

[Mr. Speaker]

He will pass it on to him. You cannot expect him to be ready in a minute. If he wants to make a statement any time during the day, he will be allowed to do so. Don't make the walk-out so cheap.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Sir, I have a very small submission to make. The coming three days are holidays. I hope you do not want the strike to continue. The Labour Minister was here and he has heard some of our submissions. So, you should direct the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs to request the Labour Minister to make a statement.

MR SPEAKER: In such matters there is no need of my direction. I will allow the Minister to make a statement any time he likes. But there is no question of my directing him to make a statement. No, I am not prepared to do that. If the Minister has heard the submissions and if he wants to come out with a statement any time during the day, he will be allowed to do so.

13.31 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1973-74—
contd.

MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER—
contd.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND
POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA):
Mr. Speaker, I was telling you the other day that I am grateful to all those hon. Members who have participated in the debate. They have made very valuable suggestions and I am sure my Ministry will be benefited by those suggestions.

13.32 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

India is predominantly an agricultural country and more than 70 per cent of our people depend upon agriculture. Therefore, it is very necessary that agriculture should play a very important role in our country. Our population is increasing and in order to feed the in-

creasing mouths it is very necessary that agriculture should be carried on on sound lines. In order to carry on agriculture on sound and scientific lines, irrigation is very much needed. Therefore, irrigation is one of the very important components of the process of development. This has been recognised and irrigation has been given a proper place in our plans.

It has been mentioned that irrigation has not made much headway in our country. It is true. There is demand for irrigation all round and looking towards the resources we have not been able to make much headway in this direction.

Before 1951 the irrigational facilities available from medium and major irrigation schemes came to 9.7 million hectares. After 1951 we have made much progress and additional irrigation potential has been created. By the end of March 1973 we have reached at the additional figure of 10.7 million hectares. In other words, the irrigation potential has almost doubled. Since 1951 we have taken up 589 major and medium projects out of which 361 have been completed and the result is that 10.7 million hectares have been provided with irrigation facilities. After all those schemes have been completed, an additional irrigation potential will be created to the extent of 10.8 million hectares. Taking all these schemes together, the irrigation potential to the extent of 31 million hectares will be there from major and medium schemes.

For irrigation projects, we have spent about Rs. 275 crores in 1972-73. For the whole of the Fourth Plan, there is a provision for Rs. 953 crores. But since the States are putting more emphasis on irrigation projects, this amount is likely to go up to Rs. 1200 crores. So far as the Fifth Plan is concerned, the Plan provision is going to be about Rs. 2100 crores.

A charge has been laid at our door that we are not taking interest in the irrigation schemes. That is not correct. It will be clear from this very fact that

the Government is taking up special welfare schemes. As such, the Central Government is going to give special assistance to the States. We had started a scheme in 1969 in order to carry out intensive field investigations for irrigation, flood control and power schemes. This is a more or less welfare scheme. What the Government wants is that investigations will be carried out to find out good irrigation schemes in the country and, at the same time, these will provide employment to unemployed engineers and other technical hands.

In 1969-70, 1970-71 and 1971-72, the Government have given loan assistance to the tune of Rs. 809.68 lakhs to the State Governments for the purpose. In 1972-73, the Government had decided to give up loan assistance and instead the Central Government came out to give Central assistance in the form of grant from 1972-73. The Planning Commission has also come out with extra special assistance in the form of grant during 1972-73 to the tune of Rs. 605.63 lakhs. There is also a provision for Rs. 496 lakhs in 1973-74. As I said before, these schemes are going to provide employment opportunities to qualified engineers and other technical hands. In 1972-73, as many as 3429 engineers and other technical persons got employment. In 1973-74, 3734 engineers will be getting employment. The number of schemes which have been taken up for investigation are 698 and surveys of some of them have already been completed.

It has been raised here over and again that Government is not doing anything to minimise the menace of floods. Government is alive to its duty. There are a few rivers which are noted for this menace—the Brahmaputra river, the Ganga and its tributaries like Sharda and Ghagra—and there are some other rivers also which are causing floods year after year. As the hon. members know, ours is a country where rains are most uncertain. Sometimes there is complete drought and sometimes the vagaries of nature are such that there are too much of rains and as a result of those rains, there are floods. These floods are caused, as

we have been able to understand, by congestion of drainage and absence of natural drainage lines, by obstructions caused by canals, roads and railways and by inadequacy of waterways provided in the developmental works; and sometimes dams also give way due to excessive rains. These are some of the things which cause floods. Every year, we find, the average area affected by floods is 67 lakh hectares and out of this area nearly 26 lakh hectares in which crops are sown are destroyed. It has been assessed that the damage to crops, on an average, is to the tune of Rs. 88 crores; apart from this, there is damage to houses, public property, loss of human lives and cattle, and indirect loss to communications and disruption of other essential services. All these taken together, the loss goes to an average of Rs. 150 crores

We have seen in recent years that there are cyclones which are accompanied by heavy rains and the resultant floods, and we have seen that, in Andhra Pradesh and Orissa, they have caused havoc. The population which has been affected by cyclone and flood havoc in 1972 is 200 lakhs, the area affected is 56 lakh hectares, and the loss suffered is of the order of Rs. 147 crores.

We have taken some relief measures also. We started the national programme for flood control in 1954, and much work has been done during the last 18 years. We have tried to collect basic hydrological data; we have taken up construction of embankments, improvement of river channels, and raising of level of villages; and investigations have been carried out for formulation of long-term proposals.

We have made much progress. I shall mention a few achievements which we have made upto March 1973: construction of new embankments 7,375 kilometres, drainage channels 11,134 kms., town protection schemes 197, raising level of marooned villages 4,585; the area saved as a result of these works is 65 lakh hectares. We have spent a huge amount on flood control. Till the beginning of the Fourth Plan we had

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 spent Rs. 185.32 crores. During the Fourth Plan there has been a provision of Rs. 138 crores. The outlay proposed in the decade plan upto 1981 is of the order of Rs. 540 crores. The tentative outlay for the Fifth Plan is Rs. 300 crores. We hope by 1981 we will be able to protect 50 per cent flood prone area, i.e. 106 lakh hectares of land from floods. The States have been asked to prepare comprehensive plans and to fix up the priorities of work.

Sir, flood control is a State subject and the Central Government tries to help the States in the form of certain block grants and loans under the plan schemes not tied to any particular project or head of development. The Central Government also renders technical assistance in the formulation and implementation of the schemes.

We have also taken certain other measures like setting up of flood forecasting centres. There was a flood in 1959 in the river Yamuna and, therefore, for the first time a flood forecasting unit was set up at Delhi for Yamuna. Then a technical committee was appointed in 1969 which suggested that some more flood forecasting centres should be set up. After the floods of 1968, six flood forecasting units have been located at various places in the country. In 1973-74 further improvements are going to be carried out by putting up a wireless net work and various other equipments like the installation of rain and river gauges.

We have spent nearabout Rs. 65.67 lakhs in 1972-73 on these flood forecasting measures and in 1973-74 we are going to spend Rs. 94 lakhs. The total approved outlay for the entire Fourth Plan is Rs. 342 lakhs. In addition, a provision of Rs. 9.50 lakhs for a Flood Forecasting Centre at Rajahmundry for the Godavari Basin and a provision of Rs. 20 lakhs for meteorological offices has been made for 1973-74.

