

Mr. Speaker: Yes, that will be better.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: This is very inconvenient. How do we manage now, at the last minute, to change our speakers and everything?

Mr. Speaker: There is one difficulty about the Home Ministry at least because Pakistan says that 7th, 8th and 9th April are the only convenient dates to hold a meeting between the Home Ministers.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf (Nominated—Jammu and Kashmir): May I submit that all the dates may be announced afresh?

Mr. Speaker: That I am getting.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: I have got it now. Of course, these dates also change because when time is extended the schedule is upset.

Mr. Speaker: From now onwards...

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: Irrigation and Power....31st March; Supply and Technical Development Departments....31st March and 1st April; Health....1st April and 2nd April; Industry....2nd, 3rd and 4th April; Works, Housing and Rehabilitation....4th and 6th April; Community Development and Co-operation....6th and 7th April; Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering....7th and 8th April; External Affairs....8th, 9th, 10th and 11th April; Home Affairs....11th, 13th and 14th April and Finance and Planning....14th and 15th April.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: What will be the dates for Home Affairs?

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: 11th April—maybe, towards the end it is taken up—13th and 14th April.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: May I beg of you that Home Affairs may be taken up earlier. If we cannot have it on the 7th, 8th and 9th, please let us have it earlier because the Home Ministry is one of the most important Ministries which are going to

be debated this time. Since we have to change it because of the meeting with the Home Minister of Pakistan, we would request that it should come a little earlier and not on the 11th.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: How could it be earlier?

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: Why can it not be? They can be debated before the 7th....(Interruption).

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): May I submit.....

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: That is why I say that it should come before that. On 7th, 8th and 9th is the conference.....

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: Pakistan insists on it being on the 7th, 8th and 9th. The Pakistan Home Minister is coming on that date. Therefore we had to make all these changes; otherwise, we would not have done so. We are quite conscious of the inconvenience which has been caused to the House and hon. Members. But there is no other go.

Mr. Speaker: He has put 11th. I am told, there is no sitting on the 11th.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: It is true. But I would come later to request the House for that because we are already behind schedule by 12 hours.

12.29 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS--contd

MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER— contd.

Shri Mahatab (Angul): Mr. Speaker, Sir, In the kind of planning which we have undertaken for the last several years it is obvious that irrigation and power should have taken the first place. When the Second Plan was under preparation I submitted a memorandum to the Plan-

ning Commission saying that in the Plan, as it was done in the Soviet Union in 1928, irrigation and power should be given such a position that ultimately the entire plan could be reduced to the slogan, "Water for the field and power for the factory". But, unfortunately, the Plan, as it has gone on, has not given that much of attention to irrigation and power as it should have and therefore these two important matters have practically been relegated to the background although we do talk too much of that. When our agricultural production comes to our notice, we think of irrigation. Whenever the development of industries comes to our notice, we think of power. But all the while, both the Central Government and the State Governments do not look upon these two subjects as the most vital for the execution of the Plan. I would remind the House that when Lenin started his Plan, he said that electricity was the first consideration and that whatever may happen, electricity must come first. In one of the meetings, he was asked as to who was his God. He said, "Electricity is my God." Now, Khruschev lays stress on chemicals. According to him, chemicals today is the most desirable thing to be done in the Soviet Union. Similarly, in our country, some items should be made vital and attention should be fixed on them. So far as India is concerned, there is no doubt that power and irrigation are the two main things on which all attention should have been concentrated and I would request the hon. Minister—now that he is in-charge of the subjects—to press on the Planing Commission to treat these as the first two subjects without diverting attention to various other matters.

In the Report which has been submitted, you will find that it has been admitted and frankly admitted that the targets which were fixed both for power and irrigation have not been achieved for various reasons. Now, for instance, on page 22 the reasons have been given as to why the targets

fixed for the irrigation potential could not be fulfilled:

- (i) Targets were pitched optimistically high at the time of formulation of the Third Plan;
- (ii) Delay in the completion of certain projects owing to increase in their estimated costs;
- (iii) Inability of the States to make adequate provision for certain schemes owing to the tight position of resources;
- (iv) Shortage of materials and inadequacy of foreign exchange for procurement of machinery and spare parts; and
- (v) Diversion of funds from continuing schemes to new schemes."

May I humbly ask as to which of these items could not be foreseen? Is there any unforeseen reason in this list? All these factors could have been easily foreseen. Take for instance, the delay in the completion of certain projects owing to increase in their estimated costs. I think this is a permanent disease of all our estimates from the beginning up till now. Whenever any estimate is made, gradually it goes up and up and ultimately it becomes double or treble or quadruple of the original estimate. That is the usual thing. The curious thing is this that nobody is taken to task; nobody is called upon to explain why a particular estimate has gone up. The other day, I was looking into the estimate of the Bhakra Project. I was surprised to see that it has gone up and up without any explanation offered as to why this is so. I have got some personal experience of these matters. At the first stage, when the estimates are put up before the Government, they are made so attractive that any Government will be attracted towards them and the Government at once approve them. But there are some catches there which will ultimately compel the Government to go on agreeing to the rise of estimates and nobody knows where that will

[Shri Mahatab]

end. That is the trouble. Therefore, this is not a new reason.

Then, take the other one, the inability of the States to make adequate provision for certain schemes owing to the tight position of resources. Whenever plans are approved, I know from personal experience that the Planning Commission take into account the probable resources of the States. Therefore, there is nothing unforeseen in all these things.

I do not understand why these targets could not be fulfilled. I think the time has come, whenever any such targets are fixed, the Central Ministries ought to see that these are fulfilled. Otherwise, all our schemes will go wrong and Plan will also not produce the desired results. And then the explanations will start. We have become very proficient in giving explanations as to why a thing has not been done. But, I think, hereafter we should see how a particular thing can be done quickly and efficiently.

With regard to irrigation, I suggest for the consideration of the hon. Minister who has got vast experience in this matter that the construction of field channels and all the ancillary work connected with a big project should be included in the estimate of the project itself instead of leaving them to be done by different agencies. I know that in many projects, the necessary irrigation potential could not be created because the ancillary things could not be done. For the project, there is one estimate, but the other works are left to the other agencies; in some cases, they are left to the State Governments, and in some places, they are left to the panchayats, and in some States, they are left vaguely to the people. I do not know who the people are who are to do it. So, ultimately, the thing is not done. In one State, I had noticed this and I had asked the authorities in charge why the canal water was not

being used by the people, and the authorities replied that the people had not dug the field channels. I asked who were the people who were to do it. It has not yet been defined as to who the people are. I would suggest that there must be some legal entity or some organisation like the panchayat which should do that work. But because that has not been done, the canal water could not be used. I would, therefore, suggest that the field channels and other ancillary work to be done in connection with the project should be included in the main estimate.

The same difficulty also arises with regard to buildings. You will find that many fine buildings have been built up, but the bath-rooms are not ready, because the public health section has not finished its work. Similarly, the electricity department has not finished its work in some cases, and thus the whole thing gets stuck up. Instead of the work being divided in this manner, I would suggest that there should be one whole building project under which all the work should be done, and the cost or the interest may be realised from the people later on by way of taxation or rent.

With regard to rural electrification, I would most humbly submit that I have made a little study of the use of electricity in many rural areas. Except in the Punjab where the electricity is used for industrial purposes, for small-scale industries or for the purpose of lift irrigation—these are useful purposes, and priority should be given to the supply of electricity or these purposes when electricity is introduced in the rural areas—I know that in several States electricity is required in the rural areas by some rich people in order to have lights and fans for themselves, and for that purpose also money is invested. If the hon. Minister wants, I can give him the facts and figures to show that in many rural areas where electricity has been introduced,

the investment has been made not for the purposes of any rural industry or for lift irrigation but for the purpose of providing amenities to some rich persons. I feel that that kind of thing should not be allowed in the beginning.

With regard to rural electricity, are we so sure that even in the rural areas round about Delhi we can supply it safely for the purpose of industries? I know that in many places, the electricity supply is only for two to three hours a day, but on records you will find a different story. The result is that no industrial venture can be undertaken with the supply of that much of electricity. But on records you will find that rural electricity has been extended to so many areas. This matter should be carefully looked into and efforts should be made to see that electricity is supplied continuously in order to enable rural industries to grow. Unless that is done, the rural electrification programme will not be a success. I know that in several States like Madras, Punjab, Maharashtra, and Mysore, rural electrification has done a great work and the same should be followed in other States. There is even a difference in the psychology of the people. In those States the people are more industrious than in other areas. If we want to make the people in the other areas also more industrious, then the electrification programme should be planned accordingly; otherwise, it will not produce that much result as is contemplated.

In regard to irrigation potential it has been mentioned that 80 per cent of the potential has been utilised. It is a good figure according to me. But one of the reasons why the potential could not be utilised to the maximum is that in many States, the projects have been undertaken as insurance measures. They are not drought areas as such. For instance, in the areas where the rainfall is more than 50 inches, about 60 to 70 inches, the irrigation projects are really insurance projects. There, the farmer will not

be inclined to pay taxes for that insurance. Therefore, he has to be coaxed and persuaded to pay it. The projects also should take into account the very fact that usually the canal water is not required seasonally for all years.

Therefore, these projects there should make an effort to supply perennial water so that more than one crop can be raised. Otherwise, supply of seasonal water by means of these projects will not attract farmers. The hon. Minister knows that the canals in the Cuttack and Balasore districts which were dug a hundred years ago do not even now have their full potential utilised because they supply seasonally. Who will take seasonal water, for instance, during the rainy season? Because of so much rain, canal water is not wanted. I am told by a team which has been appointed by the Planning Commission under the chairmanship of Shri Thirumala Rao to look into the projects which have been completed in the course of the last ten years, that many of these projects have been undertaken in a similar manner in various areas. Therefore, the full potential is not utilised. This has to be looked into. Instead of the Planning Commission taking it up, I would suggest that the Ministry should take it up to find out what has been the performance of these projects which have been completed in these various areas, whether they have been properly utilised or not. This is not for the purpose of blaming anybody but for knowing for ourselves as to what should be done in future. So a thorough investigation and survey of the work and performance of all the projects completed, particularly these irrigation projects in areas where the rainfall is high, should be undertaken. For instance, in regard to the Kakrapar project in Gujarat, I am told that about 60 per cent of the water is not utilised by the cultivators because they do not require it. I do not know how that project was sanctioned and completed. But it has been done. I

[Shri Mahatab]

have been told about this authoritatively by a team of the Planning Commission.

As I said, these are all matters not so much for criticism but for our own guidance. In the past, after independence, in our enthusiasm, many works had been undertaken and experience has been gained. But that experience has to be utilised and that can be utilised only when we know the result. We cannot go on multiplying the mistakes we have committed in the past.

As regards projects in future, I would insist that all of them should be very carefully examined and their economics very carefully studied. I have got experience of one project, the famous Hirakud project, about which there was much agitation in this Parliament in 1953 or 1954 and to go into which the PAC appointed two sub-committees. Those reports are also there. There was considerable agitation both in the Planning Commission, in Government and elsewhere as to the working of that project, and I was defending the project to the best of my ability for the very simple reason that I was led to believe by the project report that it was a very useful project. Now, the result, as it is coming out, is that the Orissa Government is losing as a result of the project about Rs. 2 crores annually. Instead of gaining something out of it, the loss is to the tune of Rs. 2 crores annually. The rate of electricity is very much high. I therefore suggest that whoever may be at fault, the cost of that project should be substantially borne by the Government of India. It should not be passed on to the State Government. Otherwise, it means only passing it on to the taxpayers of Orissa.

Why I suggest this is for two reasons. One is that the project was executed by the then CWINC and it was financed by the Central Government. Naturally, if there has been anything wrong at any stage, the responsibility should be undertaken by

that agency, I mean the Central Government. It should not be passed on to the State Government. Power rate is affecting the development of industries there. The power rate is high. So industries are not attracted. Once industries are started, they are subsidised and the electricity rates reduced. To that extent, the State Government loses. This process has been going on.

So the Hirakud accounts should be finalised in such a manner that the project becomes beneficial to the people of Orissa. The hon. Minister might ask as to why this should be done and the project should not be treated as a purely commercial concern. I would give an example. Because of paying wards in a hospital, it cannot be considered a commercial concern. So also in this matter the return cannot be calculated on the basis of business calculations. This and many other projects similarly situated should be treated as welfare projects. To that extent, a substantial part of the expenditure should be borne by the Central Government, that is to say, money should be sunk for the welfare of the people. If you are spending money on the health of the people, why not money be sunk for the welfare of the people also. I think there is some force in this.

I am told that this policy has been adopted in many other countries, particularly Canada. There, the cost of aluminium is very low because of cheap electricity available.

With regard to other projects, I am very glad that the Minister in charge—I had a discussion with him not only with regard to the projects to be undertaken in Orissa but elsewhere also—insists on a thorough examination of all the details, their economics and feasibility.

I can assure the Government and the hon. Minister in charge that people are prepared to make any sacrifice for any project provided it

is conclusively proved that although it will cause inconvenience and loss to some people, it will ultimately benefit many. A standard has been laid down by UNESCO, that if 100 square miles are to be submerged for any project, it has to be shown that 10 times that area will be benefited. If one lakhs of people are displaced due to a project, it has to be shown that 10 lakhs of people are going to be benefited. If this is done, I will be the first person to approach the people and persuade them to make the sacrifices in order to benefit a larger number. But that has to be proved by investigation. Particularly when a large number of people are involved or when large cultivated or irrigated areas—perennially irrigated areas—are involved, any proposal to submerge areas should not be lightly undertaken. I say this because I represent a constituency where that kind of project is proposed now. I have to say this because my constituents have asked me to represent this matter here. There are 6 lakh acres of cultivated land including 1½ lakh acres of irrigated land which are proposed to be submerged for some benefit which is not yet known. About 1,000 square miles are going to be submerged. Nobody knows how many thousands of square miles will be benefited in the process. All these have to be fully investigated and ascertained. It should be shown that ten times the number of people displaced and the same times the area submerged will be benefited by the project. If that is done, I will be the first man to support it and to bear the brunt, whatever it may be. So a proper investigation should be made. In this case, the CWPC has a responsibility cast on it not only theoretically but also practically, to examine all the projects in detail before they give their seal of approval.

