

डिटेलज क्या हैं, वह कौन सा ग्राम्ज एंड एम्पुनिशन है ?

यह हाउस इस बात से भली भांति परिचित है कि पाकिस्तान भारत को अपना सब से बड़ा दुश्मन मानता है, सब से खतरनाक शत्रु मानता है। ऐसी अवस्था में मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जितने हमारे मोर्चे हैं, उन सभी पर क्या हमने पर्याप्त तैयारी कर ली है और अगत खतरा उत्पन्न होता है तो क्या हम सफलतापूर्वक उसका सामना करने की स्थिति में हैं ?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : The suggestion is correct that any military equipment that Pakistan gets now from whatever source it may be, can be used not only against the Bangla Desh people but also against us. It is for both these reasons that we are totally opposed to this and we have not left the US Government in any doubt about this.

Then he said, in 1965 some ships meant for us were stopped by the US ; why don't they stop these ships now which are carrying arms and ammunition to Pakistan ? His approach is correct. It is for this reason that we are pressing the US Government strongly that they should do likewise in this case also.

Then he asked about details of arms and ammunition on the ships, I am sorry those details are not available.

Lastly, he asked about our defence preparedness on the border. About that, the Defence Minister has from time to time assured the House and the country that we are fully prepared to meet any attack on us.

17 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS,
1971-72—Contd.

MINISTRY FOR IRRIGATION AND
POWER—Contd.

MR. SPEAKER : The House will now resume discussion on the Demands of the

Ministry of Irrigation and Power. Shri Modak.

SHRI B. K. MODAK (Hooghly) : Sir, I rise to oppose the Demands for Grants for the Ministry of Irrigation and Power; because the performances of the ministry are disappointing and they fall short of the demand of the times. This Ministry is an important ministry of the Central Government, dealing with such items of work which have a bearing on economic development of the country and is now intended to be accelerated under the *Garibi Hatao* programme. However, the ruling party does not intend to give any importance to this ministry, as will be evident from keeping this ministry in charge of a Minister of State.

A massive mandate has been given to the ruling party to effect a realisable change in the situation that can go effectively towards eliminating poverty and unemployment in a very short period. But the sanctioned sum for irrigation in the fourth plan period is only Rs. 820 crores, i.e. a paltry sum of Rs. 160 crores approximately to be spent annually for the most basic task of increasing agricultural productions. This sum is only a small percentage of the total plan allocation. What a pity! One expected that Government would after its warring crusade against widespread *garibi* would at least change the hithertofore followed priorities in plan allocation and would fix for this ministry a major plan allocation. Shri Subramaniam as the new head of planning in the new post-election phase has not done anything in this regard.

Instead allocations in police and Military ventures in Home and Defence Departments are mounting in every budget for crushing the very man that is the lever of production.

17.01 hrs.

[DR. SARADISH ROY *in the Chair*]

Sir, man is the labouring animal that produces wealth of the nation. Irrigation and Electricity are twin sinews of strength that raises his capacity to produce. Sir, Indian people is denied of these twin weapons in adequate quantity through

[Shri B. K. Modak]

criminal negligence of the Government. Because of this, while population is growing—poverty is growing—unemployment is growing. But the Neros of India are fiddling over law and order position and national emergency, and missing the essential task of the day.

Sir, you are aware that according to the admission of the Minister than 3 million acre irrigation potential is to be created every year, if we are to meet the growing demand of the people which is increasing at a very fast rate. But is evident from the report that annual increase in irrigation potential is only 1.6 million acres in last year. That is half of that is necessary. Taking the utilisation generally at approx. 20 per cent less, the irrigation potential stands at 1.3 million acre only. What a vast difference between demand and the achievement. It is a sad commentary on the "Garibi Hatao" jargon of the Ruling Party.

Sir, I would not like to dwell on the partisan character of allocation from irrigation allocation to different States specially my State—West Bengal. This is there in abundance. On this partisan attitude no unified nationhood can grow. But I want to emphasise that the specific performances of this Ministry in projects are very very bad in my State—West Bengal.

It is a fact that the Jaldhaka Hydro-Electric Project in North Bengal is a complete failure leading to wastage of several crores of public funds apart from affecting the development of that area due to power shortage. The Enquiry Commission set up by Government of West Bengal to enquire on this have squarely blamed the Central Water and Power Commission and the Member (Design) in charge. I hope the Minister will kindly say what action has been taken against the responsible officials of Central Water and Power Commission for the lapses. What steps are being taken to improve the power supply position of North Bengal? And what would be the location of the proposed Thermal Power Station intended for it? May I suggest that Khajuria is an ideal site for the project.

Kansabati was to be completed within 10 years to create 10 lakh acre irrigation potential. But this is still lingering and lingering after 15 long years with only 4 lakhs acre potential created. May I know when this project will be completed?

Sir, in lower Damodar region in West Bengal, Hooghly and Howrah district suffer regularly from flood caused by release of excess water from D. V. C. Reservoir. D.V.C. has been rightly termed as planned curse for people of Khanakul and Amta region of Hooghly and Howrah districts respectively. Deputations and speeches have been made, commission after commission have been submitting reports ever since the great flood of 1956; 14 long years have past—but nothing has been done. Will the Minister enlighten me as to what is the plan and policy of the Government in regard to this region?

This dismal failure in augmenting irrigation potential is equally matched by the inability of the Government to augment the electricity potential.

Socialism means all power to the people. That is what development really means. Electricity is what ultimately matters in a quick economic development. People of India, 15 percent of the world population consume only 1.5 per cent of the world utilisation of this energy. India has spent Rs. 4500 crores in the last 20 years and the initial installed capacity of 2 million kilowatt has reached 16 million kilowatts. While the developed nations have an average consumption per head of 4,450 kilowatts hour per year the comparable figures for the developing countries is 175 kilowatt hours per year and that for India only 90 kilowatt hours per year.

The *per capita* consumption of electricity is generally considered a yardstick of economic development. In the general rung of development while in U.S.A., UK, Japan the *per capita* consumption reached in 1967 was 6,056, 3,254, 1,880 kilowatt hours respectively, in smaller developing countries like Singapore, Malaysia, Philippines, Korea the *per capita* consumption in the same year was 633, 266, 160, 132 kilowatts hours respectively, whereas in India the

per capita consumption now is only 90 kilowatts hours.

Recently high sounding plans for power schemes over a decade (1970-80) with fantastic target (250 kilowatt hours per year in 1980) has been let loose in the air without caring for development of other areas with which successful realisation of the schemes are vitally linked up. Investment required for utilisation for power is about 5 times more than the investment need for creating power supply facilities. If gigantic schemes are drawn up corresponding investment required for utilisation of such power has also to be ensured. But this does not seem to have been done. Investments are increasing due to inflation ; as a result targets are curtailed. Adequate resources, availability of steel, efficient electricity boards, scheduled delivery and good labour relations, must be turned harmoniously to attain the objective target. But while the Chief of the National Planning is in utter confusion over her goal towards socialism and the coordination process is in utter doldrums. Because of this wishful thinking in fixing ambitious programme of power targets without proper coordination, the power target of 23 million kilowatts set in the Fourth Plan would fall short by 2 million kilowatts. This will affect the pace of economic growth and problems will be set the economy in 1973-74. The sweet promise of socialism will move far way off.

