takes the other members of the Peace Mission with him, he is not entitled to do it, and that is really the gravamen of the charge.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Development of Arid Regions, etc.

*1071. **Shri Linga Reddy:** Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) the nature of schemes prepared for the development of arid regions, deserts and permanent scarcity areas in the country; and

(b) the amount necessary to execute such schemes in the Fourth Five Year Plan?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) The schemes for such problems are for soil and water conservation, dry farming, development of forests, pastures, water resources through minor, medium and major irrigation projects and development of animal husbandry etc. These programmes are supplemented by normal agricultural programmes.

(b) A provision of Rs. 10 crores has been proposed in the 4th Five Year Plan for development of deserts which include arid regions. This will supplement the provision available for community development blocks. In regard to development of permanent scarcity areas, the matter has been taken up with the State Governments concerned with a view to taking up pilot projects. After formulation of pilot projects, the question of making provision in the 4th Five Year Plan will be considered.

Price structure of Farm Produce

***1076. Shri P. C. Borooh:** Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Agricultural Price Commission has evolved an integrated price structure for all farm produce; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) and (b): The Agricultural Prices Commission is at present concerned mainly with the determination of support prices for agricultural commodities. In determining the level of support prices, consideration is given inter-alia to the cost of production and to inter-crop price parities.

विभिन्न क्षेत्रों (जोन्स) में राशन वाली वस्तुओं का वितरण

*** 1078. श्री झोंकार लाल बेरवा :** क्या खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को इस बात का पता है कि राशन की दुकानों पर वितरण की व्यवस्था सन्तोषजनक नहीं है और विभिन्न क्षेत्रों (जोन्स) में राशन वाली वस्तुओं के वितरण की मात्रा के सम्बन्ध में समानता नहीं है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो वितरण को विनियमित करने तथा राशन की मात्रा में समानता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य-मन्त्री (श्री गोविन्द मेहन) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Delays to Air India's International Flights

***1079. Shri Yashpal Singh:**
Shri P. C. Borooh:

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

(a) whether Air India's four international flights from Bombay were delayed for several hours on the 11th March, 1968;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the action taken in the matter?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) to (c). A statement giving the requisite information is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6026/66].

Incentive to Farmers

*1080. Shri N. R. Laskar:
Shri Liladhar Kotoki:
Shri R. Barua:

Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have recently given certain incentives to farmers to grow more food; and

(b) if so, the broad details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) Yes.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6027/66].

राजभाषा (विधायी) आयोग का पुनर्गठन

*1081. श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : क्या विधि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राजभाषा (विधायी) आयोग को पुनर्गठित करने के प्रश्न पर विचार किया जा रहा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो पुनर्गठित आयोग कब तक अपना कार्य समाप्त कर सकेगा ; और

(ग) फरवरी, 1966 तक उस के प्रकाशन क्या क्या थे और उस का भावी कार्यक्रम क्या है ?

विधि मंत्री (श्री गोपाल स्वर्ण पाठक)

(क) जी हां ;

(ख) यह आयोग एक स्थायी आयोग है यद्यपि इस का गठन समय समय पर बदल सकता है और इस के मुख्य कृत्य, अर्थात् सभी केन्द्रीय अधिनियमों, अध्यादेशों तथा अन्य केन्द्रीय विधियों के प्राधिकृत हिन्दी पाठ तैयार करना और ऐसे सभी अधिनियमों, अध्यादेशों तथा अन्य विधियों

के प्रादेशिक भाषाओं में अनुवाद की व्यवस्था करना ऐसे कृत्य हैं जो बराबर जारी रहने वाले प्रकार के हैं अतः इस आयोग द्वारा अपना कार्य विनिश्चित समय के भीतर पूरा करने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(ग) आयोग ने फरवरी, 1966 तक 10 केन्द्रीय अधिनियमों के प्राधिकृत हिन्दी रूपान्तर प्रकाशित किए हैं जिन के व्योरे सदन के पटल पर रखे गए विवरण में दिए हुए हैं । [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया, देखिये संख्या एल टी—6028/66] आयोग ने भारतीय दण्ड संहिता, 1860, भारतीय साध्य अधिनियम, 1872 सम्पत्ति अन्तरण अधिनियम, 1882 में आए विधिक शब्दों की एक शब्दावली भी प्रकाशित की है । जहां तक आयोग के भावी कार्यक्रम का सम्बन्ध है, इस विषय पर आयोग अपने पुनर्गठन के पश्चात् विचार करेगा । किन्तु आगामी वर्ष के दौरान लगभग 34 चुने हुए केन्द्रीय अधिनियमों के हिन्दी रूपान्तर प्रकाशित करने का एक अस्थायी कार्यक्रम तैयार किया गया है ।

Unclaimed and unpaid dividends of Joint Stock Companies

*1082. Shri H. N. Mukerjee:
Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that unclaimed and unpaid dividends remain accumulated with joint stock companies for years together;

(b) if so, the total of such accumulated sums during the last three years; and

(c) the steps being taken to ensure that such accumulation accrues to the State?

The Minister of Law (Shri G. S. Pathak): (a) Dividends once declared have to be paid by the company within 42 days of the date of declaration. But some portion of dividends declared may remain unclaimed. In the case of

'live' companies such dividends are held by them in suspense for a period of at least six years. Thereafter, they are free to appropriate the amount for adding to assets or direct to income.

(b) There are about 27000 companies at work in India. The collection of required data in respect of these companies would involve enormous labour and time. It is, therefore, not possible to give any precise information in this regard.

(c) The Law does not permit Government to appropriate such accumulation. In the case of companies under liquidation, however, dividends that remain unclaimed for 15 years are appropriated to 'General Revenues' of the Central Government.

Purchase of Rolligon Transport Chassis

*1083. **Shri Vishram Prasad:** Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that seven-ton "Rolligon" transport chassis which was purchased from a firm in U.S.A. through India Supply Mission, Washington in 1962 has not been installed so far;

(b) the cost of the machine; and

(c) the reasons for the delay in installation.

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Nearly Rs. 4 lakhs.

(c) The delay is due to non-availability of a suitable power take-off unit to fabricate the chassis into a Crash Fire Tender as originally intended. It is proposed now to utilise it as a rescue vehicle, which is also an item of equipment requirement at international airports.

Jayanti Shipping Company

*1084. **Shri Maurya:** Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a sum of approximately 25 or 30 thousand

dollars which a Japanese Shipyard was to pay towards dead-weight deficiency of a ship called Chanakya Jayanti, was wrongly taken away by Jayanti Shipping Company's offices abroad without the knowledge of Shipping Development Fund Committee and Shipping Ministry.

(b) whether this amount was refunded to the Shipping Development Fund Committee and the Shipping Ministry only very recently after the Company had been given many reminders and stern warnings; and

(c) if so, the action taken against the Jayanti Shipping Company for this attempted misappropriation of money which should have rightfully come directly to Government?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) It is a fact that the Mitsubishi Heavy Industries Ltd., Tokyo, the builders of the ship Chanakya Jayanti, refunded to Jayanti Shipping Company Ltd. by crediting to the Company's account with the Bank of India, London, a sum of US \$ 32,200 being the penalty for deficiency in the dead-weight tonnage of the ship. Since the ship was ordered by the Company and the parties to the building agreement were the Company and the shipyard, it was in order for the shipyard to make the payment direct to the Company for transmission to the Shipping Development Fund Committee.

(b) The Company were asked on the 10th November, 1965 to pay the amount to the Shipping Development Fund Committee as already agreed to by them. The amount was actually received from the Company by the State Bank of India, London for transfer to the Shipping Development Fund Committee on 24th February, 1966 and credited to the Shipping Development Fund Committee's personal ledger account with the Reserve Bank of India, New Delhi on 28th March, 1966.

(c) Does not arise in view of reply to part (a).

Roads in Border Areas of Kutch

*1085. **Shri Himmatsinhji:**
Shri Kapur Singh:

Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) the broad outlines of the programme of constructing roads in border areas of Kutch; and

(b) whether there is any impact on the schedule consequent upon the Tashkent Agreement?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) A programme of roads, totalling about 610 miles and estimated to cost approximately Rs. 14 crores has been framed and construction started on most of the projects.

(b) No, Sir. But priorities and specifications of the programme have to be reviewed from time to time in the light of prevailing circumstances.

Hoarding of Potatoes and Oranges in Delhi

*1086. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that large quantities of oranges and potatoes are being hoarded in Delhi's cold storages while the consumer is paying two to three times the normal prices; and

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha as soon as possible.

Road Accidents in Delhi

*1087. **Shri Balmiki:** Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in recent months, the road accidents in Delhi are increasing day by day;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to check road accidents particularly accidents to school-going children?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) and (b). No. 2,011 road accidents took place in Delhi during the first three months (January, February and March) of 1966 as against 2,117 during the corresponding period of the year 1965.

(c) The following steps have been, or are being, taken to prevent road accidents in Delhi:

- (i) Separate staff, under the supervision of one Sub-Inspector, has been detailed for road safety education since December, 1962.
- (ii) Pamphlets and drawings on road safety have been distributed amongst children and other road users.
- (iii) Films on road safety are shown in the various schools.
- (iv) Cautionary sign boards have been fixed near almost all the schools falling on road side for cautioning motorists.
- (v) Pedestrian crossings have been marked on roads near schools at suitable places. Boards indicating pedestrian cross-walks have also been fixed at such places.
- (vi) Speed restrictions have been imposed in the congested areas, especially those places where large number of schools are situated.
- (vii) Lectures on road safety and instructions on traffic rules are being given regularly in the educational institutions. Practical demonstrations on roads have also been given for the benefit of the students.
- (viii) With the assistance of Messrs. Burmah Shell Oil Storage and

Distributing Co., a Traffic Training Park has been built on Irwin Road, New Delhi. It has been functioning since March, 1964. In the morning hours, school children are given training in this Park by the Traffic Police, according to a fixed programme. In the evenings, the Park is open to all children of a specified age group.

- (ix) Major roads are being widened and automatic traffic signals installed, wherever necessary. Cycle tracks have also been provided on some roads. Bus stops, stalls, vendors, taxi stands, etc. are being removed from the congested areas.

Import of Rice

***1088. Shri M. Rampure:
Shri Firodia:
Shri Mohammed Koya:**

Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of rice likely to be imported during the current year due to drought conditions; and

(b) the names of countries which have been requested for import of rice?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) About 5.4 lakh tons as per present arrangements.

(b) Purchase agreements have already been finalised with Burma, Thailand and U.A.R. The agreement with British Guiana is being finalised. Import of some quantity of rice is also expected from the U.S.A. Other countries were generally approached for rice supplies as a part of the Emergency Food assistance. So far offers of rice have been received from Japan, Italy, the Netherlands and the Holy Sea.

Land Development Banks

***1089. Shri Tulsidas Jadhav:
Shri D. S. Patil:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:**

Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the Land Development Banks in the States are not provided with sufficient amount to be given to the farmers for development of agriculture; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and action taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) and (b). Land Development Banks raise their resources through the floatation of debentures. Until a year ago, institutional agencies like the Reserve Bank of India, the State Bank of India and the Life Insurance Corporation were contributing to about 60 per cent of the debenture floatations. Recently, owing to the fact that the debenture programmes have appreciably increased, the institutional agencies have expressed their inability to underwrite 60 per cent of the issues. This means that the Banks will now have to raise larger resources from the open market. The money market position being rather tight the Banks are doubtful if they would be able to fulfil their programme without some special assistance. The matter is engaging the active consideration of the Government.

Separate Road Budget

***1091. Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Bhagwat Jha (Azad):
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri P. C. Borooah:**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Roads and Transport Develop-

ment Association has suggested for a separate and self-contained road budget;

(b) whether they have also suggested for two line traffic on the National Highways to avoid road accidents; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) and (b). The Government of India have not received any such proposal from the Indian Roads and Transport Development Association.

(c) Does not arise.

जहाजों से खाद्यान्न को उतारने के लिए आधुनिक मशीनें

* 1092. श्री विभूति मिश्र: क्या खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विभिन्न बन्दरगाहों में कितनी आधुनिक मशीनें लगाई जा चुकी हैं और कितनी इस समय लगाई जा रही हैं जिससे कि जहाजों से खाद्यान्न यथा शीघ्र उतारा जा सके;

(ख) प्रतिदिन कितना खाद्यान्न उतारे जाने की संभावना है; और

(ग) इस कार्य में कितनी प्रगति हुई है तथा पहले की अपेक्षा इस समय क्या सुविधाएं उपलब्ध हैं और भविष्य में क्या सुविधायें उपलब्ध होने की संभावना है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य-मन्त्री (श्री गोबिन्द मेनन) : (क) से (ग). प्रश्न के भाग (क) और (ख) में मांगी गयी सूचना देने वाला एक विवरण सभा के पटल पर रखा जाता है। गैर मानसून महीनों में देश की सभी बन्दरगाहों पर कुल उतारे जाने वाले खाद्यान्नों की मात्रा

लगभग 40,000 टन प्रति दिन या 12 लाख टन प्रति मास है, आवश्यकता पड़ने पर इस मात्रा में बढ़ोतरी करने की सम्भाव्यता है। गत वर्षों में हमारी बन्दरगाहों पर अनाज हैण्डलिंग की क्षमता लगभग 25,000 टन प्रतिदिन या लगभग 7.5 लाख टन प्रति मास थी। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया, देखिय संख्या एल० टी०—6029/66].

दिल्ली में राशन की सप्लाई

* 1093. श्री यशपाल सिंह: क्या खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली में प्रत्येक परिवार को, जिसका मुख्य भोजन गेहूं है, प्रति मास एक किलो चावल दिया जाता है चाहे उस परिवार के सदस्यों की संख्या कितनी ही हो; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो परिवार के सदस्यों की संख्या के आधार पर चावल न दिये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य-मन्त्री (श्री गोबिन्द मेनन) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) त्योहारों में विशेष पकवान बनाने, दुबल तथा बीमार व्यक्तियों आदि के लिये भोजन बनाने जैसी आवश्यकताएं पूरी करने के लिये गेहूं खाने वालों को चावल दिया जाता है।

Jayanti Shipping Company

* 1094. Shri Maurya: Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Jayanti Shipping Company's London office has paid a sum of rupees nine lakhs towards arrears of Income-tax;

(b) whether the payment of this sum in foreign exchange was regular; and

(c) whether the company had obtained prior clearance from the Reserve Bank of India for this particular remittance in this manner and for this particular purpose?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) Yes, Sir. Jayanti Shipping Company's London office have deposited £68,000 in the State Bank of India, London, and the rupee equivalent of this, viz. Rs. 9,05,095.32 has been paid by the State Bank of India, New Delhi, to the Income-tax Department on the 30th March, 1966.

(b) and (c). There is no restriction on the inward remittance of foreign exchange to India and, therefore, the question of obtaining the permission of the Reserve Bank of India for this remittance does not arise.

Cotton Production

***1095. Shri R. Barua:** Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether the target of production of cotton fixed for the Third Five Year Plan has been achieved;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether any crash programme is in hand to step up cotton production?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) Although the production estimates for 1965-66 are not yet available, indications are that there will be shortfall in the Third Plan target.

(b) The main reason for the anticipated fall in production of cotton was the erratic behaviour of monsoons and failure of rains in many parts of the country.

(c) There is no crash programme on Cotton. However, an intensive programme on Cotton is to be imple-

mented under the new strategy on Agriculture.

Agricultural Research and Education

***1096. Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that low pay scales and inadequate research facilities have tended to drive out the best brains from agricultural research and education;

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken to check the same; and

(c) the steps taken to accord top priority to farm research?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) to (c). A statement giving the information required is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6030/66].

Merger of Air Corporations

***1097. Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to re-organise, merge or reconstitute the Indian Airlines Corporation and the Air India in view of the recent breakdowns in air services both internal and international owing to indiscipline and strikes by their employees; and

(b) if so, the decision taken in the matter?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Production of Vanaspati

*1098. **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is decline in the production of vanaspati;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to make it steady?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shinde): (a) The production of vanaspati during the past three months was lower than that during the preceding three months by 13.5 per cent.

(b) A voluntary cut in production of vanaspati consistent with the reduced availability of groundnut oil during 1966 has been imposed by the industry at the instance of the Government.

(c) The following steps have been taken:

- (1) Measures for increasing the output of oilseeds are being intensified.
- (2) Ban on export of edible oilseeds and oils and credit restrictions imposed earlier are being continued.
- (3) The import of 1,50,000 tonnes of vegetable oils from the U.S.A. under PL 480 is being negotiated.

Central Study Teams

*1099. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Study Teams have recommended an immediate increase in the monthly ration for an adult to 10 Kilograms in the scarcity hit areas of six States and

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provision for works programme from April, 1966;

(b) whether the recommendations of the Study Teams have been considered; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to implement the same?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) Three Central Teams have visited 8 drought affected States viz. Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Rajasthan, Orissa, Mysore, Andhra Pradesh and Punjab and have recommended starting of works programmes in these States. The Teams which visited the States of Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Gujarat and Maharashtra have also recommended that the foodgrain ration in the scarcity-affected areas of these States should be raised to 10 Kilograms per person per month.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Works programmes have been started in these States to provide employment to adults. More than 20 lakhs of persons are already employed in these works programmes. Allotment of foodgrains to the scarcity affected States has been increased so that sufficient foodgrains are available for workers at the rate of 10 kilograms per person per month.

Reclamation of Tank Bed Land

3527. **Shri Kolla Venkalah:**
Shri M. N. Swamy:
Shri Laxmi Dass:

Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Central Government team has recommended to the State Governments in the South to reclaim fertile tank bed land for cultivation and for selling the reclaimed land in the open market;

(b) if so, the estimated extent of land that can be reclaimed in the different States;

(c) the extent of tank bed land under the encroachment of landless agricultural labourers in different States; and

(d) the reaction of State Governments concerned to the different recommendations of the team?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) to (d). The required information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha as soon as it is received.

Panchayat and Block Development Councils in Kerala

3528. Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Kerala Government propose to invest the Panchayat and Block Development Councils with more powers;

(b) if so, the fields of development in which more powers are proposed;

(c) whether Government will make available necessary funds to the Panchayats together with more transfer of powers;

(d) whether it is a fact that under the provisions of the Kerala Panchayat Act, the basic land tax is to be given to the Panchayats; and

(e) if so, why it is not being implemented?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shinde): (a) to (c). The question of investing the Panchayats and Block Development Councils in Kerala with more powers, together with the additional functions and the necessary funds to be transferred, is under the consideration of the State Government.

(d) Yes.

(e) The intention is making the provision for payment of basic land

tax as grant to Panchayats is to cover the cost of corresponding obligations which could be transferred to Panchayats along with the grant. The State Government are working out the details of the functions to be transferred.

Artificial Rains

3529. Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have got any scheme to produce artificial rains in the areas stricken by drought; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) and (b). The National Physical Laboratory who have done some exploratory work on what is known as the seeding of clouds from ground generators for moisture condensation at high altitudes, have not yet recommended any practical scheme for producing artificial rains.

Indo-Swiss Dairy Project at Mathupetty

3530. Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) when the Indo-Swiss Dairy Project at Mathupetty will be completed;

(b) how many cows there will be at the end of the second stage; and

(c) whether Government expect to raise the cattle feed in Kerala itself?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shinde): (a) The first stage of the experimental phase was completed on 31st March, 1965. The project has now entered into the second stage of the experimental phase with effect from 1st April, 1965. This stage will be over by 31st March, 1967. There-

after, a new Agreement with the Swiss Government will have to be concluded for undertaking an expansion programme in Peermade.

(b) Information has been asked for from the Government of Kerala. It will be furnished to the Lok Sabha as soon as received.

(c) Yes.

Diseases among Cattle in Kerala

3531. **Shri A. K. Gopalan:** Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that foot and mouth diseases are spreading among the cattle in an epidemic form in Kuttanad, Alleppy district, Kerala;

(b) if so, what is the loss of cattle; and

(c) the measures taken to prevent them?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shinde): (a) During the months of October, November and December, 1965 there was an outbreak of foot and mouth disease in Kuttanad area. The first case was reported to the Mobile Veterinary Surgeon on 18th October, 1965. No report has been received since 28th December, 1965.

(b) No mortality or loss of cattle was reported.

(c) Timely treatment was given to the affected animals through the Mobile Veterinary Dispensary, Alleppy, besides the treatments through the veterinary institutions in Kuttanad area.

Special variety of Thainan Seeds in Kerala

3532. **Shri A. K. Gopalan:** Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that special variety of Thainan seeds are going to

be cultivated in an area of three and a half lakhs acres in Kerala;

(b) if so, the details of this programme; and

(c) the places which have been chosen for this purpose?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) Yes. It is proposed to bring an area of 5 lakhs acres in Kerala under High Yielding Variety of Tainan-3 paddy during the year 1966-67.

(b) Two tons of Tainan-3 paddy seeds were received from Taipei, Taiwan, through the courtesy of the Rockefeller Foundation for cultivation in Kerala State. These seeds along with those made available from the Central Rice Research Institute, Cuttack, and Pattambi Research Station have been multiplied over 700 acres in the districts of Ernakulam, Trichur and Palghat during off-season Punja. These seeds will now be utilised for sowings during kharif season 1966-67. Necessary arrangements for fertilisers and plant protection have been made by the State Government.

(c) It is proposed to cultivate the Tainan-3 paddy seed on a large scale in the Districts of Ernakulam, Trichur, Alleppey and Palghat.

Procurement of Paddy and Rice

3533. **Shri M. G. Thengondar:** Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) how many tonnes of paddy and rice have been procured by the Food Corporation of India at Thanjavur and Mannargudi District in Madras State during the period from December, 1965 to February, 1966;

(b) whether it is a fact that the paddy producers do not receive immediate payment for the paddy procured by Mannargudi godown and have to wait for considerable time for the same;

(c) if so, in how many cases, payment is pending and the amount involved; and

(d) the steps Government have taken to make immediate payment to the ryots?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) The Food Corporation of India has not purchased any paddy and rice at Thunjavur and Mannargudi District in Madras State.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

महाराष्ट्र को सहायता

3534. श्री वे० शि० पाटिल :

श्री कांबले :

क्या खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1965-66 में महाराष्ट्र की सरकार को 'अधिक अन्न उपजाओ' आन्दोलन को चलाने के लिये वस्तुतः कितनी राशि का अनुदान दिया गया और वर्ष 1966-67 में इस कार्य के लिये कितनी राशि का अनुदान दिया जायेगा; और

(ख) वर्ष 1965-66 में दी गई अनुदान की राशि में से वस्तुतः कितनी रकम खर्च की गई ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री इयास धर मिश्र): (क) अधिक अन्न उपजाओ आन्दोलन के लिए राज्यों को अनुदान (1) कृषि उत्पादन (जिसमें भूमि विकास शामिल है) और (2) लघु सिंचाई विकास के शीर्षकों के अन्तर्गत दिया जाता है। विकास के उपरोक्त दोनों शीर्षकों के अन्तर्गत 1965-66 के दौरान महाराष्ट्र राज्य को लगभग 209 लाख रुपये का अनुदान स्वीकृत किया गया। 1966-67 के दौरान दी जाने वाली

केन्द्रीय वित्तीय सहायता की राशि के बारे में अभी अन्तिम निर्णय नहीं हुआ है।

(ख) वर्ष 1965-66 के लिए केन्द्रीय वित्तीय सहायता की अस्थायी अदायगी की स्वीकृति उस वर्ष के पूर्वानुमानित व्यय के आधार पर की गई है। वर्ष 1965-66 के वास्तविक व्यय के आधार पर किये गये अन्तिम समायोजन, जो कि वास्तव में 1966-67 के अन्त में किसी समय किये जाते हैं, के होने पर ही यह सहायता दी जातः है। अतएव 1965-66 में राज्य सरकार द्वारा वास्तव में उपयोग किये गये अनुदान के आंकड़ों के बारे में इस समय बताना सम्भव नहीं है।

बम्बई को खाद्यान्नों का संभरण

3535. श्री वे० शि० पाटिल :

श्री कांबले :

क्या खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार से प्रार्थना की है कि बम्बई, नागपुर, शोलापुर और पूना शहरों में राशन व्यवस्था लागू करने के लिये राज्य को खाद्यान्नों का नियमित रूप से संभरण किया जाये;

(ख) यदि हां, तो प्रति मास कितनी मात्रा में गेहूँ और चावल का संभरण किये जाने की प्रार्थना की गई है; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या निर्णय किया है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री पी० गोविन्द मेनन) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) और (ग). किसी राज्य विशेष को खाद्यान्नों की कुल मासिक सप्लाई राज्य सरकार के साथ परामर्श कर, उसके वायदों

को ध्यान में रख कर, केन्द्र के पास उपलब्धि और अन्य बामी वाले राज्यों की आवश्यकताओं को ध्यान में रख कर निश्चित की जाती है।

"Grow More Food" Campaign

3536. Shri Lakshmu Bhawani: Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of grant actually sanctioned to the Government of Madhya Pradesh for "Grow More Food" Campaign during the year 1965-66; and

(b) the amount proposed to be given to that Government for the same purpose during 1966-67?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra: (a) Grant given to the States for the Grow More Food Campaign is covered under the Heads of Development—(i) Agricultural Production (including Land Development), and (ii) Minor Irrigation. A total grant of about Rs. 150 lakhs has been sanctioned to Madhya Pradesh State during 1965-66, under the above mentioned two Heads of Development.

(b) The amount of Central financial assistance to be allocated during 1966-67, has not been finalised so far.

Cultivation of Tapioca and Coconut in Kerala

3537. Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Warlor:

Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to establish model farms for cultivation of tapioca and coconut in all the National Extension Service Blocks in Kerala State;

(b) if so, by what time these farms will be established; and

(c) the amount to be allotted for the purpose in the first year of the Fourth Five Year Plan?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) and (b). There is no proposal to establish model farms as such, for cultivation of tapioca and coconut in the National Extension Service Blocks in Kerala. However, the State Government propose to implement Package Programmes for coconut and tapioca in 50 selected Blocks in the case of coconut and 5 such Blocks in case of tapioca during the year 1966-67.

(c) The amounts allotted for the Package Programmes for coconut and tapioca during 1966-67 are Rs. 22.18 and Rs. 5.00 lakhs respectively.

Neendakara Bridge in Kerala

3538. Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Warlor:

Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction of Neendakara bridge in Kerala State is progressing according to the schedule; and

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) and (b). Progress is slightly behind the schedule due to power shortage and labour strike.

West Coast Road in Mangalore District

3539. Shri Linga Reddy: Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in the execution of the National Highway Scheme of West Coast Road Development in Mangalore District of Mysore State;

(b) the amount so far spent out of the estimated cost of the scheme;

(c) how long it will take to complete the work; and

(d) the reasons for the delay?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

West Coast Road in Kerala

3540. Shri A. V. Raghavan: Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in the construction of bye-pass roads at Telli-cherry, Mahe, Badagara, Kallayi and Feroke on the West Coast Road in Kerala;

(b) whether there is any proposal to construct new road bridges at any of these places; and

(c) if so, where and when they will be completed?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) to (c). There are proposals for the construction of bye-passes at Badagara and Tellicherry on the West Coast Road in Kerala. The alignment of the former has been approved. The alignment of the latter is still under correspondence with the State Government. The work on these two bye-passes has not yet started. It will, however, be taken up soon and completed during the current plan period. There are no major bridges on the two bye-passes. The remaining three bye-passes have not been accepted for the grant of Central assistance.

Transport Facilities for Hilly Tracts of Malabar Region

3541. Shri A. V. Raghavan: Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the difficulties of the people living in the hilly tracts of the Malabar re-

gion of Kerala for want of adequate transport facilities in the region;

(b) the number of Panchayats in the Malabar region which are not accessible by the road during monsoon;

(c) the steps taken by Government to provide roads and bridges to these regions; and

(d) the amount set apart during the year 1966-67 for the purpose?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Out of 367 Panchayats in Malabar region about ten percent, especially in the Irrikkur Block in the Cannanore District, are inaccessible during monsoon.

(c) Important Panchayat roads are proposed to be taken over by the State Public Works Department from the local bodies concerned and new roads and bridges have also been proposed by them for construction under the State Fourth Five Year Plan.

(d) Approximately Rs. 80 lakhs for roads and bridges in Malabar.

Smuggling of Rice

3542. Shri Vasudevan Nair: Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that smuggling of rice is taking place from Palghat in Kerala State to Coimbatore, Madras State; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to stop this smuggling?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) and (b). No proof is available to Government of any such smuggling. The border check posts are alert to prevent any violation of movement orders.

ग्रन्थों का उत्पादन

3543. श्री तनू सिंह : क्या साक्ष, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत में मुर्गी के ग्रन्थों का प्रति वर्ष कितना उत्पादन होता है;

(ख) गत दो वर्षों की तुलना में उत्पादन में कितने प्रतिशत वृद्धि हुई है;

(ग) इस काम के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार ने प्रति वर्ष कितना व्यय किया है; और

(घ) ग्रन्थों का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

साक्ष, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री इन्द्रावधर मिश्र) : (क) 1966 में (मुर्गी तथा बत्ख के) ग्रन्थों का उत्पादन 5,800 मिलियन होने की सम्भावना है जबकि 1961 में 2,880 मिलियन और 1956 में 1,908 मिलियन अनुमानित उत्पादन हुआ ।

(ख) दूसरी योजना के अन्त में ग्रन्थों का उत्पादन 50.9 प्रतिशत तक बढ़ा और तीसरी योजना के अन्त तक लगभग 101 प्रतिशत तक बढ़ने की सम्भावना है ।

(ग) तीसरी योजना में मुर्गी विकास योजनाओं जिनमें कृषि कार्यक्रम शामिल है, के लिये प्लान व्ययस्था 8.37 करोड़ रुपये थी जबकि दूसरी योजना में 2.58 करोड़ रुपये थी ।

(घ) मुर्गी विकास को दूसरी, तीसरी तथा चौथी योजनाओं में उच्च प्राथमिकता दी गई है, चौथी योजना के लिए अस्थायी प्लान निर्धारण 21.40 करोड़ रुपये है । मन्त्र को सुधारने तथा ग्रन्थों के उत्पादन को बढ़ाने के लिए विभिन्न योजनाएं शुरू कर दी गई हैं और शुरू की जा रही हैं जिनके अन्तर्गत उत्पादकों को विपणन सुविधायें

दी जाती हैं और गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र प्रादि में उदार ऋण-सम्बन्धी सुविधायें दी जाती हैं ।

National Highways in Kerala

3544. Shri P. Kunhan: Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) the total kilometres of road works undertaken on the National Highway No. 4 during the years 1963-64, 1964-65 and 1965-66;

(b) whether it is a fact that the National Highways are lying incomplete in Kerala especially in Northern part;

(c) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(d) whether any amount of the allocated funds has lapsed?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) The Members is presumably referring to National Highway No. 47. During 1963-64 work on 35 Kilometres of road and 8 bridges was completed. In 1964-65 four bridges were completed. In 1965-66 work on 9 kilometres of road and 3 bridges was in progress.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) No, Sir.

Central Financial Assistance to Andhra Pradesh

3545. Shri Kolla Venkaiah:
Shri M. N. Swamy:
Shri Laxmi Dass:
Shri M. S. Murti:

Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether any additional allocation of Central financial assistance on the basis of the recommendations of Joint Central Team has been made to Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the amount allocated;

(c) the schemes for which the allocation has been made and the amount for each scheme; and

(d) if the reply to part (a) above be in the negative, the action taken to speed up in view of the famine conditions in the dry parts of the State?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) Yes.

(b) Rs. 79.00 lakhs.

(c) The requisite information is given below:

Name of the Scheme	Additional allocation of central financial assistance
1. Lift irrigation Programme	Rs 29.00 lakhs
2. Construction of wells	Rs. 25.00 lakhs
3. Extension of electricity to rural areas for increasing agricultural production	Rs. 25.00 lakhs

(d) Does not arise.

National Cooperative Development Corporation

3546. Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Cooperative Development Corporation advanced its entire funds to all State Governments for disbursements to co-operatives in 1964-65;

(b) the basis of allotment of these funds;

(c) whether the amount has been utilised by the States; and

(d) if not, the reason therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) No, Sir. During 1964-65 the National Cooperative Development Corporation released Rs. 10.30 crores to the various State Governments except Jammu

and Kashmir. At the end of 1964-65, a sum of Rs. 4.70 crores was carried over by the Corporation in its Co-operative Development Fund for utilisation for cooperative development schemes in the subsequent years.

(b) The funds are allotted broadly on the basis of the ceilings for various states approved by the Planning Commission and the Ministry of Finance as a result of the annual plan discussions.

(c) Yes, Sir. The States have utilised Rs. 10.02 crores out of a total of Rs. 10.30 crores.

(d) Does not arise.

Hoarders and Black-marketeers in Delhi

3547. Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Vishram Prasad:
Shri Bagri:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:

Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of prosecutions launched by Government against hoarders and black-marketeers in Delhi and New Delhi under the Essential Commodities Act, 1964 up-to-date;

(b) the number of convictions secured; and

(c) the nature of sentence in each case?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) 79.

(b) 27.

(c) A statement showing the nature of sentence in each case is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6031/66].

खाद्य उत्पादन

3548. श्री जगदेव सिंह तिट्ठानी : क्या खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार किसानों को ऐसे बीज, जिनसे वे वर्ष में खाद्यान्नों, दाल, सब्जियों तथा फलों की कम-से-कम तीन फसलें पैदा कर सकें, उपलब्ध कराने के लिए कार्यवाही करने के बारे में किसी योजना पर विचार कर रही है;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार किसानों के बच्चों को अन्य शिक्षा के साथ-साथ अधिक खाद्यान्न पैदा करने के सम्बन्ध में व्यावहारिक ज्ञान देने का है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार गांवों में खाद्यान्न उत्पादन तथा बीज, हल आदि के सम्बन्ध में चलती-फिरती प्रदर्शनियों का आयोजन करने का है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री स्वामिधर मिश्र) : (क) भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान संस्थान में बाजरा, मक्का, गेहूँ, जई, लोबिया, मटर, मूली, गाजर, फूल गोभी तथा शलजम आदि की ऐसी अनेक किस्मों का विकास किया गया है, जिनसे वर्ष भर में 2 या 3

फसलें पैदा हो सकें कुछ फेर-बदल निम्न प्रकार हैं :—

मक्का-गेहूँ-लोबिया दो अनाज की फसलें, एक चारे की फसल

मक्का-गेहूँ-चीना समस्त अनाज की फसलें मिलित

ज्वार-बरसीम-लोबिया समस्त चारे की फसलें

मक्का-आलू-प्याज एक अनाज की फसल दो सब्जियों की फसलें

भिण्डी-फूल गोभी-टमाटर समस्त सब्जियों की फसलें

भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान संस्थान में विकसित हुई किस्मों के बीजों का बढ़ाने पहले दिल्ली स्थित फार्म तथा इसके उप-केन्द्रों में होता है। तत्पश्चात् उसमें से कुछ बीज बड़े पैमाने पर बढ़ाने तथा कृषकों को बेचने के लिए राष्ट्रीय बीज निगम को दे दिया जाता है। अन्य बीजों का बढ़ाने दिल्ली राज्य में चुनिन्दा कृषकों के खेतों (श्रेणी क तथा ख के कृषक) और/या बीज ग्रामों (जैसा कि गेहूँ के लिए जौन्ती ग्राम) में किया जाता है। वार्षिक सस्य चक्र में फल-फसलों को शामिल करने का कोई प्रश्न नहीं होता।

(ख) कुछ समय पूर्व विभिन्न राज्यों में विभिन्न व्यावसायिक प्रशिक्षण पाठ्यक्रमों की व्यवस्था करके युवा कृषकों (कृषकों के लड़कों) को व्यावहारिक प्रशिक्षण देने का प्रयत्न किया गया था। महाराष्ट्र में मंजरी बोकेशनल स्कूल तथा उत्तर प्रदेश, मद्रास व मैसूर में कृषि विद्यालय इसी प्रकार का प्रशिक्षण देने के लिए शुरू किये गये हैं।

चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना की अवधि में विस्तार प्रशिक्षण केन्द्रों में डेनिज फोक स्कूलों की तरह के 100 प्रशिक्षण स्कन्धों की स्थापना करने का प्रस्ताव है। इन स्कन्धों में कृषकों के लड़कों के लिए 2 प्रकार के

पाठ्यक्रम शुरू किये जायेंगे। एक पाठ्यक्रम सम्बन्धी भ्रवधि का होगा जो 9-12 मास तक चलेगा और दूसरा पाठ्यक्रम अल्प भ्रवधि के लिए होगा जो 15-30 दिन तक चलेगा।

इस प्रशिक्षण के लिए चुने जाने वाले कृषकों के लड़कों को सैद्धान्तिक तथा व्यावहारिक ज्ञान के बारे में प्रशिक्षण प्रदान किया जायेगा। यह प्रशिक्षण फल तथा सब्जी उत्पादन, खाद्य तथा फल परिरक्षण, कुक्कुटपालन तथा पशुपालन आदि के विषय में दिया जायेगा। प्रत्येक प्रशिक्षणार्थी को अपने खर्च के लिए 50 रुपये प्रति मास के हिसाब से शिक्षावृत्ति दी जायेगी।

(ग) कृषकों को कृषि की उन्नत विधियों के विषय में भ्रवगत कराने के लिए राज्यों के कृषि विभाग प्रदर्शनियों का आयोजन करते हैं। प्रत्येक राज्य सरकार ऐसी प्रदर्शनियों का बड़े पैमाने पर आयोजन करती है। विस्तार निदेशालय की फार्म सूचना एकक भी ऐसे महत्वपूर्ण भ्रवसरों पर, जबकि कृषक लोग बहुसंख्या में इकट्ठे होते हैं, कृषि संबंधी प्रदर्शनियों का आयोजन करती हैं। इन प्रदर्शनियों में कृषि उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए "पैकेज की विधियों" तथा कुक्कुट पालन आदि के बारे में बताया जाता है। कुछ राज्य सरकारें चलती-फिरती प्रचार गाड़ियों का प्रयोग करती हैं। ये गाड़ियाँ स्थान स्थान पर जाकर फिल्म-शो और प्रदर्शनियों का आयोजन करती हैं और कृषकों को पुस्तिकाओं, कीटनाशक औषधियों आदि का वितरण भी करती हैं। विस्तार निदेशालय के पास ऐसी कोई प्रचार-गाड़ी नहीं है। चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना की एक स्कीम के रूप में केन्द्र तथा राज्यों के लिए प्रदर्शन योग्य वस्तुओं को एक स्थान से दूसरे स्थान पर लेजा सकने योग्य चलती-फिरती गाड़ियों की व्यवस्था करने की एक स्कीम भी योजना आयोग के विचाराधीन है।

Agro-Industrial Corporations

3549. Shri Bagri:

Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Vishram Prasad:
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) the names and number of States where Agro-Industrial Corporations have not so far been set up;

(b) the reasons therefor; and

(c) the time by which they are likely to be set up in these States?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) to (c). Except Maharashtra, no other State Government has so far set up the Agro-Industrial Corporation. Andhra Pradesh and Bihar have prepared their schemes which are under examination. Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Mysore and Punjab are going ahead with the preparation of the schemes, while Gujarat, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal have shown interest in the matter.

Polishing of Rice

3550. Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Badshah Gupta:

Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Centre's directive to State Governments that the rice mills should restrict the degree of polish to only four per cent is being given effect fully;

(b) the arrangements made to prevent over-polishing resulting in the loss of nutrients as well as loss of rice yield; and

(c) whether there is any agency at the Centre to supervise the work of milling?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) With the exception of one or two States the Directive has been given effect to by all the States.

(b) (i) the agencies making the purchases of rice, namely, State Governments, the Co-operative Societies and the Food Corporation of India have fixed the out-turns based on a polish of 4 per cent.

(ii) The Mills have been supplied with samples of rice having 4 per cent polish and rice produced by them has to conform to the sample.

(iii) Under the Rice Milling Industry (Regulation) Act, 1958, for contravention of the instructions with regard to polish, the miller is liable to punishment with imprisonment for a term upto three months or with a fine upto Rs. 2,000 or with both.

(c) Powers of enforcement under the Rice Milling Industry (Regulation) Act are vested in the State Governments and supervision is ensured by them.

Kolaghat-Haldia Road

3551. Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hanada:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:

Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) how far the construction work of extension of the National Highway No. 6 from Kolaghat to Haldia has proceeded;

(b) whether all the lands required for the extension have been acquired and compensation paid; and

(c) if so, when the construction work is likely to be completed?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) to (c). There is already an existing State road connecting Haldia Port area with National Highway No. 6. Besides this, the Government of West Bengal have suggested the construction of another new road to meet the needs of the proposed Haldia Port connecting it with Kolaghat on National Highway No. 6. Presumably, the Hon'ble Members are referring to this new road. This is a State road work and the State Government are primarily concerned in the matter. They have, however, been pressing for the work being financed by the Centre. This request is being examined. Meanwhile, the State Government are reported to have gone ahead with the acquisition of land and taken possession of about 40 per cent. of the required land. No compensation appears to have been paid yet. The completion of the road project is likely to take about 3 years after the commencement of the construction work which can be taken up soon after the necessity of a new road has been accepted and a decision taken on the provision of funds.

रसायनों से भरे जहाजों में आग लगाने की घटना

3552. श्री हुकूम चन्म कछवाय :

श्री यशपाल सिंह :

क्या परिचहन, उद्बयन, नौबहन तथा पर्यटन मंत्री 30 नवम्बर, 1965 के अतारंगिक प्रश्न संख्या 1561 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) रसायनों से भरे जिन तीन जहाजों में आग लग गई थी क्या उस के कारणों का पता लगा लिया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसका व्यौर क्या है ?

परिचहन, उद्बयन, नौबहन तथा पर्यटन मन्त्री (श्री संजीव रेड्डी): (क) और (ख) जी नहीं। मर्चेंट शिपिंग एक्ट 1958 के अन्तर्गत प्रारंभिक जांच अभी जारी है।

पाकिस्तान द्वारा पकड़ी गई नावें

3553. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री यशपाल सिंह :

क्या परिवहन, उद्भयन, नौबहन तथा पर्यटन मंत्री 30 नवम्बर, 1965 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 562 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आसाम सरकार ने तीन नौ के पाकिस्तान की ओर चले जाने के मामले की जांच पूरी कर ली है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ?

परिवहन, उद्भयन, नौबहन तथा पर्यटन मंत्री (श्री संजीव रेड्डी): (क) और (ख). आसाम सरकार के अधिकारियों द्वारा की गई जांच से पता चला है कि पुरानी रस्सी से बंधी तीन खाली नावें बगैर किसी परिचर के नदी में पड़ी थीं। नावों के स्वामियों ने कोई रखवाला नहीं रखा था और नावों पर व्यवहारतः कोई देखभाल नहीं की जा रही थी। दो या तीन दिनों से लगातार भारी वर्षा हुई, जिससे नदी का पानी यथायक चढ़ गया और परिणामतः नावें पाकिस्तान की ओर बह गईं।

Automatic Unloading Machines in Calcutta Port

3554. Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Kapur Singh:
Shri P. K. Deo:

Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have put up automatic unloading machines in Calcutta Port and if so, their number;

(b) the working capacity of such machines and how it compares with manual labour required for the same period;

(c) whether any employees have been declared surplus as a result thereof; and

(d) if so, the alternative arrangements made for them?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) A marine 'leg' comprising three mechanical discharging units has been installed at one berth in Kidderpore Docks, Calcutta, to discharge foodgrains from vessels and convey the same to silo bins having a total capacity of 19,000 tonnes.

(b) The rated capacity of each of these three units is 75 tonnes an hour. The hourly rate of discharge with manual labour at this Port is about 20 tonnes per hatch.

(c) The mechanical discharge has been arranged only on one berth while on the other berths the discharge continues to be done manually. In view of this and the increased volume of imports of foodgrains no employees have been declared surplus on account of the operation of these machines.

(d) Does not arise.

Visakhapatnam Port

3555. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made so far about the completion of Visakhapatnam Port project;

(b) the total expenditure incurred on this scheme; and

(c) when it is likely to be put into operation?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) to (c). The Visakhapatnam Port Project consists of the construction of four additional berths, two for handling iron ore and two for

general cargo and the installation of a modern mechanical ore handling plant at the ore berths. The progress made on the scheme is as follows:

(i) the construction of the two ore berths has been completed and the berths have been commissioned;

(ii) the construction of the two general cargo berths is in progress and is expected to be completed by the end of 1966;

(iii) the erection of the mechanical ore handling plant has been completed. Forty-seven ships were loaded with 6.57 lakh tons of ore by the mechanical ore handling plant upto the 3rd April, 1966.

An expenditure of Rs. 581 lakhs has so far been incurred on the scheme.

Tube-Wells

3556. Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Bagri:
Shri Daljit Singh:

Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assessment has been made by the Centre regarding the proper functioning of tube-wells sunk with the Central Government's assistance in various States, particularly in Bihar;

(b) if so, the result thereof;

(c) the total number of tube-wells so far sunk, State-wise;

(d) whether the suggestions made from time to time that the areas not covered by such tube-wells and not likely to come under any proposed canal scheme should be provided with tube-wells, have been considered; and

(e) if so, with what result?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) to (e). Working of tubewells has been examined by a Committee on Plan Projects and the Programme Evaluation Organisation of Planning Commission in addition to the frequent inspections carried out by this Ministry's technical officers. Bihar has a total number of 981 State Tube-wells (450 Nos. in North Bihar and 531 Nos. in South Bihar) and 820 private tube-wells. Tubewells, particularly in North Bihar, are not functioning satisfactorily. Their mode of powering has so far been with diesel-generated electricity which is costly. Suggestions for improved performance have been made to the State. Imposition of two-part tariff has not been favourably received by all the States. Areas that are not commanded by canals are examined for tubewells location. In case of South Bihar, in the command of Sone canals, tubewells have been located in Arrah-Buxar area which form the tail-end of the irrigation system.

