

MR. SPEAKER : No. I have not got a copy of his privilege motion : I have got no notice from him.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I have sent it to you already.

MR. SPEAKER : After he sends it to me, I have to study it. But before I study it, he gets up suddenly and starts raising it.....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I have already sent it.

MR. SPEAKER : No, we have not received it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : May I make a mention of it ?

MR. SPEAKER : I cannot allowed him to make a mention of it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Kindly given me one minute, Sir.....

MR. SPEAKER : No, I am not going to allow him now.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I have already written to you and I shall prove that I had given notice earlier.

MR. SPEAKER : I have not received it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I am very sorry to say this ; I might be able to prove it otherwise afterwards.

MR. SPEAKER : That is a very bad precedent.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Notice of this privilege motion was given during the third week of April. This was given against the managing director of the NIDC. It is a very serious matter. How is it that we are taken for a ride by these officials, and this House sits over it and takes no action on this ?

MR. SPEAKER : The hon. Member must keep himself under restraint.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : If you will

kindly direct your Secretariat, they will find out my notice.

MR. SPEAKER : Every time he gets up suddenly and starts raising something. Let him not do it.

12.03 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

APPREHENSION OF FLOODS IN PONG DAM AREA DURING MONSOONS

SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH (Mandi) : I call the attention of the Minister of Irrigation and power to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon :

'The reported danger of 8,000 families being submerged in the Pong Dam area in the ensuing monsoons and the steps taken by the Government to rehabilitate them before that.,

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : River Beas is now flowing through 5 tunnels freely. During monsoon months, the water level upstream of the dam under construction will rise. Last year for a discharge of 5 lakh cusecs the maximum water level was only 1190. Assuming successive waves of floods under extraordinary conditions, the maximum water level may rise to 1240 to 1260. Lands and properties in tikkas likely to be affected have been assessed except for three villages and Awards paid partly.

The Himachal Pradesh Authorities are fully alive to the situation and have taken steps to provide adequate relief measures and temporary shelters to the families likely to be affected. A sum of Rs. 2 lakhs has already been kept at the disposal of the Himachal Pradesh Government for the purpose.

Action to rehabilitate the oustees in Rajasthan is in hand. There has however been some delay on account of divergence of views between Rajasthan and Himachal Pradesh on certain matters relating to eligibility of oustees for allotment of land in Rajasthan. Efforts are being made to resolve these issues.

श्री वीरभद्र सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय मंत्री जी ने अपने इस वक्तव्य द्वारा जो मुख्य प्रश्न इस काल अटेशन द्वारा उठाया गया है उसके महत्व को घटाने की चेष्टा की है। जो यह पौग डैम बन रहा है इसके निर्माण से लगभग 20 हजार परिवार बेघर होंगे। शुरू में यह पेशकश थी कि इन विस्थापितों को फिर से बसाने के लिए राजस्थान में 3.25 लाख एकड़ जमीन दी जायगी। बाद में यह जमीन 3.25 लाख एकड़ में घटाकर 2.25 लाख एकड़ रखी गई है। डा० के० एल० राव ने इस सदन में यह आश्वासन दिया था कि जब तक इन आउस्टीज को बसाया नहीं जायगा, उनके पुनर्वास का प्रश्न नहीं होगा तब तक ये मौजूदा जहा पर रहते हैं वहां से उनको नहीं उठाया जायेगा। इस विषय में माननीय मंत्री जी ने इस सदन में 11-3-70 को जो आश्वासन दिया है वह गं उद्धृत करना चाहता हूँ :

"As I expect, about 12,000 families will be ousted by June 1971 if the present programme of construction is followed. I can assure the hon'ble member that unless the oustees are properly settled and their convenience is attended to, we shall not allow any impounding of water in the Beas river and any construction of dam across the river".

यह आश्वासन माननीय मंत्री जी ने इन आउस्टीज के बारे में इस माननीय सदन में दिए। इस मंत्रालय ने इन विस्थापितों के पुनर्वास के लिए एक स्कीम बनाई थी। उस के अन्तर्गत 1971 के अगस्त तक 8 हजार परिवारों को राजस्थान में बसाने की बात की गई थी। मगर इसके मुकाबले में अभी तक इस मंत्रालय ने केवल 568 परिवारों को ही वहां पर बसाया है। तो आप देखेंगे कि बसाने के मामले में कितने पीछे हैं और जो यह 568 परिवार बसाए गए हैं उन का भी ठीक प्रबंध नहीं