A Committee of Ministers on Floods and Flood Relief was set up in 1970 which recommended setting up of Flood Forecasting Centres on other important

rivers also and the Government is looking into the matter.

Then I come to erosion. There has been some erosion both by the rivers as well as by the sea. Erosion is a perpetual feature in those rivers where there are high floods, particularly, in the Ganga Basin as also the Brahmaputra Region. Government is fully alive to this problem and the Government is going to take over the control of the Brahmaputra river so far as floods and other things are concerned and for that purpose, a Brahmaputra River Control Board is going to be set up very soon. So also for the Ganga Basin, there is a Ganga Flood Control Commission. A Ganga Flood Control Board has also been set up with the Chief Ministers of States as Members and the Central Irrigation Minister as its Chairman.

So also sea erosion is taking place at some of the places and this is more acute in Kerala. Out of 560 km. 320 km of coastline is subject to erosion by sea. Besides causing damage to dwelling houses and other buildings, this also poses a threat to national highways and railway lines at some places where they run along the coast. Sea erosion in Kerala is very serious and we are paying our utmost attention towards this also. Anti-erosion measures like construction of sea walls, groynes etc. were initiated at the end of the First Plan and we have got in the Fourth Plan an outlay of Rs. 500 lakhs for this purpose. The expenditure was Rs. 352 lakhs during the first four years of the fourth plan. The State Government anticipated additional outlay of Rs. 270 lakhs by way of special assistance from the Centre. The total anticipated outlay on anti-sea erosion works during first four years of the Fourth Plan is of the order of Rs. 622 lakhs. The coastline which we are going to protect by these schemes during the fourth plan would be 21.4 k.m. bringing the total upto March 1973 to 93 K.M. A length of 72 KM had been protected upto beginning of the Fourth Plan. The outlay proposed by the State Government for 1973-74 is of the order of Rs. 1.5 crores. Special Central Assistance is also being

given outside the plan to the tune of Rs. 2.5 crores. The total outlay for 1973-74 is Rs. 4 crores. This project is to be completed by 1982.

Anti sea-erosion works are taken up by the State Governments. The Government of Kerala have stated that the anti-sea erosion works are beyond their resources and that is the reason why the Centre had recently agreed to provide some special financial assistance outside the plan to the Government in order to enable them to implement the programme of works in the last two years of the Fourth Plan. The Kerala Government suggested that anti-sea erosion programme should be treated as a centrally-sponsored scheme. This is a matter on which a decision is yet to be taken and we are considering it.

The Beach Erosion Board was also re-constituted in 1966. They will make a thorough study of the coastal erosion processes and of all things essential to tackle this problem and to proceed ahead in a scientific and coordinated manner.

References were made to power shortages in the country. There is no doubt that there is power shortage. Power projects are very costly.

श्री भारवर्द्ध राय (बॉम्बे) : हरियाणा स्टेट इलेक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड की म्यूडक हो रही है, उस को समाप्त करवा दीजिये ।

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA: These power projects are very capital intensive and we have been able to make some headway in this direction, according to the availability of resources. Before 1951 there was 2.3 million k.w. of power available in the country and by March 1972 it was 17 million k.w. The demand is increasing every day and in a developing economy it is bound to increase. Against 4th Plan target of about 23 million k.w., there is a gap of 3.5 million k.w. There is a gap and we do not deny it. By the end of March, 1973, 18 million k.w. has been installed, and we hope to instal more; we wanted to instal 23 million k.w. by the end of 4th Plan, but due to

circumstances beyond our control, I think we shall be able to instal only about 20 million k.w. of capacity.

There are reasons behind this shortfall of 3.5 million k.w., and they are: delay in the delivery of main equipment by indigenous suppliers such as the HELL and the BHEL and others, delay in completion of civil works, because sometimes, cement is not available, and sometimes steel is not available, delay in erection of plant also, because the necessary equipment could not be made available; lack of financial resources; and delay in receipt of replacement stores. All these things were responsible for the shortfall of 3.5 million k.w. of energy.

The demand for power is increasing by 12 per cent every year. This is a well known fact. In order to keep pace with the growth of demand, we are laying emphasis on further massive investment on generation of power. At the same time, we are also taking in hand adequate measures for transmission and distribution of power. We have also constituted two committees of experts, one for the hydel and the other for thermal power stations, to go into details in order to plug the outages of the existing plants. We have also tried to expedite the completion of plants under construction. Rapport has also been established with the Ministry of Industrial Development for the timely delivery of equipment. We are also making arrangements to get spare parts at the earliest.

The report of the Study Group which was appointed in order to assess the load demand made out in 1972 proved useful in formulating the Fifth Plan on power. The Power Survey Directorate in the CWPC which has been entrusted with the task of drawing up a firm and dependable forecast of the country's power equipment, has undertaken annual electric power surveys with a view to indicate power supply and demand situation in respect of all the States/Union Territories individually, region-wise and for the country as a whole for a period of four or five years hence. Seven surveys have been completed so far. The

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study has been found to be useful in taking corrective measures for improving the power supply situation in the country.

For power development, huge sums are needed. As I have just now stated, according to the availability of resources we have been able to generate power, but this time we are trying to put in more funds for the purposes. In the Fifth Plan, there is provision for Rs. 5700 crores for generation of power. But our plans are very ambitious, and, therefore, we are hoping that the funds will still go up.

We have also decided to go in for power generation in the Central sphere. We have made a beginning in this direction. We are establishing now four Central power projects, one at Badarpur here in Delhi, another at Loktak in Manipur, the third at Baira Siul in Himachal Pradesh and the fourth at Salal in Jammu and Kashmir. These projects are progressing, and we hope that very soon, we shall be able to get energy from Badarpur.

We have also decided in principle to establish giant size thermal power stations at the coal pit-heads. This is to ensure that we have not to carry coal to far off places. Only what will be needed is to take this power to the rest of the country.

14.00 hrs.

Many hon. members talked about rural electrification and some complained that some States are lagging far behind in this respect.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: What are Government doing to bring up the backward States to the national average?

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA: I am coming to that.

More than 75 per cent of the people live in villages and unless there is some improvement in the way of living of people in villages, we cannot hope to take India to our desired goal. With

that end in view, we established a Rural Electrification Corporation in July 1969. As you know, this Corporation has done yeoman service to our country. The main object of rural electrification is to increase agricultural production by providing energised irrigation which brings radical changes in the technique of cultivation, crop pattern etc., also to promote development of small scale industries and agro-industries in the rural sector. It will also give employment to those who have no employment either because of very little land with them or otherwise. In our country there are 5,66,878 villages. The percentage we have been able to achieve in the matter of electrification is 23.6. This is really very little in comparison to other countries.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY (Gopalgani): One per cent per year since independence.

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA: At the beginning of the Fourth Plan, only 73,722 villages had been electrified and 10.88 lakh pump sets energised. During the Fourth Plan alone, 75,000 villages were to be electrified and 15 lakh pump sets to be energised, but upto 28th February 1973, 1,34,160 villages have been electrified and 21,37,013 pump sets energised.