Crores of rupees are now spent for rural electrification and to what benefit ? This must be evaluated today as to quanta of benefit it has yielded.

Huge wastage is taking place in the name of rural electrification. This should be stopped. Successful implementation of rural electrification schemes is bound to improve the economy of the country.

The Rural Electrification Corporation has been set up by the Ministry with assistance from PL-480 Fund to assist the State Electricity Boards with loans to take up massive rural electrification schemes. As it stands now the condition and terms for such loans are very stringent. It is

hoped that the terms may be made more liberal. Political considerations have also crept in the matter of advance of loans. This also should be stopped.

However, West Bengal State Electricity Board is very backward in the matter of rural electrification. Only 7.4 per cent of the villages were electrified in the State. So they have drawn up an ambitious programme for rural electrification in anticipation of substantial loan from the REC. But the expectation of the Board is reported to be belied as a result of which the proposed programme may have to be curtailed. West Bengal needs special consideration. The Government must ensure that hereafter at least Rs. 5 crores to Rs. 7 crores are made available to the West Bengal State Electricity Board every year for the next three to four years for rural electrification schemes.

Sir, in fine may I suggest that in order to make the rural electrification schemes successful, a separate Power Ministry may be created. Considerable progress is said to have been realised in the USA through rural electrification being executed by a separate department, known as Rural Electrification Administration, under the Department of Agriculture. Half-hearted measures as are now being taken in this country will not bring the desired benefit.

Lenin has said that Soviet plus Electrification is socialism. But here in India there is plethora of profession of socialism in ruling circle but not an iota of sincerity in translating it into life. Man who labours is crushed under poverty and repression. On the other hand, irrigation and electricity have become things only of secondary importance, thus crippling national production and wealth. The jargon of *Garibi Hatao* has thus become a colossal hoax foisted on the people.

With these words, I oppose the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power.

*SHRI K. SURYANARAYNA : (Eluru)
Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support the demands of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power. While doing so I would like to make a few

*The original speech was delivered in Telugu.

[Shri K. Suryanarayana]

suggestions. There are several backward regions in this country in so far as irrigation and power are concerned. My submission is that until these backward areas reach the level of development prevailing in certain regions of this country, there should be an adequate allocation of funds for irrigation and power for these backward areas.

80 per cent of our national income is derived from agriculture. 80% of the population also depends on agriculture for their livelihood. In such circumstances the Government should have taken adequate steps for development of irrigation and power which is basically necessary for any progress in the field of agriculture. The Government is not giving due importance to this matter. That is why in the field of agriculture we have not succeeded in achieving the results which we should have achieved. We have great potential in irrigation and power in our country. But still we could not achieve creditable results in these field because of wrong planning and because of allocation of insufficient funds to this Ministry. This has retarded the progress of the country in other fields as well. Instead of giving due importance to irrigation and power we are laying more emphasis on industrial development which alone is not enough. The State Governments, the Central Government and the Planning Commission are all responsible for this unfortunate state of affairs.

In the Minister we have a very efficient and highly qualified engineer in the field of irrigation and power. We also have a very well organised Ministry. But if the Ministry is not given adequate funds no schemes, short term or long term could be executed.

I submit that the country should make use of the services of such an experienced and qualified minister to the fullest extent.

In this budget, we have included schemes that have been carried forward from the Third and Fourth Five Year Plans. No new schemes are included. The funds allocated are also inadequate.

We have read in our epics that sage Bhagirath brought the sacred Ganges to mother earth. In the same way the minister is trying to bring the waters of Ganges to the far South so that the whole country could be irrigated. This may take several years but still we should take up such a scheme for the welfare of the future generation, provided our financial resources permit it.

Coming to the electricity-I find the position in the country is very discouraging. Countries which are having less resource are producing more electricity and their per capita consumption is far more than that in our country. If you see the statistics in the first five year plan it was 2.63 millions, in the second five year plan it was 2.4 millions and in the third five year plan it was 2.35 millions. All these statistics prove the fact that this Ministry is not being allocated enough funds. We have great water resources. A great amount of electricity could be produced and used for not only for agricultural purposes but also for industrial purposes. If you see the statistics of per capita consumption of electricity in advanced countries it is 6065 K. Ws in United States, 3254 in U. K. and over 2300 in USSR. In our country it is 77. As per the present figures I think it has increased to 91.

There are several States in our country which are backward in this respect. These are for example Assam, Andhra Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Uttar Pradesh and Kerala. The need for electricity in these States is very high. Instead of developing electricity in these backward States we are trying to establish more power projects in those States which are already advanced in this respect.

In the State of Tamil Nadu, a big power project was established in Neyveli by the State Government. This was taken over by the Central Government later on because the State Government did not have enough financial resources to complete this project. We have a strange situation here. The Central Government is proposing to supply electricity to the State of Tamil Nadu at a cheaper rate whereas the contiguous States like Kerala and Andhra Pradesh are to be charged at higher rate. There is a move

for modification of the above proposal. I hope it goes through. It is not correct to accord preferential treatment to a particular State where the Central Government project is situated in such matters. All of us pay taxes to the Central Government and it is not correct for the Central Government to treat one State more favourably than the other States.

Coming to irrigation—our country is not doing well even in this field. If you see the statistics you will find that in Burma it is 4.7%, in our country it is 21.7% and in Japan it is 16.7% and in United Arab Republic we understand that it is cent percent. For a small country like UAR which has adopted systematic methods of planning later than our country, it is creditable to achieve such results in a short period of time. It is probably because that UAR not only took aid from other countries but also fixed priorities correctly. That is why it could achieve such encouraging results and has been progressing rapidly. I submit that we should also emulate the United Arab Republic and fix our priorities correctly, and try to irrigate wherever there is land requiring irrigation. Then only we can make some progress.

I would refer to the State of Andhra Pradesh in this connection and conclude my speech. The figures of *per capita* consumption of electricity for the various States of our country are Andhra Pradesh 49, Assam 18, Jammu & Kashmir 39, Rajasthan 39, U.P. 64, Haryana 106, Delhi 250. I submit that we should primarily use electricity for agricultural purposes. Later on if there is some surplus power then we can use it for other luxuries. We find electricity being misused for decorations in marriages, which is not proper.

The Minister is doing his best to see that the agriculturist gets enough power but still as there is increase in the number of pump sets the farmer is still in need of more and more electricity. If you see the rate structure it is not uniform. It varies from State to State and also from purpose to purpose. I submit that the Government should supply the electricity for agricultural purposes at a subsidised rate.

We have Electricity Boards in almost all the States in our country. They are

running at a loss because of the economic conditions that are prevalent in the States. They are not able to run these Boards at profit. In consequence, the farmer is not satisfied with the working of these Electricity Boards. In Andhra State they propose to raise the rate from 12 P to 15 P. When we all agitated against the proposed raise they said they would collect only 12 P. But they do not seem to have withdrawn the proposal of charging 15 P.

In the Parliament when we raise questions regarding irrigation and power the Central Government generally directs us to contact the State Governments in regard to these matters. My submission is that States cannot meet the demands of the people because of their poor economic conditions. Even when we ask questions in regard to schemes for which the Central Government has given financial grants, we are directed to approach the State Government. I submit that the Centre should keep the right of supervision over all those projects for which the States have been given financial grant from the Centre. I particularly emphasise this point because the State Governments modify these schemes later because of political pressures. This is not correct. I therefore submit that the Centre should insist and supervise the execution of the projects in the States where the Centre is financially involved.