हुआ। न वहां बिजली है, न पानी है, न सड़क है, न स्कूल है, किसी चीज का प्रबंध नहीं है। जो परिवार बसाए गए हैं वह बड़ी कठिनाई से अपने दिन वहां व्यतीत कर रहे हैं। माननीय मंत्री जी ने यह कहा है अपने वक्तव्य में कि इस वर्ष बरसात में बाढ़ आने की कोई संभावना नहीं है और जिन लोगों पर इस से असर पड़ेगा उन के लिए सरकार ने प्रबंध कर रखा है और उनको ऊंचे स्थान पर ले जाएंगे। इस के लिए 2 लाख रुपया उन्होंने हिमाचल प्रदेश को दिया है। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस बारे में माननीय मंत्री महोदय बहुत प्रॉप्टि-मिस्टिक हैं। मैं उनका ध्यान उनके पिछले बयानों की तरफ आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। पिछले साल भी यह सवाल आया था। उस समय मंत्रालय ने कहा था कि किसी भी आदमी को बाढ़ से नुकसान नहीं होगा। लेकिन हुआ यह कि बावजूद इसके कि सारी टनेल्स काम कर रही थी, तब भी तीन गांव डूब गए जिन में काफी लोगों को नुकसान हुआ और उनको बहुत क्षति पहुंची। तो इस साल भी हमें खतरा है कि जो बात आप कह रहे हैं वह नहीं होगी और काफी गांवों को पानी से खतरा पैदा होगा और उनको काफी नुकसान होगा।

दूसरी बात में मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ क्या वजह है कि अभी तक इन विस्थापितों को राजस्थान में वह बसा नहीं पाए? इसका एक मुख्य कारण यह है कि जो जमीन राजस्थान सरकार को इन आउस्टीज के लिए देनी थी वह भी अभी तक एलाट नहीं हुई और दूसरी वजह यह है कि जो कम्प्लेक्स लैंड ऐक्वीजीशन आफिसर ने डिक्लेयर किया है वह भी अभी तक इन को नहीं मिला। इन दो कारणों से आउस्टीज अपनी नहीं जगह पर जाने में असमर्थ हो रहे हैं।

इसके अलावा जो डा० के० एल० राव साहय ने कुछ आश्वासन दे दिए थे उन की ओर में ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। मंत्री महोदय ने इस सदन में कहा था।

"I have submitted that the understanding is that the oustees of the Pong Dam will be allotted land formally by the Rajasthan Government, but the Himachal Pradesh Government will be the main authority to allot the land and also decide the extent of the land".

यह सारा मसला जो है इसका क्रम यह है कि हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकार बहुत अरसे से यह प्रार्थना कर रही है कि जो जमीन सरकार को प्राउस्टीज के लिए देनी है वह जमीन हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकार को दे दी जाय और वह खुद अपने प्राउस्टीज को जमीन एलाट करेगी। अगर इस बात को सरकार माने और जैसा आश्वासन मंत्री महोदय ने पहले दिया था, उसको दृष्टि में रखते हुए इस मामले को हल करने की कोशिश करे तो शीघ्र से शीघ्र समाधान हो सकता है।

मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय से यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस आश्वासन को दृष्टि में रखते हुए वह क्या कदम उठायेगे ताकि यह सारी जमीन हिमाचल सरकार को दी जाय और वे खुद अपने प्राउस्टीज को एलाट करे? क्या वह कोई ऐसा प्रबन्ध करेगा जिस से कि हिमाचल प्रदेश और राजस्थान के मुख्य मंत्रियों के बीच इस विषय पर जल्दी से जल्दी कोई मीटिंग हो ताकि इस मामले पर शीघ्र मं शीघ्र निर्णय किया जा सके?

THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (Dr. K. L. RAO) As far as this matter is concerned, we have been at it all these years. At the time when I made that statement, there was almost an agreement between the two Chief Ministers. Some persons were also removed to the Rajasthan Canal area. But again difference arose and because of them it

come to a standstill. Again I tried to bring them together and requested them to settle the outstanding problems. The Chief Minister said that they would try to settle them by the 1st of May and if they did not do so by that day, they would send their views to the Centre and the Cabinet Secretary might be asked to look into the whole thing and give his decision by which they would abide. The first of May came and they did not meet, they sent their respective Government's views and we have forwarded them to the Cabinet Secretariat. We expect him to make some studies in the course of the next few days and give his advice in this matter. Both the Chief Ministers have said that they would abide by his decision. We shall proceed with the matter after the decision is given by the Cabinet Secretary.