I conclude by appealing to the Minister to take the few suggestions I have made into consideration hoping that he will lay more stress on investigation of projects in all their aspects

before giving the approval of Government to them.

श्री लहरी सिंह (रोहतार) : अध्यक्ष महंद्रय, हमारे मुल्क में अनाज की इतनी भारी बमी है कि २५० करोड़ लौंगों का अनाज बाहर के मुल्कों से हासिल करके लौंगों को दिया जाता है। साथ में यहाँ की आबादी भी बहुत बढ़ती जा रही है। यहाँ की रिंदावार का नवशा अगर देखा जाये तो बाबजूद प्लैनिंग के और दूसरी सब चीजों के ३.३ मिलियन टन्स अनाज की कमी हो गई। मेरी यथा यह है कि खुराक का यह मसला सिवा महामा इर्गेशन के और यिसी से हल नहीं हो सकता। यही एक ऐसा महामा है जो कि पानी दे सकता है और अगर कोई यह बहे तो पानी के बगैर पैदावार बढ़ जाये तो यह नामुमकिन है। किसी हद तक यह दुरुस्त है कि आजादी के बाद बड़ी बड़ी प्रोजेक्ट्स प्लैन की हों और उन्होंने माफूल तरीके पर एगिज्कूट लिया गया। बड़े बड़े बांधों से बड़ु से इलाकों में पानी पहुंचाया गया और वहाँ की जमीन संराब हुई और उनको विजली भी काफी मिली। लेन-निःलेन डेम्स बनाये रखे हैं या जिनके बनने की उम्पीद है, वे इस मसले को हल बनाने के लिये तैयार नहीं हैं क्योंकि बाबजूद इन तमाम चीजों के बहुत सी कल्चरेबल लैंड ऐसी है जहाँ पर नहरों का पानी यिसी भी सूख में नहीं जायेगा और वहाँ पर जो पानी है वह खारी है। वहाँ पर पानी का इत्तजाम करने के लिये दो ही तरीके हैं या तो वहाँ शैतों टप्पू वेल लगाये जायें या डीप टप्पू वेल लाये जायें। यही एक ऐसी स्कीम है जो इस मसले को हल कर सकती है।

आपने बिंग प्रोजेक्ट्स के लिये स्कीम बनाई मान रखिए यह बहने के लिये कि इतना कुछ हो रहा है, हम यह काम कर रहे हैं। जितारी भी माइनर इर्गेशन प्रोजेक्ट्स हैं उनके लिये न स्टेट गवर्नरेंट ने न सेन्ट्रल गवर्नरेंट ने और न प्लैनिंग कमिशन ने कोई

[वी लहरी सिंह]

प्लैन बना कर दिया न रुपरा दिया। सिर्फ नाम के लिये आप की माइनर इरिंगेशन प्रोजेक्ट्स चली आ रही हैं। मैं आप से अर्जन करना चाहता हूँ कि प्रगर इस मुलक की मिस्त्र को बदलना है, अगर वाकई हम यह चाहते हैं कि हम आइन्डा कनाडा के सामने, य०० एस० ए० के सामने या आस्ट्रेलिया के सामने अनाज के लिये हाथ न पसरें तो इसके लिये एक ही हल हो सकता है कि तमाम ट्रूबवेल्स की स्कीम को हमारा इरिंगेशन महारामा ले ले। यह कहना बड़ा आसान है कि जमीदार खुद ले से, लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान का जमीदार वह जमीदार है जिस के पास अनेकानभिन्न होलिंडिंग है, जो दो एक एक्सड जीवन का मालिक है, जिस की फाइनेन्शल पोजीशन बड़ी कमज़ोर है। वह यही भी हालत में ट्रूब वेल नहीं लगा सकता है। यहाँ का जमीदार तो इतना कमज़ोर है और स्टेट गवर्नरेट्स जो हैं उनके लिये मैं कहूँगा कि उनके पास फंड्स नहीं हैं, उनके पास फेसिलिटी नहीं हैं। काई भी स्टेट गवर्नरेट कामयाब नहीं हो पाई इरिंगेशन स्कीमों को चलाने में। इसलिये मेरी तजीबी यह है कि जहाँ तक कंस्ट्रक्शन और प्लैनिंग का सवाल है, माइनर प्रोजेक्ट्स का महारामा स्टेट्स से लिया जाये। कास्टर्टाट्रूशन को अमेड करवाइये। जितना कंस्ट्रक्शन और प्लैनिंग है इरिंगेशन का, चाहे ट्रूबवेल्स की शक्ल में हो चहे नहरों की शक्ल में हो, जब तक आप का उन पर एकेविटव कंट्रोल पूरा नहीं होगा तब तक काम नहीं चलेगा। आप की जितनी स्टेट्स हैं वह पूरा इरिंगेशन नहीं दे रही हैं, कुछ काम नहीं कर रही हैं। इसकी काई वज़हात भी हैं। उनके पास फंड्स काफी नहीं हैं, स्टाफ भी एफिशिएट नहीं है, उन पर कंट्रोल भी नहीं है। मिनिस्टरों को तो फुर्सत ही नहीं है स्टेट्स में कि वह डेवेलपमेंट की तरफ ध्यान द। उनका पार्टीबाजी मिनिस्ट्री के

बारे में हर एक सूचे में लगी हुई है। तो मैं चाहता हूँ.....

श्री इकबाल सिंह : आप भी तो वजीर हे।

श्री लहरी सिंह : मेरी वजारत को आप भूल जाओ। सरदार साहब उससे याद नहीं। मैं यह अर्जन करना कि यह जो कंस्ट्रक्शन का महारामा है उससे ऊर जितना कंट्रोल होता चाहिये वह कंट्रोल जब तक नहीं होगा तब तक काई काम नहीं होगा।

मैं एक चीज आर अर्जन करना चाहता हूँ कि जितने ट्रूबवेल लाने हैं वे तात्पर के तमाम आप की तरफ से चर्चे। डीप ट्रूबवेल की जो स्कीम है उससे महारामा आप के पास होता चाहिए लेकिन वह एस्ट्रेटरी ट्रूबवेल आर्गेनाइजेशन के पास है। यह आर्गेनाइजेशन मालूम नहीं यिस तरह से एंगिलचर मिनिस्ट्री के पास है। इन्हे ट्रूबवेल उसे खोदने हैं। इसको आपको देखना चाहिये। पानी आप के पास है इनी-निग्रन आप के पास हैं और इप आर्गेनाइजेशन को एंगिलचर महारामे के पास दिया हुआ है। उसको वहाँ से ले लिया जाना चाहिये और आप की मिनिस्ट्री के पास रखा जाना चाहिये। उनकी स्पीड क्या है यह भी देखिये। हिन्दुस्तान में डीप ट्रूबवेल को एस्ट्रेटर करने के लिये यह आर्गेनाइजेशन सन् १९५४ में कायम किया गया लेकिन आज तक वह मामूली ट्रूबवेल भी खोद नहीं पाया। उसका कुल रुपया १ करोड़ भी नहीं है। सारे देश के लिये ७६ लाख है जिससे कि डीप ट्रूबवेल खोदने हैं। इन्हे लम्बे अर्ते में मामूली रफतार में वह ३८० ट्रूबवेल बोर कर पाया है और उन में से १६८ कामयाब हुए। इंडिया के लिये यह इन्हीं भारी प्राप्तेम है। खाली य०० एस० ए० ही एक मुलक है जिसने कहा कि हमारे मुलक की हालत आप के मुलक जैसी है। खारी पानी है और बड़ी दुरी

हालत है। उन्होंने डीप ट्यूबवेल की डिलिंग करके उन को लगाया उन जगहों पर जहां कंकड़ और पथर नीचे आते हैं। हमारे यहां डीप ट्यूबवेलों को प्रांग दूसरे ट्यूबवेलों को न इरिंगशन महकमा लेता है न एमिकल्चर महकमा लेता है, न स्टेट्स जिम्मेदारी लेती है। कहते हैं कि यो मार्ट फूड करो, यो मार्ट फूड करो। कौन करेगा यो मार्ट फूड। क्या वह पेटी जमीदार करेगा जिसके पास पैसा नहीं, जिसकी मालियत खराब है। क्या वह हल करेगा इस भस्त्रे को। मैं कहता हूँ कि इसको माइनर इरिंगशन प्रोजेक्ट्स के नीचे लाओ। जितने डीप ट्यूबवेल्स हैं या दूसरे ट्यूबवेल्स हैं उनके लिये एक स्कीम बनाइये और स्टेट के ऊपर कट्रांल करके नारे काम को देखिये। अगर ऐसा नहीं करेंगे तो काम नहीं चल सकेगा। मैं ऐसा नहीं रागझता कि यहां पर नहर की और बांधों की जगह नहीं है। अगर आप डैम्स और नहरें नहीं लगाते तो मल्क की किस्मत को कैसे हल करेंगे।

12.55 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

बड़ी लम्बी लम्बी बातें कही जाती हैं कि कोआपरेटिव फार्मिंग सोसायटी बना दो। कोआपरेटिव फार्मिंग सोसायटी कब बनेगी। हम अभी इसके लिये तैयार नहीं हैं। मझे यकीन नहीं है कि कोआपरेटिव फार्मिंग यहां कभी कामयाब हो सकती है। आप ने कम्पनिटी प्रोजेक्ट्स में पंचायतें बनाई। लेकिन मैं पंजाब के लिये कह सकता हूँ कि हर एक जगह सरपेंचों ने २०, २० और ३०, ३० हजार रुपये बनाये पंचायतों से। यह तो हमारी ईमानदारी की हालत है। कहां पर कोआपरेशन चला है। इसके अन्दर सिफ़र यह होता है कि वह आफिशल लेवल पर रहता है। कोआपरेटिव फार्मिंग के अन्दर अगर आप ने एक इन्पेक्टर को नाराज कर दिया तो उसी रोज आप का और

सोसायटी की सोसायटी का पत्ता कट जायेगा। यह पब्लिक को नहीं है, यह आफिशल्स की है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि कोआपरेटिव फार्मिंग चले, लेकिन उसमें टाइम लगेगा। अगर हर दस, ब्यारह साल में मुल्क की आबादी बढ़ती रहे तो उसका क्या हल होगा। जो भी ट्यूबवेल बनें उनको बाद में कोआपरेटिव फार्मिंग सोसायटी ले सकती है, लेकिन इस लम्बे अर्सें में आप का फर्ज है कि आप इसके लिये पूरी काशिश करें और उस को देवें। उसके मुताबिक प्रपोजल बरें और माइनर इरिंगशन स्कीम्स के अन्दर आप कंस्ट्रक्शन आफ ट्यूबवेल्स को लायें।

इसके बाद मुझे जो बात अज्ञ करनी है वह यह है कि नहरें बनाई जाती हैं। डैम बनाये गए, नहरें बनाई गई लेकिन जो बाटर कोसेंज हैं उनको हासिल करने की अगर आप उम्मीद करें कि काश्तकाल और जमीदार इन्तजाम करेंगे तो यह नामूमानिन है कि वह उसे जल्दी ले लें। इस में दो तीव्र साल लग जाते हैं। मैं ने सवाल पूछा था उसके द्वौरान मिनिस्टर साहब ने बतलाया कि यह सञ्जैवट तो स्टेट का है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप एक तरह के माडल बाइल ज बनायें ताकि जल्दी से जल्दी जो आप के बाटर कोसेंज हैं वह बनें माडल वाईलाज के बिना बड़ा मुश्किल है उनको मेनटेन करना। वह बाटर कोसेंज बड़े लम्बे हैं और आम तौर पर काश्त करने वाले उनको मेनटेन नहीं कर सकते। आप का पानी खराब होता है। यह बड़ी भारी प्रालैम है। इसको हल करने के लिये आप स्टेट को जिम्मेदार बनायें। अगर उनको मेनटेन करने का काम आप स्टेट्स को देंगे तो बड़ी भारी तरबकी इस काम में होगी और इरिंगशन के जितने आंकड़े आप ने बनाये हैं उन में बहुत बाफी फर्क पड़ जायेगा। आज बाटर कोसेंज पर स्टेट ध्यान नहीं दे रही है और सेंटर का यह सञ्जैवट नहीं है। बाटर कोसेंज को सब जगह बहुत मामूली

[ग्री लहरी सिंह]

बात समझा जाता है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि बाटर को सेज के ऊपर पूरा ध्यान दिया जाय।

तीसरा सजेशन मेरा फ्लडस के बारे में है। आप ने डैम्स बनाये हैं, नहरें निकाली हैं, लेकिन उन नहरों की मौजूदा हालत क्या है। उनकी वजह से बाटर लागिंग बढ़ती जा रही है। जहां जहां नहरें निकली गई हैं मेरा महलब बड़ा बड़ा नहरों से है, घोटी नहरों से नहीं, जो बड़े नहरें हैं उनकी वजह से इतनी बटर-लागिंग हो रही है जमीदार की जमीन खत्म हो रही है। उसके लिये यह जरूरी है कि जहां जहां प्रजेवट्स बने वहां पर आप साथ ड्रेनेज का सिस्टम भी रखें। अगर ड्रेनेज का इन्तजाम ठीक ठीक नहीं होगा तो बहुत से इलाके तबाह हों जायेंगे। याजाब में जितनी नहरें हैं उन से उतना ही नुकसान हो रहा है। मीलों दर मीलों तक पानी भरा हुआ है। इसके लिये इन बनाना बहुत जरूरी है। लेकिन स्टेट वाले कहते हैं कि हमारे पास पैसा नहीं है, और सेटर से कहते हैं तो याकाब मिलता है कि यह स्टेट सञ्चेष्ट है। यह तमाशा कब तक होंगा? इन नहरों से तो यह अच्छा होगा कि आप दृश्यवेल लगाएं। अगर नहरें हैं तो उनके साथ इन बनाना जरूरी है। यह मामूली प्रावधान नहीं है।

13.00 hrs.

