255 Re Mode of Addressing the APRIL 10, 1978 Speaker

SHRI S A SHAMIM Adhyaksh is used in Parliament that has special significance, just as we use speaker Speaker does not mean an ordinary speaker Therefore Adhyaksh is correct and we should not add Sansad to that word

भध्यक्ष महोवय ग्रध्यक्ष तो जो भी सभा हो उस मे होता है । बाहर भी जो सभा होती ह तो उस मे ग्रध्यक्ष होता है । मुहन्ले की मीटिंग मे भी ग्रध्यक्ष होता है । इस मे समद जरूर ग्राना चाहिए ।

श्वी एस॰ एम॰ वनर्जा (कानपुर) अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा निवेदन है कि ग्राम तौर से तो हम स्पीवर कहते हैं। लेकिन स्पीवर शब्द ग्रग्नेजी का है यह हमारे देश का नही है। कुछ लोगो को मभद ग्रध्यक्ष कहने मे दिक्का हो सकती है, वह चाहे तो ग्राप को केवन ग्रध्यक्ष ही कहे, क्वो कि ग्रध्यक्ष वे माने मे जब ग्रध्यक्ष ग्राप को कोई कहना है तो माने है कि ससद के ग्रध्यक्ष वन्य ग्राप ने उद्जबान की काफी तर्जुमानी की

ग्रध्यक महोदय मै समझता हू कि मेरे मे बडा उद् जवान को तर्जुमानी करने वाला कोई नही है ।

श्री एस॰ एम॰ वनर्जी मैं कह रहा या कि ग्रगर शमीम साहब उर्दू में बोलत है ग्रीर सदरे ऐवान कहे तो मेर खयाल म ऐवान ता हम कहते है सदरे ऐवान ठीवर है । इर्सालये मेरी गुजारिश है कि ग्रगर काई उर्दू में भाषण देना चाहे तो वह ग्राप को सदर ऐवान कहे, इम कोई एतराज की बात नहीं है ।

SHRI PILOO MODY Even in Gujarati it is a bad word

MR SPEAKER Speaker or Sansad Adhyaksh

SHRI P G MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad) What have you to say Sir, about the telephone difficulties experienced by the former Speaker Sardar Hukam Singh?

SHRIS A SHAMIM He had been charged ten times

MR SPEAKER If the ex-Speaker says it has happened, if he writes to the Minister, the Minister can examine it (Interruptions)

SHRI S A SHAMIM Is there no protection to Sardar Hukam Singh?

MR SPEAKER I shall go to him personally and enquire about it.

13 17 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1973-74-contd

MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER CONTD

SHRI LILADHAR KOTOKI (Nowgong) Yesterday, I was dealing with shortage of power and I mentioned that the per capita consumption of electricity in India in 1970-71 assessed at 9 kwh is dismally low compared to the per capita consumption of 4013 kwh in America I also mentioned that four figures of per capita consumption are low, they are staggaringly low in some parts of the country May I substantiate it with some figures? In 1970-71 the per capita consumption in Assam happened to be kwh Andhra 55, MP 55, Rajasthan 46 UP 58. Bihar 65 and on the higher side Maharashtra 157, Punjab 144. Tamilnadu 132 West Bengal 115, Gujarat 135 It shows how uneven it 1s our country itself I raise this point to remind the planners of what they should do when they talk of removing imbalances in the country

SHRI P G MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad) On a point of order May I seek your guidance? Cut motions in respect of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power were moved at the fog end of the debate yesterday Would you therefore kindly permit us to move cut motions at this stage because we could not do so yesterday? MR. SPEAKER: Normally that is the practice we follow. The Speaker gives 15 minutes time and they are moved. If there is departure from that, it will be a precedent for the future; so we shall have to follow that.

SHRI LILADHAR KOTOKI: What is the approach in the Fifth Plan? This has been approved by the National Development Council and laid on the Table of the House and is shortly going to be discussed in this House also. Very welcome and imperative and urgent measures have been suggested such as, removal of poverty, removal of imbalances, catering to the weaker sections of society, combatting the menace of ever increasing unemployment, both urban and rural, more especially the educated unemployed and particularly, unemployed technocrats. How can these things be achieved unless there is power? Electricity is the basic infrastructure of all development and we are going to land ourselves m a crisis in this matter, to which I drew the attention of the House yesterday. We should take serious note of the present shortage. The projections in this perspective of decade 1971-81 will not be achieved for two reasons. Firstly, this document itself says that power generation takes a long gestation period and secondly it is a highly capital intensive thing. Advance action of a considerable size which is necessary has not been provided for It is precisely because advance action of the needed magnitude was not taken in the earlier plans and in the earlier years of this Plan that we are today in this crisis. How is it we are going to achieve the target of 50 million kw by 1981 when today in 1970-71 our achievement is only 15.10 million kw installed capacity?

There is another aspect in power development. There are various sources—thermal, coal or fuel oil based. Coal and fuel oil, are in short supply. Even though a particular installed capacity is there, the actual generation will not be there unless other raw materials are there. For instance, we 231 LS—9. have hydel projects. But we are in the grip of a drought and our reservoirs are drying up, which affects power generation. It is a catastrophe. I am therefore cautioning the Government, the Planning Commission particularly to see that adequate finances and other perquisites including the technical know-how, if necessary, import of machinery, etc. are made available so that power is generated without delay.

I am saying this because in many cases the generation of power is delayed due to the non-receipt of generating machinery or other essential raw material like steel or cement. I am not blaming one or the other; it is the responsibility of this Government and the concern of this Parliament to find out the causes and remove them. The country will not tolerate any delay in economic development, more so the advancement of weaker sections and backward classes.

The other thing is the economical development of power. On page 5 of the document Power Generation of the Decade 1971-81, on their own admission, they say: "hydel resources represent the cheapest scurce of power in the country and they would have to be the first choice and they would warrant development to the maximum extent wherever possible; in addition hydel projects also afford the highest employment potential." That is what they say. What do we find in their programme?

13.24 hrs

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

In connection with the economic exploitation of water resources, may I congratulate Dr. K. L. Rao for conceiving a very ambitious and at the same time a very welcome idea of having a national water grid, Many an expert derided this idea. I am glad to find that even the UN experts have recently not only agreed with the 'idea but have also emphasized that

[Shri Lıladhar Kotoki]

this should be taken up expeditiously What loes it mean? Linking Ganga with Cauvery, and again Ganga with Brahmapura It will take a long time no doubt but a time has come to take a firm decision that this is a feasible proposition and we must go ahead with it, more particularly I emphasise the Ganga-Brahmaputra canal. In that connection I also link it up with the Ganga-Brahmaputra basin which includes the newly-emerged Bangla Desh The entire flow of the northern rivers and the southern rivers also, which flow into the Bay of Bengal, the flow of Brahmaputra and the Ganges which constitute huge water resources for our country are allowed to go waste not only that, they create colossal havoc year after year, more particular ly after the big earthquake of 1950 I will not go into those arguments. year after year I have raised these things and only last year, on 8 August, we discussed that subject. I am not referring to it at all now I welcome is the formation of the Joint Indo-Bangladesh River Commission This is very necessary and I hope it will start the WORL SOON

About irrigation. I would only refer to the volumes I and II and parts 1 and 2 of Volume III of the report of the Irrigation Commission about the integrated development of the water resources If you take it in isolation only for hydel power or for flood control or for irrigation, it may be turned down because it may be uneconomic But if they are taken in an integrated manner it would be found to be feasible So far as Brahmaputra flood control is concerned, only lately the Governor of Assam m his address to the Assembly has stated that the Assam Government have agreed with the Centre's draft legislation for taking over the Commission by the Centre This is a long standing demand because it is beyond the capacity of the State Government to cope with this colossal problem. I hope the Government will bring the legislation expeditiously.

Apart from the benefits of flood control and irrigation, and power, if hydro-power is surplus, it can be further processed as feedstock for fertilisers, of which also we are in short supply and we have to import In Nangal, they have processed hydropower into feedstock for fertilizers. In Kameng in Arunachal Pradesh, there is a proposal to do so but in the report they have omitted it. So, this integrated development of our water resources for flood control, irrigation and power and if there is surplus power, for feedstock for fertilisers, is the answer

श्वी कमल मिश्र मध्कर (केसरिया) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय इस मत्नालय के बजट पर सरकार की कडी से कडी झालोचना होनी चाहिये इसलिये कि कुछ नई स्थिति पूरे देश में अभूतपूर्व ढंग से झा गई है झौर उसका नतीजा यह हो रहा है कि भाज एक तरफ से बिजली की कमी के कारण सारे देश मे हाहा-कार मचा हम्रा है। हर क्षेत्र मे, चाहे कृषि हो उद्योग हो, राजकीय उद्योग हो, या रखा सस्थाना मे जहा रक्षा उत्पादन होते हैं, बे सस्थान हो, पावर लुम हो, तमाम क्षेत्रों मे बिजली की जो कमी है उसके चलते स्थिति ऐसी पैदा हो गई है कि मत्नालय की कडी से कडी झालोचना होनी चाहिये । जैसी स्थिति देश में बिजली की कबी से पैदा हुई है उसके लिये इस मतालय की जितनी भी भालोचना की जाय बह नाकाफी है। • इतनी बढी म्रदूरदींगता का परिषय इस मतालय वे दिया है। यह नीम की पत्ती चाहे माननीय मती जी चबायें या उनके प्रधिकारी लोग चवाये, लेकिन उनके झाज यह भीम की पत्ती खबाने के लिये मजबूर होना पडेगा चाहे जितनी भी कडबी बह वयों न हो

इस बात को देखा जाय कि पाचर झार्टेज बाब हिन्दुस्तान में ही रही है इसके चलते रहने क्या स्चिति हो रही है ? जो ग्राकडे हमे उपलब्ध हैं उनको ही लिया जाम तो महाराष्ट्र में 50 प्रतिमत, पजाब में 60 प्रतिमत, तमिलनाडु में 75 प्रतिमत, उत्तर प्रदेश में 40 प्रतिगत, हरयाने में 40 प्रतिगत, इस तरह से तमाम राज्यों में कुछ एक राज्यो जैसे केरल इत्यादि को छोडकर बाकी तमाम जगह बिजली की घनघोर कठिनाई हो गई है। नतीजा यह है कि इकोनोमिक सर्वे जो मापका निकलाता है उसमे यह कहा गया है कि

'The prospect of a serious power shortage hangs like a dark cloud over the growth of Industrial production "

ग्राप देखिये। यह ग्रापको ही रिपोर्ट है, उसी में यह स्थिति ग्रापको बताई गई है। जो स्थिति हो रही है ग्राये दिन लगातार ग्रापके सदन में भी इस बात पर चर्चा हो रही है।

इतना ही नही बिजली की झापूर्ति में रुकावटे लो-बोल्टेज, बिजली की झापूर्ति में लगतार वृद्धि, बिजली के कनेक्शन लेने में भूसखोरी, किसानो के लिये न्यूनतम इस्तेमाल की गारन्टी और उसके लिये निया जाने वाला बार्ज, इन सारी चीजो के कारण कितनी ही कठिनाई हो रही है । झवर इसका हिसाब लगाया जावे तमाम जेको मे जो कमी हुई है जौर जो नुकसान हो रहा है उसको तेखा धाये तो करोडी करोंड इमवे हम भुषताने जा रही है ।

ग्राप यह कह सकते हैं बहुद गौरव के साथ कि हमने हिन्दूस्तान मे बिजली के मामले में काफी तरक्की की है। 1951-52 मे जहा हमारी कमता 1363 मैगावाट थी उसे बढा कर झाज 17.5 मिलियन मैंगावाट कर दिया है और 1973 के अल्त तक 18 मिलियन मगावाट तक क्षमता बढाने जा रहे हैं। पाचवी योजना के झन्त तक 28 मिलियन मैगाबाट बिजली बनाने की योखना है। झाप यह भी कह सकते हैं कि हिन्दूस्तान मे पाच लाख 66 हजार गावों मे से करीब एक लाख तीस हजार गावो मे बिजली 1973 के मन्त तक पहचाने जा रहे हैं। लेकिन यह जो म्रापने काम किया है, जो देश की आवश्यकता है उससे इसका मिलान किया जोपे तो झापके ये झाकडे सन्तोष के लायक नही हैं। जो देश की ग्रावश्यकता है उसको ध्यान मे नही रखा गमा है जब कि देंग की ग्राबादी का ग्रस्सी प्रतिशत खेत पर निर्भर करता है तो खेती को मैंके-नाइज करने के लिये बिजली की झावस्यकता है स्रौर बिजली की सावस्यकता साप पूरी नही कर पा रहे है तो खेती की तरक्की भी म्रागे नही बढेगी । माप डिवेलेप्ड देशो को देखे, धमरीका मे 7 प्रतिशत लोग खेती पर है, लेकिन वह देश न केवल कपनी शावक्य-कताझो की पूर्ति कर रहा है बल्कि वह झापको भी झन्न देता है भौर यह झाज इस देश के जिये शमिदा होने की बात है, अपमादजनक है कि इम अमरीका से अन्न लेकर अपने यहां लोगो को खिलाते है। रूस में 23 प्रतिमत लोग खोती में जगे हुये है लेकिन बहा की तमाम खेती मैंकेनाइण्ड है मौर उसमे विवली का इस्तैमाल हो रहा है। आकड़ों

[श्री कमल मिश्र मधुकर]

को देखा जाये तो दुनिया की 22 प्रतिशत धाबाबी 98 प्रतिशत बिजली का इस्तेमाल कर रही है और 78 प्रतिशत भावादी के पास बिजली की बहुत ही कभी है। भारत मे सबसे बुरी हालत है। आपकी रिपोर्ट को मान लिया जाये तो 93 किलोबाट बिजली प्रति व्यक्ति की खपत आपके यहा है भौर उत्तर बिहार मे तो 15 किलोवाट प्रति व्यक्ति पडता है। ग्रापकी रिपोर्ट की प्रस्ताबना मे एक जगह कहा गया है कि supply is life blood Electricity oť development. आप सोचिये कि शरीर मे ब्लड सर्कुलेट नही होता रहेगा तो कब लकवा मार दे इसका कोई ठिकाना नही और लकवा मार मुका है। इस सार्टेज के चलते माज यह हो रहा है कि बामो के उद्योग खेती, खानो का काम, बिजली से चलने वाली रेल गाडिया, ये सारे के सारे काम ठप्प हो रहे हैं। नतीजा यह है कि झापने जो लक्य निर्धारित किया है बेकारी दूर करने का झौर समाजवाद लाने का बह पूरा नहीं हो रहा है। इसका कारण यह है कि मापकी नीति न पूजीवादी डेवलपमेट की है न समाजवादी डेवलपमेट की है, बल्कि पूरे मंत्रालय की नीति सामन्ती दृष्टिकोण के गाइड हो रही है। इसमे न कोई योजना है, न दूरदर्शिता भौर न मविष्य की कोई परिकल्पना है। आप ने जो लक्ष्य निर्धारित किये हैं चाहे वह खेती के मामले मे हों, बाइ नियंतण के मामले में हों, ग्रामीण श्रौद्यो-गिकीकरण के मामले में हों, या किसी भी मामले में आपने जो नक्य निर्धारित किये हैं

उनकी पूर्ति नही हो पा रही है। मैं आपके ही माकडे सामने रखना चाहता हू। विजली के उत्पादन का लक्ष्य 1973 के भ्रन्त तक 23 मिलियन किलोबाट म्रापने निर्धारित किया था। लेकिन वह लक्य आपका पूरा नही होने जा रहा है। 1972-73 मे 1.5 मिलियन किलोवाट बिजली पैदा करने का लक्य था, उसमे केवल 1 मिलियन किलोबाट पूरा होने की झाशा है। वैसे ही बाढ़ नियत्नण के सम्बन्ध मे भी 7 5 मिलियन हैक्टेयर भूमि की सुरक्षा का लक्ष्य था जिसमे केवल 7 1 मिलियन हेक्टेयर की पूर्ति झापने की है। वैसे ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण के लिये 1 माख 30 हजार गावो में बिजली लगाने की योजना थी, लेकिन केवल 1 लाख गावो मे बिजली लगाने जा रहे हैं। हरिजन बस्तियो के लिये स्कीम बनाई गई----लेकिन उसका क्या हुद्या ? गाव-गाव मे पोल रख दिये जाते हैं भौर रिपोर्ट भेज दी जाती है कि बिजली लग गई, परन्तु वास्तव मे बिजली नही लगती, स्ट्रीट लाइट तक उनको नहीं मिल पाती है। हरिजन बस्तियों के साथ एक तरह से खिलवाड किया जा रहा है। उत्तर प्रदेश का बोर्ड काम को करना चाहता है, लेकिन उनके साथ न्याय नही हो रहा है, उनके फण्ड को डाइवर्ट किया जा रहा 8 1

इसी तरह से ग्रापका जो सिंबाई का लक्ष्य था, वह पूरा नही हुआ है----10 मिलियन हैक्टेयर की योजना थो, 8 मिलियन हैक्टेयर को कर पायेंगे । गण्डक, कोसी भौर दूसरी योजनाओं की यही स्थिति है----नतीजा यह हो रहा है कि देश को तरक्की के जिस रास्ते पर जाना चाहिये था, वह सफलता प्राप्त नहीं हो रही है। उत्तर बिहार, मे जहा लगातार पानी देने वाली नदिया हैं, उपजाऊ मूमि है, बहा केवल 15 किलोवाट बिजली लोगे। को मिलती है। नतीजा यह होता हैं जहा यूरेनियम, थारियम जैसी चीजें उपलब्ध हैं, उनका इस्तैमाल बिजली के उत्रादन के लिये नही हो रहा है, यहा तक कि कोथले तक का इस्तेमाल नही हो रहा है, जिनसे विजनी पैदा की जा सकती है। इसी त/ह से केरल मे बिजली के इनने साधन है यदि उनका सही रूप मे इस्नेमाल किया जाय तो केरल मे इतनी बिजनी पैदा हो सकती है कि अपनी आवश्यकता की पूर्ति के बाद वह अन्य प्रदेशो को भी दे मकता है । उन्होने ग्राप को इसके सम्बन्ध मे एस्टीमेट्म भी दिये है लेकिन ग्रापका घ्यान उनकी म्रोर नही जा रहा है। बिहार के लिये चौथी पचवर्षीय योजना मे ग्राप 183 करोड रुपया इस पर खर्च करने वाले थे, परन्तु भ्रब उसको घटा कर 137 करोड कर दिया गया है। 12 हजार 500 गाबो के लक्ष्य को घटा कर 4500 गावो को बिजली देने की योजना चल रही है। बिहार में ग्रापने एक ग्रन्छे चेयर-मैन दिये हैं, लेकिन माप उनको फण्ड नही दे रहे हैं, जिसकी वजह से काम नही हो रहा है। नतीजा यह हो रहा है कि झापके काम के हर क्षेत में गिराबट था रही है। मेरा सुझाव है fa .----

 देश की न्यू क्लिसर एनर्जी से विजली पैदा करने वाली बृहद् योजनाये बनाई जाय । देश के प्रस्दर पर्याप्त न्यूक्लिग्रर पावर उपलब्ध है, उसका इस्तैमाल किया जाय भौर ऐसी योजनायें बनाई जायं जो देश की बढ़ती हुई बिजली की भावस्पकता को पूरा कर सकें झौर वे लगातार चलने वाली योजनायें हों।

2 माप नेशनल वाटर प्रिड बना रहे हें---जमना-कावेरी को मिलाने की योजना बना रहे हैं, उसी तरह से झाप देश के झन्दर विजली के लिये भी भाधिक से भाधिक प्रयास करे। विभिन्न योजन(म्रो के मन्दर केन्द्र को ग्रधिक से श्रधिक भाग लेना चाहिये। हमारा बिहार का ग्रनुभव है----गापने बिहार को बरोनी मे एक नया यूनिट देने की बात कही है----लेकिन बिहार के पास पैसा नही है, वह यूनिट काम नहीं कर रहा है। इसलिये केन्द्र को ग्रागे ग्राकर उसमे राज्य सरकार की महायता करनी चाहिये । ग्रापको चाहिये इन्टीग्रेटेड आपरेशनल प्रोग्राम बनायें, इससे यह लाभ होगा कि जहा सरप्लस हो या जहा कमी हो, उसका ठीक ढग से इस्तैमाल किया जा मकेगा । उत्तर बिहार ऐसा इलाका है जहा ऐसी पहाडी नदिया हैं, जिनमे हर समय पानी मिलता है----वहा म्रापको मधिक मे मधिक पन-बिजली योजनायें लागू करनी चाहियें ।

3 म्राज एक नये घाउटलुक की जरूरत है। जहा कोई नया प्लाट खोला जाता है, उसमे बेक डाउन होती है, गडबड होती है, उसका कारण यह है कि उनके जो मैनेजर हैं या म्रघिकारी हैं, उनका दृष्टिकोण मभी भी पुराना बना हुम्रा है। मैं समझता हू कि इसके लिये उन पर जिम्मेदारी होनी चाहिये, उनका प्रमोशन मौर डिमोगन इसी बात पर निर्भर करना चाहिये कि वे काम को घाने बड़ाते हैं या उसमे इकावट पडती है । [ओ कमल मिश्र मधुकर]

4. प्रापको इस बात का ध्यान रखना चाहिये कि ग्रापका मंत्रालय ग्रभी तक स्टेट-मिनिस्टर की हैसियत रखता है, पता नहीं इसी के कारण जो फण्ड ग्राप मांगते हैं. वह नहीं मिलता है या ग्रन्थ मंत्रालयों के साथ ग्राप का प्रोपर कोग्राडिनेशन नहीं है---- यह खींचातानी ग्रब समाप्त हो जानी चाहिये।

5. इस देश में बिजली का तमाम उत्पा-दन राजकीय संस्थानों के हाथ में है । ग्रमरीका तया दूसरे स्थानों में प्राइवेट संस्थानों के हाथ में है। ग्राप को यह ग्रनुभव करना चाहिये कि जहां बिजली का उत्पादन तथा वितरण राज-कीय संस्थानों के हाथ में है तथा उसमें सब राजकीय पुंजी लगी हई है---वहां पर एक नये मिस्म के मैनेजमेंट की जरूरत है तथा वह ऐसा हों जिसमें रूलर और रूल्ड, छोटे ग्रधिकारी भौर बडे ग्रधिकारी की भावना न रहे। रूलर ग्रौर रूल्ड की भावना को, नौकरशाही की भावना को खत्म करना चाहिये, मैनेजमेंट में तमाम वर्कर्स का पार्टिसिपेशन होना चाहिये ता कि वे महसूस करें कि यह थर्मल पावर प्लाट हमारा प्लांट है। बडे अधिकारियों और छोटे अधि-कारियों के बीच में सहयोग की भावना हो । हम को जो भी प्लांट पूरा करना है----उसमें दोनों की भूमिका समान है, उनमें भेद नहीं होना चाहिये । उसमें ऐसी व्यवस्था नहीं होनी चाहिये जिसमें मतभेद बढ़ें। कुछ अफसर अपने माप को बड़ा समझे और छोटे कर्मचारियों को र्थर्ड-क्लास लोग समझें, ब्रादमी नहीं बल्कि जानवर समझें ।

6. लेबर टूबल क्यों होती है—इसलिये होती है कि ग्रापके मैनेजमेंट का दुष्टिकोण ग्रभी नहीं बदला है, नया म्राउट-लुक उन्होंने एडाप्ट नहीं किया है----इस बात पर ध्यान देना चाहिये ।

7. झापको सपने देश में डिजाइन के नये नये संस्थान खोलने चाहियें, कम से कम एक जोन में एक डिजाइन संस्थान झवश्य होना चाहिये ।

8. बिजली संस्थानों के निर्माणं एकं प्रन्य मुख्य कार्यों में ठेका व्यवस्था समाप्त होनी बाहिये ।

भ्रापरेशनल ट्रेनिंग की समुचित
व्यवस्था की जाय ।

10. स्पेम्नर पार्टस के ऐसे कारखाने खोलने चाहियें, जिसमें म्रथन देश में ही स्पेम्नर पार्टस बन सर्के । हमें बाहर से मंगाना न पड़ें ।

11. ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण में इस बात का ध्यान रखा जाय कि जिन गांवों में विजली लगा दी जाय, वहां ऐसे छोटे-मोटे कारोबार खोले जायं जिनसे वहां पर लगाई गई विजली का इस्तेमाल हो सके ग्रीर वहां के रहने वालों को मुनाफा हो सके।

12. छोटे किसानों, श्रमिकों की सहयोग समितियों के द्वारा बिजली के इस्तैमाल की व्यवस्था की जाय ताकि ग्रामीण झाबादी को नई खिन्दगी के निर्माण का ग्रवसर प्राप्त हो भौर भाप के द्वारा लगाई गई बिजली की खपत हो सके मौर उनको मुनाफ़ा हो।

सिंचाई के मामले में झापने जो काम किया है, यद्यपि उसमें झापने कुछ तरक्की की है, मैं उसकी प्रवंसा करता हू, लेंकिन झाज देश की जो झावश्यकता है उसका झापने व्यान नहीं रखा है। भापने जो रिपोर्ट दी है, उसके मनुसार बौबी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्दर आप 1200 करोड़ रुपये खर्च करने जा रहे है, लेकिन उससे भी देश का 20 फीसदी आग सिंचित होगा। बिहार में 24 1 प्रतिबाद, पजाब में 43 1 प्रतिवत, तमिलनाडू में 41 प्रतिवत्त और उत्तर प्रदेश में 31 प्रतिक्षत सिचित होगा । यह क्या स्थिति है ? सबसे पहले तो आपने देश की तमाम बड़ी वडी योजनाओं को राज्य सरकारों पर छोड़ दिया है----जैसे राजस्थान कैनाल योजना है, गण्डक योजना है, काशी योजना है. बागमती योजना है ----ऐसी बहुत मारी योज-नाये हैं। हिन्दुस्तान में बहुत सारी नदिया हैं----हमारे यहा के पडित लोग हथेली मे जल लेंकर--गगा, गोदावरी, कृष्णा, सभी नदियो का नाम लेते हैं ग्रांर कहते है कि सब का जल हाथ मे आ गया, लेकिन जरूरत इस बात की है कि मब नदियों का जल हाथ में न ग्राये, बल्कि खेतो में जाय। इसलिये जरूरी है कि आप इन बडी बड़ी नदियों की जो स्कीमें है इनको मपने हाथ में लीजिये मौर इस बात का भी ध्यान रखिये कि जहां बड़ी बड़ी योजनाये पानी देने वाली नहीं हैं, वहा ट्यूब बैल्ज की व्यवस्था कीजिये। जहां ऐसी नदिया हैं, जिनमें लगातार पानी मिलता है, वहा बड़े पावरफूल पर्मिपग सैट्स लगाये, जिससे कि उन इलाकों की सिचाई हो सके ।