श्री प्रताप सिंह (शिमला) अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय मंत्री जी ने अभी जो बयान दिया है, वह अपनी जिम्मेदारी दमरे के कण्ठों पर डालने वाली बात करते हैं। पीग डैम से बेघर-होनेवाले लोग का राजस्थान प्राजक्ट एरिया में बसाये जाने का सवाल आज से नहीं शुरू हुआ है, बहुत दिनों से चल रहा है और अब यह सरकार और मंत्री महोदय अपने कर्तव्य से पीछे हट जा रहे हैं। इनके स्वयं पीछे हट जाने से वहाँ पर एक गम्भीर समस्या पैदा हो गई है, जिसका गनीजा यह हुआ है कि वहाँ के लोग बाध्य हो कर तोड़फोड़ की तरफ जाने का विचार कर रहे हैं। मुझे यह बात साफ साफ बहने में गुरेज नहीं है, क्योंकि यह सरकार बड़े दफा बायद कर चुकी है। तलवाडा में मिनिस्टर महोदय के साथ मीटिंग हुई थी और उन्होंने विश्वास दिलाया था कि किसी भी आत्मी को वहाँ से उजड़ने के बाद बसाने के लिये सरकार पूरा इन्तजाम करगी, लेकिन उसके बावजूद भी पिछले साल 1971 में 7 टीकों ने जहा लगभग 100 फैमिलीज रहती थी वहाँ पर पानी भर जन से उनका काफी नुस्खाना था, लेकिन यह सरकार नीती नहीं। चर्चा हिमाचल सरकार उन क

लिये जम्मेदार है, इसलिये उस को उन्हें हिफाजत की जगह रखना पडा, उनके लिये ठीक ढंग से प्रबन्ध करना पडा परन्तु इस सरकार ने उनके लिये कुछ नहीं किया।

हिमाचल सरकार के चीफ मिनिस्टर ने कई वफा राजस्थान सरकार के चीफ मिनिस्टर को पत्र लिखा कि हमको मीटिंग वरनी चाहिये, बरसात आने वाली है हम बेघर होने वाले हैं, लेकिन चीफ मिनिस्टर राजस्थान कहते हैं कि उनके पास समय नहीं है, उनके पाग मिलने और बात करने के लिय समय नहीं है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ—जब चीफ मिनिस्टर राजस्थान के पास हिमाचल के चीफ मिनिस्टर की बात सुना के लिये टारम नहीं है और जब दो चीफ मिनिस्टरों के बीच इस तरह से आपस में भगडा हो तो क्या यह आपका कर्तव्य नहीं है कि आप इस मामले में इन्टरबीन करें और एक तारीख निधारित करे ताकि उस तारीख तक वे आपस में फंसला करके सरकार के सामन रखे ?

अभी तक 568 फॅमिलीज वहा पर गई हैं, उनकी हालत बहुत बुरी है, वहा पर सड़के नहीं हैं, बिजली नहीं है। प्राग्राम के मुताबिक 8 हजार फॅमिलीज को अब तक वहा पर पहुँच जाना चाहिये था, लेकिन यह सरकार खामाश बैठी है। इन्होंने अपने स्टेटमट में कहा है—

“Land and properties in tikkas likely to be affected have been assessed except for three villages and awards paid partly

यानी अभी तक तीन गावों में गेसेसमेंट भी नहीं हुआ है, एवार्ड ना तो सवाल ही नहीं उठता। यह सरकार की हालत है। जिन लोगों को वहा से उजाडा जा रहा है, जिन के घर-बार तबाह होने वाले हैं उन भी बसाने की आप क्या व्यवस्था करेंगे, यह काम जल्द से जल्द होना चाहिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, जब चीफ मिनिस्टर कांग्रेस से फंसला हो चुका है कि 2.25 लाख एकड़ जमीन हिमाचल सरकार को दी जायगी जिसे वह अपने उजड़े हुए लोगों को बसाने के लिये देगे, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इसके मिलमिने में सरकार का क्या विचार है, आया वह उस जमीन को हिमाचल सरकार को देने जा रहे हैं या उन में कोई दिक्कत है ? इन्होंने अपने जवाब में कहा है कि राजस्थान सरकार कुछ निर्णय नहीं कर पा रही है, कुछ जमीन एलाट करने के बारे में आब्जैक्शनज लगा रही है। अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप खुद पंजाब से नाल्लुक रखते हैं, आप इस बात को भली प्रकार जानते हैं कि हिमाचल और पंजाब के रेवेन्यू रिकार्ड का जहा तक सम्बन्ध है, हमारे यहा टिक्कादारी सिस्टम है और एक-एक टिक्के में 80 से 100 कुनवें तक रहते हैं। वह एक विरादगी नहीं होनी, उस में हर विरादरी के लोग होते हैं। यही कारण है कि यह सरकार अब उस से पीछे हटने जा रही है, ये उन टिक्केदारों को एक फॅमिली मानते हैं, क्योंकि राजस्थान के रेवेन्यू रिकार्ड में एक फॅमिली का एक टिक्का है, तो क्या इस की वजह से हमारे लोगों को उसका फल भुगतना पड़ेगा ? इसके बारे में पहले फंसला हो चुका है। इसलिये मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ—क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार इस मामले में हस्ताक्षेप करेगी और उन उजड़े लोगों को बसाने में मदद करेगी ताकि उन को पूरा मुआबजा मिले और पूरी जमीन मिले।