I would like to mention about Nagarjuna Sugar project in Andhra Pradesh. The State Government is finding it difficult to allocate enough funds to complete this project quickly. This project has been under construction for several years now. The Centre should take up this project so that it can speedily be completed. I submit that the benefits of this project would not only go to the State of Andhra Pradesh but also to the whole of the country. This fact has been brought to the notice of the Central Government and several representations have been made in this connection. But the Centre is not coming forward to take up this project. I may mention here that whatever revenue is being collected as a result of this project by the State Government, it is just sufficient to pay the interest on the loans that have already been taken to construct this project. As

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has been done in the case of projects like Bhakra Nangal in other States, I submit that this project should also be taken over by the Central Government. All the benefits that would be derived from completion of such a project would be enjoyed by other States also for example rice that would be produced as a result of this project would be supplied to the deficient States. If this project is completed I would assure the Centre that we would not be required to go to other countries and spend foreign exchange for purchase of rice. All that foreign exchange could be saved and used for some other useful purpose.

Lastly, they are going to construct a steel plant in Viskhapatnam in Andhra Pradesh. There is no water there. They are trying to take the waters of river Godaveri by constructing a project at Polavaram. There was a project proposed by the name Ramapada Sagar at the same spot 20 years ago. The proposed water channel, should be taken through the upland areas of West Godaveri and East Godaveri districts. This would help in developing those areas in addition to supplying of drinking water to people of Visakhapatnam and meeting the needs of the steel plant. This would also provide navigational facilities in these areas. I submit that the Irrigation and Power Minister should keep these points in view while preparing blue print for this channel from Godaveri to Visakhapatnam, with these words I conclude my speech.

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi) : I beg to move :

That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Bottleneck in the Central Water and Power Commission to give clearance to Irrigation and Power Projects submitted by States. (5)]

That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Desirability of expediting the construction of the Rajasthan canal, (6)]

That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Urgency to give clearance to the Indravati Project in the State of Orissa. (7)]

That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Urgency to give clearance to the Anandpur Barrage on the Baitarini in the State of Orissa. (8)]

That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Desirability of expediting and expanding the rural electrification in the Eastern States particularly Orissa, West Bengal and Bihar. (9)]

That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Desirability of allotting more Central assistance to the State of Orissa for expanding its transmission system for rural electrification and lift irrigation, (10)]

That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Urgency of providing flood protective embankment on both sides of the Subaranarekha. (11)]

That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Urgency of developing Geo-Thermal power in this country. (12)]

That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Urgency of developing power from tidal waves in the maritime State of Orissa (13)]

That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Desirability of expediting the decision of the Krishna Godavari Commission (14)]

That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Desirability of having an All-India grid. (15)]

SHRI ESWARA REDDY (Cuddapah) :
I beg to move :

That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Desirability of stopping the collection of interest from Andhra Pradesh Government on the loan assistance given by the Centre for Nagarjunasagar Project. (37)]

That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Desirability of expediting the construction of Pochampad Project, Andhra Pradesh. (38)]

That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Lack of national approach in utilisation and water resources. (39)]

That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Lack of due attention and sympathetic consideration in providing irrigation facilities in backward and drought affected areas. (40)]

That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to solve Kaveri waters dispute between Mysore, Tamil Nadu and Kerala States. (41)]

That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Refusal of the Centre to undertake the responsibility of constructing big projects like Rajasthan Canal, Gandak, Nagarjunasagar, etc. (42)]

That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Urgency to give clearance to the Pulivendala Canal Scheme, Andhra Pradesh. (43)]

That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Urgency to give clearance to the Reservoir on Cheyzeru, Cuddapah District, Andhra Pradesh. (44)]

That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Slow progress of the construction of Tungabhadra High Level Canal Scheme—Stage II, Andhra Pradesh (45)]

That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Desirability of expediting the construction of Sri Sailon Hydro-electric Project (46)]

That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Shortage of power in Andhra Pradesh by 400 M/W in the year 1973-74 (47).]

[Shri Eswara Reddy]

That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Urgency of expediting Pulivendala electrification scheme (Andhra Pradesh), sanctioned by Rural Electrification Corporation (48)]

That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Necessity of diverting Krishna water for irrigation to Rayalaseema to eradicate permanently famine prevailing in that area (49)]

That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Desirability of pushing through preparations necessary for taking up the gigantic scheme of linking Ganges with Kaveri. (50)]

That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Necessity and urgency of giving top priority in providing irrigation facilities to drought affected areas so as to reduce regional imbalances (51).]

That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Desirability of setting up Famine Eradication Board on the lines of Flood Control Board. (52).]

SHRI THA KIRUTTINAN (Sivaganja) :
I beg to move :

That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to give early clearance to irrigation projects submitted by the Government of Tamil Nadu (59).]

That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to concede the points raised by the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu with regard to Cauvery Water dispute; (60)]

That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to conduct survey of underground water resources in Ramanathapuram district in Tamil Nadu. (61)].

That the Demand under the Head Multi-purpose River Schemes be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to investigate Upper Periyar Scheme in Tamil Nadu so as to irrigate Ramanathapuram district which is a most backward area in Tamil Nadu (64)]

That the Demand under the head Multi-purpose River Schemes be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to investigate the scheme of connecting the river Gaaga with Cauvery and other rivers in the South. (65)]

That the Demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to refer the Cauvery water dispute to Tribunal. (66)]

That the Demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to stop the construction of Hemavathi Project by the Mysore Government which has been started without getting the sanction of the Centre. (67)]

H. H. MAHARAJA NARENDRA SINGH (Satua) : I beg to move—

That the Demand under the head Multi-purpose River Schemes be reduced by Rs. 100

[Failure to re-start work on Cane Canal Project in Madhya Pradesh. (62)]

That the Demand under the head Multi-purpose river Schemes be reduced by Rs. 100

[Failure to settle river disputes between Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh Gujarat. (63)]

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI (Patna): I beg to move—

That the Demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced to Rs. 1

[Failure to provide special financial assistance to the backward States for the development of irrigation and Power. (77)]

That the Demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced to Rs. 1

[Failure to electrify villages in Bihar and other backward States. (78)]

That the Demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced to Rs. 1

[Failure to settle water-dispute with Pakistan. (79)]

That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs 100

[Failure to reduce the salary scales of high officers in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (87)]

That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100

[Failure to check wasteful expenditure in the Ministry. (88)]

That the Demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100

[Need appoint technical persons in the posts of Chairman of State Electricity Boards (89)]

That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100

[Need to supply electricity at cheaper rates in villages (90)]

That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100

[Need to fix uniform rates of electricity in all States (91)]

That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100

[Need to reduce the rate of irrigation cess (9)]

That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100

[Inconsistent policy for distribution of water for Irrigation purposes (93)]

That the demand under the head Multi-purpose River Schemes be reduced by Rs. 100

[Need to implement the Master Plan for Flood Control submitted in 1967 by Irrigation Minister in the United Front Government of West Bengal (94)]