वागमती योजना के कार्य में कोई विशेष प्रगति नही हुई है। प्रभी तक प्रधिकारी एवं स्टाफ की पूरी नियक्तियां भी नहीं हो पाई हैं। उच्च सोन कैनाल का काम भी फण्ड के ममाव मे बिहार में धीमा पड़ा है। पश्चिमी कोसी नहर, नार्थ कोयल, पुन पुन म्रादि स्कीमें तो पता नही यह कांग्रेस का राज्य जाने के बाद ही बनेंगी या पहले । यद्यपि कुछ समझौता बैपाल से किया है। पूर्वी कोसी नहर में जो सिल्ट का जमाव हुआ है उसके बारे में चर्चा हुई है। गंडक योजना में भी फील्ड चैनल बनाने का काम स्कीम के अन्तर्गत लेना चाहिए । जब तक प्राम पचायतो के मधिकार में दिया जायेगा तब तक कठिनाइयां होंगी । इसलिए जहां पर बड़ी बड़ी योजनाओं को लागू करने का सवाल है उन योजनाम्रों को सरकार मपने हाथ में से मौर राज्य सरकारों को छोटी छोटी योजनायें बनाने के लिए और ट्यूबबैल खोदने के लिए सहावता दे। बिहार, मध्य प्रदेश, राजस्वान झावि की नवियो का सही ढंग से इस्तेमाल नहीं हो रहा

[श्री कमल मिश्र मधुकर] है। सात नदिया हो इस्तंमाल में झा रही है, बाकी नदिया नही झा रही हैं। गगा कावेरी को जोडने को बात है उसी तरह से दूसरी नदियो को भी जोड़ने के विषय मे ध्वान दिया जाये ताकि राष्ट्र की इस जल सम्पत्ति को इस्नेमाल मे लाया जा सके।

बाढ़ के मामले में स्थिति यह है कि बाढ नियन्त्रण पर करीब 253 करोड रुपया खर्च करने के बाद भी समस्या का समाधान नहो हुमा है। ग्रसम, पश्चिम बगाल, बिहार, यु० पी० तथा समुद्री तट से लगे हुए प्रदेश उडीसा, माध प्रदेश, केरल भादि पीडित रहते हैं। समद्री तूफान से उडीसा, तमिलनाडू, माध्र भौर केरल में करोडो रुपए की बर्बादी होती है। पिछने साल केरल में दो करोड की बर्बादी हुई। (ध्यबचान) इस जिए मैं चाहूगा कि इन तमाम इलाको में बाढ नियन्त्रण की स्कीमे लागू करने के लिए राज्य सरकारो ने जो माग की है उन पर ध्यान दिया जाये और उनको सहायता दो जाये ताकि बाढ नियन्त्रण का काम ठीक से चले।

साथ ही सिकरहना कटाव से पीडित स्थान को म्रापने स्वय देखा है लक्तिन उस पर मभी तक कोई कार्यवाही नही हुई है। योजना फाइल मे पडी है उसको कार्य मे लाया जाये।

भापने गगा प्लड कण्ट्रोल बोर्ड कायम किया है उसमें केवल 19 बडे मधिकारी भौर 54 छोटे मधिकारी बहाल हुए है ऐसी स्थिति मे गंगा प्लड कण्ट्रोल बोर्ड का काम पटना मे कैसे चल सकता है ? उनको भौर मधिकारी दोजिए भौर उनको भौर मधिक फण्ड दीजिए नाकि काम हो सके । इसमें नये द्रष्टिकोण की मावश्यकता है उसको समझ कर क्राप ऐसी योजनाको पर काम करें ताकि देश मे जो विजलीको कमी हैं वह दूर हो सके मौर सिंचाई के साधन भी बढ़ सके।

डा० गोविन्द दास रिछारिया (झासी) उपाध्यक्ष जी, मैं मापका मामारी हूं कि ग्रापने मुझे इस सब से अधिक राष्ट्रीय महत्व के मंत्रालय के म्रनुदानो की मागो पर बोलने का समय दिया । मैं इन मागो का समर्थन करते हुए यह मनुरोध करना चाहता हूं कि माज देश के स्वावलम्बन झौर विकास के र्षिटकोण से बिजली के उत्पादन और बाढ नियन्त्रण की सब से बडी मावश्यकता है। इस देश में जो विधान बना है उसमे एक संशोधन करने की ग्रावश्यकता है। हमारे देश का जो विधान बना उसमे पानी का श्रधिकार प्रदेशो को दिया गया है जिससे आये दिन दिक्कते म्रौर मुसीबतें पैदा होती है। मेरा मतालय से मनुरोध है कि वह शीघ्र ही इसमे परिवर्तन करे झौर पानी के ऊपर देश का झौर राष्ट्र का ग्रधिकार होना चाहिए । ग्राज इस देश मे नर्मदा, कावेरी, सोन, बेतवा ग्रादि बहुत सी नदियां है जिनका पानी बहता जाता है झौर उनके किनारे की जमीन सूखी रहती है। उन प्रदेशो मे विवाद है जिनमें से होकर वे नर्दिया बहती हैं। उन प्रदेशों के विवाद तय न हो मकने के कारण उन नदियों का पानी बहता हुमा समुद्र में पहुच जाता है मौर देश की अमीन सुखी पडी रहती है। इसलिए यह ग्रावयभ्यक है कि यदि हो सके तो लोक सभा के इसी सल में यह परिवर्तन लाने की कृपा करें। मंत्री महोदय से मैं झापके द्वारा धनुरोध करना चाहता हूं कि इस परिवर्तन को करके इस देश के विकास मे, इस देश की सिचाई योजनाझो को बनाने मे जो बढी भारी दिक्कत है उसको दूर करे। झाप बाढ नियत्रण के कार्य को प्रदेशो पर छोड देते हैं लेकिन जिन नदियों में बाढ झाती है जैसे ब्रह्मपुत की बाढ का नियन्नण करना झासाम व बगाल के वश की बात नही है, यह उनके काबू के बाहर की बात है। उसी प्रकार से गगा मे जो बाढ माती है वह उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार या बगाल के मलग मलग काबू के बाहर की बात है। इस बाढ नियलण के कार्य भौर दैवी विपत्ति के लिए झाप कहते हैं कि यह प्रदेश के श्रधिकार मे है और इसका प्रबन्ध करे। तो मुझे मापसे यह मनुरोध करना है कि माप इसको केन्द्रीय मामला मान कर केन्द्र के द्वारा इसकी सारी व्यवस्था, ग्रर्थात् बाढ नियतण की, करने की कृपा करें। बाढ़ें नियन्त्रण करके ग्रौर सूले स्थानो के लिए जो हमारे देश मे ऐसे प्रदेश हे जहा पानी की कमी है वहा पानी भेगें। बडी बडी नदियो मे ब्रह्मपुत्र मौर गया बेसिन मे देश का दो तिहाई पानी रहता है श्रीर बाढ द्वारा नुकसान होता है, भौर समुद्र मे बेकार चला जाता है , उसको नियन्त्रित करके देश के ऐसे भूभ'ग मे पहुचा दे जहा पर पानी की कमी है, और मूखा रहता है इससे बाढ पर नियन्त्रण भी हो जायेगा मौर सूखे का मुकाबला भी किया जा सकेगा ।

14 00 hrs.

मैं उस योजना की याद करता हूं जिसकी कल्पना हमारे सिंचाई मत्री ने की हैं कि गया के पानी को कावेरी से मिला देना चाहते हैं। उससे बाढ़ का नियंत्रण होगा और साथ साथ देश के उस भूभाग को पानी पट्टवेगा जहा पर झाज सूचा रहता है । यह बहुत अच्छी योजना है, इस पर भी कार्य होने की मावस्यकता है भौर इस योजना को याद करते हुए यह कल्पना करता हू कि किसी समय भगीरथ ने जो काम किया था कि गगा का पानी जो हिमालय के ऊपर बहता था उसको उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार झौर बगाल मे लाकर समुद्र तक पहुचाया, उसी तरह की यह दूसरी कल्पना हैं, झौर जब सरकार होगी तो डा॰ राव को भगीरथ के रूप मे याद किया जायेगा । मैं चाहता हू कि उसमे शीध्नता की जाय ।

इसी के साथ साथ बिजली के उत्पादन का जहा तक सम्बन्ध है मैं कहना चाहता हू कि इस वर्ष जो सूखा पडा है उस से यह प्रमाणित हो गया कि जहा दूसरे देश द्वारा हम पर धाकमण होने पर उसका मुकाबला करने मे हम सक्षम है, बहा दैवी भापदाओं का मुकाबला करने मे, चाहे वह बाढ के रूप मे हो, या सूखें के रूप मे, स्वतन्त्रता के 25 साल बाद भी हम सक्षम नही हुए । इस वर्ष के सूच ने यह साबित कर दिया कि केन्द्रीय सरकार को इससे सबक लेकर के उसे मपनी दिशा को बदलने की झावध्यकता है। झौर सब से बडी चीज जो मैं बाहता हू वह यह कि बिजली उत्पादन के लिए झापने छोटे छोटे जलाशयो पर, छोटी छोटी नदियो पर जो बाध बनाये हैं जो एक ग्राध वर्ष सूखे के कारण बिजली के उत्पादन मे कमी कर देते है तो उसको छोड कर आप ऐटामिक पावर से बिजली पैदा करे। इसके साथ माथ भापके पास कोयला मधिक है, जहा पर कोयला पैदा होता है बहा पर धाप धर्मल पाबर स्टेशन लवायें जो कि केन्द्रीय सरकार के प्रधीन हों, आपके

[डा॰ गोवन्द दास रिछारिया]

नियंत्रण में लगाये जायें क्योंकि जो धर्मल पावर स्टेशन प्रान्तीय सरकारों द्वारा लगाये गये हैं उन पर द्याये दिन कोयले की दिक्कत पैदा होती है, झाये दिन केम्प्रीय विभागों में समन्वय न होने के कारण झसुविधा होती है और बिजली का उत्पादन रुकता है। इसलिए बड़े बड़े धर्मल पावर स्टेशन जो 300, 400 मेगावाट बिजली पैदा कर सकें, उन को केन्द्रीय सरकार के मातहत लगाना चाहिये । और झगर प्रान्तीय सरकारों द्वारा लगाये जायें तो समन्वय रखें ताकि सामान समय पर पहुंच सके।

अहां तक विजली पैदा करने का सवाल हैं मेरा सुझाव है कि पानी के द्वारा ऐसी जगहों पर विजली पैदा करें जिन नदियों में हमेशा पानी रहता है । गंगा बेसिन की नदियों पर जैसे ब्रह्मपुत मादि हैं, जिन में हमेशा पानी रहता है, इन के ऊपर ही जल विखुत के कारखाने लगा कर या बांध बना कर इनसे विजली पैदा करें भौर उस विजली का एक नेशनल ग्रिड बना कर सारे देश में उस विजली का वितरण समान स्तर पर करें । जहां पानी होगा वहीं विजली बनेगी, यह योजना होनी चाहिये भौर उसको सारे देश में भेजें तो मज्छा रहेगा ।

साथ ही यह भी ध्यान रखें कि जिन प्रदेश सरकारों के द्वारा ग्राप के पास जल निद्युत उत्पादन के लिए योजनाएं भेजी हैं उनको पांचचीं योजना में शामिल करना चाहिये । उत्तर झदेश में झाज विजली की ग्रत्यक्त कमी है जिलके कारण उत्तर प्रदेश में विजली का संकट है। वहां की आबादी अधिक है इसलिये वहां की सरकार ने चार धर्मल पावर स्टेशनों की योजनामें भौर चार पानी विद्युत की योजनायें भापके पास स्वीकृति के सिये भेजी हैं। उनके नाम यह हैं: ऋषिकेष, हरदार जल बिद्युत योजना 100 मेगावाट की, मनेरी पाली जल विद्युत योजना 156 मेगावाट की, बिष्णु प्रयाग जल विद्युत परियोजना 262 मेगावाट की, बोवाला नन्द प्रयाग जल विद्युत परियोजना 130 मेगावाट की । ग्रौर इसी तरह से थर्मल पावर स्टेशन की योजनायें यह हैं: हरदुम्रागंज तापीय विस्तार, वष्ठम चरण 120 मेगावाट की, मोबरा तापीय विस्तार तृतीय चरण योजना, 400 मेगावाट की, गोरखपुर तापीय परियोजना 400 मेगावाट की झौर गैसटरबाइन परियोजना 100 मेगावाट की । ये योजनायें झापके विभाग में स्वीकृति के लिये उत्तर प्रदेश की तरफ से झायी हुई हैं। मेरा निवेदन है कि जब उत्तर प्रदेश में बिजली का संकट है तो भ्राप के विभाग से इन सारी योजनाम्रों की स्वीकृति मिलनी चाहिये ।

इसी तरह मापके उत्तर प्रदेश मौर मध्य प्रदेश के बीच जल विवाद तय कराया । उस सूखे भूखंड के लिये जो योजनायें स्वीकृत की हैं जिनमें राजघाट बेतवा नदी पर, उर्मिल जिला हमीरपुर में मौर ग्रेटर गंगऊ जिला बांदा में, ये सिंचाई की योजनायें घापने स्वीकार करायी हैं । 14 मर्प्रैल को प्रधान मंत्री राजघाट योजना का सिलान्यास करने जा रही हैं, बाकी जो योजनायें हैं जनकी की माप राजघाट की तरह से व्यवस्या करें कि पांचकी पंचवर्धीय योजना में वे पूरी ही सर्के । आप इन योजनाओ की इस तरह से व्यवस्था करें कि पांचवीं योजना के अन्दर ही इनका काम हर हालत में पूरा हो सके ।

सुरक्षा के बाद अगर देश के लिये किसी चीज की आवश्यकता है तो बिजली उत्पादन की है जिसके ढारा हम गरीबी की लड़ाई जीत सकते हैं क्योंकि बिजली ढारा सिचाई के साधन बढ़ते हैं । इसलिये मैं केन्द्र ते अनुरोध करना चाहता हू कि उनको अपनी योंजनाओं की प्राथमिकता बदलने की आवश्यकता है । मैं चाहता हूं कि सदन वहे कि सरकार अपनी प्राथमिकता बदलने की आवश्यकता है । मैं चाहता हूं कि सदन वहे कि सरकार अपनी प्राथमिकता बदले । सुरक्षा के बाद यदि दूसरे किसी विभाग पर ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है, पैसे की व्यवस्था करने की आवश्यकता है तो वह सिचाई के लिये , बिजली के लिये और वाढ़ नियतण के करने की आवश्यकता है क्योकि गरीबी से लड़ाई लडने का आधार है अन्न का उत्पादन ।

तूसरे देश जच हमारी मवस्था मे थे, रूस भौर चीन, उन्होने भी जिस समय विकास किया तो सब से म्रधिक घ्यान विजली के उत्त्पादन पर दिया था। इसलिये हमारी केन्द्रीय सरकार भी म्रपनी पंचवर्षीय योजना की प्राथनिकताचो ने परिवर्तन ला कर सर्व प्रचन स्थान विजली उत्पादन के लिये दे। यही मापसे मेरा मन्रोघ ह

•SHRI E. R. KRISHNAN (Salem): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, on the demands for grants presented on the House by the hon. Minister of Irrigation and Power for the year 1973-74, I would like to say a few words on behalf of Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam.

I would first refer to irrigation facilities in our country. Till March 31. 1978 our Government have invested on major and medium irrigation schemes an amount of Rs. 2770 crores. As a result of implementation of these schemes, the Government have been incurring losses continuously and the losses are increasing year after year. In 1968-69, the loss incurred by the Government was to the tune of Rs. 80 crores. In 1972-73 the loss went upto Rs. 140 crores. It is not what I say; Dr. Minhas, a member of the Planning Commission has given these figures recently

Sir, it is not enough to have a few urrigation projects. The Government have to ensure that proper link canals are so provided that the small farmers are able to derive full benefits out of these schemes.

Since we have in our country "Free for all irrigation system". It is found that only 10 to 15 per cent of rich farmers in the upper reaches of the canal system are able to enjoy the fruits of the irrigation projects. Sir, this is not a statement from me; it has been made by no less a person than Shri Jagjivan Ram, our Defence Minister.

It has been said Sir, that we have in our country 588 major and medium irrigation projects. It is not enough just to feel proud by saying this. The annual report of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power should contain the information as to how many small farmers have actually been benefited as a result of these 568 irrigation projects.

"The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

(Shri E. R. Krishnan]

Sir, the irrigation Commission has made many useful and valuable recommendations in its report to the Government of India. I would urge upon the hon. Minister that these recommendations should be taken up for implementation without any delay.

Sir, there is a proverb that even though water flows in a river the dog has to lick only to drink water. Sir. the same is the situation so far as utilisation of river waters in our country is concerned. The total volume of water that flows in the various rivers of our country has been estimated by the experts in the field to be of the order of 17 crores hectare meters. It is understood that the total utilisation of the river waters at the end of the 4th Five Year Plan period would only be 0.5 crores hectare meters. Thus Sir, verv huge a volume, of river water goes thoroughly unutilised. It only points out that not much has been done by the Government in harnessing huge river water resources in our country. Inspite of very good availability of water for irrigation purposes in our country since irrigation projects have not been properly formulated and implemented. our country has to go through the sufferings caused by drought in various parts of our country and every year the Government is compelled to spend huge amounts of money by way of drought relief. It the year 1972-73 the Government had to spend Rs. 297 crores for mitigating the rigours of drought. Our country has been facing the twin problem of floods and droughts every year. It is due to the inefficiency, incompetence and the lack of advance planning of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power that our people are continuously afflicted by the phenomenon of floods and droughts. We have been hearing the complaints and accusations of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power against planning Commission and vice-versa. The mutual charges against each other are in no way going to help the millions of people who are suffering for want of proper irrigation and flood control

measuers. Under the head irrigation, for "Surveys and Investigations" an amount of Rs. 1925 lakhs were allocated for the year 1972-73 but the revised estimates of the year show a reduction of Rs. 9 lakhs under this account. If the amount meant for conducting surveys for irrigation is not spent to the extent of Rs. 9 lakhs, however are we to think that this Government is fully alive to the irrigation needs of our country

In the course of 18 years that is from 1953 to 1971, our country has sustained a huge damage due to floods. during that period the value of crops damaged was Rs. 419.6 crores; the value of property lost was Rs 79,0 crores; the public utility like roads etc suffered a damage to the tune of Rs. 129.1 crores, Thus the damage caused by the floods amounted to Rs. 628 crores in all. As many as 587 lakhs of plople were affected by the floods. Sir, the amount spent for the flood control measures was not more than Rs. 288 30 crores till March 1971. It seems that Government are only making half-hearted attempts to protect the people and the crops from damage of floods. I wonder how many decades it will take for this country to rid itself from the devastations that are periodically caused by the floods. Sir, the Tamil Nadu Government sent Central Government two to the important flood control schemes for approval. They are (1) Varattu Thodahalla Pallam scheme and (2) Scheme. I regret to say, Sir, that so far the Tamil Nadu Government have not received any response from the Central Government regarding these two schemes. I would therefore appeal to the hon. Minister of Irrigation and Power that immediate clearance should be given by the Centre to these two schemes. Sir, we find that Northern States of our country are frequently affected by floods while the are afflicted by Southern States drought. To combat this problem the only permanent solution seems to be the link up of the Ganges and the Cauvery. This is not any new pro281 D.G. Min. of

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posal; many years ago Sir C. P. Ramaswamy lyer mooted the scheme. Had it been implemented then the country would not be facing the problems of droughts and floods as it does today. In fact, the project could have been completed at a very low cost. Because of the dithering and indifference of the Central Government, the project has not taken any shape till today and the present estimates are around Rs. 2.000 to 3.000 crores. Be that as it may, I would appeal to the hon. Minister that the Central Government should expeditiously complete all the preliminary work connected with the implementation of the most important and vital project is taken up on hand at the earliest possible time.

Sir, most of the rivers in our country flow through the territories of more than one state. As a result many inter state water dispute have arisen. The only way to ensure that all the waters of the rivers are fully utilised for the best national interest is to nationalise all the rivers and to bring them under national water grid to be controlled by the Central Government

Sir, I would now refer to the power situation that is obtaining in our country. Till March 31, 1973 the total investment on power projects by the Central Government was Rs. 4700 crores. But it is estimated that the State Electricity Boards would incure a loss of Rs. 36 crores during the year 1972-73.

At this juncture Sir, I would like to refer to one important point. After 25 years of independence, let us see the progress made in the field of rural electrification. As you are aware Sir, there are 5 lakh villages in our country. According to a Government Plan for the decade, 1971-81, 2.5 lakhs villages would be electrified. The news item giving this information further states that even this would be achieved only if the necessary finances are made available. Sir, inspite of investment to the tune of Rs. 4700 Irrig. & Power

crores on power projects, 44 crores of our people living in the rural areas are going without electricity and there seems to be no immediate hope of their getting electric facilities.

On 27-3-1973 in reply to a question hon. Minister of Irrigation and Power, Dr. K. L. Rao said that 1,22,094 villages have been electrified till 1972. At this rate, it will be no wonder if it takes 60 years to provide electricity to all the 5 lakh villages of our country.

Till 1972, 19,00,695 pump sets have been energised. I am proud to say that Tamil Nadu accounts for 30 per cent of the pump sets.

The population of Tamilnadu ia about 4.1 crores. 1.2 crores out of this number live in 443 towns. The number of villages in Tamil Nadu is 61396. During the period of Congress rule, that is from 1947 to 1967 the number of villages electrifed was only 20250. But during the short period from 1967 to 1972, when the DMK was in power, the number of villages electrified was 38524. Sir, the number of villages yet to be electrified is only 2622. Our Chief Minister, Dr. Kalaignar Karunanidhi, is determined to see that these villages are also electrified before the end of 1973. Similarly, Sir, out of 23096 harijan colonies of Tamil Nadu only 4354 were electrified during the 20 year rule of the Congress Party. During the DMK rule as many as 18036 harijan colonies were given electric connection leaving a balance of 706 yet to be electrified. I can assure you that even this would be electrified very soon.

Sir, in Tamil Nadu so far 6 lakh pump sets have been energised. With the complete utilisation of the Cauvery waters flowing into Tamil Nadu from Mysore State and with the energising of 6 lakhs pump sets, the Tamil Nadu Government have done its best for augmenting agricultural production and also to provide the necessary facilities required by the farmers in Tamil Nadu.

(Shri E. R. Krishnan)

Sir, in the Southern States, the requirement of electricity per day is as follows:—Kerala, the need is 60 lakh units; Andhra nt is 90 lakh units, Mysore needs 130 lakh units and Tamil Nadu needs 225 lakh units of electric power.

As a result of economic and balanced distribution of electric power without much of transmission loss Tamil Nadu has made good strides in the field of agriculture and industry. At The same time the State Government has tried to augment the generation of electricity which is increasingly in demand in Tamil Nadu. Sir, in 1966-67 hydel power generated was 21 lakh units per day. In 1971-72, the hydel power produced was 37490 lakh units Sir. so far as thermal power is concerned, in the year 1966-67 it was 4050 lakh units, in 1971-72 it went upto 6180 lakh units. At the end of the first plan period, the quantum of electricity generated was 110 megawatts. At the end of second plan, it came upto 315 megawatts. The end of the third plan saw generation of electricity at the level of 510 megawatts. During the period 1967-72 the electricity generated came to 625 megawatts. Not content with this generation of electricity, the State Government of Tamil Nadu formulated a few more power projects and have forwarded them to the Central Government for approval These projects are: ---

- Koday H.E.C. with an estimated cost of 14 crores was sent to the Central Government on 16-4-69.
- (2) Upper Tambaravarani H.E.S with an estimated cost of Rs. 6 crores for Mundanthorai unit. It was sent to Central Government on 5-9-70
- (3) Nellithorai H. E. S. with an estimated outlay of Rs. 6.70 crores. It was sent to Central Government on 28-12-70.

- (4) Paralayar H. E. S. with an estimated cost of Rs. 4.73 crores. It was forwarded to Central Government on 13-5-71.
- (5) Shanmuga Nadhi H. E. S. with an estimated cost of Rs, 9.02 crores. It was sent to Central Government on 29-5 1972.
- (6) Kalpakkam 3rd unit. It was sent to Central Government on 7-6-1972.
- (7) Neyveh 2nd Thermal power station. Sent on 9-6-1972.
- (8) Upper Amravati H. E. S.— Kumbhar Unit with an estimated cost of 5.55 crores.
- (9) Tuticorin Thermal Power station with an estimated outlay of 73 crores.
- (10) Mettur Thermal power station with an estimated cost of 65 crores.

All these projects are still pending for clearance with the Central Government. I appeal to the hon. Minister of Irrigation and Power that he should give immediate clearance to these projects

Sir, according to the original schedule the two units of Kalpakkam atomic power station should have gone on stream during the year 1971-72 But because of the indifference of the Central Government it appears that they will generate electricity only from 1976. Sir, if these two units had been completed in 1971-72, you would agree that Tamil Nadu would not be facing the serious power crisis as it does today. Tamil Nadu Government has been acting with great deal of toresight and imagination. Dr. K. L. Rao has himself said that the Tamil Nadu Government have been distributing electricity economically and without loss in transmission. The hon. Minister had also pointed out that the failure of monsoon was the main cause for the present power crisis in Tamil Nadu and also the inadequate power generation in the Thermal power stations under the control of Central Government had greatly contributed towards the power crisis in Tamil Nadu. Inspite of all this, merely because an opposition party is in power in the State, persons belonging to the ruling party at the Centre namely the Congress Party have been accusing the State Government for the power cut that has been imposed in the State. It is indeed regrettable that political capital should be made out of a situation which has arisen due to natural causes.

In reply to a starred question on 27th February, 1973 the hon. Minister for Irrigation and Power Dr. K. L. Rao explaining the causes for power shortage in Tamil Nadu stated that the failure of monsoon resulting in low level in hydel reservoirs was one of the factors for low generation of electricity. He added that due to shortage of lignite supply from Neyveli to Thermal power stations, the production of power in those stations became less. Thirdly, Dr. Rao had stated that shortage of cooling water supplies to Ennore and Basin Bridge Thermal power stations was another factor leading to power crisis in Tamil Nadu.

Sir, the Tamil Nadu Government have been demanding for a long time now that there should be second mine cut in Neyveli lignite project. This demand has fallen on the deaf ears of the Central Government so far and the Central Government have not taken any initiative in this respect. But Dr. K. L. Rao has suggested that if the thermal power generation in the Neyveli station is to be increased then instead of lignite, 280 tons of oil should be used per day in the power stations. I would like to know from the Government what action has been taken by the concerned Ministry.

the would be unply clear that the Tamil

Nadu Government could not be blamed for the power crisis prevailing there. In spite of a very clear statement made by Dr. K. L. Rao as to the contributory factors to the power crisis in Tamil Nadu, I regret to say that the ruling Congress Party members are accusing the State Government for partisan political ends and are indulging in a virulent false propaganda.