हिमाचल सरकार ने एक बात का निर्णय लिया था कि हम समाजवाद को मानते हैं, श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी की पालिसियों को मानते हैं—इसलिये अगर किसी की एक हजार एकड़ जमीन भी हो या उस से ज्यादा भी हो, तो भी सबको बराबर जमीन मिलेगी, हर एक को 12.25 एकड़ जमीन मिलेगी। यह एक ऐसा निर्णय था जो सबके लिये

बराबरी का निर्णय था, लेकिन आज यह सरकार उस निर्णय से भी पीछे हटती जा रही है। हम चाहते हैं कि सबको बराबरी का दर्जा मिले, छोटा, बड़ा, हरिजन कोई भी हो सबको बराबरी मिले लेकिन ये उसको भी नहीं मानते। प्रापको यह भी याद होगा कि 1961 में एक फैसला किया था कि 1961 के बाद कोई भी जमीन का नया बटवारा नहीं होगा, जो 1961 से मालिक है, वे ही चलते रहेंगे, आज हम उसी निर्णय पर कायम हैं जो पहली चीफ मिनिस्टर कान्फ्रेंस में तय हुआ था। उसके बाद पंजाब में ऐमा कानून रहा कि जो आदमी मर जाता है, वह जमीन उसके बच्चों के नाम से अलग-अलग खातों में बँट जाती है। अब यह सरकार उन सब बातों से भी पीछे हट रही है। उनके जो कुछ भी एतराज है, केन्द्रीय सरकार का कर्तव्य है उनको तय करे और उन को हमारे कानून के मुनाबिक तय करना चाहिये।

एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ—चीफ मिनिस्टर कान्फ्रेंस बुलाकर हम मामले को तय करना चाहिये ताकि दोनों चीफ मिनिस्टर बैठ कर खुद फैसला करें। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस बारे में सरकार का क्या विचार है—बह अपने जवाब में हम का स्पष्टीकरण करें ?

Dr K L RAO I did not exactly follow the hon member's question. But I would like to submit one thing. The difference have arisen recently on some of the vital matters. I will just give one example to show 'how absurd' some of these things are. A man who loses a quarter of an acre of land in the project gets 100 acres of irrigated land in Rajasthan Canal area (*Interruptions*). One gentleman who owned was land, absolutely waste land on which nothing grows, he has to be paid a compensation of Rs 1.25 crores, which is absurd. Those are some of the things which we are trying to sort out. After all, when government money is spent we have to be very careful. Here I want to give the example of a

similar project in Gujarat where the land to be acquired and the people rehabilitated was much more than in the case of the Pong Dam. Yet the total amount that we spent for acquisition and rehabilitation in Gujarat was Rs 9 crores. Here we have to pay Rs 45 crores as compensation and another 12 crores towards interest and then we are giving them land in Rajasthan. All these things were not gone into in the beginning. But now we are trying to sort them out. While compensation has to be paid, at the same time, there must be some limit, it should be something justifiable. That is what we are trying to do now.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN (Kangra) Nowhere are the farmers treated in such a shabby manner as they have been treated in the case of the Pong Dam, which includes areas in Punjab, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh. Nowhere has the farmer had such a raw deal as in this region. The learned Minister gave the example of one instance where a person owning a quarter of an acre of land got a compensation of more than 100 acres. I would like to know from the hon Minister out of 21 000 families what is the percentage of this class of people who own a quarter of an acre of land and who are going to get 100 acres in Rajasthan.

Another point has been raised by the hon Minister. He says look at the Gujarat government which was so callous to its farmers and paid them much less, why can't the Himachal Pradesh Government also not be equally callous and behave in a similar manner and pay the farmers much less as compensation ?