What the Rural Electrification Corporation does is to call for schemes from States for purposes of rural electrification. The States sent in 633 schemes, out of which REC sanctioned 410. The total loan assistance sanctioned by REC till 28 February, 1973 was Rs. 227 crores.

In the fourth Plan, for the States and the Union territories, provision has been made for a sum of Rs. 294.69 crores and in the Central sector, a provision has been made for Rs. 190 crores. This amount of Rs. 190 crores will be disbursed through the REC. For the Fifth Plan also, a tentative estimate has been prepared by the Ministry, and we hope to electrify 1.31 lakhs of villages, and energise 25 lakhs of pump-sets. For this purpose, a sum of Rs. 1,400 crores is being provided.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY: All these figures are given in the report. You say something new.

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA: Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu asked how we are going to make good the deficiency in some of the States.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Especially the eastern States—Orissa, Assam, West Bengal and a part of Bihar—which are far below the national average.

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA: There are State which are far below the national average. For that purpose, we have decided to open regional offices of the Rural Electrification Corporation. For example, one office is going to be opened in Calcutta and officers of that office will be required to go to and visit all those States and help the State Governments in the preparation of the reports because the reports which we receive from the States sometimes are defective, and there are so many shortcomings. For that purpose, we have to return those schemes over and again to the States. In order to avoid this procedure and to save time, we have decided to open those regional offices—

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Assam 2.75; Bihar 11.79; Madhya Pradesh 11; Orissa 2.71. This is a miserable state of affairs.

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA: That is correct. So, we give preference to the backward States over others.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Bring them up to the national level.

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA: We will do that. We will do it as best as we can. We are trying to give preference to those backward areas over others in the country, and we will see that soon they come up to the level of the advanced States of the country.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: How soon.

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA: We cannot fix the time, but it will be our endeavour to see that they come up to the same level.

I want to give the House some facts regarding the electrification of Harijan bastees. Some Members mentioned that nothing in that direction is being done. I would say that no scheme will be sent by the REC now in which provision for the electrification of Harijan bastees is not there and where villages have been electrified without the Harijan bastees, we are giving special assistance to the States at very concessional rates of interest.

The House will be glad to know that a sanction for electrification, up to the 28th February, 1973, of 4,753 Harijan bastees, has been given. 37 schemes costing Rs. 200 lakhs have been sanctioned. Up to the middle of March, 1973, 9,743 Harijan bastees have been electrified. There is a provision of Rs. 250 lakhs in the year 1973-74. In the fourth Plan as a whole, 20,000 bastees at a cost of Rs. 500 lakhs are proposed to be electrified. For the fifth Plan also, a provision of Rs. 15 crores has been suggested.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have taken almost 40 minutes. How long more will you take?

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA: Only 10 to 12 minute more. (*Interruption*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Deputy Minister's intervention is as long as or longer than the Minister's reply.

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA: 10 to 12 minutes.

AN HON. MEMBER: Time was extended.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Time was extended, but there is a long list of speakers from your party. If the Ministers take two hours, what is left for the Members?

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA: Only five to six minutes more I will take.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You were giving statistics.

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA: In order to bring about a uniform development of our country, we have started a scheme known as rural engineering survey scheme.

The purpose and object of this scheme is (i) to bring about uniform development of villages by—(a) raising standard of living of people, specially harijans and other backward classes; and (b) providing basic amenities of life, such as drinking water, electricity, roads etc;

(ii) To assess the possibilities of providing irrigation facilities; and

(iii) To suggest improved modern agricultural practices.

This Rural Engineering Survey Scheme is intended to provide these basic data to the planners by on-the-spot surveys of villages in selected districts. The data so compiled will help in the formulation and implementation of Rural Development programmes. This will be made use of by different ministries for the purpose of bringing about improvement in the villages. The main programme of this RES will be to tell us about the:

- (a) Minor irrigation works;
- (b) Rural roads;
- (c) Drinking water supply;
- (d) Rural electrification;
- (e) Soil conservation and land use planning including contour bunding and Gully control.

This scheme has been started in 26 backward districts—drought prone, flood or cyclone affected districts—in 17 States.

There will be 575 survey parties during 1973-74. 425 parties are now working because there are some difficulties in our way. The engineers are not coming forward to work in the villages, and we are trying to bring them round. In every district, there are 25 teams except in five States of Assam, Himachal Pradesh,

Jammu and Kashmir, Kerala and Punjab where there are 10 teams per district one team consists of 9 persons (2 engineers, 1 agricultural graduate, 1 field assistant-cum-tracer and 5 non-technical staff).

This scheme is job oriented. It will provide jobs to the unemployed engineers and other persons. We hope that during the 4th Plan, the total number of persons who will be employed will be 5,862. Till now we have been able to employ 3,180 and I hope in due course more persons will be becoming forward. The villages which have been surveyed are 750. It is a Central scheme and the entire expenditure is to be borne by the Centre as grants-in-aid to the States and it will be the duty of the State to carry out the scheme. The activities will be co-ordinated at the Centre by the CW & PC on the one hand and Land Use Survey Organisation of Indian Agricultural Research Institute on the other. These surveys have been started in almost all the 17 States and in 1973-74 we hope to see that 17250 villages are surveyed. In the Fourth Plan the provision is for a sum of Rs. 610.5 lakhs. The provision for 1972-73 is Rs. 285 lakhs and for 1973-74 it is Rs. 287 lakhs. In the Fifth Plan we hope to take up 70 districts in which drought prone, flood or cyclone affected or hilly backward districts and also tribal areas will be covered. We hoped that 24 villages per party would be surveyed in one month. But it should not be completed due to variation in areas of the villages. Now, therefore, we have fixed up 1250 hectares per party per month. Because the areas of villages vary from 1400 to 45600 sq. kms. I think this scheme will take from two to six years except in Kutch and Jodhpur which are bigger districts.

I want to say something on N.P.C. as Shri Tewari says that I should speak on this subject.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You may speak at the cost of the timing of your party's colleagues.

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA: Shri Tiwariji mentioned yesterday that the

National Projects Construction Corporation was running at a loss. It is a fact, Sir. It was running at a profit till 1966-67 but since then it has incurred losses to the tune of Rs. 435.54 lakhs. The reasons for losses were: fall in volume of work, depreciation on idle machinery, idle labour interest on borrowings for working capital and uneconomic rates quoted by the NPCC for certain projects.

Early in 1972 the Cabinet reviewed the working of the Corporation and decided to give it a further lease of three years. Since then we find that it is doing well. A number of steps have been taken to improve the working of the Corporation. Unserviceable equipment upto Rs. 53 lakhs has been disposed of; strict economy measures have been implemented; idle labour which is neither permanent nor workcharged has been reduced; proper planning and control has been introduced; and incentive scheme has been introduced to ensure fulfilment of targets. You would see that the turn-over is now going up from Rs. 402 lakhs in 1970-71 to Rs. 443 lakhs in 1971-72 and Rs. 750 lakhs in 1972-73. Losses had come down from Rs. 131.59 lakhs to Rs. 70.48 lakhs in 1971-72. The losses are expected to come down further. New works to the tune of about Rs. 8 crores were obtained in 1971-72 and Rs. 85 lakhs in 1972-73. The Corporation has on hand works amounting to Rs. 20 crores.