दूसरी बात फ्लड के बारे में है। जिस तरह से नहरों से बाटर लागिंग की वजह से नुकसान होता है, उसी तरह से फ्लड की वजह से भी जितना नुकसान होता है, उस का अन्दाजा नहीं लगाया जा सकता। जब पुरानी फसल काटने का और नई फसल बोने का ब्रह्म आता है, तो यह फ्लड आता है। इसका नतीजा यह होता है कि न तो हम फसल बाट पाते हैं और न नई बुवाई करते हैं। फ्लड से बचाने के लिए आप को गाफी रपया है। पढ़ेगा और गँगी

मेहनत करनी पड़ेगी। मूँजे तसल्ली है कि सरदार साहब ने पिछों फ्लड के बाद हमारी स्वद की। मैं कह सकता हूँ कि मेरा इलाका तबाह हो जाता है फ्लड की वजह से। मूँजे खशी है कि मिनिस्टर साहब ने स्टेट गवर्नरेट को इस मासने में पुल अप किया है। और आज उसके लिए बड़ी तेजी से काम हो रहा है। अगर आप इस तरफ ध्यान देंगे तो गरीब आदमी बच जाएगा बरना ऐसा बहुत सा रखबा है जहां फ्लड से नुकसान होता है।

मैं अब कुछ दृश्यवैल्स के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। गवर्नरेट न लगाए, लेकिन जिन लोगों ने अपने दृश्यवैल लगाए हैं उन पर तो सरायार रहम करें। उन इलाकों में दृश्यवैल डीजल से चलते हैं। लेकिन डीजल पर बड़ी ड्रूपटी है जिसको लंग बरदाइत नहीं कर सकते। डालिए जरूरी है कि या तो ड्रूपटी में मापी दिलवा कर किसानों को सस्ता डीजल दिया जाये या उस इलाके में दृश्यवैल्स के लिए बिजली दें। डीजल के लिए आप प्रोप्रेजल दे सकते हैं। कम से कम यह स्वद आप को जहर देना चाहिए।

जहां तक दृश्यवैल्स के लिए बिजली का सवाल है, किसानों को बड़ी दिक्कत है। हमारा स्टेट इलेक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड तो बनिए की दुश्मान है वह तराजु से आपको २५म को तांत्रित है। कहते हैं कि ट्रांसमिशन लाइन का पूरा पैसा तुम को देना होगा। यह किसान नहीं दे सकता। किसान आपके लिए अनाज पंदा करता है। आपको चाहिए कि उसकी मुश्किल को हल करने के लिए उसे कनसेशन दें। अभी सरकार ५० करोड़ रुपया हर साल अनाज खरीदने और बेचने में खर्च करती है, तो क्या वजह है कि सरकार वहां कुछ रखम ट्रांसमिशन लाइन के लिए खर्च नहीं करती। यह जरूरी है, और इसके लिए आपको रखम देनी चाहिए। आपको दृश्यवैल्स के लिए

कुछ करना है, या तो विजली का इन्तजाम करे या उनको डीजल में कन्सेशन दें।

अब मैं अपने इलाके हरियाने के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। मेरा इलाका और उत्तर प्रदेश के पश्चिमी जिले, जैसे मेरठ वर्गरह, ऐसे जिले हैं जिनमें सिंचाई जमुना के पानी से होती है। इन की बदकिसगती है कि आप जमुना नहर का पानी दिल्ली के लिए ले लेते हैं और इन जिलों को पानी की दिवकत होती है। आप दिल्ली के लोगों के पाने के लिए पानी लेते हैं और अपने प्लाट्स को ठंडा करने के लिए भी पानी लेते हैं। इस तरह से मेरे इलाके के लिए जो वैस्टर्न जमुना नहर का पानी है वह लिया जा रहा है और स्टेट गवर्नर्मेंट और मेट्रो गवर्नर्मेंट तमाशा देख रही हैं। इस इलाके में गर्भियों में मरणशयों को पोने के लिए पानी नहीं मिलता। फसल के लिए गर्भियों में और जाड़े में मेरे इलाके को और य० पी० के पश्चिमी जिलों को पानी नहीं मिलता। बरसात में तो उसकी जहरत ही नहीं होती। आपने नरवाना से लाइन ले जाने के लिए एक स्कीम बनायी है। पहले तो वह स्कीम बहुत दिनों तक बनती रही। अब स्कीम बन गयी है तो उसे जल्दी पूरा करना चाहिए। आप भाखरा से पानी दिल्ली के लिए ले लें। लेकिन आप ऐसा नहीं करते और इन चार पाच जिलों का पानी दिल्ली के लिए और अपने लाट्स के कूलिंग के लिए ले लेते हैं। अब हालत यह आ गयी है कि इस इलाके के लोग इस बात के लिये तैयार हैं कि अगर इसका इलाज न किया गया तो वे आपकी कोठी के सामने और प्राइम मिनिस्टर की कोठी के सामने धरना देंगे। इस इलाके की बहु बेटियां और मर्द औरत धरना देंगे। ये हिम्मत वाले लोग हैं, इन के लड़के फोज में काम करते हैं। आप १६ साल से इस इलाके का पानी ले कर यहां की फसलों को नुकसान पहुँचा रहे हैं और भाखरा वर्गरह से पानी नहीं लेते। ये जिले तबाह हुए जा रहे हैं। आप जा कर

देख सकते हैं कि इम इलाके के गांवों में जोड़ों में पानी तक नहीं है। यहां के लंग तंग आ गए हैं। मेहरवानी करके इसकी एनकवायरी कीजिए और नरवाना वाली स्कीम या भाखरा से पानी लेने की स्कीम बनाएं और वह इसी साल तैयार हो जानी चाहिए। अगर यह नहीं होता तो लोग कहेंगे कि यह सरकार ब्रांगेज सरकार से भी खुशबू आयी है। हमारे लिए अन्येजों ने वक्त में जो पानी था वह भी आपने छीन लिया है वयोंकि दिल्ली बढ़ गया है। आप दिल्ली को पानी दें लेकिन हम रा पनी क्यों देते हैं। आप दिल्ली के लिए ट्रांकरेल लगवाइये या दूसरा कोई इन्तजाम कीजिये। सरकार इस गरीब इलाके के लोगों पर जुल्म करती है।

मैं ज्यादा नहीं कहना चाहता। मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि मिनिस्टर साहब जो बातें मैंने कहीं हैं उनकी तरफ ध्यान दें। मैं समझता हूँ कि पहली मर्टबा यह मौजूद मिनिस्टर आए हैं। यह बहुत जल्दी काम करते हैं। खुद यह इंजिनियर हैं, और इनको तजरबा है और यह जहर हमारे काम में को करेंगे। लेकिन जहरत इस बात की है कि कैबिनेट इस तरह का डिसीशन ले कि जो स्टेट्स-लियारजिक हैं, आइडिल हैं, सुस्त हैं, इनएफी-प्रोट हैं उनसे कांस्ट्रक्शन का काम अपने हाथ में ले लें और प्लानिंग का काम भी उनसे ले लें। अगर ऐसा किया जाए तो इसका बड़ा असर हो सकता है। मुझे इतना ही कहना है।

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah (Adoni):
Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, at the outset I have to pay my tributes to the Minister of Irrigation and Power. He is not only an eminent engineer but also a capable administrator and the induction of his personality into this office had a salutary impact on the Ministry. I would also like to pay

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my tribute to his illustrious predecessor, Hafiz Mohammed Ibrahim who, with his characteristic gentleness was able to solve the thorny problem of the river water dispute with an amicable settlement among the various States which were vitally concerned with the sharing of the waters of the mighty rivers. I appeal to all my hon. friends from Maharashtra and Mysore and hope that with this new settlement, there may not be any heart-burning on the part of any State and the Centre has pledged itself to see that the various projects undertaken by the States are implemented.

Shri Basappa (Tiptur): There is no settlement as yet.

Shri P. Venkatasubbiah: I would read the relevant passage from the Ministry's report on page 24:

"Whatever steps are taken it has been the intention of Government that it should all lead to a practical development of the region without stopping any project nor at the same time injuring the interests of any other State."

Shri Basappa: That is not being done.

Shri P. Venkatasubbiah: What more assurance could be given by the Central Government?

Krishna and Godavari are two mighty rivers and with all our best efforts, it would be a Herculean problem to utilise every drop of water of these two rivers. There should be no fear or apprehension in the minds of our hon. friends that their projects will be ignored or will not get their due share. Our State has made rapid strides in the development of irrigation but there are still arid tracts and perpetually famine stricken areas also. They still require the attention of the Government. In that case, any black-spot in our country should necessarily receive the earnest consideration at the hands of Government.

About the second aspect of the matter, namely, the multi-purpose projects that have been undertaken in this country, I request the Government to bestow its attention on their construction. Mighty river-valley projects have been undertaken such as the Bhakra-Nangal, Hirakud, Nagarjunasagar and Gandak. All these projects have been and are to be treated in a special way so as to be completed within the scheduled time. Whenever a project is started, the Central Government will give an initial fillip or financial assistance to go ahead with the construction of the project, and as the work gains in tempo, when it is accelerated, the financial assistance of these major projects should also be enhanced.

I would, in this connection, bring to the notice of the hon. Minister that so far as projects such as Bhakra-Nangal etc., are concerned, the central assistance went on increasing as and when the tempo of the work went on gaining, but in the case of the Nagarjunasagar project, though it has been gaining in tempo and is proceeding at a quicker pace of construction, and the same quantum of financial assistance is being given, that will not fulfil the target date of the construction of the project. So, whatever be the project, wherever it is, I would earnestly request the hon. Minister to make it a point that as the project picks up the tempo of work and when the construction goes ahead, the financial assistance of the Central Government should also keep equal pace with the tempo of work that is being achieved.

The next point that I would like to make is that the Nagarjunasagar project in my State, which is being constructed at the cost of nearly Rs. 137 crores, has been a great financial drag on the resources of our State. So far as the third Plan outlay is concerned, the investment of the Andhra Government is nearly Rs. 50 crores from its

own plan resources, to finance this huge scheme. The Andhra State, which is one of the granaries, like Punjab, of this country, has been supplying rice to the extent of eight lakh tons to be consumed in other parts of the country. That being so, where there are facilities of agriculture, where there are facilities of creating more irrigation potential, where more land could be brought under irrigation, where gigantic projects as the Nagarjunasagar project are undertaken, it should not be the policy of the Central Government to leave it to the fate of the State Government to go on with its projects with all the implications involved. I would like to point out to the hon. Minister that when we take the comparative development of southern States like Madras and Andhra, since a big project like the Neyveli project has been taken outside the State plan, since it is being financed entirely by the Central Government, Madras has been able to go ahead with other developmental projects, and today, we can see that 60 per cent of the villages in the Madras State has been electrified. They were able to have tremendous development in the matter of rural electrification and developmental projects. To that extent, the Andhra State has been tied up with the huge, gigantic project. The Central Government would do well to consider this. The same is the case with the Rajasthan canal too. The other day, a Member representing Rajasthan had also made a similar complaint that the entire finances for the construction of the Rajasthan canal should be taken up by the Government of India. Therefore, the Central Government will do well if they will come to a speedy decision for financing this huge project from out of the financial resources of the Central Government themselves, and leave the State Governments to go ahead with their smaller plans like rural electrification, minor irrigation, etc.

I may mention another project, and that is, Pochampad. I would like to point out that this is one of the best

projects that could give immediate benefits to the farmer. The level of the Pochampad canal's reservoir is more or less at the bed level, and immediately after one or two years of the beginning of the construction, the benefits will begin to accrue there. So, the plan should be accelerated so as to see that this project is constructed as quickly as possible.

Coming to the most famine-striken areas of Rayalaseema, where there are many ghastly instances, just on the analogy of Rajasthan, where hundreds of thousands of people have been dying because of famine and pestilence, I would request the Minister to see that the Tungabhadra high level canal, which is the only source to prevent famine in those areas, is taken up and completed as quickly as possible. The present indications are that for the Tungabhadra high level canal, first stage, a capital outlay of Rs. 13 crores has been sanctioned, and it has been stated in the report that it will be completed by the end of the third Plan. As per the present indications, and seeing the progress that has been achieved, I am of opinion that it may not be possible for this project to be completed by the end of the third Plan.

Another aspect of the matter is that the first stage of the Tungabhadra high level canal has been administratively sanctioned; finances have been worked out, and the work is in progress. I want the hon. Minister to see to the other aspect also: the second phase of the Tungabhadra high level canal has also received the technical sanction and has had the clearance of the Central Water and Power Commission and it has so far not had the administrative sanction. This second stage may soon be sanctioned, so that the worst-affected areas of Cuddappah district and the whole of Rayalaseema can be benefited by this project.

In Rayalaseema area, there are many medium irrigation projects to be executed. For instance, the Gazuladinne project and the Varadaraja-

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swami project are two medium-sized projects of these scarcity areas which have been recommended by the State Government. As a matter of fact, the inauguration or the foundation-stone laying ceremony of these two projects has also been held by the then Chief Minister and now the Minister of Labour and Employment in the Union Government. I would like the Minister to see that these two projects which have been agitating the minds of the people for a number of years should be taken up. So far as the Gazuiadinne project of the Pattikonda taluk of the Kurnool district is concerned, for the last 60 to 70 years, an agitation has been going on. Some preliminary and detailed investigation have been made, but it has not even seen the light of day.

In these famine-stricken areas, there are many magnificent tanks which have been silted up and which are not giving as much irrigation facilities to the people as are required. So, as the Minister is an eminent engineer, I would earnestly put the proposal before him, namely, that he should see that research is to be conducted as to how far it is possible to desilt these tanks with least expenditure. For instance, as far as the Cumbum tank is concerned, 10,000 acres are being irrigated by it, but 14 feet have been silted up, with the result that every year, the land under irrigation is coming down, and scarcity conditions are prevailing in those areas.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up. The number of hon. Members on the Congress side is very large.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: I have taken only about five minutes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He has taken about 14 minutes. He must conclude in two or three minutes.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: Coming to rural electrification, I would like to

submit that the position of Andhra Pradesh has become very much depressing. Formerly, in the list, it was second from the bottom, Assam being the lowest. Now, after the third Five Year Plan, it will become the last, with only 12 per cent of the villages to be electrified by the end of the third Plan, whereas Madras has gone ahead; its percentage is 60 in regard to rural electrification. Keeping these facts in view, I request the Minister to see that more attention is given to the rural electrification so far as Andhra State is concerned.