2. Number of tubewells sunk in different States are as below:

S. No.	Name of State	Number of Tubewells sunk	Remarks
1	Andhra Pradesh	11	
2	Assam	21	
3	Bihar—		
	(i) Private tubewells	820	
	(ii) State tubewells	981	

S. No.	Name of Supply	Number of Tubewells sunk	Remarks
4	Gujarat	994	Of these 728 are successful and 639 in operation.
5	Kerala	200	For drinking water supply
6	Madhya Pradesh	90	Of these 70 are in operation construction work on the remaining tubewells is in progress
7	Orissa	167	Of which two abandoned.
8	Punjab	1,574	Including 23 failed.
9	Uttar Pradesh —		
	(i) Private tubewells	19,207	
	(ii) State tubewells	8,684	Of which 8,193 put into operation. Remaining 491 are in the process of being completed.
10	Madras—		
	(i) Borewells	4,253	In operation from 1960-61 only
	(ii) Artesian wells (State Tubewells)	152	The scheme was closed in 1963.
	(iii) Exploratory tubewells	23	Of these eleven are in operation and the remaining are being repaired.
11	Maharashtra	7	
12	West Bengal	1,317	Of these 454 have been energised so far.

Agricultural Farms

3557. **Shri Badshah Gupta:** Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state which agricultural farms of the Central Government have yielded net profits to Government during 1965?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): The two Central Mechanised Farms at Suratgarh and Jetsar in Rajasthan have suffered losses during 1964-65. The losses were mainly due to nali floods and inadequate irrigation supplies, and drought conditions.

C.D. Blocks in Punjab

3558. **Shri Daljit Singh:** Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount given to the Government of Punjab for Community Development Blocks during 1965-66; and

(b) the amount allotted to the State Government for the purpose during 1966-67, so far?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shinde):

	(Rs. in lakhs)		
	Loan	Grant	Total
(a) 1965-66 (amount paid)	54.07	102.83	156.90
(b) 1966-67 (Amount allotted)	58.67	91.64	150.31

Development of Minor Irrigation Projects in Punjab

3559. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) the amount given by the Centre to the Punjab Government for the development of Minor Irrigation Projects in the State during the years 1965 and 1966; and

(b) the amount utilised during the above period?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Sham Dhar Misra): (a) During the financial year 1965-66, a grant of Rs. 12.87 lakhs was sanctioned to the Government of Punjab for the State Plan Schemes under the Development Head "Minor Irrigation". Besides, a grant of Rs. 1.19 lakhs was also given to the State Govt. for the Centrally Sponsored Schemes for Research and Training on Minor Irrigation and Water Use. Since this assistance was released to the State Government on the basis of anticipated expenditure, it is subject to final adjustment on the basis of the actual performance of the State Government for that year as a whole.

During the current financial year (1966-67), an outlay of Rs. 325 lakhs (including Central and State shares of

expenditure) has been agreed to by the Government of India for the Government of Punjab under the minor irrigation programme. Actual amount of Central grant to be given during 1966-67 has not been finalised so far. The grant will be actually released for payment in March, 1967.

(b) Since the financial year 1965-66 is just over and the year 1966-67 has just commenced, it is too early to give information about the amount utilised during these years.

Fruit Cultivation in Hill Districts

3560. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in the hill districts the fruit growers have been much troubled by the menance of flying foxes;

(b) if so, whether any effective method has been found to deal with it; and

(c) the steps Government have taken to educate such fruit growers to overcome this menance?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) Yes. Flying Foxes (Bats) are serious pests of fruits in localised areas in various

hilly tracts of the country. Individual orchardists may suffer up to 10-15 per cent loss.

(b) and (c). Protection against damage by Flying Foxes is usually obtained by setting up strong lights in the orchards and by putting obstruction in their line of flight by erecting nets over the fruit trees. Their numbers can be reduced by organising shooting parties. In different States, issue of shooting licences and ammunition for their destruction on campaign basis, is encouraged. Trials conducted on killing bats by blasting with gollignite bombs in their roosting places have given promising results. Suitable bombs have been developed and techniques for planting them on trees worked out. Over 16,000 bats were killed with the use of about 450 bombs during 1964-66. It is proposed to organise special parties to undertake such campaigns.

Price of Rice

**3561. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Warrior:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:**

Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the price of rice especially in rice growing States has gone up considerably; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to check the rise in price of rice?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) In some of the rice producing States there has been some rise in the prices of rice.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6082/66]

Best Village in 1965-66

**3562. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:**

Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was nation-wide competition for adjudging India's best village during 1965-66;

(b) if so, the name and location of the best village so adjudged; and

(c) the special feature of the best village which led to this result and what prize has been given?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shinde): (a) The nation-wide competition for selecting the best village is held every year under a regular scheme. The adjudication for the best village during the year 1965-66 will be held when the data of performance become available. The results for the competition for 1965-66 will be announced some time in 1966-67.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Agriculture Cess

**3563. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:**

Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) the amount collected by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research by way of agriculture cess during 1965-66; and

(b) the amount spent out of this on the staff in Headquarters and on research and other schemes during the above period?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) and (b).

Receipts		Expenditure	
1965-66		1965-66	
(i) Receipts from agricultural Produce Cess	66,73,100	(i) Expenditure on administrative staff at the headquarters	13,52,980
(ii) Other Income	29,21,900	(ii) Expenditure on Research and other schemes including technical staff	102,60,120
TOTAL	95,95,000	TOTAL	116,13,100

Note: The receipts were supplemented by the unspent balances of previous years.

Village Force for Agricultural Production in Punjab

3564. Shri Bagri: Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to organise a village force in Punjab to intensify agricultural production in that State;

(b) if so, whether any assistance has been given to that State;

(c) whether such organisations will be set up in other States also; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shinde): (a) to (d). There is no such proposal. However, the Village Volunteer Force, one of whose main functions is to step up agricultural production, is in existence in Punjab as in other States. No Central assistance is given for the scheme to any State.

De-Hydration of Onions

3565. Shri M. L. Jadhav: Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether any plants are functioning for the de-hydration of onions in the country;

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(b) how many of them are on large scale and how many on small scale; and

(c) the steps taken to facilitate the functioning of these plants to have better prices for the produce and to earn foreign exchange from the same?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) Yes, Sir. Two plants are already working.

(b) The following two are large-scale factories de-hydrating onions, along with other processed foods:—

1. M/s Midland Fruit & Vegetable Products, Mathura.
2. M/s. Hindustan Lever Ltd., Ghaziabad.

Two more large-scale firms—viz.

1. M/s. Azeez Trading Co., Madras; and
2. M/s. Nasik Zila Sahakari Karda Nirzakaran Karkhana Ltd.,

have also since been licensed under Industries Development and Regulation Act, 1951 to set up Onion Dehydration Plants at Nasik and Pimpalgaon respectively.

There are no small scale mechanised plants for dehydration of onions, although dehydration by sun-drying method, on cottage-scale is in vogue, in some parts of the country.

(c) The firms engaged in the production of dehydration of vegetables as well as those which want to set up new units for this purpose, are given all possible encouragement and are being assisted to equip themselves with improved processing plants in order to make them competitive and economically viable.

Scholarships or Agricultural Research

3566. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation be pleased to state:

(a) the number of students at present awarded Government scholarships by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research for research work in agriculture etc. during the last year; and

(b) the number out of them who belong to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) The Indian Council of Agricultural Research did not award any Government scholarship during the last year for research work. The Council, however, awarded 192 fellowships for research work out of their own funds.

(b) The Council's fellowships are awarded purely on the basis of merit and as much, there is no column in the applications of the candidates to show that they belong to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates who were awarded fellowships during the last year is not, therefore, available.

हलों का आयात

3567. श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा :

नया खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा

सहकार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत को 640 हल दिये जाने के लिए चेकोस्लोवाकिया के साथ हाल में एक करार किया है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री श्यामधर मिश्रा) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं होता ।

Cut in Rice Quota by States

3568. Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation be pleased to state:

(a) whether some States have decided to effect a cut in their rice quota; and

(b) if so, the total saving by this cut?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) Yes, Sir. Some States have reduced the quantum of rice issued from ration/fair price shops.

(b) The actual saving depends not only on the quantum of issue but on the number of persons drawing and the quantity actually drawn. It is, therefore, not possible to estimate the actual saving by this reduction in the quantum of issue.

I.A.C. Dakota Damaged at Kathmandu Airport

3569. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of Transport, Avai-

tion, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an I.A.C. Dakota on its scheduled flight to Kathmandu had its propeller damaged as it landed at Kathmandu airport on the 9th March, 1966; and

(b) if so, the causes of the accident?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) Yes, Sir. During landing at Kathmandu both propellers of the aircraft hit the ground and their tips were damaged. No other damage was caused.

(b) The incident is under investigation.

Indian Ships in Collision in Singapore

3570. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Himatsingka:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:

Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that four ships including an Indian liner were involved in a series of collisions in Singapore harbour on the 9th March, 1966;

(b) if so, the causes thereof; and

(c) the total amount of loss?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The "State of Madras" was lying moored at Singapore Harbour on 9th March, 1966. A British vessel, M.V. "BOMBALA" was approaching her berth when she came into collision with a Japanese vessel S. S. "Azuchi-san Maru" which was lying moored near the "State of Madras". Due to the impact of the collision, the Japanese vessel broke her moorings and collided with "State of Madras". As a result of this sudden impact the "State of Madras" in turn broke her moorings

and came into collision with German vessel, M.V. "Munchen", which was also nearby.

(c) The exact cost of damage to "State of Madras" is not yet known but it is estimated to be not beyond Rs. 40,000.

इंडियन एयर लाइन्स कारपोरेशन के इकोटा विमान का बेबसी में नीचे उतरना

3571. श्री प्रोफ़ार लाल बेरबा : क्या परिबहन, उड़डयन, नीबहन तथा पर्यटन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि इंडियन एयरलाइन्स कारपोरेशन के एक इकोटा विमान को, जिसने 5 मार्च, 1966 को प्रातः 9 बजकर 35 मिनट पर दिल्ली से उड़ान भरी थी, बेबसी में पटना के समीप गंगा नदी के किनारे पर उतरना पड़ा; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो इसके क्या कारण थे ?

परिबहन उड़डयन, नीबहन तथा पर्यटन मंत्री (श्री संजीव रेड्डी): (क) और (ख). 4 मार्च, 1966 को प्राई० ए० सी० के एक विमान बी०टी०सी०इ०ए०को पटना के पूर्व दक्षिण पूर्व में 48 मील दूर गंगा नदी की सूखी तलहटी में बेबसी में उतरना पड़ा। विमान में बेटे मभी, अर्थात् विमान कर्मीदल के 4 सदस्यों और 15 यात्रियों को कोई चोट नहीं घ्राई। विमान को कोई क्षति नहीं पहुंची। विस्तृत जाच हो रही है।

Desert Development Board

3572. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have finalised the proposal to form a Board

to deal with the problem of desert in the States of Rajasthan, Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh and Punjab;

(b) if so, the terms of reference of Board; and

(c) when the report is likely to be submitted?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) to (c). The proposal for setting up of a Central Desert Development Board to deal with the problems of desert in the States of Rajasthan, Punjab and Gujarat is likely to be finalised shortly. No programme is contemplated for Uttar Pradesh at present.

Agricultural Universities

3573. Shri R. Barua:
 Shri Linga Reddy:
 Shri E. S. Pandey:
 Shri Firodla:
 Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be please dto state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal to establish Agricultural Universities in the Fourth Five Year Plan period in different States; and

(b) whether the Government of Assam have approached the Centre for establishment of an Agricultural University in that State?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) Yes, Sir. The States of Maharashtra, Gujarat, Assam and Madras have shown interest in the establishment of Agricultural Universities and some or all of them are likely to work out the details in due course.

(b) The Government of Assam have made a provision in their Fourth Five Year Plan for the establishment of an Agriculture University but they have not worked out any details so far.

National Highway No. 37

3574. Shri E. Barua: Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Highway No. 37 has been properly upgraded in order to bear the increasing vehicular traffic;

(b) whether constant deterioration of the surface and frequent corrugation in the pavement of the road are due to bad workmanship and acceptance of below standard materials from contractors and negligent supervision; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to improve the matters?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) The pavement of the National Highway No. 37 is being widened and strengthened. All the weak and narrow bridges and culverts are also being strengthened or reconstructed. The works are in progress and are expected to be completed during 1967.

(b) No, Sir. Deterioration of the surface and corrugations in the pavement occur where thickness of the crust is insufficient for the prevailing intensity of traffic or the drainage is poor. The pavement is being strengthened wherever necessary to overcome this trouble.

(c) Does not arise.

Non-Tribal Population in Tripura

3575. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state:

(a) whether any protest was made against the inclusion of the non-tribal population dominating in the Radhakishorepur Assembly Constituency in the Union Territory of Tripura in the Tripura-East Parliamentary Constituency which was reserved for the Scheduled Tribes;

(b) if so, the points raised in the protest note; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Law (Shri C. B. Pattabhi Raman): (a) Yes, Sir. The Assembly constituency — 18 — Radhakishorepur — included in the Tripura East Parliamentary Constituency is proposed to be reserved for Scheduled Tribes in Tripura. Shri Dasaratha Deb, one of the associate members of the Delimitation Commission has sent dissenting proposals under section 9(2)(a) of the Delimitation Commission Act, 1962.

(b) The dissenting proposals from the associate members including that of Shri Dasaratha Deb have been published in the Extraordinary issue of the Gazette of India and the State Gazette dated the 23rd February, 1966.

(c) Government has no power to interfere in any way with the orders of the Delimitation Commission which is an independent body set up under the Delimitation Commission Act, 1962.

दिल्ली उपभोक्ता सहकारी थोक भंडार द्वारा चने की बिक्री

3576. श्री धोंकार लाल बरवा : क्या खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली उपभोक्ता सहकारी थोक भण्डार द्वारा खरीदे बये चने में से 40 प्रतिशत चना बहुत मुनाफे पर बेचा गया है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस मामले की जांच की जा रही है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका क्या परिणाम निकला है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में उपसमन्त्री (श्री इयानवर मिश्र) : (क) जी हां। दिल्ली उपभोक्ता

सहकारी थोक भण्डार ने पंजाब से जो 1323 क्विंटल काबली चना आयात किया था उसकी बिक्री से 5.1 प्रतिशत का कुल लाभ कमाया।

(ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Forced Landings of I.A.C. Planes

3577. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) the number of forced landings of I.A.C. planes due to mechanical defects in February and March, 1966; and

(b) the additional precautions taken to carefully check up planes before they take off in order to avoid accidents?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) There was no forced landing of I.A.C. planes due to mechanical defects in February and March, 1966. However, only one forced landing was made by an I.A.C. plane on the dry bed of river Ganges 48 miles of Patna on the 4th March, 1966. The cause of this forced landing is under investigation, but on the basis of the information so far available, it was not due to any mechanical defect.

(b) All the prescribed mechanical checks are carefully carried out before take-off and if any snag is detected at the time of take-off, the flight does not take place until the snag has been rectified.

अस्थायी सरकारी कर्मचारी

3578. श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धास्त्री : क्या खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कुछ समय

पहले वित्त मंत्रालय ने विभिन्न मन्त्रालयों को ऐसा आदेश दिया था कि वे लगातार तीन वर्षों अथवा इससे अधिक समय से चले आ रहे अस्थायी पदों में से 80 प्रतिशत पदों को स्थायी कर दें;

(ख) यदि हां, तो खाद्य तथा कृषि विभागों में अलग अलग कितने अस्थायी/अर्द्ध-स्थायी पद हैं जोकि गत तीन वर्ष अथवा उससे अधिक समय से लगातार चले आ रहे हैं;

(ग) उपरोक्त भाग (ख) के अनुसार कितने अस्थायी कर्मचारी स्थायी होने के हकदार हो गये हैं और उनमें से कितनों को वास्तव में स्थायी कर दिया गया है; और

(घ) यदि उन्हें अब तक स्थायी नहीं किया गया है, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री श्यामधर मिश्र) : (क) विभिन्न मंत्रालयों को अनुमति दे दी गई थी कि वे वित्त मंत्रालय के परामर्श से प्रथम, द्वितीय तथा तृतीय श्रेणी के 80 प्रतिशत तथा चतुर्थ श्रेणी के 50 प्रतिशत ऐसे पदों को, जो 3 वर्ष से अधिक समय से चले आ रहे हैं और जिनकी स्थायी रूप से चलते रहने की संभावना है, स्थायी कर सकने हैं ।

(ख) से (घ). जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और मिलते ही सभा-फ्लोर पर रख दी जायेगी ।

देहानी डाक घर

3579. श्री प० ला० बारुपाल : क्या विधि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि 1967 में होने वाले आम चुनावों के समय स्थापित किये जाने वाले मतदान केन्द्रों में गांवों की जो सूचियां उपलब्ध होगी क्या उन में देहाती डाकघरों के नाम शामिल करने का कोई प्रस्ताव है ?

विधि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री च० रा० पट्टाभिरामन्) : जी नहीं । निर्वाचन आयोग के विचाराधीन ऐसी कोई प्रस्थापना नहीं है कि हर एक मतदान क्षेत्र में आने वाले गांवों से सम्बद्ध देहाती डाकघरों को मतदान केन्द्रों की सूची में उल्लिखित किया जाये ।

Kerala Inland Water Transport

3580. **Shri Vasudevan Nair:**
Shri Warior:

Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kerala Inland Water Transport service has decided to ply boats on new routes;

(b) if so, the new schedule proposed; and

(c) whether more workers will be employed for the same and if so, how many?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy) : (a) to (c). The information required has been called for from the Government of Kerala and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as it is received.

World Rice Bank

3581. **Shri Maheswar Naik:** Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the fact that India and other countries in Asia have been perpetually facing deficit of food, particularly rice, some few years back Food and Agricultural Organisation had suggested formation of a World Rice Bank to off-set the difficulty; and

(b) if so, the present position in that regard?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra) : (a) No sugges-

tion for the formation of a World Rice Bank has been made by F.A.O.

(b) Does not arise.

Port Charges

3582. Shri R. Barua: Will the Minister of Transport Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) whether any estimate is being made to determine the port charges on Pakistan cargo held during hostilities; and

(b) how Government propose to compensate the Port Trusts for the charges due to them?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) and (b). It has been decided that there should be no recovery of handling, unloading, demurrage or other charges payable to the Port authorities by the parties concerned on cargoes whether formally seized under prohibitory orders or otherwise off loaded at Indian Ports.

The Port authorities have been requested to waive the recovery of such charges as are within their powers. The Government of India is prepared to meet charges of those type which cannot be waived by the Port authorities. To enable Government to consider the payment of such charges, the Port Authorities have been asked to send the necessary data, i.e. the particulars of the cargo, the name of the consignee, the nature and amount of the charges payable etc.

Poultry Development Schemes in Delhi

3583. Shri Vishram Prasad: Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that under poultry development scheme, model poultry and piggery farms are being run under the administrative control of Development Commissioner, Delhi;

(b) if so, the number of farms and total expenditure on these farms since 1962, year-wise; and

(c) whether any profit has so far been made?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shinde): (a) Yes.

(b) One Government Poultry Farm is being maintained at Delhi Cantt. One small Piggery Unit is attached to it. The year-wise expenditure since 1962 is given as below:

Year	Poultry	Piggery
	Rs.	Rs.
1962-63	2,11,718	14,876
1963-64	2,10,464	16,897
1964-65	4,48,270	17,907
1965-66	4,49,232	17,065

(c) Information has been called for and will be furnished to the Lok Sabha in due course.

Realisation of Dues from Cooperative Societies, Delhi

3584. Shri Vishram Prasad: Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that heavy outstanding dues have not been realised so far from cooperative societies in the territory of Delhi under the scheme started in June, 1959 for sale of improved quality of seed to the farmers through cooperative societies;

(b) if so, the amount outstanding as dues; and

(c) the recovery made so far?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shayam Dhar Misra): (a) to (c). Out of Rs. 88,694.49 due from the societies,

a sum of Rs. 59,938.61 has been recovered and a sum of Rs. 28,755.88 remains to be recovered.

Literature for C.D. Blocks

3585. Shri Vishram Prasad: Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a scheme was approved for the production of basic and cultural literature for neoliterates in Community Development Blocks, in 1958 to bring out 161 books in regional languages upto 1964-65;

(b) if so, the expenditure so far incurred on this scheme since 1961, year-wise; and

(c) how far the scheme has been implemented successfully?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shinde): (a) Yes, but the scheme as introduced in 1958 envisaged production of 100 books by the end of the Second Plan period.

(b) The yearwise break up of the expenditure incurred is as under:—

Year	Amount spent
1960-61	1,74,500
1961-62	3,93,900
1962-63	2,70,000
1963-64	2,90,000
1964-65	32,500
1965-66	42,100

(c) Due to the emergency, the programme has had to be slowed down since October 1962.

By the end of 1965-66, 172 books had been produced under the scheme.

आस्ट्रेलिया से गेहूँ

3586. श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा :

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

क्या खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कुछ सप्ताहों के अन्दर आस्ट्रेलिया से सत्तर हजार टन गेहूँ भारत पहुँच रहा है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो किस मूल्य पर इसका आयात किया जा रहा है;

(ग) इस गेहूँ के क्रय मूल्य तथा अमरीका से आयातित गेहूँ के क्रय मूल्य में क्या अन्तर है; और

(घ) भारत में यह किस भाव पर बेचा जायेगा ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री गोविन्द मेनन) : (क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) और (ग). आस्ट्रेलिया का यह गेहूँ उपहार के रूप में आ रहा है और इसलिये इसके क्रय मूल्य की अमेरिका से खरीदे गये गेहूँ के मूल्य के साथ तुलना करने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

(घ) केन्द्रीय भण्डारों से राज्य सरकारों को सप्लाई करने के लिये इस समय आयातित गेहूँ का निर्गम मूल्य बोरी में बन्द घनाज, गोदाम पर सुपुर्दगी या गंतव्य स्थान तक निष्प्रभार 50 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल है ।

Exploratory Tube-wells Organisation

3587. Shri Vishram Prasad: Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that pipes were purchased during the period

from December, 1963 to December, 1964 by the Exploratory Tube-wells Organisation;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) how these pipes have been utilised?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) to (c). Yes. Following are the particulars of the pipes purchased during the period December, 1963 to April, 1965:

Size of pipes	Quantity purchased	Quantity utilised
(i) 8-5/8" O.D.	1,21,500 R ft.	50,830'—6 1/2"
(ii) 14" O.D.	57,000 R ft.	41,133'—9"

These pipes have been utilized in tubewells in the States of Gujarat, Rajasthan, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh.

Acceptance of Sugarcane by a Mill in U.P.

3588. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for accepting the lesser quantity of sugarcane this year by the sugar mill at Bhatni, District Deoria, U.P. despite low yield thereof;

(b) whether Government have taken up the matter with the Government of Uttar Pradesh in order to remove the discontent amongst the farmers in this regard; and

(c) if so, the result thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shinde): (a) The Bhatni Sugar Mill has not accepted lesser quantity of sugarcane this year.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Paradeep Port

3589. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) when the Paradeep Port is likely to be completed; and

(b) its proposed unloading capacity per day?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) The first stage development of Paradeep Port to enable it to handle two million tonnes of iron ore per annum has been completed. The Port will be opened to traffic as soon as two harbour tugs, which are at present being manufactured, are ready.

(b) The mechanical iron ore handling plant installed at the Port has a capacity of 2,500 tonnes per hour.

Agricultural College and University, Bhubaneswar

3590. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) the number of students and teachers from the Agricultural College and Agricultural University of Bhubaneswar, Orissa who were sent to foreign countries for higher studies during the Third Five Year Plan period;

(b) the names of countries to which they were sent; and

(c) the amount of Central assistance given to them during the above period for the purpose?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) Thirty seven teachers from the Orissa University of Agriculture and Technology which comprises the Colleges of Agriculture and Veterinary Science at Bhubaneswar, were sent to foreign countries for higher studies during the Third Five Year Plan period.

Country	No.
(1) U.S.A.	35
(2) Australia	1
(3) Sweden	1
TOTAL	37

(c) Direct Central assistance was not given to the trainees but the entire cost of their training was met by the foreign Governments under Technical Assistance Programmes.

Agriculture Farm in Orissa

3591. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state: . . .

(a) the acreage of land brought under the Centrally-controlled agricultural farm in Orissa at present;

(b) the number of labourers working in it; and

(c) the expenditure incurred by Government on it during the Third Five Year Plan period?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) to (c). A proposal to establish two Central Seed Farms in Orissa is still under the consideration of the Government.

Assistance to Orissa

3592. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have

taken any decision regarding the assistance which would be made available to Orissa in order to plan the programme of relief in each drought-hit districts during the current year; and

(b) if so, the nature thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Memon): (a) Yes.

(b) The following assistance has so far been sanctioned for programmes of relief in Orissa:

- (1) A sum of Rs. 45 lakhs has been sanctioned as a loan in connection with relief expenditure.
- (2) One thousand tonnes of wheat have been allotted for distribution as gratuitous relief to the old and infirm people in the drought affected districts. Further quantities will be allotted later.
- (3) One thousand tonnes of milk powder has been allotted for supply to children and expectant and nursing mothers. Further quantities will be allotted later.
- (4) 9,96,500 multi-vitamin tablets have been supplied for distribution to the vulnerable population in the drought affected areas.
- (5) 176 tonnes of biscuits have been allotted for distribution to children between 2 & 5 years in the scarcity areas of the State.

Distribution of Vegetable Seeds in Tripura

3593. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of vegetable seeds distributed among the people of

the Union of Tripura on subsidy in 1965; and

(b) the amount distributed as subsidy among the urban population in Tripura during the above period?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the Sabha.

Fruit and Cashewnut Plantation in Tripura

3594. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) the total area brought under fruit and cashewnut plantation in Tripura with the financial aid of Government during the Third Five Year Plan period; and

(b) whether cashewnut plantation in Tripura is considered to be useful?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

Wheat from Canada

3595. Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shri Murlj Manohar:
Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:

Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Canadian Government have offered one million tons of wheat by way of special food aid to India for the current year; and

(b) if so, the details of the offer made?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) and (b). The Government of Canada have offered to the Government of India food aid of \$56 million during the Canadian fiscal year 1966-67 beginning 1st April, 1966. This amount added to the \$15 million emergency food aid already given by Canada earlier this year, would enable purchase of about one million tons of Canadian wheat during the year 1966.

Fishing Development Scheme

3596. Shri Linga Reddy: Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any estimate for a fishing development scheme has been prepared in the Tungabhadra Project;

(b) if so, its estimated cost and the stage at which the scheme is progressing; and

(c) the quantity of fish likely to be made available under the scheme as subsidiary food?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a). A Fisheries Development Scheme was started in the Tungabhadra Project in 1959 and continued in the Third Plan period

(b) The expenditure incurred on the Scheme during 1965-66 is expected to total Rs. 4.16 lakhs. A fish farm of 13.5 acres has been constructed. An ice plant and a cold storage have also been set up. Licences have been issued for fishing in the reservoirs. The provision made for 1966-67 for these continuing schemes is Rs. 3.9 lakhs. It is also proposed to set up a net making plant under the Project, and a provision of Rs. 17 lakhs has

been made for buildings and machinery for the plant.

(c) Seventy six lakh numbers of fish seed and one lakh fingerlings were produced in the farm in 1965-66. The catch of fish from the reservoirs in 1965-66 was 220 tonnes.

Over-Flow of Saline Water in Paddy Fields

3597. Shri Warlor:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:

Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation from the cultivators of Kumbalangi and Chellanam of Ernakulam District and Aroor and Elupunna of Alleppey District, Kerala regarding the overflow of saline water into the paddy fields; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government to save the crops in these villages?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) The Government of Kerala has confirmed that it has received such a representation.

(b) The representation is under consideration of the State Government.

Arecanut Development Committee

3598. Shri Warlor:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:

Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Arecanut Development Committee has been formed in Kerala State; and

(b) if so, the terms and functions of the Committee?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) Consequent upon the dissolution of the Indian Central Arecanut Committee on the 30th September 1965, the Department of Agriculture is looking after the development and marketing work relating to arecanut, hitherto handled by the Committee. For assisting and advising the Government of India in this behalf an Indian Arecanut Development Council comprising representatives of Central and State Governments, growers, trade and industry, Members of Parliament and other connected interests has been constituted under the Department of Agriculture. The Council will meet periodically in important centres of trade and industry and in areas in which arecanut is grown.

(b) The Council will be an advisory body and will have the following functions:—

- (i) to consider, from time to time, the arecanut development programme formulated by the Central and State Govts;
- (ii) to consider and review the progress of arecanut development in the context of targets laid down;
- (iii) to recommend measures for accelerating the tempo of development programmes/schemes, wherever necessary;
- (iv) to consider and review the problems of arecanut marketing and trade, including price policy, and to make suggestions for improvements; and
- (v) any other function, which may from time to time, be assigned by the Government of India to the Council.

National Dairy Research Institute

the National Dairy Research Institute?

3599. **Shri Warrior:**

Shri Vasudevan Nair:

Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state the details of the training imparted at

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shinde): The training courses imparted at the National Dairy Research Institute Karnal and its Regional Station at Bangalore together with their duration are as under:—

Name of the course	Duration	Centre
(a) Ph.D.	2 years	Karnal and Bangalore
(b) M.Sc.	2 years	Karnal
(c) B.Sc. in Dairying (Dairy Husbandry)	4 years	Karnal
(d) B.Sc. in Dairying (Dairy Technology)	4 years	Karnal
(e) Diploma Course in Dairy Engineering	9 months	Karnal
(f) Short Course in Dairy Extension	3 months	Karnal
(g) I.D.D. (Dairy Husbandry)	2 years	Bangalore
(h) I.D.D. (Dairy Technology)	2 years	Karnal and Bangalore.
(i) Short Course in Milk Production	3 months	Bangalore
(j) Short Course in Milk Plant Operations	} Arranged at Karnal and Bangalore according to requirements.	
(k) Special Short Course training in Dairying		
(l) Short Course in Dairy Plant Management		
(m) Short Course in Quality Control		

Price of Levy Paddy

3600. **Shri Warrior:**

Shri Vasudevan Nair:

Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the representatives of the Kuttanad Karshak Sangh had represented to raise the price of levy paddy and raise the exemption limit of holdings for levy purpose; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community

Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon):

(a) Representations were received from certain farmers and their associations including those from Kuttanad for enhancement of the procurement price of paddy in Kerala and also for raising the exemption limits of holdings for the purpose of levy.

(b) Cultivators are already being paid the maximum price fixed for paddy under the Maximum Price Control Order. In addition to this price, a delivery bonus is paid to all cultivators who deliver voluntarily the levy before a certain notified date. An incentive bonus is also paid in respect

of the quantities delivered in excess of the levy. The classification of lands for purposes of levy has also been revised suitably with a view to affording relief to farmers. Instructions have been issued to Collectors not to take any coercive steps to collect the levy due from cultivators of small holdings upto 2 acres. Collectors have also been instructed to reduce the levy suitably in cases where yields have been found to be manifestly lower than the yield figures adopted for classification of lands.

Thus, every possible step has been taken to ensure that the procurement scheme does not cause any undue hardship to the producers.

West Coast Road in Kerala

3601. Shri A. V. Raghavan: Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in completing the West Coast Road in Kerala;

(b) the reasons for the slow progress; and

(c) the steps taken to complete the works?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) to (c). The progress on the construction of the West Coast Road in Kerala is fairly satisfactory. Out of the total length of 198 miles of the Road in Kerala, about 174 miles have been improved and black-topped. Thus only about 25 miles are yet to be improved and black-topped. Out of 27 major and minor bridges, 19 have been completed, 7 are in good progress and the remaining one will be taken up during the Fourth Five Year Plan period. The entire work is expected to be completed in the Fourth Plan.

राजस्थान में सड़कें

3602. श्री तन सिंह : क्या परिवहन उद्भयन, नौबहन तथा पर्यटन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत की प्रतिरक्षा सम्बन्धी आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के उद्देश्य से भारत-पाकिस्तान संघर्ष के दौरान राजस्थान में कौन-कौन सी सड़कें बनाने का प्रस्ताव था ;

(ख) कौन-कौन सी सड़कें बनाई जा रही हैं और कौन-कौन सी सड़कें छोड़ दी गई हैं; और

(ग) सड़कों का निर्माण कार्य छोड़ देने के क्या कारण हैं ?

परिवहन, उद्भयन, नौबहन तथा पर्यटन मंत्री (श्री संजीव रेड्डी) : (क) से (ग). राजस्थान में प्रतिरक्षा आवश्यकताओं के लिये लगभग 2500 मीलो की सतही सड़कों (काली सतह और बजरी की) के निर्माण का कार्यक्रम बनाया गया है। इस में लगभग 26 करोड़ रुपये की लागत का अनुमान है। कार्यक्रम में शामिल अधिकांश सड़क परियोजनाओं को स्वीकृति दे दी गई है और उन पर काम भी प्रारम्भ कर दिया गया है। कुछ के लिये ठेके तैयार किये जा रहे हैं। कुछ परियोजनाओं को स्वीकृति दी जा रही है। प्रतिरक्षा आवश्यकता के रूप में कोई भी स्वीकृत की गई परियोजना छोड़ी नहीं गई है। कार्यक्रम में शामिल किसी एक परियोजना का नाम और अधिक व्योरे सार्वजनिक सुरक्षा के हित में बताये नहीं जा सकते।

Punjab-Delhi Bus Service

3603. Shri R. S. Pandey: Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Punjab Government have approached his Ministry that their illegal services which they are plying on the joint

inter-State Routes between Punjab and Delhi be regularised; and

(b) whether the Delhi Administration has protested in the matter?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) and (b). A communication has been received from the Punjab Government pointing out that the extension of their bus services beyond the points for which their vehicles hold valid permits and counter-signatures for operation on inter-State routes between Delhi and Punjab, by having two permits for the same vehicle simultaneously, is in conformity with the provisions of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939. The Delhi Administration have, however, represented to the Inter-State Transport Commission against such operations by the Punjab Roadways. The question whether it is legally in order for the Punjab Roadways to extend their services in this manner is under the Commission's consideration.

Punjab Roadways

3604. Shri R. S. Pandey: Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the stage carriage operators of Delhi are put to financial loss by the Punjab Roadways, illegally extending their services, beyond the routes for which they are granted counter-signatures by the State Transport Authority, Delhi; and

(b) if so, the action taken in the matter?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) and (b). The Delhi Administration have represented to the Inter-State Transport Commission in regard to the extension of bus services by the Punjab Roadways beyond the points for which their vehicles hold valid permits and counter-signatures for operation on inter-State routes between Punjab and

Delhi, by having two permits for the same vehicle simultaneously, thereby causing financial loss to Delhi operators. The question whether such operations by the Punjab Roadways are legally in order is under the Commission's consideration.

Medium and Minor Irrigation Schemes

3605. Shri Mohammed Koya: Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of medium and minor irrigation schemes completed during the Third Five Year Plan in Kozhikode District of Kerala; and

(b) the details of the expenditure actually incurred for each scheme?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) and (b):— The required information is being collected from the State Government and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha as soon as it is received from them.

Distribution of Seeds and Fertilizers

3606. Shri Shiva Dutt Upadhyaya:
Shri Wadiwa:
Shri Hukam Chand
Kachhavalaya:
Shri Vishram Prasad:
Shri Parashar:

Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of short-term loan for purchase and distribution of improved seed, fertiliser etc. asked for by the Government of Madhya Pradesh during 1966-67;

(b) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the fact that on account of severe drought conditions the Cooperative Societies in Madhya Pradesh are not in a position to pro-

vide substantial funds for financing such loans in view of suspension of realisation of dues on account of scarcity conditions; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to provide the entire loan requirement in view of the failure of the Co-operative Societies to take such work?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a). Rs. 1041.50 lakhs.

(b): Government is aware that in areas of crops failure normal recoveries of cooperative dues cannot be expected. It has been reported by the Madhya Pradesh Government that since the credit provided by the Reserve Bank of India is totally inadequate for the cultivators requirements, the cooperative agency is unable to find funds for fertiliser distribution out of their own resources.

(c) Every effort will be made to meet the requirements in full as far as possible.

Narmada Bridge

3608. Shri Jashvant Mehta: Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered the representation of the Gujarat Chamber of Commerce for permitting gross vehicle weight on Narmada Bridge in Gujarat State on Admedabad-Bombay National Highway; and

(b) if so, the decision taken in the matter?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) and (b). Yes. The restriction of 19,000 lbs. laden weight imposed on vehicles using the bridge was raised to 24,000 lbs, subject to certain precautions being taken. The Gujarat Chamber of Commerce have again represented that the restriction of

24,000 lbs. might be further relaxed. The matter is under consideration in consultation with the Government of Gujarat.

Jayanti Shipping Company

3609. Shri Maurya: Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the fact that Shri Y. N. Sukthankar is already a Government Director on the Jayanti Shipping Company and has been participating in the Directors' meetings for the past many months and has also signed the said Company Balance Sheet for the year 1964-65 will be a 'correct or proper' person to be actively associated with the proposed Enquiry Committee, the setting up of which was recently announced by him; and

(b) whether Government would consider appointing an outsider to do the difficult job now assigned to Shri Y. N. Sukthankar?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) The Balance Sheet signed by Shri Sukthankar relates to the year ending 31st March, 1965, whereas he became a Director of the Company only from the 27th August, 1965.

As a Government nominee in the Board of Directors Shri Sukthankar exercises overall vigilance over the working of the Company and takes measures to safeguard the interests of the Shipping Development Committee in regard to the repayment of the loans advanced by the Committee. It is, therefore, not only proper but also necessary to associate him with the enquiry into the affairs of this Company.

(b) It has already been decided and announced that a nominee of the Comptroller and Auditor General will also be appointed on this enquiry committee along with Shri Sukthankar.

Dairy Projects in Punjab

3610. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state the total amount allotted by the Central Government for the Dairy Projects in Punjab during the Third Five Year Plan period?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shinde): Rs. 180.00 lakhs.

One hundred and eighty lakhs of rupees only.

12.15 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

SHORTAGE OF FOODGRAINS IN CERTAIN PARTS OF ORISSA

Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi): Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:

"The extreme shortage of foodgrains in certain parts of Orissa, arising out of drought and control over the movement of foodgrains."

Mr. Speaker: Yes, the Minister.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Before the Minister replies, may I point out that we have also given a calling attention notice, specifically drawing attention to the statement of the Chief Minister in the matter?

Mr. Speaker: That would also come under this.

The Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri C. Subramaniam): Orissa is one of the States which have been affected by drought in 1965-66. The rainfall over some of the areas in the State has been deficient and according to the estimates made by the State Government, in the kharif crop area, the crops have been damaged almost

completely in about 16 per cent and partially damaged in about 36 per cent of the total area. The districts that are either wholly or partially affected are Bolangir, Koraput, Kalahandi, Sundergarh, Sambalpur, Dhenkanal and Cuttack. A Study Team led by an Adviser to Planning Commission which visited the State, has reported that the main problem in the State is one of finding employment for the low income groups than of finding food. Even in this difficult year when production has been less than last year, the availability of foodgrains within the State is such as to provide food to the people at a reasonable level. There is no necessity for any supply of rice from the Centre and there has been no demand for the supply of rice from Orissa. But the Centre has been allotting wheat to Orissa and the allotments of wheat have been increased to 13,500 tonnes per month for the last two months and a further 5,000 tonnes is being allotted this month as asked for by the Orissa Government.

There is no inter-district ban on movement of rice in Orissa up to a limit of 5 quintals at a time. Larger quantities will have to be moved by permits issued by the district authorities and these permits are being issued quite liberally. The Orissa Government are running 695 fair prices shops in the affected districts and the weekly oftake from these shops is about 10,600 quintals. The State Government would be opening more shops as and when the need arises.

Orissa Government are quite aware of the situation in the State and have been taking all steps necessary to meet the situation. Procurement of rice has been undertaken by Orissa Government and upto the end of March a total quantity of 1,76,000 tonnes in terms of rice has been procured. The bulk of this quantity is being used by the State Government for feeding the people within the State. Thus, every effort is being made by the State Government to see that foodgrains are available in reasonable quantities wherever the need arises.

श्री बागड़ी (हिसार) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। मंत्री महोदय गोल-मोल जवाब दे देते हैं। जब कोई इस तरह का ध्यानाकर्षण प्रस्ताव आता है तो उसका जवाब देने के कुछ नियम होते हैं। कुछ जो बुनियादी सवाल हैं उनका जवाब ही नहीं दिया जाता है। इन्होंने यह नहीं बताया है कि खाद्य की कितनी कमी है। यह कह दिया है कि इतना भेजा है। यह भी नहीं बताया पहले जो सदन में . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठ जाइये। कोई प्वाइंट ऑफ आर्डर नहीं है।

Shri P. K. Deo: Recently I have been from that area and in spite of the so-called every effort being made by the Government, daily reports are pouring in that even in Kalahandi which is supposed to be the second surplus district in the State and which used to export 50,000 tons of wheat every year, there are daily reports of starvation deaths or you may call deaths due to mal-nutrition from every part and that there has been mass exodus of people to different areas leaving the helpless children and old people in the villages. The Chief Minister has come out with a statement which I quote:

"Unless the Centre gave adequate financial assistance and supply of foodstuffs to meet the grave situation in the State, you will not find me here."

He has threatened to resign. Under these circumstances, may I know what definite financial aid and specially the food supply has been made to that State to meet this abnormal situation?

Shri C. Subramaniam: The Chief Minister was here and has gone back to Orissa. The very fact that he has threatened that he will not be found there if he is not satisfied and the very

fact that he has returned back to Orissa shows that he has been satisfied to the extent necessary.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): Question.

Shri C. Subramaniam: As far as the other assistance is required, 6,744 relief works have been started in the various parts of the State and by the middle of March the total number of persons employed on these relief works is 3,82,381 and it is expected that during this month it will increase to more than 5 lakhs of people. In addition to that, we have given financial assistance for the purpose of meeting the requirements of these relief works. 1000 tonnes of wheat have been allotted for distribution as gratuitous relief to the old and infirm people in the drought-affected areas. Instruction for allotment of another 1000 tonnes of wheat are being issued. 1000 tonnes of milk powder has been allotted for supply to children and expectant and nursing mothers. Further quantities will be allotted shortly. 9,96,500 vitamin tablets have been supplied for distribution to the vulnerable population in the drought-affected areas. 175 tonnes of biscuits have been allotted for distribution to children between the age of 2 to 5 years in the scarcity-affected areas of the State. Therefore, whatever assistance is required by the State Government is being made available. The Chief Minister was with me....

Shri P. K. Deo: It is adding insult to injury.

Shri C. Subramaniam: The Chief Minister was with me for two hours discussing the various things. He never expressed any dissatisfaction with regard to the assistance from the Central Government.

Shri R. Barua (Jorhat): The scarcity conditions must have been anticipated in due time by the Government. The Chief Minister of Orissa expressed his helplessness. It shows that there must

have been the lack of communication between the two Governments. Why was it that the Government could not take timely steps to rush in food there before the Chief Minister could come out with such a statement?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I do not know whether the statement has any basis because he never expressed a view in conformity with the supposed statement and its publication in the newspaper. As a matter of fact, in the Chief Ministers' Conference he wanted to correct the impression which has been created by the wrong report in the newspaper.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (फर्रुखाबाद):
22 फरवरी को श्री मुन्नह्मण्यम ने श्री किशन पटनायक के सवाल का जवाब देते हुए इसी सदन में कहा था कि उड़ीसा में धान और चावल की कमी नहीं है बल्कि बहुतायत है। इसलिए सब से पहले मैं आप से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि 22 फरवरी के बाद से तो कोई पानी और बरसात का सवाल ही नहीं सकता है, 22 फरवरी में और आज में यह दो बिल्कुल मुश्किलफ बयान है। इस से साफ है कि एक बात झूठी है। तो क्या इस आधार पर लोक सभा की कार्रवाई चल सकती है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: मेरे लिये इस का जवाब देना मुश्किल है।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया: मैं आप का ध्यान इस पर खींचना चाहता हूँ कि 22 फरवरी को श्री मुन्नह्मण्यम ने यहाँ पर कहा था . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय: अब आप सवाल कीजिये, उस को मैं देख लूंगा।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया: सवाल तो मैं कर लूंगा लेकिन अगर इसी तरह से लोक सभा की कार्रवाई चलती रहे झूठ के आधार पर तो इस का लाभ क्या है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: आप सवाल कीजिये। मैं देख लूंगा कि उन्होंने क्या कहा था।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया: आप की बड़ी मेहरबानी होगी अगर इस का पता लगाइयेगा। इस के साथ साथ . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय: अब आप सवाल करें।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया: मुन्नह्मण्यम साहब ने यहाँ पर एक बार कहा था—बैसे तो उम के खिलाफ बातें उन्होंने कई बार कही हैं—लेकिन एक बार यहाँ कहा था कि जो अंग्रेजों ने अकाल संहिता बनाई थी वह खत्म हो चुकी है और अब उस के लिये अलग से नियम बनाये गये हैं। मैं ने बहुत कोशिश की कि मैं उन की अकाल संहिता को कहीं देख पाऊँ। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या श्री मुन्नह्मण्यम आजाद हिन्दुस्तान की नई अकाल संहिता यहाँ मेज पर रखने के लिये तैयार हैं। आप उन से वह अकाल संहिता यहाँ पर रखवायें। फीमिन कोड, जो अंग्रेजों का था वह खत्म हो चुका है, यह वह कह चुके हैं इसी सदन में तो उन का कोड कहाँ है वह बतलायें।

Mr. Speaker: He wants to know whether that can be placed on the Table of the House.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया: है ही नहीं, रखेंगे क्या जो है नहीं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: यह उन को कहना है।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया: वह रख ही नहीं पायेंगे।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: उन को जवाब तो दे देने दीजिये।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया: आप ने कहा कि "मे बी लेड ग्रान दि टेबल आफ दि हाउस"।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: मैं उन से पूछ रहा हूँ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया: बहुत अच्छा, आप की बड़ी मेहरबानी है।

Shri C. Subramaniam: The past famine code laid very rigorous conditions for relief works and also in regard to payment of wages, it was almost a starvation wage. We have removed all those restrictions. Whenever there is scarcity and there is distress, we now start relief works. With regard to payment of wages, it is not the starvation wage that we are paying now; we are paying roughly 75 to 90 per cent of the normal wages. In addition to that, we open fair price shops there and sell to these people foodgrains—10 kilograms per month—at controlled rate. All these were certainly not contemplated in the British Famine Code. These are the new changes that we have brought about.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह विन्तुन गलत जवाब दे रहे हैं उस किताब के बारे में जो कि फौमिन कोड है। उस वक्त उन्होंने ठीक उल्टा जवाब दिया था। अंग्रेजों के जमाने के फौमिन कोड में लिखा हुआ था कि अकाल मुख्यतः राज्यों की जिम्मेदारी है, इन के फौमिन कोड में यह मान लिया गया है कि अकाल मुख्यतः केन्द्र की जिम्मेदारी है। तो वह फौमिन कोड कहाँ है यह बतलायें, या कि सब जबानी जमाखर्च है।

Shri C. Subramaniam: I never said that it is the responsibility of the Centre to work the famine relief code. That it is the responsibility of the States. The hon. Member may look into the Constitution.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या आप इस से सन्तुष्ट हो गये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जी हाँ। श्री मौर्य।

श्री मौर्य : (अलीगढ़) : सूखा के कारण उड़ीसा में अकाल पड़ गया है, और उस अकाल से वहाँ की जनता को बचाने के लिये केन्द्र बहुत सी खाने की चीजें भेज रहा है। जो अकाल वाले जिले हैं वहाँ पर दूकानें बगैरह

खोली जा रही हैं। जब कहीं अकाल पड़ता है तो बदनसीब इन्सान बदइन्तजामी से मारे जाते हैं। इस में सरकार की सीधी सीधी जिम्मेदारी आती है। तो क्या इस की व्यवस्था की गई है और देख-रेख रखी गई है कि जो सस्ते गल्ले की दुकानें और राशन की दूकानें खोली जा रही हैं और जो सहायता की जा रही है वह खेतिहर मजदूरों तक पहुँच रही है या नहीं क्योंकि जो भी आप की तरफ से सहायता होती है, जो दूकानें खूलती हैं, जो प्रोग्राम चलते हैं वह शहरों तक ही सीमित रह जाते हैं और खेतिहर मजदूर बेमौत मरते रहते हैं। क्या इस की व्यवस्था की गई है, और साथ साथ क्या आप इस बात की देख-रेख कर रहे हैं कि आप की सहायता खेतिहर मजदूरों तक पहुँच रही है या नहीं।

Shri C. Subramaniam: Yes, Sir, all these relief works and fair price shops are for the benefit of the rural areas and in the rural areas.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The hon. Minister stated in reply to a Short Notice Question that nine small children died in some of the districts; he did not use the word 'starvation', but he said, "long malnutrition". I would like to know whether it is a fact that, in the district of Kalahandi and other districts, which are supposed to be surplus areas, 27 or 28 more children have died and some more are facing starvation deaths because of non-availability of food and if so, whether any inquiry will be made into the mis-handling of the food situation and the bungling by the Centre and the State alike.