The Corporation has about 700 regular employees, technical and administrative. Apart from this, they employ work-charged and muster roll for specific works. The later category will be rendered surplus as and when a work is completed but the Corporation makes efforts to divert the workcharged staff to other jobs. Their services are not dispensed with. Regular staff continue to be employed by transfer to other projects. There is no plan at present to retrench regular staff.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY: Are you mixing up permanent staff?

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA: There are permanent people; there are work-charged also.

SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI (Bhampore): I have been waiting patiently for two days to draw the attention of the House to a dire threat which overhangs the entire Bengal in the form of erosion of the right bank of Ganga downstream Farraka. I have been trying to raise this matter earlier also but unfortunately I have not succeeded in evoking the requisite response from the Central Government. If a man of unimpeachable integrity and great scientific eminence as Dr. Rao were not involved. I am almost tempted to say that there was some kind of collusion between the Government of West Bengal and the Government over here. Under the screen of a public controversy about the responsibility, who would take up the requisite protective measures, valuable time had been lost and the fact is that things which could be done if taken on hand three or four months ago, could not be done now this year. Two lakhs of persons face the threat of being rendered homeless; economically prosperous areas and particularly three big towns face the threat of being washed out and eroded completely.

What is more, there is also the danger that from the point where Bhagirathi branches off from Ganga downstream the Jangipur barrage, the amount of erosion that is taking place is such that the river Ganga may cut through the place and meet the river Bhagirathi and the whole of Bhagirathi-Hooghly basin on both sides would be flooded. The towns of Jangipur, the district headquarters town of Murshidabad, Sankopara, Bhampore, Maldah and even Calcutta would not be safe if this is allowed to happen. Lest it is thought that it is merely the erosion of the bank of a river and so the homesteads of some people are at stake, I would like to draw the attention of the House to the fact that National Highways, which are a central undertaking, railway line from Howrah to Farakka, which is a central undertaking, a part of the feeder canal, which is a central undertaking—all these central

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 undertakings, apart from the towns I have mentioned are threatened very much. I was surprised the other day to hear the Railway Minister saying that no part of the railway line was threatened by Ganga erosion. He does not know, perhaps nobody has informed him, that the broad gauge mainline from Howrah to Farakka is less than 500 yards from the river Ganga at a place called Sankopara. From the same place, the railway line has been diverted thrice before. You must realise that the general tendency of the Ganga has been to move westwards. For the last 50 years, this erosion is taking place. At two or three places, the National Highway is about 100 to 200 yards from the river and the river is moving westwards. The feeder canal is only 1½ miles from the river. What is most dangerous is, from the place where the Bhagirathi-Hooghly branches off from Ganga, about 3 or 4 years back when the Jangipur barrage was being constructed, the river was about 3 miles away. Now it has come within 500 yards of the Jangipur barrage. I know the House was informed that the Farakka authorities will take up some anti-erosion measures at least to save the Jangipur barrage, but that also cannot be done this year. I say it straight on the face of the minister that the plans that were prepared are before the technical advisory committee, and that committee has not passed them. Why could not these things be taken up two or three months back?

Similarly, so far as the estimates and plans sent by the West Bengal Government are concerned, a public controversy is going on in the West Bengal press for the last two months. The West Bengal Irrigation and Waterways Minister has accused the Central Government of refusing to give any Central assistance for anti-erosion measures and all papers have flashed it. The only answer that we got from here was that the State Government had not sent any plans or estimates. Now the State Government have sent a plan costing Rs. 63 crores. And no less a person than the present Chief Minister of West Bengal himself announced on the 6th of April when he met the press

at the airport on his return from Delhi "well, don't you worry; Rs. 63 crores would be given for immediate measures." But a cold douche has been thrown on that illusion that was created by the Chief Minister by our friend, the hon. Deputy Minister, Shri Verma, when he said in reply to a question by our young friend, Shri Das Muni that the matter is before a technical committee of the Ganga Flood Commission, it is being examined and then it will go to the Planning Commission. I realise that Rs. 68 crores is not a small amount and that it will take some time. But I want to know why these things could not be taken up a little earlier. I am not interested in blaming this Government or the West Bengal Government, but between the two of them they have created a situation where nothing can be done this year.

I have to draw the attention of the House to another dire threat that overhangs the district of Malda. You know that disastrous floods took place in the district of Malda because of which the Farraka Barrage authorities and the Ministry here took the decision to build up a flood bund. It beats my comprehension how things like these can be allowed to pass but it seems that this government have allowed themselves to be brow-beaten by a very high-placed person in the West Bengal Government not to complete the flood bund. My in-bund remains to be completed. If, heaven forbid, high floods come this year, there will again be another disaster and I do not know whom we shall then blame. We can blame the Government there and for that there is the Assembly. But whatever help we could get from here, we are entitled to get, that we did not get. So, I would conclude by appealing to the hon. Minister that although valuable time has been lost, at least now let him go to the spot and see things for himself and take whatever emergent measures are needed to save us from ruin and destruction.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Owing to a long list of speakers from the Congress Party. I have been requested to allot only seven minutes to each. Even

so, I do not know whether it will be possible to accommodate everybody.

SHRI B. R. SHUKLA (Bahraich): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Dr. F. L. Rao and the Ministry headed by him deserves sympathy, support and understanding. If in spite of his brilliant conception of linking Ganga with Kaveri, we are reluctant to offer a bouquet of flowers to him, we should at least refrain from hurling brickbats of harsh criticism at his Ministry, because his task is tremendous and his limitation are many.

At the very outset, I would submit that there should be an attempt to initiate a measure in this House of Parliament to put the Departments of Irrigation, Flood Control and Electricity on an all-India integrated system. Because, if Railways and Communications are important and they are Central subjects, on the same logic these three subjects should be included exclusively in the Central List. The second thing which I would suggest is that the tube-wells, which are dealt with by the Ministry of Agriculture, should be shifted from that Ministry and they should be taken over by the Ministry of Irrigation and Power. Otherwise, there cannot be full justice to the construction of tube-wells in the country.

It is needless to emphasise the obvious fact that electricity is the life-blood of modern economic activity in this era. But, what are we doing? The hon. Deputy Minister has taken pains to place before this House the various achievements of this Ministry. But I find that the pace with which these activities are being carried on is dismally slow, and it needs to be quickened up. Otherwise, I am sorry to submit that even ten or fifteen Five Year Plans would not be sufficient to carry electricity and irrigation facilities to the different parts of the country. The time is the essence of the situation.

Then, there is another thing which I would like to emphasise. There should be uniformity in the rates of electricity. If you have statutorily fixed one price

for rice and wheat throughout the country, there is no reason why electricity, which is consumed in bulk by agriculturists for the production of these food-grains, should not be uniformly charged.

Then, I would come to some local problems. Mr. Verma has touched almost every part of the country. But, wittingly or unwittingly, he has forgotten to mention and touch the part of the country to which he has the honour to belong. North-eastern region of U.P. is the most neglected part of the country. There are five rivers which are perennial source of water, namely, Ghagra, Rapti, Sarju, Kauriala and Bhakla. These are the five rivers which come down from the Himalayan mountains and then they enter the plains of Indian territory. They enter it not at a high altitude. Therefore, it is not possible to generate electricity through hydro-electric methods in the plains of Indian territory.