About the formation of the grid and the State Electricity Board, I would like the Minister to see that the State Electricity Boards are not merely appendages of the administrative departments. More capable people should be at the helm of affairs to see that rural electrification proposals are expedited as quickly as possible.

Shri P. G. Menon (Mukundapuram): Sir, I wish to join the chorus of tributes that was paid by the various speakers here to the Minister in charge of the Department. I have read somewhere that an expert is scarcely the person who should be selected to preside over a department; that is to say, no engineer should be selected to preside over the department of electricity nor a medical person to preside over the Ministry of Health. If that statement is correct, then Dr. Rao has started with a great handicap. But in spite of that handicap, I am very glad to be able to say that he has brought to bear on the affairs of this Ministry the impress of his personality and mark and that the affairs of the Ministry are going ahead very well.

I wish also to congratulate the Ministry on the decision taken for the formation of regional electricity boards and to interconnect the power grids of the States within the region. I should think that this is an event of great momentous importance. The ultimate object, it has been stated, is

to have an all-India grid, inter-connecting the electricity systems of the various regions. When this object is achieved, it will indeed be a great day for our country. I have read reports that even the sovereign States in Europe have joined together for the co-ordination of production and transmission of electricity and they have found that it is to their advantage. Our States, creatures as they are of parliamentary legislation, should not claim to be sovereign States and resist the formation of regional grids for the betterment of power facilities in the country.

I should think that the formation of these regional boards and the interconnection of the electric systems of the various States should be followed up by certain logical steps. One of these would be the formulation of plans for development of power hereafter on a more scientific and rational basis. Hitherto planning and power development programmes have been drawn up on a State basis. The financial resources of the various States have been limiting factors in the matter of the size of the power plans of those States. Although electric potential—hydro-electric and other potential—was available in plenty in some of the States, on account of the approach made by the Planning Commission and the Ministry regarding development of power, the plans of those States were smaller than they ought to have been, in the country's interest.

The States of Mysore and Kerala are standing examples. I know, and the reports of the Ministry will bear witness to this, that these two States—I am speaking only of the south, because I am more familiar with conditions there—have very great hydro-electric potential. Production cost of power in these States is very low. I think about 1·5 nP. per KWH is the cost of production in these two States. But even so, we find that there is power famine in these two States on

account of the fact that there has been erratic planning on the part of the Planning Commission and the Government of India. In framing the power plans of States, the authorities have been motivated by a wrong idea that there should be self-sufficiency in power in every State. That is not possible. Just as you cannot have self-sufficiency in the matter of food-grains or steel production or coal or sugar in every State, so also in the matter of power production, it would be a wrong approach if you think that you should have self-sufficiency in the matter of power in every State. That would lead you to this situation that whereas power can be generated very cheaply in a neighbouring State, you will have to produce power at a higher cost in the other States. This is scarcely planning. The characteristic of the Indian economy is that no State is self-sufficient in everything. The States complement each other and when all the States are put together, we may have self-sufficiency in India. It is good that it should be so. It contributes to the integrity and strength of India.

Bearing this in mind, I believe that after the interconnection of the State grids which has been accomplished in two or three regions, the next logical step following the formation of the regional electricity boards should be that hereafter the power plans should be formulated on a regional basis, rather than on a State basis. The Regional Plans should be broken up later into State plans. Take the southern region, for example. There you can produce the necessary power by exploiting the resources of the Mysore State and Kerala State. When you can produce power at 1·5 nP. per KWH there, why should you produce power at 5 or 6 nP. elsewhere in the region?

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair (Quilon):
Why did you not try to do it when you were Chief Minister?

Shri P. G. Menon: That is an irrelevant question. I am speaking for

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the present. As Chief Minister of the State, could I have formed regional electricity boards? Could I have dictated to the Planning Commission here? To continue, regional plans should be formulated and not State Plans. Power plans should be conceived in the best interests of the country, rather than of individual State. If that is not done, what would happen would be that in some States where hydel potential is very low, they will have to go in for thermal production of power. Thermal production of power should be resorted to in the present situation in India only for compensating for fluctuations in production of power from the hydel projects, because although the capital expenditure required for thermal power and for hydro-electric power is more or less the same, I understand that the foreign exchange component in the matter of production of thermal power is about 50 per cent, whereas in the case of hydel power, it is only 15 per cent. When we are in difficulty regarding foreign exchange, this has to be borne in mind.

Speaking particularly about Kerala State, the conditions about which I know somewhat intimately, it is extremely tragic, it is an evidence of bad planning, of erratic planning, that in Kerala where power can be generated so cheaply at about 1.5 nP. per KWH and where the hydro-electric potential is very great, presently a power famine is going on. Probably, that is so elsewhere also in India. Kerala is now depending upon the Madras State, where the power potential is comparatively low, to get some power for the minimum requirements of the Kerala State. If this is the result of planning, I do not understand what planning is for. This is erratic planning.

At the time of the formulation of the Five Year Plans, political and other influence is brought to bear upon the Central Government, the Planning

Commission and other bodies, and in that process certain States suffer. The Kerala State is one such example.

Sir, I remember, in the year 1955, the Kerala Government moved the Planning Commission for the investigation of the Idiki project. It is a big project costing about Rs. 49 crores. The ultimate installed capacity will be 800 megawatts. Although the investigation was started formally by Shri G. L. Nanda who was then in charge of planning and power, although this was done in 1956, and although the investigation was completed in three or four years, the work on that project could be started only in 1964. Is this the way power should be developed? I see from the report that this project will be completed only in the beginning of the Fifth Plan. Is there not an emergency regarding power in India? I would take this opportunity to request the hon. Minister to see that this particular project is accelerated so that both the further stages may be completed in the Fourth Plan itself and power may be available to that part of the country.

I would also like to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister—probably he knows that—that investigation with respect to various projects in the Kerala State stands completed. I learn that the Peringal Kuthu Right Bank Project, the Silent Valley Project, the Pooyankutty Project and the Athirappalli Project—I do not remember the other names—have all been completely investigated. There is a power famine, as I said, in that part of the country. That being so, some steps should be taken to exploit, and exploit quickly, the power potential in the State, so that the southern region will not starve in the matter of power.

One more point, Sir, and I would have done. The formation of these regional electricity boards for which there is no statutory sanction—the Electricity Supply Act, does not pro-

vide for it—requires that the Act should be amended to give a statutory basis to these boards. Otherwise, nothing can be done. There may be further need to amend this Act to give greater powers to the central electricity authority. In appropriate cases it should be open to the Ministry and the central authority to develop their own power resources. For example, if a project is very big it will be beyond the powers of the State Government to take up that project for development. I should think that if the capital cost of a project is, say, more than the annual revenue of a State, then that will be the test for the Centre to come to the scene and take it up as a central project. In the context of the conception of regional and all-India grids it would be in the fitness of things if the Centre itself should develop power in certain places where it will be beyond the powers of the State Government, financially and otherwise, to develop them.

Moreover, the State Governments will be interested in taking up the small projects, because they will give them power within the next two, three or four years. In the case of these bigger projects, they will freeze the funds available with the State and the results will be available only many years later. I hope these aspects will be borne in mind. Apart from that, the Electricity Supply Act, I consider, is a most imperfect Act. In its working it has shown many difficulties. So, an all round amendment of the Act is called for.

Finally, I heard—I do not know whether what I heard is true—that the machinery imported for one of the electricity projects in the Kerala State from a foreign country is found to be defective. I would like to hear from the Minister whether that is so and, if that is so, what he proposes to do to see that the work is not held up.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): Sir, I congratulate the Union Government and specially the Prime Minister on

including among his ministerial colleagues, Dr. K. L. Rao and placing him in charge of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power. This selection is widely appreciated in the country as the appointment of a proper man in a proper place. It was appropriate that the services and expert knowledge of an engineer of great eminence like Dr. Rao should be available to the Cabinet at a time when great engineering schemes have to be launched in pursuance of the recommendations of the Planning Commission for the economic and industrial and agricultural progress of the country at a rapid rate on stable foundations. This union of the expert and the highly technical nature of job in his charge is most pleasing, prudent and profitable. This is exactly what Kalidasa has said in a Sanskrit sloka:

अन्योऽन्याशोभः पञ्चिद्वये वाम् रत्नम् मसमागच्छतु
काच्चेतः :

The jewel goes to the gold to enhance the beauty of each other thereby. I confidently hope that the Ministry of Irrigation and Power will be able to show very creditable achievements in the period in which Dr. Rao will be its guiding spirit and driving force.

The Ministry of Irrigation and Power occupies a unique position inasmuch as it has to create and supply the agriculturists and the industrialists, big or small, the most important and indispensable materials, water and power respectively, without which no appreciable progress in either direction is possible. The Central Water and Power Commission is charged with the general power and responsibility of initiating, co-ordinating and furthering, in consultation with the State Governments concerned, schemes for the control, conservation and utilisation of the water resources, throughout the country, for the purpose of flood control, irrigation,

[Shri M. S. Aney]

navigation and water-power generally, as well as integrated schemes of thermal power development and also of schemes of transmission and utilisation of the electric energy throughout the country. The Commission has, therefore, two wings, the water-wing and the power-wing. The Ministry has really done splendid work in the year 1963-64 and deserves to be congratulated on its achievements. There was the dedication of the Bhakra project power, the commissioning of the sixth unit of the Bhakra Power House, the commissioning of the third unit of the Chipaima Power House in Hirakud project and two more units in the Koyna project. Though I would very much like to read from the very first paragraph of the Annual Report a few sentences to give an idea of some of the contributions of the major and medium irrigation schemes and the commissioning of power plants to the national economy, I do not want to take up the time of the House by doing that. The list of important projects beginning with Nagarjunasagar on page 49 and ending with Trisul on page 77 in chapter VII is enough to convince anyone about the magnitude and vastness of the work undertaken and furthered in the course of the year.

Having expressed my general approbation and appreciation of the great effort which the Ministry has made, I would like to draw the attention of the Ministry to the specific points which are raised in the token motions standing in my name. In the first cut motion I have demanded that the scope of the work to be done by the Central Flood Control Board should be widened. At present, there is one Central Flood Control Board constituted to ensure that flood control measures are formulated and carried out expeditiously.

There are State control boards set up in 15 States. While other States have only one board, the State of

Maharashtra seems to have two State Control Boards, one for Bombay and the other for Maharashtra. This is mentioned in para 2 under the head "Flood Control" at page 54 of the Demands for Grants. I find that the Government of India have set up four River Commissions to assist the latter in all technical matters pertaining to the preparation of integrated plans for flood control on Inter-State rivers. The four River Commissions are: (1) The Ganga River Commission, (2) the Brahmaputra River Commission, (3) the North West River Commission and (4) the Central India River Commission. I really do not know why no separate River Commission was set up for the rivers in the south of India beginning with Godavari, Krishna and Cauvery with the tributaries of all these rivers. Is the Government of India of opinion that there is no problem of flood control to be tackled by them, so far as the rivers in the south of India are concerned because they are well-behaved rivers? The damage and devastation caused by these rivers in the South do not seem to have been noticed or been brought to their notice by the Governments of the States concerned in the South.

From the perusal of the papers supplied to Members of Parliament from Maharashtra a few days ago for their information, I find that there has been no systematic and methodical attempt to assess the real causes of those few floods which have been noticed in those reports and the State Government has so far not realised the urgency of taking any flood protection work. For the years from 1959 to 1962 the account of floods ends with the following remarks: "flood control works proposed and executed and completed in those years—nil" for all those schemes which are mentioned here, so far as Maharashtra is concerned. They never think it necessary to make a systematic planning and give proper attention to what is re-

quired of them in this matter. My submission is that the State Flood Control Boards, if they exist at all in Bombay and Maharashtra, have not so far given any proof of their existence and usefulness.

I was surprised to find that the floods of the river Erai at Chanda which play havoc every fourth or fifth year and which had many times flowed over the fort and submerged the town of Chanda in the year 1891 and several other years later on, though with abated vigour, are not at all referred to in this account. Not only in the year 1891 but also in 1895 the river over-flowed the fort and the floods have come to the city every fourth, fifth or sixth year. I do not know who made the survey, but some survey seems to have been made. Yet, I find no mention of this river Erai. The importance of Chanda situated on its bank, so far as industrial works are concerned, is not mentioned in this report. As a student sometime in the year 1893 I had to swim through the waters of the river in order to go to my school for a few days. Of course, the position has improved now. Yet, floods do come there every now and then and something tangible and stable ought to be done to see that the floods do not exceed a particular limit and cause damage, as they have been doing so far.

Similarly, the flood of the river Khui is causing untold hardship to the people of that area. Three years back, there were serious floods there and Pandharkawda, on its bank the whole town was washed away, a thing which did not take place for several years. But I find in the discussion of the recent floods in Maharashtra no mention is made of that, the Government have made arrangements to give relief to the people who have suffered from floods; even the floods that took place during the last ten years are not described there. Unfortunately, I have no time to go into the details.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member should conclude now.

Dr. M. S. Aney: I shall be failing in my duty if I do not bring to the notice of this august House a case of discrimination of the most unjustifiable character made in the distribution of relief in the case of a village in Buldana district in the flood of Purna river, which flows through north Vidarbha. I hope my hon. friend, Shri Rane, who comes from Buldana constituency will bear me out in what I say. One part of this village is in Buldana district. The other part of it is in the Khandesh District. In reaching out relief to the people, for more than five or six days nothing was done. So far as the people living in the Khandesh District were concerned, prompt relief was given but this was not so for people living on the other bank which is in the Buldana District. A kind of discrimination was going on. It was not that such a thing was deliberately done. It was simply because the officer did not know what to do and the other man knew what and how to do it. This shows that there were no definite administrative instructions for the guidance of the officers who are on the spot. Things like that take place.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have rung the bell.

Mr. M. S. Aney: I shall take two or three minutes and finish.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is no time. Other Members are waiting.

Dr. M. S. Aney: I will only mention my points which will not take more than two or three minutes.

The River Commission probably is the proper body to do the work of this kind. The River Commission for the southern rivers has not been appointed. The hon. Minister may kindly look into that point.