As an example, I would like to refer to the speech made by a responsible Minister of the Central Government Shri Mohan Kumaramanglum in a public meeting at Vellore on 25th February, 1973. Sir, he said in that meeting that the Central Government was in no way responsible for the power crisis faced by Tamil Nadu. He also added that the Central Government had not received any official communication from the Tamil Nadu Government regarding the shortage in the supply of coal leading to power crisis even till 10 days ago. When this matter of power crisis came up in Tamil Nadu Assembly our Chief Minister Dr. Kalaignar Karunanidhi explained on 2nd March, 1973 the reasons for the power crisis. Rebuting the charge of Shri Mohan Kumaramanglam that the Central Government was not apprised of the shortage of coal supply to Tamil Nadu Thermal Power station pointed out that this matter was taken up with the Central Government many months before the crisis overtook the State. In fact, on May 26, 1972, the Chairman of the State Electricity Board wrote a letter to the Deputy Chairman of the Central Water and Power Commission and also to the Department of Mines. It was stressed in the letter that as there was delay in the supply of coal from Singareni mines of Andhra more Railway wagons should be made available. Again Sir, the Central Government was requested in the matter that coal from Bihar and Bengal should be supplied through itins. This matter again figured at a mosting on 30th May, 1972 at Delhi when the Chairman of Blectricity Board mint

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the representatives of Department of Mines Ministry of Railways and Ministry of Irrigation and Power. It followed it up by a letter on 3rd June, 1972 to the Department of Mines. At a meeting held at Delhi on 30th September, 1972 the matter was raised with the representatives of the Department of Mines, Irrigation and Power and Railway Board by the Chairman of the State Electricity Board who drew pointed attention to the shortage of coal supply in Tamil Nadu. On 7th Of sher. 1972 and on 11th October, 1972 letters were again addressed to the Central Government. The Department of Mines was again addressed in the matter on 12th October, 1972 and on 18th January, 1973. The Chief Minister himself wrote a letter on 10th February, 1973 to Shri Mohan Kumaramangalam explaining the shortage of coal in the State and requesting supply to 1 lakh tons of coal at once. Thus it will be seen what the hon. Minister Shri Mohan Kumaramangalam had stated at Vellore was not the correct posit .tion. He seems to have been motivated by the fact that an opposition party is in power in Tamil Nadu.

Sir, if this was the behaviour of a Central Minister, I would refer to the type of speeches made by the responsible Congress leaders in Tamil Nadu In the Tripliane beach meeting on 26th February, 1973 Shri Ramaih the Tamij Nadu Pradesh Congress Committee President demanded that the DMK Government should resign as it did not anticipate the power shortage. I would like to remind the House that the power crisis is not confined to Tamil Nadu alone. The power cut in Haryana was to the extent of 80 per cent; in Punjab it is 75 per cent; in UP 40 per cent; Rajasthan 50 per cent; West Bengal 15 per cent and in parts of Gujarat 100 per cent. Sir, will the Central Government and the Congress leadership would advise the Governments in these States to resign. It is highly regrettable that responsible leader like

Shri Ramaiah should make statement of this nature.

Sir, we the people of Tamil Nadu and the State Government hold Dr. K. L. Rao, the hon. Minister for Irrigation and Power in high esteem But I would like to invite the attention of the House to what Shri Ramaiah has said about Dr. Rao in a meeting on 2nd April, 1973. His speech has appeared in a Congress daily, the Swadeshmitram, whose honorary editor is Shri M. Bhakthavasalam the ex-Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu. He said that he opposed the agreement of Tamil Nadu with Kerala in 1968 as harmful to Tamil Nadu. Though Dr Rao belonged to his party he would like to state the truth about Dr. Rao, According to Shri Ramaiah, Dr. Rao could do no good to Tamil Nadu Though he is a Minister in the Central Government, all his attention is on Andhra crisis Our Chief Minister might not know about Dr. K. L. Rao. Dr Rao was an Assistant Engineer at one time in Mettur project. At that time he was interested in collecting material for the separation of Andhra from the composite Madras State Therefore, he would not believe that Rao would be helpful to Shri what Shri Ramaih said Tamil Nadu about our esteemed Minister of Irrigation and Power. If such an irresponsible statement had been made by any of our party members then immediate disciplinary action would have been taken against him. However, I would assure Dr. Rao that we hold him in great esteem and we have immense confidence in him. I regret that just to discredit the opposition party which is in power in Tamil Nadu all kinds of statements are being made by the ruling Congress party members which do no good to the Congress party in Tamil Nadu. Before I conclude Sir, I would once again appeal to the hon. Minister for Irrigation and power that he should expedite the clearance of the schemes for power generation submitted by the Tamil Nadu Government and are pending with the Central Government. With

these words I conclude.

SHRI D. N. TIWARI (Gopolganj): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, all my praise is due to Irrigation Minister and his junior colleague for making tireless efforts to make irrigation and power potential of the country a success. But, it is a misfortune that in spite of very good experts being in this Ministry, I want to know as to why our targets are not being fulfilled? What is the hitch? Why is the department not able to colate this target? Has the procedure not been so streamlined as to cope with the task that the minister has in mind?

We have got here two reports of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power - one report contains 164 pages while the other contains about 90 But, we do not find anypages. thing in these reports with which we want to deal. They are full of extraneous matters-not concerning the fulfilment of the projects that have been taken in hand. Nowhere it has been mentioned in this report as to how much work has been done in regard to one or the other projects and what remains to be done or when is the project going to be These details are not finalised? given here. Is there anything worthwhile contained in these reports which we, the Members of Parliament, want to discuss in the House? No one can find any material with regard to shortcomings, shortfalls or successful completion of the projects that have been undertaken by the Ministry. These reports could have been put together and could form part of one volume by adding some more pages. Why so much money is to be spent at all for making two reports? What is the use of that? For example, in the performance report, on page 62-63 it has been mentioned that all India per capita consumption this year is 93 k.w. It means that in some States, as has been said by some other friends, the per capita consumption of power is only one sixth. That means in some States, the per capita consumption of power is very low. Why is this regional imbalance? Dr. Rao has been in charge of this Ministry for more than ten years. What has he done to remove this imbalance? Disparities are increasing and along with that, the regional imbalance is also increasing. The per capita consumption of power is too low-20 or 25 k.w.-in Bihar, especially, North Bihar, which is a tract inhabited by more than 21/2 crores of people. Their per capita consumption of power is less than 10 or k.w. If he cannot immediately bring us on par with the other advanced States, even if he brings us at least to half of the level of these States. I shall be very happy. What is he going to do about that? And in how many years is he going to bring us to the level of other States? During the last 12 years that has been in-charge of this Ministry, what has he been doing to remove this imbalance? What is standing in his way? Why is he ignoring the States which are very and very backward in the matter of power?

I shall take North Bihar. This is a very backward area which is mostly dependent on agriculture, 86 per cent of its population depends on agriculture. There are two irrigation projects-Kosi and Gandak. In these reports Gandak Projects has been totally backed out. No mention is made here about this project. What has been done by this Ministry for this project? In the performance report, a casual reference has been made that so much allotment has been made. But what part of the work has been done and what part is yet to be done has not been given. How can we rely on these reports and discuss these matters? In North Bihar, there is no industry worth the name except a few out-dated Then, how can the sugar factories. 86 per cent of the population eke out their livelihood if even for agriculture sufficient arrangement is

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[Shri D. N. Tiwari]

not made for irrigation and power? Do you want them to starve? There is often failure of the pumps due to power shortage. They are not being energised and they cannot give water to the fields. Has anybody given to this as to how these thought people will live? That area is called Gandak valley area. It has on an average 1020 persons per sq. mile. It is one of the most densely populated areas of the country. It is one of the most fertile agricultural tracts of India both in North Bihar and Nepal. It produces almost all crops. The Gandak project is ອກ international as well as inter-State project for development of irrigation and power. This project is going to irrigate as much as 3.68 acres of land, which is more than what your biggest dam, Bhakra Nangal can This irrigate, only 3.5 acres. can irrigate more than the Rajasthan Canal or Nagarjunasagar. It is the biggest canal in India and cheapest too. Its first estimate was Rs. 52 Due to delay, it has gone crores. up by more than four times. and you are making it dearer still bv delays. Had it been completed in time, if not Rs. 52 crores, Rs. 60 or 65 crores would have sufficed. But due to this time lag and increase in cost of materials and other things, the per-acre cost of this project has

also gone up several fold.

In 1964, in the Governors' meeting. the Bihar Governor told the Government of India that Bihar was not able to execute this work due to üts slender resources. Again the Governor wrote about it to Shri Asoka Mehta when he was Planning Minister. Again a letter was written to Shri Morarji Desai, who was then Deputy Prime Minister and Finance Minister. But all were turnthat tract of North ed down and Bihar has been left to suffer for all time to come in the matter of both irrigation and power.

Coming to my district of Saran, it is more than 12 years that the work

began on this project. On 3rd December, 1972, water was brought to some part of Saran, over a mile or so. Now it is April, 1973. In these four months the water has not gone a step further. In Saran, it will irrigate 14 lakhs acres. At this rate, it will perhaps take 10 or 15 years to achieve the target of irrigation in the districts of Saran and Siwan. The water goes through UP. In reply to my query the Minister said that UP is not releasing water for Saran, I am not blaming UP or raising inter-provincial rivalry. I blame the Irrigation Ministry for this lack of initiative and promptness in making available resources for completing this project.

There are many other projects in North Bihar. None of them is working according to schedule. Even the Western Kosi Canal, on which several crores of rupees have been spent, is not achieving anything. If it takes further time, I am afraid the estimate will have to be again revised. From the original estimate of Rs. 60 crores, it will go up to Rs. 300 crores.

A word about the National Project Construction Corporation, which does contract work for Government, especially in the construction of bar-There are thousands of emrages. ployees serving this organisation for the last ten years. Those who have joined this organisation when they were 23 or 24 are now 34 or 35. They are still temporary and there is no certainty of their services being continued. This organisation is incurring loss every year. If this goes on, I am afraid it will have to be closed down one day. Then. what will you do with these em-Will you spoil their lives ployees? or will you give them some alternative employment so that they may not go on the streets and suffer? I want a definite answer because this concerns the lives of thousands of people working in this organisation.

श्री घार० बी० बड़े (खरगोन) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महौदय, इरिगे शन तथा पावर मन्त्रालय की डिमाण्ड पर जब हम बोलते हैं या उस की टीका करते हैं, तो वह डा० राव की व्यक्तिगत टीका नहीं करते हैं, हम उन के डिपार्टमेंट की टीका करते हैं----इस बात को घ्यान में एखें।

म्रभी एक माननीथ सदस्य ने कहा था कि ग्राप को भागीरथ समझा जायेगा जो गगाको ले ग्रायेथे, लेकिन मैं कहता हं कि कुछ लोग उन को राक्षस भी समझेगे। झभी हमारे मध्य प्रदेश में मेरी कास्टीव्एन्सी से नर्मादा नदी जाती है। मध्य प्रदेश के 90 प्रतिगत क्षेत्र से नर्भवा जाती ह भौर 0. 10 गुजरात को छूती है, लेकिन गुजरात के वास्ते माप 530 फुट ऊंचा बांध बना रहे हैं। हमारे प्रदेश में नर्वदा नदी के दोनो बाजू की जमीन, मरीब 3 लाख एकड, ऐसी फर्टाइल जमीन है, जहां चार चार फसले होती हैं तथा जो कुएं, मकान पुराने चले झा रहे है, वे सब इस से प्रमावित होंगे। सब पानी में डूब जायेंगे। वहां से उन लोगों को उखाड़ा जा रहा हैं भौर कहा जा रहा है कि उन को मा ब्ठमरण जे जायेगे जो यहा से 500 मील दूर हैं। भ्रपने पूर्वजों के मकान, पक्के बधे हुए कुए, उपजाऊ जमीन सब छोड़नो पडेगी---वे लोग कहेंगे कि हमारे डा० राव मिनिस्टर थे, वे राक्षस थे, भागीरय नही थे। मै यह नहीं महता ह मि डा॰ राव मा कोई खराब मत है ? वह अच्छा करना चाहते हैं, उनके गुड इन्टेन्शन्स है लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हुँढा० के० एल० राव से कि हमारे यहां रीजनल इम्बैलेन्सेज है, हमारा मध्य प्रदेश बैमावर्ड प्रदेश है। जबनि दूसरे सबसे अदेशों में सिवाई का एवरेज 23 प्रतिशत है तो हमारे मध्य प्रदेश में सिंचाई केवल 7 प्रतिशत है। हमारे यहां जो मालवा पठार है, जहां पर यहूं होता है वहां के लिए मापने नया मिथा है ? मापने महा मि सिंब की

योजना जोकि एक बड़ी योजना है वह स्वीहात हो चुकी है लेकिन दो पंचवर्धीय योजनाये हो गई प्रभी तक उसपर कार्य शुरू नही हुग्रा। मैं उसको सिंधी की परियोजना महता हं उस पर माम क्यों नही शुरू किया। तो मालवा का जो पठार है वहा पर ग्रापने कुछ नही किया। बहां से सिव नदी जाती है वहा पर परियोजना स्वीकार की है लेकिन दो योजनायें निकल गई, ग्रभी तक कोई काम शुरू नही लिना गया। इसी प्रकार से भील-बाड़ा में तीन करोड की योजना है वहां भी काम शुरू नहीं हुमा है। इस प्रकार सें जो रीजनल इम्बैलेन्सेज है वह कैसे दूर होंगे। चंबल की जो योजना है, ठीक है वह राजस्थान से जाती हैं लेकिन मालवा के पठार के बारे में मापने क्या किया है ? इसोलिए मैं कहना हं कि माप जो इम्बैलेन्सेज दूर करने की बात महते हैं रिपोर्ट सें उसमें कोई तय्य नहीं है। ग्रापके जो लक्य हैं वह दक्षिण की तरफ है या उत्तर की तरफ है लेकिन मध्य में म्रापना कोई लक्ष्य नहीं है। मध्य प्रदेश जो एक बैकवर्ड एरिया है जहा मादिवासी रहते है वहा के लिए झापकी कोई स्कोम नहीं है।

दूसरे जहा तक नर्भदा योजना का सम्बन्ध है, उसने गुजरात का हित हो लेकिन मध्य प्रदेश का भो हित हो । इस प्रकार का कोई रास्ता निकाला जाये जिससे गुजरात भी नाराज न हो भौर मध्य प्रदेश भो नाराज न हो । डा० राव से हम लोग भी मिले भौर वह लोग भी मिले मौर प्रधान मन्त्री जी ने भी कहा कि ग्रापका नुकतान नही होगा लेकिन हम को इस बात मे विश्वास नहीं है ।

जब हम ग्रापके बजट को देखते हैं तो मध्य प्रदेश में पहले एलेन्ट्रिसिटी का जो बेस बा वह कोल था लेकिन बाद में माप हाइडिल पर गाये लेकिन उसमे मानसून की बजह से गापका काम नहीं चल। [श्री ग्रार० वी० बड़े]

माप मानसन पर गैम्बलिंग कर रहे थे। ग्रगर मानसून फोल हो गई तो मापने पावर पर कट लगा दिया। झापने पंजाब में 50 परसेट भट लगा दिया, गुजरात में 50 परसेट लगा दिया, हरियाणा भौर तमिल-नाड में 30 परसेंट का कट लगा दिया। इस प्रकार से जो मापने बिजली में कट लगाया है उससे उद्योगों में भितना नुभसान हुमा है यह तो झाप जाने क्योंकि बहुत से कारखाने बन्द हो गए। एग्रीभल्वर के लिए इरीगेशन बन्द हो गई। हाइडिल पावर होने की वजह से यह नुभसान हुया है। इसके कारण जो माधके लक्ष्य थे उसमें फर्स्ट प्लान में 20 परसेंट की कमी रहा, सेकेण्ड प्लान में 36 परसेट की कमी रहा, धई प्लान में 35 परसेट की कमी रही चौर फोर्थ प्लान में 38 बरसेट की भमी रही। हाइडिल पर ज्यादा भरोसा होने की वजह से म्रापके टार्गेट्स अम हो गए और झाज इतना नुभसान हो रहा है। मै नही जानता हाइडिल पावर को चेन्ज भरने के लिए आपने कुछ सोचा है या नहीं। मै समझता हु इसके बारे में ग्रापको सोचना चाहिए। यदि भ्राप न्यूक्लियर पावर गुरू करते तो बहुत ज्यादा फायदा होता। भापने म्रभी जो न्युक्लियर पाकर गुरू की है उसभा इस्तेमाल नही किया है। न्यू किलिथर पावर होने पर म्राज जो हाइडिल पर म्राप गैबलिंग करते है वह चीज नही रह जायेगी।

इसके अलावा माज मापने जो प्रिड सिस्टम किया है उस मे 35 परतेन्ट कास नुक-सान होता है ट्रान्समीशन पर । अन्य देशों में यह नुकसान केवल 4 परसेन्ट ही होता है । फिर क्या कारण है कि इस देश मे 35 परसेन्ट का नुकसान ट्रान्समीशन पर होता है ? इस नुकसान को अनर रोक्श जा सके तो 35 करोड़ का लाभ हो सकता है । माप बाकी देशों के माकडे देखें कि ट्रान्समीशन में क्या नुकसान होता है । मेरे पास बैंक माफ इंडिया का ब्लेटिन है जिसमें लिखा है : "A factor which has hampered the maximum utilisation of the generated power is the energy losses in the grid systems. According to a recent review by the Ministry of Irrigation and Power, Government of India, such losses are estimated to have increased to about 18.5 per cent in 1971-72; in some States, the losses are as high as 30 per cent. It seems that for every one per cent reduction in these losses, the revenue benefit would be about Rs 5 crores."

तो यह जो बहां पर ट्रान्सवीयन में बिजली का नुकसान होता है वह ज्यादा क्यों होता है प्रौर बाको देशों मे केवन 4 परसेन्ट ही क्यों होता है----इस बात को प्रो ग्रापने क्षमो देखा है था नही ?

दूसरे इसी प्रक्षार से इस योजना में शार्ट टर्म मौर लाग टर्म मेथइन को बात है। शार्ट टर्म मेथडत के लिए लिखा हुआ है:

"A thorough study of the working of the existing plants both thermal and hydel be undertaken and the ills that are afflicting each one of them should be identified As pointed out earlier, the hydel plants are working below capacity because of poor water storage in the dams consequent upon failure of rains this year and there is not much that one can do to improve their working this year. However, break-down in the plants where water is available should be minimised by taking measures to keep the plants in good condition."

इसका मतलब यह है कि हाइडल पावर का उपयोग किस प्रकार से करना चाहिए वह देखना चाहिए। एच. ई. एल., भोपास को जो ग्रार्डर्स देते हैं वह बराबर मिलते नही है। भोपाल मे मजदूरो का झगडा रहता है। उन पर भी ग्रापने घ्यान नहीं दिया है। मध्य प्रदेश में भोपाल में बिजली के ट्रांसफार्मसा तैयार होके है लेकिन वह वरावर मिलते मही हैं। यह रिपोर्ट में भी कहा नया है। म्रापने रिपोर्ट में कहा है

"The reasons for this shortfall are mainly delay in the supply of generating equipment by indigenous manufacturers, shortage of essential materials like steel cement, etc, and inadequacy of funds In order to maximise the output from the existing power stations by reducing their outages, two expert groups have been set up-one for hydro and the other for thermal stations-to visit the power station and advise on measures to be taken for improving the performance of the existing plants to get more power"

पेज 4 पर ग्रापने रिपोर्ट मे यह कहा है कि भोपाल, हैवराबाद और हरिदार के जो मशीनरी मिलती है वह ठीक से मिलती नहीं है, वहा पर प्रोडक्शन ठीक नहीं होता है। इसके कारे में भी ध्यान देना चाहि?

लाग टर्म मेखसे में जितने बिजली के बोर्ड हैं उनको ग्रपने कन्द्रोल मे लेना चाहिए। जैसे मध्य-प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र के जो बोर्ड्स हैं वह ग्रलग ग्रलग हैं भीए उनकी ग्रलग ग्रलग माटोनाभी चलती है।

भीर सब बोर्डों का कन्ट्रोल मापके हाथ में रहना वाहिए। यदि ऐसा होगा तो उसका परिणाम ही ग्रलग होगा। इसलिए लोग टर्म ग्रीर गार्ट टर्म, दोनों ग्रापको लेगा बाहिए।

पर कैंपिटा कजम्मझन देखिए कि वह हमारे यहां सबसे कम है। यू० एस० ए० के 60%5 के० क्वस्पूंध्र इंच० है, स्वीधन के ऊ,913 है, यू० के० में, 3,254 है, बेंस्ट

जर्मनी मे 2,800 है और हग्री मे 1,185 डब्लू० एच० पर कैपिटा कजम्पशन के० है, जबकि हमारे यहा केवल 71 के० डघ्यू ० एच० है। यह इतना कम क्यो है इस पर कभी विचार किया है कि नही । मेरे ख्याल से इसका कारण यह है कि किसी एक गाव का नक्शा बना कर भेजने है नो पहने वह कनेक्टर के यहा जाता है कूछ समय उनके यहा कागजात पडे रहते है ग्रौर कलेक्टर के यहा से बार्ड का जा जाता है म्रौर हर योजना 5 6 महीने वहा पडी रहती है। वह क्यो पडी रहती है बभी उसका कारण आपने सोचा है कि नही ? इमलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि बोर्ड पर म्रापका पूरा कन्ट्रोल होना चाहिए।

इसी प्रकार से झाप देखे कि 80 परमेट बिजली इडस्ट्रियलिस्ट्म को मिलती है ग्रीर 20 परसेट रूरल एरियाज मे लगा का मिलती है। मेरे पाम एक किताब है 'Power for the Villages-A Perspective' इसमे लिखा ह कि जितनी बिजली देश मे होती है, एक तो बैसे ही कम पैदा होती है, झौर जो होती भी है उसका 80 प्रतिशत इडस्टीज ग्रीर अबैन एरियाज को मिलता है ग्रीर 20 परसेट बिजली रूरल एरियाज मे लोगा को मिलती है दूसरा कारण यह है কি भाप इडस्ट्रीज के लिए 50 परमेट डिस्काउन्ट वेते हैं, जबकि हमको मिनिमम चार्जेज देने ही पड़ते हैं चाहे बिजली इस्तेमाल करे या न करें। इस बात पर ध्यान देंगे तभी ध्रापका सिंचाई झौर पावर का जो उददेश्य है वह पूरा होगा बरना नही। पूरे भारत

[श्री मार० पी० बड़े]

को एक ग्रिड करदे जिससे कि वे ग्राफ बंगाल से बिजली निकले तो सीघे गांवों में जाय तभी ग्रापका सपना साकार होगा। काश्त-कारों को बिजली महंगी मिलती है ग्रौर कम मिलती है इसकी तरफ ग्रापको ध्यान देना चाहिए।

SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA (Gurdaspur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker. Sir, I am deeply grateful to you for providing me an opportunity to say a few words on a subject which is of tremendous importance not only to India but to the mankind. There is not a facet of our life that is not affected by irrigation and power. Till 1947, it was the intention of the British empire or the Britishers to keep us poor so that they could get cheap recruits, but then after the end of the First World War, to provide raw materials for their industries and to settle the demobilised soldiers of India, the Britishers gave some attention to the irrigation field. The records that are available show that the first canal in India was built on the Cauvery in the Second Century; there is a mention about the canal on the Yamuna in the 14th Century. It was 90 years back that, on a systematic scale, the Britishers built the Ganges Canal and then the Upper Bari Canal, not for the good of the Indians but for the good of the millowners of Lancashire and Birmingham for whom they wanted to have cotton and other raw materials so that their industries could work.

14.54 hrs.

[SHRI K. N. TIWARY in the Chair.]

But, Sir, immediately after independence to be spent on that a large portion of our resources had to be spent on importing wheat and other eatables from abroad;

About Rs. 745 crores had to be spent by India on importing only wheat from America and other countries. So, they took very seriously towards irrigation and power.

The total resources of India, so far water, is concerned, are 1345 as million acres ft. and at the moment only 90 million acres feet are being used for irrigation purposes. The others are either allowed to flood the country-side or go straight to the sea. I do not say that the whole of our water resources can be utilised for irrigation, but at least, 33 per cent. i.e. about 450 million acres feet of water can be utilised for irrigation purposes which will irrigate another 30 per cent of the land which can be easily irrigated.

I would draw the attention of our worthy Minister to the fact that greater attention should be given towards utilising the river waters for irrigation purposes. But, it is a pity that, on the one hand, we have done away with the princes but on the other, we have created a new type of Nawabs and princes in different States that we are today noticing. A river may flood one State but they will not allow the neighbour State to utilise that water because they feel that the water belongs to them only. Every State feels that water or electricity or whatever is produced by them or by the Central Government belongs hereditarily to them or to their ancestors. This spirit of provincialism: must be done away with immediately if we have to properly utilise the resources of water or power of our country.

Only yesterday our Prime Minister talked about the integration of the country. Integration of the country cannot be brought about simply by words and conferences. Integration can be brought about only if we feel in terms of Indians and take whatever India has, whether it be in Rajasthan or Madhya. Fradesh or Punjab, as belonging to the whole of India. In this connection I would

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suggest to Dr. K. L. Rao one thing. A reference has been made about to his qualities of head and heart. We are proud of him. At the same time, we are also sorry that when a man like him is at the helm of the affairs, we have not been able to make as much progress as we should have done.

I will not repeat what has been said by other speakers. I will only confine myself to some of the features that have not been discussed by any friends here. The multi-purpose projects started with Bhakra Nangal in 1948. The idea was mooted about 20 years ago but since the Britishers were not interested in giving water to this side of the Punjab and they wanted only that side which is now lying in Pakistan to be irrigated, so, instead of Bhakra Nangal, they gave preference to the Thal project, Haveli project and other canals that were irrigating those areas where the Muslims were residing or those areas from which most of the soliders were recruited.

In 1948 we started with Bhakra Nangal and within a period of seven years—all credit goes to our engineers—the Bhakra Nangal was inaugurated by our revered Panditji in 1955. That was the beginning of the multi-purpose projects. But of late, as I have stated, a sort of tendency has crept up in different States that Because this dam is situated in my area, I must have all the benefits of it.' This sort of provincialism, the sooner it is done away with, the better it is for the country.

Sir, the Punjab Government mooted the Thein dam in 1968 because we expected that by the end of 1970, the Beas dam will be completed. We know that 10,000 work-charged men and 4090 regular labour will be thrown out on the streets if no new project was taken up. So, we mooted the idea of the Thein Dam. But

unfortunately, the Punjab was divided and because of certain constitutional obligations, the Punjab is not allowed to take the work on hand. Now, it has been entrusted to the Centre for completion of the Thein dam. I would most respectfully request the hon. Minister that till the Centre is prepared to go ahead with the construction of the Thein Dam, they must permit the Punjab Government to start the work so that most of the people who are retrenched from the Beas Dam are not thrown out on the road and they are employed at the Thein Dam.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member may please be brief.

15 hrs.

SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: Sir, I have just started. I have a feeling that those people who are obstinate get the better of it....

MR. CHAIRMAN: You will be given not more than 10 minutes. You have finished 3 minutes. You may take another 3 or 4 minutes.

SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: Another point which I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister is about the bogey of autonomy of the Electricity Board. The Electricity Boards were constituted with a purpose so that the engineers could give their wholehearted attention to the production of electricity. But, Sir, they have become hot beds of corruption. Only in March, 1973 there has come out a Government publication which says:

"A number of diesel generating sets with capacity ranging from 5 KV to 310 KV have been lying idle for the last many years, some of them for 10 to 12 years at five different stations."

I am sorry that our hon. Minister made a statement that only six generating sets were not working, while it is a fact that more generating sets

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are lying idle. In 1971 we got some generating sets to generate 6 lakhs units of electricity. And now the total amount of electricity generated by the generators is not more than 1,25,000 units. I am sorry that he made a mis-statement to say that only six generators were not working.