Now, fortunately, we have got good relations with Nepal *raj*. Two schemes were conceived long ago. One was Jalkondi dam over the river Rapti in the territory of Nepal. That scheme was conceived, duly investigated and the feasibility report was submitted to the Government at least a decade ago. Then, there is the Kalyani project in the Nepal territory. If the Jalkondi dam project the feasibility of which has been duly certified by the technical experts is implemented, then the whole of the districts of Bahraich, Gonda, Basti and other districts in Faizabad Division will get ample facilities of irrigation and they would have ample supply of electricity.

We have designated many districts as industrially-backward ones. In order to remove economic imbalance in different regions of the country, it is necessary to make adequate and ample supply of electricity to those parts because in the absence of adequate supply of electricity no industrialist is going to set up his industry howsoever financially he may be helped by the Central Government. Therefore, in order to remove the economic imbalances, the regional disparities and to remove the industrial backward-

[Shri B R Shukla]

ness of these districts, it is necessary that there should be ample provision for the supply of electricity in these districts

Then, there is the drainage scheme which is a Centrally-sponsored scheme I submit that this is the most mismanaged Department of the Government of India The people of this Department have no contact with any of the representatives Some offices are located here and there They take up a scheme, they try to open drainage in fertile fields and pocket the money for themselves by way of bribery One scheme was initiated in my district that is, in Baghel Tal Something has been done and then it has been abandoned I submit let us be more realistic and more earnest about it

So far as the flood control is concerned, the less said the better We have not made any serious attempts to prevent floods The only thing we do is that when the floods occur we allocate money year after year and the people's misery becomes the opportunity for officials to get the money allocated

श्री भागीरथ भबर (झाबुआ) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, प्रति वर्ष वही अतिवृष्टि और कहीं अनावृष्टि के कारण देश की फसले खराब हो जाती है। फसलो को ठीक रखने के लिए और उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए यह बहुत आवश्यक है कि देश में सिंचाई के साधन बढ़ाये जाने चाहिए।

सिंचाई के साधनों को बढ़ाने के लिए एक मात्र उपाय छोटे बांध, ट्यूब वेल आदि बनाना है। बड़ी योजनाओं को कार्यान्वित करना भी बहुत जरूरी है। यह देखा गया है कि शासन इस मामले में बहुत ही उलझा हुआ है। नर्वदा कृष्णा, गोदावरी बाणसागर और देश की ऐसी कई बड़ी बड़ी योजनाएँ हैं जिन के बारे में अभी तक कोई निर्णय नहीं हो पा रहा है। जितना पानी है वह तमाम बहकर समुद्र में जा रहा है जबकि इसका उपयोग सिंचाई के लिए होना चाहिए था। मैं चाहता हूँ कि सब से पहले जो मामले लम्बे समय से पड़े हुए हैं विवादग्रस्त प्रकरण हैं,

उनको निपटाया जाए और खास करके उन क्षेत्रों के लिए जहाँ पर पहाड़ी क्षेत्र हैं, जहाँ सिंचाई के साधन सीमित हैं, वहाँ अंगर किसी योजना को उलझाए रखा गया तो यह वहाँ की जनता के लिए और देश के लिए बड़े दुर्भाग्य की बात होगी। कई क्षेत्रों में कुओं को गहरा करने की योजनाएँ बनी हैं, चाहे वे राज्य सरकार की रकम में हो या केन्द्र की रकम से हो, या केन्द्रीय सरकार को उस में कुछ हिस्सा देना हो उस में भी काफी दुरुपयोग होता है। एक एक कुआँ जो खोदा जाता है किसानों को ऋण के रूप में उसके लिए पैसा दिया जाता है या कुछ हरिजन और आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में जहाँ सहायता दी जाती है उसका दुरुपयोग होता है और उसको कोई देखना नहीं है। सिंचाई के साधनों को बढ़ाने के लिए आर खाद्यान्न का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए यह जरूरी है कि जहाँ पर बड़े बांध नहीं बन सकते वहाँ योजनाएँ कार्यान्वित नहीं हो सकती, वहाँ कुछ ज्यादा से ज्यादा गहरा किया जाए, व्यवस्थित लगाए जाएँ और छोटी नदी योजनाएँ बनाई जाएँ। पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में म्यान के अभाव में सिंचाई के साधन नहीं बढ़ाए जाते हैं तो इस प्रकार की योजना वहाँ के लिए कारगर हो सकती है।

देश के कुछ प्रान्तों में सिंचाई के साधन काफी हैं। मुझे इस बात की कोई ईर्ष्या नहीं है कि किसी प्रान्त में ज्यादा है, किसी में कम हो लेकिन मैं चाहना हूँ कि सिंचाई के साधनों को सन्तुलित किया जाना भी बहुत जरूरी है। यदि किसी प्रदेश में चाहे वह हरियाणा या पंजाब हो, सिंचाई के साधन ज्यादा बढ़ाये गए हैं तो मध्य प्रदेश जैसे विशाल प्रदेश में आप सुन कर आश्चर्य करेंगे कि केवल सात प्रतिशत सिंचाई के साधन बड़े हैं। वहाँ सिंचाई के साधन बढ़ाने के लिए कोई गुंजाइश न हो ऐसी बात नहीं है नर्वदा योजना ली गई थी उसको भी खटाई में डाल रखा है।

वाणसागर और कई और योजनायें भी ऐसे ही खटाई में पड़ी हुई हैं जिनकी और किसी का भी ध्यान नहीं जाता है और न केन्द्र और राज्य कोई निर्णय ले पाता है। आधुनिक युग में खेती का उत्पादन जब हम बढ़ाना चाहते हैं और कल कारखाने लगाना चाहते हैं तो अगर पानी नहीं मिलेगा और बिजली नहीं मिलेगी तो यह कैसे हो सकेगा ?

विद्युत के बारे में भी मैं कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। इसका भी खाद्यान्न उत्पादन के मामले में बहुत महत्व है। इसके बिना सिंचाई योजनायें नहीं होती। इस मामले में भी देश में बहुत असंतुलन है। कई ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में और खास करके आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में बिजली आज भी नहीं पहुंचाई जा रही है। अधिक से अधिक आप पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में बिजली पहुंचाएं यदि कोई नियमों में शर्त हो तो जब इस मामले में बाधक हो तो उस शर्त में भी काफी ढिलाई आप बरतें और विशेष सुविधायें उनको आप दें ताकि वहां बिजली पहुंच सके और वे पिछड़े क्षेत्र विकसित क्षेत्रों के मुकाबले में आगे आ सकें।

मध्य प्रदेश में इस साल तमाम कुएं सूखे पड़े हैं। किसानों की मोटरें लगी हुई हैं लेकिन विद्युत विभाग की ओर से उन से न्यूनतम दर जो बारह नरह रुपये है वह बसूल की जाती है जबकि किसानों के कुओं में पानी नहीं है। ऐसे मामले आप देखें। न्यूनतम दर या जो भी टैक्स आपने लगा रखा है उसको आप खारिज करें, किसानों को ज्यादा से ज्यादा सुविधाएं दें, इतना ही मेरा निवेदन है।