[Shri M. S. Aney]

Then I shall make a reference to one important point for which I am beholden to my hon. friend, Dr. Rao, himself. I had asked for the revival of the Vainganga Scheme. This scheme has altogether been abandoned by the State Government and the Central Government. This was the only scheme of some importance so far as irrigation and power in Vidarbha are concerned. I am glad that this information has been supplied to me by my hon. friend, Dr. Rao. In early 1948, the Electricity Department of the erstwhile Central Provinces and Berar State Government formulated a multi-purpose scheme for irrigation and power development on the Vain-ganga river. The scheme comprised construction of a dam about 154 feet in height at Devalgaon in the Bhandara District. The dam comprised the masonry river bed section 2,400 feet long dykes approximately 17 miles long with an average height of 50 feet. The FRL of the reservoir was to be plus 785 affording a gross storage of about 33 million acre-feet and a live storage of about 30 million acre-feet. The catchment area at the dam-site is about 17,000 square miles. An irrigation of about 1 million acres was planned from this project. The total power potential was estimated at about 6 lakh kilowatts at 60 per cent load factor.

I only want to say that it was a very big scheme and on technical grounds it was rejected. Now, the Maharashtra Government has introduced some small irrigation schemes in the Bhandara District. I have carefully gone through the scheme and the notes made by Government on those schemes for the last four years. All those schemes put together do not cost more than Rs. 1 crores. All of them do not cover more than a few thousand acres under irrigation. Even for those four or five schemes in Bhandara and Chanda Districts, I find that only the estimated cost is mentioned as so much but not a pie has been provided for anyone of them in 1961, 1962, 1963 and 1964.

Some of the river schemes do not get approved by the Central Government and the Planning Commission. The position is like that and I want Dr. Rao to take interest in it. A very big scheme has been rejected for technical reasons which, of course, may be good reasons. The Damodar Valley Scheme was revised but was abandoned. Schemes are revised but not abandoned if the general usefulness of the scheme is appreciated. So, either revive the Vainganga scheme or have some other schemes more judiciously carried out for the benefit of the people of Vidarbha.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Basappa. power to cultivators at cheap rates has been taken up by my hon. friend, Shri Iqbal Singh. Even 9 n.P. per unit in my opinion is a very high rate. Only this much I can say at this time. For the remaining points I shall take some other opportunity.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Basappa. I will request Congress Members to take ten minutes each.

Shri Basappa: I would take 15 minutes. Excuse me. At least Mysore should be given 15 minutes.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): Mysore has the whole House with the Deputy-Speaker in the Chair.

Shri Basappa: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, although I very much desire to join all those speakers who paid high compliments to the hon. Minister for his efficient work, I would like to reserve it for a future occasion when the erratic planning to which my hon. friend from Kerala referred, is corrected and the hon. Minister asserts himself against the Planning Commission . . .

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Is it because Mysore and Andhra do not pull together?

Shri Basappa:....against the Planning Commission in this matter. I consider this Ministry as very important from the point of view of food production as also industry. I would rather say that food production is more important at present and should have a higher priority than industry. The slogan that has been uttered here, namely, "Industrialise or perish" must give place to or must be succeeded by "Produce more agricultural goods or perish".

It has been reported in the Planning Commission's Report that has been given to us that our food production is not keeping pace with the growing population; still, whenever we say about our failure in food production, Dr. Ram Subhag Singh would not admit it. Let him not admit it; at least, let him admit this fact that there is not sufficient food and agricultural production in this country and therefore it has become very important. When 71 per cent of our population lives on agriculture and 50 per cent of our national income is to be derived from agriculture, production becomes all the more important.

My hon. friend, Shri Thomas, sometimes brings in the question of weather and the gamble in agriculture and all these things. All these things are only a sort of excuse. The firm policy of the Government must be made known and carried on. Mere excuses that the Constitution comes in the way, that it is a State subject and therefore, it cannot be improved are all beyond the matter. Imports and controls are the answers to our problem are not at all the correct answers. Ultimately more irrigation, more power and more food production is the answer to solve all these problems.

With regard to irrigation and power the problem is not one of utilisation of the power or of the irrigation potential but of the creation of more potential. There was a time at the beginning of planning that we were thinking of utilisation, that when we

produce more what we shall do with it; but now the time has come when it is not a question of utilisation. 80 per cent of the irrigation potential has been utilised and the remaining can be utilised in a short time when the field channels are dug. Therefore, as my hon. friend suggested, I would rather put more emphasis on the creation of more irrigation potential. Even in the matter of economic use of water, greater attention should be paid. The Central Water and Power Commission must pay more attention. I am told that nearly 40 or 50 per cent of the water will go waste when running in the channels and in other ways. Therefore, greater care should be taken in this regard.

The Central Water and Power Commission will have to be reorganised on a more scientific basis. For example, people with the field experience must be taken in a larger number. I am told that the deputation quota is getting lower and lower. Therefore something must be done so that promotion is made even in the deputation quota itself and it is properly filled up. Therefore I say that it should be re-organised. Even in the matter of Water Research Station at Poona, the Research Officers must be given all the encouragement. I am told that distinction is made between one Research Officer and the other Research Officer and some people rot without any promotion at all. So, that aspect also may be gone into.

14 hrs.

Then, I would like to say a word about the rural electricity and also about the minor irrigation projects. The hon. Minister, Shri Thomas, I think, has said that we require a sum of about Rs. 1,30,00,000 to see that the electricity rate is brought down to 9 nP. for all the agriculturists. That sum is nothing at all in the growth of the agricultural production. Therefore, it should come as a subsidy and the electricity rate is brought down to 9 nP. for all the agriculturists. When Mysore can produce electricity at the

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rate of 1.9 nP, I do not know why it should not be done.

Now, I would like to say a few things about the State from which I come. The Krishna river is flowing from Maharashtra to Mysore and to Andhra and ultimately it falls into the Bay of Bengal. In this connection, I would like to draw the attention of the Minister to the imbalances of irrigation potential that are there in the country. My hon. friend said that regional consideration should not be taken into account so far as power is concerned. I do agree with him. But so far as irrigation potential is concerned, where there is ample irrigation potential, it should be developed in the interest of the nation. It may be a little different in the case of power but in the case of irrigation potential, proper regional development should take place. Considered from that point of view, what is Mysore today? It has got only 5 per cent irrigation potential that is in the country. Mysore was at one time fore-runner of all the irrigation and power potential. That State has now lagged behind. Why is it so? That should be enquired into thoroughly by the Minister and the imbalances corrected.

So far as spill-over is concerned, it comes to nearly 116 crores after Third Plan. Out of 600 TMCFT given to Mysore from Krishna river, nearly 340 units have been used and 260 units remain, so much so 360 TMCFT of water has to be used and we require about Rs. 321 crores and that has to be done in ten years. Do you expect that the State of Mysore, the Government of Mysore, can afford so much? It is upto the Central Government to come forward with greater Central assistance to see that within ten years this gap is filled up. As you know, Sir, Mysore—a large part of it—comes under the famine-stricken conditions. All those areas, Bilanur ad Gulbarga—New Mysore area as it is called—are in a very bad state of affairs. Therefore, I would

urge upon the Minister to see that attention should be given to this aspect of the matter.

I am coming to the problem that has been stated to have solved as stated by my friend Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah. I would say, the problem has not been solved. About 600 units of water has been given to Mysore, 400 units to Maharashtra and 800 units to Andhra. It is not a final word. A correct solution has to be found out. What are the criteria by which this water can be shared? The water flows from Maharashtra to Mysore and to Andhra. Suppose the Maharashtra people divert all this water of the Krishna river to the Arabian Sea by saying that it is only for irrigation potential while they really use it for power. They may take it to the coastal line where there is heavy rainfall by saying it is for irrigation potential. But they mainly use it for power potential. That way, they would take away the water. Again, the Andhra people say that they will take it for Nagarjunsagar project for giving some immediate relief. What will happen to Mysore? I would, therefore, say that there must be a good basis on which the water should be distributed, say, for example, what is the total population of the area. What is the total population in respect of the Krishna basin? What is the catchment area? What is the cultivable area in this Krishna basin and the famine area? All these things should be taken into consideration before the water is distributed properly. Again, if there is more acreage to be irrigated in the Krishna basin, that factor also has to be taken into account. It should not be, that whenever there is a sick person, you should draw the blood of another weak person and give it to him. Before you divert the water from one basin to other basin—by all means you do it—you should see that it is done properly, not at the cost of the other and the heads of the basin is met first and the surplus taken out.

I would like to say a word about the scope of the Srisailam project or the Nagarjunsagar project being restricted. What happens is, political pressures play a part in all these things.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: In every case, the Government does things on political pressures.

Shri Basappa: Political pressures have weighed in favour of Maharashtra and Andhra. Where should Mysore go? The scope of the Srisailam project and the Nagarjunsagar project must be properly ascertained. Before they have the diversion of the Godavari waters, they must not enlarge the scope of these two projects. They must do something in this regard.

Then, I would like to say a word about the Almati dam. The upper Krishna project with a certain percentage of water is coming up and we want to build Almati dam which the Planning Commission do not want. They want to have Narayanpur dam so that the water may be taken to other places beyond Mysore. I am not against other States. In the Mysore Scheme that has been submitted, first in Bigger Almati dam and then a smaller Narayanpur dam. But the Planning Commission has reversed the process. I do not know why. They have put first a Bigger Narayanpur dam and then Almati dam with a little investment of Rs. 30 lakhs. This has caused great inconvenience and the political parties are making capital out of this in Bijapur area. The hon. Minister should look into all this. He will see that the hunger strike that is going on even by some Congressmen and others is stopped. I am very happy to say that the hon. Minister will rise above all these petty considerations. I know he is a national figure, even an international figure, in the matter of power and irrigation. He will see that the imbalance or injustice is not done to any State. I know he will see that proper justice

is done to Mysore in all these aspects. Lastly, I would also say that the 8th, 9th and the 10th units of the Sharawati project must be taken up without imposing any condition. After all, we have agreed about the grid system and why should any condition be imposed? If there is any surplus, by all means you take it. But you should not lay a condition and say that you are going to give the clearance only if power produced is given to other States. That should not be done. I am sure the hon. Minister will look into all these things and will see that justice is done to Mysore.

Shri Yallamanda Reddy (Markapur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am glad to see that one of my friends from my State and also who is an eminent engineer should look after the Ministry of Irrigation and Power at a time when the whole country now feels the importance of irrigation and agriculture. But at the same time let me remind my hon. friend that he should not be allergic to the reasonable genuine demands of Andhra Pradesh simply thinking that others might mistake him. So, I am sure he will look after the genuine demands of every State in the country and see that irrigation and power potentialities are increased to their capacity.

We know in our country only 20 per cent of the total cropped area is being irrigated and out of which only about 10 per cent of the total cropped area is being supplied with assured water supply. Therefore, the need to improve our irrigation conditions in the country is very great in the days of food crisis, when the whole country is craving for food and when we are importing foodgrains worth Rs. 150 crores from other countries. Now, to tackle this mighty problem, there are three important factors which the Ministry should take into consideration. The Ministry should give large amounts of finances to tackle or to satisfy the needs of the people of each State. Only Rs. 600 crores have been allotted in the Third

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Five Year Plan out of which till now only Rs. 293 crores have been spent and we do not know how much is going to be spent in the coming two years. As per the suggestions given by the Ministry itself, there has been a cut in the target in regard to the irrigation potential to be created in the Third Plan, to the extent of nearly 20 per cent. But so far as Andhra Pradesh is concerned, the cut is nearly 50 per cent. I do not know why in a particular State only even to start with, there should be a cut in the target of the order of 50 per cent. In 1965-66, the anticipated potential to be created in Andhra Pradesh is only 18,50,000 acres where formerly it was proposed to create 34,95,000 acres, which approximately means a cut of 50 per cent in Andhra Pradesh, whereas the cut is only 20 per cent in the rest of the country. I would like the hon. Minister to clarify how in a particular State alone such a drastic cut has been proposed.

As far as Andhra Pradesh is concerned, there are so many projects which have been made to spill over into the Third Plan. 9 projects spilled over from the First Plan and 13 from the Second Plan, and there are 17 new schemes in the Third Plan. Thus, so many schemes have been introduced into the Third Plan, with the result that virtually the State Government cannot complete any project to derive immediate results from it.

Take, for instance, the Nagarjunasagar project which is considered to be one of the best and most important projects. Because of shortage of finances, during the Third Five Year Plan period, Government have allotted only Rs. 10 crores for the current year. The Andhra Pradesh Government have been requesting the Central Government to allot at least Rs. 2 crores more for this year, out of which only Rs. 50 lakhs have been sanctioned by the Central Government so far and the remaining Rs. 1.50

crores is expected to be sanctioned very soon. I would request the hon. Minister to see that this amount is immediately sanctioned to the Andhra Pradesh Government during this year, so that the tempo of the work may not go down but may be accelerated further, and immediate results may be obtained. So far, Government have spent about Rs. 68 crores on this project. The Andhra Pradesh Government have requested for more funds for this project, to the extent of nearly Rs. 12 crores. If this additional allotment of Rs. 12 crores is made, the Andhra Pradesh Government would complete this project and nearly 6 lakhs of acres could be brought under irrigation immediately which would result in additional food production in the country and which would mean that the burden of the food scarcity could be relieved to some extent. As far as this project is concerned, the total project must be taken up and completed so that maximum benefit may be derived not only by the State but by the whole country.

I shall now come to the dispute on the Krishna-Godavari waters to which my hon. friend Shri Basappa has made a reference. In 1961, there was an agreement in this regard, and on which every State was agreed. Later on, some States went back on the agreement.

Shri Basappa: No, they never ratified it.

Shri Yallamanda Reddy: Technically it may not have been ratified, but practically all the Ministers attended the conference and with the guidance of the Central Government, they had agreed to a formula. Later on, they went back on it on a particular plea, this way or that way. After so much of agitations throughout the country, and after serious consideration by the Central Government, the then Minister of Irrigation

and Power, Hafiz Mohammed Ibrahim with his robust commonsense was able to arrive at some formula,—though it resulted in some loss to the Andhra Pradesh State—which could satisfy to the maximum the needs of the people from the commonsense point of view, because he could see clearly that all the State Governments could not complete their projects on hand within a period of twenty-five years. Therefore, he gave a tentative solution by which maximum satisfaction could be given to the different States, and if there was any adjustment to be made or any amendment to be made, it was said that by negotiations and discussions, we could come to an agreement.