Shri C. Subramaniam: I have not heard about the death of 27 children; I am hearing it for the first time from the hon. Member.

As far as the supply is concerned, we have taken note of the scarcity conditions in certain areas and we are, to the extent possible, making all necessary supplies—wheat, vitamin

tablets, milk powder and various other things.

Shri Banga: The question is whether there is proper distribution of the things which are being made available.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I make a submission?

Mr. Speaker: He might pass on the information to the Minister.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The second part of my question has not been answered, i.e., whether there is going to be an inquiry into the bungling of the Centre and the State alike.

Shri C. Subramaniam: We do not contemplate instituting an inquiry.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): According to the statement of the Chief Minister of Orissa, about six million people, almost one-third of the population of Orissa, need immediate relief and there are starvation deaths which have been admitted by the Deputy Minister in the State Assembly. The Sarvodaya workers have even published the names of 30 persons who have died on account of starvation. In view of these conditions, may I know whether Central Government is thinking of sending there any team to know the conditions themselves, whether any special assistance will be given so that the people there are able to carry on their agricultural operations and there is no crop failure next time, and whether any special attempt is made to ensure proper distribution of whatever help is given there.

Shri C. Subramaniam: We periodically send teams from here for the purpose of finding out whether proper distribution arrangements have been made and if there are any defects, to point out to the State Governments to remove those defects. I also intend visiting Orissa very soon and I shall visit the areas to find out whether the distribution arrangements are satisfactory.

Dr. U. Misra (Jamshedpur): I want to know whether the Government's attention has been drawn to the picture in *The Samaja*, one of the leading papers of Orissa, of as late as 10th April, 1966...

Mr. Speaker: He might put his question.

Dr. U. Misra: The picture shows that there is starvation—only bone and skin...

Mr. Speaker: It can be passed on to the Minister. Now he might put his question.

Dr. U. Misra: The earlier statement of the Minister that the Orissa Government is doing what is necessary is not in conformity with this picture. So will the Government at the Centre take the responsibility without leaving the fate of the people to be decided by the Orissa Government?

Shri C. Subramaniam: There is a responsible government functioning in the State and we have to depend on that for the purpose of making the various arrangements, unless we think that it is necessary for the Centre to take over the administration. I am sure the Orissa State Government would have looked into the picture and would have looked into those publications. As I have already informed the House, only yesterday I had long discussions with the Chief Minister with regard to the various steps to be taken and I hope that satisfactory arrangements will be made.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Barrackpore): A little while ago, quite a large amount of rice was sent from Orissa to Kerala. In view of the fact that...

An hon. Member: Her State has got it.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: We have not yet got it; we have just got the promise.

[Shrimati Renu Chakravartty.]

My point is this. If there has been so much non-availability of food in Orissa, why has this been allowed? I want to know whether the whole affair is arising out of mal-distribution or is arising out of hoarding. What is the position? Why is the Government not taking any steps?

Shri P. K. Deo: It is a man-made famine.

Shri C. Subramaniam: Even in spite of the drought, there are certain areas where rice is in surplus and the State Government is procuring it and using the rice because there is demand for rice not only in Kerala but also in the State from which the hon. lady Member comes. We have to satisfy them also. In place of rice, we give them large quantities of wheat and various other commodities and the Orissa Government say that they are quite acceptable to take this heat. As a matter of fact, we have offered two tonnes of wheat for every tonne of rice which they would be giving to us.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Surplus rice is available there, and that is taken away to the other States. The State Government do not supply rice to the scarcity areas, and now the hon. Minister comes forward and says that he would give them wheat. But the people there do not know how to prepare and how to eat this wheat.

Shri C. Subramaniam: It is not as if they are not distributing rice there. Out of 1,76,000 tonnes procured there, they have given only about 60,000 or 70,000 tonnes. They are distributing the other one lakh tonnes there.

Shri A. V. Raghavan (Badagara): What is the view of the State Government in regard to the introduction of statutory rationing in Orissa?

Shri C. Subramaniam: At present, the Orissa Government do not intend to introduce statutory rationing.

Shri P. K. Deo: Four people died.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: It has been introduced in Rourkela.

Shri Vasudevan Nair (Ambalapur): May I know whether it is a fact that the State Government had requested the Union Government to advance loans for the procurement of rice, and if so, whether the Union Government failed to advance the necessary loans to the State Government, and as a result of that, their procurement drive has failed? There was a statement to that effect.

Shri C. Subramaniam: This has not been brought to my notice. If there has been any failure of procurement because of finance not being available, certainly I am prepared to look into it.

Mr. Speaker: Now, papers to be laid on the Table.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair (Quilon): on a point of order . . .

Mr. Speaker: I shall call him afterwards.

Shri Rama Chandra Mallick (Jajpur): I had written to you requesting for an opportunity . . .

Mr. Speaker: Mere writing does not give him that right.

12.43 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

UPSC (EXEMPTION FROM CONSULTATION) AMENDMENT REGULATIONS

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Union Public Service Commission (Exemption from Consultation) Amendment Regulations, 1966, published in Notification No. GSR. 388 in Gazette of India dated the 19th March, 1966, under article 320 (5) of the Constitution, together

with an explanatory note. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6021/66].

12.43½ hrs.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

NOTIFICATION UNDER COMPANIES ACT

The Minister of Law (Shri G. S. Pathak): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Companies (Central Government's) General Rules and Forms (Second Amendment) Rules, 1966, published in Notification No. GSR 421 in Gazette of India dated the 18th March, 1966, under sub-section (3) of section 642 of the Companies Act, 1956. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-6022/66].

Secretary: Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha:

REPORT (PARTS I AND II) OF THE COMMISSIONER FOR SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Social Welfare (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Report (Parts I and II) of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the year 1963-64 under article 338 (2) of the Constitution. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6023/66].

- (i) 'In accordance with the provisions of rule 111 of the Rules of procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Delhi Shops and Establishments (Amendment) Bill, 1966, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 5th April, 1966.'
- (ii) 'I am directed to inform the Loo Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on Thursday, the 7th April, 1966, passed the following motion:

Motion

"That this House concurs in the recommendation of the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha do appoint six members to the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Patents Bill 1965, in the vacancies caused by the retirement of Shri Arjun Arora, Shri T. Chengalvaroyan, Shri R. S. Doogar, Shri Shyam Nandan Mishra, Shri M. R. Shervani and Shri Rajendra Pratap Sinha from the membership of the Rajya Sabha on the 2nd April, 1966 and resolve that the following members of the Rajya Sabha be appointed to the said Joint Committee, namely:

KERALA PANCHAYATS (PROMOTION OF CO-OPERATIVE FARMING) RULES

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation (Shri Shinde): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Kerala Panchayats (Promotion of Co-operative Farming) Rules, 1966, published in Notification SRO No. 24/66 in Kerala Gazette dated the 1st February, 1966, under sub-section (3) of section 130 of the Kerala Panchayats Act, 1960, read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 24th March, 1965 issued by the Vice-President, discharging the functions of the President, in relation to the State of Kerala [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6024/66].

1. Shri Arjun Arora.
2. Shri T. Chengalvaroyan.
3. Shri R. S. Doogar.
4. Shri Shyam Nandan Mishra.
5. Shri M. R. Shervani.
6. Shri Rajendra Pratap Sinha."

[Secretary]

- (iii) I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on Thursday, the 7th April, 1966, passed the following motion:

Motion

"That this House concurs in the recommendation of the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha do appoint three members to the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Judges (Inquiry) Bill, 1964, in the vacancies caused by the retirement of Shri Akbar Ali Khan, Shri G. S. Pathak and Shri K. K. Shah from the membership of the Rajya Sabha on the 2nd April, 1966, and resolves that the following members of the Rajya Sabha be appointed to the said Joint Committee, namely:—

1. Shri Akbar Ali Khan.
2. Shri G. S. Pathak.
3. Shri K. K. Shah."

- (iv) I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on Thursday, the 7th April, 1966, passed the following motion:—

Motion

"That this House concurs in the recommendation of the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha do appoint two members to the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Delhi Administration Bill, 1965 in the vacancies caused by the retirement of Shri L. N. Mishra and Kumari Shanta Vasisht from the membership of the Rajya Sabha on the 2nd April, 1966 and resolves that the following members of the Rajya Sabha be appointed to

the said Joint Committee, namely:—

1. Shri L. N. Mishra.
2. Kumari Shanta Vasisht."

12.44 hrs.

DELHI SHOPS AND ESTABLISHMENTS (AMENDMENT) BILL.

AS PASSED BY RAJYA SABHA

Secretary: Sir, I lay on the Table of the House the Delhi Shops and Establishments (Amendment) Bill, 1966, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

12. 44½ hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS' EIGHTY-FIFTH REPORT

Shri Krishnamoorthy Rao (Shimoga): I beg to present the Eighty-fifth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

12. 44½ hrs.

ELECTION TO COMMITTEES

(i) **JOINT COMMITTEE ON PATENTS. BILL**

Shri Krishnamoorthy Rao (Shimoga): I beg to move:

"That this House recommends to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do appoint a member of Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee on the Patents Bill, 1965 in the vacancy caused by the retirement of Shri Dalpat Singh from Rajya Sabha and communicate to this House the name of the member so appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee."

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That this House recommends to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do appoint a member of Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee on the Patents Bill, 1965 in the vacancy caused by the retirement of Shri Dalpat Singh from Rajya Sabha and communicate to this House the name of the member so appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee."

The motion was adopted.

(ii) COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

Shri D. N. Tiwary (Gopalganj): I beg to move:

"That this House recommends to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate two members from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on Public Undertakings of this House for the unexpired portion of the term of the Committee, in the vacancies caused by the retirement of Shri Lokanatha Mishra and Shri T. S. Pattabiraman from Rajya Sabha and communicate to this House the names of the members to be so nominated by Rajya Sabha."

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That this House recommends to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate two members from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on Public Undertakings of this House for the unexpired portion of the term of the Committee, in the vacancies caused by the retirement of Shri Lokanath Mishra and Shri T. S. Patabiraman from Rajya Sabha and communicate to this House the names of the members so nominated by Rajya Sabha."

The motion was adopted.

12.45 hrs.

RE. STATUTORY RESOLUTION ON
KERALA UNIVERSITY (AMENDMENT) ACT

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair (Quilon): In the Order Paper, as item 14, the statutory resolution in my name has been listed. There is a footnote saying that it will be taken up after the regular business of the House is over. As a statutory resolution, it is governed by the provisions in rules 234 and 235 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business of the House. Rule 234 lays down that it must be laid on the Table of the House. Rule 235 lays down that a day or days or at least a part of a day must be allotted for its discussion. The rule reads thus:

"The Speaker shall, in consultation with the Leader of the House, fix a day or days or part of a day as he may think fit for the consideration and passing of an amendment to such regulation, rule, sub-rule, bye-law, etc. of which notice may be given by a member."

Nowhere is it said that it can be part of an hour. It is part of a day at least.

It is a very important matter which has been taken cognisance of by the High Court of Kerala; a writ petition is pending there. If sufficient opportunity is not given to me to convince the Members on the other side and get a vote in my favour, I would submit that the responsibilities that are vested in this House and in you, Sir, under article 357 of the Constitution will not be discharged and they would be throttled, and naturally in that case I have to seek other remedies. I want a full and sufficient discussion here. I myself will take more than half an hour to explain why I am moving this resolution, and I wish that there must be a debate after which I must get also time for reply.

[Shri Jashvant Mehta]

For this, I would ask for a minimum of three hours. If that is not granted....

Mr. Speaker: The Hon. Member may kindly resume his seat so that I might say something. Part of a day does mean any part, not necessarily one-fourth of the day, one-half of the day or one-eighth of the day. It cannot be put in those terms. Some time shall have to be given. (*Inter-ruption*) Order, order. The only grievance he can have is that half-an-hour is much too little and more time must be given to it.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: Not only that, Sir; it must be taken up at a time when there is quorum in the House and there can be voting in the House. You can not have it relegated to 6.30 P.M. or 8.30 P.M.

Mr. Speaker: Of course, that demand of his is justified—that there ought to be quorum in the House at that moment. I agree. Can we take it up at 4 P.M.?

Some hon. Members: Yes.

Mr. Speaker: We will take it up at 4 P.M.

12.46 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—Contd.

MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER —Contd.

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up further discussion on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power. Shri Basappa will continue his speech.

Shri Basappa (Tiptur): Yesterday, speaking on the Demands of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power, I was referring to the remarks of the hon. lady Member who preceded me, Shri-mati Vimla Devi, that more attention should be given and more allotment should be given to the transmission

lines. She was good enough to say that Sharavati project is a very important project and power should be drawn from that to the various parts of the country. Sir, I also plead with her that more amount should be set apart for the transmission lines, because, Sharavati is not only useful for Mysore, but also to the different parts of the country. Even my hon. friend, Professor Ranga has referred to this that more power should be used for lifting the water from underground sources. All these considerations go to show that more amount should be set apart for this important Ministry which is the backbone of the development of this country.

Sir, everywhere there is greater awakening, greater awareness, of the need for more irrigation and power. In this context I cannot help commending the great work of Dr. K. L. Rao who has been doing a very good job. Being a technical man and an experienced man he is doing a very good job and under his guidance this country is going to develop both in power and irrigation. While I welcome the Hon. Minister, Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed, I do say that Dr. K. L. Rao has been doing very good work and I hope the hon. Minister will be good enough to see that large-scale irrigation works are taken up in this country. The whole Parliament is discussing nothing but the drought conditions and the food shortage and the need for self-sufficiency in food. This is being discussed everywhere at all times. The only remedy, the big remedy to overcome all this is to increase the irrigation potential and the power potential of this country.

Sir, looking to the performance of this Ministry, more has to be done because the Hon. Minister, Dr. K. L. Rao was saying the other day that the population of this country is one-fifteenth of the whole world's population. If the world can produce one thousand million tons of foodgrains we must be able at least to produce 150 million tons, whereas now we are

producing only about 80 million tons of foodgrains. Therefore, under these conditions, greater attention should be paid to this Ministry. But looking at that, Sir, the power production in this country in the Third Five-year Plan which was estimated at 12.7 million kilowatts may not be reached and only 11 million kilowatts may be reached. Even to reach that 11 million kilowatts, now we are having about 8 to 8½ million kilowatts and I do not know how the Ministry is going to keep up this within the next period. So also with regard to the irrigation potential. Though Rs. 600 crores have been allotted in the Third Five-year Plan, the expected target will be only Rs. 550 crores. So there is going to be a shortfall. In these conditions, the Hon. Minister has given a great hope to this country that by the time of Mahatma Gandhi's Centenary Celebration, by about that time, one hundred million acres of land will be irrigated and one lakh of villages will be illuminated. In order that this hope may be fructified the Ministry will have to make a greater effort.

Sir, with regard to the Central Water and Power Commission, I wish to say something. This is a very useful department, but compared to the amount that has been spent and the number of officers that are working here there is need for a reorganisation. I have been emphasising this and I request the hon. Minister to look into this aspect also. There is need for a clear policy on power production and in respect of irrigation. Such a clear policy is needed. In this context, I would like to bring to the notices of this House that the Nijalingappa Committee has given a very good recommendation as to the betterment levy, how it should be done, how it should be laid, and all these things. Because, the ways and means and improvement of the financial returns of these projects are also very important, because, thousands of crores of rupees have been spent on these projects, and we must have an eye on the financial returns of these things also. There is also very great need for a coordinated

policy on the part of the Centre and the States. When so much amount is spent on the irrigation projects, there must be a harmonious combination between the State Governments and the Central Government. Even in the Central Government, the various Ministries, the Agriculture Ministry, the Irrigation Ministry and the Planning Ministry, must also cooperate.

Now I come to another very important aspect in which I am interested, about the Central financing of the selected projects. All over India there are many projects which are of a Central nature which should be taken up, which are very useful to every part of the country: the Chambal Project, the Rajasthan Canal, the Neyveli Lignite Project, the Nagarjunasagar Project, the Paradeep Port, and also coming to my State, the Upper Krishna Project. In the National Development Council, the Finance Minister has given a proposal (which has been approved by the National Development Council) that some of these projects should be taken up and financed by the Centre. I do not know why the Planning Commission is coming in the way and putting all kinds of obstacles. We understand that these things are being done due to influence or pull exercised by certain quarters. The projects should be taken up on certain good principles and it should be ensured that these Central projects fulfil the objects for which they are brought in.

Then, Sir, so far as the Upper Krishna Project is concerned, this is a very important project, which is going to irrigate about 12 lakh acres in Bijapur, Gulbarga and Raichur. Mysore was the forerunner of all hydro-electric works but it has only 8 per cent irrigation potential whereas the average of India is very much more. The Minister has recommended, I am told, that 9 projects will be taken up by the Centre, and that Upper Krishna Project will also be included in those Central Projects. We have been given some information about

[Shri Basappa]

the financial assistance to be given to so many Central projects. For example, the Chambal project is getting about Rs. 40 crores; Rajasthan Canal is getting Rs. 60 to Rs. 70 crores and the Neyveli Lignite Project is completely centrally financed. The Nagarjunasagar Project is also getting Central assistance. Why cannot Upper Krishna Project also get some Central aid, to the extent of about Rs. 6 to Rs. 7 crores every year, so that this can be taken up? This big project of Rs. 120 crores cannot be managed by Mysore alone. It should be outside the Plan. Only if the Central aid were to come can we take it up. There is clearance which has already been given and the foundation has been laid by our late Prime Minister, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, and the Minister has also recommended it. When that is the case I do not know why this should be held up. Certain representations have been made by certain Mysore Members of Parliament to the Prime Minister and the concerned Minister. In these circumstances I would very much wish that this should be taken up.

Now, Sir, I come to another subject, namely, the Inter-State River Water Disputes. I know that it is a very delicate matter; I do not want to say much more, but I would like to say this, that it has held up the development of the irrigation potential of this country very much. Therefore, this dispute has somehow to be solved. This dispute is there not only in regard to the Mysore State, but even between Gujarat, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh and Madras and other States, there are these inter-State river water problems. Therefore, something must be done to solve these disputes.

The diversion of the waters, obstructing the river course and diverting to the Arabian Sea is not feasible and is not a good proposition. That is what I would like to put before the House. Taking the water outside the basin also, when the needs of that very basin

are not met, is not proper. What is the point in taking the waters outside the basin when the needs of that very basin are not met? But that is being thought of either in the Krishna Project or in some other projects. Well-laid down criteria should be established in regard to the sharing of waters. The prevailing area, the catchment area, the population that is there, all these facts should be properly assessed, and the sharing of waters should be done in a way equally beneficial to all the people.

While the 1951 agreement on the Krishna waters was not very just and was not equitable, the Union Minister had taken it on his own responsibility to do some justice. They had given an award whereby Andhra Pradesh should get 800 units, Mysore 600 units and Maharashtra 400 units. This has not been found satisfactory. This has been done in an academic manner. A proper assessment of the Godavari-Krishna waters has to be made, and if that is undertaken it would be found that it is much more than 1800 units there. When this aspect of the matter was referred to him, the late Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru had given an assurance, and the Union Minister himself had come forward and said that this would be settled on a very co-operative basis. Otherwise, the question would have to go before a tribunal. I do not want this matter to go to a tribunal, because further bitterness may result thereby.

In regard to the Cauvery waters, I would like to say this. Under the 1924 agreement in regard to the Cauvery waters, out of 385 TMC of water that flows there, Mysore should get only 184 TMC. We shall be able to irrigate only to the extent of 116 TMC, even after the Hemavati, Kambadakada and Harangi projects are taken up. In this context, I must say that before taking up any power project on the Cauvery, either Hogenekkal or Mekedatu, we must give more attention to the Hemavati, Kambadakada and Harangi projects. Even while tak-

ing up the Hogenekkal and Mekedatu projects, a proper assessment should be made and proper investigation should go on. The Madras Government should give all the details necessary to the Mysore Government before the Mekedatu project is to be taken up. The Madras Government have to give all these facts and they must help us to see that we modify the 1924 agreement which has been very disadvantageous to us. We have not been able to take up all the projects because of lack of financial resources. If by 1974 we do not finish those projects, then Mysore will lose all its rights. That is what is stated in the agreement. I feel that this is very disadvantageous to Mysore. I would submit that this House and the hon. Minister must reconsider the whole thing and see that some more time is given to the Mysore Government. After all, the financial resources of my State are very limited. After all, we shall be able to spend only about Rs. 5 to 6 crores annually. For the projects which I have mentioned, nearly Rs. 16 to 17 crores every year is needed. Therefore I would beg of this House to see that the Union Ministry gives at least about Rs. 8 to 10 crores so that the irrigation potential of my State which is only about 8 per cent now will go up at least to the average level in the whole country, namely 20 to 24 per cent.

With these words, I would request the hon. Minister to consider sympathetically the question of financing the Upper Krishna project as a Central project.

श्री बड़े (खारगोन) : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, जब हम मिनिसट्री आफ इरिगेशन एण्ड पावर की डिमाण्ड पर विचार करने जा रहे हैं, तो हम सब के सामने यह तथ्य अवश्य रहना चाहिए कि हिन्दुस्तान एक कृषि-प्रधान देश है और यहाँ पर साल में केवल चार महीने वर्षा होती है और बाकी के आठ महीने सूखा रहना है। इसलिए उन चार

महीनों में जो पानी पड़ता है, उसको संचित रखने की आवश्यकता है। जब डा० राव कमीशन में मेम्बर थे, तब उन्होंने एक भाषण में बहुत सी युरोपिया जैसी बातें कही थीं। हम समझते थे कि मिनिसटर बनने के बाद वह इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ नई चेंज करेंगे, लेकिन केवल लैक्चर, रेडियो इण्टरव्यूज आदि के सिवा उन्होंने और कुछ नहीं किया है और वह पुरानी घिसी-पिटी लाइन को कायम रखे हुए हैं। उन्होंने इस मन्त्रालय के काम और व्यवस्था में कोई चेंज नहीं किया है।

इतना ही नहीं, उन्होंने अपने भाषण में कहा था कि विभिन्न राज्यों में वाटर प्राजेक्ट्स के बारे में जो झगड़े हैं, उनको वह तय करेंगे, लेकिन उसमें भी उन्होंने कोई सफलता प्राप्त नहीं की है। मेरे विचार में इसका कारण यह है कि वह उन झगड़ों को तय करना चाहते हैं, लेकिन वह स्टेट्स और ब्यूरोक्रेसी के चक्कर में इतना फंस गए हैं कि वह निकल नहीं सकते हैं। उनको इस बारे में आमूल-चूल विचार करके आवश्यक परिवर्तन करने चाहिए।

उन्होंने यह भी कहा था कि इरिगेशन में कोई भेजर और माइनर प्राजेक्ट्स नहीं है। मैं उनको कहूंगा कि वह हम पर फिर विचार करें। तीन बातें आपका करना चाहिये। पहली बात तो कुछ की इरिगेशन की है, वेल इरिगेशन की है। दूसरी लिफ्ट इरिगेशन है और तीसरे टैंकर इरिगेशन है। तीनों दृष्टियों से आपको चाहिये कि आप विचार करें। लेकिन आज होता क्या है। आज इस तरह से विचार नहीं किया जाता है। हमारे डा० राव साहब बहुत अच्छे आदमी हैं और बहुत सीधी बात हमेशा ही उनका मुंह से निकलती है। उनके मुंह से हमने कभी "न" शब्द नहीं सुना है। "न" शब्द तो उनके मुंह से हम सुनने नहीं लेकिन एकबुझनी कुछ होना भी नहीं है।

[श्री बड़े]

13 hrs.

आप देखें कि आपके डिपार्टमेंट की जो रिपोर्ट है, उसके पेज 1 पर आपने क्या लिखा हुआ है। आपने यह जो रिपोर्ट 1965-66 की है, इसमें लिखा है :

"1965-66 was an exceptionally dry year. The rains failed in most parts of the country, resulting in little flow in the rivers. Consequently, the level of water in most of the reservoirs is abnormally low, thereby seriously affecting the prospects for irrigation and hydroelectric generation. Flood damage in the year, 1965-66 was relatively small as compared to previous years."

इसलिए वह कहते हैं :

"From major and medium irrigation projects, the benefits to be realised by the end of the Third Plan would be about 19.6 million acres (8.0 million hectares) and the total installed capacity of power plants would go up to 11 million K.W. at the end of the Third Plan."

"As against these revised targets the actual achievements are likely to be the creation of only 18.1 million acres. That is one million less. Power used also is one million less."

अगर ड्राई यीअर होता है तो यह सोचना डा० राव का काम है कि कैसे इसको रोका जा सकता है। वह तो एक्सपर्ट हैं। उनको मालूम होना चाहिये कि हिन्दुस्तान में जो पैदावार होती है वह गैम्बलिंग मान मानसून है। वैंगरीज आफ मानसून पर सब कुछ डिपेंड करता है। पूरा का पूरा हिन्दुस्तान मानसून

पर डिपेंड करता है अगर मानसून फेल हो जाता है तो तबाही मच जाती है। हिन्दुस्तान की तकदीर मानसून से धरनी है और उसी से विगड़ती है। लोगों के भूखों मरने की नीवत आ जाती है अगर मानसून फेल हो जाता है। तमाम की तमाम पापुलेशन मानसून पर अवलम्बित है। एक तो वैंगरीज आफ मानसून है और दूसरे वैंगरीज आफ मिनिस्ट्रं भी है। वैंगरीज आफ मानसून कैसे है। अगर वर्षा नहीं होती है तो हाइड्रोलिक प्राजैक्ट्स सब फेल हो जाती हैं। आपने ये जो हाइड्रोलिक प्राजैक्ट्स हैं इनको वर्षा के पानी से ऊपर अवलम्बित रखा है। इस पर आपका पुनर्विचार करना चाहिये। आपको देखना चाहिये कि इनके लिए फ्यूल कौन सा इस्तेमाल हो। राजस्थान में आपने एटोमिक एनर्जी पैदा करने के लिए फ्यूल यूज करना शुरू कर दिया है। आपको एटोमिक एनर्जी को उपयोग में लाना चाहिये। पावर पैदा करने के लिए, बिजली पैदा करने के लिए या फिर कोयला इस्तेमाल करना धरमन पावर के लिये। आप जो पावर पैदा करना चाहते हैं उसको आपने आज पानी से के ऊपर अवलम्बित कर रखा है। मल्टीपरपज प्राजैक्ट्स आपके जितने हैं, जैसे चम्बल है, राजस्थान में है, वे सब बेकार हो जाते हैं अगर वर्षा नहीं होती है। बिजली आदि तब आप पैदा नहीं कर सकते हैं। इस वास्ते आपको इस पर विचार करना चाहिये कि क्या हो। इजराईल में क्या हुआ है। उन्होंने समुद्र के खारे पानी को मीठा पानी बना कर उससे इरीगेशन करना शुरू कर दिया है। उन्होंने इस पर विचार किया है। क्या आपने भी कभी इस तरह की बात पर सोचा है? आपने क्या कभी सोचा है कि हमें क्या करना चाहिये?

हमारी पुरानी परम्परा क्या रही है? जितने बड़े बड़े राजा महाराजा हुए हैं उन्होंने क्या किया है? जिसको हम गोल्डन पीरियड कहते हैं उसमें क्या हुआ है? उस वक्त यह

हुआ करता था कि हर एक किसान के पास एक कुआं होना चाहिये। झण्डर घाउण्ड वाटर जो है, उसका इस तरह से इन्तमाल करने पर उन्होंने जोर दिया था। इरीगेशन की जितनी फैसिलिटीज दी जानी चाहिये थीं आपने नहीं दी हैं। आपने इस तरफ ज्यादा ध्यान ही नहीं दिया है। हर एक गांव को आप क्या कुआं दे सके हैं? आप नहीं दे सके हैं। आप हर एक गांव में बिजली भी नहीं दे सके हैं। जो बिजली है वह वर्षा के पानी पर भवलम्बित है, वैगरीज आफ मानमून पर भवलम्बित है। आपको विचार करना चाहिये कि कैसे आप गांवों में बिजली दें।

आपने बड़ी-बड़ी प्राजैक्ट्स हाथ में ली हैं। चम्बल योजना ली है, नर्मदा घाटी योजना ली है। बड़ी-बड़ी योजनाएँ आप बनाते हैं। लेकिन मन्त्री जी, हमारा देश एक गरीब देश है। इस देश में किसानों के पास खेती करने के लिए जो जमीन है वह बहुत थोड़ी है। किसानों की जो खेती की जमीन है, उसके पास ही कुआं होना चाहिये। कुआं बनाने के लिए उसको जो पैसे की आवश्यकता होती है उसके लिए उसको तहसील में जाकर दर-दर की ठोकें खानी पड़ती हैं। तकावी उसको लेनी होती है तो उसको दर-दर की ठोकें खानी पड़ती हैं, कुएं आप नहीं दे सके हैं, पावर आप उसको नहीं दे सके हैं। आप देखें कि हमारे देश में 5.7 लाख विनेजिज हैं। इनमें से केवल पचास हजार गांव आपने इलेक्ट्रिफाई किए हैं। 5.7 लाख गांवों में से केवल पचास हजार को आपने बिजली दी है। क्या यह रिडिक्युलस नहीं है? क्या यह हास्यास्पद नहीं है? इतने गांवों को ही आप अट्टारह साल में बिजली दे सके हैं। क्या यह सैटिसफैक्ट्री प्रोप्रेस है? आप कहते हैं कि 1969 तक हम एक लाख को और दे देंगे। लेकिन बाकी जो चार लाख बचते हैं, उनका क्या होगा? इस पर भी आपको विचार करना चाहिये।

अब मैं मध्य प्रदेश की तरफ जाता हूँ। मैंने देखा है कि आजकल जैसा प्रसाद बंटता है, खैरात बंटती है और विसी को अधिक मिल जाती है और किसी को कम। जिस तरह से भगवान् के मन्दिर में प्रसाद बंटता है और किसी को कम और किसी को ज्यादा मिल जाता है उसी तरह से आज यहां भी इरीगेशन प्राजैक्ट में हो रहा है। हमने मध्य प्रदेश में, प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब को एक प्रतिवेदन दिया था। उसमें उन्होंने लिखा था वही बात जो कि आपकी स्टेटमेंट में भी लिखी हुई है।

"Agriculture in Madhya Pradesh is still lowest mainly due to lack of irrigation facilities. The area under irrigation in 1962-63 was 1,021 hectares i.e., 1,235 million acres.

आपने खुद बताया है कि हमें आपने क्या दिया है :

"Madhya Pradesh is lowest in regard to irrigation area under cultivation; 6.4 per cent as against 37.1 per cent of all India average. The statistics are revealing:—

State	percentage of area irrigated
Punjab	37.1
Madras	35.5
U.P.	29.8
Assam	24.4
Bihar	24.3
Andhra Pradesh	23.6
West Bengal	22.8
Orissa	18.3
Kerala	17.4
Rajasthan	12.1
Bombay	5.0
Madhya Pradesh	6.4
Mysore	6.4

मध्य प्रदेश के साथ स्टेप मदरली एफैक्शन क्यों आप करते हैं? हमें आपने कितनी योजनाएँ दी हैं?

"Although out of 460 million acre feet of water available for

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irrigation in the country, about 67 million acre feet i.e., 15 per cent in M.P.—although Madhya Pradesh could contribute as much as 11 per cent of the total river water resources available for utilisation by the country—all that was provided for new irrigation projects during the Third Plan was Rs. 2.7 crores, for three major projects Tawa, Barna and Halali which are estimated to cost at Rs. 38 crores."

इसके अन्दर आप 36 करोड़ खर्च करने का हरादा रखते हैं। लेकिन आपने कितना रुपया दिया है? केवल दो करोड़ रुपया ही मिला है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप इम्पार्शली इस पर सोचें। सब स्टेट्स को आपको समान दृष्टि से देखना चाहिए। हमारी सरपलम् स्टेट है। हम ज्यादा अनाज उगा कर आपको देते हैं। ज्यादा खाने को देते हैं। आप वहाँ हमारे यहाँ ज्यादा इरिगेशन फैसिलिटीज़ दो। इरिगेशन की स्थिति यह है कि केवल 6-7 में ही इसकी फैसिलिटीज़ उपलब्ध हैं।

नर्मदा वैली प्राजैक्ट के बारे में आपने खोसला कमेटी बिठाई है। यह खोसला कमेटी नहीं है बल्कि खोखला कमेटी है। वहाँ से मैं चुन कर आया हूँ। मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि :

From Barwani upto Barwaha, 200 miles has been covered and six miles here and there in breadth.

छ: मीन इधर और छ: मील उधर दोनों साइडज़ में हमारी ज़मीन जाएगी बड़वानी से बड़वाहा तक। अब आप देखें कि फायदा कब होगा और किसको होगा। पच्चीस साल के बाद तो इस से लाभ होने वाला है। लेकिन ज़मीन किसकी जाएगी? ज़मीन किसानों को जाएगी। वह ज़मीन जाएगी जो ज़मीन मोना उगलती है। उस ज़मीन को गार्डन आफ मध्य प्रदेश कहा जाता है। नौगांव और हिरनफाल के पास आप दीवाल

बांध रहे हैं नर्मदा नदी पर। हिरनफाल मेरी कांस्टीट्यूएन्सी में बड़वानी के पास है। इसके बारे में मध्य प्रदेश के चीफ मिनिस्टर ने जो कुछ कहा है उसके लिए मैं उनको धन्यवाद देता हूँ। उन्होंने इस पर आपत्ति उठाई है और कहा है कि यदि मध्य प्रदेश का नुकसान होता है तो मैं नर्मदा वैली प्राजैक्ट को चलने नहीं दूंगा। पच्चीस साल के बाद इस से लाभ कौन उठायेगा, फ़ायदा कौन उठायेगा? नुकसान तो किसानों का होगा। हजारों लाखों रुपया जो उन को तकावी का मिला हुआ है, वह आप का जाया चला जाएगा। जो वहाँ मकान बने हुए हैं, वे डूब जायेंगे। मंदिर आदि डूब जायेंगे। जो वहाँ पुल बांधे गए हैं वे सब जाया चले जायेंगे। जो उन की प्रापर्टी है वह तबाह हो जाएगी। चार पांच सौ गांव उस में बह जायेंगे। पच्चीस साल के बाद महाराष्ट्र और गुजरात को फ़ायदा होगा। नुकसान हमें होगा लेकिन फ़ायदा इन को होगा। इतनी बड़ी योजना से हमारा कोई फ़ायदा नहीं है। इस वास्ते आप इस नर्मदा वैली प्राजैक्ट के ऊपर विचार करें कि कितना नुकसान होने वाला है। अगर आपको दीवाल बांधनी है तो हिरनफाल के नीचे आप बांधें, ऊंचे न बांधें। उस से हमारी जो ज़मीन है वह डूबेगी नहीं। अगर गुजरात साइड में बांधें तो आप को पता चलेगा कि गुजरात के भाई कितना चिल्लाते हैं। दीवाल को ऊंचे न आप बांधें तो फ़ायदा हो सकता है हमें, नहीं तो कोई फ़ायदा नहीं होगा।

दूसरे मुझे आप को यह कहना है कि किस प्रकार राज्यों में रुपया खर्च होता है और किस प्रकार काम होता है। हमारे कामत साहब के यहाँ होशंगाबाद में 22 नलकूप खोदे गए लेकिन पानी मिल रहा है केवल 18 से। इसी प्रकार नरसिंहपुर में नलकूप खोदे गए 57 और पानी दे रहे

हैं केवल 23 और जबलपुर में नलकूप खोदे जा चुके हैं 9 और पानी केवल एक दे रहा है। इसका कारण है कि जो कुवें खोदे जाते हैं उन के लिए पावर नहीं मिलती और कहीं पानी ही नहीं मिलता। इस प्रकार हजारों रुपया खर्च होता है और परिणाम कुछ नहीं निकलता। मैं इसका एक उदाहरण आप के सामने रखता हूँ। मध्य प्रदेश में जो पब्लिक एकाउंट्स कमेटी की रिपोर्ट विधान सभा में पेश की गयी है उसमें लिखा है :

“कई लाख की लागत से बनाए गए सिंचाई तालाबों को भी मात दे दी है। रिपोर्ट के अनुसार गंगा सागर ने 1951 से अब तक 14 साल में केवल 9 एकड़ भूमि की सिंचाई की जब कि उस से 450 एकड़ भूमि की सिंचाई होनी थी।”

मध्य प्रदेश के एम पीज को बुलाया था और डा० राव के सामने हम ने उन से कहा था कि सैगवाल टैंक सन् 1953 से बनना आरम्भ हुआ और आज तक नहीं बन पाया। वहाँ प्रदर्शनी कर के दिखाया जाता है कि किस प्रकार इस टैंक के पानी में सिंचाई होती है। मैं ने कहा कि मैं तो सैगवाल टैंक से पैदल चल कर आया हूँ। वहाँ पानी नहीं है सन् 1953 से अब तक इस योजना पर 13 लाख रुपया खर्च किया जा चुका है लेकिन यह टैंक नहीं बना। यह स्टेटमेंट आपने कंसल्टेटिव कमेटी में दिया था जबकि मध्य प्रदेश के एम पी आप थे।

तो आप को देखना चाहिए कि राज्यों में किस प्रकार रुपया खर्च होता है। राज्यों को योजनाएँ पूरी न होने का एक कारण यह भी है कि जितना एमाउंट उनके लिए मिलना चाहिए वह नहीं मिलता है।

अब मैं राजस्थान की ओर आता हूँ। राजस्थान में हम ने कहा कि सीमेंट नहीं मिलता इस वास्ते काम पूरा नहीं हो पाता

और फारेन एक्सचेंज की कठिनाई है। नागार्जुन सागर के इंजिनियर ने एक इंटरव्यू में कहा कि हम इंट और सुर्खी से काम लेते हैं जोकि सीमेंट से ज्यादा काम करती है। अब आप वहाँ यूरेनियम से पावर पैदा करना चाहते हैं। इस सम्बन्ध में “योजना” मासिक में यह लिखा है :

“Recently the Government of India approved plans for setting up three new atomic power reactors of 200 megawatt capacity each. One of these will form the second unit of the Rajasthan atomic power station already under construction near Kota.”

इस सम्बन्ध में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि कोटा, राजस्थान, में आप ने टैकनिकल ट्रेनिंग स्कूल खोले हैं। एक स्कूल कोटा में, एक काकड़ा पाट में और एक नागल में खोला है। वहाँ लड़कों से 1260 रुपया जमा कराया जाता है और उन को 160 रुपए मासिक की नौकरी दी जाती है। काकड़ा पाट का स्कूल तो बिल्कुल बन्द हो गया है। एटॉमिक इनरजी के लिए आप को कांदला पोर्ट से एक 200 टन का ट्रेलर लाना था लेकिन धावमी न मिलने से वह नहीं आ सका। काकड़ा पाट का स्कूल बन्द है, पूरी मात्रा में लड़के नहीं आते हैं। इस स्कूल पर रुपया खर्च हो रहा है।

अन्त में मेरा यह कहना है कि आप फिर सोचिए। इस देश में मानसून की बँगरीज के कारण वर्षा पर निर्भर नहीं रहा जा सकता। नहरों में पानी समय पर आता नहीं है। इसलिए आवश्यकता है कि अंडर-ग्राउंड वाटर की टैप किया जाए। कुवें बना कर उन से सिंचाई की जाए। इस के अलावा नर्मदा से लिफ्ट इर्रिगेशन द्वारा पानी प्राप्त किया जाए बजाय नर्मदा वैनी योजना को पूरा करने के क्योंकि इस का फल 25 साल बाद मिलेगा। तीसरा साधन टंक इर्रिगेशन का है, लेकिन वह भी वर्षा की बँगरीज पर निर्भर है।

[श्री बड़े]

तो मेरा निवेदन है कि आप फिर विचार कीजिए और अपनी नीति में आमूल चूल परिवर्तन कीजिए। ऐसा होगा तो मैं समझूंगा कि डा० राव के आने से देश का कुछ फायदा होगा।

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): In the very short time at my disposal, I shall only concentrate on irrigation and multi-purpose projects.

In spite of the fact that we had a very able Minister in charge, who worked with all sincerity, it seems from the report that the achievement of this Ministry, so far as irrigation is concerned, is not at all impressive. I do not know the reasons. Is it because this Ministry was downgraded, and therefore it had no voice in the Cabinet to get things done? In order to get the multipurpose projects and other schemes of the Irrigation and Power Ministry implemented, it is necessary that the full co-operation of the States should be available, and now that we have a Cabinet Minister who has had sufficient experience of State administration, I hope they will get such co-operation. Is it due to the lack of this so far that it has not been possible for this Ministry to achieve whatever target was fixed?

13.16 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

According to the report, so far as irrigation is concerned, it was estimated that the irrigation potential in the Third Plan would be to the extent of 29.5 million acres by 1965-66, but the actual realisation is just a little above 18 million acres, and the utilisation of irrigation potential created by major projects has been very slow.

Let us, therefore, review why this has happened. The first thing that I

want to stress is this. This Ministry is assigned the task of promotion of national programmes in the field of irrigation. Does it mean that it will only have some commissions at the Centre which will find out technically which schemes should be taken up, or will this Ministry tell us whether they have any plan for the reorganisation of the entire irrigation potential of this country and whether they themselves propose to undertake any schemes whatsoever?

Today we find that for the multi-purpose projects, big projects, it is not possible for any individual State to provide adequate finance. So, the Centre provides the money as a loan, and the State every year has to pay interest, sometimes compound interest, let alone repaying the loan. As a result, it has not been possible for the State Governments to fully utilise whatever benefits are available.

I can give the example of the Hirakud project. The final cost of the project has gone up like anything, but at the same time the sum of about Rs. 85 crores that has been spent has been granted as a loan to the Government of Orissa, and the Government of Orissa is paying about Rs. 5 crores every year as interest. Reference has been made to your State, Mysore, also and it has been urged that it is not possible within the means of the State Government to undertake large projects. In view of this, is it not time for the Central Government to think that, so far as projects of a big nature are concerned, they will be the undertakings of the Centre that whatever money is required will be provided by the Centre, and that the loans or other things that have been given so far will be written off? Because, if the irrigation potential is created, if there is greater production, if there is more electricity, it is not only the people of the area, the

people of the State, but the entire country is benefited.

So, you must have a national plan. The Central Government should not come forward with the excuse that it is for the States to do this, that they are not able to do anything, and therefore they have not been able to achieve the target that was fixed. I think some serious consideration should be given to this aspect of the question.