श्री ई० बी० बिस्ले पाटिल (कोपरगांव):
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इन डिमांड्स का मैं समर्थन करता हूँ। सभी सदस्यों ने अभी कहा है कि देश में पावर की बहुत कमी है, हमने जो पावर कट किया है उसका असर अगले साल अंदाज पत्रक में जो रेट आप घोषित लिखा है उस पर पड़ेगा और जितना दिखाया गया है उससे बहुत

कम घोषित होगा क्योंकि पावर की वजह से उस में कमी आयेगी। इंडस्ट्री और एग्रिकल्चर दोनों का उत्पादन कम हो जायगा।

दूसरी बात यह है कि 23 नवम्बर, 1973 को सिंचाई मंत्री ने एक उत्तर में बताया था कि 1981 तक इलेक्ट्रिकल मोटर पम्प सभी जगह लग जाएंगे। कोई भी कुआं नहीं रहेगा जहां मोटर न लगी हो। जितना कमिटेमेंट है वही पूरा करने के लिए जब पावर कम है और पावर कट करना पड़ता है तो यह कैसे पूरा होगा। आज ये कह देते हैं कि नैसर्गिक आपत्ति आई है और काम भी अधूरा पड़ा है, सिमेंट नहीं मिलना, स्टील नहीं मिलता और कांटेक्टर जो काम लेते हैं वे समय पर पूरा नहीं करते हैं। पावर और इरिगेशन प्रोजेक्ट्स में पना नहीं उन कांटेक्टर पर कोई पैनलटी लगाते हैं या नहीं लेकिन एक्स-क्लेशन बलाज लगने से उनको ज्यादा पैसा मिल जाता है। ऐसा कोई प्रोजेक्ट हमने नहीं देखा जो समय पर पूरा हो जाए। किसी भी विभाग के और खास करके इरिगेशन और पावर विभाग के प्रोजेक्ट तो कभी समय पर पूरे नहीं हुए, कुछ न कुछ टैक्नीकल बात निकल आती है। जब इंजीनियरिंग मैन्युफैक्चरर्स नहीं दे पाते हैं तब इम्पोर्ट के बारे में सोचा जाता है जिसकी वजह से समय पर प्रोजेक्ट पूरा नहीं हो पाता। पावर की बहुत कठिनाई है। इस लिए अभी कितना भी पैसा लग जाए आपको पावर पैदा करना ही होगा। हमें लगता है कि पावर के बारे में प्लानिंग सही नहीं है और पावर खेती के लिए तथा इंडस्ट्री के लिए मिलती नहीं है। जब हम प्रोडक्शन करना चाहते हैं तो इस तरह की प्लानिंग क्यों नहीं करते हैं। जब इंजीनियरिंग मैन्युफैक्चरर्स का अनुभव हमें है कि वे समय पर तैयार करके चीज नहीं देते तो फिर टारगेट को डबल क्यों नहीं करते ?

पावर डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन सिस्टम के बारे में मुझे यह निवेदन करना है कि ए एफ सी, ए आर सी और आर ई सी ये तीनों लोन देते

[श्री ई० वी० बिन्ने पाटिल]

है। लेकिन धार ई सी की स्कीम जहा लगी हुई है वहां दूसरा पैसा खर्च करने के लिए रुकावट है। तो ए एफ सी धार ए धार सी की स्कीम्स जिस ढंग से हैं वैसे ही धार ई सी की भी बना दे। धार ई सी की स्कीम में भी यह सुधार किया जाना चाहिए।

सिंचाई के बारे में डा० राव साहब ने इंडिया 25 ईयर्स में दिखाया है कि हमने 96 मेजर प्रोजेक्ट्स लिए थे उसमें केवल 22 कम्पलीट हुए। इस से पता लगता है कि हमारी प्रगति कितनी धीमी है यानी 96 प्रोजेक्ट्स लिए उनमें से केवल 22 कम्पलीट कर पाए और मीडियम प्रोजेक्ट्स 498 लिए थे उस में से कम्पलीट हुए हैं 342। तो मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि जब हम मेजर प्रोजेक्ट्स जल्दी नहीं खत्म कर पाते और उन का फायदा नहीं मिल पाता तो मीडियम प्रोजेक्ट ज्यादा लेना चाहिए और मीडियम प्रोजेक्ट ले कर इरिगेशन को धीमे बढ़ाना चाहिए ताकि उस का फायदा जल्दी मिल सके और उत्पादन भी तेजी से बढ़े।

हमारे यहां जितने प्रोजेक्ट्स चल रहे हैं, उन के पूरा होने में देरी होती है, जिस से उन का खर्च बढ़ता जाता है जिन प्रोजेक्ट्स का काम शुरू में 1617 करोड़ रुपये आके गये हैं, आज उन का खर्च प्रोजेक्ट पूरा करने के लिए 3427 करोड़ रुपये हो जायेगा, अर्थात् दुगने से भी ज्यादा हो गया है, इस से हमारी राष्ट्रीय सम्पत्ति की हानि होती है। इस लिए जरूरी है कि इन प्रोजेक्ट्स को तेजी से पूरा किया जाये। मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह भी बिनति करना चाहता हू कि देरी होने के जो कारण हैं, उन को निकालना चाहिए। इस सम्बन्ध में आप की मिनिस्ट्री की जो परफार्मेंस है, वह सन्तोषजनक नहीं है। हम सर्फ रिलायेंस की बात करते हैं,— लेकिन इस तरह से तो सैफ रिलायेंस नहीं आ सकता। आप को शीघ्रता से कदम उठाना चाहिए ताकि ये प्रोजेक्ट्स जल्द से जल्द पूरे हो सकें।

इस साल पांचवीं पंच वर्षीय योजना के लिए एडवांस एक्शन के रूप में 10 लाख रुपया टोकन धनराशि रखी गई है। इस रकम को बढ़ा कर, अच्छा प्लानिंग कर के इरिगेशन तथा पावर के काम को बढ़ाना चाहिए। इस साल आपने 272 करोड़ रुपये का ग्राउंट-ले किया है और 9 मिलियन हैक्टअर में इरिगेशन देने का वायदा किया है, लेकिन मुझे शक है कि इतना इरिगेशन हो सकेगा। मैं यह बात इस लिए कहता हू कि आप कहते हैं कि पावर एण्ड इरिगेशन स्टेट सब्जक्ट है और सेक्टर उस में असिस्टेंस देता है। मैंने पिछले तीन दिनों से लाइब्रेरी में पता लगाने की कोशिश की कि पिछले तीन-चार सालों में किस किस स्टेट को कितना-कितना एलोकेशन दिया गया और कितना उन्होंने बिना खर्च किये सरेण्डर किया लेकिन पता नहीं चला। हम हमेशा रकम को बढ़ाने की बात करते हैं, केन्द्र सरकार रुपया भी खर्च करना चाहती है, एलोकेशन भी करती है, उस के बाद रुपया खर्च न हो और सरेण्डर किया जाये—यह तो अच्छी बात नहीं है। रुपया क्यों सरेण्डर होता है उस के कारण की तलाश करना चाहिए।