It is the same hon Minister who had given a solemn assurance in this very House that 15 standard acres of land would be given to each family. Now he wants to back out of this assurance, which is extraordinary. To say that in Gujarat they are giving much less, is this the way of backing out of an assurance he has given ? He cannot at this stage back out from his assurance. This assurance is dated 11th March 1970 in answer to a question by Shri Him Raj which says

'I can assure the hon Member that unless these oustees are probably settled and their convenience attended

[Shri Vikram Mahajan]

to we shall not allow any impounding of the Beas river and any construction of the dam on the Beas river. It is also agreed that 325 acres of land in the respective States shall be given to the various oustees. This is the understanding that has been arrived at and we shall follow that understanding.

Further on he said

'I have submitted that the understanding is that the oustees of Pong Dam will be allotted land formally by the Rajasthan Government.

This is the assurance given by the Minister and now he is turning the table. This is preposterous. The oustees are not given sufficient land on the plea that the Gujarat Government is not giving enough. I would humbly submit that this is not the way of dealing with the citizens of India. I would be forced to say that this is sabotaging the entire programme of the Prime Minister to alleviate the conditions of the poor farmers and poor oustees. I would humbly submit that this is not the way of dealing with the citizens of India. You have to take a considerate view and look at the problem from the point of view of those people who have to leave their hearths and homes as their lands are going to be submerged by this dam. Last year you gave an assurance that the land of no person is going to be submerged unless he is rehabilitated. Now he has stated in this House that it is correct some portion of land was submerged, some houses were submerged and they were not properly rehabilitated. Again you have closed two tunnels of the Pong Dam, 8,000 families are going to be submerged. You are not giving them the land. How are they going to live when you take away the land, you do not give them compensation? At least they should have the right to live. So, will he give an assurance that no land belonging to any family will be submerged until alternative land is allotted to that family or rehabilitation and compensation is paid?

Secondly, the dispute is regarding who is entitled to the land.

MR. SPEAKER Only one question

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: I can put them all in one, Sir.

Will you rehabilitate them before the lands are submerged and give them compensation? Regarding the dispute as to who is entitled to the land, have you taken any legal opinion from any senior lawyer from Punjab? If not, what are the reasons, what prevented them from taking that? Thirdly, you promised that 20,000 families would be rehabilitated by the year 1972 whereas only 500 have been rehabilitated so far. When would you be able to rehabilitate them? Kindly give a deadline.

DR K I RAO I am thankful to the hon. Member. He has been very moderate today. First, I want to correct his statement. No tunnels are being closed. I am anxious that no tunnel should be closed. In fact, on one of the tunnels the officers were trying to put the lining, but I gave instructions that this should not be done as it will obstruct the way by a few inches. The tunnels will be free and I hope like last year the level will not rise above 1190. Last year there were heavy floods of 5.2 lakh cft per second, that was near the maximum. Under extra-ordinary circumstances the level may rise to 1240 to 1260 and we are anxious to ensure safety to this and higher levels.

Practically all those lands have been assessed, awards are ready, money is there and Rs 10 crores will be disbursed. But the only question is that they want interest. If we give interest it will again add another Rs 10 or 12 crores. The interest was never asked for before. Only now they are asking. One has to be careful to what extent we can give. Otherwise, the money is there, awards have been given, everything is ready and the money will be disbursed.

I want to submit that we also very anxious that these people must be resettled very well. I know they are coming from a very happy land, extremely beautiful land to a place which is extremely hot, much hotter than Delhi. People are put to a lot of trouble, there is no question about it.

About two lakhs of acres are ready to be given. But the only question is this Rajasthan wants that it should be given to the proper persons, i.e., to the entitled persons.

Himachal Pradesh says that 'these are the persons, according to their criteria, who are entitled. There, differences arise. That is the difference, otherwise, land is there, land is ready, we have accepted the compensation also. Therefore I submit to the hon. Member to plead with his Chief Minister. After all, nothing like the two Chief Ministers coming to an agreement between themselves. I would request the hon. Member to use his influence with the Chief Minister. After all, arguments are there on both the sides. I will be the happiest man if those people are rehabilitated properly. In fact, I was one of those who said that we should not allow them to go to Rajasthan, improve the land in Himachal Pradesh, spend some money, reclaim the land, give all the facilities and make the people stay there so that they are not shifted from Himachal Pradesh. That is the idea which I would still like to pursue.

Very few persons have remained in Rajasthan. Out of 568 people who went there, practically all of them have come back, only 90 persons are there. There are a number of houses, temporary houses, which have been constructed. They are all falling down. Therefore, I would say, the question is not that there is any difficulty of settling the people. The land is there. The money is there. Awards have been given. Everything is there, but, the only question is one of arriving at an understanding on the vital points. I only hope that both the States will agree that they will abide by the decision of the Cabinet Secretary.