Secondly, we should consider this point. There is clamour all over the country for more water and it is admitted by all that agricultural production would be increased if water is available to the peasants. Still the peasants are not utilising the irrigation facilities that are provided in the major and medium irrigation schemes. Why is it so? From the report of the ministry it seems they had sent a team to find out what the reasons are. The reasons given here are not very convincing. In the past also there has been enquiry about this aspect. What is the policy of the government in this matter? It is all right to say that it is not for the central government to fix water rates as the rates vary from state to state and even from scheme to scheme. But is there any policy that the central government wants to adopt? We find that in every state there is resistance from the peasant because of the higher water rate charges fixed by the state on an *ad hoc* basis without any principle or basis whatsoever. That has been the bottleneck. This ministry has a responsibility to put forward the case before the planning commission if necessary and to see that the water rates are not higher and the rate is based on certain principles. Even the Nijalingappa committee which they appointed had come to the conclusion that before the rates are fixed, there must be an assessment of the benefits accruing to the people of the locality taking into consideration the yield before and after irrigation water

was given to the area and only on that basis water charges should be fixed. I am directly concerned with the canal irrigated areas of Orissa and I know that people who were paying Rs. 3 are now being charged not only a compulsory rate of Rs. 8 but as much as Rs. 34 or 35 per acre according to the crop. If the peasant grows those crops, it will be impossible for him to pay that much. Therefore, there is resistance and they ask: how is it going to benefit us, how can we pay this high rate in spite of the fact that there might have been some increase in production? No assessment has been made, nor has it been studied and concluded by any authority that the benefits that were available to the peasants now are sufficient that he can pay this high rate. We want the peasants should utilise this water; we want increase in production. Then let there be fixed principles; wherever water is given for three years to come there will be no increase in water rates, even in new areas there will be no imposition of water rate. After three years a review will be made about the benefits accruing to the peasants and on that basis the new water rate should be fixed. This report says that it has been decided to give a subsidy to make electricity available to the peasants at a cheaper rate to step up food production. It is equally the responsibility of the government at this moment when we want to increase food production to subsidise the state governments concerned so that water rates are not charged at higher rates.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member should conclude; he has taken 10 minutes.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: I shall take four or five minutes more; we are not speaking on the other demand on health and family planning. I shall try to finish as quickly as possible. I had a discussion with the Orissa Chief Minister only day

[Shri Surendranath Dwivedy]

before yesterday and he told me that they realise that the peasants are not benefited to the extent of the water charges that are levied and at the same time they would like the centre to assure them that in order to increase food production if necessary they will also subsidise. This should seriously be considered by the centre and they should take this up with the planning commission if necessary. If a uniform policy is followed, there will no difficulty and they can see that the irrigation potential available is utilised more and more by the peasants.

I do not want to go into the electricity and other matters but I will stress this aspect again because in the plans and other documents it is stated that water is made available to the peasants in order to raise their standard of living and not to make them finance the very projects which are sponsored. There are one or two clarifications I would seek before I close. In this small book supplied to us by the ministry, they say the expenditure on Hirakud is Rs. 89 crores whereas in the report the figure is Rs. 85 crores. I do not know which is correct. Secondly, about the third stage which involves an expenditure of Rs. 18 crores, who is going to finance this? Is it the state government's responsibility or the centre's? From this little book we find that there is also the Delta irrigation project which if completed would irrigate about 16 lakhs of acres; in 1955 the cost given was only Rs. 14 crores but in this book it is shown as Rs. 34 crores and this will be completed by the end of the fourth plan. By that time probably it will go up to Rs. 40 crores. They also say that there are shortfalls in implementing projects because of the scarcity of foreign exchange and short supply of key materials like cement, increase in the estimated cost of the projects and the tight financial posi-

tion of the state governments. Are all these difficulties no longer there? Why are the allotments increasing like this? What steps are taken to prevent this happening? How quickly do they envisage the schemes to be executed? Lastly, I want to know one thing from Dr. K. L. Rao as the Cabinet minister may not be aware of this. We have raised this question so many times in this House. What is the fate of the Tikkerpara project? Where does it stand? The Central Government had given assistance for the survey of this scheme. Now, some foundation was laid there. We do not find any mention of it anywhere. This is a mad scheme of somebody. I would like to know what is the position, what is the commitment of the Central Government, whether it is going to find a place in the fourth Five Year Plan and what is the responsibility of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power in this matter.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Jashvant Mehta. I would request all Congress Members not to take more than 10 minutes each. There are a large number of hon. Members who want to speak.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Sir, we would like to know when the Minister will reply to this debate, because at 4 O'clock we are taking up the other discussion.

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed): Tomorrow.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Tomorrow is a holiday.

Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed: I mean the day after.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: At 4 O'clock today we are taking up the other discussion; some other business.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He is replying the day after tomorrow.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): Yes; at 2.30 I will speak.

Shri Jashvant Mehta (Bhavnagar): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power. The Ministry is a most important Ministry and it is headed by an administrative expert and a technical expert. This good combination of administrative and technical efficiency can deliver the goods. It is a good combination from the national point of view. Up till now, in performance of the Ministry in the last 17 years is commendable. Up to the end of the Third Plan, the total irrigation in the country will be 18.1 million acres and 10.5 million kw. of power. It is rightly stated in the opening paragraph of the report that "assured irrigation is one of the basic inputs for agricultural production. It is also an essential prerequisite for multiple cropping and intensive use of land."

Now, I would like to draw the attention of this Ministry to one of the most important problems of national importance, that is, the Narmada river valley project. The Narmada is the largest river in Central India; it drains an area of about 38,000 sq. miles. The project was first attempted in 1945-56. Unfortunately, up till now, it is still in the reporting stage. In 1948, again, the Khosla Committee was appointed to investigate the seven projects of the Narmada river. In September, 1964, the Khosla Committee was directed to study the entire Narmada basin with the help of the Central Water and Power Commission to prepare a master plan with the optimum and integrated development of water resources of the river for irrigation, power generation, navigation and flood control. In drawing up the master plan, the committee was guided by the following basic considerations. National interest should have overriding priority irrespective of state boundaries; the Plan should therefore pro-

vide for maximum benefits in respect of irrigation, power generation, flood control and navigation; then, the rights and interests of the State concerned should be also fully safeguarded, and the requirements of irrigation should have priority over those of power. Such were the considerations and the approach of this committee. Even it is proposed to extend the irrigation to areas of Gujarat, the Rann of Kutch, Barmer and Jalore deserts which are on the border of Pakistan and to settle the sturdy peasants on permanent basis. These desert areas will also be irrigated. The Khosla Committee says that the Narmada has enough water to meet the irrigation and power demands for at least 23 years and still generate large amount of electric power. This is the contention of the Khosla Committee. The Committee has expressed the opinion that the Narmada has got a large potentiality. It says that the Narmada river at Navagam which debouches into the Gujarat plains has a mean annual run off of 36 million acre-feet as against 32.8 million acre-feet of the three rivers of Punjab, namely, Sutlej, Ravi and Beas. The Narmada will bring under irrigation 65 lakh acres in Madhya Pradesh, 45.81 lakh acres in Gujarat, 10,000 acres in Maharashtra and one lakh acres in Rajasthan, making a total of 111.91 lakh acres. The quantum of power envisaged to be generated will be 2,014 MW of which 950 MW will be at the thermal dam at Navagam. Such is the potentiality of this important river valley project.

As far as navigation is concerned, the Committee report says that the navigation on this river could be extended from the Arabian sea up to Hoshangabad, and that a link can also be established with the Bay of Bengal through other projects. Such an important multi-purpose scheme holds a promise of becoming the artery of navigation traffic, linking the Arabian Sea with the Bay of Bengal by means of inland navigation channels. There are attractive possibilities of linking the Narmada with Wainganga

[Shri Jashvant Mehta]

waterway. Such is the importance of the project.

I was surprised when the Jansangh leader opposed the Khosla Committee report and ridiculed it as khokhla committee report, especially when the Jansangh party is talking of national integration and always talks of an all-India national integration. But here, they are raising the problem of regionalism, because the election is coming near and they are afraid of those people, those villages which are to be submerged so that they may ask what will happen to the submerged villages and the villagers! In any such project, a development project, of such a magnitude, the question of submergence of land by water is obvious. The Khosla Committee in their report have emphasised the need to provide for fair compensation to the displaced persons. Practical suggestions as to this very important aspect have been made in the report of Shri H. M. Patel which go a long way in minimising the extent of hardships of displaced persons and rehabilitating them. So, the persons concerned have no need to worry. This is a project of national importance and it should be tackled at the national level.

As far as solution is concerned, we do not want any political settlement. This is the report of the technical, expert committee. This should be tackled on a technical level. There should not be any regionalism or provincialism and the whole approach should be on a national level. If this problem is approached in that way, that will be a good approach. I support the demand that for all the major projects on which the Government has to spend more than Rs. 10 crores, should be financed from central fund. If the Centre finances such projects, lot of difficulties and controversies will be removed. All the projects in the country, whether they are in the south, north, east or west, should be taken up on a national level and be financed by a Central national agency.

Then, all these controversies will be minimised.

My hon. friend the Jansangh leader, who claims to be a representative of all-India Jansangh, and who is clamouring for the national integration will take a lesson from this, and no politics consideration in such a national project should be allowed.

Another point to which I should like to draw your attention is the problem of lift irrigation.

Government should give top priority to lift irrigation. Major projects may take some time, but lift irrigation schemes can be quickly executed and their cost is very much cheaper. In some parts of the country tubewells have been dug but power to energise them is not available. In Gujarat, there is surplus power, but there is no material available of copper and transformers to execute it and take the power to rural areas for agricultural purposes. Such technical difficulties should be tackled immediately by the Central Government. Where power is available, shortage of materials like copper and transformers should not come in the way.

Lastly, I would like to draw the attention of the Government to rural electrification. In the report it is stated that at the end of the third Plan, 54,783 villages have been electrified and 48,125 electric pumps have been installed all over the country. It shows that rural electrification has not been utilised more for agricultural purposes. So, I want that government should give top priority to rural electrification programmes. When we want to modernise agriculture, Government should a lot more funds for rural electrification and see that cheap electricity is given to the rural areas for agricultural purposes.

With these remarks, I request the government once again to give top priority to this most vital project—

the Narmada project. It should be settled as early as possible by calling a conference of the Chief Ministers of the concerned States and an amicable solution should be found out in the national interests.

Shri Liladhar Kotaki (Nowgong): Sir, I rise to support the demands of the ministry of Irrigation and Power. I am very glad that this important ministry has now been upgraded and strengthened. Though belated, the realisation has come to the Government that irrigation and power should be given the needed importance in our planned development. Irrigation is the basic input for agricultural production and power is the basic input for industrialisation and also for agricultural production. In between, there is another subject that this ministry deals with—control of floods and prevention of erosion. This aspect also is very important in most parts of the country, particularly the area from where I come, *v.z.*, Assam. Between 1954 and 1964, floods and erosion have caused a loss in terms of crops and livestock to the tune of Rs. 7.7 crores annually, whereas in the corresponding period the average annual increase in the primary sector is only of the order of Rs. 4 crores. Apart from preventing more crops being grown, it has crippled the very economy of the State. Therefore, along with providing irrigation, flood control and prevention of erosion are very important.

What is the position of irrigation in Assam? During the First Plan and the Second Plan, not a single medium irrigation project was taken up in Assam, not to speak of any major project. In the Third Plan, 4 medium projects were included but not a single one of them has been completed as yet. That shows the lack of importance attached to this vital input of agriculture. It is wrongly supposed that because of its heavy rainfall, Assam need not have any irrigation. We have rains only for 4 to 5 months. During the remaining eight months, we do not have any rains and we

cannot grow any crops. Unless we provide irrigation facilities to the farmer, how can he grow more food and other agricultural crops? When the whole country is suffering from scarcity, it is fortunate that Assam has been on the margin. Though we are not surplus now, we can be surplus provided we utilise our land to the full. That can be done only by having irrigation facilities. The estimate is that the Jamuna project—one of the four medium projects—alone can produce 25,000 tons in terms of rice annually. It requires another Rs. 1.65 crores more and the Centre has been approached by the State to provide this sum. If that is done, the scheme can be completed during the next working season. It has been already much delayed. I earnestly urge upon the Ministry to give a little more importance to these vital inputs to increase agricultural production, which has now been given the top-most priority in the Fourth Plan.

So far as power is concerned, we have a great potentiality. We have rivers, coal resources, oil and gas. It is true that in the Third Plan a breakthrough has now been achieved and we are going towards production of more power. Yet, we are in the bottom level compared to the other States. We are much below the all-India average in *per capita* consumption of electricity. If consumption of electricity is the indicator of the economic standard of any area, we have a long way to go to produce power to industrialise the area and develop the economy of this very backward State.

I fail to understand how the only river valley project that has got great potentiality from the point of power production as well as providing irrigation facilities to a large area of fertile lands has not been taken up. I mean the Kopili river valley project. We are told that this project will be taken up in the fourth plan, but from the statements and other documents supplied to us, we find no mention of

[Shri Liladhar Kotoki]

Kopili project in the fourth plan. We know the investigation is going on. The late Prime Minister, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru said that the project report was being finalised and the work would be taken up. But something cropped up about the site and it has been delayed. I do not think in this scientific age the problem facing this project is so very insurmountable for our engineers that they cannot find a suitable place to start the project. Given the earnestness the scheme deserves, I do believe the project can be taken up. If we can take it up now, we can have power and other benefits from it during the Fifth Plan. I know it will not be possible to complete it in the fourth plan. It is a very big project, perhaps the only major project in the eastern region.

Assam happens to be the core of the entire northeastern region because of its location. It has to supply power to the neighbouring areas like NEFA, Nagaland, Manipur and Tripura. All these areas require rapid development, not only from the economic point of view, but from the political and strategic points of view. Therefore, the solution of problems in that region should be given a sense of urgency in order to make it the bulwark for defence.

One of the vital aspects of defence is the economic stability of the border areas. The entire region is on the border. It is surrounded on all sides by foreign countries. I need not tell the House how volatile the different areas there have become. The basic reasons for this unrest there is the economic backwardness. Therefore, from all these points of view—I am sorry over and over again I have to drive at this aspect of our economy—I would earnestly urge upon the Ministry to consider these aspects of irrigation, power, flood control and prevention against erosion in that region.

Lastly, this is a problem which is not within the competence of the State Government, both technically and financially, to take up. Some of these

problems must be taken up by the Centre as national overheads. Then and then only these colossal problems can be tackled. Moreover, it may be necessary to consider as to whether we should not go in for a regional authority, a river valley authority, like the Tennessee Valley Authority, to harness the rivers in that region which have their sources in NEFA, Nagaland and Manipur, the benefit of which would be derived by these areas. It may be that some of the benefit may be catered to the neighbouring State of West Bengal also. With that perspective, if we take up these problems it will lead not only to the amelioration of the economic distress in that region but it will also add to the overall national economy of our country.

With these words, Sir, I support the Demands before the House.

श्रीमती लक्ष्मी बाई (विकाराबाद) :

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं मंत्रालय को और मंत्री जी को जो अच्छा काम इन्होंने किया है, उसके लिए धन्यवाद देती हूँ। जो डिमांड्स हाउस के सामने रखी गई हैं, उनका मैं समर्थन करती हूँ।

पानी और बिजली दो बहुत ही आवश्यक चीजें हैं। हर चीज इन पर डिपेंड करती है। इनका हमारी जिन्दगी में बहुत महत्वपूर्ण स्थान है। पानी से ही बिजली बनती है और बिजली से हमारे बहुत से काम चलते हैं। हमारे यहां नेशनल डिवेलपमेंट कार्टिसिल बनी हुई है। उसने भ्रष्ट अधिक पैदा करने पर बहुत जोर दिया है और बहुत प्रयास भी किया है। लेकिन आप देखें कि भ्रष्ट कैसे ज्यादा पैदा हो सकता है। बिना पानी के अधिक भ्रष्ट अगर आप चाहें पैदा कर ल तो बसा नहीं हो सकता है। एग्रिकल्चर के लिए पानी सब से ज्यादा आवश्यक है।

अब आप देखें कि चौथे प्लान में आपने एग्रिकल्चर और इरिगेशन के लिए कितनी

रकम रखी है। एग्रिकलचर के लिए आपने 3072 करोड़ रुपया रखा है और इरिगेशन के लिए 924 करोड़ रुपया रखा है। कुल मिला कर आपने 3,996 करोड़ रुपया रखा है। पावर के वास्ते आप ने बहुत कम दिया है। एग्रिकलचर और इरिगेशन के वास्ते आपने जितना रुपया रखा है, इससे ज्यादा आपने ट्रांसपोर्ट के लिए रखा है पहले दूसरे और तीसरे प्लेस में इसकी तरफ कोई खास तबज्जह नहीं दी गई। अब भी एग्रिकलचर और इरिगेशन के लिए जितना आपने रखा है उससे ज्यादा ट्रांसपोर्ट के लिए रखा है। इससे यही पता चलता है कि आपने इसकी ओर जो तबज्जह दी जानी चाहिए थी नहीं दी है। 924 करोड़ आप इरिगेशन के लिए देते हैं। अब आप देखें कि एक साल में कितना बँटता है। यह पाँच साल के लिए है और अगर एक साल का हिसाब लगायें तो वह बहुत ही कम होता है। फिर इसको सभी स्टेट्स में आपने बाँटना है। एक साल का 184 करोड़ यह होता है और इसको अगर स्टेट्स में बाँटा जाए तो ग्यारह करोड़ रुपया ही एक स्टेट के हिस्से में आता है। अब इस ग्यारह करोड़ में कितना इरिगेशन हो सकता है इसको आप खुद ही देख सकते हैं। हमारे देश में 280 मिलियन एकड़ लैंड ग्रैंडर कल्टीवेशन है। इसमें से 110 मिलियन एकड़ में तो राइस और व्हीट बोई जाती है और 170 मिलियन एकड़ में दूसरे जो सीरियल्स हैं वे बोये जाते हैं। इस तरह से कुल मिला कर 280 मिलियन एकड़ में कल्टीवेशन होती है। इस में अब आप देखें कि इरिगेटिड लैंड कितनी है। वह केवल 36 परसेंट है। हमारी आबादी दिन-प्रति-दिन बढ़ती चली जा रही है। हर साल एक करोड़ से अधिक लोग होते जाते हैं। हर रोज 25-30 हजार बच्चे पैदा होते हैं। अगर 36 परसेंट लैंड ही इरिगेटिड हो और इस परसेंटज को बढ़ाया न जाये तो किस तरह से हमारा उत्पादन

बढ़ सकता है। कितने साल तक आप बाहर से मंगा मंगा कर खाते रह सकते हैं। आज भी जितना हम पैदा करते हैं उसका पचास परसेंट हमको बाहर से मंगाना पड़ता है। पचास परसेंट की कमी हमारे यहां रहती है। इसको आपको पूरा करना है।

मध्य प्रदेश की आबादी साढ़े तीन करोड़ के करीब है। वहां जो एग्रिकलचरल लैंड है वह 42 मिलियन एकड़ है। उस में से केवल छः मिलियन एकड़ ही इरिगेटिड लैंड है। हमारी जो जरूरियात हैं वे 150 मिलियन टन की हैं लेकिन हम 85-90 मिलियन टन ही प्रोड्यूस कर रहे हैं। बाकी तमाम अपनी जरूरियात को हम बाहर से मंगा कर पूरा कर रहे हैं। तीन सौ से लेकर चार सौ करोड़ रुपये की चीजें हम खाने के लिए बाहर से लाते हैं। हमें उनके लिए पैसा भी अधिक खर्च करना पड़ता है और हाथ भी पसारने पड़ते हैं। हम इरिगेशन के ऊपर, पावर के ऊपर ध्यान नहीं देते हैं। दूसरे हमारी मदद करें, इसी पर हम ज्यादा जोर देते हैं। मेरी अपनी स्टेट में 30-35 मिलियन चावल पैदा होता है। वहां अगर पानी दिया जाए तो अस्सी मिलियन टन तक उत्पादन हो सकता है। लेकिन ऐसा नहीं किया जा रहा है। जो प्रोजेक्ट्स वहां पर चालू हैं, उनको प्राधा प्राधा पूरा करके बीच में ही छोड़ दिया गया है। लोगों को कोई एनकरेजमेंट ज्यादा पैदा करने के लिए नहीं दिया जा रहा है। यही वजह है कि आज हम इस स्थिति में पहुंच गये हैं।

हमारे यहां नागार्जुन सागर प्रोजेक्ट हाथ में ली गई है। उसको फस्ट प्लान में शुरू किया गया था। तब यह धंदाखा लगाया गया था कि उस पर 91 करोड़ रुपया खर्च होगा। लेकिन दूसरे प्लान में पचास करोड़ के बजाय उस पर सिर्फ 39 करोड़ रुपये खर्च किये गये। तीसरे

[श्रीमती लक्ष्मी बाई]

प्लान में भी आप अब तक पचास करोड़ रुपया खर्च कर सके हैं। इसकी तरफ भी आप ध्यान दें। जितनी देर हो रही है उतनी ही कीमत बढ़ती जा रही है। 91 करोड़ से बढ़ कर अब वह 140 करोड़ हो गई है। न जाने कब तक यह योजना पूरी होगी। चौथे प्लान में होगी या पांचवें में होगी। दो तीन करोड़ हर साल इसका जो एस्टीमेट है वह बढ़ रहा है। अच्छे अच्छे और बड़े बड़े लोग, बड़े बड़े अफसर उधर बैठ हैं उनको चाहिए कि वे इसको देखें और जल्दी इसको पूरा करने की कोशिश करें। जिस को प्रायोरिटी देने की जरूरत हो उसको प्रायोरिटी दें। आज वे ऐसा नहीं करते हैं।

राजस्थान, मध्य प्रदेश वगैरह के बारे में भी यहां काफी बातें कही गई हैं। यह कहा गया है कि पानी वहां नहीं दिया जाता है। यह ठीक भी है। लेकिन आप देखें कि कुछ ऐसे इलाके हैं जहां पीने तक का पानी भी नहीं मिलता है। आप लोग उन इलाकों की तरफ देखते नहीं हैं, उनके बारे में सोचते भी नहीं हैं। आप विभाग के लिए पैसा ज्यादा लेते नहीं हैं। आप को चाहिए कि आप ज्यादा पैसा लें। मैं कहूंगी कि इरिगेशन एंड पावर के मामले में बहुत ज्यादा स्टेप मदरली ट्रीटमेंट आपके साथ हो रहा है। फर्स्ट प्लान में इरिगेशन के लिए 313 करोड़ रखा गया था, दूसरे में 427 करोड़ रखा गया था, तीसरे में 661 करोड़ रखा गया था। यह चौदह सौ करोड़ होता है। क्या यह सब आपने खर्च किया और क्या यह सब आपको मिला? यदि हां, तो क्या कारण है कि अस्सी नब्बे मिलियन टन से हमारा उत्पादन ज्यादा बढ़ता ही नहीं है? जितना उत्पादन हो रहा है जब तक उससे डबल नहीं होता है तब तक हमारा काम चलने वाला नहीं है। इस बास्ते अगर पैसे की कमी है तो पैसा लेने के लिए

आपको लड़ना होगा। लड़ कर आप पैसा लें। यह काम तो हमको करना ही है। हमें विदेशों पर निर्भर नहीं रहना है। हमें आत्मनिर्भर बनना है। देर करने से नुकसान होगा।

जहां तक पावर का सम्बन्ध है हमारे यहां आंध्र में सब से कम पावर हमें दी जाती है। हम इतना चावल आपको पैदा करके देते हैं लेकिन फिर भी पावर हमें सब से कम दी जाती है। पावर के मामले में आंध्र प्रदेश बहुत पिछड़ा हुआ है। इसके परमेंटेज का मुकाबला आप बाकी स्टेट्स से करें तो आपको पता चलेगा कि वहां का परमेंटेज सब से कम है। यह बहुत बुरी बात है। मैं कहूंगी कि आप हर साल पांच साल तक आंध्र को दस करोड़ रुपया दें तो हमारा ही नहीं सारे देश का काम बन जाएगा और आपको बाहर से अनाज मंगाने की जरूरत नहीं होगी। विदेशों के सामने आपको हाथ फैलाने नहीं पड़ेंगे। गोदावरी बहुत बड़ी नदी है जो कि महाराष्ट्र से होती हुई आंध्र की ओर आती है। उस के ऊपर जो रिजर्वायर बना हुआ है वह 114 साल पुराना है आज कल उस के रिपेअर्स की जरूरत है। अगर उस के ऊपर हम 2 करोड़ रुपये खर्च कर दें तो कम से कम 20 करोड़ रु० का प्रोडक्शन चावल और दालों आदि का हो सकता है। अगर इस 2 करोड़ रु० की सहायता आंध्र को दे दी जाय तो इस से बहुत बड़ी मदद उस को हो सकती है। आंध्र में काफी वेलफेअर ऐक्टिविटीज चलती हैं जैसे कि बूढ़ों को पेन्शन फ्री एजुकेशन आदि देने का काम है। इसलिये आंध्र प्रदेश के पास पैसे की बहुत कमी है। आप के पास सेंट्रल बजट है जिस से काफी पैसा स्टेट्स को मिलता है। अगर गोदावरी के ऊपर 2 करोड़ रुपये आप खर्च कर दें तो इस से 20 लाख टन अन्न की ज्यादा उपज हो सकती है।

पोचम पाइ का एस्टिमेट 40 करोड़ ६० का है अगर हम यह 40 करोड़ ६० लगा कर उस एरिया को डेवेलप कर दें तो इस से 10 लाख एकड़ जमीन उपजाऊ हो सकती है ।

कोट्टागुडा थर्मल प्रोजेक्ट को नेशनल डेवेलपमेंट कौंसिल ने फोर्थ प्लान में प्रायोरिटी दी थी । मैं प्रार्थना करती हूँ कि चूँकि उसको प्रायोरिटी दी गई है इस लिये उस को जल्दी बनाया जाना चाहिये और उस के रास्ते में फारेन एक्स्चेंज की क्लॉबट नहीं आनी चाहिये । अगर इस को पूरा कर दिया जाये तो इस से हमारा बहुत काम बन सकता है ।

14 hrs.

आप की रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है कि जहाँ पर स्टेट 12 पैसे यूनिट से अधिक के हिसाब से ऐम्पिकल्चरिस्ट्स से पावर का लेती है उस में सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट 50 प्रतिशत सब्सिडी देती है । यह बड़ी अच्छी बात है । लेकिन इसी तरह से आप को दूसरी चीजों के ऊपर भी सब्सिडी देनी चाहिये । हमारे आन्ध्र प्रदेश में 4 लाख 55 हजार बेल्स हैं । उन के ऊपर हम ने 40,000 पम्प सेट्स लगाये हैं । लेकिन आज कल पम्प सेट्स बहुत महंगे हो गये हैं और उन के रिपेअर्स के लिये जिन स्पेअर पार्ट्स की आवश्यकता होती है वह भी बहुत महंगे हो गये हैं । आज गरीब लोगों की शक्ति के बाहर है कि वह इस का प्रबन्ध कर सकें । यह दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि वर्षा के अभाव में पावर की भी शाटॉज हो गई है । पावर के न आने से जो हमारी मोटर्स हैं वह भी बारबार खराब होती हैं एक एक मोटर के रिपेअर्स पर 400, 500 ६० तक लग जाते हैं । ऐसी सूरत में आपको इस के लिये सब्सिडी दे कर उन की मदद करनी चाहिये जिस में कि वह स्पेअर पार्ट्स और पम्पिंग सेट खरीद सकें । सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट में तो ऐसा नहीं है लेकिन स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स में मैं ने देखा

है कि पावर देने वाले बहुत चालाक होते हैं । वह पावर कम देते हैं । और ज्यादा पावर देने के लिये पैसा मांगते हैं । नतीजा यह हो रहा है कि हजारों एकड़ जमीन आज पानी के अभाव में खराब हो रही है लेकिन स्टेट के लोग इस को महसूस नहीं करते हैं । ऐसी सूरत में आप को इस मामले में सब्सिडी आदि दे कर उन को जरूर मदद करनी चाहिये ।

अब मैं मिनिस्टर साहब को जल्दी जल्दी में कुछ सुझाव दे । चाहता हूँ । इस बक्तर हर एक स्टेट में मोटर पम्प सेट्स लगाये जा रहे हैं । उन के लिये पावर नहीं दी जाती है । मान लीजिये की दिल्ली को भाखरा से बिजली आ रही है तो बीच में जो गांव पड़ते हैं उन को छोड़ कर वह दिल्ली आती है । यह बहुत खराब बात है । बीच के गांव को जरूर उस लाइन से पावर दी जानी चाहिये । इसी तरह से हमारे हैदराबाद में जो लाइन जाती है पावर की उस से बीच के गांवों को बिजली नहीं मिलती है । नतीजा यह होता है कि गांव वालों को अपनी सिचाई कुओं से करनी होती है बीच के गांवों को छोड़कर पावर के जाने का क्या मतलब है । जब कानाल चलती हैं और आखिरी लेबल तक पहुंचती हैं तब उन के जरिये से बीच के गांवों में लिफ्ट इरिगेशन होना चाहिये । गांव वालों को लिफ्ट इरिगेशन के सिलसिले में प्रायोरिटी दी जानी चाहिये । आंध्र प्रदेश में 27 हजार गांव हैं । अब तक तीन प्लैन्स हो चुकी हैं लेकिन 5 हजार गांवों का ही एलेक्ट्रिफिकेशन हो सका है । 22 लाख हजार अब भी वैसे ही चल रहे हैं । जब तक हम एलेक्ट्रिफिकेशन को प्रायोरिटी नहीं देते तब तक हम कुछ उन के लिये नहीं कर सकते हैं ।

हमारे यहां रायल सीमा और तैलंगाना एरियाज हैं जहां पर नदियां नहीं है । सिर्फ बरसाती पानी है जिस से वहां का काम नहीं चल सकता है । कुओं में भी पानी बहुत

[श्रीमती लक्ष्मी बाई]

गहरा है। सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट को चाहिये कि वहां का सब करायें और उसको इरिगेशन की सुविधा दे। वहां पर प्रोडक्शन खूब हो सकता है लेकिन पावर नहीं मिलती है यह अच्छी बात नहीं है

अभी अभी मैं राजस्दान घूमकर आई हूँ वहां भी मैं ने देखा कि तीन, तीन चार चार मील के फासल पर पानी लोगों को मिलता है

उपस्थित महोदय : अब आपका समय खत्म हो गया है। अब आप समाप्त कीजिये।

Shri A. V. Raghavan (Badagara): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, in the development of agriculture in the country, irrigation and power has got a very vital role to play. It is not only true that wherever there is surplus power industries will grow up but it is also true that if there are sufficient irrigation facilities, production of food-grains will also go up. Viewed from this background, I want to bring to the notice of the House the sad plight of this sector in the State of Kerala.

The working of the Kerala Electricity Board has landed the State of Kerala into a period of continued internal darkness. It is not as if the power shortage in Kerala is only for a few months in a year or only for the past two years. The scarcity conditions have continued for the past ten years. Year after year, power is cut by 50 per cent to 80 per cent, and this year it has reached the highest peak. As a result, industries are closed down. Several public sector industries in Kerala, engaged in producing fertilizers and such other vital articles necessary for the agriculture of the country, are not in a position to produce fertilizers and other things because the Kerala Electricity Board has stopped the supply of power to these industries. Not only that Several small-

scale industries have been started in the State of Kerala with the help of machines purchased from the Small Scale Industries Corporation on hire purchase. These small industrialists are unable to pay back the amount to the Small Scale Industries Board because they are not able to operate their machines. So, I would suggest that some emergent steps have to be taken to ease the power shortage in Kerala.

Recently, some surplus power was available in the State of Mysore. In allotting that surplus power available in Mysore sufficient justice was not done to the State of Kerala. A large portion of it was given to Madras. I am told that the Ministry of Irrigation and Power had no role to play in dividing or distribution the surplus power that was available in Mysore.

The Kerala State Electricity Board has landed our State in a mess. They have taken refuge on the plea that there was lack of sufficient rains in the catchment area and that has resulted in the present state of affairs. I want to bring to the notice of the House that it is not lack of resources of the State but it is lack of understanding on the part of the officers of the Kerala Electricity Board which has brought this State into this sorry state of affairs. The State has got natural resources in abundance. Many of the rivers have not yet been exploited. In this State, the hydro-electric power could be produced at the minimum cost. In spite of this I do not know why the Kerala Electricity Board has not taken steps to generate hydro-electric power from these rivers. In spite of the availability of natural resources, in spite of the low cost of production, the Kerala Electricity Board has slept over this thing.

Sir, only a year back, Dr. K. L. Rao had convened a meeting of the Kerala Members of Parliament to discuss the shortage of power and other things. I brought to the notice of the Minister

the offer of the Mysore Chief Minister, that sufficient surplus power was available in Mysore and that he was glad to provide power to Kerala. The Chairman of the Kerala Electricity Board was present in the meeting and I remember that Dr. Rao told him to submit the blueprint about the construction of transmitter lines. He did not take any action till three months back when the State was in acute need of it. Even now the transmission lines have not been constructed. The condition is such that in the Malabar area alone, no factories are functioning and even domestic power is cut down. I could have pardoned him if the Chairman had taken steps to improve the power position in Kerala.

Year after year, we have found serious irregularities in the matter of accepting tenders in the Kerala Electricity Board. The lowest tender was not accepted. I am told that this was done at the instance of the Chairman, Kerala Electricity Board. I want to invite your attention to p. 105 of the Public Accounts Report, the Forty-seventh Report. It is stated:

"In his evidence before the Committee, the Chairman, Kerala State Electricity Board had tried to explain that the capacity of the treatment plants was about 1500 to 2000 poles per month and hence though the requirement of poles was 7000 every month, only 2000 was received from the yard."

Actually, it is 2000 per week and not 2000 a month.

Then, it says:

"The Committee would like the Department of Finance to issue instructions that the officers who give evidence before the Committee should be sure of their facts and figures to avoid such discrepancies."

Again, it says:

"In regard to the issue of poles also, the Committee find from the

note furnished at their instance the Board at no time had issued 7000 poles except during November, 1963 when the issue was 6,982 poles. The view of the Board that the poles would not be available is based more on surmise than on facts.

From the facts placed before the Committee, they do not find any justification for accepting a voluntary offer from a party who had not given a tender at an extra cost of about Rs. 1 lakh. It is surprising that even the formality of obtaining a security from the party was dispensed with. The Committee recommend that an enquiry should be held in regard to the circumstances which led to the acceptance of the voluntary offer."

The Public Accounts Committee has asked in its Report to institute an enquiry into this affair. This incident took place in 1964. An enquiry is demanded not only on this particular aspect but on all the tenders that have been given by the Kerala Electricity Board during the last five years. I would go a step further saying that an enquiry should be instituted, headed by a High Court Judge, to go into the mal-practices that have been going on in the Kerala State Electricity Board and during the pendency of the enquiry, the Chairman should be suspended and a senior official of the Irrigation Department should take charge of this Electricity Board.

Shri R. G. Dubey (Bijapur North):
Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am very happy that there is a good combination in this Ministry. Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed is a very senior worker and he has been associated with this great organisation, Congress since very long and Dr. K. L. Rao is a devoted person to the work and he has a good knowledge about the working of this Ministry from a technical point of view as well as the practical point of view.

[Shri R. G. Dubey]

Now, I must refer to the Central Water and Power Commission. Their work is very encouraging. The Central Water and Power Commission is charged with the general responsibility of initiating, co-ordinating and furthering, in consultation with the concerned State Governments, schemes for the control, conservation and utilisation of water resources throughout the country for the purpose of irrigation, flood control, water power generation, thermal power generation, etc. I am afraid we are not able to make full use of the vast water resources in this country. For example, there is the Gangetic valley, there is the Narmada valley, and there are Godavari, Krishna and Cauvery rivers. There are vast resources. I think subject to correction—we are making use of about 10 to 12 per cent of our water resources, although there is a vast potential of water resources in the country.

I now come to specific projects. My colleague, Shri Basappa has said much about the Upper Krishna Project. The Upper Krishna Project is the only project that can help the famine stricken areas in the districts of Bijapur, Gulbarga, Raichur and also Rayalaseema. In this context, I may also bring to the notice of the House that earlier there was the Koyna Scheme when we were in the bilingual State of Maharashtra. Due to our misfortune, the then P.W.D. Minister, Mr. Chennabasappa was not able to agree with Mr. Babasaheb Desai who was incharge of the P.W.D. The Koyna Scheme would have benefited to a large extent but now the only solution is the Upper Krishna Project. Bijapur district is very happy and, in a sense, it is also an unlucky aspect. We have five rivers in the district, namely, Krishna, Bhima, Malaprabha, Ghataprabha and Don. We have five rivers and all their tributaries, and this district is also rich in soil and all that kind of think. Even then, for

hundreds of years, famine conditions prevail there. So, it is time that something is done without any further loss of time to help the district.

I must say in all fairness to Dr. K. L. Rao, and also to Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed,—I had a talk with Dr. K. L. Rao—and I hope they are initiating what are called the Centrally-sponsored schemes. Whether it is the Chamb valley in Rajasthan or the Upper Krishna Project or Nagar Junsagar or Rayalaseema, etc., all the major irrigation schemes in the country, whether it is Andhra, Maharashtra, Mysore or any other State, they should be the responsibility of the Centre. I think the House will agree with this viewpoint.

Now I come to the soil conservation aspect. Although we have got irrigation facilities, the question of preparing the soil is equally a very vital point. For example, in the initial stages, the Tungabhadra water could not be utilised to the fullest extent because unless the soil is levelled, nothing can be done. Here comes the role of tractors, bull-dozers and all those things. Sometimes, there is a demand for car. I am not against people's car or small car, but first things should come first. This country must pay attention to tractors and bull-dozers; there is a lot of demand for tractors and bull-dozers and this subject has been discussed in this House ten years ago. So the question of preparation of soil and soil management is very important. I am happy to know that 10 to 12 States are being covered for the study of soil. I do not know whether Mysore has come into the picture in regard to soil survey. In any case, this vital point should be looked into. Although there may be irrigation facilities, if the soil is not prepared in time in keeping with those irrigation facilities, then the whole irrigation scheme will become a waste.

I must say that, although fertiliser is important, irrigation is much more

important. In this country, if irrigation facilities are given in some areas, even without fertilisers, the cultivators will be able to raise crops.

Now the stage has come when there is no necessity for any address or lecture to the peasants of this country. There is awakening in the countryside. The cultivators are to be convinced that they can use water and there will be some return. So the time has come when real and serious thought has to be given. I have often said, and I repeat now, that unless that kind of seriousness is there at the district and tehsil levels, there will not be improvement. The Members of Parliament, the Members of Legislative Assemblies and other social workers would like to help the Government in their endeavour, but there should be seriousness at the district and tehsil levels; otherwise, the question will be who would co-operate with whom. If the district authorities, the tehsil authorities and the block authorities do not offer their sincere co-operation, in that case we are in a difficulty.

Then comes the question of river navigation. It will be useful to study whether the rivers, Godavari, Krishna and Cauvery, could be usefully utilised for river navigation. Of course, the other modes of transport are there. But we can have this question of river navigation also looked into in Krishna basin and other areas.

I am happy that the Nagarjunasagar project is coming up very well. We should be proud of these projects. The Nagarjunasagar project has made very good progress and further aid is necessary for that because they have already spent Rs. 97 crores.

It is amazing that a sum of only Rs. 77 lakhs—I am subject to correction—were provided for this Ministry, which is so vital, for the year 1964-65. I do not know how this vital Ministry was provided with such limited resources. When we say that food is

important, that agriculture is important, then the Government of India should provide adequate funds to this Ministry.

With these few words I support the demands of this Ministry and I am grateful to you, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, for the opportunity that you gave me to speak.

श्री. काशी राम मुस्त (अलवर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जल-विद्युत मंत्रालय एक अद्भुत मंत्रालय है। उसका कारण यह है कि योजनाएं यह बनाते हैं, सलाह देते हैं, रुपया देते हैं और फिर कहते हैं कि राज्य सरकारें इन को चलाएंगी, जिम्मेदारी उन के ऊपर है, और उस का नतीजा होता है गड़बड़। और उसका सब से ताजा उदाहरण चम्बल योजना का है। करोड़ों रुपया इस में लगाया गया। इनके जो बड़े बड़े सलाहकार हैं वे बैठे और उन्होंने योजना को बनाया। किन्तु अब जो उसमें घटनाएं घटती हैं उसकी जवाबदारी किम पर जाती है उस के लिए कोई यह निर्णय नहीं कर पाते हैं।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जब इस बात की चर्चा की गयी तो एक उत्तर मिला कि जो ऐसी योजनाएं बनती हैं उनमें 20 वर्षों में एक वर्ष कभी ऐसा आता है जिस को फ्रीक-इयर कहते हैं। किन्तु इस चम्बल योजना में दो वर्ष तो ऐसे आ चुके हैं, और मैं यह कह सकता हूं कि वहां की स्थिति को देखते हुए ऐसा वर्ष हर चार या पांच साल में आएगा। तो ऐसी हालत में किसकी यह जवाबदारी है जिससे कि यह सारे देश में आर्थिक ढांचे में उथल पुथल मच रही है? क्या इस मंत्रालय की यह जवाबदारी नहीं है? क्या यह राज्य सरकार की जवाबदारी हो सकती है? इसलिए पहली बात तो मैं यह कहूंगा मंत्री महोदय से कि वह इस बात पर गौर करें और एक निर्णय लेने के लिए उपाय करें कि आखिरकार इसकी जिम्मेदारी कस के ऊपर डाली जाए।

[श्री काशी राम गुप्त]

एक प्रश्न यह उठा कि कहा जाता है कि उन लोगों ने पिछले वर्षों में भ्रोवर-झा कर लिया पावर का, बिजली का भ्रोवर-झा हो गया। जो मात्रा लेनी चाहिए उससे अधिक ले ली गयी। क्यों उनको ऐसा कर लेने दिया गया? कौन है इस के लिए जवाबदार जिसकी जवाबदारी होगी? उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यदि एक जांच कमीशन बिठाए तो मालूम होगा कि जो गांवों में एक उदाहरण दिया जाता है वह इस मंत्रालय पर लागू होता है, यानी जितने की प्रांश नहीं उतने के मंजीरे फूट गए। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, स्थिति यह है कि चम्बल योजना में जितना करोड़ों रुपया लगा है, अगर जांच की जाए तो इन दो वर्षों में उतने से अधिक का नुकसान हो चका है, और उसका कारण यह है कि प्रथम तो उन्होंने बिजली का जो वितरण किया, कम से कम राजस्थान में, वह इतने भदे तौर से किया कि एक दो इंडस्ट्री को घाघे के करीब लोड दे दिया गया, और उसका नतीजा हुआ करोड़ों रुपए की हानि और लाखों भ्रादमियों का बेरोजगार होना, और खेती के लिए बिजली का न मिलना जिसके कारण खेती के उत्पादन में भी बड़ा भारी ह्रास हुआ। ऐसी स्थिति यदि किसी दूसरे देश में हो जाती तो वहां न केवल मंत्री त्यागपत्र देते बल्कि सरकार बदल जाती, लेकिन यह हमारा देश है कि जहां आराम के साथ सरकार बैठी हुई है।

मैं वर्तमान मंत्री महोदय या राज्य मंत्री महोदय को कोई दोष नहीं देता क्योंकि वे तो एक पूर्व हैं उस गवर्नमेंट के जिस पर उनको कोई वश नहीं चलता है। उनके मंत्रालयों में जो एम्सपर्ट बैठे हुए हैं उन पर यह दोष धारा है और उनके दोष की जांच वह खुद करवाने वाले नहीं हैं।

मेरी पहली मांग तो यह है कि कृपा करके इस के लिये एक जांच कमीशन बिठाइए। उस जांच कमीशन को यह काम सौंपिए ताकि भविष्य में ऐसी बातें न हों। यदि जांच कमीशन

इस नतीजे पर पहुंचे कि इसमें चार पांच वर्ष में गड़बड़ी होने वाली है तो निश्चित है कि आप को कुछ स्टैंड बाई अर्रेंजमेंट करना पड़ेगा। कोई तरीका प्रिड बनाने का नहीं हो सकता जो चम्बल के घाटी को पूरा कर देगा जब तक उसके घाटे को पूरा करने का दूसरा उपाय न किया जायेगा।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि रिपोर्ट के 23वें पृष्ठ पर लिखा हुआ है कि 62 योजनाएं हैं जिनको सरकार लेने की बात सोचती है। और इन 62 में से 50 योजनाओं पर, जो 13 प्रदेशों में हैं, विचार हुआ है। इन 50 में से 24 काफी बढ़ चुकी हैं, लेकिन यह नहीं बताया गया कि वे 24 योजनाएं किन किन प्रदेशों में हैं और कितनी बढ़ चुकी हैं। तो मैं निवेदन करूंगा मंत्री महोदय से कि जब वह ऐसी रिपोर्ट तैयार करावें तो इन मामलों में कुछ विशेष जानकारी देने की कृपा करें, केवल यह कहना काफी नहीं है कि 24 योजनाएं पूरी होने वाली हैं। यह मालूम होना चाहिए कि वे कौन सी योजनाएं हैं।

मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि जो भी योजनाएं ब्रह्मपुत्र नदी की या हिमालय से निकलने वाली और नदियों की हों उनको आप प्राथमिकता दीजिए। जहां बरफ का पानी मिलता है, जहां पानी का बाहुल्य है, वहां बिजली योजना को भी प्राथमिकता दीजिए और यदि आप ऐसा करेंगे तो आपको जल्दी से जल्दी लाभ होने वाला है।

मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि अगर भविष्य के लिए इस सारी गड़बड़ी को मिटाना है, तो बिजली मंत्रालय का सारा काम केन्द्र के अधीन होना चाहिए। इस वक्त स्थिति यह है कि कॉन्क्रेट सबजेक्ट के रूप में भी यह काम अच्छी तरह से नहीं चल रहा है। हम चाहते हैं कि सारे भारतवर्ष में बिजली का एक प्रिड बने, लेकिन वह अभी सफल होगा, जब कि

केन्द्रीय सरकार के अधीन ये सब विषय हो जायेंगे, अन्यथा आज तो इस बिजली को राजनैतिक तंत्र का अड्डा बनाया हुआ है और एमा प्रत्येक प्रदेश सरकार कर रही है।

इस बारे में एक ताजा उदाहरण मैं यह देना चाहता हूँ कि अभी हमारे जिले में जिला परिषद की मीटिंग हुई थी, जिस में राजस्थान के मंत्री महोदय पधारे थे। उस मीटिंग में कांग्रेस के एम० एल० ए० ने एक दूसरे पर खूब बौछारे डालीं। इस प्रकार के आरोप लगाये गए कि अमुक व्यक्ति अपने यहां बिजली ले गया है और मेरे गांव रह गए हैं यह आरोप भी लगाया गया कि एक प्रभावशाली एम० एल० ए० बिजली को भलवर जिले से बाहर कोटपुतली में ले गया जो कि जयपुर डिस्ट्रिक्ट में है, और भलवर डिस्ट्रिक्ट के गांव बिजली से वंचित रह गए।

मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इस तरह की हरकतों से सरकार द्वारा लगाया गया सब रुपया बेकार हो जायेगा। (व्ययधान) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि माननीय सदस्य इन बातों को सुनना भी क्यों नहीं चाहते हैं और वे इन बातों को सुन कर बेचैन क्यों होते हैं। अगर कोई सत्य बात हितकारी हो, चाहे वह कटु भी क्यों न हो, तो उस को सुनना चाहिए। मैं यह तथ्य की बात कह रहा हूँ कोई बनावटी बात नहीं कह रहा हूँ जिला परिषद की प्रोसीडिंग में ये सब बातें मौजूद हैं कि किस तरह एक एम० एल० ए० ने दूसरे एम० एल० ए० के खिलाफ आरोप लगाए। इसलिए राजनीति से बचने के लिए यह आवश्यक है कि या सारा काम और सारा ग्रिड सिस्टम केन्द्रीय सरकार के अधीन हो।

अब मैं राजस्थान के बारे में दो तीन बातें कहना चाहता हूँ। चम्बल से जो बिजली उत्पादन का घाटा हो गया है और होने वाला है, उस को पूरा करने के लिए, पलाना के लिग्नाइट में जो थर्मल प्लांट लगाने की

योजना है, उस को कृपा कर के चौथी पंच-वर्षीय योजना में ले लिया जाये। अगर सरकार ने उस योजना को हाथ में नहीं लिया और यह अनुमान लगाने के लिए यहां से कुछ एक्सपर्ट भेज दिये कि चौथी पंच-वर्षीय योजना में सतपुड़ा से टोटल कितने मेगावाट बिजली मिलेगी तथा इस तरह कुल कितनी मेगावाट हो जायगी, तो उस का परिणाम यह होगा कि वह सब काम कागज पर तो हो जायेगा, लेकिन प्रैक्टिस में नहीं होगा। इसलिए पलाना लिग्नाइट थर्मल प्लांट की योजना को जरूर हाथ में ले लेना चाहिए। इस बारे में यह नहीं कहा जाना चाहिए कि चूकि मैचिंग ग्रान्ट नहीं है, इसलिए हम इस को नहीं लेंगे। राजस्थान में पैसा नहीं है। हमारे राज्य मंत्री, डा० राव, ने स्वयं कहा है कि राजस्थान प्रदेश बिजली के मामले में बहुत कमजोर रहा है, सब से नीचे नम्बर पर है। इसलिए उस को ज्यादा रुपया देना चाहिए और इस बारे में मैचिंग ग्रान्ट की बात नहीं होनी चाहिए।

कल महाराजकुमार कोटा ने इस वर्ष रूल इलैक्ट्रिकेशन, ग्रामीण बिजली के लिए जो ढाई करोड़ रुपये देने की मांग की है, मैं उस का समर्थन करता हूँ। यह काम बहुत आवश्यक है और इस के लिए सरकार को जरूर पैसा देना चाहिए। एक मैमिनार में डा० राव ने स्वयं कहा था कि हम चौथी योजना में ग्रामीण बिजली योजना के लिए सरकार से 500 करोड़ रुपये मांगेंगे। बाद में वह रकम घट कर 300 करोड़ रुपये रह गई। अब वह रकम घट कर 250 करोड़ रुपये रह गई है। यह कमजोरी क्यों है? जब सरकार जानती है कि ग्रामीण बिजली योजना को प्राथमिकता देने से न केवल अन्न का उत्पादन बढ़ेगा, बल्कि गांवों में परिवर्तन आयेगा, वहां की विचार-धारा में क्रांति आयेगी, वहां उद्योग-धंधे पनपेंगे, तब इस काम के लिए रुपया न देने की बात समझ में नहीं आती है। इस कमजोरी को निकासना चाहिए। मैं इस सदन के सभी सदस्यों ने

[श्री काशी राम गुप्त]

कहंगा कि हम सब को मिल कर सरकार पर दबाव डालना चाहिए कि वह और क्षेत्रों में चाहे कुछ भी करे, लेकिन पहले नम्बर पर सुरक्षा के लिए और दूसरे नम्बर पर बिजली के लिए रुपया दिया जाये और उस में भी प्राथमिक बिजली योजना के लिए पर्याप्त रुपया दिया जाये ।

एक तरफ तो सरकार की ओर से कहा जाता है कि हम कुम्भों को बिजली देंगे, लेकिन दूसरी तरफ इस बारे में जो रुकावटें हैं, उन की तरफ ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता है मध्य प्रदेश और राजस्थान के बहुत बड़े हिस्से में कुएं ऐसे हैं, जिन में पानी तो दस हाथ पर, पन्द्रह फीट पर आ जायेगा, किन्तु वह बहुत कम होगा और नीचे चट्टान आ जायेगी और इसलिए वहां बिजली लगाने से लाभ ज्यादा नहीं होगा । इसलिए वैज्ञानिकों के द्वारा इस बात की खोज करानी चाहिए कि क्या वहां पर ट्यूबवैल लग सकते हैं । यदि यह सम्भव हो, तो वहां ट्यूबवैलज का विस्तार कर के बिजली पहुंचानी चाहिए । तब वहां पर क्रान्ति आयेगी जब तक सरकार इन बातों पर एक क्रान्तिकारी रूप में विचार नहीं करेगी, तब तक बिजली पहुंचाना सार्थक नहीं हो सकता है ।

अन्त में एक बात कह कर मैं समाप्त करता हूं, क्योंकि मैं नहीं चाहता कि आप का हाथ घंटी पर जाए । सीभाग्य से हमारे राज्य मंत्री और मंत्री महोदय दोनों अपनी अपनी कला में निपुण हैं । एक अपनी वैज्ञानिक कला में निपुण हैं और दूसरे अपनी राजनैतिक कला में निपुण हैं और मैं समझता हूं कि उन दोनों के मेल से चतुर्थ पंच-वर्षीय योजना में कोई ऐसी व्यवस्था की जायेगी, जिस से बार-बार की जाने वाली यह शिकायत समाप्त हो जायेगी कि सरकार जो रुपया लगाती है, उस पर उस का कंट्रोल नहीं होता है ।

अलवर में माहबी नदी की योजना है, उस को फौरन पूरा करना चाहिए इस के

अतिरिक्त अलवर जिले में रूपाहेल की योजना को भी पूरा किया जाना चाहिए । वह योजना भरतपुर और अलवर दोनों जिलों से ताल्लुक रखती है उस योजना को पूरा करने से वह जिला अधिक से अधिक अन्न उपजा सकेगा और दूसरे जिलों को अन्न दे सकेगा । धन्यवाद

Dr. K. L. Rao: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I would like to express my grateful thanks for the Honourable Members who have participated and given us very valuable suggestions. Very aptly some hon. Members have recalled what I stated at the time of my reply to the Budget Demands of last year. I stated then that during this year (1965-66) we shall have brought about 3 million acres under Irrigation and 3 million kilowatts of power installed, but actually what we got was about 2 million acres under Irrigation by March, 1966; and 2 million kilowatts of power installed. But may I submit here that irrigation period is really from the month of June? I am very happy to say that during this month of April and May we are going to have another million acres under irrigation. We will have 6 lakhs from Nagarjunasagar, 2 lakhs from Mahanadi Delta and 2 lakhs from Kosi, thus making a million acres. The work is under progress and it will be completed in the course of this month and the next. By the time the *Khariff* season arrives and water is to be used for the *Khariff* crops we will have 3 million acres.

Likewise we are going to have half a million kilowatts of power added in the course of this month and the next. The machines are under various tests, and therefore we will have very definitely another half a million. We would have added another half a million very easily if only the generators and the parts of some of the machines were not confiscated by Pakistan during the unfortunate conflict that we had in the month of

September. These are held up at Karachi and Dacca and therefore it is that certain power station like Talcher, Upper Sileru and Barauni extensions could not be completed. Taking the picture as a whole, by the month of April and May 3 million acres of irrigation will be brought about and $2\frac{1}{2}$ million kilowatts of power will be generated. This is a very good performance for our Ministry and in fact for this country. The achievements in this field and the rate at which we have done this exceeds three times the rate in the best of the years in the last 15 years and if we had only been able to do this we can assure the honourable House that this country will be completely above want in respect of power and irrigation. This only shows that the spheres of activity of Irrigation and Power Ministry are well-organised in this country and they can take up and they can deal with the development of the country, provided they are given the wherewithal, provided they are given sufficient amount of funds.

Very often, a controversy is raised between major *versus* medium projects. There again, I would submit that the major projects play a very great and prominent part in building up all the irrigation potential of the country. For example, at the end of May, we shall have 19 million acres of land under irrigation. Out of these 19 million acres, about five-sixths come from a few major projects, whereas the hundreds of medium projects would add only about one-sixths or about 3 million acres. Therefore, the major projects have a very great contribution to make, and we should not minimise their importance in any way whatsoever. But for Bhakra, the Punjab would have been completely a land of want and a land of deficit. So, I am sure the House will appreciate what great contribution the major projects have to make.

Then, there was the question of utilisation. Many hon. Members have asked why there has not been full utilisation of the water, and why

there has not been a sufficient amount of utilisation of the waters under the major and the medium projects. This, again, I am afraid, is the result of a not very correct analysis of the figures. After all, we should always compare the utilisation now during this year with the potential that we had created last year. We should take the figure at the time when we were ready to supply the water, that is, as in last June, and then see how the utilisation has been done during the year. That is how we have calculated, and that is how we should also calculate. Proceeding on that basis, in June, 1965 we had 16 million acres of land under potential built up. We have brought under utilisation 14 million acres; that is 88 per cent or nearly 90 per cent. 90 per cent utilisation in one year in a few years like these is indeed a very great achievement. Judged by any standard whatsoever, judged in the light of developments in any part of the world, I can almost say that this will be one of the unprecedented developments that India is having. It is a very wrong impression which is there that we are not utilising the waters. In fact, it is a wrong thing to feel like that. I do not know why we should go about saying that our projects are not being utilised. This gives a handle for the foreigners to turn round and say 'Here you are, wasting your money on these projects.'; that is an unfortunate thing. If you analyse the statistics, you will find that the utilisation of the irrigation facilities from all the projects is extremely good, in fact, much better than what has been done in any part of the world. Even in regard to these 2 million acres, if I were to tell you the real facts about it, it will be amazing for you to know how very closely we have gone up even beyond this 90 per cent. For example, out of these 2 million acres that have not been developed, the position in regard to one million acres is due to want of storage facilities for the waters. For example, in Gujarat, we have constructed two projects, the Kakkerpar and the Mahe projects.

[Shri K. L. Rao]

But there is no water in those rivers in other than monsoon months. We are just taking up the construction of storage. The Ukai and the Kadana projects have just been constructed. When these projects are completed, we shall have a sufficient amount of water to feed the canals, and we can do about 5 lakhs acres; but just now we cannot do these 5 lakhs acres, but we shall have to take it into account in potential calculations because we have spent the money on the canals and these storages have not been constructed. Likewise, in regard to the Bhakra also, if only there was water in the Bhakra reservoir, we would have irrigated another 4 lakhs acres. There was no water in the Bhakra reservoir, because successively there had not been a very good rainfall during this year. Out of the 2 million acres again, one million acres is spread over 280 medium projects and 10 major projects; they are distributed among so many projects; there is a little here and there is a little there, and, therefore, is is nothing extraordinary if one million acres are unutilised.

Some hon. Members have asked very correctly about the targets for the future, and what we are in for. One of the amazing things that I would like the House to remember in this connection is this that we have undertaken 502 projects, we have sanctioned them and we are now engaged on the construction of these; out of these 300 have been completed and there are only 200 projects to be completed. For this we require another Rs. 1000 crores. If only we can spare that money at the rate of Rs. 200 crores a year, we can bring under irrigation 25 million acres. These are all under various stages of construction. Unfortunately, our resource position is such that we have not been able to allot that money. For example, during the year 1966-67 we have given only Rs. 120 crores which is even less than what we had

provided last year, namely Rs. 150 crores. If the House feels so strongly about these irrigation projects, then it is for the House to impress and say that more funds must be given for this purpose. But what I would like to submit is this. Unfortunately, we have to proceed in a slow way in view of the insufficiency of funds, but otherwise, so far as the technical possibility and the construction possibilities are concerned, we are fully prepared to undertake the completion of these projects; and as I have said, all these projects have been sanctioned and they are under construction. I am very sorry myself that these projects are going at a rate which I would have very much wished to have been faster.

Shrimati Vimla Devi had asked what it was that we had been doing for these fifteen years and why we had not been able to supply food to the people and why we had not been able to remove the food scarcity. There, again, I would submit that the facts are just in the reverse way. In 1950, we were producing 50 million tons of food; today, we are producing 80 million tons of food. An increase of 30 million tons of food in the course of 15 years is something which no other nation has produced. If you analyse all the projects all over the world, in no country in the world would you find that an increased production of 30 million tons has been achieved in the course of fifteen years. It is indeed a very significant increase which we have, and this has been achieved entirely through the progress of irrigation and through the development of the various other big projects that we have undertaken.

The question then arises why then we are having this problem and why there is a gap. I would submit that it is there because of the increase in our population; it is due to the terrific population increase that we are hav-

ing. In 1950 our population was 360 millions, and today it is about 480 millions. This means 120 millions more, and every year we are adding about 12 million new mouths 12 million people means the entire population of a continent like Australia or of a country like Ceylon or of a country like the Sudan. That is to say, it is something like saying that every year we are taking the responsibility of feeding a country like Australia or Ceylon or Sudan. Therefore this great increase in population has absorbed whatever increases we have achieved in food production. 12 million new mouths have to be fed extra every year. That means that when 12 million new babies come up every year, they must have new food provided to them. And 12 million people will require at least a million tons of food. And if you are going to deal with the irrigation facilities for that much of increase in production, it means that every year you must bring 2 million acres under irrigation. We have now got 337 million acres under cultivation in this country, and we are irrigating only about 80 million acres now. If we can add 2 million acres every year it means that we are just meeting the challenge of the incoming population. If we calculate the investment required in terms of money for this purpose, we shall find that for every baby that is born we must set apart a sum of Rs. 100; then we shall be ensuring its food. As soon as a child is born, if that much of money could be set apart in a bank, for this purpose, it means that you have taken care of the programme for its food. That is the way in which you have got to look at it. You have got to look at it in a big way. You are dealing with the problem of India, and you have got to deal with the statistics in a realistic way, and you have to deal with the realistic problems that you are facing. The realistic problem that you are facing is that you are fighting with a mighty increase in population. Therefore, irrigation projects and likewise power projects etc. have got to be dealt with

in a very gigantic way.

Then, some hon. Members have felt an imbalance, and very correctly too. There is a large amount of imbalance in the irrigation and power sectors. Barring five States in the country, we are irrigating about 23 per cent on an average in India; that is the national average. But there are five States where the percentage is less than 23, and there are Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Mysore and Maharashtra. These are the five States where the percentage is less than this national average. In Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and Rajasthan, it is possible for us to provide irrigation for 36 per cent of the sown lands, and likewise, it is possible for us to irrigate 27 per cent in Mysore and 24 per cent in Maharashtra. But today in those States, it is half and less than that. But I am very happy to State this that we have taken up so many projects in the Third Plan, and if only we complete these projects it will be possible for us to provide 70 per cent of the potential in Mysore State, and likewise it will be possible for us to provide 60 per cent of irrigation potential in the States of Rajasthan, Gujarat and Maharashtra. The only unfortunate exception is in the case of Madhya Pradesh. I am very sorry that my hon. friend Bade is not here.

Shri A. S. Saigal (Janjgir): Others are here.

Dr. K. L. Rao: I am very glad that Shri A. S. Saigal is here. In the case of Madhya Pradesh I must accept that the development of irrigation has been very poor; in fact, the development there is extremely poor so much so that the projects that we have sanctioned will only lead up to 30 per cent of the irrigation potential, what I mean is that the projects which we have taken up already will, when completed, go a long way in increasing the potential irrigation supplies in every State except Madhya Pradesh.

So, Madhya Pradesh deserves a certain amount of extra consideration and I think that we have to look into that.

Shri J. P. Jyotishi (Sagar): Then, what are you doing to bring it to the level of other States?

Dr. K. L. Rao: I think it is the task to which we should address ourselves; I think we are going to take some measures in this regard. Coming to the power . . .

Shri Sarjoo Pandey (Rasra): What about the Eastern U.P.?

Dr. K. L. Rao: We have got Sarjoo Project which we have included in the Third Plan. Comments on that project have not yet been received or after receipt, the project will be sanctioned. It is only after this that sufficient amount of irrigation would be built up in that part of the country.

Regarding power position, I should state that in the Eastern and Western sectors of our country the position to-day is fairly comfortable, that, is to say, that in the western sectors in Gujarat and Maharashtra and in the eastern sectors in the States of Bengal and Bihar, it is fairly comfortable. But, in the northern and southern regions, I am afraid, we are deficit in power and we are far behind in power. In Punjab and Rajasthan, we are deficit by nearly 20 per cent; in Andhra Pradesh and Kerala, we are deficit by 40 to 60 per cent. In this particular year, because of drought conditions, this percentage became more accentuated. In fact, we have lost in all these places nearly 15 per cent of our production; we have lost Rs. 18 crores by way of direct revenue. There was a heavy unemployment of people in these areas and we had a lot of troubles as a result thereof. This itself indicates that we have got to improve the power position in regard to some of these deficit States as early as possible.

Several hon. Members were mentioning about putting up more and

more thermal stations with a view to making up the deficit in power. With regard to that, we try to put as many thermal stations as possible. Even here, there is a certain limitation. Actually, there are States like Gujarat, Rajasthan, Punjab and Kerala which are very far away from the coal-fields which require a terrific amount for conveying the coal to the thermal stations. For this purpose, we have got to resort to some other methods like having a strong transmission system. You should take the whole of India for this purpose. We have 60 per cent thermal power and 40 per cent hydro-electric power. There are some States where thermal power available is very little. The only method that we have got to resort to is to have a strong grid system connecting one grid with another. As the hon. Members have stated, if only we connected Rajasthan with Gujarat, we could have given relief to Rajasthan. I should say that thermal system is good; we have got to look into its fuller use.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): We have been told by some experts that hydro-electric power is cheaper than thermal power. Is it a fact?

Dr. K. L. Rao: Regarding that, I would not like to say anything now. I would only like to state about the general position. At the present moment, hydro-electric power is cheaper; then comes the thermal power. Atomic energy comes next to this. Atomic power is a bit more costly as compared to thermal power. But, in course of time, we expect that it will be possible for us to invent new methods whereby the atomic power can be made cheaper. At the moment, atomic power is costlier than thermal power.

Shri Bibhuti Mishra (Motihari): There is one State which has so much of power. In the North Bihar, we are selling the power at 28 NP per unit whereas in Mysore State, they are selling at the rate of 5 NP per

unit. Why such a big difference in rates between Mysore and Bihar?

Dr. K. L. Rao: I shall come to the rates later. Unfortunately, I am only replying to what the hon. Members have stated upto this time. I shall reply to this day after tomorrow.

Shrimati Vimla Devi (Eluru): I want to know the position about the grid system as at present and what will be the position with regard to that in the next two to three years in the Plan.

Dr. K. L. Rao: That is a very good subject. Formation of grids is one of the methods by which we can achieve the objective of reducing rates. An hon. Member from Bihar had stated that we could secure uniform rates or reduction in rates by having a good grid system and by having a number of transmission lines and connecting one with the other. In fact, on account of having these transmission lines, it was quite possible for us to transfer as much as 400 million units of power from Mysore to Madras and 150 million units from D.V.C. to Rehand. This is a very good record that we have transferred these during this year. This has saved the shortage of power in U.P. The hon. Members must, however, remember that India is a very vast country. We had only 18,000 miles of transmission line and at the end of the Third Plan, we will be nearing 180,000 miles in transmission lines. Of course, this is not sufficient and we have to double this and in the course of the next five years, we will be able to do that. It is possible to have a good grid system within that period. This is what we are aiming at. There is always financial restriction with regard to this. In the First and Second Plans sufficient provision was made for distribution of power through grid system. But, in the Third Plan, it has come down to 40 per cent of what we are generating. As a matter of fact, the amount of money on distribution must

be equal to that on generation of power. In the Third Plan we had only 40 per cent of the amount provided for generation. The distribution was much less than what it should be. I hope that it will be possible for us to secure more funds for distribution.

With regard to electricity, I want to submit one point. India produces about 1 per cent of the total electrical energy that is produced in the world. Though we are producing only 1 per cent of the electrical energy, various Committees and organizations which have come to our country and have given some reports like the Report of the Energy Committee, have stated that by 1980 i.e., in another 15 years, our requirements would at least be 60 million K.W. of power. To-day we are consuming 80 K.W. hours of power per person per year as against 1500 K.W.H. in Japan, 2,000 KWH in U.S.S.R., 3,000 KWH in the U.K. and 5,500 K.W.H. of power in the U.S.A. What we are really aiming at is to have at least 400 million K.W.H. of power. We are worse to-day. From 80 K.W.H. to 400 million K.W.H. in the course of 15 years will be a very big jump. That is what we are trying to do. To-day, our installed capacity is from 10½ million K.W.H. to 11 million K.W.H. to go upto 60 million K.W.H. of power would mean an addition of 3 to 5 million K.W.H. of power per year. This itself is a very big programme. But, we must achieve this. In order to ensure that, we provide for a progressive increase in power in the Second Plan period, we added 2 million K.W.H. of power. In the Third Plan, we have added another 5 million K.W.H. of power. In the Fourth Plan period, we have got to add much more. We have now to streamline our Committees and organizations for this purpose. Therefore, we are thinking of having a Technical Committee to go into power development in the country and how to achieve more progress at lesser cost.

Shri Kashi Ram Gupta: Give some margin for failures also.

15 hrs.

Dr. K. L. Rao: There is another very important aspect. Hon. Members have stated that there is a certain amount of imbalance in the country in respect of power. As I said, the national *per capita* average is about 80 kw hours, and in seven States it is more, while in eight States it is less than that. The only regrettable feature about this imbalance is that it is rather exaggerated. There are some States where the deficiency is as much as 60 per cent more, there are some States where it is 60 per cent less. Therefore, it is time we did not allow this state of affairs to continue. Then it would become more and more difficult towards the end. Therefore it is that we should try to reduce this gap, to bring it within say plus and minus 30 per cent, which is much more reasonable. This will be one of the points which the Ministry will look into and discuss with the concerned authorities to secure a sort of rectification of this imbalance.

Practically every one who participated in the debate spoke on rural electrification. On this subject I want to submit for your consideration one or two important aspects. Rural electrification was started in 3,500 villages 15 years ago. We have now 55,000 villages electrified. Hon. Members are very impatient. They say there are 5,70,000 villages in the country and we have covered only 55,000 villages, that means only one-tenth in 15 years, and therefore it will take at this rate more than a century to cover all the villages. But there is an anomaly which you will kindly note. These 5,70,000 villages are divisible into three groups. The number of people living in the first group is only 500 or less, they are small villages. The total population in those villages is 9 crores. And they are the biggest group, there being $3\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs villages. Then there is another group, which has a population between 500 and 1,000. The number of these villages is about 1.2 lakhs, and the total population 9 crores. The third group has one lakh

of villages and there the people living in each village is between 1,000 and 10,000. The total population in these villages is 21 crores. We have electrified 50 per cent of these villages. Therefore, while the number 55,000 is there, it really means that we are serving one-third of the rural public.

The population of this country is 48 crores. Of these 9 crores live in the urban areas, and 39 crores in the rural areas. Out of these 39 crores, 21 crores live in Group No. 3, 9 crores in the second group and 9 crores in the first group, and what we have done is to electrify 55,000 villages of the third group, that is of that group where the largest population is living. Thereby, we have been able to reach one third of the rural public.

Shri Kashi Ram Gupta: But the majority of the villagers do not get the connection. You have not electrified the whole village.

Dr. K. L. Rao: In the next plan we want to electrify one lakh villages. It is not just a question of percentage, 20 per cent or anything like that. It means the balance of the people in the third group and 50 per cent in the second group. That means to say you will be giving electricity to two-thirds of the rural public. It is indeed a very great development if we can put through that programme. It will be a first class programme for the people. Twentysix crores of people, or two-thirds, to be served by electricity at the end of another five years. This indeed will be a very good progress. (Interruptions).

I will answer the questions after I have finished.

In fact, I am most anxious about this rural electrification. As hon. Members are aware, electricity in the modern, scientific age is the most efficient, economical and effective instrument of civilisation in order to raise the standard of life. That being so, we should use that more and more in the villages.

It is not only a question of agricultural pumps. As some hon. Members have pointed out, it is a question of rural industries as well. It is a question of keeping the citizen of the village in the village itself, not to migrate to the towns as he is doing today. Now one crore of people are shifting from the villages to the towns every ten years. The urban population is going up and the rural population is coming down. We want to prevent this, because when people migrate to the towns, they create problems by way of sanitation, housing, water supply etc. Therefore, in order to avoid this and see that the rural man sticks to his own place, it is absolutely essential that we bring electricity to the villages. There is no question about that.

Shri Bibhuti Mishra: There are villages through which the electric line has gone, but the villagers are not getting electricity.

Dr. K. L. Rao: I will tell you why.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf (Jammu and Kashmir): The hon. Minister is making a very good point. Let us hear him and let us ask questions later. Rural electrification is a very important subject.

Dr. K. L. Rao: I will reply to the hon. Member straightway.

In order to convey this electricity, you have to send it at a very high voltage. If you send it at a low voltage, there is a terrific loss, electricity is lost, therefore you must send in at what is called high pressure. The higher the pressure at which you send it, the less the loss. In fact, we are losing 20 per cent of electrical energy in these lines because we are using low voltage, only 130 volts or 220 volts. Actually, we should send it at 400, 500, 700 or 1,300 volts as in other countries. And loss of energy means it will increase the rate. Rates are going up because you are losing unnecessary in the heating, in the transfer itself. Especially where the hon. Member is living, these are high voltage lines, and you cannot tap them. You have

to put in another transformer, another line, you have to bring it down to a low voltage of 440 or so, and then only you can use it.

Then, why not do it, is the question. That is what is meant rural electrification. That is where we want funds. I am very happy that the hon. House is so enthusiastic about this question. I only wish that my hon. friend will fight with the some force in the counsels where he has got the highest influence and see that more funds are allotted to this rural electrification. If that is done, he can be rest assured, the House can be rest assured, that the Ministry of Irrigation and Power will be only too pleased, will feel it an obligation and the highest duty, to see that this electricity is carried to the villages as early as possible.

If there is any point on which I have the greatest conviction, it is that there should be electrification in the villages as early as possible in preference to electrification in the towns.

The other question is in regard to floods. This year fortunately we did not have floods of much magnitude. Betwa in Madhya Pradesh, Goalpara and Jorhat in Assam, a few places like that have had a little trouble, and the total damage this year comes to the order of about Rs. 7 crores, about one-ninth or one-tenth of the usual damage. So far so good.

Shri Shree Narayan Das (Darbhanga): North Bihar.

Dr. K. L. Rao: A little bit in the Kamla, there was not much of a flood.

I would submit that while they are very destructive, if we are able to control them and prevent them from acting as engines of destruction, floods seem to be more welcome. In 1964, as the hon. House knows, there was the highest incidence of floods, and the country produced the maximum amount of food that it ever produced, because irrigation and inundation serves a lot to help food production.

(Dr. K. L. Rao)

Therefore, I do not know whether to welcome the floods or to avoid them.

Shrimati Vimala Devi: Welcome but control them.

Dr. K. L. Rao: But they have played a very great part.

Coming to drought, this year what happened in this country? The rainfall in the months of September and October is most essential for the *kharif* crop because it ripens then. In the months of September and October this year in a number of States the rainfall was much below normal. It started with 50 per cent reduction in Madhya Pradesh, then went up to 60 per cent in Rayalaseema and Mysore, 70 per cent in Punjab and Rajasthan, 80 per cent in Maharashtra, going up to 90 per cent in Gujarat. There was such an amount of deficiency of rain fall in the critical months of September and October and we see the result wherever there was no irrigation facility. This is a great pointer for the importance of irrigation in this country. In 1964, we produced ten million tons more than in 1965. What is the reason? The reason is merely this, nothing else; there was more water sent by God in 1964; there was not lack of it and therefore that amount of food production. It looks as though that either we should have irrigation systems and where we do not have them, we must have floods though it will create difficulties for us. I request hon. Members not to quote me in July and August as we expect this year plentiful supply of floods and I will have to make statements about floods.

In Kerala from this year the government of India has recognised that the anti sea erosion work has got to be taken up by them; it was too heavy to the state. The cost will be borne by the centre from April this year. We have programmed to spend Rs. 70 or 75 lakhs in the coastal region and prevent the washing out of the very valuable land of Kerala. Brahmaputra

and North Bihar still remain very difficult problems for us from the point of view of erosional inundation and floods. Still these problems have got to be tackled and some solution has to be found. I do not know whether I can take another five or ten minutes more and refer to some points which the hon. Members have raised. The hon. Member who opened the debate wanted that the rural electrification must be given to scarcity areas in preference. I entirely agree with him! I am thankful to the hon. Member for suggesting that scarcity areas must get preference in the matter of rural electrification. That is natural and quite justified. He referred to Thogrupet and Papagni projects in his place. Of course the place from which he comes is one of the worst scarcity areas; I can understand the hon. Member arguing for them. They are simple ones, one costing about Rs. 15 lakhs and the other about a crore. I am afraid he brought in a lot of names which are unnecessary; they are simple projects. In Andhra Pradesh which happens to need more money than we are spending, on irrigation, there is a certain amount of backlog. I am sure we will send these suggestions of the hon. Members to the State Government for their consideration and I am sure they will give sympathetic consideration.

Shri Brij Raj Singh-Kotah had made a number of very beautiful points and he spoke on the subject of control of ravines. He said the control of ravines, utilisation, land allocation and water must all be under one authority or at least they should all be well co-ordinated. It is a very valuable suggestion. Especially in the ravines of Chambal any kind of individual action taken by anybody will aggravate the situation as he himself pointed out about the two lakh acres allocated. I quite agree with him and it is one of the points which I am sure will be attended to and we will take it up. He mentioned that there were a number of check dams which were built earlier when his father was ruling that state. It is very unfortunate we

did not know these facts. Otherwise, I would have asked some of our officers to go round and see. If the books are not available, we can send our officers and find out where the check dams are and they must be attended to. In the absence of maintenance they will all be gone.

Then there was one question about the necessity of the Chambal Valley project and the hon. Member Shri Gupta mentioned that; in fact he was a bit severe; he said that this project should not have been taken up, he wanted a commission of enquiry and all sorts of things... (*Interruptions.*) Unfortunately, in conditions like this one should be more patient. Chambal river is one of the most important rivers that our country has; it flows in a place where there is absolutely no other single river.

Shri Kashi Ram Gupta: I have not said that this should not be taken up.

Dr. K. L. Rao: A number of years were spent in studying the hydraulic data and after thoroughly studying them work was taken up. The project has been designed on the basis of 3 million acre feet of water whereas the reservoir has been constructed for six million acre feet, twice its capacity in order to average out the good year and the bad year. In its beginnings, there will be certain difficulties like this. I can assure the hon. Member that Chambal project is one of the best that we have taken up. If we were to implement it successfully and fully in the field, the large amounts of money that we have been spending on police forces to deal with the unruly elements will be gone. I do not want to use the word dacoit. They are an unfortunate section of our population subject to economic distress. That day will be simply gone. If only water is taken from Chambal to Madhya Pradesh, these unfortunate people will take to farming. The only thing is that water has not yet gone there; it is just in the process and Chambal is not yet completed; it is in the process of being ushered into. With regard

to power, I can understand his anger. For the sake of power we have made two separate and strong entrenchments in big fortresses there. For example we have got an excellent atomic energy station coming up in Rana Pratap Sagar. I paid a visit to that place and I found it was coming up very well; we will get 400 MW of power from this which is one of the biggest atomic power stations; that is there right in that area. We are having the Satpur station. Rajasthan has got two units of 62.5 MWs of power. In fact hon. Member Mr. Gupta will soon charge us: why did you put so much power in this area that cannot be used? That is what he is going to say in another two years, in the course of the next year. I have no doubt in my mind that the Chambal Valley project has been one of the most important and it had been taken up in the correct time and it is going to change the entire face of that area. When one goes around some of those areas, one feels great pleasure. I have never thought that these lands will ever flourish. But when I saw that I felt extremely happy that the engineering profession of this country has been able to do some valuable service for our countrymen. The hon. Member from Kotah again raised the question of water logging there. We know that there is a certain amount of water-logging. As soon as a child is born we need not pay the money entirely for his education and everything and then present an estimate. We knew there will be water logging and it would have to be dealt with later on. It takes time. Lands have to be levelled. If you include everything and then present on estimate of Rs. 100 or Rs. 200 crores, including all this, they would say: that is too much; sanction would not be there; Chambal project would never have materialised. So, this is a simple problem. We have appointed a committee which has made valuable recommendations and the UN special committee have taken up the project and they are also giving about 75 lakhs as a sort of a grant. They are going to investigate this water logging

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problem and so on. I had been there myself and I saw it. It is not like the water logging problem of Punjab. You have got to have outlets to draw-out that water; there is no difficulty at all. Proper drains will take out the water and solve the drainage problem. I am really sorry that the Bhim Sagar and the Kalisindh projects have been delayed very long. There are small projects. The hon. Member was quite correct when he said that these projects have been too long delayed. They have been the first Plan projects. Unfortunately, they are small projects which sometime escape the attention of the Centre. But I would request hon. Members to remind us of those small projects from time to time. I do not know, how, otherwise we could remember them and attend to them. We shall certainly see to it.

Shri Brij Raj Singh-Kotah (Jhalawar): I shall remind you.

Dr. K. L. Rao: Thank you very much. Then, he has made a suggestion that the canal could be taken over to the Kanwa tehsil and so on. We will look into that. Then, the hon. Member from Andhra Pradesh mentioned about the Godavari barrage and the Thammileru drainage. Of course, she made out so many valuable points. It is not possible for me to cover all the points, except to say that the Godavari barrage is one of the most important structures in this country on which millions of tons of foodgrains depend. The committee has reported that the barrage is in a dangerous condition and that it should be replaced as early as possible. Therefore, I am sure that the State Government is also fully aware of that and that some work will start this year after the monsoon is over. I am sure that the project will be started.

Then, the hon. Member from Mysore made out some valuable points, and he mentioned about Upper Krishna. There are no two opinions that the Upper Krishna is one of the most

valuable projects, because it serves the areas of the highest scarcity, and really it is very unfortunate that the project was rather late in the third Plan. If only had it come in the first Plan, it would have got enough money from the Centre. But unfortunately, it did not, and it is a bit low in the queue. I entirely agree with the hon. Member on the point he made. The hon. Minister is very particular that we should do our utmost to see that some of the projects which are very large, which cannot be done by the States, should not be allowed to go slow in the interests of the country and they much be tackled in such a way that they will begin to fruition as early as possible. That this is a project which serves a very scare area, there is no question, and the project should receive the highest importance and attention at the hands of the Government.

Shri Bade was bit angry with us, about the irrigation in Madhya Pradesh. He is quite correct, and I entirely agree with him. Madhya Pradesh, as I said, is one of the weak spots where irrigation has not come up well; they have got an immense potentiality, and they have 70,000 villages, and we have to carefully analyse and see how electricity could be given and so on. That is a very important aspect, and when he was a bit angry, I entirely agree with him, and I feel that he was less angry than what he should have been. In fact, in his anxiety, he suggested that sea-water must be converted for use in irrigation, but no such thing is possible nor necessary.

Then, the hon. Member Shri Surendranath Dwivedy was asking about some water rates and some delta projects and mentioned the Tikkerpara project. I am afraid these are points on which sufficient has been said before. About the Tikkerpara project, we are where we were before. One thing is, in the fourth Five Year Plan, no big project will be taken up, because the policy is,—and I am sure the House will agree with that,—that we

should first complete all the projects that we have already undertaken, because as against 44 million acres of irrigation, we have so far obtained only 19 million acres. We can bring water to another 25 million acres and put the lands under irrigation. To that extent, therefore, but for little exceptions in States like Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, and to some extent in Mysore where projects have been largely sanctioned, States where we will have to concentrate on some new projects also—with such exceptions—no new big project will be taken up. It is obvious what the hon. Member might think about the project in Orissa he might have patience, and then put a question next time—

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: I am glad that you are not taking it up.

Dr. K. L. Rao: I did not say that we would or would not take it up. Then, Shri Jashvant Mehta was mentioning about the Narmada project and the inter-State aspect of it and so on. My senior colleague, the hon. Minister, will deal with those problems. But I can tell him in advance that we do not want to enter into any controversy. The hon. Minister will deal with that aspect.

Then the hon. Member from Assam was very correct when he said that there was no project which would give immediate results there; he said that no immediate projects were taken up and no steps in that area have been taken so far. That is quite correct. This is one of the States which have escaped our attention, being too far from here. One must be near Delhi for all these things! That is one of the States which has received very little attention in the matter of irrigation and there is no question about it.

Then, the hon. Member from Andhra Pradesh again referred to Pochampad in the Telengana area. She was naturally concentrating her attention on that area and was asking for certain projects. I entirely agree with her. It is all a question of funds, however. There are other points to which the hon. Minister will reply.

In the end, I would like to submit one thing in just one or two sentences. I would remind the House again that there is no short-cut for food production. There is no question of any short-cut. It has to go through the very difficult process of irrigation, the very difficult process of bringing water from the hills and mountains, like the great Bhagirath of olden days who brought down the Ganges from the top. Things have to be done like that. There is no short-cut. Likewise, development requirements, power requirements and flood control measures require a very concentrated effort.

Now, I must pay a tribute to the excellent engineer we have got in the Central Water and Power Commission, with one of our ablest engineer at the head of it. We have a very sound engineer and a sound administrator as Secretary of the Ministry. He and the other officers are ably assisting and I should say we are very grateful to them all for the hard work they have done. More than anything else, as hon. Members have unanimously said, and I have got the privilege to say, under the very distinguished guidance of our universally loved Minister, I think we would show much better progress next year.

Several hon. Members rose—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. Shri Kandappan.

Shri Sinhasan Singh (Gorakhpur): What about the thermal plant at Gorakhpur?

Dr. K. L. Rao: I will answer him. The hon. Member is quite correct that the thermal plant at Gorakhpur has been delayed too long, and I think it is now in the process of being examined, and put up for sanction. I am sure it will come up in the course of the next few months.

Several hon. Members rose—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. They cannot convert this into a Question Hour. Shri Kandappan.

Shri S. Kandappan (Tiruchengode): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the discussion pertaining to this Ministry is bound to be State-concentrated, for the simple reason that the very nature of the work that this Ministry is attending to is such. Now, there is no national common power scheme which could be called the national grid, which is worth calling as the national grid, or any nation-wide big irrigation project unless perhaps the Ganges in the north is connected with the river Cauvery in the south, which was a dream, and still continues to be a dream though not an unrealisable one.

In the report, there is so much said about irrigation, but to my utter regret, there is no mention of any project with regard to Madras; not even the name is mentioned in Chapter VI which deals with major projects. I understand that the Government thinks that there is nothing worth taking up as a nationally important project in my State of Madras.

15.28 hrs.

[SHRIMATI RENUKA RAY in the Chair]

In this connection, I would like to draw the attention of the Government to the fact that under the centrally sponsored soil conservation scheme for which Rs. 11 crores had been allocated in the third Plan, they could spare nothing to Madras. Even in respect of the flood control scheme, for which a total amount of Rs. 148 crores had been spent, there was nothing to be given to our State. Out of a total of Rs. 1,469 crores spent during these 15 years for all these things, we have got barely about Rs. 40 crores. The Central Government seems to think that the Madras State has almost reached the tether end of utilisation of the available water resources, surface as well as sub-soil. It is a fact that there is no scope left for any major irrigation scheme, but it is not a fact that there is no more water source to tap within the State. There is enough scope for me-

dium and small irrigation schemes. The Thirumanimuttar-Ponnayar scheme, for example, is there for a long time. And, there are quite a good number of lakes, for the most part dry and barren owing to the accumulation of silt. A few crores for dredging will remove the silt and improve the storing capacity of these lakes which will go a long way in ensuring water supply to thousands of acres of fertile soil.

The soil conservation should be broad-based. So far the government is pouring money only into valleys. This is a waste and a loss. The benefits that may accrue out of them do not warrant so much expenditure. It could have been more fruitfully utilised if it is taken up first in the intensively best cultivated lands in the country. In Tamilnad, it has been found, in the few places where it was carried out, that apart from conserving the fertility of the soil by preventing erosion, it helps to increase the availability of sub-soil water in the wells located in the vicinity. So, it helps irrigation also. We can get quicker and better results if the conservation of the cultivable soil with better yield throughout the country is carried out without further delay, before the fertile soil gets eroded.

I would like to dilate a little on the Thirumanimuttar-Ponnayar irrigation project, about which Dr. Rao is already aware. This scheme was considered for inclusion in the fourth plan. But some ill-luck has befallen it at the last moment. This scheme envisages a network of lakhs inter-linked with Thirumanimuttar and Ponnayar, which would be fed by the surplus water from the Mettur reservoir when there is enough of it and to spare. According to the preliminary estimates prepared in 1960, the total cost was Rs. 312 lakhs benefiting an acreage of 10,000 virulent soil in the four most dry taluks of Sankakiri, Tiruchengode, Namakkal and Rasipuram in Salem.

When I drew the attention of the hon. Minister, Dr. K. L. Rao to the utility of this scheme which probably was known to him even before, he was very sympathetic. On 8th April, 1964, in reply to my letter dated 16th March, 1964, Dr. Rao has made these observations. I quote:

"Ponniaru-Manimutharu scheme envisages diverting the surplus water from the Mettur reservoir to Thirumanimuthar valley. Preliminary proposals based on investigations done in 1960 have been prepared by the Irrigation Department of the State. The Madras Government have desired that this scheme should wait till the schemes proposed for the third Five Year Plan were completed. This scheme is, however, being considered for inclusion in the Fourth Five Year Plan."

Though the State recognised the scheme, it was relegated to the background and was asked to wait at the gate for entry into the fourth plan. Subsequently, the Madras Government has changed its mind, I do not know due to what provocation, and deferred the scheme, in other words, dropped it. This has happened within a short span of one year. In a note forwarded by this Ministry in September, 1965 to the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, it mercilessly refers to this and drops it unceremoniously. The relevant portion of the note is as follows:

"The proposals in regard to the Thirumanimuthar-Ponnayar scheme received from the Chief Engineer (Irrigation), Madras were examined by the State Government and it was decided to defer it as it was prohibitively costly."

I am at a loss to appreciate how it could become prohibitively costly between April 1964 and September, 1965. No fresh survey was made. The only reasonable explanation that ap-

pears to my mind is that the State Government is advancing this plea to hide its inability from the clamouring to execute the scheme owing to scanty resources.

A conference of peasants was held at Elachipalayam on 17th August, 1959 to press for this demand. It was inaugurated by no less a person than the hon. Shri C. Subramaniam, who was the Finance-cum-Education Minister of Madras at that time. I sympathise with my State which is in a fix financially. But let not the Centre become a party to placate the public by advancing pseudo causes and hoodwink them into thinking that this scheme is an impossibility. Such a conclusion would be unfair since this is not any costlier than so many other schemes under execution in Madras or elsewhere in the country.

I earnestly urge upon the government and would like to plead with it to include this scheme in the fourth plan as a centrally-sponsored one. This scheme should be given the highest priority it deserves for four substantial reasons which were not even covered by the preliminary report prepared by the Madras Government. Firstly, the flooding of lakes will enormously increase the sub-soil water availability in all the wells in the area which will considerably increase the total acreage of irrigation potential than the envisaged 10,000 acres in the preliminary report. Secondly, the per-acre yield in the lands that are to be covered by this scheme is the highest in Madras and in some cases four to five times higher than the all-India average of per-acre yield. If an irrigation scheme, the total cost of which will work out to Rs. 2,000 per acre, is considered profitable for U.P. or Bihar, three times that cost could be considered as remunerative with regard to any irrigation scheme in Madras, since the per-acre yield here is normally three times higher. As against 15 to 20 tons of per-acre sugarcane yield in the north, the per-acre yield in Tamil-

(Shri S. Kāndappan)

nad is easily 45 to 60 tons. I do not know whether the Centre takes into consideration this per-acre yield when they consider the priority to be given to the various schemes. If these two factors were taken into consideration, as in all fairness it should be, then this Thirumanimuthar-Ponnayar scheme would have been the cheapest irrigation project so far undertaken.

Thirdly, this scheme does not envisage the exploitation of any utilisable water depriving other areas, but only wants to divert the excess which otherwise inevitably flows into the Bay of Bengal. This point leads me to the fourth and most vital point that I would like to place in advancing this scheme. This is an important flood-controlling measure which would save thousands of acres of paddy fields from submersion in Tanjore and other low-lying areas which are affected by floods periodically. If only this water in the Mettur reservoir could be diverted when it is on the verge of overflowing, these periodic damages to crops can certainly be averted. Sir, if not for other reasons, let the Centre take it as a flood controlling measure which they can. After all, in an aggregate of Rs. 148 crores spent for the control of floods our share is next to nothing. The outlay for this scheme may not exceed Rs. 4 crores even if it is revised keeping in view the rise in material prices and the labour cost. I hope and trust that the government would include it in the fourth plan.

Shri Subodh Hansda (Jhargram):
Sir, first of all let me welcome our new Minister. I hope he will be able to provide more power for increasing the agricultural production in our country. Today what is more important is to irrigate as much land as possible for production of more food-grains, or that, it is necessary that the irrigation system of our country should be improved. At the same time, we also require cheap power to work the pumps which are installed for pumping out water from the wells and

rivers for better utilisation of our land for increased production of food-grains. The delay in the completion of major irrigation schemes has been one of the reasons for the shortage of food production in our country. Even the potential created in the last three plans has not been fully utilised. In the First Five Year Plan the potential created was to the extent of 6.5 million acres whereas the utilisation was only 3.1 million acres. In the Second Plan the potential created was 11.3 million acres and the utilisation was 8.2 million acres. In the Third Plan up to March, 1966 the potential created was 18.9 million acres and utilisation was 15 million acres. The reasons for shortfall in utilisation of irrigation potential are that the water courses or the field channels are not ready in time after the completion of the major projects. Again, the formal handing over of these projects to the State Governments and the construction of water courses or field channels, which work was entrusted to the State Governments, has taken a lot of time due to which there is a time-lag and the result is that the created irrigation potential cannot be utilised fully.