In the development of the river projects, the inter-State disputes on river water distribution have been the most important hurdle, which must be immediately tackled. The Ministry of Irrigation and Power at the Centre has been able to arrive at satisfactory solutions in regard to the Jamuna river and on the other disputes between Rajasthan and UP successfully. Similarly, I would submit that the important dispute on the distribution of the waters of the Krishna and Godavari also must be solved in a patient manner without any emotional agitation, because unless this dispute is solved, the development of these States cannot take place as we want it.

Recently, the hon. Prime Minister had laid the foundation-stone for the Pochampad and Srisailam projects. But even till today, these two projects have not been cleared technically. As regards the Pochampad project the report on the medium-sized project was sent to the Planning Commission in March, 1959. In 1962, the State Government requested for early disposal. Again, in March, 1963, the hon. Minister made a statement, and in the light of that statement, again, the State Government sent up their proposal in April, 1963. The foundation-stone was laid for this

project on 26th July, 1963, by the hon. Prime Minister. Replies were sent to the comments of the CWPC in December, 1963. Even till today, clearance has not been given to this project. I do not know why. After all, the various points raised have been replied to, and no less a person than the hon. Prime Minister had laid the foundation-stone, but still Government have not given the clearance for the taking up of this project.

Coming to the Srisailam project, the Srisailam hydro-electric scheme was first sent to the Planning Commission in 1959. A separate report was again sent in 1962. The hon. Minister had made a statement here in Parliament in March, 1963. In accordance with that the State Government had again sent up their proposals to the Planning Commission. Now, the advisory committee on irrigation has recommended some conditions to be fulfilled before this project could be taken up. We do not know how the CWPC could come to such a conclusion. In this connection, I would like to quote from the relevant paragraph from the hon. Minister's statement in Parliament. He said:

"In the Andhra Pradesh, the Srisailam Hydro-electric project modified on the basis of the flows required for the sanctioned Nagarjunasagar project (264 TMC) and taking into account the possibilities of diversion of Godavari waters from Ichampalli and Polavaram and inflows between Srisailam and Nagarjunasagar sites. Further, Andhra Pradesh could go ahead with their investigated medium and minor projects or such other medium or minor projects as may be investigated in the near future. It is considered that the total estimated withdrawal of supplies in respect of all these major, medium and minor projects, including existing projects during the current, the fourth

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and fifth Five Year Plan, not exceed 800 TMC from the Krishna flows."

Here, the hon. Minister has categorically stated that the flow at Srisailam should be 264 TMC. But the condition laid down by the advisory committee on irrigation is very peculiar and fantastic. They have said:

"That the present sanction is on the basis of ultimate water releases of 180 TMC from Srisailam and that any increased interim releases would not confer any rights which prejudice upstream developments envisaged in the Union Minister's statement of March, 1963."

In the hon. Minister's statement, it had been categorically stated that at Srisailam the flow should not exceed 264 TMC, whereas the CWPC has put the stipulation that the ultimate water release at Srisailam should not exceed 180 TMC. Therefore, the Andhra Pradesh Government have again requested the Central Government to immediately look into the matter and give the technical sanction without any pre-conditions and at least to reconcile the statement of the then Minister.

Before concluding, I would say a word about the Vamsadhara project also. The plans for the project had been sent to the Central Government five or six years ago. The concerned authorities, the Planning Commission, the CWPC or the Advisory Commission or this commission or that commission, so many commissions, they have never cleared the project which was actually agreed upon by the Central Government and the State Government. Therefore, I urge upon the hon. Minister to see that clearance for these three projects, Srisailam, Fochampad and Vamsadhara, is given immediately, and additional grants to make the Nagarjunasagar projects, so that work may be accelerated and the

country may get the benefit of immediate production from Nagarjunasagar.

Shri N. R. Laskar (Karimganj):

This country is fortunate in having an eminent engineer of the calibre of Dr. K. L. Rao at the helm of this Ministry. This Ministry is going to play a very vital role in stabilising and developing the economy of our country. It is our experience that though substantial progress has been made in transport, power and the industrial sectors, the economy of the country is still very much dominated by agriculture. The relative slow rate of economic growth is due to the insufficient agricultural production in the country.

In order to achieve our objective of more food production, our Government has to tap all resources and bend all their energy and power in making progress on the agricultural front. Here production cannot be increased unless more and more irrigation facilities are provided. We should not only create more irrigation potential but also ensure that there is maximum utilisation of that potential. Also, for rapid industrialisation, we must have power and that too from the cheapest source. In this regard, the efforts of the Ministry must be more vigorous and implementation of schemes be undertaken more quickly and more solidly.

In the last few years, this Ministry has given us so many big river valley projects both irrigation and power, of which we are very proud. I am not against big projects as such, but there should be medium and minor projects throughout the countryside. For one thing, these can be completed within a short period and the maximum number of people can be benefited, the benefit reaching every nook and corner of the country. Therefore, investigation of these small and minor irrigation and power

projects should be undertaken as early as possible; after investigation is completed, they should not be delayed any more for proper implementation and completion of such projects.

To cite an instance, in my district a scheme was taken up for construction of an earthen dam on the river Barak in 1954. Now we are in 1964. Ten years have passed, we are still in the investigation stage. I do not know how much longer it will take before the scheme fructifies. This is not even a big project. It is a mere flood control scheme. The report says that the drilling process is going on. I would like to know how much longer time it will take to complete investigation and to construct this earthen dam across the river Barak. I earnestly appeal to the Minister to take up this scheme as early as possible and also come out with a declaration that within a target date, say by the end of 1966 or 1967, it will be completed.

Coming to regional imbalance, other hon. Members have also spoken about it. Take the case of power potentialities in Assam. My State has tremendous sources of power such as water, coal, oil and gas. It has been estimated by expert body that of the total hydro-electric power potential in the country, 1/4th is in Assam alone. Yet only 0.01 per cent of Assam's total potential of 10 million kw. hydro power is exploited so far. Assam has the lowest per capita power consumption in the country. So steps should be taken to tap this enormous hydro potential available in abundance in Assam. For that purpose, investigations should be completed as early as possible and projects implemented quickly.

The per capita consumption of power in Assam in 1960-61 was 3.56 kw. as against 41.49 kw. in Bihar, 42.80 kw. in Orissa—these are also backward areas—83.89 kw. in West

Bengal and 38.12 all-India average. This is the position of Assam though every big river and tributaries are full of hydro-potential there. So immediate steps should be taken to tap this potential for the benefit of the State.

The immediate result of the non-utilisation of its power potential is that the State remains the most backward in the whole country. No industry can be set up, because of lack of power. So the whole area comprising Manipur, Tripura, Mizo Hills and other areas where these resources are in abundance should be exploited and developed so that industries can come up and these backward areas can also stand at par with the rest of the country.

Regarding rural electrification, I need not say much because in other States where it has been done in terms of thousands of villages, while in Assam only 55 or 56 villages have been taken up for that purpose. I would request the Minister to see what can be done for that area in regard to rural electrification.

From the report, I find that about 62 projects—hydel projects—have been investigated. So far as Assam is concerned, there are only two such projects, the Kopili project and the Umiam project. They are old projects. So no new projects have been taken up. I ask why. Considering Assam's potentialities, the Minister should look into this matter and see that our resources are fully exploited.

As regards irrigation, the report does not give any detailed figures. I would like it to be more informative in this regard so that we could make a comparative study of the position in various States. However, from the midterm appraisal of the Plan, we find that the target for Assam in respect of major and medium irrigation projects by the end of the Third Plan

[Shri N. R. Laskar]

is only 88,000 acres, and even out of that the anticipated achievement would be only 7,000 acres. The relative figures in regard to the potential in other States are as follows Andhra Pradesh 3.49 million acres, Bihar 3.67 million acres, Madras 1.40 million acres, Punjab 4.35 million acres, West Bengal 2.10 million acres. As I said, Assam has many small and big rivers. Their upper reaches can be dammed and the water utilised both for irrigation and generation of hydro power. This will also help control floods.

Regarding the Dhaleswari navigation scheme which has been submitted by the Government of Assam, investigations which were undertaken should be completed soon and steps taken to go ahead with it. This will establish river communication with that backward area where there is no communication except a road, not even an all-weather road. This can be done by making it navigable up to the foothills of Aijal.

Now, I would like to say something about floods. In 1962 there were floods all over the country, and I think the total loss on account of the floods has been calculated to be about Rs. 90 to 100 crores. This is a serious national problem. Every year we are suffering loss due to floods and Government should take care to have proper flood control measures. Specially, this is a serious problem in Assam. In reply to a question of mine, the hon. Minister, Dr. Ram Subhag Singh, stated that in 1962 alone the damage to crops due to floods had been to the extent of Rs. 24 crores in Assam, and more than 30,000 heads of cattle have been lost. Beyond this I do not know how much misery and misfortune there has been to the people. After the 1950 earthquake, every year there have been floods, and it has been calculated that on an average about Rs. 4.50 crores is the loss due to the

floods to crops alone in Assam. So even if by taking proper flood control measures 75 per cent of the damage caused by these floods can be minimised, the annual gain to the nation will be of the order of Rs. 3.5 crores as a result of that. For this both immediate and long-term measures should be taken to tackle floods in Assam.

The Brahmaputra is a very mighty river. So many suggestions have been made for controlling floods in Assam. The only solution is a major multi-purpose river valley project for the Brahmaputra and its tributaries, which should be created. No doubt this will require a heavy sum of money. But we cannot wait till we can find the resources. If it is required, we can go in for foreign assistance and see that the permanent flood control measures are taken up as early as possible.

Before I conclude I would like once again to emphasise that the hon. Minister should take up the case of the Barak earthen dam scheme and have it completed as soon as possible.

Finally, I would like to refer to a portion of the hon. Minister's speech during a debate on the flood situation in the country in September, 1962. He was not a Minister then, but as a Member this is what he said on that occasion, namely, that "we have got to remember that the rivers, if they are left uncontrolled, are what might be called engines of destruction; it is only when they are controlled that they become the greatest benefactors of humanity." Sir, the rivers in Assam have proved to be engines of destruction and we shou'd make all attempts to make them benefactors of humanity.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Vishram Prasad.

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma (Khammam): Sir, on a point of submission. Half the population of this country comprises of women. As it is, there are very few women Members in the House. Won't you allow at least one to speak?

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: They must form a political party and resign from congress.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Vishram Prasad.

श्री विश्वाम प्रसाद (लालगंज) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अपना भाषण शुरू करने सं पहले एक जरूरी खबर आप को मुना देना चाहता हूँ।

“बुनसर, २६ मार्च। आचार्य विनोदा भावे ने कल यहां प्रार्थना सभा में कहा कि सोलह साल पहले आजादी का जो पार्सेल लन्दन से भारत के लिये रवाना हुआ, उसे दिल्ली, कलकत्ता, भोपाल और पटना जैसे बड़े शहरों में ही खोल लिया गया और वहां के लोगों ने उसे बांट लिया। गांवों के लोगों को इस पार्सेल का कोई पता नहीं।”

मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस पार्लियामेंट के अन्दर बड़े बड़े ग्रान्ट्स और बड़े बड़े डिमांड्स पास होते हैं, किसानों के नाम पर और गरीबों के नाम पर, लेकिन उसका कितना हिस्सा आज गांवों के अन्दर पहुँच पाता है इसका पता नहीं। इसका मुझे बड़ा दुःख है।

इससे पहले कि मैं कुछ कहूँ, मैं डा० को० एल० राव को धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि उन्होंने इस मिनिस्ट्री का भार अपने हाथों में सम्भाला अर्थोंकि वे इस विषय के विशेषज्ञ हैं। इस के साथ साथ मैं गवर्नरमेंट को भी धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ कि कम से कम इस मिनिस्ट्री के लिये तो उन्होंने सोचा कि यह विशेषज्ञों के हाथ में जाये।

इस मंत्रालय का बजट ३१ करोड़, ११ लाख, ८३ हजार ८० का है। जब तक

यह कांप्रेस गवर्नरमेंट पावर में है इसको पास तो हो ही जाना है। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जहां तक ग्रान्ट्स का सवाल है वह पास तो हो जाती है लेकिन उन का लक्ष्य कहां तक पूरा होता है इस को देखना चाहिये। प्रथम पंच वर्षीय योजना में ८.५ मिलियन एकड़ की सिचाई होनी थी जिस में से ४.७ मिलियन एकड़ की की गई। द्वितीय पंच वर्षीय योजना में १२ मिलियन एकड़ की सिचाई होनी थी जिस को रिवाइज कर के १० मिलियन एकड़ किया गया लेकिन बाद में ६.१५ मिलियन एकड़ की पूर्ति हुई। तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में १६.३ मिलियन एकड़ का लक्ष्य रखा गया है लेकिन अचीवमेंट ११.१ मिलियन एकड़ का होने की सम्भावना है। जो पोटेंशल है वह १२.८ है तथा इस्तेमाल १० मिलियन एकड़ होगा। उस में से ५.२ मिलियन एकड़ की कमी होगी सिचाई में और २.८ मिलियन एकड़ की कमी होगी पोटेंशल यूटिलिटी में।

मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इंडियन एप्रिकल्चर इज एगेंम्डल। हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर ३ महीने बरसात होती है और ६ महीने सूखा रहता है। जब किसान को पानी नहीं मिलता तो वह हाथ पर हाथ रखे रह जाता है। अगर उसकी पूरी सिचाई का प्रबन्ध किया जाये तो जो अरबों रुपये बाहर से गत्ता मंगाने पर खर्च होते हैं वह सब बन्द हो जायें। मैं आप को बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि इस देश के अन्दर ३२४.१ मिलियन एकड़ नेट क्राप्ड एरिया है, जिस में से ८८.७ मिलियन एकड़ में सिर्फ डबल क्राप एरिया है। कहा जाता है कि सिचाई का एरिया ७० मिलियन एकड़ है। मुझे इस बात का शक है कि अब ७० मिलियन एकड़ में सिचाई होती है तो डबल क्राप एरिया के बल ४८ मिलियन एकड़ कर्से हुई। अगर पूरी की पूरी सिचाई का प्रबन्ध हो तो मैं आप से कहता हूँ कि, अगर प्लॉनिंग कमीशन के यार्डस्टिक को ही ले लिया जाये कि फी एकड़ सिचाई पर ६ मन गल्ला बढ़ता है, हमारे गल्ले के उत्पादन में बड़ी तरकी हो सकती है।