That the demand under the head Multi-purpose River Schemes be reduced by Rs. 100

[Need to tame the rivers originating from Himalayas with a view to controlling floods (95)]

That the demand under the head Multi-purpos River Schemes be reduced by Rs. 100

[Failure to provide adequate relief to the flood victims (96)]

[Shri Ramavtar Shastri]

That the demand under the head Multi-purpose River Schemes be reduced by Rs. 100

[Failure to resolve Cauvery and Narmada water dispute (97)]

That the demand under the head Multi-purpose River Schemes be reduced by Rs. 100

[Need to provide more funds to the Government of Bihar for helping flood victims (98)]

That the demand under the head Multi-purpose River Schemes be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to give special grants for the implementation of Gandak, Kosi, Adhwara, Sone, Koil, Pulpun, Fatuha, Mokama Tal projects (99)]

That the demand under the head Multi-purpose River Schemes be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to utilise the water of Ganga river for irrigation (100)]

That the demand under the head Multi-purpose River Schemes be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to complete the construction work of Rajasthan canal (101)]

That the demand under the head Multi-purpose River Schemes be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to check soil-erosion by Ganga river (102)]

That the demand under the head Multi-purpose River Schemes be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Slackness in rehabilitating those villages of Diara area under Maner police station in District Patna, Bihar which were affected by soil-erosion by Ganga river. (103)]

That the demand under the head Multi-purpose River Schemes be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to implement flood control Schemes. (104)]

That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to frame uniform irrigation policy. (109)]

That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Delay in according approval to the irrigation and power schemes submitted by the State. (110)]

That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need for expansion of the rural electrification scheme in Bihar, West Bengal, Orissa and other States. (111)]

That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to set up a power station in North Bihar so that the power supply may be increased. (112)]

That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to check the unauthorised consumption of electricity. (113)]

That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to provide assistance to State Electricity Boards. (114)]

SHRI B. K. MODAK : I beg to move :

That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs.100.

[Failure to implement the recommendations of Man Singh Commission Report regarding flood control in lower Damoder region of Hooghly and Howrah District. (80)]

That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to prevent water-logging in Ghea-Kunti and Kananadi region in Polba and Singur respectively in Hooghly District due to untimely release of D. V. C. water. (81)]

That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to implement Jaldhara Hydroelectric Project in North Bengal leading to wastage of public fund. (82)]

That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to complete Kansabati Project in time. (83)]

That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to complete Farakka Barrage Project in scheduled time. (84)]

That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to take up a programme of de-silting of rivers Hooghly and Rup-Narayan in West Bengal. (85)]

That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to start proposed protective embankments to control flood in Arambag Sub-division in Hooghly. (86)]

SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA (Nagaur) : I beg to move :

That the demand under the head Other Capital Outlay of Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Backwardness of Rajasthan in rural electrification programme especially the desert areas. (106)]

That the demand under the head Other Capital Outlay of Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need for early completion of Rajasthan Canal Project. (107)]

That the demand under the head Other Capital Outlay of Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to construct and electrify tubewells. (108)]

MR. CHARIMAN : The cut Motions are also before the House.

श्री बुर्गादास भाटिया (अमृतसर) : सभा-पति महोदय, पंजाब प्रान्त में बिजली का मसला दो साल से इस कदर जटिल हो गया है कि वहाँ की 40 परसेन्ट इण्डस्ट्रीज करीब-करीब बन्द हो चुकी हैं और वहाँ की जमींदारी में सिचाई के काम में जबरदस्त बाधा पड़ रही है। मैं समझता हूँ कि बिजली व सिचाई विभाग इस तरफ फौरन तवज्जह नहीं देगा तो यकीनन पंजाब के बहुत से इण्डस्ट्रीयलिस्ट्स पंजाब को छोड़कर कर दूसरे प्रान्तों में चले जायेंगे। अगर इसी तरह से सेन्टर की ब्रेक्की कायम रही तो मैं समझता हूँ कि पिछले सालों में पंजाब में जो ग्रीन रेवोल्यूशन हुआ है, स्माल स्केल इण्डस्ट्रीज ने जो तरक्की की है, उस के रास्ते में रुकावट पड़ जायगी।

हम ने कई दफा सेन्टर से दरखास्त की कि इस के ऊपर ज्यादा से ज्यादा तवज्जह दी

(श्री दुर्गाबास भाटिया)

जाय, लेकिन बजाय इस के कि तवज्जह दी जाती, खामोशी से काम लिया गया। चयरमैन साहब, हमारे थैम डैम का सिलसिला काफी भ्रस से चला आ रहा है, तकरीबन सात-आठ साल से पेन्डिंग है और कई दफा हम को विश्वास दिलाया गया कि इस की मन्जूरी जल्दी दे दी जायगी, लेकिन बजाय इसके मन्जूरी दी जाती, उस को अभी तक पशोपुस्त डाल जा रहा है। मैं तो यह कहूंगा कि उस को डिले करने के लिये हिमाचल प्रदेश की तरफ से एक-दो ऐसी स्कीमें उन के पास आ रही हैं, जो हमारे डैम के मुकाबले काफी कीमती होंगी और पैदावार कम होगी। थैम डैम के बारे में रिपोर्ट है कि 91 करोड़ रुपया उस पर खर्च आयेगा और उस से 190 मैगावाट बिजली पैदा होगी, जब कि उन के यहां 95 करोड़ रुपया खर्च करने के बाद हमारे डैम के मुकाबले तिहाई बिजली पैदा होगी, 85 मैगावाट बिजली पैदा होगी। लेकिन उसके लिये टीका-टिप्पणी चल रही है ताकि इस को ज्यादा से ज्यादा डिले किया जाय।

इस के अलावा, चयरमैन साहब, मैं यह भी भ्रजं करूंगा कि हमें इस बात का विश्वास दिलाया गया था कि राणाप्रताप सागर पर जो एटोमिक प्लांट बन रहा है, उस में से हमें 100 मैगावाट बिजली दे दी जायगी, लेकिन उस को भी अब पशोपुस्त डाला जा रहा है। इस से यह समझा जाता है कि पंजाब के साथ कुछ इस किस्म का सूलूक किया जा रहा है ताकि पंजाब की तरक्की रुक जाय।

मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह भ्रजं करूंगा कि थैम डैम के मुतालिक, जब कि वह फाइनल स्टेज में था और कई दफा इन्होंने वायदा भी किया था कि उसकी इजाजत दे दी जायगी, उस की इजाजत फौरन दी जानी

चाहिये। अगर यह इजाजत मिल जाय तो यकीनन पंजाब का मसला हल हो सकता है। जैसा आप ने हम से वायदा किया था कि राणा प्रताप सागर से हम को 100 मैगावाट बिजली दी जायगी, अगर यह नहीं दी गई तो पंजाब की इण्डस्ट्री बिल्कुल तबाह हो जायगी। बड़े बड़े इण्डस्ट्रीयलिस्ट्स ने मजबूर हो कर अपने यहाँ जैनेरैटिंग सेंट्स लगा लिये हैं, लेकिन पंजाब में ज्यादातर स्माल स्केल इण्डस्ट्रीज हैं। उसकी तमाम यूनिट्स, 50 परसेन्ट यूनिट्स बन्द पड़ी हैं और मजदूर बेकार हो रहे हैं। इसलिए मैं रिक्वेस्ट करूंगा कि इसके ऊपर ज्यादा से ज्यादा तवज्जह करके इसका प्राश्वासन दिया जाये ताकि पंजाब जोकि इस वक्त तरक्की कर रहा था उसके रास्ते में रुकावट न पड़े।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आपका शुक्रिया अर्दा करता हूँ।

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi) : In the short time at my disposal, it will not be possible for me to do full justice to this Ministry. Anyway I take the opportunity to point out some of the salient points vital to my State.