I may quote the DVC. In the DVC project, all these barrages and canals are completed and the irrigation potential which was created could not be utilised because the field channels or the water courses were not ready in time due to which there is a shortfall. In 1964-65 only 2.68 million hectares were utilised against 3.93 million hectares. Similarly, there is another project that is coming up—the Kansabati project in West Bengal. It is still under construction. The irrigation potential already created is 48,560 hectares whereas the utilisation is only 29,100 hectares. This is because the field channels were not ready. The reason is that the field channels or water courses are only thought of after the completion of the main project. That is why there is this low utilisation. It is not a fact that because there was drought in the country the utilisat-

tion was low. I am not convinced with this point. My feeling is that because the field channels were not ready in time there was low utilisation of the potential created.

I do not think that enough potential has been created in this country for irrigation purposes. I come from an area where there is enough possibilities for creating irrigation potential. I may mention some of the rivulets which have perennial sources of water supply and which can easily be tapped for irrigation purposes. In my constituency there is the river Dolong. This is not a new scheme. This scheme was submitted to the Government even before independence. It is lying with the Government. Even after independence there were three or four mass petitions requesting the Government to consider this scheme. But it has not been considered yet.

Then there is the Palpala scheme. Even today, during the summer months, the farmers are cultivating boro paddy over thousands and thousands of acres by irrigating them with its water and katcha bundh is being put up by the farmers themselves. This Palpala scheme was also submitted to the Government but no action has been taken. Similarly, there are other schemes also. These are not very big schemes. These can be done within an estimated cost of not more than Rs. 1 crore. I hope the Minister will consider taking up these schemes because these rivers have perennial sources of water supply.

The Lower Damodar Drainage scheme has been given no importance at all. In the Fourth Plan priority has not been given to this project. I think this project has been given second priority. This scheme is to cost about Rs. 4 crores. If this scheme had been completed, I think the food problem of Howrah District could have been solved. But this has not been done. I would, therefore, suggest that the Government should

take up first those schemes where the potential can easily be created. Today we are faced with food shortage in the country, and if these schemes are taken up early I think the food problem can be solved in a better way.

Another thing which is very important is the Durgapur Barrage scheme. If the Minister has visited this Durgapur Barrage he might have seen that silt is deposited there in such a manner that within a few years the entire river bed will be covered by sand. This scheme was completed in 1955. This is mainly for irrigation purposes, for navigation and also for supply of water to the industrial towns which are growing up round Durgapur. There is no attempt on the part of the Government to remove the silt. If this is not removed, as I said, within about ten years the entire river bed will be covered by sand. I would request the Minister to look into this so that the silt is removed in time and there is no danger either to the industrial towns or to the irrigation schemes.

I now come to another most vital point, and that is about the Calcutta Port. The House is well aware of the fact that Calcutta Port is fast deteriorating. The life of Calcutta Port is now dependent upon dredging. It cannot go on like that for long. For that purpose this Farakka Barrage has been suggested. I am happy that the Barrage scheme is going on very nicely, but because of the recent Indo-Pak conflict there has been some setback. I would request the Minister to see that this scheme is not hampered in any way for want of funds or for some other thing. I hope the Minister will keep in mind that the construction of the Barrage is completed within the stipulated time.

I am very unhappy to hear that there is a proposal to remove the headquarters of DVC from Calcutta

[Shri Subodh Hansda]

to some other place. The Minister is well aware that at the headquarters there are a large number of employees who have completely settled down there. If the headquarters are now shifted from that place to some other place, there will be complete dislocation of their family life. So many things will come in. The question of accommodation is there. The Government will have to provide them with alternative accommodation and for that a huge sum will have to be spent. There is the question of education of their children. Looking to all these things, because these people have completely settled down in Calcutta or near about places, I do not think it will be desirable to dislocate their family life and shift the headquarters from Calcutta to some place in Bihar.

I would like to mention only one more point, though it is not under this Irrigation Ministry, that in the interest of Calcutta Port the proposal to link Brahmaputra with Ganges should be taken up. Though it has nothing to do with this Ministry, I feel it is desirable just to save Calcutta Port. It is a huge scheme requiring a huge amount. Still, because we had certain difficulties during the recent Indo-Pak conflict, and our relation with Pakistan being not so good, this water transport through East Pakistan was not at all good and we had to suffer heavy losses due to the Indo-Pak conflict. It is essential, whether we have good relations with Pakistan or not, for the sake of the country, for the sake of Calcutta Port, Brahmaputra should be linked with Ganges so that the water can be used for flushing and silts removed to save Calcutta Port.

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती (अज्जर):
सभापति महोदय, मैंने इस धोड़े से समय में केवल किसानों के बारे में कहना है। देश में खेती का सारा आधार किसानों से सम्बन्ध रखता है। अगर किसानों को खेती के लिए

पानी नहीं मिलेगा, तो अन्न कहां से आयेगा? हमारे राष्ट्र के लिये तीन आवश्यक बातें हैं: रक्षा, अन्न और उद्योग-धंधे। मेरी मांग है कि सिंचाई के लिये नहरों का पानी दिया जाये और बिजली के नलकूप लगाये जायें। आज हजारों नहीं, लाखों एकड़ भूमि ऐसी पड़ी हुई है, जो बहुत अच्छा अन्न दे सकती है, परन्तु पानी नहीं है। भाखरा बांध का बहुत जिक्र किया जाता है, लेकिन हमारे हरयाणा क्षेत्र में भाखरा बांध की एक बूंद भी नहीं आती है। जमुना का पानी आता है, लेकिन जमुना दिल्ली को भी पानी देती है और उत्तर प्रदेश को भी पानी देती है। भाखरा बांध से नहरें और रजवाहरे हमारे खेतों में से किनकलते हैं, लेकिन हमारे खेतों को पानी नहीं मिलता है, और वह पानी से बंचित रह जाते हैं।

एक शिकायत यह भी है कि यद्यपि ट्यूब-वैल स्वीकृत हो जाता है और मंत्री महोदयों की ओर से "नो आबजेवशन" के आदेश जारी हो जाते हैं, लेकिन राज्य कर्मचारी नहीं देते हैं। इससे किसानों को बहुत दुख होता है। वे बेचारे बार-बार आते हैं। मैंने पिछली बार कन्सल्टेटिव कमेटी की भी मीटिंग में इस बारे में दो प्रार्थना पत्र माननीय डा० राव की सेवा में दिये थे।

इस के प्रतिरिक्त मोटर की स्वीकृति बड़ी मुश्किल से मिलती है। अगर मिलती भी है, तो यह कठिनाई होती है कि कर्मचारी कई बार बिजली इतनी कम छोड़ते हैं कि मोटर फूंक जाती है, जल जाती है, जिससे किसानों को बड़ा भारी नुकसान होता है। वे बेचारे फिर शहर में आते हैं और इस काम में कई दिन लग जाते हैं।

जहां बिजली और नहरें नहीं हैं, वहां सरकार की ओर से किसानों को कर्ज दिये जाने चाहिए, जिससे वे जंगल में कूए खोद सकें और पहले की तरह चरखे और रहुट के द्वारा आवापशी कर सकें।

बड़े बांधों में तो बिजली का उपयोग ठीक है, लेकिन यह भी आवश्यक है कि उपयुक्त स्थानों पर छोटे छोटे बांध भी बनाए जायें, जिस से वर्षा के समय पानी रोका जा सके और बाढ़ का पानी रोका जा सके।

जो सेम के खेत हैं, वहां पानी की बिल्कुल जरूरत नहीं है। नदियों के करीब जो जंगल हैं, उन में टयूववैल लगा कर और रजवाहे बना कर पानी को दूर तक भेजा जाये जिससे खेती की सिंचाई की जा सके।

सिंचाई के लिये डीजल इंजनों से भी काम लिया जा सकता है। सरकार की ओर से किसानों को प्रोत्साहन दिया जाना चाहिये कि वे डीजल इंजनों से काम लें। जिस तरह से भी हो सके, खेती की सिंचाई होना आवश्यक है, क्योंकि उस के बिना अन्न कहां से आयेगा? हम अन्न के लिए अरबों रुपये बाहर भेजते हैं। आप जा कर देख सकते हैं कि शहरों में बिजली का कितना अनावश्यक उपयोग किया जाता है। विवाह-शादियों में हजारों विल्व जला कर बड़ी मात्रा में बिजली को नष्ट किया जाता है। इसी प्रकार सिनेमाघरों में भी हजारों किलोवाट बिजली नष्ट की जाती है। लेकिन जब यह मांग की जाती है कि देहात में किसानों को बिजली दी जाये, तो कहा जाता है कि बिजली की कमी है। परसों मैं ने एक मप्लीमेंटरी क्वेश्चन में यह मांग की थी कि किसानों पर बिजली की भीमत का भार भी कम किया जाये। जब तक सरकार खेती को भी एक उद्योग-धंधा नहीं समझेगी, तब तक यह खेती के लिये सस्ती बिजली नहीं दे सकेगी। मैं निश्चय से कह सकता हूँ कि यदि किसानों को सिंचाई के लिए उचित कीमत पर बिजली दी जाये, तो हमारी अन्न की समस्या बहुत जल्दी हल हो सकती है। अगर पानी की व्यवस्था नहीं की जायेगी, तो अन्न नहीं होगा। तब उद्योग-धंधे क्या करेंगे? वे सब ठप्प हो जायेंगे। इसलिए सरकार को खेती को प्राथमिकता देनी चाहिए, जिस से हम अन्न के अभाव में आत्म-निर्भर हो सकें।

बहुत धन्यवाद।

श्री शिव नारायण (वासी): सभापति महोदय, मैं आप का अनुगृहीत हूँ कि आप ने मुझे भ्रमसर दिया।

आज हमारे देश के गांवों में सब से बड़ी प्रावलम है शरीबी और उम प्रावलम को हल करने का सब से आसान उपाय यह है कि किसानों को उन की खेती के लिए सिंचाई आदि की सब सुविधाएं उपलब्ध की जानी जायें। हमें इस बात की खुशी है कि डा० राव जैसा एक्स-इजीनियर और एक्सपर्ट आज इस मिनिसट्री का इन्चार्ज है। मैं ने गत वर्ष भी कहा था और आज भी फिर कहना चाहता हूँ कि वह राप्ती नदी के बारे में बड़े एक्सपर्ट हैं। भरे जिले में सात नदियां मिल कर एक हो जाती हैं। जिस को हम फ्लड के समय कंट्रोल नहीं कर पाते हैं। मैं ने पिछले चार साल से इस गवर्नमेंट को कहना शुरू किया है कि अगर वह घाघरा रिवर को कंट्रोल करने की व्यवस्था कर दे, तो मैं उन चार जिलों से सारे हिन्दुस्तान को चावल खिला सकता हूँ, लेकिन गवर्नमेंट के कान में पर ज रंगने वाली नहीं है। हमारे सांलह जिलों में आठ हजार एकड़ जमीन तबाह हो जाती है, जिस से हर साल हमारा अस्सी करोड़ रुपये का नुषान होता है। अगर गवर्नमेंट एक माल अस्सी करोड़ रुपया लगा कर घाघरा नदी को कंट्रोल कर दे, तो हम इतना चावल दें कि सब कमी पूरी हो जाये। लेकिन हमारी बात की कोई सुनवाई नहीं होती है। हम लोग बराबर स्कीमें बताते चले आ रहे हैं, लेकिन उन के बारे में कोई कार्यवाही नहीं होती है। गांवों में जो छोटे छोटे तालाब हैं, सरकार उन को खुदाई कर के उन को गहरा करा दे, तो उन में पानी जमा किया जा सकता है। इस तरह किसानों को कम पैसे में पानी मिल सकता है।

पानी राखो पात्र में, बिन पानी सब मून,
पानी गये न उबरे, मोती मान म चून।

[श्री शिव नारायण]

सरकार हम गो पानी दे, तो हम उसको ग्रनाज देंगे। ग्रमरीका और इंगलैंड से मंगाए जाने वाले फर्टिलाइजर के बारे में बड़ी डींग हांकी जाती है। उसकी कोई जरूरत नहीं है। ग्रगर तालाब की मिट्टी उठा कर खेतों में छलपा दी जाये, तो इतनी बहिया खद हो जायेगी, कि चौगुनी पैदावार होगी। जो डेजे-स्वैचेंट ब्लाक बने हुए हैं, उन में इस तरफ कोई खान नहीं दिबा जाता है।

हम ने बड़े बड़े इंजीनियरों से ग्रपील की, है कि घाघरा नदी के कंट्रोल के बारे में कार्यवाही की जाये। उस नदी का लाखों मन पानी समुद्र में चला जाता है और उसका कोई उपयोग नहीं हो पाता है। इस पानी को रोक कर खेती के काम में लाया जाना चाहिए। यहां दिल्ली में हाहाकार मचा हुआ है कि पीने का पानी नहीं मिलता है, जब कि इतना पानी नष्ट हो रहा है और उसको यूटलाइज नहीं किया जा रहा है। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि यह क्या हो रहा है। क्या हम हमेशा के लिए पी० एल० 480 के भरोसे जिन्दा रहना चाहते हैं? हिन्दुस्तान की गवर्नमेंट कान खोल कर सुन ले कि ग्राज दुनिया में हमारा कोई दोस्त नहीं है। मैं चागला साहब का अनुग्रहीत हूँ कि उन्होंने यू० एन० ग्रो० से लौटकर कहा यहां पर कि हमें अपनी शक्ति पर निर्भर करना पड़ेगा और हमारा कोई दोस्त नहीं है।

कर बहियां बल ग्रपनी,
तजो पराई ग्रस।

मुझे खुशी है, कि हमारे इरिगेशन मिनिस्टर उस ग्रान्त से आते हैं, जहां बहुत पानी बरसता है। वह ग्रसाग्र के इलाके की मुसीबत को जानते हैं। वह जानते हैं कि पानी की क्या कीमत है मुझे खुशी है। कि चागला साहब भी बड़े मोके से यहां आ गए हैं। मैं इरिगेशन मिनिस्टर साहब से कहना चाहता हूँ कि ग्रगर वह

इस मुल्क को खाना और कपड़ा देना चाहते हैं, तो उस के लिये यह जरूरी है कि वह इस मुल्क के किसानों को खेती के लिए पानी मुहैया करें। ग्रगर वह हम लोगों को पानी दे देंगी, तो हम बिना खाद के काफ़ी चावल पैदा कर सकते हैं।

ग्रगर सरकार हमारे गांव-गांव में बिजली पहुंचा दे, तो हम गांवों में छोटी छोटी इंडस्ट्रीज कायम कर के वे सब पुर्जे और मशीनें बना सकते हैं, जो कि इस वक्त इंगलैंड और जर्मनी से मंगाई जाती हैं। हमारे गांवों में ग्रच्छे ग्रच्छे लोहार और दस्तकार हैं। ग्रगर उन लोगों को बिजली दी जाये, तो हमारे उद्योग-धंधे भी तरक्की कर सकते हैं और हमारे गांवों का डेवेलपमेंट हो सकता है। दिल्ली के पंडोंस में गांधिबाबाद है, जिस की पंजाबी लोग मैनचेस्टर बनाना चाहते हैं, लेकिन उनको टाइम पर सामान और बिजली नहीं मिलती है। यह संध क्या है?

हमारे मुल्क की तरक्की के रास्ते में जी स्कॉचमेंट और रोड़े हैं, उन को हटाया जाना चाहिए। ट्यूब-वैल ग्र्रावेटर से ले कर इंजीनियर तक में जो करप्शन है, उसको खत्म करना है, वरना हमारे मुल्क की गांडी नहीं चलने वाली है। हमारे रास्ते में ग्रफिशलडम एक सब से बड़ा रोड़ा है। मैं उस रोड़े को रास्ते से हटाना चाहता हूँ। हमारे मिनिस्टर साहब कांग्रेस के पुराने तथे-तपाए ग्र्रादमी हैं। उन को दुनिया का और इस देश का ग्रनुभव है। वह गांधी जी की स्कीम को न भूलें। गांधी जी ने सत्याग्रह ग्रान्दोलन कर के देश को ग्र्राजादी दिलाई थी। हमें उन के बताए हुए रास्ते पर चल कर सब बातों में ग्र्रात्म-निर्भर होने का प्रयत्न करना चाहिए। ग्र्राखिर हम कब तक इंगलैंड और ग्रमरीका के ग्रग्र और सामान के भरोसे जिन्दा रहना चाहते हैं? ग्र्राज

आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि हम अपने देश की छोटी छोटी प्रैक्टिकल चीजों को अपनाते और उन से काम लें। हमारे गांवों में डेकली से पानी लेते हैं। अगर सरकार की तरफ से थोड़ी सी मदद दी जाये, तो काफ़ी पानी उपलब्ध हो सकता है। आज हालत यह है कि हम लोग गन्ने के लिए एक पानी देते हैं, लेकिन दूसरा पानी नहीं दे सकते हैं। पानी न होने की वजह से हम बहुत परेशान हैं।

आज हमारे गांवों में नालियां भी नहीं पहुंच पायी हैं। ट्यूबवैल तो हैं, लेकिन नालियां न होने की वजह से पानी नहीं पहुंच पाता है। हम ने बड़े बड़े काम कर दिये हैं, बाघ बना दिये हैं, ट्यूबवैल लगा दिये हैं, लेकिन बहुत ज़रूरी छोटे काम नहीं किये हैं। अगर मुई का काम होता है, तो सरकार तलवार उठा लेती है। इस तरह से काम नहीं चलने वाला है।

मैं इस सरकार का एलची हूँ। मैं नीचे से सही खबर ला कर मंत्री महोदय को देता हूँ। सरकारी भ्रष्टाचार तो उन को कागज़ों और फाइलों में फंसाए रखते हैं। हम प्रैक्टिकल आदमी हैं—गांवों में रहने वाले किसान हैं।

Mr. Chairman: His time is up. He might conclude.

Shri Sheo Narain: I will be thankful to you if you will allow me to continue my speech the next day.

Mr. Chairman: I am sorry. There are some more hon. Members who want to speak on this Demand.

Shri Sheo Narain: I want at least another five minutes.

Shri N. Sreekanth Nair (Quilon): Madam, it was agreed that my Resolution will be taken up at 4 o'clock.

Mr. Chairman: He might finish his speech in one minute.

16 hrs.

श्री शिव नारायण : मैं ज्यादा कुछ कहना नहीं चाहता हूँ। मैं आप से एक ही मांग करता हूँ कि मैं ग्राम से पन्द्रह करोड़ रुपया उत्तर प्रदेश के लिए मांगता हूँ। हमारी साठी स्कीमें बन्द पड़ी हैं। चार पांच स्कीमें हमारे सूबे में चालू हैं लेकिन रुपये की कमी की वजह से वे बन्द पड़ी हैं। हमें आप पैसा दें तो हम आपको पानी और बिजली दोनों देंगे। मैं केवल पन्द्रह करोड़ की मांग करता हूँ। आप नोट कर लें। हम यहाँ 86 मेम्बर हैं इस हाउस में। सब से ज्यादा उत्तर प्रदेश के यहाँ मेम्बर है। हमें आप इग्नोर कर रहे हैं। हमारे साथ सीतेला व्यवहार होता है। ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिये। मुझे आप चाहे आप और कुछ न कहने दें लेकिन इतनी बात मेरी मान लें और पन्द्रह करोड़ रुपया उत्तर प्रदेश को आप दे दें।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस मंत्रालय की मांगों का समर्थन करता हूँ।

16.01 hrs.

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE.
KERALA UNIVERSITY (AMEND-
MENT) ACT

Shri N. Sreekanth Nair (Quilon):
I beg to move:

"This House resolves that in pursuance of sub-section (4) of section 3 of the Kerala State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Act, 1965, the following modifications be made by the President in the Kerala University (Amendment) Act, 1966, laid on the Table on the 6th April, 1966, by enacting an amending Act:

Section 2 .

In clause (i) of section 2, for the words 'it shall submit' substi-

[Shri N. Sreekantan Nair]

tute the words 'each member shall submit'.

Section 3

In clause (a) of sub-section (2) of section 3. for the words 'for the period for which it has been made' substitute the words 'for a period which does not exceed one year'.

This House recommends to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do concur in this resolution."

At the outset, I want to record my very strong protest against the attitude of the Secretariats of both the Houses of Parliament in so manipulating that this important piece of delegated legislation had not been given the proper time to be studied and amendments moved by Members of both the Houses.

The Act was tabled in the Rajya Sabha on the last day when it had to adjourn *sine die* and, therefore, it did not give the opportunity to Members of the Rajya Sabha to move any amendment which they had a right to move under sub-section (4) of section 3 of the Kerala State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Act. This legislation has been introduced under articles 356 and 357 of the Constitution. A legislation of this nature indulged in by the President is itself something not strictly democratic and article 357 of the Constitution definitely says that such an enactment cannot have a period of more than one year for its continuance. The Proclamation under article 356 is only for a period of six months. I may read out the relevant portions to revive your memory. Article 356 (1) (b) says:

"declare that the powers of the Legislature of the State shall be exercisable by or under the authority of Parliament;"

Then, clause (4) of article 356 says:

"A Proclamation so approved shall, unless revoked, cease to operate on the expiration of a period of six months from the date of the passing of the second of the resolutions approving the Proclamation under clause (3)".

So, the Proclamation enforced under the President's Rule is valid for a period of six months and any legislation passed during that period, according to clause (2) of article 357 is only for a period of one year. I may also read article 357 (2):

"Any law made in exercise of the power of the Legislature of the State by Parliament or the President or other authority referred to in sub-clause (a) of clause (1) which Parliament or the President or such other authority would not, but for the issue of a Proclamation under article 356, have been competent to make shall, to the extent of the incompetency, cease to have effect on the expiration of a period of one year after the Proclamation has ceased to operate except as respects things done or omitted to be done before the expiration of the said period.....".

So, the legislative competence of the President is only for a period of one year.

16.05 hrs.

[SHRI SHAM LAL SARAF in the Chair]

The Delegation of Powers Act, under sub-section (4) of section 3, definitely lays down that when such a delegated legislation is placed on the Table of either House, within seven days the Members have a right to bring in a resolution incorporating the amendments they want to move in the Act and that it must be discussed and if it is passed, the President shall make those corrections on the basis of

the resolution passed. This had been tabled in the Rajya Sabha on the day it had adjourned in order to deny the statutory right to the Members of the Rajya Sabha to move amendments on this, I am sorry to say, dirty piece of legislation.

Mr. Chairman: You need not make a mention of the Rajya Sabha.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: I only mentioned that it was tabled on the day when it adjourned.

Mr. Chairman: What they might do, it is for them to say.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: I am only submitting that the rights of the Members of the Rajya Sabha have been encroached upon.

Mr. Chairman: Let me make it clear. What they might do, it is for them to say.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: I was only pointing out about the democratic right of the Members of the Rajya Sabha. As a citizen of India and as a Member of this House, I have the duty to comment upon it if I find that it is being encroached upon.

Then, this was placed in this House on the eve of the 3-days holiday so that we did not get seven days' time-limit. I had to move this resolution only yesterday. No Member of this House could get an opportunity to move any amendment. It has been deliberately manipulated by the Secretariat at the instance of the Home Ministry. That is my definite charge. The entire piece of legislation is silly and is something actuated by corrupt motives.

Let me now give you the history of what happened there. The Kerala University (Amendment) Act.....

Shri Vasudevan Nair (Ambalapuzha): May I make a suggestion? The hon. Minister of Education is

here. Technically, he may be responsible for this. But I am sure he does not know the history of this subject. Actually, the Home Minister was dealing with this subject and we were all connected with it. We would like to have Mr. Mathi or the Home Minister himself here during this debate.

Mr. Chairman: Let us see what comes up in the debate and then we can ask him to be present here.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: The Education Minister cannot answer the questions.

Mr. Chairman: Has the hon. Minister to say anything?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): May I point out that my hon. friend is quite wrong as to what is the position with regard to the Rajya Sabha? It is true that the Act was laid on the Table of the House of the Rajya Sabha on the last day. But it is quite clear that the Rajya Sabha has got seven days time within which to move any resolution, disagreeing with the Act or amending the Act. So, only one day has passed and when the Rajya Sabha meets on the 3rd of May, they will have six days more. The hon. Member is quite wrong in saying all that. The rules make it clear that if there is a break in the session as it was tabled on the day it had adjourned *sine die* and they had only one day, they will get six days more when the House re-assembles on the 3rd of May. My hon. friend need not be solicitous about the rights of the members of Rajya Sabha. I happen to be the Leader of that House and I am very solicitous of the rights of the members of that House.

As regards the charge of conspiracy, I do not think that there is any justification in this charge...

Shri Vasudevan Nair: He was not called to reply.....

Shri M. C. Chagla: I am only answering the point.....

Shri Vasudevan Nair: You only wanted to know, Sir, whether the Home Minister.....

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Minister may wait. He can give the details when he replies.

Mr. Sreekantan Nair may resume his speech.

Shri Bakar Ali Mirza (Warrangal): The point is that this matter was discussed in the Kerala Consultative Committee; the Home Minister was in charge and he knows the whole background of this.

Mr. Chairman: I think the hon. Member has not heard me. I quite concede what Mr. Vasudevan Nair has said. I have said, that we might wait and see what comes out in the debate and later on see what requires to be done.

Mr. Sreekantan Nair may resume his speech.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: The reasons for the enactment are as follows:—Even though the Education Minister is the representative here, I am reading out. The Education Ministry is completely ignorant of the entire legislation. It was discussed at great length in the Consultative Committee controlled by the Home Ministry.

The reasons for the enactment are:

“According to section 10(1) of the Kerala University Act, 1957, the Vice-Chancellor shall be appointed by the Chancellor on the unanimous recommendation of a special committee consisting of three members, one elected by the Senate, one elected by the Syndicate and one nominated by the Chancellor. In case the committee is unable to recommend a name unanimously, the Vice-Chancellor shall be appointed by the Chancellor from among a panel of three names submitted to him by the

special committee. The term of office of the Vice-Chancellor was due to expire on the 28th of January, 1966. With a view to appointing a successor to the Vice-Chancellor, a special committee was, therefore, constituted under the aforesaid section but the committee was unable either to make a unanimous recommendation of a name for the office of the Vice-Chancellor or to submit a panel of three names before the expiry of the term of the Vice-Chancellor, namely, the 28th January, 1966.”

I am now reading the last sentence of para 2 in order to save time.

“...there was a deadlock created by the disagreement among the members of the special committee.”

Then I come to para 4:

“As a permanent measure, however, it is felt that the needs of the situation will be met if provision is made for constituting another special committee consisting of three new members, nominated or elected, as the case may be, by the Chancellor, the Senate and the Syndicate with the same functions as the first special committee and it is required to make recommendation to the Chancellor within a period of three months of its constitution. There should also be provision for the Vice-Chancellor continuing in office until his successor is appointed. The present enactment replaces the Ordinance with the modification referred to above.”

Then I come to para 5.

“The Committee constituted under the proviso to sub-section (2) of section 3 of the the Kerala State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Act, 1965 (12 of 1965) has been consulted before the enactment of this measure as a President's Act.”

Here itself the fact is admitted that the Consultative Committee has been

consulted. What was the consultation? What is the approach of the Government of India? The considered opinion of that Committee—a small Parliament actually, because it represents members from both Houses of Parliament—has got to be understood. I am reading out the proceedings of the Committee. I am just taking out the proceedings of the Committee.

Mr. Chairman: He should keep his papers handy.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: I have got this for so many purposes.

On page 2 of the official report circulated by the Home Ministry, it is said:

“The Kerala University (Amendment) Bill, 1966:

Some of the Members, particularly Sarvashri Sreekantan Nair, Vasudevan Nair, Govindan Nair Mulka Govinda Reddy and Ravindra Varma, took exception to the manner of appointment of the Vice Chancellor and the decision to appoint him for the maximum period of three years. The consensus of opinion was that the proviso proposed to be added to sub-section (3) of section 10 might be retained; even here, some of the Members felt that sub-section (4) of section 10 of the existing Act was adequate for the purpose of making temporary arrangements and no such proviso was necessary. As regards the amendment to sub-section (1) of section 10 of the Kerala University Act, there was a divergence of views on the following lines:—”

- (a) the provision made for the Vice-Chancellor holding office for such period as the Chancellor may consider expedient not exceeding three should be deleted;
- (b) alternatively, the appointment made by the Chancellor should

have effect only for such time as a new name or a panel of names for the post of Vice-chancellor is suggested by a new committee elected for the purpose;

It was ultimately decided that while placing the Bill before the President, the views of the members expressed in the committee should also be brought to his notice.”

Even in this report, the Home Ministry had deliberately omitted two of the very famous names, especially of Col. Zaidi of the Rajya Sabha who is known to be a very great educational expert, and my hon. friend Shri Bakar Ali Mirza who is also one of the Members who take very great interest in educational institutions and the working of universities. These two people were very sincere and very effective in their opposition to this amending Bill. But their names have been deliberately left out so that the President may be misled perhaps. Anyhow, their names have not been included here.

Secondly, at my instance it was suggested that the entire proceedings should be sent to the President. Then, I wrote to the President pointing out that this piece of legislation would besmirch the entire autonomy of the educational institutions and would only sully his name as an educationist, as an honest individual and as the President of India. He got my letter, and I got his acknowledgment. But unfortunately he has endorsed the appointment against which the people of Kerala, the students of Kerala, the University of Kerala, the teachers of Kerala and senators' forum have all been raising their voice, because the history of this university unfortunately for the last few years has been a history of corruption, a history of nepotism, a history of meddling with the examinations, a history of lowering the marks in order to get some of the syndicate members' children promoted, and a history of lowering the

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standards so that they may get higher classes and distinctions. In this welter of corruption, the poor teachers finally felt that they must revolt against the syndicate and they formed the senators' forum.

I am just giving you the history of what has happened. They decided that the outgoing vice-chancellor should on no account be given an extension of his term. Generally also there is a convention that a vice-chancellor who is going out should not be given a second term. In this particular case, we were very definite that he should not be given a second term because he was responsible for most of these ills that the Kerala University was beset with, and so we decided to protest against that. And what did the syndicate do? The all-powerful syndicate and the vice-chancellor decided that the election from the senate should be postponed to the last minute so that there would not be sufficient time for the three members to come together and confer and find a third name. The Governor, Shri A. P. Jain, who as we all know was a former Member of this House, nominated a third man, but even that third man was fair-minded enough, because of the reputation of the administration of the university, not to accept the outgoing Vice-chancellor as one of the nominees. So, a stalemate developed. The representative of the syndicate would not sign any paper in which the outgoing vice-chancellor's name was not included. That was how the panel committee could not give a panel of names.

I shall read out to the House a letter which has been sent to me by the representative of the senate about what happened on this question. This is what Shri P. K. Nayar, Member, Senate and Member, Special Committee of the University of Kerala had written to me:

"My dear Mr. Srikantan Nair,

I trust that you got a copy of my statement to the press, published in all

papers here, regarding the functioning of the Special Committee for the appointment of the Vice-Chancellor. The contents of the Statement have not so far been controverted by my two colleagues in the Committee and therefore, the presumption has to be that they are in agreement. I shall reiterate below the salient points therein:—

- (1) The Special Committee at its very first meeting, had formulated certain general principles, one of which was that the convention that no second term had hitherto been given to any person as vice-chancellor in this university be kept up. This naturally meant the exclusion of the present incumbent, Prof. Samuel Mathai.
- (2) The Special Committee had deliberated on various other names and agreed on two names during their discussions on their first three sessions. After contacting the two persons concerned, the idea was to give one name unanimously.
- (3) It was only at the fourth session of the Committee that one Member wanted to give a Panel of three names, including the name of Prof. Samuel Mathai, ignoring the principle agreed to already in the first session of the Committee.
- (4) The other two members agreed to the suggestion to give a Panel of three names, but did not agree to include the name of Prof. Samuel Mathai. It may be specially noted that, while one of these two members was myself, the other member was one nominated to the Committee by the Chancellor himself. Thus there was difference of opinion only in regard to the nomination of Prof. Samuel

Mathai, all the members being agreed on two other names.

- (5) The two members were agreed on three names.
- (6) The third Member of the Committee refused to sign a report containing the majority view and even threatened to go to a Court of Law challenging such a report and decision.
- (7) In order to avoid the ignominy of drawing the matter to a Court of Law and dragging in the names of innocent persons thereto, it was agreed that the Special Committee do meet the Governor informally and discuss the situation. This was never done.
- (8) The Chancellor (Governor) had summoned me at midnight on 27th January 1966 (the day previous to the date of retirement of Prof. Samuel Mathai) and at a Conference held at Raj Bhavan it was specifically agreed that, owing to transport inconveniences arising out of the Kerala Bandh day on 28-1-1966, a meeting of the Special Committee be held on 30th January 1966 and the Panel of names given thereafter. It was then categorically pointed out by the Law Secretary that even in the existing Act, there is legal provision to make temporary arrangements even in case Prof. Samuel Mathai retires on the 28th January 1966."

So, the Law Secretary also pointed out that there was no lacuna in the Kerala Act and no amendment need be brought.

- (9) At the instance of the Chancellor himself, the Registrar of the University contacted all the Members of the Special Committee and

arranged a meeting at 11 a.m. on the 30th January, 1966.

- (10) This meeting never took place, because... they being given a different understanding, the Ordinance was promulgated by the Governor on the 28th January 1966."

I am sure that these facts go to show the *bona fides* of the Committee and the *mala fides* of the Chancellor in the whole affair.

Look at the wonderful development. Till midnight of 27th January, the Governor's nominee in the Committee feels that the outgoing Vice-Chancellor should not continue to be the Vice Chancellor for another term of three years. All of a sudden on the morning of the 28th, something happened naturally because some corrupt practice was indulged in by somebody some-where, at the very highest level. The Governor who had resigned from the State, who continued only as a care-taker Governor, and was therefore only a care-taker Chancellor, brings in an ordinance which taints the entire democratic life and autonomy of the university and the educational institutions. I will read out to you the wonderful language of the ordinance which was promulgated:

"2. Amendment to section 10—
In section 10 of the Kerala University Act, 1957, (Kerala Act 14 of 1957),—

- (i) in sub-section (1), the following shall be added at the end, namely:—

'and if the Special Committee fails to submit a panel of three names before the expiry of the term of the Vice-Chancellor, the Chancellor may appoint a person who in his opinion is suitable for the office, as Vice-Chancellor and such Vice-Chancellor shall hold office for such period as the

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Chancellor may consider expedient not exceeding three years."

Here it says not exceeding three years. This is an emergency administration under article 356 of the Constitution. The President himself has only the right to bring a legislation for one year, and the proclamation is only for a period of six months. And here an ordinance is promulgated by a Governor who has resigned due to political reasons, who has done something wrong which a Governor should not have done, and resigned; he remains there as a caretaker Governor, caretaker Chancellor, and he brings in an ordinance by which any future Chancellor can appoint a Vice-Chancellor for a full term of three years. This itself is absurd; to anyone with an iota of commonsense it will be clear that it is absurd. Secondly, till the mid-night of the 27th, he was definitely against this, but all on a sudden, on the morning of 28th.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: I am moving something which is my fundamental right to move as a Member of this House. I am not concerned how much time I have to take. If you do not allow me, I will sit down but I will raise this in the Supreme Court and bring in the Chair and the President of India.

Mr. Chairman: Ordinarily, in such cases the Mover takes about half an hour. I will not mind if you take 3-4 minutes more.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: I gave a written letter to the Secretary and I also indicated to the Speaker that at least three hours must be fixed and I must be given as much time as is needed to make it plain to Members what I am contending for.

Mr. Chairman: If there are no repetitions, he might continue.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: There will not be any repetition at all. This Ordinance was promulgated and it was brought to the consultative committee where all sections opposed it. Then what has the President done about? Because he has received my letter and I had threatened to rake it up in this House he has cleverly dropped that portion. How can the secretariat people come and disturb you? If you do not attend, I will not speak. We object to that. If the Chair is not attentive, I do not want to speak further.

Mr. Chairman: The Chair has to attend to a lot of other things.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: The speaker feels very awkward about it.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member is very eager to make us know what he has got to say.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: The President dropped the amendment to section 10(1) because he felt it was immoral and it was not right. How can he support such a policy. It is my contention that it was a very immoral and indecent step and anything resulting from a wrong step cannot be right. In the amendment he has put in that notwithstanding the Kerala Ordinance, section (3) of the Kerala University amendment Ordinance 66 is hereby repealed. It is a repealing clause as you find it in any enactment. Then it says, notwithstanding such repeal any appointment made under the principal act as amended by the said Ordinance shall be deemed to have been made in accordance with the law and shall continue for the period for which it has been made. It is very cleverly worded so that nobody may understand that it is for a period of three years. This illegal and immoral amendment has been given up and the President wants to validate the appointment made under it. Something is rotten in the state of Denmark; it is very serious. The highest authorities in the country

are behind it; otherwise there would not have been so much pressure in bringing in this legislation. I charge the government that the highest authorities in the government are trying to impair the democratic functioning of the university and the proper working of the poor Kerala University which has been suffering under the most tyrannical and the most corrupt administration which had been trying to impose somebody on the democratic institution against the existing law. I will show you how this legislation was for nothing except to get a certain nominee for another term of three years. Section 10(4) gives the answer in the event of any temporary vacancy occurring in the office of vice-chancellor the syndicate shall with the approval of the chancellor make necessary arrangements for exercising the powers and performance of the duties of the vice chancellor.

So, if the outgoing Vice-Chancellor had terminated his office, there would have been no difficulty. The wonderful argument advanced by my friend Shri Hathi was that it is a temporary vacancy and it is a permanent vacancy, because the Chancellor has retired. That argument is not valid. It is only making fools of people when such an argument is raised.

10.31 hrs:

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

The permanent vacancy is there but there is a temporary vacancy because it will take some time to fill up to the permanent vacancy. So that portion of the vacancy becomes temporary! According to the process of law, that vacancy should have been filled up, but they did not care to do it. They have some ulterior motives. From top to bottom, they are moved by ulterior motives, indulging in this corrupt practice of promoting one man and keeping him against the interests of the educational institutions, of the people, of the students and of the Senate and of the citizens of Kerala, and

for that, an enactment has been brought. I oppose this very strongly.

I have brought two amendments to this Act. Even if a committee is once again appointed now in the present set-up, because this man is there as Vice-Chancellor, they will never agree to give an agreed panel of three names. Therefore, I have suggested that each member may submit three names. For this, there is no difficulty. Let the Chancellor—whoever he may be, he may be the Governor, and it may be against democratic interests of our State and our university—but let the Chancellor select any name out of the nine that they give us, if they cannot give an agreed panel of three names. That is a thing which is intended to safeguard such a contingency in future. That is my first amendment.

Secondly, I am prepared to make a concession, because an enactment has been passed by the President, and because the appointment had been made by the Governor in the past; let it not, however, continue for three years, because it is highly undemocratic; let it continue for one year. For one year, I am prepared, but to appoint him for three years will be against the provisions of article 357 of the Constitution on which ground this has been challenged in the Kerala High Court, and the Kerala High Court has admitted the writ petition and it is waiting there to be taken up. Naturally, if this House also does not give consideration to it, I have to approach the Supreme Court. I am a member of the Senate and I feel unhappy. In the Supreme Court, the questionable actions of all these people will come up and the whole issue will be on the question of the appointment of a man as Vice-Chancellor against the wishes of the people, of the students and of the educational community there. That is corruption, the like of which we can never see in such a big country as India.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved

"This House resolves that in pursuance of sub-section (4) of

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section 3 of the Kerala State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Act, 1965, the following modifications be made by the President in the Kerala University (Amendment) Act, 1966, laid on the Table on the 6th April, 1966, by enacting an amendment Act:

Section 2

In clause (i) of section 2, for the words 'it shall submit' substitute the words 'each member shall submit'

Section 3

In clause (a) of sub-section (2) of section 3, for the words 'for the period for which it has been made' substitute the words 'for a period which does not exceed one year'

This House recommends to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do concur in this resolution."

Shri Vasudevan Nair.

Shri Bade (Khargone): What is the time allotted?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Half an hour is over. We may take another half an hour. It is only an amendment.

Shri Kashi Ram Gupta (Alwar): We may go up to 5.30. One more hour.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All right. It is just an amendment of the rules laid on the Table.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I may at the very outset express my sympathies for Shri M. C. Chagla, the Education Minister. A person like him is called upon to defend a dirty piece of legislation. I am sure he is innocent, because he does not know what has happened behind the screen. But technically and formally, as Education Minister, he has to defend a case which is really indefensible. Even Shri Hathi found it so difficult in the Kerala Consultative Committee to meet the objections, the all-round objections, on all sides of

the Committee, when this matter came up for discussion in the Kerala Consultative Committee. The issues are very straight and simple that even children can understand. Somebody was interested in foisting upon the University of Kerala a person who was not a desirable person according to large sections of the people, the newspapers, the student community and teaching population. I do not know who this Vice-Chancellor is. Personally I have not even met him. But I can say with confidence that during the period he was presiding over the university, he did not make any mark or impression. I am sorry our university is presided over by somebody who is a zero in educational affairs. If the Minister for Education is very serious about improving the standards of education—he talks about it always in this House and outside—at least in the interest of education, the government ought to have gone in search of somebody who really deserves that place. We are only interested in that. That was not done. But something different was done which goes to the detriment of education in Kerala.

Things happened in such a way that important decisions were taken at midnight. I do not know why the Government of India represented by the Governor should take decisions at midnight and within hours in the night come forward with an ordinance. The mover has given the details. He is a member of the Senate and he knows them. Already there is a provision in the Kerala University Act—section 10(4)—which is the crux of the matter. That is the most salient point. That provision points a way out when there is a vacancy in the post of Vice-Chancellor. Even the Law Secretary, in a conference convened by the Governor, pointed out that the heavens will not fall and a stop-gap arrangement can be made under that provision in the Act. When there was all-round opposition to the continuation of the present Vice-Chancellor for another three years, why did not the

Governor come in with a temporary arrangement and leave the matter of appointment of another Vice-Chancellor to the new Governor or somebody who will be coming afterwards? I am sorry I have to refer to Mr. A. P. Jain again and again; it is like flogging a dead horse which we do not want to do. But he was a care-taker Governor, as pointed out by my friend. He resigned and the issue was taken up in this House. Such a Governor takes an important decision to have a Vice-Chancellor for a full term of 3 years!

I am sure Mr. Hathi was convinced by our arguments in the consultative committee. It was not a question of opposition versus ruling party. There was opposition from all sides. The difficulty is, we do not know what to do with this consultative committee, because it is reduced to a farce very often. We cannot take a decision. It is a kind of consensus of opinion. The minister says that this is the opinion and something is recommended. We have to lay down rules and regulations for this committee. If a vote was taken, I am sure on this particular issue the committee would have definitely decided against the appointment of the present Vice-Chancellor. But that procedure is not laid down. So we wanted the Minister to report the entire proceedings to the President. If the President, if the Advisers of the President, had really gone through the records of the Consultative Committee, they would have been convinced of the overwhelming majority of members opposing the Governor's ordinance. If the overwhelming majority of members of the Kerala Consultative Committee are opposed to this, why should not the President respect that sentiment of the Kerala Consultative Committee?

Sir, this Government speaks about democracy. Unfortunately, our State today is at the mercy of this Government. Somebody sitting in Delhi passes orders. Then, there is this facade of this Kerala Consultative Committee of 45 Members of Parliament, which is supposed to be a miniature

Parliament. The majority of members of that Committee, with feeling with emotion, with a lot of resentment and indignation protested against something that was done by the Governor and the Government of Kerala. They wanted the whole proceedings to be sent to the President. I do not know what the President's Secretariat is doing. I do not know who has advised the President. I think his Advisers have done something very wrong. I should like to say that his advisers have given him wrong advice. Otherwise, the President would not have said this kind of thing, that the appointment will remain.

What is the meaning of this? The President himself, the Advisers of the President themselves, felt that something wrong was done, something fishy was done. They could not defend it in the open. Shri Hathi could not stand up erect and defend it. So they changed certain portions of the ordinance. They had to do it. But even after that, they said the appointment will remain for three years. We are not prepared to swallow this kind of thing. That is why we wanted to oppose this step.

The essence of the matter is that this appointment for three years should not be okayed by this House. My hon. friend has suggested a *via media* because, after all, something is being done in the name of the President. Behind him this Government is doing something very ugly, but even then the President's name is placed before the Parliament and before the country. So my hon. friend, Shri Sreekantan Nair suggested that the period of appointment should be only for one year. I think this is a very sensible, reasonable proposal which should be accepted by any democrat, by any government which believes in democracy. Today the only representative body for the people of Kerala is the Consultative Committee. Of course, the Parliament is there, but this Committee represents Parliament. That Committee, including hon. Members from the other side— even the Hon.

[Shri Vasudevan Nair]

Minister's communique states that Shri Ravindra Varma and such other Members opposed this ordinance; my hon. friend is not there, and many other names are omitted in that communique as it usually happens—opposed this. I do not have time to go into the working of the Consultative Committee, otherwise we would have to say many more things about the Consultative Committee because it is utterly a farce today.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We are not concerned with it now.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: But this matter came up before the Consultative Committee. Here they have chosen to state that this Consultative Committee was consulted in this matter. Otherwise I would not have referred to that. So it is relevant here. Even after consultation, even after the opinions were given by a majority of members of the Committee, their opinion is not respected. So this House has to take the matter into consideration, and this amendment suggested by Shri Sreekantan Nair should be accepted by the Government. At least I would request Shri Chagla to use his personal capacity on the Minister sitting to his right, on the Government of India.....

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): I have kept him informed of all the developments there.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: I now want the Government to take a new decision in the matter. They should not try to impose this Vice-Chancellor who is not needed by our University and our State. They should not impose him on us for the full term of three years. So, let the period of his term of office be cut down to one year by way of compromise, because you have now to get out of it; we also want to help you to get out of it. Be-

cause, we know the Government is in trouble; it is in hot waters. It is a proposal which you can accept with honour. So, I would suggest that the amendment of my hon. friend, Shri Shreekantan Nair, should be accepted by the Government and passed by this House.