[श्री विश्वाम प्रसाद]

आप खाद को छोड़ दीजिये, बीज को छोड़ दीजिये, इम्प्लमेंट्स और फटिलाइजर को छोड़ दीजिये, इन्सेक्टिसाइट्स को छोड़ दीजिये, सिर्फ़ पूरी सिचाई का प्रबन्ध कर दीजिये, तो उस इर्गेशन में से ही ६ मन की एकड़ की पैदावार बढ़ सकती है। अगर हमारी सरकार इस के ऊपर ज्यादा से ज्यादा ध्यान दे तो हमारी खाद्य समस्या हल हो सकती है। अभी पिछले समय में हमारे यहां के कई प्रदेशों में, जैसे कि दिल्ली में, शीत लहरी आई थी। अगर पानी देने की व्यवस्था होती तो शायद फस्लों का इतना नुकसान न होता जो हुआ।

इस समय स्टेट और सेंट्रल सब्जेक्ट्स का बड़ा झगड़ा चलता है। मेरी प्रार्थना है कि जो बड़ी से बड़ी योजनायें हैं वह सब की सब सेंटर के अन्दर होनी चाहिये। इस देश के अन्दर बरसात के पानी से और जितने नैचुरल रिसोर्सें से पानी मिलता है, सन् १९६१ तक सिर्फ उसका ६ और अब १० परसेन्ट इस्तेमाल कर सके हैं। मगर जितने भी हमारे नैचुरल रिसोर्सें हैं, जितना भी पानी आता है अगर उसके लिये मल्टीपरपज योजनायें बनाई जायें तो हमारा देश बाढ़ से भी बच सकता है और सिचाई की व्यवस्था भी हो सकती है साथ में बिजली भी पैदा हो सकती है जिस से हमारे इस देश में खाद्य समस्या बहुत हद तक हल हो सकती है।

सिचाई के बारे में मुझे यह भी कहना है कि किसान को समय से पानी नहीं मिलता है। जहां तक सिचाई का सम्बन्ध है टाइमली, श्योर और चीप इर्गेशन होना चाहिये। पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में साढ़े तीन पानी की यूनिट बिजली के दाम चार्ज किये जाते हैं जब कि जो अल्यूमूनियम फैक्ट्री चलती है उस को तीन नये पैसे की यूनिट बिजली दी जाती है। कल हमारे कृषि मंत्री ने अनाउंस किया कि अब बिजली ६ नये पैसे की यूनिट पर दी जायेगी।

मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि जब आप कृषि को बढ़ाना चाहते हैं, जब किसानों के साथ आप को हमदर्दी है तब आप अल्यूमूनियम फैक्ट्री को, इंडस्ट्री को, बिजली ३ नये पैसे के हिसाब से देते हैं और ऐप्रिकल्चर को ६ नये पैसे में देते हैं, इसका क्या बारण है। अगर आप इस तरह से सोचते हैं कि कृषि की पैदावार बढ़ सकेगी तो यह नहीं हो सकता। अगर आप को किसानों की पैदावार की समस्या और इस देश की खाद्य समस्या को हल करना है तो आप को पूरी सिचाई का प्रबन्ध करना होगा। कभी भी कोई जीव, कोई भी जीव और केन्नाट सर्वाइव विवाउट इर्गेशन, विवाउट बाटर। जब तक आप पानी नहीं देते तब तक आप इस देश की खाद्य समस्या हल कर सकें, ऐसी उम्मीद नहीं है। आप कितनी भी फटिलाइजर फैक्ट्री खाल दें, किसी भी जमाने में आप की खाद्य समस्या हल नहीं हो सकती है।

अब आप बाटर लार्सिंग की बात को लीजिये। नहरें चलती हैं। उन से बाटर आजवल ओवरफ्लो व मोपेज हो रहा है जिससे बाटर लार्सिंग होती है और आप पास के इलाकों की मिट्टी खराब हो जाती है। उससे पैदावार भी कम व मिट्टी का टैक्स्चर खराब हो जाता है। आप को बाटर लार्सिंग का ध्यान रखना बहुत जरूरी है। इसके साथ ही किसान परएवड़ वितना पानी इस्तेमाल करेगा इस पर भी आप को नियंत्रण करना होगा। कभी कभी ऐसा होता है कि हम अपनी फसलों में ज्यादा से ज्यादा पानी दे देते हैं जिस से पैदावार बजाये बढ़ने के घट जाती है। इसलिये इर्गेशन डिपार्टमेंट का नियंत्रण होना चाहिये कि किस फसल में कितना पानी पानी दिया जाये।

इसके बाद मैं इर्गेशन पर ज्यादा समय न लेकर, क्योंकि इस पर बहुत बातें हो चुकी हैं, कुछ पावर की बातें आप के सामने रखना चाहता हूं। फर्स्ट प्लॉन में जो हमारा लक्ष्य

या उस से हम आगे बढ़े हैं। लेकिन सेकेन्ड प्लान में ३.४८ मिलियन कीलो वाट्स का टार्गेट था जिस में २.२८ मिलियन कीलो वाट्स पूरा हुआ। तीसरी प्लान में १३.४ मिलियन कीलो वाट्स का लक्ष्य है जिस में हमारे किसी तरह से १२.५ मिलियन कीलो वाट्स के पूरा कर पाने की आशा है। चौथी प्लान में हम ने २५ मिलियन कीलो वाट्स रखा है।

दुनिया में जो पावर का पर कैपीटा कंजम्पशन दूसरे देशों में और हमारे देश में होता है वह मैं आप के सामने रखना चाहता है। यूनाइटेड स्टेट्स आफ अमेरिका में ८०४२ किलोवाट पर कैपीटा कंजम्पशन है, कनाडा में ५६४५, इंग्लैण्ड में ४६२५, जर्मनी में ३६२६, फ्रांस में २५१४, इटली में १२२३, जापान में १२६८ और हिन्दुस्तान में १५०। मेरे पास एक चार्ट है जो कि हम को मिला था जिसमें बताया गया है कि जो देश जितनी पावर ज्यादा इस्टेमाल करता है उसकी आर्थिक अवस्था उत्तरी ही अच्छी मानी जाती है। और उमी हिसाब से उस देश की नेशनल इन्हाम बढ़ती है यू० एस० ए० में पर कैपीटा आमदनी सब से ज्यादा यानी २००० डालर है और वहाँ का कोल कंजम्पशन पर कैपीटा १० मैट्रिक टन है जबकि हिन्दुस्तान की पर कैपीटा आमदनी सबसे नीचे यानी ५० या ६० डालर है और कोल कंजम्पशन पर कैपीटा है —३ या ४ मैट्रिक टन। मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि अन्य आप को देश की हालत मुश्यारनी है तो आप को विजली का कंजम्पशन पर कैपीटा ज्यादा से ज्यादा बढ़ाना चाहिए। लेखिन जिस स्पीड से हम प्राज चल रहे हैं उस स्पीड से तो गांवों में हर आदमी तक विजली पहुंचने में मैलाडों साल लग जायेगे। देश की १५ परसेंट नेशनल इन्हाम सिर्फ पावर के ज्यादा इस्टेमाल से बढ़ सकती है। इसलिए हम को ऐसी कांशिया दर्शनी चाहिए जिससे कि हम ज्यादा से ज्यादा विजली का इस्टेमाल कर सकें।

विजली के जेनेरेशन की कास्ट हमारे यहाँ हाइड्रो से १-२ नया पैसा पर किलोवाट है, कोयले से ३ नया पसा, एटामिक जेनेरेशन से ३.५ से ४ नया पैसा और डीजल से २५ नया पैसा। मेरा कहना है कि हमारे देश में हाइड्रो इलेक्ट्रिसिटी काफी सस्ती बन सकती है। इस और हमारे मंत्रालय का बहुत ध्यान होना चाहिए। देश में बहुत सी मल्टी परपज योजनाएं बनानी चाहिए जिससे सिवाई का सवाल भी हल हो सके, उद्योगों के लिए भी विजली मिल सके और जिससे बहुत सी बेकारी की समस्या हल हो सकें, और उसके साथ साथ जो नदियों के द्वारा जमीन के कटाव का प्रश्न है वह भी हल हो सकें। आज तो करोड़ों टन फरटिलिटी नदियों बहा कर समुद्र में डाल देती हैं, जिस कमी को सिदरी जैसी अनेकों फैक्टरियों पूरा नहीं कर सकती। इस तरफ सरकार का खास ध्यान देना चाहिए।

अब मैं आपने देश में विजली ले जाने के खर्च पर भी कुछ कह दूँ। हमारे देश में एक मील तार विछाने में ३० से ४० हजार तक रुपया खर्च पड़ता है, और गुजरात में तो एक लाख रुपया खर्च आता है। यू० एस० ए० में यह खर्च पांच हजार पर मील आता है।

इसी तरह से हमारे देश में विजली पैदा करने का खर्च भी बहुत ज्यादा है। हमारे देश में पर किलोवाट विजली के उत्पादन के लिए २००० रुपया लागता है, जब कि यू० के० में यह खर्च ७०० ही है।

इतना ही नहीं। थर्मल स्टेशन के डिजाइन के लिए वर्ल्ड बैंक से कर्जी लिया जाता है। उसके डिजाइन के लिए वहाँ से जो आदमी आता है उस पर तीस लाख रुपया खर्च होता है, जब कि हमारे मंत्री महांदेश ने खुद कहा है कि अगर हिन्दुस्तान में यह डिजाइन तैयार किया जाये तो इस पर तीस हजार रुपया खर्च होगा। तो मेरा कहना यह है कि

[श्री विश्वाम प्रसाद]

इस प्रकार के खचों को कम किया जाये ताकि गांवों को सस्ती बिजली मिल सके।

दूसरी बात इस सम्बन्ध में यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि बिजली पैदा करने के काम को केवल पब्लिक सेक्टर में किया जाता है। मेरा सुझाव है कि इस काम में प्राइवेट सेक्टर को भी शामिल किया जाना चाहिए जिससे ज्यादा से ज्यादा बिजली पैदा हो सके। मुझे तो इसमें कोई हज़ं नहीं मानूम होता। मेरा सुझाव है कि इसके लिए प्राइवेट सेक्टर को सरकार द्वारा लाइसेंस दिये जाने चाहिए ताकि देश में ज्यादा बिजली पैदा हो सके।

जहां तक रुरल इलेक्ट्रिफिकेशन का सवाल है, आपका लड्य २० हजार गांवों में बिजली पहुँचाने का था। लेकिन पिछले दिनों में केवल ७७७० गांवों में बिजली पहुँचाई जा सकी है। हिन्दुस्तान में गांवों की संख्या करीब साढ़े पाँच लाख है। इस गति से काम किया गया तो सारे देश में बिजली पहुँचाने में कितना समय लगेगा। मेरा सुझाव है कि इस काम की गति को बढ़ाना चाहिए। आप जो बिजली पैदा करते हैं उसमें ८० परसेंट तो इंडरस्ट्र्यल परपजेज के लिए ले लेते हैं। मेरा कहना है कि जब तक आप गांवों को इलेक्ट्रिफाई नहीं करते और रुरल इंस्ट्रीज की तरकी नहीं होती और गांवों की हालत नहीं सुधरती तब तक देश की हालत भी नहीं सुधर सकती।

फल्ड से हमारे देश में बड़ा नुकसान होता है। सन् १९६१ में फल्ड से टोटल नुकसान १५ करोड़ १४ लाख का हुआ, सन् १९६२ में ६३ करोड़ ४६ लाख का नुकसान हुआ, और उत्तर प्रदेश में २१ करोड़ ५० लाख का नुकसान हुआ। इस रिपोर्ट में सिफ़ दस करोड़ का नुकसान दिया हुआ है। मैं नहीं समझता कि यह रिपोर्ट कहा तक सही है। फल्ड के बारे में आप को ज्यादा से ज्यादा ध्यान देना चाहिए। गांवों में फल्ड से बहुत

नुकसान होता है जिससे गांवों की हालत खराब होती है। इसलिए फल्ड कंट्रोल की ओर ज्यादा से ज्यादा ध्यान देना चाहिए।

एक बात में और कहना चाहता हूँ। पब्लिक एकाउंट्स कमेटी की रिपोर्ट से पता चलता है कि सन् १९५८ में प्रोजेक्ट मैनेजर ने गंगा ड्रेन पर ३२,४४३ रुपये से एक पुल बनाया। डिस्ट्रिक्ट बोर्ड का पुल पहले से बना था उसको इंजीनियर ने बताया कि खराब हो गया है। यह नया पुल सन् १९५८ में बना और सन् १९५९ में वह गया जब कि डिस्ट्रिक्ट बोर्ड का पुराना पुल खड़ा रहा। फिर सन् १९६२ में उस पुल के लिए फिर ७० हजार रुपया मंजूर किया गया। तो इंजीनियर जो इस प्रकार का काम करके रुपया बरचाव करते हैं इस और ध्यान देना चाहिए।

एक दूसरा उदाहरण आपको और देना चाहता हूँ। एक साइक्ल १२,१७३ रुपये में बनाया गया। लेकिन जब उससे संपैज होने लगा तो उसकी मरम्मत पर १४,६१८ रुपया खर्च हुआ। अगर इस तरह से काम होंगा तो वाह हे आप जितना भी रुपया मंजूर करा लें काम नहीं चल सकेगा। आप को खर्च में इकानमी करनी चाहिए और क्वालीफाइड और अनुभवी इंजीनियर काम पर लगाने चाहिए ताकि इस तरह की फिज़ुलखर्ची न हो। इस तरफ आप को विशेष ध्यान देना चाहिए।

Shri Birendra Bahadur Singh (Rajnandgaon): I would rather like to concentrate all my time on suggestions.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Ten minutes only.