The Krishna-Godavari Tribunal appointed under art. 262 of the Constitution on 19 April, 1971 has passed the following order :

"Parties have agreed that each State concerned will be at liberty to divert any part of the share of the Godavari water allocated to it by the Godavari Tribunal from the Godavari basin to any other basin."

This has removed the main impediment raised by the CWPC and the Andhra Pradesh Government over the diversion of the waters from the Indravati that is from the Godavari Basin to the Mahanadi basin. This is regarding the Upper-Indravati Multipurpose project.

It is needless to point out that it is a question of life and death to my State and more so to the Kalahandi district which passed through the worst famine of the century in 1965. The Minister had been to that place and is fully acquainted with the facts there. It will not only irrigate 5 lakh acres of both rabi and kharif land in a chronically drought affected area ; it will also generate installed capacity of 600 MW at a very cheap rate of 2.27 P per unit, considered to be the lowest generating cost in the country. It will contribute to a great extent in relieving the power shortage envisaged to be to the tune of 3 million Kw by the end of the Fourth Plan. It is a Rs. 100-crore project and the return has been worked out under the head Power at 9.5 per cent and the benefit cost in the field of agriculture would be 7.3 times.

Taking all these into account and specially Orissa's demand of Godavari water to the tune of 478 TMC, of which Andhra Pradesh has already agreed by their submission of 29 September 1970 before the Tribunal upto 200 TMC to be utilised by Orissa, I think the CWPC and the Planning Commission should give their green signal for starting the Indravati project and I hope they will not raise any plea against, or throw any spanner into the wheel of, the progress of my State.

I would also most respectfully submit that this project may be taken up as a Central project. If the Government says that it has no funds, I may reply that 14 banks have been nationalised and there is plenty of money. If not they can secure assistance from the World Bank as has been done in the case of the tubewells scheme in the case of the Krishna-Godavari delta. A sum of 24 million dollars has already been secured from the World Bank for this purpose to stabilise the irrigation in that delta in Andhra Pradesh. Central assistance to the tune of Rs. 13.8 crores has been given to Andhra Pradesh to divert the Godavari water to another basin in Visakhapatnam for the steel plant which is going to come up there. Pending the final outcome of the Krishna-Godavari Tribunal, Andhra Pradesh has already taken steps in starting the Pochampad Project, a Project of Rs. 120 crores, the Deveswaram Barrage costing Rs. 50 crores, and the Delta Drainage Scheme costing Rs. 120 crores. The

Nagarjunsagar Project of course has been increasing in cost day by day, from Rs. 70 crores it has gone to Rs. 163 crores. Taking into consideration all these factors, I would like to highlight the case of Indravati, and I hope due consideration will be given by the Government to it.

The Gujarat Government should be given to clearance start the Narmada Project there, so vital for that State's progress.

Coming to rural electrification, even though there is plenty of underground water in West Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, they are backward so far as lift irrigation and rural electrification are concerned, even though tremendous strides have been taken by Tamil Nadu, Haryana and Punjab in this regard. In Tamil Nadu at the beginning of the Fourth Plan they had 2,50,000 energised tubewells. They want to add 50,000 every year, and by the end of the Fourth Plan, they will have 5 lakhs energised pumps. If you compare this with the other State, you will find that their progress is very slow. So more funds should be available to the Eastern States from Rural Electrification Corporation.

The Salandi Project will be meaningless without the Anantpur Barrage. So much money has been spent on it, and unless you divert the waters of the Vaitarani to Salandi, the full benefits of the project will not be achieved. This project costs Rs. 21 crores and it will irrigate 2.73 lakhs of acres. The Central Water and Power Commission has sanctioned the scheme and it is pending consideration with the Planning Commission. This should be expedited.

The Subarnarekha is inundating West Bengal and Orissa lands. There must be bunding on both sides. The flood protection embankments should be taken up as a national project, because it is beyond the capacity of West Bengal or Orissa. If it is done from only one side, it will inundate the other side and will do considerable damage.

I submit that further studies should be made of geo-thermal power projects. I learn that some hot springs have been studied in this regard. I submit that the Attimalik

[Shri P. K. Deo]

in Dhenkanl district and Taptapani in Ganjam should be studied for such a project.

Sea tides have a tremendous potential for generation of power. No study has been made in this regard. I think Government should give due consideration to this aspect of the question.

श्री नाथूराम मिर्चा (नागीर) : चेयरमैन महोदय, सिंचाई और बिद्युत के सिलसिले में इस सदन से जो पांच हिस्सों में धनराशि चाही गई है, मैं उन सभी मांगों का समर्थन करता हूँ। आपकी मार्फत मैं माननीय मन्त्री महोदय के सामने कुछ बातें भी प्रस्तुत करना चाहता हूँ। यह पांचों सिंचाई की मांगों, मैं समझता हूँ इस देश की करीब 80 फीसदी जनता के भाग्य से सम्बन्ध रखती हैं और यह बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण मांगें हैं और सचमुच ही हमारे देश की आर्थिक समस्याओं का हल और निराकरण इन्हीं दो मोटी चीजों से होने की बहुत गुंजायश है। इस देश की बेरोजगारी, बेकारी और भुखमरी की जो समस्याएँ हैं उनका हल निकालने के लिए यही मांगें हमारे देश की जनता के लिए सबसे ज्यादा उपयोगी हैं मुझे इस बात की खुशी है कि हमारे देश के इस काम को काफी लम्बे अर्से से, जो माने हुए अर्द्धे इंजीनियर हैं, ऐक्सपर्ट हैं, वह स्वयं इस काम को देखते हैं और उनको इस देश के बारे में, इन चीजों के बारे में जितना ज्ञान है उतना बहुत कम लोगों को है। थह बहुत ईमानदारी के साथ इस देश की समस्याओं को हल करने में लगे हुए हैं।

देश के अन्दर धन का अभाव है और सब कामों को हम एक साथ हाथ में नहीं ले सकते। फिर भी मैं भारत सरकार के दूसरे मंत्रालयों और प्रधान मंत्री जी से निवेदन करूँगा कि सब से ज्यादा आज भी हमारी योजनाओं में और

देने की जो योजनायें हैं वे सिंचाई और बिद्युत की मदद हैं। इन्हीं के जरिये हम देश में खेती और उद्योगों का विकास कर सकते हैं जिस से देश के लोगों को रोजगार और काम मिलेगा। इसके सिलसिले में देश में काम भी बहुत हुआ है। जब हमने काम शुरू किया था तब 6 लाख गाँवों में से 8 परसेंट गाँवों में बिजली थी, जब कि आज हमारे देश के एक लाख दस हजार गाँवों में बिजली है। कई सूबों में ज्यादा है और कई में कम है।