चौथी पंच वर्षीय योजना में 4.8 मिलियन हैक्टअर को पूरा करने का आपने वायदा किया था, लेकिन अब 3.8 मिलियन हैक्टअर के यूटिलाइजेशन की बात कही जाती है और यह भी कहा जाता है कि 90 परसेन्ट यूटिलाइजेशन हो रहा है। यह कैसे सम्भव है—जब कोई प्रोजेक्ट बहुत देर से पूरा होता है तो उसके 10 साल बाद 90 परसेन्ट यूटिलाइजेशन होता है। इस लिए मेरा सुझाव है कि इसमें इन्टीग्रेटेड डेवलपमेन्ट प्लानिंग होना चाहिए। इरिगेशन और एग्रीकल्चर दोनों को मिला कर एक कोऑर्डिनेशन कमेटी बननी चाहिए। हमारी जमीनों के नीचे जो पानी है, नहरों में जो पानी है, उसको निकाल कर ज्यादा से ज्यादा इरिगेशन किया जाय। कई जगहों पर सब-सायल बाटर जो ड्रेन करने

की जरूरत पड़ती है, यदि ज्यादा से ज्यादा कुएं बनाये जायें और कुओं के जिनिये उस पानी का उपयोग सिंचाई के लिए हो तो फिर ड्रेनेज की जरूरत नहीं पड़ेगी और जमीन भी खराब नहीं होगी।

हमारे यहां इन्टर-स्टेट रिवर डिस्प्यूट्स चल रहे हैं—जिनके फैसले नहीं हो पा रहे हैं। आप इलैक्ट्रिसिटी के लिए नेशनल ग्रिड बनाने जा रहे हैं, यदि पानी के लिए भी ऐसा ही नेशनल ग्रिड बनायें तो मैं उस का भी समर्थन करूंगा। लेकिन इस के साथ ही शुक्ला साहब ने जैसा कहा है, मैं उस का भी समर्थन करता हूं। इलैक्ट्रिसिटी का रेट सारे देश में एक-मा होना चाहिए और पानी का रेट भी एक-मा होना चाहिए। इस समय एक-तिहाई इरिगेशन सरकारी नहरों से होती है और दो-तिहाई प्राइवेट कुओं, नहरों या ट्यूब-वेलज से होती है। इसके बारे में इरिगेशन कमीशन ने हिसाब लगाया था और उस के बाद पंजाब यूनिवर्सिटी ने भी एक कमेटी नियुक्त की थी, उन्होंने हिसाब लगाकर बतलाया कि प्राइवेट इरिगेशन पर 72 रुपये से 340 रु० प्रति एकड़ तक खर्च आता है, क्योंकि उन को डीजल या इलैक्ट्रिसिटी से पानी निकाल कर खेती करनी पड़ती है, जबकि सरकारी साधनों से जो इरिगेशन की जाती है, उस पर एक रुपये में 9 रुपये इरिगेशन टैक्स पड़ता है—यह बहुत कम है। मेरा सुझाव है कि इस को बढ़ाना चाहिये इस से राष्ट्रीय सम्पत्ति बढ़ेगी और इरिगेशन तथा पावर प्राजेक्ट में लगाने के लिए ज्यादा पैसा मिल सकेगा।

मेरी कांस्टीचूएन्सी में माहली—बीबी अर्थात् अमर—प्रवार प्राजेक्ट है—यह मल्टी प्राजेक्ट है—हाइड्रो—इलैक्ट्रिकल इरिगेशन प्राजेक्ट है। यह अभी तक सेक्टर द्वारा कलियार नहीं किया गया है, मैं चाहता हूं कि इसको जल्द से जल्द कलियार करना चाहिए। मेरे प्रदेश में सूखा पड़ा हुआ है, इस लिए वहां पर फाई-नेशनल थार्ड—स्टिक को रिलेक्स करना चाहिए।

सूखे के समय में प्रदेशों में जो जो प्राजेक्ट लिए हुए हैं उन को इरिगेशन डिपार्टमेंट मान्यता दे ताकि वे काम जारी रह सकें। मेरे यहां कूकड़ी योजना है, उस की सेकण्ड स्टेज की मन्जूरी दीजिये। डिम्बा डैम कब शुरू होगा—इसके बारे में भी बतलाइये। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, महाराष्ट्र में इरिगेशन बहुत कम है, सारे देश का 25 परसेंट है, जिस में 3 टका नहरों से और 4 टका कुओं से है। इस लिए महाराष्ट्र के इरिगेशन को ज्यादा से ज्यादा बढ़ाने की कोशिश करनी चाहिए।

इन्टर स्टेट रिवर डिस्प्यूट्स के बारे में जल्दी विचार करें और हो सके तो पोलिटिकल डिजीजन्ज दे दें। जिन जिन कामों के लिए ट्रिब्यूनलज बने, उनके फैसले आये, लोगों ने उन को नहीं माना, इस लिए मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि जब ट्रिब्यूनलज की बात को कोई नहीं मानता तो पोलिटिकल डिजीजन्ज दें, जिस से समस्या हल हो सके। लवाद में पड़ने से कोई फायदा नहीं है और बहुत समय खराब जाता है। जल्दी निर्णय करने से सूखा—ग्रस्त प्रादेशों को बहुत फायदा होगा।

श्री बिभूति मिश्र (मोतीहारी) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं मंत्री जी की मायों का हार्दिक समर्थन करता हूं, लेकिन मंत्री जी से शिकायत करता हूं—पहले वह मेरे यहां गण्डक की देख-रेख में जाया करते थे, लेकिन साल भर से वहां नहीं जा सके हैं। नतीजा यह हुआ है कि गण्डक का काम धीमा पड़ गया है। गण्डक पर 150 करोड़ रुपये खर्च हो चुके हैं, लेकिन सारे एरिया को मिलाकर केवल ड्वाइ लाख एकड़ में सिंचाई हुई है, और जगह सिंचाई नहीं हो रही है इतना रुपया खर्च होने के बाद सिंचाई का काम न हो तो यह अच्छी बात नहीं है, इस लिए मुझे कहना पड़ता है—बीजे की कीमत बढ़ रही है—सरकार का ध्यान इस तरफ जाना चाहिए जब बाज बन गया है, तैयार हो गया है तो किसान के खेतों में पानी जाय इसमें क्या

[श्री विम्विन मिश्र]

क्या दिक्कत है, उनको ममझना चाहिए, तथा उनको हल करना चाहिए ताकि किसानों का फायदा हो सके, उन को पानी मिल सके।

दूसरी बात—गण्डक में बहुत ज्यादा सीपज हो रहा है, नीचे की जमीनों में पानी भर जाता है, जिस की वजह से वे जमीन बरबाद हो रही है। सीपज को रोकने के लिए जो भेन—कैनल है, उसकी बगल से एक दूसरी कैनल देने जा रहे हैं, उसके वास्ते आप जमीन प्रान कर ने के लिए फिर किसानों को तग करोगे। किसानों से जमीन लेने के बजाय भेरा सुझाव है कि आप नहरों को पक्की करे ताकि सीपज न हो। यह एक बहुत जबरदस्त समस्या बन गई है, इस लिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि नहरों को पक्का बनाना चाहिए। इससे पानी भी बरबाद नहीं होगा और सीपज भी रुक जायेगी।