Shri Muhammad Ismail (Manjeri): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, as in the case of filling up the vacancies in the Rajya Sabha, the seats vacated recently by the representatives of that State, so in the matter of the Kerala University also, the Government have, to say the least, been very indifferent to the feelings of the people and to the needs of the State. Speaking only from what appears on the paper, one can very clearly say that there is something wrong somewhere.

The Kerala University Act of 1957 clearly provides for such a contingency as has arisen now and which is supposed to be the subject-matter of the discussion here. Sub-section (4) of section 10 of the Kerala University Act provides for the filling up of such vacancy as has occurred now. It is a temporary vacancy in the sense that the arrangement is for the time being, until a permanent Vice Chancellor is appointed. In that sense, it would be a temporary arrangement that the Syndicate is called upon to make under sub-section (4) of section 10.

Now I will explain how the Government have been indifferent in this matter and how they did not do the right thing by the University and by the feelings of the people concerned in the matter. They knew that the term of the last incumbent to the Vice-Chancellorship was due to expire on the 28th January 1966. Nobody can say that they were ignorant of this fact. However, what is it that they have done? The provision says that a Special Sub-Committee ought to be appointed for recommending unani-mously a person to be appointed as Vice-Chancellor, failing which a panel

of three names should be recommended. While appointing such a committee the sensible procedure would have been to fix the time-limit for the committee to make its recommendations. Also, it would have been sensible to appoint the committee well in time, 3, 4 or 5 months before the expiry of the term of the existing incumbent. Government did not care to do anything of that sort. It seems from what appears on paper, they deliberately kept quiet until the term almost expired and then they were in a hurry to do something. Therefore, my hon. friends who spoke before me are fully justified in saying that there is much more behind the words than we see on paper. Something behind the scene has been wrong and, therefore, it is that this procedure has been adopted by the Government to allow the expiry of the term to take place and then do certain things in an urgent manner. Even if they want to bring in an amendment, a reasonable amendment would have been to fix a time-limit for appointing a special committee and the time by which the special committee has to make the recommendations. Nothing of that sort they have done. Even if that committee has not made recommendations, the heavens would not fall because there is sub-section (4) of section 10 which empowers the Syndicate to make necessary arrangements until a successor to the last Vice-Chancellor is appointed.

So, these facts show that there is something wrong in the whole situation and the least that can be done is to accept the motion that has been moved by Shri Sreekantan Nair and in any case not to make the present appointment of the Vice Chancellor by the President, by the Governor, a permanent one for a full period of three years. That will be an injustice. That will arouse the feelings of the people and the Government should not, again and again, arouse the feelings of the people in this manner and make them emotional.

It is a very reasonable motion that is before the House and the Govern-

ment should accept it and I hope the House will pass it.

Shri Bakar Ali Mirza: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, it is quite correct what Shri Sreekantan Nair has said that in the Consultative Committee, the opinion was almost unanimous that this appointment was not proper and there was a lot of complaint about his administration and about his personality. I do not know anything about the Kerala University. But the manner in which the thing was done really impressed me because, after all, three names are to be chosen out of 400 millions in this country and they could not come to some conclusion about the unanimity of selecting two or three names.

Well, much has been said about the undemocratic character and about the arbitrary rule of the President and all that. The way in which Shri Sreekantan Nair has put the case has really spoilt it because when we talk of democracy, the old Act has this provision that this committee should select names unanimously and if one man wants to sabotage the whole scheme, he can do so. So, this Act itself which was made by a democratic Government had this flaw in it. What has the Governor to do? Here is an Act which says that it should be unanimous selection. These people do not agree and, probably, the man from the Syndicate was in the Vice-Chancellor's pocket. Anyway, whatever be the reason, they did not come to a unanimous conclusion. So, the Governor had to act because the term had expired.

Something was said about the Law Secretary. I do not know whether it is on record that the Law Secretary has said that the appointment can be for a temporary period and that we can go on till the next appointment is made. I am not sure about that. If that is so, then the case really becomes serious. Imagine a Governor who is quite new to the place and who does not know anything about anybody and he is faced with this problem. So, naturally, he will say that let the same

[Shri Bakar Ali Mirza]

man continue. His mistake was that it was for a period of three years. It is accepted now that that was a mistake. What is to be done? It is the order given under the President's Rule by the Governor and the appointment has been made. I am not a lawyer. But I do not know whether, when you make an appointment on this condition, you can go back and say, "Your appointment is finished from tomorrow." He may also go to the Supreme Court or the High Court and take all legal processes. But I cannot understand why any person who is interested in education, when he knows the feeling that exists around him about his work and about his own self, should not come forward and resign. I think some pressure should be brought and he should be told, "you are taking protection only under the law; as an educationist of such importance, as a person like Vice Chancellor, it is not a fit thing for you to continue". This is not the only case. I think the way in which our Vice Chancellors are being selected, the way in which our Vice Chancellors are behaving, is something which gives us a great deal of distress. This is the highest educational institution in the country and for the head of that institution to go and take such steps as to get hold of a person in the Syndicate and all that to back his case, is something very distressing. I suggest that the Education Minister may give an assurance that he would look into the matter and see that as soon as possible, through legal process or through his particular charm, he would bring about a change so that this appointment is terminated as soon as possible.

Shri M. C. Chagla: To avoid a lengthy debate, may I submit this?

I am quite prepared to do this to meet the wishes of this House. I cannot accept the first amendment because that would result in a very unwieldy procedure. What the hon. Member suggests is that each Member of the Committee should three names i.e., 9 names . . .

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Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: If the second committee fails to give a common, agreed name, let the Governor choose, out of the nine names, any person he wants.

Shri M. C. Chagla: Let us hope that this will not happen twice. But I am prepared to do this to meet the wishes of the hon. members. (*Interruptions*).

An hon. Member: Is the Minister replying to the debate?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I am not replying. (*Interruptions*).

As regards the second point, if I may say so with respect, it is not properly drafted; "for a period not exceeding one year" does not specify the period. But I am prepared to do this:

"Any appointment made under the principal Act as amended by the said Ordinance shall be deemed to have been made in accordance with law and shall continue for a period of one year."

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: One year.

Shri M. C. Chagla: After one year, automatically the appointment of the Vice Chancellor will come to an end. Then the new procedure will be followed, if the committee so chooses. Is that all right?

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: Yes.

Shri M. C. Chagla: The hon. Member may not press the first one. In regard to the second, I am prepared to do this; I am going out of the way to meet him.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is that agreed?

Some hon. Members: Yes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Minister may write down the amendment and give that to me.

Shri M. C. Chagla: Shall I amend the amendment or shall I give a separate amendment?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Amendment to the amendment.

Shri M. C. Chagla: All right. I shall give an amendment to this amendment.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Mr. Sreekantan Nair will accept it.

Shri Bade: Will Mr. Hathi tell us as to what was going on on the 20th mid-night behind the curtain?

Shri Hathi: Nothing was going on behind the curtain. Everything that was going on was going on in the Consultative Committee. I was not there.

Shri Bade: In the mid-night.

17 hrs.

Shri Hathi: Let it not be thought that I was doing something in the mid-night. In fact, what I was doing was this. We had this matter discussed in the Kerala Consultative Committee also. If my hon. friends opposite say that that committee is a farce, then I would only like to say this. When we had the Court Fee Act, do my hon. friends not remember that we took item by item and wherever they did not agree, we had crossed the item and deleted it? They said that Rs. 50 was excessive, and I immediately said 'Cross it'. Wherever they said something was too much, we just put a cross across it and said 'Delete' 'Delete' and 'Delete', and it was only the agreed items that we had accepted. I hope therefore, that my hon. friends would not say that this committee was a farce.

As regards this enactment also, we had completely discussed it, and the views of the members were communicated.

Shri Bade: But the Governor did not listen.

Shri M. C. Chagla: May I appeal to the House to accept this compromise? I hope that my hon. friend Shri N.

Sreekantan Nair will withdraw the first amendment that he has suggested.

With regard to the second amendment, the amendment will be thus. This is how section 3 (2) of the Act would read:

"Any appointment made under the principal Act as amended by the said Ordinance shall be deemed to have been made in accordance with law, and shall continue for a period of one year from the date of appointment."

Is that all right?

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: Yes, I accept it.

Amendment made:

That in the Resolution moved by Shri N. Sreekantan Nair,—

- (i) omit amendment to section 2;
- (ii) for amendment to section 3, substitute—

"In clause (a) of sub-section (2) of section 3, for the words 'for the period for which it has been made', substitute the words 'for the period of one year from the date of appointment'."

(Shri M. C. Chagla).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall now put the resolution, as amended, to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"This House resolves that in pursuance of sub-section (4) of section 3 of the Kerala State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Act, 1965, the following modification be made by the President in the Kerala University (Amendment) Act, 1966, laid on the Table, on the 6th April, 1966, by enacting an amending Act:

Section 3

In clause (a) of sub-section (2) of section 3, for the words

[Mr Deputy-Spaker]

'for the period for which it had been made' substitute the words 'for the period of one year from the date of appointment'.

This House recommends to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do concur in this resolution."

The motion was adopted.

17.04 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—contd.

Ministry of Irrigation and Power—
contd.

Mr. Deputy-Spaker: We shall now revert to the discussion on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power.

श्री अचल सिंह (आगरा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो इरीगेशन एंड पावर की बजट डिमांड्स चल रही हैं यह हमारे देश के लिए आवश्यक हैं। हमारा देश कृषि प्रधान देश है और उस के 80 फीसदी आदमी कृषि का काम करते हैं। कृषि का काम पानी पर निर्भर करता है। मेरे से पूर्व वक्ताओं ने ठीक ही बतलाया है कि बगीर पानी के कोई काश्त नहीं हो सकती है इसलिये इस मंत्रालय का काम यह होना चाहिए कि वह ज्यादा से ज्यादा पानी सप्लाई करे चाहे वह डैम से हो, मेसोनरी वैल से हो, नहरों से हो, ट्यूबवैल्स से हो या तालाबों से हो। कृषि का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए पानी की बड़ी आवश्यकता है।

हमारा उत्तर प्रदेश एक कृषि प्रधान राज्य है। अगर उस में पानी की, बिजली की ठीक व्यवस्था हो जाय तो उत्तर प्रदेश खाद्यान्न की अपनी ही जरूरत नहीं पूरी कर लेगा अपितु काफ़ी अन्न पैदा कर के दूसरे राज्यों को भी सप्लाई कर सकता है। इस वक्त हमारे देश में अन्न की बहुत कमी है। हम को पिछले 15-16 वर्षों से अरबों रुपयों का अन्न बाहर से मंगाना

पड़ा है और अभी भी हम भारी तादाद में बाहर से अनाज मंगा रहे हैं। अनाज की दृष्टि से इस वक्त देश में हालत बहुत ख़तरा है इसलिये अनाज का उत्पादन बढ़ाने की ओर हम को पूरा ध्यान देना चाहिए और उस के लिए जरूरी हो जाता है कि हम सिंचाई के वास्ते ज्यादा से ज्यादा पानी उपलब्ध करें।

मैं आप को बलाऊं कि हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश को पहली, दूसरी और तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं में सिंचाई के वास्ते और पावर के वास्ते भी बहुत कम रुपया मिला है जिसकी वजह से हमारा राज्य बहुत बैकवर्ड है। यह स्टेट सरप्लस हो सकती है बशर्ते कि उसे पानी और पावर न्युअर्य माता में मिले।

मैं आप को इस वक्त आगरा के बारे में बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि आगरा और मथुरा ड्राई डिस्ट्रिक्ट हैं, डैफिसिट डिस्ट्रिक्ट हैं। वहाँ के लिए पिछले 15 सालों से मैं इस बात की कोशिश कर रहा हूँ कि हमारे जिले को पानी मिले। सरकार की ओर से कह दिया जाता है कि राम गंगा डैम बनेगा उस वक्त पानी मिलेगा। यह पहली पंचवर्षीय योजना में कहा गया, दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में कहा गया और तीसरी में भी कहा गया। अब कहा जा रहा है कि चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में जब यह डैम तैयार होगा उस वक्त पानी मिलेगा। जाहिर है कि बगीर पानी के काश्त नहीं हो सकती है। अगर और नहीं तो 100 ट्यूबवैल्स मिल जायें तो भी काम चल जाये लेकिन आज तक हमारे आगरा को वह नहीं मिले हैं। अब बगीर पानी के क्या हो सकता है ?

आगरा जिले में बिजली आ गई है लेकिन मुझे बड़े दुःख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि बावजूद इसके कि वहाँ पर बिजली आ गई है उस की लाइन टूट गयी है लेकिन

बोगों को बिजली के कनेक्शन नहीं मिल रहे हैं। जो लोग पैसा देते हैं उन को बिजली का कनेक्शन मिल जाता है बाकी बोगों को वह नहीं मिल रहा है। बिजली की कमी की वजह से उनको बड़ी कठिनाई महसूस हो रही है। मैं अपने क्षेत्र में दौरे पर गया था तो मैंने देखा कि जिन लोगों ने अपने पैसे से छोटे छोटे ट्यूबवैल लगा लिये हैं डीजल इंजन से उन पर काम करते हैं। छोटा सा गांव पनवारी है वहां 13 ट्यूबवैल लग गये हैं और सात और लगने वाले हैं लेकिन वह डीजल ग्रायल से चलते हैं क्योंकि बिजली मिली नहीं है।

अभी हाल में देहातों में ट्यूबवैल, मेसोनरी वैल्स और रहट आदि लगाने के लिए रुपया दिया जाने लगा है पर किसानों को उस रुपये के मिलने में बहुत दिक्कत होती है। कोआपरेटिक्स वहां पर आ गयी हैं और अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि इन कोआपरेटिक्स से काश्तकारों को रुपया बड़ी परेशानी से मिलता है काफ़ी उनका खर्च हो जाता है, कुछ देना पड़ता है तब जा कर कहीं वहां से रुपया मिल पाता है। इसलिये मैं मंत्री महोदय से यही कहूंगा कि यह आप बड़ा भारी काम करेंगे अगर देश में और खास तौर से उत्तर प्रदेश में पानी का इंतजाम पर्याप्त तौर पर कर दें। बगीर पानी के कुछ भी नहीं हो सकता है। इस वक्त खाद की समस्या बहुत हमारे सामने लाई जा रही है लेकिन खाद भी तो तभी काम देगी जब पानी मिलेगा। अब खाद का काम तो हमारे यहां जो गोबर बगीरह है या और चीजें हैं उनसे भी पूरा हो सकता है लेकिन पानी की कमी किसी चीज से पूरी नहीं हो सकती है। इसलिये मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह निवेदन करूंगा कि वह उत्तर प्रदेश के वास्ते पर्याप्त रुपया दें जिससे कि बिजली काफ़ी पैदा हो सके और पानी का भी इंतजाम हो सके। इस की बड़ी जरूरत है कि खास तौर से यह जो रामगंगा डैम है वह

जल्द तैयार हों ताकि पश्चिमी जिलों को पानी मिल सके। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि इस चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना में काफ़ी रुपया उत्तर प्रदेश के वास्ते दिया जायगा जिससे जो कमी रह गयी है पिछली तीनों योजनाओं में वह बिजली और पानी की कमी पूरी हो जाये। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि हमारे मंत्री महोदय इस पर पूरा ध्यान देंगे ताकि यू० पी० ज्यादा से ज्यादा गल्ला पैदा कर सके और देश की गल्ले की कमी को पूरा कर सके।

Shri Gajraj Singh Rao (Gurgaon): Enough has been said on the activities of this Ministry. With the present sympathetic Minister, and the Minister of State, who is an expert on these matters, I think that the things which had been neglected for many, many years would receive sympathetic consideration. I submit that the irrigation canal scheme after the Haryana agitation in the united Punjab was conceded but they said Delhi has expanded and there could be the Gurgaon tunnel scheme. Later on they said that even the tunnel scheme is not possible as it would take so much time. For the last thirty years it has been pending and then there is the lift scheme. I am thankful to Dr. K. L. Rao who sympathetically examined the whole case and ordered that work should begin. But the implementation was with Punjab who somehow or the other are hostile to this neglected area. They did not implement it. It is in the knowledge of the hon. Minister. The manner and time in which he wanted the implementation was not carried out in the spirit of the promise.

I am again thankful to Dr. Rao who came out with a scheme for drainage of dirty water of Delhi. It was proposed to take it through Gurgaon district for fifty miles and the residential areas would have been affected. When he heard me and when I told him that there was a scheme approved by Shri Khosla and Rai Bahadur Sen

[Shri Gajraj Singh Rao]

noted international engineers, and that scheme would cost Rs. 40 crores, he suggested the Sahibi nadhi scheme and that drain water should be utilised for irrigation purposes; it would cost only Rs. 2 crores. It is still with the Punjab Government cold storage. It was not given effect to. The work on Gurgaon lift scheme should be expedited. Secondly, Sahibi scheme approved by the engineers of international fame should be given effect to. They should get at least drinking water. I need not dilate on these things further because it is within his knowledge. In these areas, the minor works were of great importance. There were small bunds as they were called; they were well administered when they were with the local authorities. Later on they were taken over by the government and they are neglected and not even maintenance is made properly according to the standards, and that is going to be a big problem.

The next point I want to urge is about electricity. It has been stated already that the big priority problem is agriculture. The basis for agriculture is irrigation. If that is to be solved, the resources should be tapped. Take Haryana for example. Some areas are flood areas; some are water-logged areas and some are absolutely dry areas. There was a scheme approved by the government of India that from the water-logged areas it should be drained out and supplied to absolutely dry areas which are famine areas every third year. So, I would submit that those things should be considered. Why this is so in regard to this area is well-known to the House. It was because of the first war of independence that these things were carried on. They were victimised and that spirit is going on still, on paper—some papers are dealt with—and in the same spirit and in the same manner, they are going on. So, I would submit that if electricity is supplied to sweat water areas, the produce can be ten times more or even 15 times. It is on record that though

some wells are 200 feet or 250 feet deep, very good water in abundance, is found in them. The Central Government has been giving money but that was not spent and it was returned, with the remark that they have no technicians for boring and so on. I submit that this kind of treatment should be given up. Electricity for the pumping sets should be given. As has been said, there are no connections given, though the line is there. It is argued that those people cannot pay to their lower staff there and they cannot get the collection. As a result of my speech in the last session, enquiries were made and it was found to be true. The villagers came, and they demand such and such amount for collection. Otherwise, they would not give the connection. Is it top priority for agriculture? If this is the spirit in which the work is going on, what can be done?

Take another instance. It is one of discrimination. The Agra canal starts from Delhi area, just about 15 miles from Gurgaon district, and the water rate is just double of what it is in Punjab. It was promised by the hon. Minister of Irrigation and Power that this would be rectified, and this is gross injustice done to these people. The canal starts here, and flows only for two miles in Delhi. They say there is no administrative control or even advisory control or advisory committee. What happens is—it has been perhaps verified by the Central Government—they say that in the monsoon season they let out water and "we have given you the quota and now you do not deserve anything", and when the rabi season comes, they say "no". So, in Delhi, there should be an advisory committee so that they could get something even by paying double the rate. If this is not discrimination, what also is it?

In regard to electricity, in the rural areas, when lakhs and crores of rupees are spent for importing food-grains, why not electricity be given to the rural areas for the wells? That

would curtail the expenditure to a very great extent and bring prosperity to the people, and we would not be beggars every time and at every door. I need not dilate upon this. This has been conceded by the hon. Minister. Further, this point has been conceded also by almost all sides of the House and they are all in agreement with it, namely, electricity should be given for small-scale and cottage industry. But in practice, what happens is that it is given in big towns and cities. Therefore, the migration of population from the rural to the urban areas is creating a big problem and in times to come it would become the biggest problem for the country. Therefore, I submit in all sincerity that this should be looked into, and it is a long-term thinking that is required for this subject.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri Gajraj Singh Rao: Only two or three minutes more. Sir. For small-scale and cottage industries, electricity should be given. Because there is hardly any time for me, I shall just mention a few important points now. The Haryana Committee, which was appointed by the Punjab Government, has unanimously reported, and about water, there is a chapter of 40 pages in respect of each district, and they have admitted and the Punjab Government has admitted that gross injustice has been done to these areas. They should get their due. I hope the ministry would take into consideration the Haryana Development Committee's report which was published a few months back. If the slightest consideration is given to it, I am hopeful they would come to the rescue of that *ilaka* and the gross acts of injustice would be rectified. This is a paying concern. Suppose they give electricity. There is the Delhi Urban Development Board; for 75 miles around Delhi, they say it is controlled area. The funniest thing is, at the time of acquisition, a well with electric connection with two or

three *marlas* is taken by them for their *kothis*. About the rest of the land which was irrigated, they say, "we are not acquiring them". The BDOs are called in common parlance as Block Dalal Officers. Unless people pay them, they would not forward any paper for cement for well construction or for electricity connection. This is the state of affairs which has brought about food deficiency. It may be explained on the population basis or any other basis, but the real thing is, there is no desire to help the poor people who supply the fighting men and who produce foodgrains. They are neglected and those living in big towns who can make a big row and big capitalists get the electricity. If a scrutiny is made, this would be found correct. I am prepared to substantiate it before anybody.

Out of the Rs. 14 crores which was saved, Dr. Rao promised that Rs. 1 crore or 2 crores would be given for raising the bund of Sahibi nadhi. I remind him of this promise and request him to see that this is done, because it will substantially increase production and sweeten the saline water area.

श्री राज बिहारी बेहरोत्रा (बिल्हौर) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपका धाभारी हूँ कि आपने मुझ इस मंत्रालय की मांग पर बोलने का मौका दिया है। श्री फरूद्दीन अली अहमद को जो कि इस विभाग के मंत्री हैं और जिन की काफी तारीफ भी हुई है, मैं सबेत् करना चाहता हूँ कि जो तारीफ हो रही है वह तभी कायम रह सकती है अगर वह इस विभाग में कुछ कर दिखायें।

आज देश में बिजली की बड़ी मांग है। मैं उत्तर प्रदेश के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। यद्यपि वहाँ पर डेम बने हुए हैं, माताटीला डेम है, रिहांड डेम है, पथरी डेम है लेकिन इसको एक प्रिड में नहीं मिलाया जा सका है। इसके रास्ते में कठिनाई यह है कि ट्रांसमिशन लाईन्स के लिए जो तार लगनी है उसके लिए पैसा स्टेट सरकार के पास नहीं है। अगर आप

[श्री ब्रज बिहारी मेहरोत्रा]

इसकी व्यवस्था कर सके और ये तमाम प्राजैक्ट्स जिस में कानपुर का थर्मल पावर स्टेशन है, हरदुआगंज का है, सहावल वगैरह हैं, इन सब को मिला दिया जाए तो उत्तर प्रदेश बिजली के मामले में सरप्लस हो सकता है और वहां इतनी बिजली उत्पन्न हो सकती है कि देहातों में सिंचाई के कामों में भी उसको सस्ते रेट पर लाया जा सकता है और उत्पादन भ्रम का बढ़ाया जा सकता है। यदि सरकार चाहती है कि इस देश में भ्रम की जो कमी है उसको पूरा किया जाए और विदेशों को जो करोड़ों रुपया भ्रम मंगाने के लिए भेजा जाता है उसको रोका जाए तो वह रुपया इन योजनाओं के ऊपर खर्च करें। उत्तर प्रदेश में भ्रम ठीक से बिजली की व्यवस्था कर दी जाए तो उत्तर प्रदेश जो कि आर्ज डिफिसिट स्टेट है, भ्रम के मामले में सरप्लस स्टेट बन सकता है।

अभी माननीय डा० के० एल० राव साहब ने कहा कि जहां से हाई टैशन लाइज गई हुई हैं वहां से लोग बिजली लें तो सस्ती बढ़ेगी और लो टैशन लाइज हैं वहां से बिजली मंहगी पड़ती है। मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसे क्षेत्र हैं जहां से हाई टैशन लाइनें गई हुई हैं और वहां आसपास के गांव सभी बिजली चाहते हैं वहां पर भ्रम देहातों को बिजली दें तो एक कम्पैक्ट एरिया में दें, गांव के गांव जो आसपास बसे हुए हैं उनमें से दें तो सैकड़ों हज़ारों की तादाद में काश्तकार बिजली लेने के लिए तैयार हो सकते हैं और उसको ले कर अपने कुओं में इस्तेमाल कर सकते हैं।

उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार ने पिछले वर्ष दो लाख पक्के कुएं बनाये हैं। इस साल वह साठ हज़ार कुएं बनायेगी। उन कुओं को वह इलैक्ट्रिफाई करना चाहती है। उसके लिए भ्रम आप ग्यारह करोड़ रुपया प्लान के बाहर से दे सकें तो मैं आशा करता हूँ कि बड़ी संख्या में कुएं इलैक्ट्रिफाई हो सकेंगे। उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने कुओं की बोरिंग करने के काम को भी हाथ में लिया है। सौ के करीब

में बोरिंग भी हो चुकी है। मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि उत्तर प्रदेश में समुद्र की तरह से धरती के नीचे पानी है। छोटे मोटे ट्यूबवैल भ्रम बनाये तां दो सौ और ढाई सौ फीट नीचे पानी मिल जाएगा, अच्छा पानी मिल जाएगा। इस काम के लिए पोटेंबल रिज बंगा सकते हैं। बड़े रिज की आवश्यकता नहीं है। माननीय केशव देव मालवीय जी ने एक बार इसका जिक्र किया था। उन्होंने कहा था कि बड़ी आसानी से जीपों पर इनको लगा कर काम में लाया जा सकता है। चौबीस घंटे में दो सौ फीट तक इन से बोरिंग कर सकते हैं। इस वास्ते मैं सरकार से प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि इस किस्म के रिज मगावें।

हमारे यहां जिस क्षेत्र में चकबन्दी हो चुकी है। वहां पर एक एक कुआं बोरिंग करके भ्रम एनरजाइज किया जा सके तो दुगुना और तिगुना भ्रम बड़ी आसानी से पैदा हो सकता है।

अभी यहां हरियाणा का जिक्र किया गया है और कहा गया है कि सन् 57 की क्रान्ति में उस इलाके के लोगों ने भाग लिया था और उसकी उसको सजा मिल रही है। इसी तरह से उत्तर प्रदेश का पूर्वी इलाका है। वहां के लोगों ने सन् 57 की लड़ाई में हिस्सा लिया था। जब उस इलाके के बारे में आवाज उठाई गई तो स्वर्गीय पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू जी ने एक स्पेशल योजना उस इलाके के लिए मेहता कमेटी द्वारा बनवाई और आठ करोड़ रुपया स्वीकार हुआ पांच सालों के लिए। लेकिन अब कहा जा रहा है कि उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ही इसको करे, केन्द्र से नहीं मिल सकता है। वही इसका इंतजाम करे। उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार के पास साधनों की वैसे ही कमी है। फिर भ्रम कोई योजना यहां से स्वीकार होती है, उसके लिए भी रुपया नहीं दिया जा सकता है तो वह योजना कैसे पूरी होगी। इसका परिणाम तो यही होगा कि जो बैकवर्ड एरिया है वह बैकवर्ड बना रहेगा। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस और ध्यान दिया जाए।

किसानों के जो पम्पिंग सैट्स लगे हुए हैं उन से लाभ हमारे देश को हो रहा है। लेकिन डीजल प्रायल पर टैक्स बढ़ा दिया गया है। उसकी वजह से मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि सक्ड़ों की तादाद में ऐसे किसान हैं जिन को पम्प उधार दिये गये हैं लेकिन जोकि तेल मंहगा होने के कारण अपने पम्पस को चला नहीं पा रहे हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस और भी सरकार का ध्यान जाए। जो पानी है उसको लोग किसी न किसी तरह से काम में लाना चाहते हैं। पम्पिंग व्हील लगाकर वे पानी इस्तेमाल करना चाहते हैं। लेकिन पम्पिंग व्हील बनाने के लिए उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार के पास स्टील की चादरों की कमी है, उसको पूरी स्टील शीट्स नहीं मिलती हैं। पिछले दिनों हमारे विकास मंत्री यहां आए थे। उन्होंने बताया कि उनको दो हजार टन गलवानाइज शीट्स का कोटा दे सकें पम्पिंग व्हील के लिए तो बहुत बड़े एरिया में पम्पिंग व्हील के जरिये से सिंचाई का काम यहां हो सकता है।

उन्होंने यह भी बताया था कि सिमेंट की भी यहां कमी पड़ रही है। सिमेंट फ्री तो कर दिया है लेकिन उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को जितना सिमेंट चाहिये उसको पाने में वहां की सरकार को दिक्कत हो रही है। सिमेंट मंहगा होने की वजह से और सिमेंट अवेलेबल न होने की वजह से काम ठप्प पड़ा हुआ है। मैं प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि कुछ ऐसी व्यवस्था करें जिससे फैंक्ट्री से सीधे सीधे उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार को सिमेंट मिल सके। ऐसा करके जो पम्पे कुओं की योजना वहां चल रही है, उस में सहायता मिलेगी और कुएं भ्रामानी से बन सकेंगे।

उत्तर प्रदेश में पम्पिंग प्लान्ट्स की भी कमी है। पम्प बड़ी कम तादाद में वहां मिल रहे हैं। केन्द्रीय सरकार की तरफ से कोई ऐसी फैंक्ट्री उत्तर प्रदेश में खुलनी चाहिये जहां पर पम्पस का निर्माण हो, पम्प जहां डाले जा सकें। इसकी बहुत जरूरत है। वे पम्प सिंचाई के काम में आयेंगे।

उत्तर प्रदेश में बुन्देलखंड का जो इलाका है वह बहुत ही जरखेज इलाका है। वहां की भूमि बड़ी उपजाऊ है। काली वहां की मिट्टी है और उस में जो भी बीज डाल दिया जाता है बड़ी भ्रामानी से उग आता है। मेहनत भी उस में बहुत कम होती है। लेकिन वहां सिंचाई के साधन नहीं हैं। सिंचाई के साधन न होने की वजह से उर्वरा भूमि होते हुए भी उस में उपज न हो यह दुर्भाग्य की ही बात है। यदि सरकार वहां पानी की व्यवस्था कर दे तो वह इलाका एक भ्रनरी साबित हो सकता है, भ्रम का भण्डार बन सकता है। माताटीला से जो पानी मिलता है उसके भ्रलावा उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार को विशेष अनुदान दें ताकि वह बुन्देलखंड में सिंचाई की व्यवस्था करने के लिए छोटी छोटी बांधियां बनाकर, तालाब गहरे कर और कुएं ग्रादि बना सके। उत्तर प्रदेश का यह भाग केवल एक ही फसल देता है, रबी की फसल देता है। खरीफ की फसल पूरी नहीं हो पाती है। भ्रगर वहां सिंचाई की व्यवस्था कर दें तो वहां पर धान पैदा हो सकता है, ज्वार बाजरा पैदा हो सकता है, मक्का पैदा हो सकता है और हमें भ्रम के मामले में भ्रालम-निर्भर होने में मदद मिल सकती है। मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि माननीय मंत्री जी इस पर जरूर ध्यान देंगे और उत्तर प्रदेश को इस कमी को पूरा करने की कृपा करेंगे।

जो बांध बनने जा रहा है टॉम और यमुना पर, मैं समझता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय इस बात का खयाल रखेंगे कि पानी और बिजली दोनों दृष्टियों से उत्तर प्रदेश के साथ न्याय किया जायेगा। भ्रभी जिस राम गंगा बांध का जिक्र श्री अचल सिंह ने किया उस के बारे में हम दस वर्षों से सुन रहे हैं, लेकिन वह बनने नहीं आता है क्योंकि पूरा रुपया भ्रलाट नहीं किया जाता है। इस कमी को जल्दी पूरा करना चाहिये। भ्र्राज बांध हैं, नहरें हैं, लेकिन जो नहरें कानपुर से भ्र्रागे इलाहाबाद तक ले जाई जा चुकी हैं वह सूखी पड़ी हैं और हजारों

[श्री ब्रज विहारी मेहरोत्रा]

एकड़ जमीन पड़ी हुई है जिस को सिंचाई की सुविधायें नहीं मिल रही हैं। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय राम गंगा बान्ध को पूरा करने का प्रयत्न करेंगे।

मैं यह भी आशा करता हूँ कि माननीय मंत्री के इन तमाम प्रयासों से देश की लाभ पहुंचेगा और वे सभी प्रान्तों के धन्यवाद के भागी बन सकेंगे।

श्री तुलशीबास जाधव (नांदेड़) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यहां पर इरिगेशन ऐंड पावर की डिमांड पर बहुत बहस हो चुकी है, और इस विभाग के खाते के जो दो मिनिस्टर हैं वह बड़े दक्ष हैं। सन् 1965-66 की जो रिपोर्ट है उसको देखने से ऐसा मालूम पड़ता है कि उन्होंने अपने सामने जो ध्येय रक्खा है उसकी पूर्ति करने की वह बड़ी कोशिश करते हैं। रिपोर्ट के पहले चैप्टर में जो फंक्शंस दिये हैं उसमें बतलाया गया है कि :

"The target of Third Plan irrigation is 19.6 million acres, achievement 18.1 million acres".

तीसरे प्लान में इरिगेशन का ध्येय 19.6 मिलियन एकड़ का रक्खा गया था उसमें 1.5 मिलियन एकड़ की कमी हुई है। पावर के बारे में 11.00 मिलियन कीलो वाट्स का ध्येय रक्खा गया था जिस में से 10.5 कीलो वाट्स पूरा हुआ। उसमें भी कमी हुई। जो कारण इसके लिये बतलाये गये हैं वे उचित हो सकते हैं। उसकी पूर्ति करने के लिये चौथी पंच वर्षीय योजना में जो अतिरिक्त सिंचाई करने का उद्देश्य रक्खा गया है वह 13 मिलियन एकड़ का है। इस तरह से गुल मिला कर हम ने 19 मिलियन और 13 मिलियन एकड़, अर्थात् 32 मिलियन एकड़ करने का निर्णय किया है। अगर निःसर्ग इसमें घाड़ेन आ गया तो हो सकता है कि इसकी पूर्ति हो जाये।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि दूसरी योजना के आखिर तक 27,000 गांवों का विद्युतीकरण पूरा हो गया था। तीसरी योजना में 20,000 गांवों का विद्युतीकरण करने का निर्णय किया गया था, वह भी पूरा हो गया। उसके बाद भी 19,000 गांव मार्च, 1965 में पूरे किये हैं। 8,800 गांव हमने 1965-66 में पूरे किये। इसके माने यह है कि यह गवर्नमेंट जो काम करने का निश्चय करती है उसकी पूर्ति करने की कोशिश भी करती है। इसमें कोई सन्देह किसी को नहीं है।

जब 1952 में इस विभाग का अलग निर्माण हुआ तब उसका जो उद्देश्य रक्खा गया था वह यह था :

"The Ministry of Irrigation and Power, established as a separate entity in 1952, is responsible for laying down the national policy for the conservation, development and regulation of the country's water and power resources and for the formulation and promotion of the national programme in the field of irrigation, power and flood control."

यह उद्देश्य बड़ा अच्छा है। इसलिये मेरा कहना यह है कि अच्छा उद्देश्य होते हुये आपने अपने सामने जो आंकड़े रक्खे थे उन की पूर्ति करने की आप हमेशा कोशिश करते हैं इसलिये मैं विभाग को धन्यवाद देता हूँ। डा० के० एल० राव ने, जो कि इस विभाग के मिनिस्टर हैं, जो सूचना दी है उसको देख कर ऐसा मालूम होता है कि वह इस काम में काफी दिलचस्पी लेते हैं।

सारे देश के अन्दर जो सिंचाई का प्रतिशत है अगर उसको देखा जाये तो 1940 की कल्टिवेटेड एरिया और इरिगेटेड एरिया का परसेज इंडिया पाकेट बुक आफ एकानमिक

इन्फार्मेशन में दिया है ; इसके संबंध में मैं ज्यादा आंकड़ों में न जाते हुये कहना चाहता हूँ कि सन् 1948-49 में नेट एरिया सोन, टोटल ब्राण्ड एरिया, नेट एरिया इरिगैटेड और ग्रीस एरिया इरिगैटेड के जो आंकड़े हैं उनको देखने में मालूम होता है कि सिंचाई बहुत तेजी से बढ़ रही है। सन् 1948-49 में जो नेट एरिया इरिगैटेड थी वह 46 मिलियन एकड़ थी और सन् 1961-62 में वह 61.2 मिलियन एकड़ हुई है। इसके माने यह है कि इस विभाग ने तेजी से कदम बढ़ाये हैं।

इतनी तेजी से कदम बढ़ाते हुये उसका जो फायदा है वह सब प्रान्तों को मिलना चाहिये। लेकिन हमारे महाराष्ट्र के ऊपर इस संबंध में कुछ अन्याय होता है। जान बूझ कर यह अन्याय होता है। ऐसा मेरा कहना नहीं है, लेकिन किन्हीं भी कारणों से हो, उस को दूर करने की मैं मिनिस्टर महोदयों से प्रार्थना करता हूँ।

जैसे देश की दूसरी बड़ी नदियों हैं वैसे ही महाराष्ट्र के अन्दर कृष्णा और गोदावरी नदियां हैं जो कि महाराष्ट्र से ही निकलती हैं। महाराष्ट्र की पोजीशन देखने से मालूम होता है कि अगर सारे हिन्दुस्तान के सिंचाई के काम को देखा जाये, कि वहां पर सिंचाई सब से कम है। नहरों से 2 से 211 प्रतिशत लड़ की सिंचाई होती है, कुंधों से 3 से 311 प्रतिशत तक की भूमि की सिंचाई होती है। इस तरह से कुल मिलाकर 5 से 6 प्रतिशत तक वहां की भूमि की सिंचाई होती है। महाराष्ट्र में कुल मिला कर 25 से 30 प्रतिशत तक भूमि की सिंचाई हो सकती है। महाराष्ट्र के अन्दर अनाज की बड़ी कमी है इसीलिये महाराष्ट्र के मुख्य मंत्री ने इस साल यह एलान किया है कि वह दो वर्षों के अन्दर महाराष्ट्र को अनाज के सम्बन्ध में स्वावलम्बी बनायेंगे। मेरा कहना यह है कि अगर निःसर्ग

से पानी मिलता है तो उस पानी का उपयोग करने की अनुमति महाराष्ट्र को दी जानी चाहिये। अगर ऐसा नहीं होता है तो महाराष्ट्र के अन्दर पानी के बगैर अन्नोत्पादन और दूसरी चीजों के उत्पादन का काम नहीं नहीं हो सकता है।

कृष्णा और गोदावरी में जो पानी आता है अगर देखा जाये तो वह महाराष्ट्र से ज्यादा आता है। महाराष्ट्र में से कृष्णा नदी में 985 अर्ब घन फुट पानी आता है, मैसूर में से 865 अर्ब घन फुट पानी आता है और आंध्र के अन्दर कृष्णा नदी का जो भाग है, उस में 400 अर्ब घन फुट पानी आता है। अगर इस का प्रतिशत निकाला जाये तो 43 प्रतिशत पानी महाराष्ट्र से मिलता है, 39 प्रतिशत मैसूर से मिलता है और 18 प्रतिशत आंध्र से मिलता है। हालांकि महाराष्ट्र की ओर से ज्यादा पानी मिलता है। लेकिन फिर भी उस पानी को इस्तेमाल करने का मौका नहीं मिलता है। यह बात डा० के० एल राव को भी मालूम है और जो नये मंत्री आये हैं उन के सामने भी यह बात आई है। मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि निःसर्ग से भी जो पानी मिलता है वह महाराष्ट्र में ज्यादा है।

17 39 hrs.

[SHRI SHAM LAL SARAF in the Chair]

गोदावरी नदी जो है उस के प्रतिशत को देखने से मालूम होगा कि आखीर में प्राणहिता संगम तक जो पानी आता है उस में महाराष्ट्र में से 555 अर्ब घन फुट, मैसूर में से 40 अर्ब घन फुट और आंध्र से 275 अर्ब घन फुट, आता है। अर्थात् इस नदी में ज्यादा पानी महाराष्ट्र से ही आता है। अगर उस का प्रतिशत देखा जाये तो महाराष्ट्र में से 63.9 प्रतिशत, मैसूर से 4.6 प्रतिशत और आंध्र से 31.5 प्रतिशत आता है। इन आंकड़ों को देखने से मालूम होगा कि इन दोनों नदियों में से दूसरे प्रांत की अपेक्षा

[श्री तुलशीदास जाधव]

महाराष्ट्र से ज्यादा पानी आता है, लेकिन महाराष्ट्र को खाद्य उत्पादन के लिये जो पानी मिलता है वह बहुत कम मिलता है । महाराष्ट्र की जो मांग है वह यह है कि इस पानी का बंटवारा ठीक रीति से हो, एक न्यायिक और उचित रीति से हो और वह एक ऐडहाक वेसिस पर न हो कि उसको इतना दे दो और भ्रमुक को उतना दे दो । गुलाटी कमिशन की जो रिपोर्ट है उस रिपोर्ट को पढ़ने से यह मालूम होता है कि महाराष्ट्र की जो पानी की मांग है वह न्यायोचित है । इसलिए जो सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट यह कहती है कि 400 टी० एम० सी० , 600 टी० एम० सी० या 800 टी० एम० एम० सी० ले लो , इस रीति से भ्रंदाज से कहना कि ले लो, ऐसा कहना सरकार का उचित व ठीक नहीं है । दरभसल जो हमारी न्यायोचित व उचित मांग है उस के अनुरूप विचार करके देने की आवश्यकता है ।

महाराष्ट्र के इरीगेशन एंड पावर मिनिस्टर श्री शंकर राव चौहान ने भ्रसेम्बली में जो भाषण दिया है उस को देखने से यह मालूम होता है कि भ्रंदाज की जो जमीन है उस से जो पानी आता है वह महाराष्ट्र की जमीन से कम है लेकिन इरीगेशन में भ्रंदाज से 10 लाख 63 हजार एकड़ जमीन अन्दर से और दूसरी भी 10 लाख 11 हजार एकड़ इरीगेट होती है यानी कुल इस तरह से 20 लाख 54 हजार एकड़ जमीन की सिंचाई होती है लेकिन पानी जो नदी में गिरता है वह कम है । भ्रंदाज को पानी ठीक मिले उस में हमें कोई हर्ज नहीं है लेकिन महाराष्ट्र का जो न्याय हिस्सा है वह नहीं मिलता है । इसलिए मेरा कहना यह है कि महाराष्ट्र के बारे में न्याय किया जाये और महाराष्ट्र को उसका उचित हिस्सा मिले । उस के लिये कोई कमेटी मुकर्रर करें जिस से यह सवाल हल हो सके ।

सभापति महोदय : माननीय सदस्य खतम करें ।

श्री तुलशीदास जाधव : मेरा कहना यह है कि भ्रंदाज प्रदेश में पानी मिले वहां भी उत्पादन हो जो कि आवश्यक है लेकिन महाराष्ट्र को उसका उचित हिस्सा अवश्य मिलना चाहिए । महाराष्ट्र के अन्दर अकाल की स्थिति रहती है और ज़रूरत है कि पानी का बंटवारा न्यायोचित ढंग से हो और एक आर्बिट्रेटर ऐपायेंट करें ।

महाराष्ट्र गवर्नमेंट ने सेंटर के पास बहुत से प्रोजेक्ट्स भेजे हैं लेकिन उन को मंजूरी नहीं मिलती है । मैं ने इस बाबत डा० के० एल० राव से बातचीत की । उनका कहना है कि वहां जितने भी प्रोजेक्ट्स भ्राये हैं वह यहां के योग्य इंजीनियरों द्वारा ऐग्जामिन किये जाते हैं । और जब वह उन को मंजूर कर लेते हैं तो सेंटर भी उनको तुरन्त मंजूरी दे दता है । लेकिन कई प्रोजेक्ट्स प्लानिंग कमिशन के सामने पड़े हुए हैं । महाराष्ट्र सरकार का कहना है कि दोनों नदी से मिलने वाले पानी पर जो प्रोजेक्ट्स भेजे हैं वह मंजूर नहीं किये जाते हैं जब कि यहां यह कह देते हैं कि वह प्रोजेक्ट्स भेजें तो लेकिन हालत यह है कि जो भेजे हैं उन को मंजूर नहीं किया जा रहा है ।

मेरी बिनती है कि यह कृष्णा, गोदावरी के पानी का जो झगड़ा है, उसे सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट को तुरन्त ही मिटा देना चाहिए । यह देखना उन का फर्ज है कि इस को लेकर आपस में प्रान्तों में झगड़ा न हो जाये । सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट किसी भी रीति से एक जगह पर बैठ कर इस झगड़े को तय करे और जितने प्रोजेक्ट्स महाराष्ट्र से भ्रायें उनको अगर वह न्यायोचित हों तो मंजूर करें और उसको भरपूर पानी दें । भ्रंदाज को भी आप भरपूर पानी दें हमें इसमें कोई आपत्ति नहीं लेकिन देखने की बात यह है कि अगर भ्रंदाज के जो

प्रोजेक्ट्स बने हुए हैं और ज्यादा से ज्यादा पानी बह ले लेंगे तो महाराष्ट्र को भरपूर पानी नहीं मिलेगा। मैं इतना ही चाहता हूँ कि महाराष्ट्र की जो पानी की मांग है, चूंकि वह न्यायोचित है इसलिए उसे सेंटर को मंजूर करना चाहिए और महाराष्ट्र के साथ उसे न्याय करना चाहिये।

Dr. L. M. Singhvi (Jodhpur): Coming as I do at the fag end of this discussion, I shall be very brief and pointed. I want to preface my submissions in this regard by saying that the slow development of irrigation and power in our country has singularly failed the revolution of rising expectations in our country. Indeed, if one sees the slow pace of growth in these twin fields, one is apt to observe that the revolution of rising expectations appears here to be in the reverse gear, attendant upon which is disillusionment, frustration and bitterness.

I am sure you are aware that not more than 20 per cent of some 280 million acres under food crops in India have any noteworthy access to irrigation facilities in our country. You are also aware that the Plan targets have failed miserably both in the field of irrigation and in the field of power. I would like to read from a summary of the report of the Programme Evaluation Committee, which, I think, constitutes the severest possible indictment of the working of governmental plans in these two major sectors. This report is the report of a committee appointed under the Planning Commission itself. It is not the report of persons who do not know what they are saying. This is what they have to say. I am quoting from the summary.