श्रीमन् मैं उस प्रान्त से आता हूँ जो 22 राज्यों का मिलाजुला प्रान्त है। जहाँ पहले अलग अलग राजवाड़े थे और उन को मिलाकर एक प्रान्त राजस्थान बना। वहाँ पर कुदरत भी इतनी मेहरबान नहीं है जितनी की अन्य प्रान्तों पर मेहरबान है। हमारे यहाँ एक ही पंरीनियल नदी है जिसको चम्बल कहते हैं। उसके ऊपर जो भी बिजली और पानी का पोर्टेशियल है, हमें खुशी है कि भारत सरकार ने उस योजना को स्वीकार करके 95 परसेंट काम पूरा कर दिया है और जो थोड़ा बहुत बचा है वह भी पूरा हो जाएगा। इसलिए भौगोलिक दृष्टि से जो भी पोर्टेशियल हमारे प्रान्त में सिंचाई और बिजली के लिए मौजूद था, उस नदी की बीच घाटा को बाउन्ड्री मानकर, उसकी योजना शुरू हुई। जो पानी राजस्थान में आना है वह आस पास के पड़ोसी राज्यों से आना है। पंजाब और हरियाणा की जो भाखड़ा योजना थी वह पूरी हो गई है। राजस्थान कैनाल योजना जो बहुत बड़ी योजना है, जिस में 32 लाख एकड़ जमीन की सिंचाई का पोर्टेशियल है, जो डेजर्ट में चलेगी, जहाँ लोगों को पीने का पानी नसीब नहीं है, वहाँ राजस्थान कैनाल जो दो स्टेजेज में बन रही है, जिसकी पहली स्टेज 1973 तक पूरी होगी। लेकिन लिफ्ट के जरिये से बीकानेर और उसके आस पास में शुरू, सीकर और नागीर में राजस्थान कैनाल का पानी

पहुँचाया जाना चाहिए। क्योंकि वहाँ लोगों को पीने का पानी 8, 10 मील से लाना पड़ता है, इसलिए उस कैनल का फर्स्ट स्टेज पूरा करने के बाद आगे जैसलूर में जो पानी जा रहा है उसको जल्दी से हाथ में लेकर पूरा करने की आवश्यकता पड़ेगी जिससे खाद्यान्न, कपास और तिलहन की जो मात्रा कम पैदावार है उस कमी को पूरा किया जा सके, और ऐसा राजस्थान कैनल के पूरा होने से ही हो सकता है। साथ ही लोगों को इन इलाकों में बसाकर खेती बाड़ी में लगाया जा सकता है, उनको रिहैबिलिटेड किया जा सकता है। इस तरह का स्क्रोप राजस्थान के अन्दर है। इसलिए यह एक बहुत ही राष्ट्रीय योजना है और इस योजना को जल्दी पूरा करना चाहिए। इसके अन्दर एक लिफ्ट योजना, रूमकरण से बीकानेर तक, जिसका सर्वे हो चुका है नागौर तक, उस योजना को जल्दी पूरा किया जाना चाहिए। लिफ्ट सिस्टम का जितना विकास इस राजस्थान कैनल पर किया जा सकता है उसको हमारी योजना में शामिल करना चाहिए ताकि राजस्थान के डेजर्ट में, जहाँ पीने का पानी नहीं है, जहाँ अच्छा पशुधन है, अच्छे दुधारू जानवर हैं, उस इलाके के अन्दर इस पानी को पहुँचाया जा सके। वहाँ की जमीन में सब चीज पैदा की सकती, मैं समझता हूँ इसको राष्ट्रीय योजना मानकर जल्दी पूरा किया जाना चाहिए और इसके अन्दर लिफ्ट योजनाओं को भी शामिल किया जाना चाहिए।

इसी प्रकार से राजस्थान में और कहीं से पानी मिल सकता है तो किसानों की योजना है, जो अभी विचाराधीन है और जिसके जरिये भरतपुर और दूसरे इलाकों में पानी जा सकता है, और सूखी धरती को पानी दे कर सात-आठ लाख एकड़ जमीन की सिंचाई की जा सकती है।

इसी तरह से नर्मदा का विवाद काफी अर्थ से चल रहा है जिसमें तीन चार राज्य शामिल हैं। उस योजना को जल्दी फाइनलाइज करने की आवश्यकता है ताकि जो कन्नारा डैम से बाँसवाड़ा के अन्दर से पानी गुजरात को पाँच लाख एकड़ जमीन की सिंचाई के लिए दे रहे हैं, अगर उस योजना को पूरा कर के कुछ पानी साँचोर, बाड़मेर और जालौर जिलों के अन्दर पहुँचा दें तो तीन-चार लाख एकड़ जमीन की सिंचाई हो सकती है। उन इलाकों में पीने का पानी आना है। कुछ भी वहाँ पानी आना है वह इनको करना चाहिए, और दूसरी बात: इन योजनाओं को पूरा किया जाय तो अच्छा होगा। इससे राजस्थान की हालत सुधर सकती है।

राजस्थान पहले से ही पिछड़ा हुआ इलाका था। जब रजवाड़ों को मिटा कर प्रान्त बना तो हमारे पास 13 हजार किलोवाट पावर थी। आज हम कुछ आगे बढ़े हैं। राजस्थान की तीन योजनाओं को पूरा करने के बाद आज 200 मेगावाट पावर है। ऐटामिक स्टेशन भी लग रहा है। लेकिन नदियाँ अधिक न होने के कारण बिजली की बहुत कमी है। सतपुड़ा थर्मल पावर स्टेशन से तीन हिस्सा मध्य प्रदेश को और दो हिस्सा हम को बिजली मिलेगी। कुछ चम्बल, सतलज और व्यास लिक पूरा होगा तो उस से बिजली मिलेगी। इसी तरह से 200 मेगावाट का ऐटामिक पावर स्टेशन पूरा होने जा रहा है, और 200 मेगावाट का एक और भी बनेगा, उस से राजस्थान की पावर की हालत अच्छी होगी। राजस्थान आज भी इतना पिछड़ा हुआ है कि 33,000 गांवों में से 3,000 गांवों का विद्युत्-करण हुआ है, बाकी सारे के सारे गांव ऐसे ही पड़े हैं, मैं विद्युत् मंत्री जी से निवेदन करूँगा कि वह खास तौर से राजस्थान का ध्यान रखें।

(श्री नाथूराम मिर्षा)