The hon. Member asked whether legal opinion was sought. Legal opinion was sought. (Interruptions) I abide by the opinion of my senior colleague. The Law Ministry's opinion was considered unfavourable to one party. So, that was not accepted. Now, finally, the matter is referred to the Cabinet Secretary and both the Chief Ministers have accepted that they will abide by the advice given by the Cabinet Secretary. Once that is done, then there will be no difficulty.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN My one question has not been answered. The hon. Minister said that there are cases of people having an acre or less than an acre getting 1000 acres. What is the percentage of that

class of people? That has not been answered.

DR K I RAO What I meant was this. I do not know how many cases are there. I will give you one very interesting fact. Out of the total number of landholders whose lands will be submerged by this project, merely 50% will lose one acre and less. I think that will satisfy the hon. Member.

श्री परिपूर्णानन्द पंच्युली (टिहरी-गढवाल) अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा खयाल है कि पौग बाघ की स्थिति इतनी विरट न होती यदि हमारे मंत्री जी कम्पेन्सशन और रिहैबिलिटेशन की समस्या को उम डैम के कस्ट्राशन की समस्या के साथ जोड़ दिये होते। अगर वह उसका एक इस्टिमेट पार्ट होता तो यह परेशानी पैदा नहीं होती। मैं आपके नोटिस में यह लाना चाहता हूँ कि पहाड़ के रहने वाले लोग जो सीमान्त पर रहते हैं हर तरह की कुर्बानी के लिये तैयार रहते हैं, और यह भी एक कुर्बानी है, और हम विस्थापित हो करके मैदान की समृद्धि के लिये काम आते हैं। जैसा आपको मालूम है पौग बाघ से 35 लाख एकड़ राजस्थान की भूमि सिंचित होगी और 10 लाख 50 हजार एकड़ भूमि पंजाब की जो बंकार पड़ी हुई है उस पर खेती होगी, और 100 करोड़ ६० से अधिक की वार्षिक अतिरिक्त अनाज की पैदावार होगी। किन्तु उसके बदले में जब लोगों के कम्पेन्सेशन और रिहैबिलिटेशन की बात आती है तो इतने साल के बाद भी उधर उधर की बगले झाकी जाती हैं। कहते हैं कि राजस्थान और पंजाब सरकार दगी। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि 14 साल के बाद भी भाखड़ा से विस्थापित लोगों की समस्या ठीक तरह से हल नहीं होने पायी है। इसका एक मात्र कारण यही रहा है कि रिहैबिलिटेशन और कम्पेन्सेशन का जो काम था वह डैम का एक अभिन्न भाग नहीं माना गया था।

मैं उदाहरण के लिये आप से टिहरी डैम की बात निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ। जिस तरह

[श्री परिपूर्णानन्द पंन्गुली]

से टिहरी डैम बनने जा रहा है उसी तरह से भारत में कई और दूसरे डैम भी बनेंगे जिनसे लोग विस्थापित होंगे। टिहरी बाघ एशिया का सबसे बड़ा बाघ होगा। इससे 92 गांव विस्थापित होंगे और टिहरी शहर जल प्लावित हो जायगा। लेकिन उन लोगों के कम्पेन्सेशन और रिहैबिलिटेशन के बारे में सरकार ने कोई योजना नहीं बनायी है। वीरान और बेकार पड़ी हुई जमीनों को लोगों को दिवाया जाता है कि वहाँ तुमको बसा दिया जायगा। ऐसा लगता है कि डैम देश की सम्पत्ति है, किन्तु वहाँ के लोगों के पुनर्वास के लिये, उनको मुआवजा देने के लिये सरकार विचार नहीं कर रही है। बाद में जब नामप्लीकेशन पैदा होगा तो यह कहेंगे कि यू० पी० सरकार देखे और यू० पी० सरकार कहेगी कि केन्द्रीय सरकार ने कुछ नहीं किया। उत्तर प्रदेश में टिहरी है और उससे जो फायदा होगा वह ज्यादातर यू० पी० के मैदानों को ही होगा। किन्तु टिहरी बाघ के बनने के कारण विस्थापित होने वाले लोगों के लिये आपने कोई योजना नहीं बनायी, और इसी साल उस डैम का काम शुरू होने वाला है। 197 करोड़ रु० का यह बाघ एशिया में सबसे बड़ा होगा। हम बहुत आतंकित हैं क्योंकि विस्थापित होने वाले लोगों के पुनर्वास की कोई योजना आपके सामने नहीं है। 1300 मैगावाट विजली इससे आप पैदा करेंगे, सारे देश को इससे फायदा होने वाला है। किन्तु जो लोग उममें डूबने वाले हैं उनके लिये आप क्या करने जा रहे हैं? हमारे सामने पीग डैम की मिसाल मौजूद है, जब उनके लिये कोई सुनियोजित योजना आपने तैयार नहीं की है तो क्या ऐसे ही टिहरी बाघ से विस्थापित होने वाले लोगों का भाग्य होगा? आप उनके लिये कोई योजना बनायेंगे या नहीं?