"Almost everybody involved from the planners to the cultivators has been blamed by the Programme Evaluation Committee of the Planning Commission for the indifferent record of performance of the major irrigation

projects. The Committee's findings relate to physical, administrative, technical, economic, social and psychological lapses."

It goes on to say later on:

"Some of the defects highlighted by the committee are: unimaginative planning, lack of proper assessment of the economic, physical and social factors, absence of synchronisation between the construction of field channels and availability of canal water, difficulties in land acquisition for field channels, engineering problems, financial stringency, lack of proper maintenance, carelessness on the part of the users of water and reluctance on the part of big cultivators to equitable sharing of the irrigated land."

A more comprehensive catalogue I could not attempt. I am sure the Ministry realises that in fulfilling its basic responsibilities to the priorities that have been accepted in the country, to greater agricultural production in the country, the inputs of power and irrigation are the most important and the most noteworthy. Indeed it is on this note that the report of this Ministry to this House starts. But I am sorry to say that we do not find in addition to this realisation the promise of better performance.

A few days ago, Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed gave a statement to the effect that he had issued directives to his Ministry to prepare a plan for 20 to 25 years to cover the development of irrigation and power in the country. The report in the press was a very sketchy one. I would like to know what the hon. Minister meant by announcing to the people that he had in mind the formulation of a 25-year plan. Was it to integrate and to give an intense perspective to the needs of development in these two fields? Or was it only to postpone and to divert the hopes and expectations that have arisen in our country?

[Dr. L. M. Singhvi]

I should like also to emphasise that there are areas in this country, particularly the vast tracts of Rajasthan which are gaping in distress, disillusionment but with a ray of hope. These areas have been lying fallow and barren for centuries. It is these areas which offer the promise of India's tomorrow, particularly in the field of agriculture, because it is these areas which are not ever densely populated. It is these areas where the soil is of a very fine quality. It is these areas which lie parched and thirsty for want of water and irrigation potential. In village after village that I have visited in Rajasthan in different parts of the State, the one and crucial question, the one and only question that has been posed before me is whether they are going to get water to irrigate their fields, whether they are going to get power to work their wells, whether they are going to have tube-wells dug for lift irrigation for those areas, and whether Government have any sense of urgency in bringing water to those water-thirsty lands. In Rajasthan there is the acutest famine both in the fields of water and power. The power famine has been explained by certain circumstances claimed to be beyond the control of Government, though I am of the view that perhaps power failure in Rajasthan included also faulty planning in the past, but that apart, as I said at the outset, there is not the hope, the promise, the cheer, that this report could bring to this country or to this House.

I should like to know what precisely they propose to do in respect of digging a large network of tubewells in Rajasthan. Two hundred tubewells for the whole of Rajasthan is a very niggardly allocation, if I may say so.

Shri Brij Raj Singh Kotah: Quite so.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Yet, it seems very little thinking has been done by the Government in the field of providing adequate water. There are

areas where even drinking water has to be brought in Rajasthan from as far as 15 to 16 miles of distance. This is a situation which is extremely distressing and disappointing.

I should like to know whether the Government have considered a proposal which I had placed before the House on one occasion, a proposal which has the endorsement of scientists and experts like Prof. Martin Jones, of channelising the use of some of the water resources in the water-logged areas of Punjab for the benefit of the areas in Rajasthan.

I should like to know whether the Government proposes with a sense of urgency to set up the Narmada Valley Project about which Mr. Khosla's report holds out so much promise.

I would like to know whether the allocation for tubewells in Rajasthan could be substantially increased in order that this vast land could be utilised for contributing to agricultural development and growth in the country.

I would also like to know as to whether the Government have made any headway in the matter of receiving the Finance Ministry's concurrence to treat the Rajasthan Canal as a national project. A promise was made, and I happened to be present at the time the promise was made when the former Finance Minister visited Rajasthan, that the Rajasthan Canal project would be treated as a national project. This assurance was repeated in the consultative committee and on various occasions later in this House. I would like to know because we are greatly concerned and exercised about the Rajasthan Canal project which holds out great hopes for Rajasthan but which at present is causing a considerable drain on the exchequer of that impoverished State.

One word more and I have done. I would like to know whether any headway has been made in the matter of making atomic power available in the areas of Rajasthan, Punjab, U.P.

Madhya Pradesh and Delhi. A plan was adumbrated not too long ago in respect of making power available from an atomic reactor to be installed in Rajasthan or somewhere in Punjab or Delhi.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): Of which Punjab are you talking? Punjab is going to be divided.

Dr. L. M. Singhi: It is all the same a part of our motherland, and it makes no difference how Punjab is demarcated or how Hariyana is going to be demarcated.

I would also like the hon. Minister, who is himself an engineer, to assure the House that the engineering services in these two fields will be treated with greater respect and greater consideration and always at a par with the administrative services. They have a feeling, and I think they are right, that they have received a somewhat raw and unfair deal.

What is needed is vigour as well as vision. I find both these wanting in the report which has been placed before the House. I hope there would be an infusion of an element, a modicum of vigour and vision when the hon. Minister rises to reply to the debate, so that we may go back with at least a bit of cheer in our hearts about the prospects and promise of irrigation and power development in our country.

सभापति महोदय : श्री योगेन्द्र झा ।

श्री योगेन्द्र झा (मधुबनी): मैं प्रतिवाद-स्वरूप नहीं बोलना चाहता हूँ और मैं ने इसकी सूचना स्वीकर साहब को दे दी है ।

सभापति महोदय : श्री एन० पी० यादव ।

श्री न० प्र० यादव (सीतामढ़ी) : सभापति महोदय, आप ने घंटों की प्रतीक्षा के बाद मुझे समय दिया इस के लिए मैं आप को धन्यवाद देता हूँ ।

मैं आप के द्वारा सिंचाई मंत्री, डा० के० एल० राव, का ध्यान उत्तर बिहार में सीतामढ़ी की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ । सीतामढ़ी मबडिविजन में एक बागमती नदी है, जो नेपाल की ओर से निकलती है और कोसी नदी में मिल जाती है । इस नदी के पानी में इतनी उर्वरा-शक्ति है कि यदि सिंचाई के लायक एक एकड़ जमीन में पानी दिया जाये, तो उस में पच्चीस, तीस मन धान, पच्चीस मन खिसारी और पच्चीस मन मक्का पैदा होता है । डा० राव ने 1963 में इस नदी का निरीक्षण किया था और उन्होंने लाखों की भीड़ में सीतामढ़ी की जनता को यह विश्वास दिलाया था कि बागमती नदी को चतुर्य पंच-वर्षीय योजना में लिया जायेगा । लेकिन बहुत दुःख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि बागमती नदी के बारे में जो स्कीम सेंट्रल वाटर एंड पावर कमिशन के पास भेजी गई, वह बिहार के वर्तमान मुख्य अभियन्ता, श्री चटर्जी, और बिहार के भूतपूर्व मुख्य अभियन्ता, श्री प्रखारी प्रसाद इन दोनों प्रादमियों के संश्लट में पड़ी हुई है ।

श्री श्री चटर्जी ने जो स्कीम सेंट्रल वाटर एंड पावर कमिशन के पास भेजी है, उस में बागमती नदी के एक ओर 105 मील का बांध और दूसरी ओर 103 मील का बांध बनाने की योजना है । इस पर करीब करीब तीन करोड़ रुपये खर्च होंगे । चटर्जी साहब ने अभी उत्तरी बिहार में सिर्फ बांध बनवाया है, लेकिन इन सबह सालों में वहाँ पर सिंचाई की व्यवस्था नहीं हो सकी है । मैं जानता हूँ कि पूर्व की ओर कोसी से सिंचाई होगी और पश्चिम की ओर मोतिहारी, जिला गोरखपुर, देवरिया, छपरा और दक्षिणी मुजफ्फरपुर समस्तीपुर का जो भूभाग है, उस में करीब करीब पंद्रह सोलह लाख एकड़ की सिंचाई होगी, लेकिन बीच का जो भू भाग है — दरभंगा से पश्चिम, मोतीहारी से पूर्व, मुजफ्फरपुर से उत्तर का जो

[श्री न० प्र० यादव]

करीब सैकड़ों वर्गमील का भूभाग है—,जिस की जन संख्या करीब करीब एक करोड़ की है, उस में अभी तक सिंचाई की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है ।

बागमती की स्कीम के द्वारा ही इस इलाके में करीब दो लाख एकड़ जमीन की सिंचाई होगी । आज से साठ बरस पहले बागमती नदी से एक नहर निकाली गयी, जिस पर उस समय के करीब एक लाख रुपये खर्च हुए थे । अब भी उस नहर की लम्बाई 11 मील और चौड़ाई 200 फीट की है । यदि उस नाले के द्वारा बागमती नदी से सिंचाई की व्यवस्था हो, तो करीब 50 हजार एकड़ जमीन की सिंचाई की व्यवस्था होगी, लेकिन बड़े दुख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि अभी श्री चटर्जी साहब ने बिहार से जो स्कीम सेंट्रल वाटर एंड पावर कमिशन के पास भेजी है, उस में उस महादेव नाले की कोई रूप रेखा नहीं है । मैंने मिनिस्ट्री आफ इरिगेशन एंड पावर की कनसल्टेटिव कमेटी में भी डा० राव से यह निवेदन किया था कि उस महादेव नहर की ओर उन को ध्यान देना चाहिये । मेरा निवेदन है कि उस महादेव नहर की तरफ डा० राव का ध्यान अवश्य जाना चाहिए । यदि इस समय महादेव नहर की तरफ एक दूसरी नहर बनायी जाये, तो अभी करीब 25 लाख रुपये खर्च होंगे । इसलिए आप के द्वारा मेरा डा० राव से यह निवेदन है कि उस महादेव नहर की तरफ उन का ध्यान जरूर जाना चाहिये ।

सभापति महोदय : माननीय सदस्य अगले दिन अपना धाषण जारी रखें ।

18.01 hrs.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION RE:
RIKSHAW-PULLING

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (फर्रुखाबाद) :
सभापति महोदय, कल मुझे चार लाख के एक

शहर से एक पार्श्व ने टेलीफोन किया और बताया कि आज्ञादी के एक वर्ष पहले वहां सन् 1945-46 से 1950 तक रिक्शा चालकों की संख्या 679 थी । इसके अलावा दूसरी तरह के रहे होंगे उनको भी आप दस बीस या सौ जोड़ सकते हैं । बाद में भी आपको जोड़ने होंगे । अब 1965-66 में 5898 रिक्शे हैं और 17,910 रिक्शा चालक हैं ।

सभापति महोदय : आप जरा एक मिनट ठहरें । अगले दिन जब हाउस मीट करेगा तो यादव साहब की तकरीर के बाद आनरेबल मिनिस्टर की तकरीर होगी ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : जो गैर-कानूनी ढंग से, बिना लाइसेंस लिए हुए रिक्शा चलाते हैं या जो रिक्शायें बिना लाइसेंस चलाई जाती हैं, उन्हें मैं इस में शुमार नहीं करता हूँ । खाली उनको मैं कर रहा हूँ जिन के लाइसेंस हैं । करीब सात सौ रिक्शा थीं आज्ञादी के पहले और अब करीब छः हजार हैं । उसी तरह से करीब दो हजार रिक्शा चालक थे आज्ञादी के पहले और अब 18,000 हैं । इसका मतलब यह हुआ कि नौ गुना का फर्क पड़ा है । यह भी एक शहर के आंकड़े मिले हैं और श्री लक्ष्मी भूषण वार्धण्य, पार्श्व, की मदद से इलाहाबाद शहर के जो कि चार लाख का शहर है । ये उतने पूरे न सही लेकिन जहां तक मिल सके हैं, ये हैं । लखनऊ और बनारस के जो आंकड़े मिले हैं वे भी यही हालत बताते हैं । लखनऊ में इस वक्त राम सागर मिश्र जी ने मुझे टेलीफोन से बताया है कि करीब करीब दस हजार रिक्शा के लाइसेंस हैं और आज्ञादी के पहले के मुकाबले में आज उनकी तादाद नौ गुना, दस गुना बढ़ी है । हैदराबाद जैसे शहर में आपको सुन कर हैरत होगी कि कुल आबादी तो चौदह लाख की है और उस में से रिक्शा चालकों की संख्या पचास साठ हजार है ।

क्या बात हुई कि आजादी के सतरह अठारह वर्षों में रिक्शा चालकों की तादाद नौ दस गुना बढ़ गई है। इसका जबाब देने के पहले मैं थोड़ी सी बात आप से अर्ज करूँ कि रिक्शा चालक हैं कौन ? एक जमाना था चाहे कम चलते थे लेकिन इन्के तांगे चलते थे। एक घोड़ा होता था, एक चलाने वाला आदमी। अब जमाना कुछ ऐसा बदल गया है कि जिस में घोड़े को खिलाने पिलाने का अंशट कौन करे, इसलिए आदमी ने फीसला किया है कि वह आधा आदमी और आधा घोड़ा बन कर रिक्शा चालक बन जाएगा। मैं समझता हूँ कि आजाद हिन्दुस्तान की यह तस्वीर आपको अपनी आँखों के सामने रखनी चाहिये कि जिस पेशे में सब से ज्यादा बढ़ती हुई है, दस गुना बढ़ती हुई है वह पेशा है आधा आदमी, आधा घोड़ा। दूसरों का पेट कौन पाले चलो खुद ही आधा घोड़ा बन कर अपना पेट पालो।

जो एक और पेशा बढ़ा है, वह कहा जाता है कि वेश्याओं का बढ़ा है। मैं समझता हूँ कि आजादी के जमाने में ये दो पेशे काफी ज्यादा बढ़े हैं। शायद वेश्याओं का उतना ज्यादा नहीं जितना रिक्शा चलाने वालों का।

श्री कपूर सिंह (लुधियाना) : इससे भी ज्यादा।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : माननीय मंत्री महोदय के जबाब की तरफ आप गौर करें तो आप देखेंगे कि जो समस्या है उससे इनको कोई दिलचस्पी नहीं है, उसके उपाय निकालने की नहीं है, उसकी जड़ों को समझने की नहीं है। खाली ऊपर की पत्ती पल्ले का जबाब दे देते हैं। इधर मुझे जो लोक सभा में अनुभव हुआ वह भी मैं आपको बता दूँ। अगर किसी इन्के दुक्के सवाल की बात हुई तो शायद सवाल जबाब के जरिये सरकार से कोई बात हासिल हो जाती है लेकिन अगर कोई बुनियादी बात होती है जो शासन से, राज्य से अथवा पुनर्गठन से सम्बन्ध रखती

है तो हमारी यह लोक सभा बिल्कुल बेकार हो जाती है। इसका कारण यह है कि मंत्रियों का अज्ञान ही नहीं है कि ऐसे सवालों का अर्थ और अर्थ से समझा जाए। ये आखिर क्यों रिक्शा चलाते हैं ? क्यों इस में इतनी बढ़ोतरी हुई है ? क्यों इनकी संख्या दस गुना बढ़ी है पूरे देश में ? मेरा अंदाजा है कि तीस लाख से करीब पचास साठ लाख रिक्शा चालक इस वक्त हमारे देश में हैं यानी कुल आबादी का एक सैकड़ा। आप कहेंगे कि कैसे अंदाजा लगाया है ? जिस तरह से मुझे अलग अलग शहरों का पता लगा उसको एक नमूना समझ कर सारे देश का अंदाजा मैंने लगाया है। आप अब देखें कि क्या चीज उन्हें इधर ले जाती है ? जाहिर है कि एक भूख है। गांवों में खेत मजदूरी करके या कोई ऐसा और धंधा करके दस बारह आने या रुपया डेढ़ रुपया मजदूरी का उनको केवल मिल सकता है। लेकिन रिक्शा चालक की हैसियत से सब कुछ देने दवाने के बाद भी उनके पास इससे कहीं ज्यादा बच रहता है। उनको रिक्शा के मालिक को देना पड़ता है, पुलिस को देना पड़ता है, इधर उधर के अखराजात देने पड़ते हैं। ये सब करने के बाद उनके पास ढाई तीन से लगा कर अगर कोई तेज तरीक हुआ तो पांच छः रुपये रोज बच जाते हैं। इसलिए एक तो इस की जड़ भूख हुई। लेकिन भूख के साथ साथ एक और चीज रंग लाती है और वह है आधुनिकता। यह अपना देश अठारह वर्षों में पुराने ढर्रे से नए ढर्रे पर आ रहा है। लोग और खास तौर से युवक जन गांवों की जिन्दगी को बिल्कुल नापसन्द करते हैं, वहाँ जो जातपात का बोल बाला है उससे तंग आ चुके हैं। अगर मान लो मैं चमार हूँ या भंगी हूँ तो मैं कभी गांव में नहीं रहना चाहूँगा क्योंकि गांवों की आँखें हमेशा मेरे ऊपर लगी रहेंगी कि मैं क्या कर रहा हूँ और क्या नहीं कर रहा हूँ। अगर कोई चमार नहीं है और वह ऊँची जात का भी है तो भी न जाने किन किन मामलों में लोगों की आँखें उसकी तरफ लगी रहती हैं कि यह क्या कर रहा है। नतीजा यह होता है कि गांव एक कैद खाना बन गए हैं और

[ड।० राम मनोहर लोहिया]

उस कैद खाने से निकलने के लिए और शहरों की रंग रलियां देखने के लिए लोग वहां से निकल आना चाहते हैं। मान लो अगर कोई रिक्शा चालक है और वह बड़े लोगों की जिन्दगी में क्या होता है उसको नहीं देख सकता है तो कम से कम साल में एक घ्राघ बार कभी न कभी किसी होटल में जा कर या कहीं और जा कर बड़े लोगों की जिन्दगी में भी वह हिस्सा ले लेता है। जिस तरह से वातानुकूलित गाड़ियां, वातानुकूलित कमरे बड़े बड़े भ्रादमियों की भ्राधुनिकता की निशानियां हैं उसी तरह से यह रिक्शा, खेत मजदूर, दबी जात वाले के लिए एक बहुत गरीब ढंग का भ्राधुनिकता का साधन हो गया है। छुटकारा पाओ, भागो गांव की जिन्दगी से, भागो जात पात से, भागो भूख से और किसी तरह से भ्रा कर चाहे भ्राघा पशु बन कर भी एक नई जिन्दगी के हिस्सेदार बनो।

इसलिए एक बड़ी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि हमारा देश कितना कलंकित हो गया है कि इस नए युग का, इस नए जमाने का, इस नई दुनिया का भ्राणैवान कौन है, वह है भ्राघा पशु, भ्राघा जानवर। उसके वह इतना निकट भ्रा गया है। अगर इस बात को सरकार और दूसरे लोग, सामाजिक या राजनीतिक प्रचारक पकड़ लेते हैं तो बाद में जा कर बात कुछ ठीक ठाक होती है।

यह सही है कि पुलिस भी उसे अपना शिकार बनाती है। भ्राप जानते हैं कि दो बार भ्राने से लगा कर रुपया दो रुपया जितना भी भ्राका मिल जाए वे एँठ लेते हैं। भ्रासिक जो रिक्शा के हैं उनका भी मैंने पांच दस बीस भ्रादमियों से तहकीकात करके भ्रादाज्ञा लगाया है कि तीस सैंकड़ा से लगा कर पचास सैंकड़ा तक सालाना उनको भ्रानाफा होता है। मैं जानता हूं कि अगर भ्रासिक कुछ गुंडे किस्म का न हों तो उसके लिए अपनी रिक्शा चलवाना मुश्किल हो जाता है। इस वास्ते उसको भ्राड़ा

बहुत गुंडे किस्म का होना चाहिये। उसको अपनी पूंजी पर चालीस पचास सैंकड़ा का भ्रानाफा हो जाता है। इसी तरह से कभी कभी ऐसे होता है कि जितना ज्यादा भ्राटा वह होता है उतनी ही ज्यादा वह उससे रिक्शा चलवाता है और कहता है कि चलाये जाओ और परवाह नहीं करता है कि भ्रादमी का क्या होगा। भ्रांत्री महोदय ने जवाब देते हुए कहा था कि रिक्शा चलाने से तन्दरुस्ती पर कोई भी खराब भ्रासर नहीं पड़ता है। मैं चाहता हूं कि श्री शाहनवाज खां और उनके भ्रात्री श्री जगजीवन राम जो भ्राधुनिक देश भ्रामरीका है जैसे वहां से सब चीजें ली जाती हैं, वैसे ही देखें कि वहां क्या होता है। जज जा कर जेल में रहता है। मैं यह सलाह दूंगा कि यह लोग दोनों के दोनों एक महीना रिक्शा चला कर देखें कि उन की तन्दरुस्ती पर क्या भ्रासर पड़ता है। भ्राझे हर एक डॉक्टर ने बतलाया है कि अगर कोई 15, 20 वर्ष से कम उम्र वाला रिक्शा चालक है या 40 से ऊपर वाला रिक्शा चालक है तो उस का फेफड़ा इतना खराब हो जाता है कि दो या तीन साल के भ्रान्दर या तो वह मर जाता है या किसी बहुत ही बुरे रोग का शिकार बन जाया करता है।

इसी के साथ साथ मैं यह भी बतला दूं कि भ्राजकल जो गोलियां बहुत खला करती हैं उसमें भी रिक्शा वाला शिकार होता है। भ्राझे कई बार रिक्शा वालों को नमस्कार करना पड़ा है। वे बेमतलब शिकार हो जाया करते हैं क्योंकि रिक्शा वाले तो शहर में घूमते घामते रहते हैं और जब पुलिस दनादन गोलियां दागा करती है तो कोई न कोई गोली किसी न किसी रिक्शा वाले को लगती है।

इसके भ्रालावा जब बन्द वगैरह चलते हैं, बन्दई बन्द, कलकत्ता बन्द, इलाहाबाद बन्द, उसमें भी जाने भ्रानजाने, मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा, क्योंकि मैं नहीं मानता कि यह रिक्शा वाले कोई बड़े क्रान्तिकारी बन गये हैं, भ्राभी उसके ऊपर तरह तरह के बड़े

बोझ हैं पुलिस के मामलों में, पुरानी घादतों के अन्दर वह आगेवान वैसा नहीं बना, लेकिन अज्ञाने भी वह कई बार क्रान्तिकारी हो जाता है और नई क्रान्ति का आगेवान बन कर सामने आता है। जो 30, 40, या 50 लाख रिक्शे वाले हैं उनको में कहना चाहता हूँ इस लोकसभा के जरिये कि थोड़ा बहुत नई दुनिया की बातों के ऊपर सोच विचार करो, समझो यह समाज कैसा है और कितना बड़ गया है। उसको बदलने के लिये समाज जितनी अंगड़ाइयाँ लेता है उसमें आगेवान बम कर चले आते हो तो किसी जमाने में क्रान्ति की किताबों में लिखा जायेगा कि वह मचमुच कितने आगेवान थे।

रिक्शे वालों के बारे में मैं इतना बतला दूँ कि एक रिक्शा वाला था चन्दन। उसे पिछले आठ दस वर्षों से मैं जानता हूँ। वह खाली रिक्शा चलाते चलाते आज वकील हो गया है। यह एक किस्सा इस लिये सुनाता हूँ कि रिक्शा चलाने वालों में कुछ अपनी आत्मोन्नति की भावना भी उठे। हालाँकि यह कोई बहुत बड़ी समाजवादी चीज नहीं है और है भी कुछ। यह एक पंजीवाद से मिली हुई चीज है। लेकिन आत्मोन्नति की भावना बने कि अगर एक चन्दन रिक्शा चालक से वकील बन सकता है, और वह मेरा अच्छा दोस्त है, तो कई और हजारों रिक्शे वाले क्यों नहीं बन सकते। इसलिये मैं सरकार से भी और रिक्शा चालकों की यूनियनों से भी कहना चाहूँगा कि वह इसमें मदद दें और लोगों को ऊँचे उठावें। आखिर यह जो भंगी, चमार और छोटी जाति के कहलाते हैं भूख में और उनमें कोई फर्क नहीं है, प्रायः में और उनमें कोई फर्क नहीं है क्योंकि खाली एक पुराने और सड़े हुए शास्त्र ने उन्हें नीचा बनाया हुआ है और उस शास्त्र को ठोकर मारना आवश्यक हो गया है। प्राधे पशु का रास्ता, रिक्शा चलाने वाला रास्ता जो है वह जंगल का रास्ता है, हम को प्राधुनिकता के जंगल से जाने वाला रास्ता है।

मैं इस सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहूँगा कि इसका कोई भी जवाब सरकार के पास नहीं है। वह जवाब देंगे लेकिन बेमतलब जवाब आप सरकार से क्यों दिलवाते हैं। वह इधर उधर की सुना देंगे...

सभापति महोदय : जब आप सबाल उठावेंगे तो जवाब तो मिलना ही है।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : प्रायः जानते हैं कि क्या जवाब मिलेगा। जवाब तो कुछ होता ही नहीं, केवल वह रस्म भ्रदा करेंगे। रस्म की भ्रदायगी जरूर करेंगे शाहनवाज साहब। इसका जवाब एक ही हो सकता है और वह ठोस रूप में एक सिद्धान्त के रूप में ही हो सकता है कि पाखाना और कूड़ा साफ करने वाला महीने में कम से कम 250 रु० पाये और राष्ट्रपति भी नौकरी तथा भत्ता समेत, निजी भत्ता में शामिल करके कहना चाहता हूँ, 1000 रु० से ज्यादा न पाये। टाटा बिड़ला कोई भी हों वह भी एक हजार रुपया ज्यादा से ज्यादा पाये और कूड़ा साफ करने वाला, पाखाना साफ करने वाला 250 रु० पाये। जब यह रास्ता अपनाया जायेगा तभी जा कर के इस प्राधे पशु जैसा आगेवान नये जमाने का प्राय खत्म कर सकेंगे।

श्री बाल्मीकी (खुर्जा) : सभापति जी, डा० लोहिया जी ने जो रिक्शा चलाने वाले प्राधियों का प्रश्न सदन में उपस्थित किया है उसके लिये मैं उन को धन्यवाद देता हूँ। यह कोई नया प्रश्न नहीं है। यहीं, इसी सदन के अन्दर श्री पुरुषोत्तम दास टण्डन जी ने इस प्रश्न को उठाया था। रिक्शा खींचने वालों की, विशेषकर जो हाथ से रिक्शा खींचते हैं, और साथ साथ में जो साइकिल रिक्शा वाले हैं, उन की आज दयनीय दशा है और उनकी अवस्था अत्यन्त भयंकर है। आज भी उनका पुलिस के द्वारा शोषण होता है, उनके जो मालिक हैं उनके द्वारा उनका शोषण होता है। आज इस अवसर पर जबकि सरकार जिम्मा लेती है इस बात का कि वह जनहित में कल्याणकारी काम लेकर चलती है और कल्याणकारी

[श्री बाल्मीकी]

प्रोग्राम लेकर उनका जीवन सुधारना चाहती है तब मैं यह जरूर कहना चाहता हूँ कि तीन पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं के बाद भी रिक्शा खींचने वालों की जिन्दगी की तरफ कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है। मैं समझता हूँ कि माननीय मन्त्री जो इस पर पूरी तरह ध्यान देंगे और उनके जीवन को अच्छा बनाने के लिये मानवीय दृष्टिकोण से एक ऐसा प्रोग्राम रक्खा जायेगा जिससे वह सोच सकें कि इस देश को चहार दीवारी के अन्दर पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं के द्वारा जो चमन लाया जा रहा है वह उनके लिए भी पैदा हो सकेगा। इसके सम्बन्ध में मैं एक शेर कह कर खत्म करना चाहता हूँ।

सभापति महोदय : मेहरवानी करके माननीय सदस्य हाउस में डिकोरम रक्खें। उनको खाली सवाल पूछना है, भाषण नहीं देना है। आप सवाल पूछिये और मिनिस्टर साहब जवाब दें।

श्री बाल्मीकी : मैं माननीय मन्त्री जी से यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि माननीय पुरुषोत्तम दास टण्डन की इच्छा के अनुसार रिक्शा चलाने वालों की जिन्दगी के सुधार के लिये और उन को रिहायशी, स्वास्थ्य तथा अन्य हर प्रकार की सुविधा देने के लिये अपनी पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं के अन्दर, विशेषकर चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्दर सरकार कौनसा कार्यक्रम लाना चाहती है और उनको दिये गये आश्वासन को किस प्रकार पूरा करना चाहती है।

श्री तुलशीदास जाधव (नांदेड़) : आज कल रिक्शा वालों की और सफाई करने वालों की बहुत बुरी हालत है यह सब जानते हैं। जिस रीति से शहर पर मैला उठा कर ले जाने को अभी अभी महाराष्ट्र में बन्द किया गया है उसी रीति से शायद देश में रिक्शा जो लोग खींचते हैं उनको बन्द करने के लिये एक तरीका ढूँढ हो सकता है कि सब रिक्शा खींचने वालों

को एक संगठन के नीचे लाकर उनको आटो रिक्शा या स्कूटर दे दिये जायें।

सभापति महोदय : नो आर्गुमेंट। आप सवाल पूछिये।

श्री तुलशीदास जाधव : सब रिक्शा चालकों को एक संगठन में लाकर के उन को आटो रिक्शा देने के लिये सरकार क्या इन्तजाम कर रही है। सरकार ऐसा क्यों नहीं करती है जिससे यह सवाल उत्पन्न न हो।

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): Is it not a fact that most of these rickshaw pullers are refugees, either from West Pakistan or East Pakistan, people who have been uprooted from their homes, people who have been deprived of their lands and people who have not been given that kind of work to do which they used to do there and is it not also a fact that as the Government goes on multiplying the number of States on this basis or that basis, the number of rickshaw pullers will increase not only ten-fold, as Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia has stated, but, I believe, 15 fold or even 20 fold?

Dr. L. M. Singhvi (Jodhpur): Mr. Chairman, I do see that a full measure of social security will come only with prosperity. But what I want to know is whether Government have ever considered this question as one that violates the social conscience of our democracy, whether Government consider this as a symbol of bondage and of human slavery and whether Government have ever, as a measure of their interest in the problem with its deep implications, studied the human conditions of these rickshaw pullers to consider the impact on their health and whether they have thought of enacting legislation to prohibit rickshaw-pulling and to provide rehabilitation measures for the whole class in order that in this technological age they may be emancipated from the drudgery and the imper-

ment of their health which comes as a consequence of rickshaw pulling.

Mr. Chairman: The procedure followed so far is that only signatories are permitted to ask questions. But I will allow a few more questions so that some more aspects may be brought out.

श्री काशी राम गुप्त (प्रलवर): क्या कन्द्रीय सरकार ने राज्य सरकारों को कोई ऐसा निर्देश दिया है या सुझाव दिया है कि जहां इस वक्त रिक्शाएं चल रही हैं वहां प्रविष्य में न चलाई जायें और उन्हें रोका जाय और इसके फलस्वरूप वहां जो लोग बेकार हों उन के लिए साथ साथ रोजगार मुहैया किया जाय और साथ ही जितनी नई जगहें हों वहां पर क्रतई रिक्शाओं के चलाने की इजाजत न दी जाय?

श्री शौर्य (प्रलीगढ़): श्रीमन्, बड़े बड़े शहरों में विशेष कर देश की राजधानी दिल्ली में और अन्य राज्यों की राजधानियों में या जो और बड़े बड़े शहर हैं उन में जो दुर्घटनाएं होती हैं उन दुर्घटनाओं में हर तीसरी दुर्घटना का शिकार रिक्शा वाला होता है, रिक्शा खींचने वाला होता है और उसमें बैठने वाली सवारियां भी कुछ दुर्घटना का शिकार हो जाती हैं क्योंकि यहां पर यह हाथ से या पैर से रिक्शा खींचने वालों और आटी रिक्शा चालकों, टैक्सी कारों या और जो मशीनरीज चलती हैं उन के बीच में कम्पीटीशन होता है तो इस समस्या को सामने रखते हुए क्या सरकार का कोई ऐसा प्रोग्राम है कि यह जो पैर से खींचने या हाथ से खींचे जाने वाली रिक्शाएं हैं उनको धीरे धीरे समाप्त करके उनके स्थान पर आटी रिक्शायां या टैक्सीज दी जायें और इस के लिए पंचवर्षीय योजना में से उनको सहायता के लिए धन दिया जाय?

श्री उवा० प्र० ज्योतिषी (सागर): प्रतीकात्मक रूप से डा० लोहिया ने समाज के एक प्रत्यन्त पिछड़े हुए भ्रंग का दुखद चित्रण

करते हुए शासन का ध्यान आकर्षित किया है मैं शासन से जानना चाहूंगा कि इस तरीके के पिछड़े तबके के भ्रम्युत्थान के लिए वह कौन सा कदम उठाने की योजना बना रहा है ?

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कराना): सरकार जब तक इन रिक्शाओं को खत्म करे तो उसमें 6 महीने लग सकते हैं या 4 महीने लग सकते हैं चूंकि यह सबसे बड़ा भ्रमानवीय कर्म है और इस धरती पर सब से बड़ा कलंक है तो क्या सरकार ने इस बात पर गौर किया है कि तब तक कोई ऐसा रूल बनाया जाय कि जो लोग पैसा बचाने की वजह से निर्ममता के साथ मनुष्य के ऊपर सवारी करते हैं और रिक्शाओं पर बैठ कर चलते हैं ऐसे लोग किसी भी पद लिए खड़े नहीं हो सके ?

Dr. Melkote (Hyderabad): Dr. Lohia said that in Hyderabad there were about 70,000 rickshaw pullers six or seven years back and that today the number is about a lakh. Now, about three years back, a conference was held by the Health Minister, and the Government wanted to put a stop to the rickshaw-pulling. But it was felt that since this was a case where a large number of people had to be given some kind of an alternative employment, they took a decision that the status and the conditions of the rickshaw pullers would be improved and that some kind of an improvement would be brought in. I would request the Minister to let me know what has been done during the last few years.

श्री बागड़ी (हिसार): सभापति, महोदय देश में ऐसी मेहनत जिससे देश के भ्रन्दर दीलत पैदा हो और एक ऐसी मेहनत जिससे कि सिर्फ सुविधा मिले इन दोनों को वृष्टि में रखते हुए क्या हम देश की मेहनत जो मज-दूर वर्ग की है तकरीबन जो रिक्शा वाले हैं वह मेहनत देश के विकाम के काम में नहीं बल्कि देश के भ्रनहित में जानी है तो क्या कभी सरकार ने देश के निर्माण में इस शक्ति को जटाने के लिए सोचा है और सोचा है तो

[श्री बागड़ी]

उस का क्या तरीका है और उसका क्या नतीजा निकला है ?

Mr. Chairman: Before I call upon the hon. Minister to reply, I would like to know whether in this type of labour, it is obligatory for them to have a medical check-up under the law. He may keep that also in view while replying to this.

श्रम, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : साहबे सदर, मैं अपने मोहतरिम दोस्त जनाब राम मनोहर लोहिया साहब का तहेदिल से मशकूर हूँ कि उन्होंने इस मुल्क के एक बुनियादी मसले के ऊपर एक ऐसे मसले के ऊपर जिस को हम सब लोग एक बुरी नजर से देखते हैं हाउस का ध्यान दिलाया है। रिक्शा पुलिंग एक ऐसी तिजारत है कि चाहे इंसान खीचे या साइकिल के ऊपर सवार होकर साइकिल रिक्शा चलाई जाय यह एक ऐसा पेशा है जो कि एक इंसानियत सोज पेशा है और जिसको की इंसानियत की नजर से एक गिरा हुआ पेशा कह सकते हैं। डा० साहब ने उस की तरफ यह बहस उठा कर हाउस की तबज्जह दिलाई है। मैं उन से बिलकुल इतिफाक करता हूँ कि यह एक ऐसा पेशा है जिसको कि गवर्नमेंट चाहती है कि वह जल्द से जल्द खत्म हो। यह दो किस्म का है खास कर वह जिसे भ्राममी खुद चलाता है, मनुष्य खुद पैदल चल कर रिक्शा को खींचता है, वह बहुत ही भद्दा मंजर होता है और वह बहुत ही बुरा दिखाई देता है। वह तो बहुत जल्द खत्म हो जाना चाहिए। दूसरा है साइकिल रिक्शा का जिसमें भ्राममी साइकिल पर बैठ कर रिक्शा को भी खींचता है। वह भी कोई अच्छी चीज नहीं है और उसको भी हम चाहते कि वह खत्म किया जाय। जैसा कि डा० मेलकोटे ने और दूसरे साहबान ने कहा किसी किस्म की मशीनरी उस में लगानी चाहिए, उसका फ्राटोमेटाइजेशन होना चाहिए और इन साइकिल रिक्शाओं को प्राहिस्ता प्राहिस्ता फ्राटो रिक्शाओं में तबदील किया जाना चाहिए। यह बिलकुल

सही राय है और हुकूमत भी ऐसा चाहती है लेकिन इसमें मुश्किल यह है कि जितनी तादाद में इन फ्राटो रिक्शाओं की जरूरत है उतनी अभी हमारे देश में अभी तक बन नहीं पा रही हैं। नई-नई यूनिट्स खड़ी हो रही हैं जहां कि यह फ्राटो रिक्शाएं तैयार की जा रही हैं इस सिलसिले में चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में भी ट्रेड यूनिट्स खड़ी होंगी और जैसे जैसे ज्यादा तादाद में यह फ्राटो रिक्शाएं मिलने लगेगी मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि साइकिल रिक्शाओं की तादाद कम होती जायगी। धीरे धीरे फ्राटो रिक्शाओं की तादाद बढ़ती जायेगी और साइकिल रिक्शाओं की तादाद कम होती जायेगी।

मेरे मोहतरिम दोस्त डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया ने फरमाया कि हुकूमत इस मसले से अपनी प्राखें बन्द किये हुए हैं, हुकूमत ने कुछ अपनी प्राखें इस मसले की तरफ से बंद की हुई हैं तो मैं उनको यकीन दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसी बात नहीं है और हुकूमत इस इंसानियत सोज मसले से पूरी तरह से प्रागाह है और हुकूमत इस के ऊपर काफी गौर खोज कर चुकी है। अभी तक इस बारे में दो, एक अलग कमेटियां बैठी हैं जिन्होंने कि इस मसले पर अच्छे तरीके से गौर किया है उस की छानबीन की है और इसे ऐगजामिन किया है। इस के प्लानों के ऊपर उन्होंने नजर दीवाई है। एक तो रंगे कमेटी है। उस ने एक सर्वे किया है था। फिर उसके बाद स्टेटस लेबर मिनिस्टर्स कान्फ्रेंस में 1955 में आया। फिर स्टैंडिंग लेबर कमेटी के सामने सन् 1961 में आया और फिर स्पेशल वर्किंग ग्रुप और कंसायोरेशन फार बैंकवर्ड स्टेट क्लालेज के ऊपर जो एक स्पेशल वर्किंग ग्रुप बैठा उस की रिपोर्ट सन् 1962 में हुकूमत को मिली। इसी तरीके से मिनिस्टर्स इन-चांज आफ बैंकवर्ड क्लालेज की एक कान्फ्रेंस बुलाई गई सन् 1964 में और इस मसले पर लेबर मिनिस्टरी, होम मिनिस्टरी और कम्प्युनिटी डेवलपमेंट की मिनि-

स्टरी यह तमाम मिनिस्टरीज मिल कर इस मसले के ऊपर गौर खोज करती रही है।

डा० लोहिया ने कहा कि यहाँ पर पर कहा गया कि रिक्शा पुलिंग से इंसान की सेहत के ऊपर कोई बुरा असर नहीं पड़ता और उन्होंने तजवीज किया कि मैं और मेरे सीनियर मिनिस्टर हम दोनों एक महीने तक रिक्शा चलायें, रिक्शा खीचें...

श्रम, रोडगार तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : कोई हर्ज नहीं है। हम जो रिक्शा चलायें उस रिक्शा पर वह सवार हो कर चलें।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : रिक्शा तुम भी चलाओगे तो भी मैं अपनी कसम नहीं तोड़ूंगा। रिक्शा पर न चढ़ने की यह एक ही जिदगी में मैंने कसम खाई है और यह कसम अगर कभी तुम भी रिक्शा चलाओगे तो भी मैं यह कसम नहीं तोड़ूंगा और रिक्शा पर नहीं चढ़ूंगा।

श्री शाहनबाज खां : दरअसल बात यह है कि जिस बिना के ऊपर हाउस में ऐसा जवाब दिया गया था वह यह थी कि इस बारे में डाइरेक्टर जनरल आफ हेल्थ सर्विसेज से पूछा गया था। उन की राय ली गई थी कि यह जो रिक्शा खींचते हैं या साइकिल रिक्शा चलाते हैं उस से इंसान की सेहत पर कोई बुरा असर पड़ता है या नहीं? तो उन की राय यह हुई कि इस से इंसान की सेहत पर कोई बुरा असर नहीं पड़ता है। (व्यवधान)

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : बर्खास्त करो ऐसे प्रादमी को।

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: How can these replies be blindly placed before the House? Such an opinion is an insult to the intelligence of the House.

Shri Maurya: That is a big lie. That is a wrong report. He should be dismissed. . . .

Mr. Chairman: Order, order; if there is something left to be asked, I shall allow questions afterwards.

श्री शाहनबाज खां : मैं अभी यह कह रहा था कि उन की यह राय हुई कि सिर्फ रिक्शा चलाने से सेहत पर कोई बुरा असर नहीं पड़ता है, लेकिन इस के साथ लगी हुई जो दूसरी लानते हैं, मसलन झच्छा और मुक़बल खाना न मिलना, तंग और तारीक कोठरियों में उनका रहना, अगर इन हालात को भी साथ मिलाया जाये, तो उनकी बजह से तर्पेदिक और इम किस्म की दूसरी बुरी बुरी बीमारियां पैदा होती हैं और वे लोग इन बीमारियों के शिकार हो जाते हैं। लेकिन, जैसा कि मैं ने प्रश्न किया है, कोई जरूरी नहीं है कि सिर्फ साइकिल चलाने से कोई बीमारी हो जाय या सेहत ख़राब हो जाय। हमने इस मसले पर स्टेट गवर्नमेंट से भी पूरी तरह से सोच-विचार किया है।

श्री बागड़ी : मंत्री महोदय बाकी बातों को बीच में न लायें। वह इस बात का जवाब दें कि क्या सिर्फ रिक्शा चलाने से सेहत पर कोई असर पड़ता है या नहीं।

श्री शाहनबाज खां : मैंने यह राय बता दी है कि सिर्फ रिक्शा चलाने से सेहत पर कोई बुरा असर नहीं पड़ता है, लेकिन . . .

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: It is a euphemism.

श्री बागड़ी : मैं इस को चलज करता हूँ।

सभापति महोदय : प्रार्डर, प्रार्डर।

श्री शाहनबाज खां : लेकिन अगर एक कमजोर जिस्म वाला इंसान रिक्शा चलायेगा, तो (व्यवधान)

श्री श्रीय : रिक्शा चलायेंगे ही कमजोर जिस्म वाले तगड़े जिस्म वाले रिक्शा नहीं चलायेंगे।

सभापति महोदय : हालांकि माननीय सदस्य का नाम नहीं था, लेकिन फिर भी

[सभापति महोदय]

मैंने उन को सवाल पूछने का मौका दिया। उन्होंने जो सवाल पूछा है, अब मेहरबानी करके वह उसका जवाब सुनें।

श्री श्रीधर : मैं मिनिस्टर साहब को यह बता रहा हूँ कि रिक्शा चलाने वाला कमजोर आदमी ही होता है। आप ने मुझे मौका देने की जो बात कही है, उस का इस से क्या ताल्लुक है ?

Mr. Chairman: Order, order. He should not talk in personal terms. Let the hon. Deputy Minister complete his reply.

Shri Maurya: You have done no special favour to me. That is my legitimate right.

श्री शाहनवाज खां : इस मसले पर गवर्नमेंट ने काफी सोच-विचार किया है। हम ने स्टेट्स की रहनुमाई के लिए ड्राफ्ट रेगुलेशनज तमाम स्टेट्स को भेजे हैं, जिन में यह इन्तजाम किया गया है कि उन लोगों की सेहत का ख्याल रखा जाये, कुछ इस किस्म के रूल्स बनाए जायें कि किस किस्म के आदमियों को लाइसेंस दिये जायें। जैसा कि मेरे मोहतरिम दोस्त ने कहा है, उन लोगों को बहुत बुरी तरह से एक्स्प्लायट किया जाता है और उनसे बहुत ऊंचा किराया लिया जाता है। इन बातों को रोकने के लिए हुकूमत ने कुछ कदम उठाए हैं और हुकूमत तमाम स्टेट्स को कहा कि वे रिक्शा-पुलर्ज की तादाद को.....

सभापति महोदय : मिनिस्टर साहब बक्त का ख्याल रखें

It is no use repeating the same arguments. The hon. Deputy Minister has already repeated those arguments.

श्री शाहनवाज खां : वे इस बात का ख्याल रखें कि रिक्शा पुलर्ज की तादाद को कम कर दिया जाये और आटो-रिक्शाज की तादाद को बढ़ा दिया जाये। इस के साथ साथ हम ने स्टेट्स को कहा है कि वे रिक्शा-पुलर्ज की कोआपरेटिव सोसायटीज बनाये ताकि उनके एक्स्प्लायटेशन को कम किया जा सके।

हम ने यह भी कहा है कि उन लोगों को लोनज दिये जायें और अगर वे लोग को-आपरेटिव सोसायटीज बना कर अपने रहने के लिए कालोनीज वगैरहा बनाना चाहे, तो उनको पूरी पूरी मदद दी जाये। इस किस्म के कई इकदामात गवर्नमेंट कर रही रही हैं और उस की हमेशा यह कोशिश रहेगी कि इस पसमान्दा तबके की हालत को बेहतर बनाने के लिए कोई कसर उठा न रखी जाए।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : सभापति महोदय अभी मेरा हक

Mr. Chairman: The House now stands adjourned till 11 A.M. on the 14th.

18.36 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, April 14, 1966/Chaitra 24, 1886 (Saka).