बंसे और भी कई स्टेट्स हैं जो पिछड़ी हुई हैं जैसे वेस्ट बंगाल, उड़ीसा, बिहार पीछे रह गये, लेकिन पोलिटिकल बातावरण अलग चीज़ है और देश के समुचित विकास का बातावरण भलग चीज़ है। जितने भी रीजनल इम्बेलेसेज़ हैं प्रीयोगीकरण की दृष्टि से, बिजली की दृष्टि से या सिचाई की दृष्टि से, अगर सदस्यों की भावनाओं को समझ कर सरकार ने रैसनल दृष्टिकोण से सोचकर इन इम्बेलेसेज़ को कम नहीं किया तो देश के अन्दर कई इलाके हमेशा के लिये पिछड़े रह जायेंगे और हमारी सीशियो इकानामिक प्रोब्लम बजाय घटने के बढ़ती ही चली जायेंगी। इसलिये राजस्थान के 33,000 गांवों के विद्युतीकरण के लिये जो कुछ भी योजना में पैसा दे सकते हैं वह दें। लेकिन आप ने एक बड़ा अच्छा इन्स्ट्रुमेंट बिजली की कौरपोरेशन बना कर अपने हाथ में लिया है। भारत सरकार ने 11 हजार करोड़ रु० की शेयर कैपिटल लगायी है। कुल प्रीथोराइज्ड कैपिटल 25 करोड़ रु. रखी है उसमें 45 करोड़ रु. का चौथी योजना में आप ने प्रीवीजुन किया है और उसके लिए 125 करोड़ रु. एस. आई. डी. एड से भी मिलेगा। कुछ और साधन जुटा कर, एल. आई. सी. और दूसरी जो फाइनेंशियल कौरपोरेशन्स हैं उन से बिजली के विकास के लिये अधिक साधन ले कर सरकार को काम करना चाहिये और खासकर ररल इलेक्ट्रिफिकेशन का काम, उन स्टेट्स में जो पीछे रह गयी हैं, तेज़ी से आगे बढ़ाने की तरफ विशेष तौर से ध्यान देना चाहिये। जो कौरपोरेशन्स के संचालक हैं उन के ध्यान में यह बात बँटाने की जरूरत है कि जो स्टेट्स इन मामलों में पीछे हैं, जहाँ पर पावर जनरेशन की गुंजायश नहीं है, जहाँ कि पावर दूसरी जगह से आनी है, वहाँ बड़ी बड़ी लाइनें

खिचवानी और पावर को डिस्ट्रिब्यूट करने तथा ररल इलेक्ट्रिफिकेशन में उन को प्राप्ति लाने की जिम्मेदारी उन की है और इस मामले में उन को पूरा प्रयत्न करना चाहिए।

राजस्थान आगे से ज्यादा डेजर्ट है, राजस्थान के आधे से अधिक इलाके के अन्दर लोगों को पीने का पानी लेने के लिये 7,8,10 मील चलना पड़ता है, और ऊंटों, गाड़ियों पर पानी लाना पड़ता है। जिन के पास साधन नहीं हैं उन को तो बेहद तकलीफ़ होती है, एक मील से भी पानी लाना उन के लिये मुश्किल है। शेडयूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेडयूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लोगों को पीने को पानी नहीं मिलता है। हमारे राजस्थान में कुछ ऐसे इलाके हैं जहाँ पानी का पोटेंशियल है और बहुत बड़ी तादाद में ट्यूब वेल्स बन सकते हैं। जैसलमैर और बाड़मेर जिलों के गांवों में बिजली की कोई गुंजायश नहीं है, एक गांव में भी बिजली नहीं है। लेकिन वहाँ ऐसे वेल्ट्स हैं जहाँ हजारों एक्वायरमाइल्स में ट्यूब वेल्स बनाये हैं और उन का 50,50,60,60 हजार गैलन्स एक एक घंटे का डिस्चार्ज है। लेकिन पानी घू कि 300,400 फीट नीचे मिलता है इसलिये उस को खींचने के लिये डीजल पम्प्स लगाने पड़ते हैं जो टूट जाते हैं।

राजस्थान में हजारों बर्ग मील का ऐसा क्षेत्र है जहाँ अकाल पड़ता रहता है। पिछले दो साल के अन्दर राजस्थान में आप कम से कम डेढ़ सौ करोड़ रुपया इस अकाल की वजह से खर्च कर चुके हैं। वहाँ ऐसे इलाके हैं जहाँ ट्यूबवैल हैं। उनको अगर आप पावर के साथ लिंक कर दें और पावर और उन ट्यूबवैल को जोड़ कर कुछ नखलिस्तान डिजर्ट वाले इलाकों में क्रिएट कर दें, घास पैदा कर दें, जहाँ घास पैदा होती है, अच्छी होती है, उसको स्टोर कर लें तो जो मवेशियों को बाहर ले जाना पड़ता है उनको नहीं ले जाना पड़ेगा और जो खर्चा

सरकार को उठाना पड़ती है वह नहीं उठाना पड़ेगा और साथ ही साथ इस कारण से जो तकलीफ होती है वह भी नहीं होगी और ऐसे ट्यूबवैल्वज को बना कर अगर हम बिजली के जरिये एनर्जी कर दें तो आप देखेंगे कि जो रेगिस्तानी इलाका है उसकी कामपलट हो जाएगी। हमारी राजस्थान सरकार के पास साधन नहीं हैं। बिजली कारपोरेशन के जरिये आप हमारी मदद करें। आपकी अगर हमारी मदद करनी है तो ऐसे इलाकों में कुछ स्पेशल चर्मल प्लांट आपकी लगाने होंगे। इसका कारण यह भी है कि बाड़मेर, जैसलमेर, बीकानेर के इलाकों में जहां राजस्थान कैनल पहुंचेगी वहां बिजली नहीं पहुंच सकेगी और चम्बल योजना आपकी कामयाब नहीं होगी, और न ही उन इलाकों में सतलुज, बयास या भाखड़ा कामयाब होगा। इस वास्ते कुछ बड़ा चर्मल स्टेशन बाड़मेर और जैसलमेर के इलाके में लगा कर ट्यूब वैल बिजली के जरिये आप चलाने की व्यवस्था कर दें तो आपकी बड़ी कृपा होगी।

उन इलाकों में बिजली और पानी की व्यवस्था करने के लिए मैं आप पर जोर देना चाहता हूँ। राजस्थान पिछड़ा हुआ है। पहले वह 22 रजवाड़ों में बंटा हुआ था। भौगोलिक तौर से आज भी उसकी एक डिस्टिकट पोजिशन है। आर्थिक और राजनीतिक तौर से भी वह बहुत पिछड़ा हुआ है। पिछली तीन योजनाओं में हम कुछ आगे चले हैं, हमारे कदम आगे बढ़े हैं लेकिन अभी भी बहुत काम करना बाकी है। अभी तक नाम मात्र को ही काम हुआ है।

राजस्थान के पास प्राथिक साधनों की बड़ी कमी है। उस पर ऋण भी बहुत ज्यादा है। उन राशियों का राजस्थान को इतना ध्याज चुकाना पड़ता है कि उस ध्याज को चुकाने की भी गुंजाइश या सामर्थ्य उसमें नहीं है। इसलिए

विकास का सारा मामला एक तरह से एक जगह पर धा कर रुक गया है। ऐसी हालत में मैं निवेदन करंगा कि विशेष तौर से इन बातों की तरफ ध्यान फरमा कर हमारी कुछ मदद की जाए।

किसाऊ डैम और नवंदा का जो प्रोजेक्ट है, उनका लाभ हमारे रेगिस्तानी इलाकों को भी मिलना चाहिए। इन के सम्बन्ध में जो विवाद चल रहे हैं उनको तुरन्त निबट्टया जाए। सारी जो स्टेट्स हैं और जिन को इन से लाभ मिल सकता है, उनको लाभ पहुंचाने की आप व्यवस्था करें।