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय . इसका मतलब यह नहीं है कि मैं कट्टे और आप चलते जायें, जैसे कि मैं आपको रोकना चाहता हूँ। आप अपनी ही

बात कहना चाहते हैं, सुनते क्यों नहीं। यह काल घाटेंशन तो था पीग डैम के बारे में, लेकिन आप इसमें टिहरी बाघ ले आये। दो मिनट बात कीजिये तब भी ठीक है। आपको अपनी बात कहनी है तो सही रास्ते से प्राना चाहिये, इनके रास्ते से क्यों आ रहे हैं? वाया पीग डैम क्यों आ रहे हैं?

श्री परिपूर्णानन्द पंन्गुली : क्षमा कीजिये, मैंने सुना नहीं था।

मैंने इसलिये निवेदन किया था कि यदि पीग बाघ के विस्थापितों के पुनर्वास की समस्या को बाघ का एक हिस्सा बना दिया जाता तो देश में बनने वाले दूसरे बाघों के लिये यह समस्या पैदा नहीं होगी, अन्यथा आने वाले समय में इसी प्रकार की समस्या हर बाघ के बारे में आपको फेम करनी पड़ेगी। इसलिये मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या आप अभी भी इस पीग बाघ के विस्थापितों के पुनर्वास और कम्पेन्सेशन की समस्या को बाघ का ही एक हिस्सा बनाने जा रहे हैं? और अगर हा तो टाइम बाउंड प्रोग्राम में कब तक आप इसको हल करेंगे?

DR K L RAO I agree with the hon Member that the hill people suffer because of the construction of the dams. Unfortunately the dams are located only in the hills and therefore they are subject to suffering on account of submersions. Therefore we must be considerate to the hill people and provide them with all the facilities. The Tehri dam is approved by the Technical Advisory Committee but is yet

to receive the approval of the Planning Commission. I advised the hon Member not to take the example of Pong Dam as the Tehri Project itself may not be undertaken if such severe measures are to be adopted.

SHRI PARIPOORNANAND PAINULI
In reply to a question you said it had been approved

DR K L RAO The Technical Advisory Committee has approved but not yet

the Planning Commission The Planning Commission has yet to approve

PROF NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR (Hamirpur) As I find, Sir, the main question is about distribution Dr K L Rao holds out that distribution is not coming up, the land is ready, the people have to march, and everything will be okay. But I am afraid that Dr K L Rao himself committed as has been pointed out by Mr Mahajan. In reply to a question by Shri Hem Raj and Shri Vikram Chand Mahajan JI, on the 11th March, 1970 he said this. I quote him

“DR K L RAO : I had submitted that the understanding is that the oustees of the Pong Dam will be allotted the land formally by the Rajasthan Government, but the Himachal Pradesh Government will be the main authority to allot the land and also decide the extent of land.”

Here, I stress the word ‘main’—He says, the Himachal Pradesh Government will be the ‘main’ authority. Now Dr Rao is coming up with solitary exceptional cases where one quarter of an acre of land possessor is being given a higher amount of compensation. As per by Shri Vikram Chand Mahajan, he has failed to reply and give the exact number of cases of this type. The main thing is this, Sir, that if this land is put at the disposal of the Himachal Government, the Himachal Government is ever ready to send its officers and to allot the land immediately. The keenness of the Himachal Government cannot be doubted. It was our honourable leader Dr Y S Parmar who has been writing constantly to the Rajasthan Chief Minister for looking after the interest of the various people who have to be submerged in water.

Dr K L Rao says that according to him, the maximum water level may rise to 1240 or 1260 feet. I think he is not assuming the role of Lord Indra when he says that it will not rise further. What happens if the water level goes up higher? Last year, we had a very bad experience about this. Everything was ready, Dr K L Rao’s engineers, his bureaucrats, his technocrats were ready with files, and yet the people

were submerged, yet there were no roads for the people to go out, there were no buses to put their luggage in and we had a very sad experience with Bhakra also, where with just 24 hours’ notice one full bazar was submerged under water.