मन्त्री जी मे जयपुर मे हमारा जो करार हुआ था कि आप कैनल का नार्थ मे रेलवे लाइन के करीब ले जायेगे, लेकिन अब उम को नार्थ मे ले जाने के बजाय साउथ की तरफ ले जाया जा रहा है, जिस से उत्तर का बहुत बडा एरिया छूट रहा है, इस लिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि जयपुर में जो बात तय हुई थी उसके अनुसार काम कराये हम लोगों के सामने सारे नक्शे को बना कर वहां के भफसरों को हिदायत दें कि जो तय हुआ था उसके खिलाफ न जाये।

बहुत से आदिमियों को मुआवजा नहीं मिला है नहरों के लिए जमीने ले ली, लेकिन मुआवजा अभी भी बाकी है। बहुत से ठेकेदारों को पैसा नहीं दिये है। हमारे देश भक्त श्री फतहबहादुर महतो का पैसा बाकी है, आज तक उन का फर्मला नहीं हुआ है। इसलिए जिनका मुआवजे का पैसा बाकी है, ठेकेदारी का पैसा बाकी है, उसे तय करना चाहिए।

हमारे यहा सिकरहना का खगरिया से उपर तक याने राम गढवा तक बांध बन गया

है इसके उपर बाध न होने से पानी फैलकर बाढ कर देता है। मोतिहारी से लौरिया तक नदी का पानी फैल जाता है, बाढ आ जाती है, इस मे बहुत ज्यादा क्षति होती है एक रिपोर्ट मे मैंने देखा है कि चनतपटिया से मोतिहारी तक दोनों तरफ बाध बनाने जा रहे है, यदि दोनों तरफ बाध बन जाय तो बहुत ही अच्छी बात है, लेकिन डम काम को जल्द से जल्द किया जाय। सिकरहना क्षेत्र मे बाध बनने से वहा के गावों की भूमि बाध मे चली जायेगी, वहा के लोगों को बडी चिन्ता है—उनके बारे मे पहले से उचित व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। मैं चाहता हूँ कि मन्त्री महोदय वहा चले और सब के सामने मंतोषप्रद उत्तर दें, उनके वहा जाने से जो आप के इंजीनियर है, वे भी ठीक मे काम करेये।

एक बागमती योजना बनी है, इस मे हमारे क्षेत्र के ढाका योजना के बनने से पानी और मधुवन क्षेत्र पडते है। इसमे इतनी देर हो रही है कि उम इन तीन थानों को कोई फायदा नहीं होने वाला है। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि मन्त्री जी वहा चल करके हमको बताये कि हमको फायदा होगा या नहीं। उस समय कहा गया था कि तीन थानो को फायदा होगा

15.07 hrs.

एक बात यह है कि उत्तर बिहार मे सारे देश से सबसे कम बिजली है। यदि सारे देश का एवरेज 11 है तो उत्तर बिहार का एवरेज एक है। आजादी के 25 सालो बाद भी अगर यही हालत रही इस तरह से डेबेलपमेट हुआ तो फिर मैं तो यही कहूंगा कि इस डेबेलप-मेट मे हम को कोई फायदा नहीं है। इस देश के कुछ क्षेत्र तो बहुत डेबेलप हो गए लेकिन कुछ क्षेत्र जैसे ही पडे हुए है। इस देश मे जो जो बिजली मिलती है, उसका जो एवरेज है वह 97 किलोवाट है जबकि हमारे प्रदेश का एक क्षेत्र ऐसा है जहा पर एक आकषी को केवल 8 किलोवाट बिजली मिलती है। उपा-ध्यक्ष जी, यदि आप हमारे यहा चले तो काम

खाते ही रहेंगे और बिजली चली जायेगी। फिर वहाँ पर लालटेन और मोमबत्ती भी नहीं मिलती है। इसलिए मैं कहता हूँ कि बिजली की हालत को सुधारें और उभका ठीक से इतजाम करें।

एक बात यह भी है कि बरौती में वर्मल पावर स्टेशन है और मुजफ्फरपुर में दूसरा बनाने जा रहे हैं। मुजफ्फरपुर से बरौती 60 मील है और मुजफ्फरपुर में भैमालोटन सैकड़ों मील है। इनके विभाग को क्या न्याय सूझा है कि 60 मील पर पावर स्टेशन बनाये और फिर सौ मील आगे बिजली ले जाये। अगर ऐसा ही न्याय करेंगे तो उसको लोग नहने के लिए नैयार नहीं रहेंगे, इसलिए मैं हिदायत करना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में उचित निर्णय लें। हमारे मन्त्री जी बहुत बड़े विशेषज्ञ हैं, उनके ज्ञान का फायदा उठाना चाहते हैं। हम चाहते हैं वह न्याय करें।

एक बात और है। मेरे जिले से मसान नदी का पानी सिगरहना नदी से आता है। उसमें आधा पानी मसान नदी का होता है और उसकी बजह से सिगरहना नदी में पानी भर जाता है और बाढ़ बहुत ज्यादा हो जाती है। नतीजा यह होता है कि सिगरहना नदी के दोनो तरफ के काफी लोग बह जाते हैं। इसी लिए मसान नदी पर एक डैम बनाने की बात थी लेकिन पता नहीं वह डैम क्यों नहीं बना, कहा वह रुका हुआ है? हमारे मिनिस्टर तो कहते हैं कि बनेगा लेकिन यहाँ आने पर वह स्कीम खटाई में पड़ जाती है। इसलिए जो भी काम करना है वही कहें कि इस काम को हम करने जा रहे हैं और इतने दिनों में करेंगे तथा जिस काम को नहीं करना हो उसके बारे में नहीं कहना चाहिए। सही बात कहने में लोगों का धरोसा होता है और गलत बात कहने से लोगों का विश्वास उठ जाता है।

आप नेशनल वाटर प्रिड बनाने की बात कर रहे हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ बिजली का भी नेशनल

प्रिड होना चाहिए। केवल पानी का ही नेशनल प्रिड नहीं होना चाहिए बल्कि पानी और बिजली दोनों का नेशनल प्रिड होना चाहिए ताकि सभी जगह लोगों को बराबर सुविधा मिल सके। (व्यवधान)

उपाध्यक्ष जी, यदि आप कहे तो मैं बैठ जाऊँ। किसी को तो 20 मिनट मिले, किना को 15 मिनट मिले। अगर यही न्याय है तो ठीक नहीं है। आपके ऊपर लिखा हुआ है धर्म चक्र प्रवर्तनीय।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER. आप एक मिनट रुकिए।

It is not so. After I had announced that 7 minutes would be given, on the request of your Whip, I have not made any discrimination. So do not bring this charge against me. If you take more time, it means that your other colleagues will not have the time. Otherwise, I have no reason to deny you the time.

श्री विभूत शम्भू : किसी को तो आप खिलायें पूर्ण रूप से और किसी को केवल जलपान कराये—ऐसा मत कीजिये। किसी को भरपेट भोजन और किसी को जलपान इसमें झगड़ा हो जायगा। आप एक रूप से न्याय करें।

15.05 hrs.

DEATH OF MEMBER

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER. I have a very sad news to announce. A little while ago, a very valued colleague, Shri Teja Singh Swatantra, was seized with a heart attack and he was taken to the Willingdon Hospital where he was declared to have passed away.

Death comes to everybody, but when it comes in this manner it is like a mighty blow at the heart. I think obituary references to his passing away will be made on Monday. We cannot