राजस्थान में ट्यूबवैल्वज का बड़ा भारी पोर्टेन्सल है। कई इलाकों में अंडर ग्राउंड वाटर का सर्वे हुआ है। हिन्दुस्तान में इसके बारे में पहल हुई है। बड़े बड़े अंडरग्राउंड पोर्टेन्सल वाटर के डिपोजिट्स हैं। लाठी सीरीज और वारिन्दा सीरीज और जालीर डिस्ट्रिक्ट में पचास साठ हजार गैलन घनी तीन चार सौ फीट की गहराई पर प्राप्त हुआ है। ट्यूबवैल्वज को बड़े पैमाने पर बनाना और उनको इलेक्ट्रिफाई करना, यह एक जुड़ी हुई समस्या है और इसको जोड़ कर अगर आप चलेगे तो राजस्थान का नक्शा आप काफी हद तक बदल देंगे, भौगोलिक दृष्टि से भी उसको तब बदला जा सकता है और प्राथिक दृष्टि से भी बदला जा सकता है। खुशकिस्मती से हमारे यहां आबादी कम है। इस वास्ते हम कुछ और लोगों को अपने यहां एबजावर्ड करने की कोशिश कर सकते हैं बशर्ते कि राजस्थान में इन साधनों का विकास किया जाए और हम लोगों को आगे बढ़ने का मौका दिया जाए।

मैं प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि जो मुद्दे मैंने रखे हैं उन पर सहायुभूतिपूर्वक विचार किया जाएगा। समय कम था और बातें कहने को बहुत थीं। लेकिन जो बातें मैंने आपके सामने रखी हैं उन

(श्री. बी. आर. सुन्ल)

पर आप विचार करें और उस इलाके के पिछड़े-पन को देखते हुए जितनी भी आप वाञ्छित तीर से हमारी मदद कर सकते हैं, करने की कृपा करें, यही मेरा आप से निवेदन है।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इन मांगों का उद्देश्य दिल से समर्पण करता हूँ।

श्री. बी. आर. सुन्ल (बहराइच) : सिचाई और विद्युत् दो ऐसे विभाग हैं जिन को कहना चाहिये कि ये हमारी पंचवर्षीय योजना के केन्द्र बिन्दु हैं। सिचाई और विद्युत् के ही आधारे पर हमारी अर्थिक प्रगति निर्भर करती है। चाहे वह औद्योगिक क्षेत्र में हो और चाहे खेती के क्षेत्र में हो, वही दो विभागों पर वह निर्भर करती है। आज देश के सामने दो प्रमुख समस्याएँ हैं। एक तो यह है कि खेती की उन्नति कैसे हो और दूसरी यह है कि उद्योग के क्षेत्र में हम अधिक से अधिक किस प्रकार उत्पादन कर सकते हैं।

समाप्त महोदय, देश के पिछड़ेपन का कारण केवल यही रहा है कि हमने बिजली इतनी मात्रा में अभी तक पैदा नहीं की है कि सिचाई के क्षेत्र में उसका उपयोग करके देश में खेती की पैदावार पर्याप्त मात्रा में बढ़ सके। जो कुछ भी हरित क्रान्ति हो सकी है वह केवल इस बास्ते हो सकी है कि हमारे देश में कुछ फर्टि-साइजर की व्यवस्था ही गई है, रासायनिक खाद मिलने लग गए हैं और कुछ पानी की सुविधा सुलभ कर दी गई है।

समाप्ति महोदय, जब हम स्वतंत्रता के पहले जो हमारी दशा थी उस पर विचार करते हैं और उसका मुकाबला आज जो हमारी दशा है उसके साथ करते हैं तो एक महान परिवर्तन

दृष्ट हो रहे नजर आता है। आजका नैपथ्य, फलफला और सब-सब हम देखते हैं तो ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि भारत का नक्शा ही बदल गया है। ये बहुत बड़े भारी काम बना दिये गये हैं और तमाम सिचाई आदि की वहाँ से व्यवस्था कर ली गई है। इस में इसकी विद्युत् पैदा होती है कि अलूम ऐसा होता है कि बहुत बड़ी मंत्री क्रान्ति हो गई है और सुधार हो गए हैं। लेकिन जब हम पिछड़े हुए इलाकों को देखते हैं, उन इलाकों को देखते हैं जहाँ पर विद्युत् का कोई प्रकाश नहीं है, सिचाई के साधन नहीं हैं तो हमें बड़ी निराशा होती है। हमने समाजवाद का नारा लगाया है। नवनिर्देश का उद्देश्य ही सामाजिक क्रान्ति करना है ताकि देश से पिछड़ापन दूर हो और देश समृद्ध हो, उन्नत उत्थान हो। कुछ क्षेत्रों में जहाँ सारे साधन एक जगह केन्द्रित हो गए हैं। लेकिन कुछ और क्षेत्र हैं जहाँ साधनों का बिल्कुल ही अभाव है। मैं आपके सामने उत्तर प्रदेश और खास तौर पर पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश की मिसाल रखना चाहता हूँ। वहाँ पर नहरों की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है, बिजली की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। वहाँ पर एक फौजबाद कमिश्नरी है। उस कमिश्नरी को आप देखें तो उस में एक बहराइच जिला आता है जहाँ से मैं चुन कर आया हूँ। बाधरा और कीड़याला नदियाँ हैं। मंत्री महोदय भी वहाँ पर गए होंगे। वहाँ पर बड़ी भारी शारदा नहर परियोजना चल रही है बहुत उमदा ढंग से उसको रखा गया है। वहाँ सारा जो पानी इकट्ठा होगा वह सारा पानी शारदा कैनल में जाएगा जो अब दूसरे जिले से प्रारम्भ होती है। सारी योजना हमारे जिले से शुरू होती है लेकिन शारदा पानी हमारे यहाँ से उठ कर दूसरे जिले में प्रारम्भ। मुझे इस का दुख नहीं है, ईश्वर तृप्ति है कि हमारे जिले का पानी दूसरे जिले में जाए। जाना चाहिये। दूसरे जिले भी सम्पूर्ण भारत के अंग हैं। अगर हमारी बजट से वे

सुखी और सम्पन्न होते हैं तो हम अपने आपको गौरवान्वित हुआ मानते हैं। लेकिन हम इतना जरूर कहना चाहते हैं कि अगर देश की समृद्धि होती है, देश की आर्थिक प्रगति होती है तो हम उसमें नगण्य न रहें, हमारी उपेक्षा न हो। हमारे ऊपर भी ध्यान दिया जाए। हमारे यहाँ जो कौड़ियासा और घाघरा नदियाँ हैं जिस में शारदा जल प्रवाह रहता है, दोनों पहाड़ी नदियाँ हैं और बड़ी भीषण नदियाँ हैं, इस में बरसात में बहुत पानी भर जाता है। इस पानी को इकट्ठा कर लिया जाए और यहाँ पर विद्युत् उत्पादन की व्यवस्था की जाए। यदि ऐसा किया गया तो बिजली जो उत्पन्न होगी उससे पूर्वी जिलों की समस्या को आप हल कर सकेंगे।

शारदा परियोजना जो है इस में अगर लिफ्ट सिस्टम से पानी दिया जा सकता हो तो हमारे जिले में भी दिया जाय। दूसरे ढंग से वहाँ से पानी ऊँचे स्थानों पर नहीं पहुँचाया जा सकता।

MR. CHAIRMAN : You may continue your speech tomorrow.

18 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till
Eleven of the Clock on Friday,
June 25, 1971/Asadha 4, 1893
(Saka)*