While coming to the next point of States' imbalances, I would like to point out that I am an Indian first and Indian last. I do not only speak for Punjab. I speak for the whole of India. I know my principal saying: First deserve, then decide. I had on my letter head: Know thy rights and have, them. But the Principal of my College, instead of having that, wrote: Kncw thy duties and perform them. This is what has happened in Punjab: Punjab has performed its duties admirably well during the last three wars. So we have the sympathy of the whole country. We gave ourselves so that the country may be free. We sacrificed so that the country may be protected. Millions of our people were uprooted. But we did not graudge. It is below my dignity, it is below the dignity of a Punjabi, to ask for any favour. But, I would plead only because of the fact that there is no public sector enterprise. Our people are agriculturists; we have got only agriculture. Unless you give us enough power we cannot supply enough of wheat and other staple crops to the people with the result that Government will have to spend much more. I know, obstinacy and insistence has a premium in this House. People who defy the Chair have the better of it. But I shall not defy the Chair. I will sit down within a minute.

I would like to bring this to the notice of the hon. Minister. About 8 years back I was at Nangal Dam. I had the privilege of meeting the Admiral of the Navy who was there with some avail divers to see how much silt collected at Bhakra-Nangal. He to filme this. The life of

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Bhakra-Nangal was expected to be 250 years. If the rate of the silt that is being collected goes on at this rate, he says, it will be lasting only for 70 years. What is a boom for Punjab and Harvana will become a bane after some years. The hon. Minister should look into this aspect of the problem and he should give attention to the de-silting of these dams. When I sought the reasons, I was told, this is because of the catchment area lying in Himachal Pradesh. If the goatwallahs and shepherds are not allowed to graze their cattle, if they are stopped from grazing, they will go against the Government and Himachal Congress will lose four seats I was told they will be losing Actually, we are 4 constituencies. losing a project which cost us about Rs. 300 to Rs. 400 crores, just to save four Assembly seats.

At the end I would request the hon. Minister to see what is the reason when the estimates are made they are for Rs. 20 crores but when they are revised they become Rs. 40 crores and by the time the project is finished they become Rs. 50 crores. I would not use the word 'corruption' but it is a picture of inefficiency, mal-administration and bad planning. Somebody is to be blamed either in the beginning, middle or at the end. With these words, I thank you very much.

DR. KAILAS (Bombay South): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Demands of Ministry of Irrigation and Power. This Ministry is mother for industrial growth and for assisting the higher production of goodgrains in the Country. Till the task of balancing the economic growth is fulfilled, there cannot be social justice for which we are trying to strive. Hence, Dr. Rao has got great responsibility for which he has drawn a ten years plan and I hope he will stick to it. Until and unless he works on war-footing and repeatedly pursues into the implementation of 10 year plan, I think, the usual story will be that the projects have

been delayed unusually long raising the cost of the project itself and the other cost also going up of acquisition of the land for paying compensation.

I want to ask the Minister why this indigenous capacity utilisation. construction of Pong Dam, rural electrification, loans for power from World Bank, the transmission project, the Kosi Canal and other dams have been delayed so long. Maharashtra, minus Bombay and Poona, is as backward as any other State in this country. The irrigation potential opportunities are there in Maharashtra but we are denied the facilities which we want. Maharashtra is the second lowest in the rung as compared to the all-India figures of irrigation. Why this is happening, I do not know? We have submitted our projects but they have not been cleard by the Government of India, the Planning Commission or the Central Water and Power Commission. Perhaps, they enjoy delaying the clearance of the amounts to loss of projects which production of foodgrains and retarded growth of small scale industries and agro-industries resulting in the increase of unemployment of large number of people which are increasing year after year.

Maharashtra has to suffer scarcity year after year. Even the irrigation projects up to the allocated waters from disputed rivers have not been cleared. Why, this has happened?

I wish to inform the House that the projects costing Rs. 5 crores require clearance from the Ministry of Irrigation and Power and Planning Commission. The medium projects costing less than Rs. 5 crores but not less than Rs. 25 lakhs need also clearance from the Government of India and the Planning Commission. But exhaustive projects are not to be submitted.

As many as 57 isrigation projects from my State have been sent for

clearance to the Central Water and Power Commission but they are lying in the cold storage from one year to eight years. We have sent detailed schemes of some 10 hydro power projects for clearance to the Government of India; two of them have also substantial irrigation potential. These hydro projects of power generation and irrigation will benefit thousands of hectares of land and hence these should be cleared as early as possible. We have Hiranakesh power generation project of 653 5 MW, irrigation potential 45.916 hectares of land. This was submitted for clearance on 10th May 1966. The second was Kasari power generation project, 336 MW with irrigation potential of 22.424 hectares. This was submitted on 9th June 1966. Papers regarding the Sahasrakund project were submitted on 23rd March 1964: Bhandardare was submitted on 12th September, 1968; Girna was submitted on 18th June 1970; Pravana canal project was submitted on 22nd May 1965; the Kas project as submitted on 6th October 1969; the Jalsindhi project was submitted on 31st July 1976; the Vaitarna project Stage II, with which I am connected, because the water supply and transmission relate to the constituency from which I come, namely, Bombay, was submitted on 7th October 1971, and the Pawne project was submitted on 17th January 1970.

The Government of India's clearance is not obligatory under any statute. But the Central Government and the Planning Commission do not even agree to the inclusion of projects in the annual plan without a Why should we not clear**ance**. change this outdated and outmoded concept that the expenditure incurred on these uncleared projects is not treated as plan expenditure on which central assistance is calculated? How can Maharashtra, nay, the whole country, progress when the hold-up on clearance has been from 5 to 7 years? Thereby the cost of the projects goes up. I demand that these

[Dr. Kailas]

projects must be cleared within one year.

The Government of Maharashtra has chalked out a programme for 1973-74 to spend about Rs. 8.58 crores on uncleared projects and the stage has come when either we have to slow down the projects or start losing on central assistance. We receive typical replies in regard to these projects that there are river disputes and till they are settled, the projects cannot be cleared. May I impress and urge upon the Minister, Dr. K. L. Rao, to bring the Bill declaring rivers as national property before the House this session itself?

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): National wealth.

DR. KAILAS: National wealth. I want an assurance that this Bill will be brought before this House during this session.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Nationalise the rivers.

DR. KAILAS: Disputes concerning the Krishna, Godavari and Narmada should be settled finally. Otherwise, these will linger on for many more years to come for want of statutory provision.

Maharashtra, as I have earlier said, is the second lowest in the country in terms of irrigation. Here I would like to tell the Minister that two assurances were given in this House. One was by the late Prime Minister, Pandit Nehru, which I will quote a little later. But I would request Dr. Rao to kindly see that the Dudhganga project, pending since 1964, the Kukadi project held up since 1966 and the Upper Wardha pending since 1964 should be cleared immediately. Even projects like Surya, Bhatsa, Suki and Aner, in respect of which there is no river dispute or tribunal, are not being cleared. The Minister may kindly tell me why they are not being cleared.

Pandıt Nehru had written a letter to the Chief Minister of Maharashtra on 31st December, 1963 which said:

"So far as your irrigation projects are concerned, all waters that you required for them would be supplied."

Further, a statement was made in Parliament on 23rd March, 1963 that Maharashtra can have all irrigation projects on Godavari and may draw by 1978 about 400 TMC in the Godavari. Why then are the projects on the Godavari not being cleared at least up to the limits of the balance of the allocation of water, which I have mentioned a little earlier?

I do not know why the completion of the Pong dam, to be delayed by one year, is being pressed by my friends Why not the Himachal Pradesh Government depute a senior officer to see that each and every oustee who 15 going to be displaced gets the land. when 2.5 lakh acres of land are there, and also get compensation? By delaying the Pong dam, perhaps we will lose in many ways. Firstly, we lose by way of agricultural produce, and then the Rajasthan Government loses crores of rupees for paying compensation, while the cost of the project goes higher and higher year after vear.

I am told that there a compensation is being asked for, for the trees. Naturally compensation for the trees also should be paid because the trees are now three to seven years old and an amount of Rs. 5 crores has to be paid. Further, an interest of nine per cent which is charged will affect the Rajasthan Government. That is another reason why the cost of this project are going up. Why Rajastham should suffer any more?

Let us think of the country as a whole and let us see that all the oustees get what they were assured from time to time. But let us see that

the Pong dam is completed this year During the fourth Plan, we have fixed a target of generating capacity to be 23 million kw after leaving the old and obsolete generating plants But perhaps we did not determine the HEIL, manufacturing capacity of Bhopal, BHEL of Hardwar, and BHEL of Hyderabad, and hence, 43 million kw of equipment have to be imported I am sorry to note that there is so much of foreign exchange which has got to be utilised The only answer for industrial growth and agricultural production is that we must have more thermal generating stations rather than depend on hydel projects

So, I would request Dr. Rao to personally look into the delays in getting the equipment, delay in the completion of civil works, delay in erection and delay in the finalisation of agency to supply the equipment

Rural electrification has not been so satisfactory as it should have been after 25 years of independence. 50 many villages still remain without electricity Harijan bustees have been kept apart Even when the whole village gets electricity, the Harijan bustees nearabout do not get electricity I am sorry to note that though the Plan is there, the electrification of the Harijan bustees is not done 1 hope Dr Rao will apply his mind and see that we celebrate the 25th year of the independence of our country in a dignified way by electrifying all the villages including the Harijan bustees

SHRI H M PATEL (Dhandhuka): Mr Chairman, Sir, I had looked forward to reading the achievements of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power with considerable interest, and I must confess that I was a little disappointed because what the Minister has had to say both in regard to irrigation and power is that there has been a considerable shortfall in achievement in both cases.

In regard to power the Ministry says that in 1951 we had 2.3 million

kw of power and today we have 18 It is of course a matter for million some satisfaction, but then, when we look to the targets that have been set for ourselves, we find that we had hoped to achieve 23 million kw of power by the end of the fourth Plan period, and we except perhaps that with some luck we shall reach the figure of 20 million kw That means a considerable shortfall of three mil lion kw at the end of the fourth Plan Today, already, we are short by over a million kilowatts The report goes on to say that in the fifth Plan, we hope to double this that is to say, we hope to have 41 million kw of energy an additional established capacity of a little over 20 million kw How is this going to be achieved? The shortfall that was there has been attributed to the failure of indigenous manufacturing capacity to supply sufficient shortfall secondly, ir equipment, resources-not enough financial re-Thirdly, failure in the SOUTCES maintenance and establishment, operation The point about the indigenous capacity is very impor-If the Fifth Plan target is to tant be realised, then one decision will have to be taken right from the outset and the Ministry of Irrigation and Power should press for it right from this moment-whatever the indigeous capacity is unable to cope with should be allowed to be imported The indigenous capacity today is no more than 8 million kws, perhaps if pressed very hard they may claim to be able to do 10 million kws Where then is this gap of 10 million kws to be filled from clearly through imports, there is no other way in which we can achieve this target that we have set before ourselves The demand for power rises rapidly; in fact in our country it doubles itself every five years; In an advanced country it may take ten years. That is why the Ministry has rightly said that during the Fifth Plan we must establish another 20 million hws and that is why I would urge the Minister to take a strong line in regard to im-

[Shri H. M. Patel]

ports of equipment required which the indigenous manufacturing capacity will be unable to fulfil.

The indigenous manufacturing capacity has in fact a great deal to answer for. It knew what its limitations were; nevertheless it came in the way of import of equipment in good time. That is why we have to pass through tremendous shortages in power all over the country, last year. The cost of that has been incredible loss of industrial production, loss of agricultural production and so many other difficulties into which the whole country was placed; these were entirely because of the shortfall in power generation which shortfall was due to no small extent to the obstinacy of the indigenous manufacturing capacity. Even to this day they insist that they can manufacture everything that the country requires. Quite rightly, we should aim to be self-reliant. But there is no point in shutting our eyes to the fact that indigenous manufacture can only produce certain amount of equipment and no more. If we are satisfied that our requirement is of a certain order, we must see to it that the rest is imported and the foreign exchange necessary for it is found.

I would now like to say a few words in regard to irrigation.

In fact, the Irrigation Ministry takes a great deal of satisfaction from this fact that since independence, we have brought under irrigation 10.7 million hectares of land-far more than anything that was done before that date. That is undoubtedly a matter for satisfaction. But this report goes on to say that we have so far utilised not more than one-seventh of the available irrigation potential. Why have we not been faster? You yourself say that irrigation facility is one of the foremost and important of infra-structures that is required. If that is so, it would mean that we should do something more in this pagerd. Water or whatever be the irrigation facility available is a national resource. This is a point which my hon. friend, I am glad to say, has emphasised. Emphasising must also mean that he proposes to see that this laudable objective or principle is realised in actual practice.

You referred to a number of projects which are still virtually stillborn. And Narmada is one which is one of the most important rivers which has remained unharnessed during the last twenty-five years. It carries as much water. I am told, as Sutlej. Beas and Ravi together carry. Water to-day is going into the sea whereas the water of those three rivers has enabled Haryana, Punjab and parts of Rajasthan to achieve the green revolution. Why are we continuing to do this? It is true that the matter is now referred to the Prime Minister for a decision. The Chief Ministers of the four Governments have agreed to refer this to her by withdrawing it from the Tribunal. I hope that the decisian will soon be taken. It should be realised that if what Gujarat asks for is agreed to, then it will enable seventy lakhs of acres of land to be irrigated. Only if the height of Navagaondam is of the order which Gujarat has asked for. would it be possible for the Narmada water to reach Rajasthan. Otherwise, what is the point of allotting 500 thousand cusecs of water to Rajasthan? Only if the height of the dam is of that order, call the canal take off from the Narmada reservoir at a high enough level, and then only would you be able to take water upto Rajasthan. In fact the allotment of water to Rajasthan pre-supposes the acceptance of the principle of having a canal system capable of taking the Narmada water right up to Rajasthan borders. The position is simple. But the point that I would like to mention is this. We have already got the Khosla Committee Report. The Committee was composed of engineers of the highest repute. It is a great pity that we should have allowed so much water to go, into the sea and not taken a

decision at the earliest possible moment. If I may venture to make this suggestion for the Prime Minister's consideration it is this that whatever may be the decision in regard to the height of the dam that you may decide upon, let the foundations be laid for the full height that Gujarat requires so that later on we may not say that it was a pity that we have made this mistake in not laying the foundations capable of taking the dam up to the full required height. If the foundations for the full height are laid now. even at that late stage, you can allow the dam to be built upto the right height.

I wish to say one more thing. The hon. Minister, in reply to a Calling Attention Motion regarding Bihar, said something about the tremendous problem that silt creates for all our irrigation works. That is due, very largely, to the fact that not much progress has been made in regard to soil conservation in the catchment areas and afforestation is not proceeding at the pace that is necessary This, I think, is something to which greatest importance should be attached and I thing that it should be taken up in earnest The programme of afforestation should be taken up on a war footing. That is the only way by which we can, perhaps, prevent the floods from increasing year after year. It will be noticed that every year, a significant increase in floods is bringing in greater destruction. This is the only answer to this

श्री राज सहाय पांडे (राजनदनगाव): सभापति जी, विद्युत ग्रौर सिचाई मन्त्रालय की मागो पर मै समझ नही पा रहा हूं कि मै मन्त्री जी को बधाई दूया उनके प्रति संवेदना प्रकट करूं । संवेदना इसलिए कि जितना बडा दासित्व, जिल्लना बड़ा भार, देश की हरित कास्ति का भार, उनके कन्धों पर है उतना उनको सशक्त नही किया गया। न तो वे उतने सशक्त हैं भौर न उनका मजालव उतना सजन्त है। मैं मनुभव मरता हं कि मगर सिचाई और विद्युत के विकास के सन्दर्भ में बार-फूटिंग पर इस मन्त्रालय को सशक्त नही किया गया तो फिर हम गरीबी हटाम्रो नारे को एक कल्पनामात ही समझेंगे। किसान आपसे कुछ नही चाहता है, किसान श्रम की भजलि देना चाइता है, श्रम की साधना के माध्यम से धरती की पूजा करना बाहता है भौर धापसे केवल पानी चाहता है। धरती की बंदना में हमने सुजलाम् सफलाम् का गीत गाया है। यदि धरतीः सुजलाम् नही है तो सफलाम् नही हो सकती है। धरती यदि पानी से परिपर्ल्लावत नही है तो फिर उस उससे यह आशा नही कर सकते कि वह हमे खादा सामग्री दे, फल दे। इस सन्दर्भ में मैं प्रधान मन्त्री जी से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं, प्रार्थना करना चाहता हू कि पाचवी योजना के माध्यम से ग्रधिक से ग्रधिक धन का प्रावधान करके इस हरित कान्ति की परिकल्पना के सन्दर्भ मे इस मन्द्रालय को सशक्त करें। डा० राव बड़े योग्य मन्त्री है, उनका मन्त्रालय भी बडा योग्य है लेकिन कर्मठ होना एक बात है और साधनो को बटोर कर समुद्धि की मोर लगाना दूसरी बात है। मैं माप से निवेदन करना चाहता ह कि 12 हजार करोड का सिचाई का प्रावधान चौथी योजना में था ग्रौर पाचवी पंचवर्षीय योजना में उसको बढाकर 21 सौ करोड किया जायेगा । बदि झाप हमारी स्थिति को देखें तो इस देश में, संसार में जिलमी धरती पर खेती होती है उसकी दो प्रतिशत धरती यहां पर हैं जिसपर खेती होती है लेकिन हमारी भावादी

[श्री राम सहाय पाडे] संसार की कुल ग्राबादी का 14 प्रतिशत है। लेकिन इन्द्र भगवान की कृपा से संसार का जल जो हमको प्राप्त है वह दस प्रतिशत है यानी दस प्रतिशत जल, जो संसार मे जपर से बरसता है वह हमारी धरती को प्राप्त होता है। लेकिन जो पानी बरसता हैं वह पानी नाली में, नालों में, नहरों में, नदियो में, बडी-बड़ी नदियों में बहकर समुद्र में विलीन हो जाता है। उस पानी का हम केन्द्रीयकरण नही कर पाते हैं, उस पानी को हम इकट्ठा नहीं कर पाते हैं। यही कारण है कि जब हर हर करके पानी बरसता है तो नदियों में बाढ़ झाती है, हम फ्लड कन्ट्रोल नहीं करते झौर वह पानी समुद्र में चला जाता है। यदि हम संसार के पानी के इस दस प्रतिशत भाग को, जो उपर से बरसता है, उसका संयोजन कर सकें तो क्या हमारी धरती भूखी रहेगी; प्यासी रहेगी? हम समझते हैं कही न कही फाल्टी प्लानिंग है जिसके कारण हर जगह धरती प्यासी है, प्यासी है, किसान भूखा है, किसान भूखा है--यह नारा लग रहा है। यदि भाप चाहे, घरती को पानी दे सके तो बेकारी दूर कर सकते है, बनाज की समस्या का समाधान कर सकते हैं और वहां पर और तमाम विकास के काम हो सकने हैं।

में इस सन्दर्भ में घपने प्रदेश पर बा जाना जाहता हूं क्योंकि झापकी घंटी का मुझे बड़ा डर है। मध्य प्रदेश इस देश का सबसे बड़ा भाग है जिसका कुल क्षेत्रफल 4,34,452 वर्ग किलोमीटर है जोकि हमारे देश का 13.5 प्रतिशत भाग है मौर झाबादी 7.5 प्रतिशत है। माप सिंचाई की स्थिति

को भी देखें। यह सबसे बड़ा दुर्भाग्य है, धापसे क्या कहूं जब में कहता हूं कि दुर्भाग्य है, हमारा प्रदेश पिछड़ा हुन्रा है तब न तो हमें यह कहना ग्रच्छा लगता है कि हमारा दुर्मांग्य है भीर न यह महने मे बडा गर्व होता है हमारा प्रदेश पिछड़ा हुमा है लेकिन वस्तुस्थिति यह है कि मध्य प्रदेश पिछड़ा हुआ है। साधन होते हुए भी, पानी होते हुए भी, नर्भदा, तापती, सोन, महानदी, गोदावरी इन नदियों के होते हुए भी जिनकी धाराये हमारी सीमा के बीच से होकर निकलती हैं, इतनी नदियों का नैसर्गिक प्रसाधन हमारे पास हो उसके बाद भी हमारे प्रदेश में केवल 7.5 प्रतिशत सिचाई हो जबकि भौर स्थानों पर 23 प्रतिशत हो। (व्यवधान) इस सिंचाई की न्यूनता भौर कमी के कारण हमारा उत्पादन, देश भर में जितने प्रदेश है उनमें सबसे कम ह क्योकि सिंबाई हमरे यहां है केवल 7.5 प्रतिशत। इसी के कारण हमारे यहां जो चावल का उत्पादन होता है वह केवल 841 किलोग्राम पर-हेक्टर होता है भौर गेहूं 760 किलोग्राम पर-हेक्टर होता है। झब झौर प्रदेशो की जो स्थिति है उसकी तुलना में धाप देखें कि चावल के लिए सिंचित क्षेत्र 13.3 प्रतिशत और 1970-71 में उत्पादन 841 कि नोग्राम प्रति हेक्टर जबकि तामिलनाडू में 93 प्रतिशत चावल का क्षेत्र सिचित ग्रीर उत्पादन 1974 किलोग्राम प्रति हेक्टर। इसी प्रकार से गेहू में मध्य प्रदेश में सिचित क्षेत्र 10.6 प्रतिणव स्रोर उत्पादन 1970-71 में 760 किलोग्राम प्रति हक्टयर जबकि पंजाब में गेहूं का सिचित क्षेत्र 70 प्रतिशत और उत्पादन 2215 किलोग्राम प्रति हेक्टर। इसी प्रकार से झौर प्रदेशों में भी होता है। इससे में यह सिद्ध करना चाहता हूं कि पानी होते हुए भी पानी प्राप्त नहीं होता है। सिंच।ई के साधनों की कमी

के कारण हमारा उत्पादन कम होता है। हमारा क्षेत्र बड़ा है। और यदि प्राप नदी नाले झौर बड़ी बड़ी नदियां जिनका मैने उल्लेख किया उनके पानी को बांधकर उसकी जलधारा खेती की तरफ उन्मुख कर दें तो पंजाब के अनुपात में, हरियाणा के अनुपात में और तामिलनाडू के अनुपात में हम भी द्या सकते हैं। इस विपन्नता मौर म्रकिंचनता की स्थिति में भी हम तीन चार वर्षं पहले सरप्लम थे। इन तनाम परिस्थितियों को देखते हुए मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि ग्राप प्रधान मन्त्री जी से कहिवे मध्य प्रदेश की म्रोर से, कि एक हजार करोड़ का विशेष प्रावि ान करने का प्रयास करें। इस एक हजार करोड़ के लिए यदि हम रेगिस्तान में बसे होते तो कह सकती है कि एक हजार करोड़ क्यों दें लेकिन जहां पानी है---मध्य प्रदेश में 50 इंच पानी बरसता है---- जहां गेहूं के लिए मालवा की भूमि है भीर चावल के लिए छत्तीसगढ़ की भूमि है, गेहूं भी है, चावल भी है मौर दाले भी है, वहां यदि एक हजांर करोड़ का विग्रेव रूप से प्राविधान किया गया भौर जो हमारे प्रोजेक-टस मधूरे हैं नदियों के वह पूरे कर सकें, तमाम पानी का संयोजन करके खेतो की तरफ बहा सकें---यदि इस प्रकार की सहायता माप हमारी करेंगे तो हमारे प्रदेश के पिछड़ेपन को भी दूर करेंगे जहां कि हर तीसरा झादमी मदिवासी है, हर तीसरा व्यक्ति हरिजन है। माज हमारा प्रदेश पिछड़ा हुमा हैं, जंगलों में है मौर खेती के तमाम साधनों भौर उपकरणों कां हम उपयोग नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। यही हालत विवली की भी है, उस पर भी में मार्जगा ।

इसके साथ साथ में नर्मदा नदी के सम्बन्ध में भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूं। यह नदी हमारे यहां से निकली है, इसका उद्गम हमारे यहां से है । उसका कुछ झगड़ा गुजरात से है। यह झगड़ा नवगाव बांध की ऊंचाई कितनी हो उसके सम्बन्ध में है मौर यह मामला प्रधान मन्त्री जीको सौप दिया गया है। मै आपके माध्यम से माननीय मन्त्री जी से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि वह प्रधान मन्त्री जी से कहें एक-दो महीने मे उसका निर्णय दे दे, बड़ी उत्सुकता से मध्य प्रदेश श्रीर गुजरात उसकी प्रतीक्षा कर रहे हैं। यह जो डिस्प्यूट है वह कही न कहीं जाकर हल होना चाहिए। एक चम्मच पानी हम उसका इस्तेमाल नही कर पाये हैं। यह एक पेरीनियल रिवर है जोकि समुद्र में जाकर विलीन हो जाती है किन्तु दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि उसके जल का हम उपयोग नहीं कर सके तो फिर हम भूखें रहेगे ही। हमारी प्रधान मन्त्री बड़ी सशक्त है, म्राज के समय की वह नेता हैं, हमारे देश की कर्णधार हैं, हम निवेदन करना चाहते है कि इसका तुरन्त निर्णय वह दे।

विजली का जहा तक सम्बन्ध है, हमारे यहां सस्ता कोयला है, घटिया क्वालिटी का कोयला है वहां पर सुपर यर्मल पावर स्टेशन्स लगा दिवे जायं। डा॰ राव बतायेंगे, हमने उनको बाहर भेजा स्टेट की तरफ से ग्रीर कहा कि पिटहेड्स पर ग्राप पावर स्टेशन लगा दीजिये। हम ने नाम दे दिये। ग्रब मालूम नही क्या कठि-नाई है, शायद ग्रन्ततोगत्वा यही कहेमे कि इनके पास पैसा नहीं है, साधन नही है। लेकिन

[श्री राम सहाव माहे]

हम कहते है कि साधन हमारे पास है, पैसा झाप लना दीजिये । हमारे पास साधन है, इनफीरियर क्वालिटी का कोयला हमारे पान है, हम ने उनको गिनाया है कि ग्रगर इस पिट हैंड पर पावर स्टेंगन लगा दे तो भ्रापका काम बहुत ग्रासान हो सकता है, ग्रीर पाच, छै स्टेट्म को हम सस्ती विजली दे सकते है अगर पिट हैड्स पर सूपर पावर स्टेशन लगा दे। सतपूडा मे 6 यूनिट लगा दे तो 1 200 मेगावाट बिजली हम पैदा कर सकते हैं, कोरबा मे 5 यूनिट लगा दे तो 1000 मेगावाट बिजली पैदा कर सकते है झीर सिगरौली मे 5 यूनिट लगा दे तो 1000 मेगावाट बिजली पैदा कर सकने है। इस तरह में हम 3,200 मेगावाट बिजली पैदा कर सकते है ग्रगर इन तीनो योजनाम्रो को म्राप पूरा कर दे। इस तरह मे विजली पैदा करके हम मारे प्रदेशो को विजली दे सकते है केवल ग्राप पिट हैड्स पर मूपर पावर स्टेशन लगा दे । ग्रौर इसमे कमी क्या होगी कि ट्रासमिशन टावर मे बिजली जाये अपनी भपनी स्टेट्म में ट्राममिशन टावर लगा लें, ग्रीर हम रेलवे की भी मदद कर सकते है जो ऐक्सट्रा बैंबन्स ऐनगेक होते है कौयला ले जाने मे उनकी बचन होगी ग्रगर पिट हैड पर आप पावर स्टेशन बना दे तो । निट हैड पर पावर स्टेशन लग ाने के बाद हम यह बरेगे कि बहा से सम्ती विजली सप्लाई करेगे श्रीर ग्रहण-ग्रहग स्टेट्स अपने ट्र'समिशन टावर लगा दे । बैंगन्स की भी बचत हो जायेगी ।

हमारे यहा क्या स्थिति है ? हमारे यहां 1,90,191 सिंचाई के कूए बन पाये, जब कि

साखो-लाखो कूमो के लिए कूम पम्प्स की झाव-म्बकता है। आप तमिलनाडु, पजाब और हरि-याणा को देख लीजिये कि बिजसी की बजह से वह ज्यादा पानी खीव सकते हैं, सब-सीइस बाटर उनके यहा मिलता है। हवारे यहा यब सौइस वाटर उत्तना नही है, इमलिए हम को ज्यादा बहराई में जाना पहना है। सब जरा यह भी देखें कि खेनी में हमारे यहां कितनो बिजली लगती है ? केबल 4 प्रशिगन बिजली लगती है जब कि हरिवागा मे 34 प्रतिशत, तमिलनाडु मे 25 प्रनिशत, पजाब मे 24 प्रतिशत, साध प्रदेश में 21 प्रतिशत । जरा देखिये तो मध्य प्रदेश है कहा ? कही नही । भूगोल मे तो बडा दिखना है, लेकिन निवाई मे कही नही दिखा है।

हमारे मध्य प्रदेश में 70,414 गांव है उनमे से हम केवल 9,273 गांवो में बिजली दे सके है । जबकि हरियाणा में जितने गांव हैं अतिम गांव को बिजली देने की सेरेमनी प्रधान मस्री ने अपने हाथों में की, यानी 100 प्रतिशत । तामिलनाडु 96 पर्सेट, महाराष्ट्र 40 परसेट, मैसूर 42 परसेट आन्ध्र 35 पर्सेट, गुजरात 27 परसेट म्रौर उत्तर प्रदेश 23 परसेट, गांवो में बिजली पहुंचायी जा चुकी है । लेकिन मध्य प्रदेश में केवल 13 परसेट गांवो में बिजली पहुंचायी जा सकी है । म्रब श्रीमन्, हम किससे रोये ? का पर करू सिंगार, पिया मोर मांघर । ऐसी ण्यिति हमारी हो गयी है ।

हालाकि हमारे मत्नी जी बडे योग्य है, लेकिन कोई सुनने वाला नही है। मैं कहता हू कि म्राप मंत्रालय को सजन्त कीजिये, पैसे का प्राविधान कीजिये, योजनामो को सजन्त कीजिये ताकि देश की हरित त्र्यन्ति की

321 D.G. Min. of CHAITRA 20, 1895 (SAKA) Irrig. & Power

कल्पना को सफल बताबें (झौर सहप प्रदेश जो पिछड़ा हुमा है, गरोब है, निर्धन है, मकिंवन है, तमाम साधनों से झोत-प्रोत होते हुए मी उसका कटोरा खाली है । धरती प्यासी है, उसकी प्यास बुझाइये जिससे हमारी धरती सुजलाम हो ताकि मुफनाम हो सके । धन्यवाद ।

15.44 hrs.