So, I would like to know how far Government are serious about this. When the Himachal Pradesh Chief Minister writes to the Rajasthan Chief Minister the only reply is that there is no reply or no answer comes or if ever there is an answer, the answer is that the Rajasthan Chief Minister is very busy and has no time.

As the hon Minister himself has admitted, the matter has been referred to the Cabinet Secretary. I would like to ask him whether the Cabinet Secretary would be quick enough to give a decision soon because the monsoons will not wait for Dr K L Rao nor would they wait for the Cabinet Secretary nor would they wait for the files to move slowly or fastly. What I want to point out is that 13 villages are in immediate danger of getting submerged, and one of these villages which is just at the point where it would be the first casualty is the village called Chur Bhala. About this, Dr K L Rao wrote to Dr Parmar on 8th May 1972 and Dr Parmar replied to this letter of Dr K L Rao on 14th May, 1972 saying that though this village and the other villages had been assessed for awards no compensation had been paid.

There are only two specific problems to my mind which should be immediately decided. If Dr K L Rao recalls his commitment given to this House on 11th March, 1970 that the Himachal Pradesh Government would be the main authority and the Rajasthan Government would be only giving formal approval for the allotment and distribution of land in Rajasthan, then the Himachal Pradesh officers can go quickly, because the Himachal Pradesh State has the flood at its peril, and the people will lose their villages, the Rajasthan Government may smile and say that the Rajasthan Chief Minister has no time. We do not want such excuses. I learn, and I warn the hon Minister, that some people in that area have already organised one committee for resisting the further construction of the dam and it will be the sole responsibility of the Ministry of Irrigation

[Prof. Narain Chand Parashar]

and Power, if anything happens ; if the clouds burst and the rains fall and the people are submerged, Dr. K. L. Rao and his Ministry will be solely responsible, and along with him his army of technocrats and bureaucrats, for the dooming of the lives of those people...

AN HON. MEMBER : And the Government of India.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Dr. K. L. Rao does not recall his own words, and he forgets his commitment, and yet, may I use Shakespeare's words and say that like Brutus, he is an honest man ?

Immediate distribution of land by the Himachal Pradesh Government is one aspect of the situation. The second is that 13 villages which are looking to the clouds every day should be saved. I would request Dr. K. L. Rao to look to this aspect of the situation and tell us what steps he has in mind in case the water level rises above 1260 feet, in regard to which the engineers have said the final word that it will not rise. If the waters rise and the rains come in a havoc, and in a terrific manner, what will be done ?

DR. K. L. RAO : We have got to depend upon some kind of analysis, and some calculations and some observations. The engineers take into account the maximum flood discharge possible. I agree with the hon. Member that it would be very useful to secure evacuation of all the people who stay in those villages. I have also asked our engineers that they should take every step to see that even if the water level rises higher, we should not allow any habitation to be submerged, and we should try to evacuate the people. I have mentioned the same point to the Himachal Pradesh Chief Minister very often. I would repeat it once again to my hon. friend that I am expecting the Cabinet Secretary to give a decision in about a week's time so that still there is time for us.

As regards the level of water rising above 1260 feet, I would like to submit that we have already acquired some lands higher than 1260 feet also, not completely but in patches. If the decision is given early, then we can take up the further acquisition of

land higher up, because we are also very anxious about the necessity to take as much precaution as possible.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA (Buxar) - It should be done quickly.

12.42 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

ANNUAL REPORT OF DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL FOR INSTRUMENTS INDUSTRY FOR 1969-71 AND ANNUAL REPORT AND REVIEW OF BIHARAT HEAVY ELECTRICALS LTD.

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं श्री मोहनलाल हक चौधरी की ओर से निम्न-लिखित पत्र सभा-पटल पर रखता हूँ :

(1) उद्योग (विकास और विनियमन) अधिनियम, 1951 की धारा 7 की उपधारा (4) के अन्तर्गत उपकरण उद्योग सम्बन्धी विकास परिषद् के वर्ष 1969-71 की अवधि सम्बन्धी वार्षिक (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) की एक प्रति। [Placed in Library. See No. LT-30337/2]

(2) कम्पनी अधिनियम, 1956 की धारा 619क की उपधारा (1) के अन्तर्गत निम्न-लिखित पत्रों (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) की एक-एक प्रति :—

(एक) भारत हेवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स लिमिटेड, नई दिल्ली, के वर्ष 1970-71 के कार्य की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा।

(दो) भारत हेवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स लिमिटेड, नई दिल्ली का वर्ष 1970-71 सम्बन्धी वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे और उन पर नियंत्रक और महालेखा-परीक्षक की टिप्पणियाँ।

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3034/72.]