[DR. SARADISH ROY in the chair.]

श्री नाथू राम मिर्वा (नागौर) : सभापति जी, देश का सिंचाई और बिजली मंत्रालय एक बहुत ही महत्व का मंत्रालय है श्रौर इसके जरिये देश को बनाने का सबसे मच्छा तरीका है स मंद्रालय की कार्यवाहियों से क्योंकि सिम्ब ६ ने मीर बिजली से कृषि ,का उत्पादन बढ़ता है झौर देश के अन्दर उद्योग का उत्पादन भी बढ़ता है । इसलिए इसकी मांगों का समर्थन करना जरूरी है, ग्रौर मैं उसका समर्थन करता हूं । पर मांगों का समर्थन करते हुए कुछ फ़ैसले जो हमारी केन्द्रीय सरकार को करने हैं, ग्रौर जिसमें इस मंत्रालय को भी ग्रपना हिस्सा ग्रदा करना है, उनका जित्र करना चाहता हूं। उनमें सब से ग्रहम फ़ैसला तो यह है कि हमारे देश की नदियों का पानी का उपयोग, जो कई राज्यों से हो कर गुजरती हैं, उन योजनाओं का, जो काफ़ी ग्रेसें से विचाराधीन पड़ी हुई हैं, इमप्लीमेंटेशन नहीं हो पाया । ग्रौर वह इसलिए नहीं होता कि कई तरह के विवाद हमारे राज्यों के आपस में बड़े हैं। उनको निपटाने के लिए कई व्यवस्थाएं हमारे विद्यान में हैं, पर के व्यवस्थायें को विद्यान में हैं वह काझी उपमुख्य नहीं हैं, मतको सफ़िशिमेंट नहीं है, 231 L.S.-11.

जिसकी वजह से उन विवादों को निपटाया जा सके । इसलिए कांस्टोट्यूशनल ग्रमेंडमेंट करने का निश्चय केन्द्रीय सरकार ने किया है। और वह जिल आगा च हिए था इस सदन में। पिछली दफ़ा नहीं माया, इत बार भी मायेगा कि नहीं पता नहीं। पर मैं खास तौर से डा० राव से कहना चाहता हूं, भ्रौर ग्राप की मार्फंत केन्द्रीय सरकार से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि जब कांस्टीट्यूणन अमेंडमेंट होता हैं तो राज्यों से पूछते हैं कि ग्राप लोग अपनी राय दीजिये । कुछ राज्यों ने जवाब भेजा है, लेकिन कुछ ने नहीं भेजा है। मैं सोचता हं कि ग्रगर जरूरत पड़े तो प्रधान मंत्री को राज्यों को चिट्ठी लिखनी चाहिए ग्रौर इस सदन के उठने से पहले कांस्टीट्यूशनल अमेंडमेंट बिल पास होना चाहिए क्योंकि उसको बिना पास किये कई विवादप्रस्त मामले जो पड़े है वह नहीं निपट पायेंगे । उनको निपटाने के लिए ताकतवर कांस्टीट्यूशनल प्रोवीजन एक जब तक हमारे पास नहीं होगा तब तक उन विवादों को नहीं निपटाया जा सकता । नेशतल ग्रिड का माइडिया बड़ा मच्छा है क्योंकि जज सारे देश का है झीरे उसका उनयोग भी सारे देख के लिए होता चाहिए । लेकिन यह काम ठोंक ढंग से तभी कर पायेंगे जब कांस्टीट्यूशनल अमेंडमेंट बिल पास हो जाये, और बह इसी सेशन में पास होना बाहिए। इसलिए मेरी मांग हैं कि केन्द्रीय सरकार उस बिल को इसरे सेगन में लाये। पार्डिपामेंट्री मंत्री जी से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि यह हमारे देश के लिए बहुता ही जरूरी भीर महम तानून है कीर उसकी जल्वी से जल्दी इसी सेशन में पास करना चाहिए । かってき 音を読

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[की नाबू राम मिर्घा]

समापति जी, खास तौर से मब मैं देश के सुखाग्रस्त इलाको की तरफ़ सरकार का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हू कि किस तरह से बिजली भौर पानो को व्यवस्था न होने की वजह से इस देश का करोडो रुपया खर्च हो जाता है हर साल प्रकाल की समस्या को सुलझाने के जिये । करीडो रुपया राजस्थान मे खर्च होता है, गुजरात म खर्च होता है, हरियाणा के उन इलाको मे खर्च होता है, महाराष्ट्र मे खच होता है। उन इलाको के ग्रन्दर पानी ग्रौर बिजली की व्यवस्था को जमाना है तो जिन नदिया का पानो मा सकता है राबी, व्याम म्रीर सनलज जिन के जरिये भाखडा बना ग्रौर उस के बाद राजस्थान कैनाल बन रही हे ऐसी योजनाओं को चालू नगरना पडेगा जिस से सूखे की समस्या का मुकाबला किया जा सके मौर जो करोडो रुपये हर साल खर्च करना पडता है उस को बचाया जा सके।

राजस्थान कैनाल प्रोजेक्ट के बारे मे खासतौर से जो काम एक विवाद खडा हुआ या काल ग्रटेंशन के जरिये कि जब तक उन विस्थापितो को न बसा दिया जाय तब तक पानी स्टोर न करो पौग बाध मे । तो यह गर्त लगाना, मैं सोचता हू उचित नहीं है । जिस योजना से 10 लाख टन ग्रनाज पैदा होने की युजाइश है, बाध बना हुआ तैयार है, पहले भी उस मे बहुत देरी हो चुकी है, उस मे अब ग्रौर विलम्ब नहीं होना चाहिये । रावी, व्यास ग्रीर सतल्जुज के पानी का उपयोग राजस्थान के उन इलाको मे करने जा रहे है जहा कि आज पीने का पानी भी नही है । 10 साल

मे एक साल बरसात होती है, 9, 9 साल मनगल पडता है । राजस्थान कैनाल के झन्दर मैंने निवेदन किया है कि उस का सारा पानी पश्चिम को ग्रोर ढाल है जो पाकिस्तान बोर्डर की तरफ है, तो उस पानी को लिफ्ट इरींगेशन स्कीम्स के जरिये पूर्व की तरफ लाया जाय। उस के लिये हम ने तीन लिफ्ट योजनाय रखी है, पहली तो छतीसगढ से नौखा होते हुए नागौर मौर नागौर से जोधपूर तक की योजना है । इस लिफ्ट से करीब 50,000 एकड की सिचाई बीकानेर जिले मे होगी, डेंढ लाख एकड की लिचाई नागौर जिने मे झोर 1 लाख एकड भूमि की सिचाई जोधपुर जिले मे करने से इत तोनो जिला की ग्रकाल की समस्या समाप्त हो सकता है। दूसरी जिपट स्कीम है नाचना रामदवरा पापरन मिनि-याना, फलमूड तक । इसो नहर के जरिये फला द्वारा बाडमेर जिले न तिलवाडा गाव तक पाना ५हुचाया जा सकरा है । आरेर तीसरी योजना रामगढ से पाकिस्तान बोडर के किनारे फ्लो के जरिये इसी पानी को बाडमेर की चौहाटन तहसील तक पहुचाया जा समाता है । जब तका इन स्कीमो "के जरिये एक एक जिल की डेढ, दो लाख एकड भूमि को सिंचाई को स्टेबिलाइज नही करेगे तब तक इन इलको के अन्दर भौर कोई पानी की व्यवस्था नही हो सकती है ।

बहा पर कुछ पोकेट्स मे भूमिगत पानी है, उस पानी को निकालने के लिये उन डेंबर्ट के इ लाको मे बिजली पहुचानी पड़ेगी। बिजली बोर्ड मपनी मौजूदा इकोनामिक्स

में उन इलाकों में बिजली पहुंचाने में सक्षम नहीं है । इम्लिये बिजली के प्राविधान को रखने के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार को बड़े पैमाने पर उन इलाकों में काम ग्रतने हाथ में लेना चाहिये जिप मे वहा पर टपूब वैल चलाये जा सके । उन इलाकों में बिजली की बड़ी-बड़ी लाइन लगाने और उस के डिस्ट्रिब्यू शन का काम केन्द्र को करना चाहिये जिस से हर साल जो नरोड़ो रुग्या अकाल राहत कार्यों में खर्च करना पडना है, उस की बचत हो सकती है, मौर ममस्या का म्थायी हल भी निकल सकता है । ग्रगर इन योजनाओं को सबसिडाइज करना पडे, ग्रान्ट देनी पड़े तो भी मेरी समझ मे यह एक प्रोफ़ीटेबिल प्रोपोजीशन रहेगा भौर तब जा कर के हम उन इलाकों के अन्दर बिजना पहचा मकैंगे भूमिगत पानी लेने के लिये ।

इसी तरह से गगा-कावेरी लिंक का नेणनल ग्रिंड का जो ग्राइडिया है वह बहुत ग्रच्छी स्कीम है । उस के बारे मे यू० एन० ग्रो॰ की टीम ने कहा है कि हिन्दुस्तान में इस काम को करने की सक्षमता है, थोड़ी मी बाहर से कुछ बातों में सहायता नेनो पड़ेगी। इसलिये जब हमारे पास मक्षमता है तो हम को उस पानी को कावेरी तक जोड़ना चाहिये जिस के कई उपयोग है जैसे ट्रासपोर्टेशन होगा, बिजली जैनरेट होगी जिस से बड़ो भारी सिंचाई होगी । बमीन में पानी की रिसाई होने से जहां बमीन में पानी की रिसाई होने से जहां बमीन में पानी नहीं हैं वहां पानी बढ़ेगा। इस तरह से वह बड़ी इम्पार्टेट योजना है । राजस्थान के लिए भी नर्बदा से फायदा पहुवाने की

बात है । लेकिन वह तभी सम्भव हो सकती है जबकि हम नर्वदा पर जो बांध बन रहा है नवगांव में उसकी हाइट का फैसला तूरन्त करें। मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी से निवैदन करूंगा कि वह इसका फैसला तुरन्त करें ग्रौर उसकी हाइट को बढायें। तभी उस पानी का उपयोग राजस्थान के बाढमेर तथा जालौर के सूखें जिलो में हो सकेगा जहां हमेशा अकाल की वहज से बारोड़ो रुपया हर वर्षखर्च करना पडता है । गुजरात का भी बहत सा इलाका नवगांव स्रोर नर्बदा के पानी के उपयोग सें सैलाब होगा और करोड़ों रुपये का देश को लाभ होगा। यह बहुत जरूरी है । वह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण प्राजैक्ट है । इसको बनाना चाहिये यह कोई काल्पनिक नही है, प्रक्टिकिल प्रोजैक्ट है । इस द्ष्टिकोण से हमें चाहिये कि इस नैशनल ग्रिड के आइडिया को हम देश मे जल्दी मे जल्दी लाग करने की कोशिश करें। उस पानी का उपयोग होना चाहिये ।

बिजली के लिए खास तौर से मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि सूखे इलाकों में बिजली पहुचाने के लिए हमें झाज भी देश मे धर्मल पावर पर ज्यादा जोर देना होगा। कोटा में सौ मैगावाट का पावर स्टेशन लगाने की बात भी है ।

लैकिन उसका धभी तक सर्वेभी नहीं हुग्रा ह । ग्रापको चाहिये कि ग्राप उसके भ्रन्दर जल्दी से कार्रवाई करें ग्रौर साथ ही राजस्थान सरकार को भी जोर दे कर इसके बारे में लिखे कि वह इस काम को जल्दी पूर् करे। सिंचाई ग्रौर बिजली के मन्दर हमें बहुत

[को नाबू राम मिर्बा]

सूझ बूझ से भौर निश्चित नीतिया लागू करके चलने की माकश्यकता मधी काफी देर तक रहेगी मौर उस मे धर्मल पावर पर ज्यादा जोर देना होगा।

श्राप समझते हैं कि एटमिक पावर सस्ती पडती है । चार सौ मैगावाट का कोटा मे आपने एटमिक पावर प्लाट लगाया हैं। उसको ग्राप ज्यो ही चालू करते हैं उसका बैयरिंग निकल जाता है ग्रौर वह चल नही पा रहा है । उसको जल्दी दुरुस्त किया जाये ताकि देश की समस्याग्रो का कुछ हल निकल सके । जो कैनेडियन एक्सपर्टस है उनको ग्राप कहे कि वे इस काम को जल्दी र्सजन्दी पूरा करे। साथ ही थर्मल पावर पर म्राप ज्यादा जोर दे क्योकि जैसी स्थिति माज इस देश में पैदा हुई हैं वह म्रोर भी माग पैदाहो सकती है । एटमिक पावर पर ग्रापका नौ दस पैसा खर्च ग्राता है जबकि थर्मल पर दस ग्यारह पैसा ग्राता है । थोडी सी धर्मल पावर महगी जहर पडती है लेकिन वर्तमान स्थिति मे यह मान कर भाषको चलना होगा कि धर्मल पावर पर जोर दिया जाए। कारण यह ह कि देश मे कोयला बहुत है । कोयले से जैनरेशन चाहे पिट हँड्ज पर करे या नजदीक से नजदीक कही पर कोयले का ट्रास्पोर्ट करके करे, ग्रापको इसके बारे मे कोई न कोई व्यवस्था करनी होगी ताकि पावर की कमी की वजह से जो इनस्टेबि-लिटी आती रहती है वह न आ सके।

यंथा में से पलड के दिनों में पामी प्राप्त किया जा सकता है और खास तोर से नरौरा के पास बीस तीस हजार कयूसैक पानी लियट करके झनझूनू लाया जाए । कुछ

हिस्से मे लिफट और कुछ हिस्से मे फलो से वहा इस पानी से सिवाई की व्यवस्था की जा सकती है। नागौर चरू, बाडमेर, जालौर, जोधपुर मादि में फलो सैं इसका उपयोग खारीफ फसल के वक्त मिचाई कर के किया जा सकता है। पटने के पास जो पानी ग्राप लेना चाहते है कावरी के लिए उसका भी कोई विरोध नही है । वह पानी भी सरपलस गगा मे है । इस तरह से गंगा के पानी के बारे मे हरियाणा सरकार ने यह तजवीज की कि फ्लड के दिनो मे जो पानी अवलेबल है उमको हरदार के पास से बैरेज बना करके गगा कैनाल, यमुना कैनाल को कास करते हुए जो उन्होने ग्रपनी ग्रागमेटशन कैनाल बनाई ह, उसके साथ महेन्द्रगढ, गुडगाव ग्रादि के सूखे इलाको मे पानी से मिचाई की व्यवस्था वह करना चाहती है । इसके लिए वह दस हजार क्यूसैक पानी लेना चाहती है । मै चाहता हू कि इस योजना को पाच हजार क्यूसेक भौर बडा कर राजस्थान के नौहर मादरा ग्रादि के इलाका की भी पनो के जरिये सिंचाई की व्यवस्था की जाए। गगानगर मादि इलाके राजस्थान "नाल" से नहीं आते इनको ऐसा करके 80-90 दिन तक ह सैलाव किया जा सकता है ग्रौर उत्पादन बढाया जा सकता है । सूर्ख इलाको के लिए जो ग्राम प्रतिवर्ध करोडो रुपया खर्च करते हैं उसका एक विविड तक्शा झापके सामने होना चाहिये। माज जो माप सोनते है कि फालतू खर्मा मन्मल के वनत इसप कर रहे है उसले भाप बच जाएंगे और इन योजनाओं के अल्बर मग्रर पैका लगाया जाएगा तो यह पैसे का सदुपयोग होगा ।

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN (Kangra): To-day we are discussing the Demands of the Irrigation and Power Ministry. Sir, to-day, in view of the certain conditions prevalent in the country, I have to submit that a new look, a new approach and a new planning is needed to solve the problems facing the country.

The entire country is facing a power shortage and I would request the hon. Minister to scrap all the previous approaches and have a fresh look at the entire power system in the country. The maximum power in the next five years can be developed in Himachal Pradesh if a crash programme is gone through and I am sure, for the next 20 years, the power shortage can be met only from that small region. Therefore, the entire programme or at least the major programme should be diverted towards developing the power potential of Himachal Pradesh where minimum land will be utilised for the dams and the maximum power can be generated. Not only this, efforts should be made to complete the power projects in the shortest possible time instead of wasting the time in spreading out the projects over five or seven years. I will quote the instance of Seul project in the Himachal Pradesh. The project was supposed to be completed within a year but it was delayed and, not only there is delay in the production of power, but the cost also has mounted up. Instead of one shift, if three shifts have been put in, then, by this day, the project would have been completed and the cost would have been much less than what it will be when the project is ultimately completed. Not only this, the country would have got more power by now than it would get later on and the industries which have suffered and irrigation which has suffered, would not have suffered to that extent.

Therefore, what I am submitting now is that if a new look, a new approach is made and if you select only a few projects and complete them at the earliest possible time by putting in three shifts so that the country gets the maximum power within the shortest possible time, that is the approach that is needed. We do not want spreading out 20 projects and each one taking 20 years. We need a few projects and maximum amount should be put in and they are completed and they are put in execution and more power is generated so that more industries come up. So, what we need is a new approach.

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Sir, one of the biggest blunders which has been committed is the construction of the Pong Dam. I will give three major reasons why it is the blunder of the 20th century. 50,000 acres of irrigated land which produce half a million tonnes of foodgrains is going to be dammed up, is going to be submerged in water for the production of a million tonnes of foodgrains. I have never heard a greater blunder in the history of irrigation, where land producing half a million tonnes of foodgrains is going to be submerged for the production of a million tonnes of foodgrains. Tt is what the project is ultimately going to cost us. This is what the Minister has stated in the House yesterday that the irrigation which the water that will come out on account of this dam will produce a million tonnes of foodgrains.

Not only this, this project is mainly meant for the benefit of the Rajasthan State. Now this project is wholly meant for the benefit of the Rajasthan State and I for one, would try to give the maximum benefit to the people of Rajasthan because it is an area which is regularly facing famines and there is no water and maximum help should be given to Rajasthan. But, at the same time, the people with whose tears the particular project is made, should be given a humane treatment. There should be a humanistic apptoach and all the efforts should be

SEI D.G. Min. of

[Shri Vikram Phalajan]

to minimise the misery of these peo-These two different points of ple. view should be fused in such a way that minimum misery is caused to the people affected and maximum benefit accrues to the nation. That should be the objective. From this point of view, Dr. K. L. Rao did take in the early stages a very humanistic view. Thrice he gave an assurance in the House that he will reduce the miseries to the minimum, by saying that these oustees will be rehabilitated first and then the water will be impounded. In a sense, that was his approach then but I don't know how suddenly he has changed his view. His entire approach now is this, he has now started thinking like this, that he will have to impound the water whatever the consequences may be. This he is going to do in this very year. As I mentioned yesterday, if such assurances are not implemented and are not kept up, what happens is, such things bring congress party to ridicule, the Minister who gives such assurance to ridicule, it does bring the Government to ridicule. Therefore every effort should be made to implement these assurances which are given in this House. This is my respectful submission, Sir.

16 hrs.

A point was made that if we do not impound the water in this dam then we will lose millions of tonnes of foodgrains and all that. I have another point to make. This very land which is going to be submerged under water is producing about half ล million tons of foodgrains. Therefore, if the same water is taken to Rajasthan in the next two years one million tonnes of foodgrains is not going to be produced. At the moment it will be quarter million in 1974 and half a million in 1975 and so on, it will be a gradual rise. The hon Minister should maintain the assurance which he has given in this House. He should implement such assurances. He should

see that they are rehabilitated and then only he should impound the water. This will not harm the interest of Rajasthan at all. Because, whatever the gains made there are the losses in this particular region. We have to take both the factors into Therefore, I submit, water account. should not be impounded at all for another 6 months or one year till rehabilitation takes place. It will not cause any damage to the foodgrain production in the country. Actually it will cost less to the Government of India and to the country. It is because the amount which is spent on temporary rehabilitation of these people, 70,000 of them, will be much more than the corresponding benefit which will accrue if the water is impounded. I have no quarrel with the representatives of Rajasthan. I do think that if hon. Members from Rajasthan had taken deep interest in this problem they would have solved it by this time and this situation would not have arisen at all. It is only because the bureaucracy in Rajasthan has been feeding them with wrong facts and information that they are taking this particular attitude. I want them to form a Committee, a Committee consisting of Rajasthan MPs who should see that these people who are going to be thrown out for the benefit of Rajasthan, are given proper treatment in Rajasthan.

The rainy season will be coming in June, 1973. The impounding of water will start. There will be enough water coming and difficulty will be faced by these 70,000 people, because there is no other source of income for them. Whatever nominal compensation has been given is not enough. It has been said that majority, 80 per cent, have got compensation and an impression has gone round to the effect that huge amounts have been given to the majority of the people. It is not so, I represent that area. I know that erea. I can assure the House that they have not got compensation of more than 20,000. What can you get

for Rs. 20.000? For Rs. 20.000 you cannot get a single irrigated acre of land at all. It costs about Rs. 25,000 to get a good perennial acre of land and it is this class of people that I am speaking for. If there are five to seven persons who have got huge land Dr. Rao can amend the law and deny the entire compensation to them but I am speaking for 80 per cent of people who are small farmers. Therefore. I entreat Dr. Rao to treat their case in a way that the misery which is going to be caused now is reduced to the minimum. Therefore, I submit that he should keep up the assurance which he has given to this House so that all of us are not put to ridicule.

Lastly, he should make an attempt to coordinate the entire power in the country from whatever source it is. They should have a broader outlook and coordinate the three systems so that maximum electricity is produced and each region is given the proper share.

SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH (Sidhi): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I suppose that in this era of shortages Dr. Rao would happily combine qualities of a statesman and an engineer. We would have, of course, plenty of occasions to be exercised over the conditions as this country is passing through but at the same time, I feel, that for a country like ours that we are experiencinng a power shortage at the moment is the first indication that we are entering the age of progress and development. As such, this is not the time when we should be overwhelmed by the difficulties that we are facing. I submit this is the time when the qualities of a statesman should be used and helped by the qualities of an engineer should take a long-term view of the difficulties that we face. I think the projection of 52 million KW of power needed in 1980-81 might again turn out to be conservative as our projections in the previous years turned out to be far short of what we are needing now. So, I plead that it is time that we take a broader perspective of this particular problem.

At this time our country is mainly depandant on hydel electrity and thermal power. We are just entering the atomic age of power generation. I submit respectfully, because Dr. Rao is a specialist in this field, would it not be possible, and I am afraid reading the present Report of the Ministry there are no indications to this effect, and cheaper also to start thinking of harnessing the geo-thermal power that we have in our country. As per the latest publication of a scientist we have a geo-thermal vein running parallel to the Himalayas in the North * and then crossing over to the South in Tamil Nadu. These areas happen to be most endemically short of power and if we were able to do something in this field there might be a solution to our problem there.

At the same time, this is an age which snowballs in its progression rate, when we recall that what happened in the last 500 years in this country has been repeated in ten years and, may be, in the coming five years, that will repeat itself. The projects that may be made for the future have to take into account the gradually accelerating pace of the world as such.

So may I respectfully therefore submit that it is time that apart from these orthodox energy sources that we have been using so far, this geothermal power that is capable of being used was also taken account? Again, I am told-this is as per one of the papers I have with me-that the source of energy for the future is going to be hydrogen gas. It might sound rather too utopian to think about it in the present context of the economy, but what I mean to submit is that when we look at this power position in a pragmatic way, we have to take into account these factors which might help us in the future.

[Shri Ranabahadur Singh]

and there is no point in closing our eyes to these possibilities.

At the same time, incidentally, what we are going to face as a problem gradually over the years is and will be environmental pollution. When we talk about geo-thermal and hydrogen gas power, we obviate the possibility of this danger.

Closer to home, as my hon. friend, Shri R. S. Pandey, has very ably put it, the area of Singrouli, which is very rich in low quality coal, is an ideal setting for a super-thermal power station. The shortage points of North India would be ideally commanded by a super-thermal power station that can be located at that place. It is a matter of satisfaction that in answer to a question recently, we are told that particular suggestion of the State Government to set up a super-thermal power station has reached this Ministry, and I am sure that they would give quick clearance to that.

I wish also to draw the attention of Dr. Rao to the fact that one thing which is exercising almost all the farmers in my region is the question of tariffs. Our Electricity Board has set about the task of charging the farmers for the electricity that they consume on their farms in a very complicated manner. I do not wish to go into that particular complication because there is no time, but I would entreat Dr. Rao here to take this matter up with the Electricity Board and see whether it is possible to simplify the tariffs so that they become comprehensible to the small farmers. Right at this moment, they are incomprehensible and the farmer is hard put to understand them. Consequently, he is also exploited and he sometimes loses more money than the electricity he uses.

As far as rural electrification goes, this is one particular aspect of the Ministry which is extremely grati-

tying in performance. I say that it is particularly this aspect of this Ministry that can really do something for the backward regions as such. All this talk of removal of the imbalances and of bringing up the backward regions can be put into effect by this one particular Rural Electrification Corporation scheme but for the fact that this particular Corporation is now starved of funds. I would make a very sincere plea that Dr Rao should take all the precautions necessary to see that the Rural Electrification Corporation is not put back due to shortage of funds.

In the same context, I feel that this new mini project that has been brought out by the Rural Electrification Corporation is a very meaningful one and it should be put to use. Villages of 2,000 to 2,500 population spread out over the whole country which, in spite of the assurances given on the floor of the House and in other State Assembles, have remained unelectrified, should be given electricity by taking advantage of this mini project.

Also, I have come across one particular aspect of the functioning of the REC which I would like to bring to the notice of the Minister, and it is this. The REC has two types of programmes; one for the normal regions and one for the backward regions. The programme for the backward region takes account of the fact that those areas are predominantly Adivasi and have very little paying capacity and so they stagger the amount which is recoverable from the farmer or from the Electricity Board. I have been facing this problem that some of the Electricity Boards initially started out by sending all the schemes, even for advanced regions, as backward schemes. The result has been that the Corporation being a careful authority started to reject those schemes. Now, the reverse procedure has set in. Now, even schemes meant for backward regions are processed in the State Mactricity Boards as schemes for advanced regions and subsequently the people who are backward initially are new saddled by the schemes which are meant for advanced regions. I would contract that this aspect should be looked into, and in case there is a machinery that is possible to be set up, those areas which have been sanctioned the advanced area schemes might be again classified as and given the advantage of backward area schemes.

Now, my learned friend Dr. Karni Singh has requested me to put before the Minister his views which I shall read out from his letter. He says that for many years he has been making the request on the floor of Parliament that the Rajasthan canal project should be taken over by the Centre. "Since I am going to be out, I shall be grateful if you can read out this particular thing and say that the hon. Minister might look into this matter in the context of the famine problem in that area at the moment." I support this request in view of the famine conditions prevailing in that region and also the magnitude of the project.

He goes on to say:

"The hon. Minister had also assured me that the Churu district of Rajasthan which suffers from aclute water shortage would be explored by the survey team of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power to find out if the Rajasthan canal project water could be lifted to the Churu district, or, alternatively, the Ghaggar flood water can be brought down to the Churu district. I hope that this survey will be done and if already done, the Government may kindly inform the House of the results of the survey."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member's time is up.

SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH: I shall just take one more minute. One full year has gone by and we the people of Rewa region have waited an-

xiously for the Ban Sagar Project. This is a unique project. It is something like the new schemes for air travel; where you go now and pay later. In this scheme, a slight amount of money is put up for a barrage and then you divert the floodwaters into a certain canal to generate electricity and the rest of the dam will be built by the revenue that will accrue from the electricity. Each year that is lost, apart from the fact that nearly six and a half million acres are losing the capacity of doubling their production, nearly 10 crores of rupees of revenue that is possible from the electricity is also being lost. I do not mean to hasten the process wherein we have been fully assured of Dr. Rao's encouraging attitude to this thing. What I mean to mention is only a fact that a backward region has many ramifications.

If an advanced region is denied something which it wants, it can raise a strong voice, but a backward region does not even have the capacity to raise a strong voice. It can only pray that a sympathetic and early decision would be reached on the matter and the only possibility that appears to us is to reach a decision is this: Whereas the amount of water-flow itself ranges from-according to the Khosla Committee Report-42.888 mil lion cubic metres. It goes down in another estimate to 30,000 million cubic meters and the Bihar Government's own assessment is nearly 50,000 million cubic meters. In such a situation would it not be possible for him to accept this suggestion to set up a high power national body of experts which could evaluate the availability of water correctly and having done that, could evolve an equitable distribution formula.

I hope that Dr. Rao will study this suggestion for whatever it is worth I did get a shock of my life when on 6 March Dr. Rao answering starred question 201 failed to mention Bansagar project as a project under dis339 D.G. Min. of

[Shri Ranabahadur Singh] pute. My feelings could only be described by a certain based in his sher;

गुल रखेंगे लेहद पर जिनसे यह उम्मीद थी सीने पर पत्थर रख कर चल दिए दफनाने के बाद।

I hope that situation will not arise, and by next year when we meet again to discuss this Ministry's demands the Ban Sagar Project shall have been formally launched.

श्री विद्वनाथ राय (देवरिया) : सभा-पति महोदय, आज भी देश की 80 प्रतिशत जनता कृषि पर निर्भर करती है मौर कृषि के लिये सिंचाई ग्रत्यन्त ग्रावश्यक है । हमारे देश में जल की कमी नहीं है, नदियां हैं, पानी भी बरसता है लेकिन उसका सिर्फ सातवां हिस्सा ही उपयोग होता है और बाकी पानी समुद्र में जाता है या ऐसे ही सूख जाता है। ऐसी हालत में यह प्रश्न उठता है कि क्यों नहीं पहले से झौर काम किए गए । यूं तो 1951 में पहली योजना आरम्भ होने के बाद 588 बडी झौर छोटी योजनायें चलीं लेकिन वह पूरी नहीं हो पाई । म्रभी तक सिर्फ 361 पूरी हुई ग्रीर बाकी अभी चल रही है। जैसे गंडक योजना है, राजस्थान योजना है, ऐसी योजनाएं जो बहुत उपयोगी हैं वे ग्रभी चल रही हैं। इसलिये यह सवाल उठता है कभी-कभी क्या प्रदेश की सरकारें उनको पूरा करने में, उनको अच्छी तरह से चलाने में ग्रयोग्य हैं ग्रौर केन्द्र को उन्हें ले लेना चाहिए या नहीं लेना चाहिए बहरहाल इस विवाद में मैं पड़ना नहीं चाहता लेकिन यह झवस्य चाहता हूं कि केन्द्रीय सरकार जैसे

गंडक योजना है जिसको पूरा करने में 12 वर्ष लगभग लग चुके हैं उस पर विक्षेष घ्यान दें भौर जो योजनायें प्रारम्भ हो चुकी हैं वे पूरी हो जायें। केवल 361 नहीं वल्कि 588 जो पहली योजना के शुरु के बाद प्रारम्भ हुई वह पूरी हों।

इस सम्बन्ध में मैं अपने प्रेंदे ग--उत्तर प्रदेश के बारें में कहूंगा कि वहां 54 जिले हैं जिनमें से 27 जिले बैकवर्ड हैं। प्लानिंग कमीशन की तरफ से जो रिपोर्ट निकली है उसके हिसाब से 27 जिले पिछड़े हुए हैं। पहली और दूसरी योजना में तो कोई प्रोजेक्ट वहां चला नही ग्रौर उसका नतीजा यह हुग्रा कि वह प्रदेश दस साल पिछड़ गया। ग्रब उसको पूरा करने के लिये प्रदेश भी उत्सुक है ग्रौर केन्द्रीय सरकार का घ्यान भी जा रहा हैं। इस सम्बन्ध में उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने 7-8 छोटी छोटी योजनायें केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास भेजी हैं जो इस मंत्रालय के सामने विचाराधीन हैं । इसमें पहली 400 मेगावाट की गोरखपुर के पास एक योजना है जिसमें दो मशीनें लगेंगी जो कि दो दो सौ मेगावाट की होंगी । इसके लिये 61.84 करोड़ रुपए की ग्रावश्यकता होगी । पांचवीं योजना में यह पूरी हो सकती है भ्रौर इससे लाभ होने लगेगा । इसलिये यह योजना न० एक पर है। दूसरें ग्रोवरा का जो प्रोजेक्ट है उनको बढाने के लिये है । उसमें भी दो दो सौ मेगावाट की दो मशीनें लगनी है। उसको लगाने से वहां पावर जेनरेटिंग का काम भी बढ सकता है। इसी तरह से हरद्म्यागंज का जो प्रोजक्ट है जिस पर पहले से काम हो रहा है, उत्पादन भी हो रहा है, वहां 120 मेगावाट की दो मशीनें लगाने की योजना प्रदेशीय

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सरकार ने केन्दीय सरकार के सास भेजी है। इसी प्रकार से विष्णु प्रयाग झौर नन्द प्रयाग में जो नदियो का जल आता है उसकी भी योजनागे हैं । ऋषीकेश के पास भी छोटी-मोटी योजना शरू करने की बात है। सब मिलाकर 8 छोटी मोटी योजनायें पाचवी योजना मे चलाने के लिये उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार का ग्रापसे ग्रनुरोध है। मै इस वजह से जोर नही दे रहा ह कि मैं उस प्रदेश से झाता ह बल्कि जनमख्या की दुष्टि में देश का सबसे बडा प्रदेश होते हुए भी जैस वहा प्रति व्यक्ति आय कम है वैसे ही प्रति व्यक्ति बिजनी की खपत भी बहत कम है। अतिम तो नही लेकिन देश से जो पिछडे हए प्रदेश है उनमें नीचे से दूसरे या नीसरे ग्यान पर उत्तर प्रदेश का नम्बर आता है। इस बजह से जो प्रदेश श्रौर देश के भाग बहन पिछडे १ए हैं उनके सम्बन्ध मे प्लानिग कमिशन ने यह नीति अपनाई है कि जो पिछडे हाग हो जिनकी आवादी अधिक हो वहा पर धन के दुष्टिकोण स विशेष घ्यान दिया जाये। यदि उसी नीति को म्राप भी म्रपनायें तो उत्तर प्रदेश के लिये पावर भौर सिचाई के सम्बन्ध मे विशेष घ्यान देना पडेगा क्योकि वहा पिछडापन कम नही है बल्कि 27 जिले ऐसे हैं जिनके लिये प्लानिग कमिशन ने कह दिया है कि वे पिछडे हुए है। यह तो मै नयी योजनाम्रो के सम्बन्ध मे मनुरोध कर रहा हु।

मब जो योजनायें पहले से चल रही है उनके सम्बन्ध मे बतलाऊं। हमारे देश मे फ्लड की जो समस्या है वह एक राष्ट्रीय समस्या है। 1951-52 के बाद मापकी रिपोर्ट के मनुसार औमतन 126 करोड वपए की सम्पत्ति की बर्वादी हर साल बाढ से होती है। ग्रब तक माप ने बाढ से रक्षा के लिये कूल मिलाकर जो खर्च किया है वह केवल 266 करोड है। इसका मतलव यह है कि जहा करीब 22-23 सौ करोड रुपए की बर्बादी मब तक बाढ से हुई है उसकी सुरक्षा के लिये आपने अब तक सिर्फ 266 करोड रुपए ही लगाए है। यह इस देश की एक ऐसी बडी समस्या हैं जिसका भ्रापके मलालय मे मीघा सबन्ध है । यदि ग्राप इसके लिये कदम नही उठायेगे तो जैसे कभी किसी एक साल मे ही लगभग 4 सौ करोड की बर्बादी बाढ के कारण हुई थी उसको कैसे रोक सकोंगे । मे इसलिये इसकी चर्चा कर रहा ह कि मैं ऐमे इलाके से माता ह जहा बहत सी नदिया हे । इस समय भी जो बडी गडक है उसका क्टाव बडी तेजी पर है । उसकी बजह से दो चीनी की मिले खतरे में है श्रौर रेल**वे** भी खतरे मे है। पार साल रेलवे लाइन कट भी चुकी थी। यही तक नहीं आपकी गडक योजना जो है जिसमे 129 करोड से ग्रधिक लगने जा रहा है, अगर कटाव उसी तरह से जारी रहा तो जो श्रापकी नहर है वह किसी वक्त धारा के रूप मे परिवर्तित हो सकती है। इसलिये में म्रापका व्यान विशेष तौर पर दिलाना चाहता हु कि म्राप प्रदेश सरकार पर उस गडक के कटाव को न छोडे, इस रूप से न छोडे कि वह बढते बढते रेलवे लाइन भी निगल जाये, जोकि पार साल कट भी चकी थी-उस रेलवे लाइन की उतनी फिक नही है ----लेकिन बात यह है कि इस योजना पर जितना रुपया खर्चा हुया वह ग्रौर बिहार ग्रौर यु० पी० की सिचाई के लिये जिससे लगभग साढे पाच लाख एकड की सिचाई होगी, वह योजना भी नदी

[भी विश्वमाय राय]

के रूप में परिवर्तित हो जायेगी तथा धन जो संगा है उसका भी नुकसान हो जायेगा भौर जो भामदनी हो संकती है, जो उत्पादन बढ सकता है उसका भी नुकसान हो जायेगा । इसलिये मेरा मंत्री जी से ग्राग्रह है कि उस कटाव के रोकने के कार्य को केन्द्रीय सरकार के हाथ मे लें भौर उम पर विशेष घ्यान दें । इस साल की बात है, जहा से खबर ग्राई है कि कटाव बढी तेजी पर हैं उसको रोकने के लिये लगभग पाच सात करोड रुपये लग गए । उत्तर प्रदेश का जो रुपया लगता है उससे जब तक एक ठोकर बनती है तब तक दूसरी जगह तेजी मे कटाव होने लगता है । इसलिये उस पर मेन्ट्रल गवर्नमन्टे विशेष तौर से ध्यान दे ।

जहा तक बिजली का सम्बन्ध है. जैमा कि मैने पहले कहा, हमारा प्रदेश बहत पिछडा हुग्रा है ही इस सम्बन्ध मे दो बाते फैल रही है। मत्नी जी एक्सपर्ट होने के नाते बतलायेगे। एक बात तो यह है कि पानी कम वरसने से देश में बिजली पैदा करने में दिक्कन हो रही है एक राय यह है । दूसरी राय यह भी है कि जो वाध है, जो बडे डैम्स हैं उनमे सिल्टिंग बहुत हो गई है जिसकी बजह से उसकी गहराई उतनी नही रह गई है, उनमे पानी कम होना जा रहा है। जितना काम वह दे सकते है उसके लिये उनमे उतना पानी नही रह पाता है। दूसरी बात यह है कि जो थर्मल प्लान्टस है उनके बारे में कहा जाता है कि वह बहत पुराने हो गए है झौर उसकी बजह से उनका काम मच्छी तरह से नहीं चल रहा है । उसकी वजह से इस साल बिजली के उत्पादन मे विशेष दिक्कत हई है। तो इन बातो के बारे मे. जो

प्रापके स्पेशलिस्ट्रस हैं वे सारे देख मे आयें ग्रीर देखें कि जो वर्मल प्लान्टस हैं या जो डैम्स हैं जिनमें सिल्टिंग हो रही है उनकी दालस कैसी है। जैसे कि नगल के बारेमें प्रभी पजाब के एक सदस्य जी ने कहा था कि उसकी उच्च केवल 70 साल रह जायेगी। तो ऐसी स्थिति ग्रीर जगह भी हो रही है, उस संम्यन्ध मे देखना चाहिये।

गावों में बिजली पहचाने के सम्बन्ध रे जो कार्य हम्रा है वह ठीक है, उससे हम सन्तोषजनम कह सकते है। लेकिन एक बात है कि वह बिजली जो उद्योग धधे के लिये सस्ती जाती है वह कृषि उत्पादन के लिये महगी दी जाती है । इसके सम्बन्ध मे बार बार यहा प्रश्न उठना है लेकिन तब भी सरकार भ्रपनी पौलिशी में चेज नहीं करती है। यह ख्याल करे कि कैवल इडम्ट्रीज से ही देश की उन्नति हो जायेगी, ऐमा नही है। देश की उन्नति में कृषि उत्पादन का भी महत्वपूर्ण स्थान है क्योकि राष्ट्रीय ग्राय का 50 प्रतिशत कृषि से आता है और 50 प्रतिशत मे श्रीर बाकी सारी चीजे है। ऐसी दणा में जो उद्योग धर्घ के लिये दी जाने वाली बिजली और सिचाई मादि वे लिये खेतों मे उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिये दी जाने वाली बिजली के रेट्स में इतना अन्तर हो यह उचित नहीं है। सरकार को इस बारे मे सोचना चाहिये और इतना अन्तर नही होना चाहिये ।

आखिरी बात मैं गडक प्रोजेक्ट के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं। सबसे पहले मैंने 5 मार्च, 1953 को इस प्रोजेक्ट के बारे में प्रश्न उठाया था और बिहार के एक सदस्य ने उसका सबर्थन विवयः था । उन्होंने बतालंग कि 12 वर्ष बदते हुने गये लेकिन प्रभी तक वह योजना पूरी नही हुई । उनके यहा कोडा यानी पहुचा है वेकिन हमारे यहा देवरिया जिले से गोरखपुर होकर के, जो पण्चिमी कैनाल कह लाती है, यह जाती है । परन्तु हयारे यहा उस से एक एकड की भी सिंच्याई नही हुई । जहा साढे पाच लाख एकड की सिंचाई होनी है वहा उससे एक एकड की सिंचाई होनी है वहा उससे एक एकड की सिंचाई होनी है वहा उससे एक एकड की सिंचाई नही हुई, जब कि हमारे दो जिसो को पार करके दूसरी ग्रोर बिहार मे पानी पहुचता है । तो ग्राप इजीनियरो से कहे कि जिधर से पानी माता है उधर भी पानी देना चाहिये उसके बाद ग्रागे पानी पहुंचाये तो किसी को कोई ग्रापत्ति नही होगी

SHRI R V SWAMINATHAN (Madurai) Sir, while supporting the Demands of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power, I would like to place certain aspects before the Government. If an agricultural country like India is to prosper, irrigation comes first and toremost Top priority should he given to it and an assured water-supply should be made available to the agriculturists. But Irrigation and Assured water-supply under irrigation system always remains as a scarce commodity available all because they are not over the country Only one-third of the cultivable land in this country has got assured water-supply under irrigation systems and two-thirds are rainfed. Even taking into account all the water resources like tubewells, rain water, tanks, etc., not even 50 per cent of the cultivable land gets irrigation facilities. A major portion of the land still depends on rain This is the fate of agriculture in our country.

The National Commission on Agriciuture has come up with a proposal that urrigation should be modernised. Modernisation means improving the efficiency of the existing irrigation systerms, remodelling the headworks, raising the level of the crests, augmenting the channel capacity and reinforcing the bunds of the channels to prevent seepage of water.

In Tamil Nadu, it appears most of the river projects have been tapped and we have to look to other sources. Of course, there are certain rivers on the borders of Kerala whose water is flowing waste into the Arabian Sea I know it is very difficult to convince the Kerala Government to help Tamil Nadu by supplying some water

Even one ordinary scheme, the Upper Penyar Scheme, which is only to raise the crest of the dam is hanging fire with the Government for a very long time We do not know what is the reason for the delay Is it because the Kerala Government stand in the way since they have also got a say in this Upper Penyar Project?

In Ramnad we have got a beautiful irrigation system on account of which water is not wasted There are a number of tanks, one adjacent to the other, in such a way that the outlet of water from the tank flows to another tank Even the drainage water flows to the tank This system is prevalent from the Western Ghats to the Bay of Bengal, from West of Madurai to East of Madural because the slope of the land in that region is also favourable for such a system In Tamil Nadu invariably the ayacuts under these Tanks comes to only 50 acres to 500 acres Of course, in some cases the tank irrigation caters to 1,000 to 2000 acres As these tanks are depending on rain water, there is shortage of one or two wetting for the crops resulting in low yield If we provide some tube-wells by deepening the tanks by 1,000 to 1,500 wt. we will be able to provide the farmers one or two more wetting which will help them m getting, a good yield This is a stupendous task and the State Government will not be able to afford it So, this should be taken up by the Central Government ;

[Shri R. V. Swaminathan]

and executed immediately. I am very sorry to mention that I am disappointed that Hon. Minister Dr. Rao did not come forward with a token grant for the Ganga-Cauveri scheme, which is the dream of our people for a very long time. Many experts and politicians have talked about it. In the olden days, Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar and Shri Satyamurthi top congress leaders talked about this project. While Shri Satyamurthi was contesting a seat for the old Central Assembly during the year 1936, he assuerd the people that he will bring the Ganga-water to the south if he is elected, in the same way as Bhagirath brought Ganga to the earth. We have been talking about this for a very long time. Very recently foreign experts came, investigated the matter and made an aerial survey and declared it as a feasible proposition. The hon. Minister has not come forward even with a token grant.

Here I would say that this project should be renamed and hereafter called Ganga-Kanyakumari project and not as Ganga-Cauveri project. In the olden days in the south Cauveri was the only source and it was flowing in the Trichy and Tanjore districts. The politicians who came to the Central and State legislatures were the vociferous leaders from Tanjore and Trichy who were benefited by the Cauveri. Further, there were no river projects beyond Cauveri north to mention at that time. Therefore, they thought of Ganga-Cauveri scheme. Now, they are the projects of Periyar Vaigai and Tambrabaranj beyond Kaveri extending upto Kanyakumari. Therefore, the Ganga project should be taken up and extended to Kanyakumari. I think the hon. Minister. Dr. K. L. Rao will agree to my suggestion to re-name this project as Ganga-Kanyakumari Project. This project, if it is taken up, will be a multi-purpose project. Firstly if the project is put through, it will control floods and reduce devastation, provide irrigation for several States in the country by bringing several lakhs of acres under cultivation and it will

also provide a suitable inland water transport system from the North to the South, from the foot-hills of Himalayas to Kanyakumari. This is a very important project. Maybe one of the biggest in the world. I do not know why the Government has not done anything about it so far. We have been talking about this; hon. Members from both sides of the House have been asking for this project for a very long time. In the Congress Election Manifesto, it was mentioned that this project would be taken up. Therefore, the Minister who represents the Congress Government, should give an answer to this.

I would like to mention another important thing. This is about water disputes. The hon. Member, Shri H. M. Patel mentioned about the dispute over the Narmada waters. There is also the dispute over the Cauvery waters. In order to solve this problem, we must have an autonomous National Irrigation Commission. This Commission should function independently on the lines of the Election Commission and the Attorney General and their verdict should be final and binding on all concerned. Had this Commission been established before, many of the disputes could have been solved long long ago.

I would also like to mention about the power crisis. This has affected the whole country. It is much worse in Tamil Nadu. Seventy-five per cent power cut has been imposed in Tamil Nadu. I am very sorry to mention here that the Tamil Nadu Government has been sleeping over this matter. They have not looked into the future position and assessed the shortage. They have anticipated not the deficit. I would request the hon. Minister to look into this and come-forth with immediate as well as long-term solutions. In fact, not only the Tamil Nadu Government, but the Central Government has also been lethargic over this subject. The Hon. Minister should enlighten us as to what is being done to solve the power crisis in Tamil Nadu immediately.

We have been clamouring for major power projects. We cannot depend only on hydel sources Hydel sources have been fully tapped in Tamil Nadu and now we have to go back to the thermal power sources. As far as thermal power is concerned. I understand, Tamil Nadu Government have sent about 11 new proposals for a total power generation of about 500 MW. I like to know how these new proposals stand. The Central Government, besides implementing the Kalpakkam Scheme. and bringing the installed capacity at Nevveli to 600 MW, and commissioning of Kalpakkam Atomic Power Station should establish two thermal power stations one at Tuticorin and also one at Madurai. They should also establish two Atomic Power Stations in the coastal area of Tamil Nadu, one Tanjore and the other at Ramand.

With these words, I conclude my speech.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH (Nandyal): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am very much conscious of the time-limit and I would like to lay stress on certain points and complete my speech.

Several hon. Members have very rightly stressed about the desirability of bringing in a constitutional amendment so as to make water as a national asset. In the Report, they have said:

"Water is a national asset and we have to develop this concept in the interests of proper utilisation of our resources. As a first step, it would be necessary to amend some of the existing provisions of the Constitution to reflect the concept of water as a national asset and to provide for the settlement of water disputes by conciliation, arbitration or otherwise."

So, it has only remained a pious wish and I do not know when Dr. K. L. Rao and the Government as a matter of fact, will bring forward this important issue before the House and see that what they have envisaged in their Report will become a reality.

They have also said in the Report:

"Despite the rapid strides made in developing irrigation, it has been possible to utilise only about a seven of the available water resources of the country so far."

So, the position remains that the majority of the water potential that is going waste into the sea has not been fully utilised.

As a matter of fact, every State has developed a sort of vested interest and there have been endless disputes with regard to sharing of waters. Referring disputes to arbitration or appointing tribunals has not accelerated the solution but has delayed it.

For years together, for instance, Krishna-Godavari water dispute has been going on endlessly with the result that millions of people are suffering. Also, there is no project that could be made available with the result that disparities and regional imbalances have been growing from day to day.

Coming to my State, it looks as though we have been denied power as well as water but we have been given a Minister incharge of irrigation and power. Dr. K. L. Rao being an eminent Minister as well as an engineer has got many schemes at hand. But I do not know whether they will be a bit hesitant when it comes to economic conditions of Andhra Pradesh. I only request him not to be hesitant but to do justice to this neglected area.

About the power position in Andhra Pradesh, I would only quote an editorial that has been brought out in the *Hindu*, date March 31st *Hindu* is a reputed daily whose editorials are read with respect. The

[Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah]

editorial has said about the completion of the Srissilam hydro-electric project in Andhra Pradesh. The editorial says—I quote:

"In the light of the Union Minister for Irrigation and Power, Dr. K. L. Rao's statement in the Rajya Sabha the other day that there was no proposal for the Centre to take over the Srisailam power project in Andhra Pradesh, it is highly doubtful if the schedule of 1974-75 for commissioning the project can be kept up. The installed capacity 18 440 MW in four units of 110 MW each. With nearly Rs. 30 crores spent on the scheme so far out of an estimated cost of Rs. 74 crores (the cost of transmission lines is another Rs. 10 crores), the project has absorbed enough funds already and reached a stage when further delay beyond 1974-75 would not only mean a rise in cost, but a grievous loss of revenue from use of power The indications from the project. are not encouraging. The annual expenditure incurred by the State Government is about Rs. 4 crores and at this rate where is the question of adhering to the time schedule? The financial position of Andhra State is not very comfortable. It has gone through some agonising months of agitation, destruction and administrative disruption that whatever resources it can muster would go to meet the immediate needs of bringing the State to normal working condition. Nor is it well placed in the matter of power generation and, in the context of the traveils of power shortage experienced in large areas of the country now, the self-interest of each State is likely to predominate over the large need to share any extra power with neighbouring vulnerable more States.

Some kind of Central assistance seems to be called for. Any expeditious power generation adds to the well-being of the country.

Allocation of funds is said to be not yet finalized. If the Central Government cannot take over the Srisailam project to accelerate the work on some technical grounds, it should certainly underwrite the expenditure in this regard. Indeed, the budgetary position of Andhra Pradesh is such that the State Government is unable to find funds for even some of its important Plan projects. In the case of the Kalinadhi scheme in Mysore, the Central Government has agreed to finance the first phase of the project outside the Plan during the remaining period of the Fourth Plan and during 1973-74, the Mysore Government expects Rs. 23.42 crores as Central assistance, the balance of Rs. 37 crores promised for 1972-73 and 1973-74. A similar approach in the case of the Srisailam project can help its early completion."

They have said in the editorial elaborately that this project must be financed by the Central Government as they have done in the case of Kalinadhı Project of Mysore. Thev have clearly said in the editorial that, if there is no Central assistance coming outside the State Plan and as Andhra Pradesh, as it is now in a turmoiled state, would not be able to finance the project, this project will not be completed even during the Sixth Plan period. So, they have very strongly pleaded that this project must be taken up by the Central Government as they have done in the case of Kalinadhi project.. (Interruptions). They have given extra financial assistance during the first phase of its execution. Therefore, it has been pleaded that Srisailam project should be treated on par with Kalinadhi project of Mysore.

About acute power shortage, Andhra Pradesh occupies a pride of place next only to Assam. It is far below the all India average. Today, in that State, there is acute power shortage. Only 40 per cent of the

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installed power capacity in the State is done by hydel projects and the rest by thermal projects. I do not know whether the continuing schemes of Srisailam, Upper Sileru and Nagarjunasagar will be completed by the end of the Fifth Plan. Upper Sileru is a project where the infrastructure is ready, everything is ready; with Rs. 30 to 40 crores of Central assistance, that project can be commissioned soon; it has a generating capacity of 400 megawatts.

Andhra Pradesh is one State where thermal projects can be executed without any difficulty. Coal is in abundance there-the coal suited for generation of thermal station. I do not find any reason for the Planning Commission or for the Government of India to sanction schemes outside Andhra Pradesh where they have to depend on Andhra Pradesh for the raw material, coal. Instead, they can as well start a thermal plant in Andhra Pradesh. For instance, they can straightaway sanction the thermal plant envisaged at Vijayawada where cheap coal is available. That will not only feed Andhra Pradesh but also the other power-hungry States in the south. I only plead with Dr. K. L. Rao that this thermal plant must be accelerated. Otherwise, as and when the other States advance in power generation, there will be a wide gap between Andhra Pradesh and other States and it would be said that because of certain circumstances, they were able to get more power than Andhra Pradesh through Central assistance. The Neiveli Power Station and the Kalpakkam Atomic Power Station were purely Central projects and the benefits have gone to Madras. Likewise, we reasonably feel that there should be an atomic power plant in Srisailam. I am told that they are selecting certain atomic power plants. I would request Dr. K. L. Rao that the proposed atomic power station that has been thought of for being located in the south be located in an ideal place like Srisailam.

Coming to the irrigation aspect, I feel that these river water disputes must be taken out from the purview of the Tribunal and they must be settled soon. With regard to sharing of Krishna waters, I plead with Dr. K. L. Rao to implement the recommendations of the Khosla Committee. The Khosla Committee, while recommending the Nagarjunasagar Project, have said that 250 TMCT of water must be spared for irrigation purposes for Rayalaseema. The Srisailam Hydro-electric project is purely a power project and it should be converted into an irrigation project. That project alone will be able to irrigate the drought-affected and famine-striken areas of Rayalaseema.

Now, coming to another project which has been envisaged as a gigantic project-the Ganga-Kaveri link, I think it will take shape soon. While implementing or surveying that project, I am sure Dr. K. L. Rao will keep in mind that the alignment should be in such a manner that it drought-affected and covers the poverty-stricken areas in the country which include Rayalaseema also and I do not know what the alignment as at present envisaged is, but I want him to bear in mind this aspect.

There are certain medium irrigation projects about which we have made representations. for instance. the Varadarajaswamy project, the Gazuladinne project and the Pulivendla canal in Rayalaseema. Unless we pay more attention for bringing irrigation to the drought-stricken and famine-stricken areas, the backward areas will not be brought on par. Other irrigation projects also need very urgent attention. For instance, the Godavari Barrage which has been constructed hundreds of years ago. The barrage is about to collapse. I do not know what is going to happen to the delta districts of Andhra Pradesh if the repairs to the Godavari barrage are not attended to soon. So also, the Pochampahad project and the Vam-

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[Shri P. K. Kalasubhaiah]

sadhara project. They must be looked into.

Coming to the Nagarjunasagar project, it has become yet another white elephant, as white elephant as the Rajasthan Canal, with the result that the financial resources of the State Government have been spent on the Nagarjunasagar project and consequently other minor irrigation projects and some other which will give immediate benefit to the people have been help up for want of resources.

I would again plead with the Planning Commission, with the Central Government and with Dr. K. L. Rao that a way has to be found for these huge river valley projects which are eating into the financial resources of the State Governments. they must be taken out from the purview of the State Governments and tackled at the national level so that they become national projects. The power generation hydel projects at Vijayawada and Lower-Sileru project, like the thermal plant should be given top priority. All the irrigation projects must be taken on hand as early as possible and then the all India National Grid must be put into a concrete shape as immediately as possible. I am sure every section in this House will whole-heartedly support this because we have suffered enough for the last 25 years because of these river disputes from State to State, each State behaving as if it is an independent sovereign State. It is a national asset-power and water, and it should be shared by all and I hope the proposed Bill will be brought soon to see that water is made available to every State irrespective of whether it flows through that State or not.

Sir, I whole-heartedly support the Demands and I am sure Dr. Rao, while replying to the debate, will make a specific mention about the Srisailam project as to when it is going to be taken up and how it is going to be implemented and also the irrigation aspect of the matter. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO (Mahendragarh): The progress and development of a country is measured by its power consumption. Even twenty five years after Independence, India has the lowest rate of per capita consumption of power in the world.

17 hrs.

Dr. K. L. Rao is an able person. He is a technician. He is an engineer. But I am sorry to say that he has been absolutely ineffective during this considerably long period that he has been in charge of this most important Ministry of Irrigation and Power. I do not blame him. I blame the Government for not pay ing proper attention, perhaps, to his plans and to his demands. I would have been happy if a man of his callbre had been a full fledged Minister of the Cabinet, so that has voice carried greater weight.

17-01 hrs.

[SHRI K. N. TIWARY in the Chair]

We have seen that power on which depends our agriculture and our insupply. dustry has been in short Out of the total of Rs. 122 crores, demanded by the Ministry of Irrigation and Power, about Rs. 86 crores are to be spent on Power alone. This is the position. We know that power is in short supply because of wrong planning. Most of our projects have not been completed. The costs have been rising. One of the former Plannig Minister is sitting here. The Commission the Planning and Planning Ministers have not paid due attention to the importance of production of power in this country. Our projects have not been commissioned because we want machinery only from Bharat Heavy Electricals and Heavy Electricals Limited. We have failed to import power machinery from abroad. If it had been done, the situation would have been probably very different today.

Aff In Withple, Sir, I would like to mention about Badarpur Thermal Station . It was stated in 1967. The cost of the project, initially estimated was Rs. 40 crores. Today it is nearly; Rs. 60 crores. Dr. Rao assured me in 1967 that power would be made available from Badarpur in 1968. Now we are in 1973. And. still; there is nothing in view. It may take another year or two when even the first unit could be commissioned. Same is the fate of all the State thermal projects all over the Country.

Similarly, the cost estimates on Baira Salal and Salal projects have gone up by more than 100 per cent. Now, this amount of Rs. 86 crores which is being demanded by the Ministry for Power Development, would really amount to about Rs. 40 crores in terms of the money value of what it was two years back. If the money had been found then, probably much better work could have been done and most of our projects could have been completed. But this was not thought of.

I would particularly wish to voice the complaint of the farmers. They have received a raw deal at the hands of the Irrigation and Power Ministry. 70 per cent of the power is being utilised for industry. Only 10 per cent is being consumed by the agricultural sector. The remaining 20 per cent is for commercial use, for street-lighting, for house-lighting in big cities and so on. Only 1 per cent of the total production goes for electrification. To meet the rural power shortage in villages why can't the Cities be looked after by private electric supply Companies? If that is the picture, what has been the need for setting up the Rural Electrification Corporation? Why should money be spent if there was no power? Haryana has been electrified only on paper. I can say from experience that hardly any village has seen electric light during the past one year. That is the position in the whole of the country also. They plan to electrify 75,000 villages more in the current Plan. That would mean nothing without power. Out of your installed capacity, hardly 45 per cent is being utilised for production. This is what I believe and out of the production of 20 per cent is lost in transmission. This is not a satisfactory state of affairs. I would prefer that the existing projects should be made to work more efficiently Our transmission losses should be reduced. More power should be found for agriculture which produces 50 per cent of our gross national income and which is receiving only 10 per cent of power There would have been no shortage of foodgrains if adequate power had been found for agriculture.

As regards irrigation the situation is no better. We are utilising hardly 17 per cent of our water resources in the country today. During our four Five Year Plan there has been an increase of only about 3 or 4 per cent. It is lack of irrigation that is responsible for food shortage in that vast agriculture country.

There has been talk about Ganga-Kaveri link Dr. Rao termed it as a grant project People call it a dream To my mind this dream would remain a dream. It would never come true. According to the present estimates it is going to cost about Rs. 3,000 crores and about 6 million KW of energy would be used, which is one-sixth of the total power that we produce today in India, for lifting Ganga over 2,300 ft. over a canal of 3,000 miles. There have been many wisemen in the world and Dr. Rao also may be a very wiseman but I would advise him to go slow. Most of the wisest men of the world are not known for their wisdom but better known for their whims and eccentricity. Let us not see that a very able engineer started a project proved disastrous. which These mine from U.P., friends of Bihar and Bengal, some of whom

[Shri Birender Singh Rao]

refuse to have U.P. divided because it is the land of Rama and Krishna. Does Dr. Raio believe they would allow mother Ganga to be taken to South so easily. U.P. requires water; Bihar and West Bengal require water. All the navigation will suffer in Bihar and West Bengal if Ganges is diverted. Port of Calcutta would suffer as the Hooghly requires 40,000 cusecs of Ganga water. Therefore, this project certainly requires re-consideration and very deep thought. After U.P., Bihar and Bengal, Haryana and Rajasthan have a prior claim on Ganga water.

As regards irrigation projects, I wold suggest that the projects which would give immediately benefit to the country in the matter of foodgrains should be taken up first. Inter-State water disputes should be speadıly resolved. Haryana is asking for a canal, the Nehru Canal, which would irrigate about 7 lakh acres. It would only require about Rs. 30 crores, but sanction has not been accorded to it and work has not start-Haryana's share in Ravi-Beas ed. waters has not yet been determined. It is holding up Haryana's irrigation projects.

There may be many more projects like this. If Dr. Rao would see that the water resources of the country are utilised in such a way that the dry areas get benefit and at the same time, immediate benefit accrues, perhaps this country would get out of the food crisis very soon.

I would suggest that Irrigation should receive more funds. Only Rs. 25 crores have been allotted for irrigation and flood control measures this year, as against Rs. 86 crores for power alone. This amount is certainly insufficient. Dr. Rao should fight with his Cabinet colleague. He should make a case for allotment of more funds because irrigation and power are going to bring us progress and prosperity. But this Ministry, I am sorry to say, has not received the attention of the Government it deserves; it has not received the attention of the House that it

With these words, I would wind up and hope that Dr. Bao, would give due consideration to the agricultural sector, that he would see that the farmers receive a fair treatment, that the flat rate, being, imposed on tubewells is terminated, that there should be meters, for. tubewells, that industry receives, power at night if there is shortage, and, that agriculture receives power during the day when farmers can work in, the fields,

श्री शिवनाथ सिंह (शुंझनू); सभामति: महोदय, पावर झौर इरीगेशन हमारी एको-नोमी के आज बहत ही महत्वपूर्ण तत्व है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहंगा कि जहा तक पावर का सम्बन्ध है, हमारी प्लानिग फेल हई है । हमने गरु से हाइडल पर जोर दिया झौर उस वक्त हम समझते थे कि हाइडल पावर हम इतना पैदा कर सकेगे जिससे जनता की ग्रावश्यकता को पूरा कर सकेंगे लेकिन हमारा एक्सपीरियन्स यह रहा है कि हमारी प्लानिंग डिफेक्टिव थी। हमने थर्मल पावर पर जोर नही दिया और उसका नतीजा हम आज भूगत रहे है। आज हम जगह जगह मे पावर कट की बात सुन रहे है। यदि हम हाइडल के साथ साथ थर्मल पावर को बेस बनाकर चलते तो ग्राज इम कन्टिग्जेन्सी को मीट कर सकते थे। जहां तक हाइडल पावर का सम्बन्ध हैं, जिस साल ग्रच्छी वर्धा हो गई, हमारे क्या भर गए तो हम पर्याप्त बिजली पैदा कर सकते हैं लक्रिन यदि वर्षा नही हई, हमारे बांधों में पूरा पानी नही भरा तब हम अपनी भावश्यकता के म्रनुमार बिजली,पैदा नहीं कर सकते हैं। इमलिए मैं मिनिस्टर साहब से निवेदन करूंगा कि हम दिध्सोमिंग इंस तरेह की होनी चाहिये कि हम दिध्सोमिंग इंस तरेह की होनी चाहिये कि हम दिसे की पॉकर पर ज्योंवा जोर दें, जहा घर कींग की का उंत्पार्वन होता हैं वहा पर मलग छलग विर्मले पाकर स्टेंशन्स का निर्माण करे कीर उनके संकल इंक किंड कनाकर सारे देश का पॉवरे की संप्लाई करें ! हो सकता है ऐसे साल धार्वे जिनके वर्षों करें ! हो सकता है ऐसे साल धार्वे जिनके वर्षों करें ! हो सकता है ऐसे साल धार्वे जिनके वर्षों करें ! हो सकता है ऐसे साल धार्वे जिनके वर्षों करें ! हो सकता है ऐसे साल धार्वे जिनके वर्षों करें ! हो कही प्रावश्यकता ही इन उनको स्वीच भान करके उस नेसेसिटी को पूरा कर सकते हैं । एक बात तो यह मैंने झाक से लिवेंदन की ।

दूसरी बात , पावर के सम्बन्ध में मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हू कि इसका जो डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन सिस्टम है वह दुरुस्त होना चाहिए। जो बडे बडे बिजली के प्रोजेक्ट है वह केन्द्रीय सरकार के हाथ मे होने चाहिये। मलग मलग स्टेट्स के हाथ मे होने से इस मे दिक्कत माती हैं। किसी स्टेट का किसी प्रोजेक्ट मे कुछ परसेन्टेज होता है भौर उन मे आयस में कोझाबिनेशन न होने की वजह से पूरे कन्ट्री को सफर करना पडता हैं। इसलिए बडे पावर प्रोजेक्ट्स केन्द्रीय सरकार के हाथ मे ही होने चाहिए । जब केन्द्रीय सरकार उन प्रोजेक्ट्स को फाइनेन्स करती है तो फिर उनका मैंनेजमेट भी केन्द्रीय सरकार के हाथ में होना चाहिए। एक यूनाइटेड ग्रिड हो भौर सभी प्रान्तो को उनकी मावस्यकता-नुसार पावर का वितरण किया जाये-इस तरह की योजना होनी चाहिए ।

एक बात मैं भौर निवेदन करना चाहता हु कि विजली का किस प्रकार से वितरण होगा उसकी एडवान्स प्लानिग होनी चाहिए । मैं खास तौर से कृषि के लिए निवेदन करना चाहता हु कि झक्तूबर नवम्बर के महीने मे पता होना चाहिए कि कितनी विद्युत पैदा करेगे ग्रीर उसी के हिसाब से ग्राप काश्तकारो से कह दें कि ग्रक्तूबर नवम्बर के महीने मे इतनी विजली मिलेगी भीर इतना पावर कट होगा कि उसी के हिसाब से काम्तकार भी ग्रपना काम करे। माज हम देखते है कि हरियाणा, राजस्थान उत्तर प्रदेश मौर दूसरे प्रान्ती के किसान तबाह हो गए। हमारी पिछली खरीफ को फसल ग्रच्छी नहीं हुई तो हमने कहा कि मधिक से मधिक एरिया मे रबी का कॅल्टिवेशन किया जाये मगर उसका नतीजा हमारे सामने है। माज किसान की हालत बडी दयनीय है। एक पानी न मिलने की वजह से किसान की चार महीने की कमाई बेकार हो जाती है। इसके घलावा 'किसान को जो बिजली दी जाती हैं वह रात के समय दी जाती है जबकि कल-कारखाने जोकि छत के नीचे काम करते हैं उनको दिन मे दिजलीदी जाती है । हमारे किंसान रात के समय बिच्छू साप से लडते है, कड-कडाती सदीं में अपनी खेती का काम करते हैं क्योंकि उनको दिन के समय बिजली मिलती नही है झौर उसके बाद फसल मे जब माखिरी पानी देने का समय झाता है तो पावर-कट हो जाता है जिससे उसकी सारी मेहनत बेकार हो जाती है। इसलिये माप राज्य सरकारों को आदेश दें और इसके लिये कोई कमेटी बनाये ताकि किसानों को एडवान्स मालूम हो सके, अक्तूबर, नवम्बर के महीने मे कि इतनी विजली उसको मिलेगी झौर फिर वह बिजली उसको जरूर मिलनी चाहिये

[श्वी विश्वनाथ सिंह] वरना फिर इसका एडवर्स इफेक्ट किसान की पैदाबार पर पडता है ।

भन्डरग्राउन्ड वाटर के सम्बन्ध में हमारे यहा जी० एस० भाई० का सर्वे हुआ है तो उसके मनुसार जहां जहा मन्डरमाउन्ड वाटर है वहा पर हमे बिजली का अधिक से अधिक विस्तार करना चाहिये । कृषि का उत्पादन बढाने के उद्देश्य से जो भ्रापका रूरल एले किट्र-फिकेशन कारपोरेशन है उसको विशेष ध्यान देकर उन प्रदेशों में भ्रौर उन इलाको मे बिजली का विस्तार करना चाहिये 🕽 श्राज तो एक रैंडम सेलेक्शन होता है, कभी एक टुकडा यहा लिया जाता है, कभी एक टुकडा वहा ले लिया जाता है उससे एक्सपैंशन अधिक होता है और रिटन्स बहुत कम मिलते है। इमलिये जहा जहा इस प्रकार का पानी है वहा पर कुये खोदकर ठीक से बिजली सप्लाई की जाये । इससे हमारे एक्सपेशन में खर्चा भी कम भायेगा । ग्रौर ट्रान्समीजन मे जो हमारा लास होता है वह भी लाम कम होगा। इस सम्बन्ध में में राजस्थान के कुछ जिलो की तरफ इशारा करना चाहता हु जैसे मीकर, झुनानु, चुरू, उदयपुर, अलवर---यह ऐसे इलाके है जहा भन्डरग्राउन्ड वाटर बहुत है लेकिन हमे बिजली की कोई योजना नही मिल रही है। इमारे यहा से कई स्कीमे राज्य सरकार ने भेजी है न्योकि रूरल एलेक्ट्रिकिशन कारपोरेशन के पास स्वीकृति के लिये पडी है लेकिन वह स्वीकार नहीं की जाती हैं। यदि वह स्वीकार हो जाये तो एमीजिएट रिटर्न्स मिल सकते हैं। झाज किसान को झाप विजली वे तो 6 महीने

मे उससे रिटन्सं ले सकते है। युद्धि इस प्रकार के टैजिविल प्रोजेक्ट्स झाप् हु को हो। यह बडी ज्यादती होगी ।

भव मैं सिंचाई के सुम्बन्ध के निवेदना करना चाहता हु । आज सिंचाई का दक सिस्टम बना हुआ है कि जहा पानी यधिक है, जहा नदियो का पानी है उसी को सिचित किया जाता है । ग्राप उन भागों की तरफ भी देखे जहा पीने के लिये प्रानी नहीं 1 है। राजस्यान में कितने ऐसे इलांके है जहा 15-20 मील दूर से पीने का पानी लाना पडता है । बार बार यहां पर राजस्थांन नहर के बारे मे चर्चा हो चुकी है उसके सम्बन्ध मे मैं ज्यादा निवेदन नही करूगा । ग्रभी कुछ दिन पहले सिचाई मती ने एक प्रश्न के उत्तर मे बतलाया था कि राजस्थान के इजीनियस ने गगा से पानी लेने के लिये एक योजना बनायी है और सर्वे करके ग्रापके पास पेश की है। उन्होने माग की है कि 40 हजार क्य्सेक्स गगा का फ्लड वाटर उनको दिया जाये लेकिन भ्रापका निर्णय नही हो रहा है। म्राप कहते है कि नेशनल ग्रिड जब बनेगा तब इस बात को सोचा जायेगा लेकिन आप अनुमान लगाये कि उन इलाको का जहा पर पीने के लिये पानी नही है भीर लोग तरस रहे है। इमलिये भ्राप राजस्थान के झुन्झुनू, भ्रलवर, चुरू, नागौर जिलो को गगा का फ्लड बाटर दे जिसकी योजना राजस्थान के इंजीनियर्स ने झापके सामने पेश की है, उसको माथ जस्दी से स्वीकार करे। राजस्थान का चुरू का इलाका ऐसा है जो बिल्कुल सूखा रहता है म्रीर जहा पीने के लिये पानी नही हैं। वहा

सिद्धमत नहर की योजना काफी दिनो से पडी है, राज्य सरकार के पास फंड्स नहीं हैं, वह बार बार फंड्स मांग रहे है लेकिन झापके यहा से म्बीकृति नही होती है। उसको भी श्राप स्वीकार करे। झभी माननीय सदस्य ने जवाहर नहर का जिक किया। झुनझुनू जिले का उत्तरी हिस्सा तो बिल्कुल पानी से सूखा हैं। वहा का पानी खारा है जो कि पीने के लियेभच्छा नही है। तो जवाहर नहर की योजना को भ्राप स्वीकार कर सकते है भीर वहा पर पीने का पानी दे सकत है । उसको भो भाष स्वीकार करे, उसका भी एक्सपैशन हो तो झुझनू जिले का उत्तरी भाग उससे लाभान्वित हो मकता है ग्रार चुरू का भी कुछ भाग उससे लाभाग्वित हो सकता है। उसी प्रकार जैसे नरेरा से पानी इकट्ठा हो कर राजस्थान में भ्राने की बात है। उसको भी म्राप स्वीकार करे। यह कुछ इस प्रकार के सवाल हे कि यदि हम इन वैकबर्ड एरियाज को ग्राज की हालत में भी दूसरो के बराबर नही लायेगे तो वह हमेणा के लिए बैकवर्ड ही रह जायेगे जिससे देश में एक ग्रसन्तूलन हो जायेगा तरककी के हिसाब से झौर फिर वह इलाके कभी भी बराबरी में नहीं छ। सकेंगे और हमेशा के लिए देश पर बर्डन होते रहेगे। इसलिए मै सिचाई व विद्युत मती जी से निवेदन करना चाहूगा कि यह छोटी मोटी बाते है जिनके बहुत बडे रिजल्टस मिल सकते हैं।

मैं भ्रम्त मे पोग डैम के सम्बन्ध मे दो सन्द कहना चाहगा। पिछले कई दिनो से यहा पर कहा गया है जिससें स्थिती बहुत एजिटेट हो रही है। राजस्थान के बारे मे यह बहुत वडी ट्रैजडी है। मैं निवेदन करूगा कि पोग डैम मे राजस्थान की बहुत बडी राशि खर्च हो चुकी है लेकिन झाज भी हिमाचल प्रदेश के सदस्यो की तरफ से झौर गर्वनमेन्ट की तरफ से मांग होती है कि वाटर इम्पाउन्ड न किया जाय उसको डेफर किया जाये।

माननीय सभापति महोदय इम पौग बाध के ग्रन्दर जितना कम्पेनसेशन लोगो को दिया गया उतना किसी प्रोजेक्ट के लिए नही दिया गया है । मै थोडे से ग्राकडे देना चाहता हू पौग डैम में 75000 एकड जमीन डूब मे ग्रायी है जिसके लिए 58 करोड रु० मुग्रावजे का दिया जा रहा है। हीराकुड मे 1,82,590 एकड जमीन डूब मे झायी, मुखावजा दिया गया 11 71 करोडे। गाधी सागर डैम मे 1,69,984 एकड जमीन डूब मे झायी थी भौर मुम्रावजा दिया गया साढे पाच करोड में भाखाडा में 44 000 एकड जमीन डूब मे श्राय भौर मुम्रावजा दिया गया 4 करोड रु०। इसी तरह से रिहान्ड डैम मे जमीन डूब मे श्रायी, मुग्रावजा दिया गया 2 14 करोड रु०। उक्ई डैम मे 1,28,000 एकड जमीन डूब मे ग्रायी; मुग्रावजा दिया 4 भा करोड रु०। रामगगा मे 23,600 एकड जमीन डूब,में आयी, मुग्रावजा दिया गया 1.78 करोड रु० तु गभद्रा प्रोजेंक्ट मे 93,440 एकड जमीन डूब मे झायी झौर मुग्नावजा दिया गया 1.50 करोड रु०। नागार्जुन सागर डैम मे 71,000 एकड जमीन डूब मे आयी, ग्रीर उस.के लिए मुझावजा दिया गया 1.29 मरोड इ०। 'इसके बाद भी कल एक माननीय सदस्य ने कहा

[श्री विश्वनाय सिंह]

कि पानी ग्रभी नहीं भरना चाहिये। मैं उन से पूछना चाहता हं कि वें किस की पैरवी कर रहे हैं। झाप देखे की मुझावजे की रकम किन किन लोंगो को दी जा रही है, एक है दादा सीता के राजा, जिनकी 8012 एकड जमीन डव रही है, उस में से सिर्फ 312 एकड़ जमीन काबिले काभ्त थी। उन को एक करोड 25 लाख २० मग्रावजा दिया जा रहा है। इसी तरह से दूसरे राजा मुलेर के हैं जिनकी 6,068 एकड़ जमीन डूब रही है जिसमें से 341 एकड जमीन कल्टीबेंटिल है, उन को भी 1,25 करोड रू० मधावजा दिया जा रहा है। झब झाप कहते है कि वाटर इम्पाउन्ड नही हो। 13 साल से लोग इंतजार कर रहे है राजस्थान कैनाल एरिया के ग्रन्दर, उन के लिये झाप कहते हैं कि पानी न दो झौर दो, तीन साल के लिए पोस्टपोन कर दो। मैं मत्नी जी का स्वांगतं करता हू जिन्होने कल कहा कि इस माल से बाटर इम्पाउन्ड होगा। मैं चाहता हं कि वह अपने वचन पर कायम रहें भीर इस साल पीग डैम में वातर इम्पाउन्ड हो ताकि हम हिमाचल से माने वाले लोगो को इरींगेंटेंड जमीन दे सकें। हम ने घभी तक एक लाख एकंड से ज्यादा जमीन दे दी है. लेकिन में लोग शहां बमना नही चाहते हैं। इस मामले में हिमाचल प्रदेश की नौकरशाही ने फ़र्जी नामों से अपनी फ़ैमिलीज बना कर जमीन ली है ग्रीर भट उस जमीन को बेच रहे है। मैं चाहता हूं कि एक कमेटी बैठे जो इस की जांच करे ताकि पता लगे कि भौन नोवी है।

SHRI K. CHIKKALINGAIAH (Mandya): Indiar is predominantly an agricultural country where more than 20 per cent of the population are living in the villages and their principal avocation is agriculture. Agriculture to be successful needs adequate and timely moisture in the soil. Rainfall in India is mostly confined to the months of June to September when the south west monsoon brings in rain.

Many times the rains are inadequate and untimely and as a result agriculture depending upon rainfall is precarious. Therefore irrigation plays a crucial role in successful agricultural operations. Assured water supply is necessary for increased agricultural production: Further in the interest of earning more foreign exchange for improving the balance of trade, increased production of commercial crops has also to be given high priority.

Agriculture has, therefore, heen accorded high priority in the National Plan which began in 1951. At the beginning of the First Five Year Plan, the prigation potential from major and medium projects was 966 million hectares. There has been substantial increase in the area provided with irrigation facilites during the last two decades. Out of the 589 major and medium irrigation projects undertaken since planneď development was initiated in the country, 361 projects have so far been completed and others are in various stages of construction; many of them have already started yielding benefits. The anicipated outlay for the year 1972-73 is Rs. 275 crores on major and medium irrigation projects and it is anticipated that 0.9 million hectares of additional irrigaton potential would have been provided during this year against a target of 1.1 million hectares. The likely achievement of additional irrigation potential created from major and medium projects during the Fourth Plan is expected to be about 3.8 million hectares against a target of 4.8 million hectares.

There is always some timelag in the utilisation of irrigation potential in almost all new projects. Especially in the tail end reaches, it takes a few years for these areas to be developed and the entire potential as envisaged is achieved.

Paucity of water is very keenly felt by the ryots in the tailend reaches. This is most effectively solved in the Nira Canal Area in (Old Bombay Presidency) Maharashtra. There, a phatkari, an official, is appointed in each distributory to see to the proper control and distribution of water. Dating card will be given to each ryot, who will be in readiness to take water to his land. Otherwise he will be deprived of water for that period. The last man to be served with water is the Maduboy man, i.e., the ryot, who will be in the immediate vicinity of the distributory.

How water distribution is controlled? Before the advent of water to the newly dug canal, measuring devices, such as Gibbs module 'V' notches and Ventury meters are installed. In every distributory water is measured and distributed for the crops. Every drop of water is utilised to the best advantage of all concerned.

Unauthorised and clanderstine use of water by any ryot is severly dealt with. The P.W.D. is given summary powers to deal with such cases. The minimum punishment given in such cases is to throw away his filled out of wet cultivation, so that it may be a standing example for those who are likeminded to follow. I was one of the deputationists, who was sent to Nira canal area by the Government of Mysore to study the analogous conditions prevailing there and to adopt the methods in the Viswesvariah Canal Area whatever is feasible.

Therefore, wherever new schemes are to be sanctioned the costs of installing the measuring devices etc. have to be included in the Estimate. This works out cheaper in the longrun to maintain the Canal and to have control over distribution of water.

The Hikkal system in the Nira Canal Area is perfect. The nikkals are cement pointed. It eliminates the disputes among the ryots and also arrests the loss of percolation water.

As regards agricultural drainage system, huge pipes are hewn underneath. The percolation water is tapped and led again to the main distributory at the tailend so that paucity of water is avoided and the difficulties may be minimised.

Coming to the Inter-State Water Disputes, there are certain differences of opinion which have arisen among the States of Mysore, Tamil Nadu and Kerala over the utilisation of the water of the Cauvery river. The sailent features of the 1924 agreement between Mysore and Tamilnadu are:

(i) Mysore has the right to construct the Krishnarajasagar dam up to a height of 130' to collect water upto a height of 124'-49,300 M.C. ft. of water to irrigate 1.25 lakhs of acres of land.

(2) Mysore is allowed to construct additional reservoirs upstream of Krishnarajasagar across Hermavatı and Cauvery to impound 45,000 M.C. ft. to irrigate 1.10 lakh acres. But somehow or other, the technical sanction is withheld

(3) Madras Government is allowed to have a reservoir at Mettur to collect water to the tune of 93,000 M.C. ft. to irrigate 3.1 lakh acres. It may also construct reservoirs across Bhavani, Amaravati and Noil rivers, in which case Mysore may construct noffset reservoirs to impound 60 per cent of what Madras impounds.

So, whereas the Mettur project is allowed to collect 93,000 M.C. ft. of water Mysore is allowed only 49,000 M.C. ft of water. So, Madras getus the lion's share according to the agreement

[Shri K. Chikkalingaiah]

I do not know why this injustice has been done to Mysore. I request Dr. K. L. Rao to take into account this injustice which has been done to Mysore.

Berber who is an authority has written a book entitled Rivers in International Law. The undermentioned extract from this book on the Cauvery Agreement merits special notice:

"In India, Cauvery dispute between Mysore and Madras settled in 1925 was a dispute between British India and the other was a dependent Princely State under British Suzerainty. The despute was not settled by the application of law but through an authoritative decision of the Sovereign Power of the British Crown, under the general responsibility to interfere in every matter, in which, according to its estimation, the public interest was threatened with injury."

So, the Madras Government has enjoyed a lion's share According to the formula, we have a right to a certain amount of water to be impunded over and above K.R.S., but they are not allowing us to construct dams to impound 45,000 M.C. ft. The Tribunal appointed to go into this matter has not done anything. A fact-finding committee was constituted and it has sent its report. Now the Chief Ministers of these three States- Mysore, Tamil Nadu and Kerala-are expected to meet during the course of this month. I request Dr. Rao to take consideration the into fact that Mysore has suffered and Madras has stood to gain under the Agreement. Under the law of equity, those who come to equity courts must come with clean hands. So, the Madras Government has to come with clean hands. Those who claim equity from others must do equity to others. Under these circumstances, I request Dr: Rao to see that justice is done to Mysore.

*SHRI MADHURYYA HALDAR (Mathurapur): Mr. Chairman, Sir. I would like to raise only a few points. I would at the outset take up the Ganga Cauvery link issue. Dr. Rao is trying to take the Ganga water to the South and merge it in Cauvery. I must say that it is wholly an unrealistic plan. Ganga water is needed for the port of Calcutta and the Government is unable to supply 40,000 cusecs of water which is absolutely necessary to keep the port The Central Government ali**ve**. under the strong pressure from the State of West Bengal have temporarily permitted the flow of 40,000 cusecs of water for a period of 5 years and I do not know what will happen when this period is over. Sir, if Ganga water is diverted to the South. the river Hooghly will dry up and the State of West Bengal will wither and not only this but the State of UP will also be affected very badly. Apart from all these, the paucity in water flow will also cost its disastrous spell on Bangladesh too. Dr. Rao may be a religious minded man and through this project he may be trying to enhance the religous importance of the river Cauvery by mixing Ganga water into it. But this apart, if his idea is to give more water to the South then I would ask him why he is not trying to divert the surplus Brahmaputra water to Cauvery? Why is he not making effort to divert this water to the port of Calcutta through the river Hooghly? He is not mindful of doing any one of these things but on the contrary he is bent upon pursuing an unrealistic plan of linking Ganga with Cauvery. For all these reasons I very strongly oppose the whole project because it is unrealistic and it will bring ruinous effects on the States of West Bengal and Bihar and also Bangladesh. This cannot be done and this should not be done.

Secondly, Sir, in 1971 in reply to my question Dr. K. L. Rao had stated

*The original speech was delivered in Bengali.

that a plan had been formulated to set up 100 sluice gates in Sunderbans area which will ultimately be linked with the Sunderband Delta Project. Since then every year we are being told about these 100 gates and every year allocations are also made in the budget but in reality nothing is done beyond this. It must be borne in mind Sir, that 96 per cent of the population of the Sunderbans area are cultivators and they can raise only one crop in a year. But for the last few years these cultivators are unable to raise this one crop even. They are facing starvation and driven by hunger. They are flocking around the city of Calcutta with begging howls. This is the reality of the situation prevailing in Sunderbans today.

We have been hearing for a long time about this Sunderbans Delta Project but nothing precious is being done. At that time it was estimated that the whole project would entail an expenditure of Rs. 200 crores but we do not know how far the project has progress and in which direction. With a proper implementation of this project many salt water rivers can be turned into sweet water rivers and we would be able to bring 10 lakh acres of land under two-crop cultivation and through this cultivation the recurring food scarcity which prevails in the State of West Bengal can be mitigated to a great extent.

I would also like to know from Dr. Rao as to what is actually happening to the Mograhat Scheme. A sum of Rs. 4 crores has been earmarked for this project and for the Mograhat (West) Scheme expecting some earth work, nothing substantial has been done so far and this work has cost the Government a few lakhs of rupees. Dr. Rao has himself visited this place some time back and I would therefore like to know from him the actual progress made in this regard. of ton't attavoit Hollins & to

Therefore, I sum up my speech by recording my vehement opposition to the Ganga Cauvery link and with my queries about the progress so far made with regard to the installation of 100 sluice gates in the Sunderbans area and about the progress made with regard to the Mograhat Scheme.

DR. H. P. SHARMA (Alwar): Sir, there are two ways of looking at the power development of the past two decades. If we consider our functioning among the constraints that we have today since independence, the result has not been a very bad one. We have done pretty well. Even though the population has doubled, the per capita consumption of electricity has multiplied five times. But if we look at the other side and compare it with the world figures, then perhaps we do not have such a heartening picture. The total power production of India as compared to the told world production is only 1.2 per cent.

The per capita consumption of power in India is only 8 per cent of the world average. I do not have to go into these figures. But these figures show that we stand almost at the bottom of the world figures. While USA consumes 7150 kwh, Canada consumes 8450 kwh and USSR consumes 2680 kwh, we consume only 95 kwh as against the world average of 1200 kwh. While we have been struggling along the picture of power shortage, there is one factor that came, the failure of monsoons and drought conditions, and which immediately lent seriousness to the problem. But we must remember one thing that a country of this size and magnitude will have to live with the monsoon failure not only this time but even in the future. This we must be prepared to do.

What I find not so creditable is that there has been poor planning and even poor implementation. We started with an assumption that the power growth will be $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. All our

ictor is that there have be

[Dr. H. P. Sharma]

plans have been made on this assumption while we find that the figure should have been about 15 per cent and that would not have put us into this difficult position. There is the other side of it also. All through past four Plans and three single Annual Plans, there has been a continuous shortfall of the order of about 35 per cent. In the First Plan, it was a shortfall of 20 per cent, that is, in the installation of generating capacity. In the Second Plan, it was 36 per cent; in the Third Plan, it was 35 per cent; during three Annual Plans, it was 38 per cent and in the Fourth Plan, it was 37 per cent. When there is such a record all through, not only for the duration of First Plan, not only that it might spill-over the Second Plan, when this shortfall continues right from the beginning. I think, it is time we should sit up and examine our priorities and the way in which we make our Plans. Even now, I do not know what is the position about the Fifth Plan. If it is going to be 33 or 35 per cent continuous shortfall, if this is the same amount of built-in shortfall in the next Plan, then the country should really sit up and examine the whole picture.

I think, one thing that we can do at this stage is that we should identify our major problems and identify them in a realistic manner. There have been four or five manors which I can summarise. First is the non-implementation of the installation of generating capacity. I have already given that figure. Then, there is non utilisation of installed capacity. We have not produced power according to the capacity we have had. Then, there is also absence of machinery to allow flow of power from one surplus State to another deficient State. There is also the absence of inter-State grids. Another factor is that there have been transmission losses of the order of 16 to 18 per cent. In one State, the transmission losses were as high as 25 per cent. This is a strange picture that one-quarter of the total power

generated can just go down the drain. That certainly needs that we should examine the way we are functioning.

Another thing is that there was a Mid-Term Appraisal by the Planning Commission to find out why the things were going so slow and they pinpointed or they put their finger on the late deliveries by the H.E.L. and B.H. E.L. This has been the Mid-Term Appraisal by the Planning Commission that there have been late deliveries by these two public sector undertakings.

About 80 per cent of our population lives in villages. In any development plan, in any social programme, we have to complete our rural electrification programme and give it the first priority.

There are so many other problems. I do not want to go into all of them. There is variation in the supply of voltage and frequency. All throughout the country, they have exceeded the statutory limits that have been laid by the Ministry. We have to accept power under these conditions. But the point is that even under the statutory limits that we have laid, they violate even those conditions.

The point which needs a very thorough and dispassionate examination is the Fifth Plan. We have somehow crossed the difficult years and have come upto this stage. The target that is set in the Fifth Plan for installation of generating capacity is 21.8 million kilowatts. During the Fourth Plan-I do not know the exact figure because there is still some time left-there will be a total installation of 7 to 8 million kilowatts. But what I wish to say is that the target that is set in the Fifth Plan, namely, 21.8 million kilowatts. has to be seriously examined. That means, every year, we should be installing generating capacity of the order of 4 million kilowatts. What has been our performance so far? In 1965-66 it was 1.8 million kw., in 1966-67 it was 1.21 million kw, in 1967-68 it was 1.77

million kw, in 1968-69 it was 1.15 million kw, in 1969-70 it was 1.18 million kw, in 1970-71 it was 0.98 million kw, and in 1971-72 it was 0.58 million kw. And we are supposed to accomplish nothing less than 4 million kw every year in the Fifth Plan! About that, the figures that are available are these. This is the break-up of 21.8 million kilowatts, 6.7 million kw would be the spill-over in the Fifth Plan from the Fourth Plan, 7.8 million kw- would be the extension schemes proposed to be taken at developed sites and the remaining 7.2 million kw would be the new generating schemes; the first two can perhaps be achieved, but what about the third, namely, 7.2 million kw? Whether you would be able to fulfil this target, I have a genuine doubtbecause, as I said, our capacity in 1971-72 was just 0.58 million kw. This is the base, this is the position we are in at the moment.

Then, you do not have the capacity to build equipment for that. The Fifth Plan target, as I said, is 21.8 million kw. The indigenous capacities are limited. Our total equipment-building capacity, including thermal. nuclear and hydel, comes to 17 million only. That still leaves a balance of 4 million. That means, you do not have the capacity. Either you should come out with a proposal that HEL and BHEL would be expanded or there is simply no geting out of it unless you have decided to import equipment of 4 million kw capacity.

Then, one of the constraints that are put on the Ministry is this. There is shortage of steel. It is a genuine problem. They are only getting about 10 per cent from the indigencus supply and 40 per cent from the imported quota. For the balance of almost 50 per cent, they have to work on their own to get the supply, and that is something which is beyond this Ministry. The Government as a whole, the House as a whole, should think about it whether we want to put this Ministry in this position where they have to find for themselves to get 50 per cent of the supply.

Another point that I want to mention is about transmission loss. The present loss on transmission is about 18 per cent whereas the world average is not more than eight per cent. In one State it is as high as 25 per cent. I would like to read out from the report of the Power Economy Committee. The point is that even if you do succeed in putting up generating plants you still would have to have transmission facilities which you do not have. There might be one surplus State adjoining a deficit State. Yet, the picture would not improve without the transmission line. I am quoting from the report of the Power Economy Committee.

"If the results are to be achieved within the required time, a decision on the next higher voltage, i.e., 400 or 500 kw has to be taken without an_{v} further loss of time."

They have further said:

"We have, therefore, to plan for an interchange of over one million kw between the different regional power systems. Such power transfer would need extra high voltage lines with voltages of 400 or 500 kw."

"At present, not a single inter-State or inter-regional tie with such capacity is proposed nor have any feasibility studies t_0 evolve the concept and plans for a national grid...".

We do not have even the feasibility report on this kind of power transfer...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

DR. H P. SHARMA: There are so many other things. One of the problems with which the Ministry is faced is the organisational set-up. You have the CWPC, the Regional Boards and the Central Electricity Authority. They have no statutory powers, they have only recommendatory powers. The State Electricity Boards get your recommendations and they say that,

[Dr. H. P. Sharma]

since you do not have any statutory ⁶ powers, these are simply recommendations and they are not obliged to accept those.

Then, there is necessity for regional load despatching stations. Unless you have these, there is not going to be any efficient transfer from one region to another.

There is also need for standardisation. If you adopt that, then there will be savings all round, increase in capacity, increase in efficiency, savings in inventory, and so on.

1 now come to atomic energy. Afomic energy produces only 2.2 per cent of the power generated in the country. But that should not be taken at its face value. It is an effort which would be responsible for meeting the major power needs of this country after two decades. We have a good job at Tarapur. I do want to say one thing. We had some difficulties at Tarapur and somehow there seems to be some impression that we do not either have the experts or the scientists or a team to run the plant. I would certainly want to dispel that suggestion with all the earnestness at my command. We have the finest team functioning there. We were faced with finding a solution to one of the most difficult problems faced anywhere in the world and I am glad that the job was completed with total satisfaction. 18 hrs.

श्वी नाष्ट्राम ग्रहिरवार (टीकमगढ) : सभापति महोदय, मैं इरिंगेशन तथा पावर भिनिस्ट्री की मांगों का समर्थन करते हुए प्रपने कुछ सुझाव पेश करना चाहतर हूं ५. क्रिंग मैं कोई शक नही कि पिछले 25 वर्षों : ; कें देश में सिचाई मौर विद्युत के क्षेत्र में काफी प्रगति हुई है, लेकिन वह प्रगति कुछ श्वे कें तक सीमित रही है । यदि हम भारत के मान-चित्र को उठाकर देखें तो हमें मालूम पड़ेगा- यदि एक, प्रान्त में ज्यावा सिवाई का काम हुमा है तो दूसरे प्रान्त में विद्युत ज्यादा है, लेकिन कुछ क्षेत्र ऐसे भी हैं जिन को प्रगति न के बराबर, है, जुड़में इज़्लेक्जीय उझति नहीं हो सकी है। उन क्षेत्रों में मैं प्रपने मच्य प्रदेश के सम्बन्ध में कुछ कहना चाहता हूं। मच्य प्रदेश के लिये पिछले 25 वर्षों में कोई भी बृहत् सिचाई योजना म्राज तक नहीं बनी है। एक गांधी सागर डैम बना, लेकिन वह भी राजस्थान के लिये, मध्य प्रदेश को उस से असेचाई की कोई भी सुविधा नहीं मिल पाई

सभापति महोदय, मध्य प्रदेश हिन्दूस्तान के बीच मे बसा हुआ है, अनेकों नदिया इस कोर्क भी की कर बहुती है। यहां की भाधी भातादी हरिजन और धादिवासियो की है 'जो जगलो और पहाड़ी इलाकों में रहती हैं। इस प्रान्त में म्रपार पानी है, लेकिन बांध न बंधने के कारण इस प्रदेश को उस पानी का कोई लाभ नहीं मिल रहा है और वह बहता चला जा रहा है । अगर कोई योजना बनाई जाती है तो पड़ौसी प्रान्तों के साथ कोई न कोई विवाद खड़ा हो जाता है झौर यही कारण है कि ज़ितने भी प्रोजैक्ट सरकार द्वारा बनाये गये, सब पेन्डिंग पड़े हैं। 10-15 साल तो उस की मंजूरी झौर सर्वेक्षण में लग जाता है, उस के बाद विवाद पड़ जाने से यदि प्रारम्भ में उन की कीमत 10 करोड़ तक थी तो म्राज मंहगाई की बजह से उनकी कीमत 15 करोड़ -तक पहुंच गई है, इसी वजह से वे स्कीमें लिगर-मान होती चली जा रही हैं, उस पर ज्यादा खर्च होने से टाली जा रही है।

मुछ ऐसी भी बृहद् योजनायें है जिन का विवाद पड़ा हुआ है । जैसे नर्मदा का मामला है, जिस पर प्रधान मंत्री जी फैसला देने वाली हैं, जो भी फैसला होगा वह देंगी । दूसरी बाण-सागर योजना है जिस से रीवा तथा सतना में साढे छः लाख एकड़ भूमि में सिचाई होगी, जहां धन्य किसी साधान से सिचाई नहीं की जा सकती । इस सम्बन्ध में डा॰ राव साहब की घष्यक्षता में मच्य प्रदेश ग्रौर विहार के मुख्य मंद्रियों की बैठक हुई थी, लेकिन ग्रभी तक किसी निर्णय पर नही पहुंच पाये हैं । मै उन से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि इस का जल्द से जल्द निवटारा करें ।

इस के ग्रतिरिक्त 600 फुट ऊंचाई से गिरनेवाले सिंचाई जल प्रपात से 780 मेगावाट बिजली तैयार की जायेगी । इस परियोजना में सोन नदी के कुल जल ग्रहण क्षेत्र के केवल 27 प्रतिशत भाग को तथा मध्य प्रदेश के जल ग्रहण क्षेत्र के लगभग 38 प्रतिशत भाग को उपयोग में ल या जायगा । ग्रतः चचाई प्रपात से बिजली दूसरे राज्यों को कोई नुकसान पहुंचाये बिना उत्पादित करना सम्भव है । वहां पर 780 मेगावाट बिजर्ला तैयार होने से दूसरे क्षेत्रों को बिजली थिल सकेगी ।

भ्रव मैं मच्य प्रदेश की कुछ भौर सिचाई योजनाम्रों के बारें में डा० राव साहब का घ्यान आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूं जो 1969 से लेकर 1972 तक मन्जूरी के लिये भेजी गई हैं– इन पर जस्दी से स्वीक्वति प्रदान की जाय । ये योजनायें -वारंगी, पुनासा, वाण-सागर, जलसिंधी, वोधघाट, ऊपरी बैन गंगा, हसदेव वाघ, हरिण फाल तथा महेक्वर, जिन की लागत 517.74 करोड़ रूपये है। इन योजनाओं से 33.31 लाख एकड़ जमीन की मिचाई होगी तथा विद्युत की 2860 मैगावाट स्थापित क्षमता (इंस्टाल्ड कैपेसिटी) प्राप्त होगी। जिन से मध्य प्रदेश न केवल भ्रपनी पावर की म्रावयक्कता की पूर्ति करेगा बल्कि देश के दूसरे प्रान्तों को भी विद्युत सप्लाई करेगा जो देश के खेती और उद्योग के मामल में काफी लाभदायक होगी और दूसरे प्रदेश भी उस से लाभ उठायेगे।.

इस के साथ साथ एक अन्य विजय पर भी मैं सिचाई मंत्री महोदय का घ्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं। पिछले 25 वर्षों में हम ने देखा कि हमारे मध्य प्रदेश में कुछ ऐसे इलाके है जिन की कोई प्रगति नही हुई और वे आज भी पिछडे हुए हैं-जैसे बुन्देलखण्ड का क्षेत्र, जहां कोई उद्योग धन्धा नही है, सिचाई के कोई साधन नहीं है, माथिक स्थिति इतनो कमजोर है कि लोगों को तंग ग्राकर डाकू-पन का धन्धा अपनाना पड़ता है। पिछले वर्ष इस क्षेत्र की डाकू समस्या का समाधान हुग्रा, मघ्य प्रदेश सरकार से बहुत प्रयत्न किया ग्रौर डाकुग्रों से सरेण्डर कराया गया । ग्रब ग्रगर वहां की माथिक स्थिति न सुधारी गई, सिंचाई की सुविधायें उस क्षेत्र में न उपलब्ध कराई गई तो फिर से वही हाल हो जायगा। मव्य प्रदेश सरकार ने वहां के लिये जो तीन बड़ी बड़ी योजनायें दी हैं, उन की तरफ डा० राव साहब का घ्यान शीध्र जाना चाहिये ताकि उन को जल्द से जल्द कार्यान्वित किया जा सके । वे योजनाये हैं-1, टीकमगढ जिले में जामने एव बेतवा पर मोरछा जल विद्युत एवं सिचाई योजना । इस बांध का सर्वेक्षण कार्य पिछले [श्री नाष्ट्राम ग्रहिरवार] 15 वर्ष से चल रहा है ग्रौर सरकारी सूत्रमा के भनुसार इस योजना से 75 मैगावाट विश्वुत तैयार होगी तथा 30 हचार एकढ भूमि से सिंचाई होगी ।

2. धसान नदी पर टीकमगढ एव छतरपुर की सीमा पर बराठा एव कुर्रा बांध । इस सिचाई योजना का सर्वेक्षण कार्य हो चुका है ? इन दोनो योजनाओं से टीकमगढ़ एव छतरपुर जिले की भूमि तो सीची आयेगी किन्तु इस से उत्तर प्रदेश के बादा एव हमीरपुर जिलो की हजारो एकड भूमि भी सीची जावेगी। 3 अपर केन कैनाल सिचाई योजना इसका निर्माण पत्रा जिले की सीमा मे होना है। इस सिखाई योजना से पन्ना एव छतरपुर दाना जिलो की दो लाख से मधिक भूमि सीची जावेगी। मझी महोदम हम झोजमाम्रो के लिये यदि झीधा स्वीकृति प्रदान कर दे तो इस प्रदेश की जनता को लाभ हो सकता है। हमारेयहा नदियो की कमी नही है, भपार पानी है लेकिन उनका उपयोग नहीं हो पा रहा है ।

इसके साथ साथ में प्रार्थना करना चाहता हू कि जहा हम इस बात की कोशिश करते है कि बडी बडी योजनाये बने, वहा हमे छोटी योजनाओ पर भी प्रधिक से प्रधिक च्यान देना चाहिये जिससे कि किसानो की हालत ठीक हो सके। नदी मालों पर पक्की पट्टी बनाकर, ट्यूबेल खोदकर और टूटे फुटे तासाबो की मरम्मत करके किसानों के लिये अधिक सिम्बाई के साम्रल उपलब्ध करायें जावे धौर किसॉनों की हानत सुधारने की तरफ ब्यान विया जाये।

में डा० राव का ध्यान मध्य अदेश की मोर दिलात हुए निवेदन कराना चाहता ह कि तीन चार थमेल पावर स्टेशन्स की स्वीकृति के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार को लिखा है उसकी स्वीकृति जुल्दी से देनी चाहिए । इसी प्रकार से सतपुडा, सिंगरौली की कोयले की खदानो मे घटिया क्वालिटी का कोयला पाया जाता है बहा पर धर्मल पावर स्टेशन लगाने के सम्बन्ध मे आपने प्रश्न के उत्तर में भी वताया है कि सरकार विचार कर ही है तो वहा पर थर्मल पावर स्टेशन बनाकर झौर नेशनल ग्रिड बनाकर दूसरे प्रदेशो को पावर सप्लाई करे। माज बिजली को ममी के कारण उद्योग-धन्ने बन्द पडे है गौर िसानो को सिमाई की परेशानी है इसलिये मध्य प्रदेश मे कोयले के पिटहेट्स पर धर्मल पावर स्टेशन बनाकर इस समस्य। को हल करे।

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VER-MA) Mr Chairman, Sir, I am really thankful to all these Members who have participated in the debate They have made many useful suggestions

MR CHAIRMAN You may continue your speech on the 12th 18 hrs.

[The Lok Sabha then adjourned, till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, April 12, 1973/Chastra 22, 1895 (Saka)]

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