Shri Birendra Bahadur Singh: I will run through. I remember the words used by the then Home Minister, Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant in this very House in the year 1956

when the reorganisation of States was taking place. He said he was creating this State of Madhya Pradesh, full of potential, and he hoped that this largest State would be the greatest and the richest State in the country.

It has been a dream to us and I do not know when this dream will come true I do not think even in the next 20 or 25 years I will be in a position or the Members from my State will be in a position to say that adequate irrigation facilities and adequate electricity have been provided.

Madhya Pradesh has a total area of 1,71,200 square miles, i.e., 109 million acres, and is the largest State territorially. If you go through the map of Madhya Pradesh, you will find that the main Central rivers, whether it is the Sone, the Tons, Betwa, Narmada, Mahanadi or Indravati, emanate in Central India, and either fall into the Arabian Sea or join other rivers like the Ganges, Yamuna or Godavari, and fall into the Bay of Bengal. Out of the total geographical area of 109 million acres, only 38 million are under cultivation. 25 million acres constitute fallow land, uncultivable land, 34 million acres, forest and about 12 million acres are not fit for cultivation. There are about 75,045 villages but M. P's position in the matter of irrigation is the lowest—15th. The first is Kashmir with 46.71 per cent second is Punjab with 45.31 per cent; third is Madras with 37.45 per cent. Madhya Pradesh is the last the fifteenth, with 5.23 per cent.

I will give you one more example. In the First Plan we never received any schemes. In the Second Plan, from Madhya Bharat and Rajasthan, there was the bakshish of Chambal. At that time Madhya Pradesh was concentrating mostly on medium irrigation projects. The medium irrigation projects that were taken up in the First Plan are still continuing and those that were surveyed and approved to be taken up in the Second Plan were later on taken away

for political reasons. The Tawa scheme was to be taken up last year. Only this morning I read in the papers that the Finance Department of the Government of India recognise the importance of Tawa scheme for the rehabilitation of displaced people and will give more grant.

Shri Raghunath Singh (Varanasi): Rs. 1.50 crores grant.

Shri Birendra Bahadur Singh: They are going to give more grant to this scheme. I was saying that money was provided and every one agreed to take up that scheme in the Third Plan but that was only scheme to be axed because of the Emergency. Yet when the question of food comes up, I say with all the emphasis at my command that M.P. has also to feed Rajasthan, Gujarat, Punjab, U.P. etc. Yet what do we get by way of benefit? I want to ask: have we got any fair treatment from the Rihand Dam, from Matatila or even from Hirakud dam? No. I earnestly request that this should not be the case. Either the Centre should control it or should take up this question under their own care; otherwise there will be complete failure and these would not benefit the States or the country or even the cultivators.

There was a Piparya nalla scheme in Durg which was surveyed by the Irrigation department and it was given the highest priority. In the presence of the Parliamentary Secretary who is sitting here, last year the former Irrigation Minister Hafiz Mohammed Ibrahim said that it would be taken up in the Third Plan. I have got the letter written to me by him. But when the scheme came up, the M.P. Minister in charge of it, for good reasons known to him, gave that up. I say that if priorities are laid down and decisions once taken, the schemes must be implemented. The Central Govt. must see that such schemes are implemented properly. Otherwise, it is meaningless. Today, because of some other reasons, other-

[Shri Birendra Bahadur Singh]

proposals are taken up and the surveyed schemes are thrown overboard and new schemes are included to be taken up in the 4th, 5th or 6th Five Year Plan. It is the people's request that I am voicing; the Piparainala in Khairagarli R.I., District Durg should be taken up. Also we must take up the Magurda Bandh in Gandai R.I., District Durg. In Durg we have the Suri bandh. It will be better if another bandh is created by the side of it viz. Magurda bandh. Nadi Bandh, the Surhi Bandh and the Marguda Bandh in Gandai R.I., District Durg can be joined together by canals, similar to one we have in Madras State, the Kundah Project. These are medium projects. Bigger projects are suffering because of other considerations. When schemes come up for approval one district pulls up against the other for political and personal reasons and there finally the important ones suffer or are given up. This is the fate in M.P. I would request the hon. Minister to come and see to these things. If the hon. Minister wants to come I will accompany him from door to door in village to village and prove what I say.

I now come to hydel project. Unless and until this is done, I doubt whether industrial progress could come. In the First Plan, M.P. was different. In the 2nd Plan the Gandhi sagar dam was created. Its installed capacity was 92 mws. It has been recently commissioned. The Rana Pratap Sagar dam is the second stage of the Chambal project undertaken jointly with Rajasthan and the Tawa multipurposes scheme. They would have been implemented in the Third Plan. They are now being implemented in the Fourth Plan. It is proposed to initiate Punassa in the Fifth Plan. Therefore, by the end of the Fifth Plan and the planned development with the implementation of Chambal, Tawa, Punassa projects, the total installed capacity of hydroelectric power in the State will be 520 mw

which will be shared with Rajasthan and Gujarat.

Therefore, looking to the huge potential, this does not appear to be a satisfactory rate of development when we see acute power scarcity. I shall finish within 3 P.M. Therefore, I have to make two suggestions. The first essential pre-requisite for the achievement of the objective is the preparation of a master plan for each river basin which would fit in with the overall development of the country's water resources River basins are the natural sub divisions of water resources but unfortunately State boundaries cut across them and that is the main problem even if you take up the problems between Andhra and Maharashtra or Gujarat or Mysore. Therefore, there should be a basic plan to deal with the ways and means of deciding how best to harness and utilise the resources of a river system to the best advantage of all States concerned. It is my request, Sir, that this may be examined and wherever there are these problems all these States should be associated. For instance, M.P. shares its water with as many as seven States: Andhra, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Rajasthan, U.P., Bihar and Orissa. They should see that there is a fair deal in respect of these problems

15 hrs.

Shri Rajaram (Krishnagiri): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I thank you for the opportunity given. In the development of the country, every item is important, but even then there are certain items which require prime consideration. From that point of view, irrigation, power, transport, coal, require prior consideration, because these are the basic things without which all other developmental work would be obstructed. At present, we are now dealing with Irrigation and Power. Even in the second Plan, we have not fulfilled the target.

15.01 hrs.

[**SRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY** in the Chair].

In the second Plan, the target for irrigation was 12 million acres. Our actual achievement is only 6·9 acres million acres. In the third Plan, provision for irrigation, we have allotted Rs. 600 crores. For the three years of the Third Plan period, we have utilised only Rs. 291 crores. According to the report submitted by the Irrigation Ministry, we have utilised only 49 per cent of the amount in the third Plan provision. Is it possible for the Irrigation Ministry to fulfil its target in another two years? I doubt about it very much. The shortfall in irrigation has caused serious difficulties as regards the supply of foodgrains and other agricultural products.

I come from Madras State. In the north, they suffer from flood and want of flood control. The Gulhati Commission has been kind enough to give us drinking water to the Madras State to the extent of 50 TMC. I am sorry to say that it is still only on paper. No action is taken so far to fulfil the wishes of that Commission's report. So, I am requesting the hon. Minister to look into this seriously.

So far as irrigation is concerned, in our Madras State, there are no big projects like Bhakra-Nangal or Hirakud or any such thing. Even without all these irrigation facilities, the yield per acre in Tamil Nad is the highest in the whole of India. Our agriculturists are hardworking people; our agriculturists are more dependent on well-water. A number of wells have been so far provided with electricity. Nearly two million applications are pending for the supply of electricity. You know all the resources of hydel power projects in the Madras State have been exhausted. There is only one possibility in the hydel power project being constructed by the Madras State with the help of the Mysore State. In my constituency, there is a place called Ohanakkal situated on

the banks of the Cauvery river. There is a possibility of a power project; that is for power alone; the Madras State Electricity Board has prepared a project report over this. The estimated cost of the scheme is only Rs. 58 crores. The total generating capacity is eight million megawatts. Through this project, the flood moderation is effected up to 1,60,000 cusecs. The project area is located at the centre of gravity of the southern grid, and the power-house is located just above the Mettur reservoir without any irrigation in between. The full 800 megawatt capacity may be used for lighting purposes for the entire brid by working the station's low-load factor. In the time of heavy discharges, during irrigation and flood periods, all the cheap seasonal power generated may be fed into the southern grid, and the thermal generation limited, thereby saving valuable coal. This Ohanakkal reservoir will act as an effective flood moderator. This project scheme is an immense source of hydro-electric power which can be produced at a cheap rate. I am requesting the Minister of Irrigation and Power to contact the Mysore State and to come to a quick decision about this project.

As you know, both the States are ruled by the same party and Dr. Rao can bring them together very easily, so that this project can be taken up in the third Plan itself.

Dr. C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar, the Vice-Chancellor of the Annamalai University, once suggested the connecting of the Ganges and the Cauvery by a link canal, so that all parts of the country could get the benefit of good irrigation. If his dream comes through, I can say so many river problems will be over. According to Dr. C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar, if we link the entire rivers, linking the Ganges, Godavari, Krishna, Narmada and Cauvery, the entire nation will be benefited by irrigation facilities. I am requesting the Planning Commission to look into this fine suggestion.

[Shri Rajaram]

We are utilising power energy to the maximum in Madras State. We are in need of more power. Our rural electrification is going on well. Even then, my area, namely, the Krishnagiri constituency, has been neglected badly in the matter of rural electrification. Every year, there is a power supply cut in our State. Sometimes it reaches up to 80 to 90 per cent. So, I request the hon. Minister to establish more thermal plants there. I believe that the Atomic Energy Commission has sanctioned an atomic energy station at Kalapakkam near Madras. I request that it should be taken up immediately, so that it could relieve some pressure on the power requirement in our State.

The Neyveli project is there. There is a programme to instal a 400 megawatt plant. I request that the money should be utilised to its full advantage. It is a very successful one. We have now started two 50 megawatt plant. There is plan for a 400 megawatt plant. I think this is not sufficient for the development of our State. So, my suggestion is that we must have another 600 megawatt electricity plant there, so that a 1,000 megawatt electricity can be generated. If we do that, then the appetite for power for industrial and agricultural purposes could be reduced to a certain extent.

In the Madras State, a number of districts are backward in respect of irrigation. As far as Salem and Ramanathapuram districts are concerned, they are highly backward in this matter. Now, our State is receiving people from Ceylon and other places. Ramanathapuram and Salem districts are receiving more Stateless persons from Ceylon. They have no work now. I do not grumble. The Government of India is coming forward to accommodate the refugees from Pakistan. It is the duty of the Government to do so. I am very happy about it. But I think I have every justification while I say that the Indian nationals driven out of

Ceylon, the refugees, are highly neglected by the Central Government, that is, the Government of India. There are no industries because there is no power; there is no agricultural facility because there is no irrigation. The Central Government must treat them as refugees and must give all kinds of facilities through the supply of water and power. I know our Minister Dr. K. L. Rao has got a fund of experience in project engineering and river-valley development. Recently, our learned Minister Dr. K. L. Rao has contributed a thought-provoking article in *Bhagirath*.

There he observed:

"Time and therefore huge amounts are saved by quick decisions, prompt implementations. Fleets of dredgers are got from the Ministry in charge by a mere telephone call. The huge dam site is, therefore, humming with frenzied activity with thousands of men, hundreds of giant machines, floating dredgers and river barges. Work goes on non-stop day and night, for it is a race against time."

This is a fine picture painted by our mature Minister, Dr. Rao, pathetically enough,—not about our dams, but about the Assam Dam in Egypt, not about our incorrigible Ministry he has referred at, but about the Ministry of the Suez Canal. Time saved, huge amount saved, quick decisions taken and prompt implementations realised not here, but in Egypt, a far-off place.

We need not, therefore, develop a sort of inferiority complex for that, though bit worried of the picture and disappointed in comparison. I am confident, Sir, we too can have all these here, provided we have practical vision, initiative drive and confidence.

Shri M. P. Swamy (Tenkasi): Sir, I rise to support the Demands of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power for

the year 1964-65. The gratifying feature of the Ministry's performance is the agreement which has brought between a number of States regarding sharing of waters and solving the inter-State river disputes. The irrigation potential created has been utilised to the extent of 80 per cent., which is really gratifying. The Ministry has been able to form regional electricity boards in two cases. Mr. Govinda Menon, who preceded me, also pleaded for the formation of regional electricity boards, the advantages being that we save the capital amount in connecting grids and also in providing standby capacity. As the report says, we will be able to save nearly Rs. 50 crores and 100 crores in capital outlay in Third and Fourth Plans respectively if we form regional electricity boards.

The Ministry is taking steps to bring the States together to come to an agreement for the sharing of waters. Because of the steps taken by the Ministry, by mutual consultation and mutual conferences; they have been able to achieve these fruitful agreements. This practice of mutual discussion initiated by Mr. Kamaraj has proved to be fruitful and this method should be pursued with great vigour. Regarding the sharing of inter-State waters, there has been good relationship between Kerala and Madras in sharing the surplus waters of west-flowing rivers of Kerala. Regarding this matter, I think the Chief Ministers of these two States will shortly meet and take a decision for sharing the waters. This is a good sign of how two neighbouring States can cooperate, so that the agricultural production in one State will increase and the industrial production in the other State will increase. We have an excellent example of how both States have cooperated in commissioning the Parambikulam-Aliyar project. There we are producing power and also irrigating land. I request the hon. Minister to use his good offices to bring about an amicable agreement between the Kerala and Madras Gov-

ernments in sharing the excess waters. We want that the excess waters should be diverted to Madras State so that, the arid area in Sankarankoil taluk in Tirunelveli District may be irrigated. These are backward areas and there are no water resources. If these waters are diverted to Madras State, nearly 10,700 acres of tank irrigation in Sankarankoil taluk alone can be stabilised, apart from giving irrigation for more lands in Madras State.

I would like to say a few words about the Keeriyar scheme and I hope the Minister will take them into consideration while formulating the plans. This Keeriyar scheme has been pending for a long time. Keeriyar is a west-flowing river in Kerala. The proposal is to construct a dam of 135 feet in height, so that the west-flowing river Keeriyar can be diverted to Sankarankoil taluk. It has to run through a tunnel also. The Keeriyar scheme is an excellent scheme which will give irrigation facilities to Madras State. We have reached the tether end of the irrigation potential and also of hydro-electric power in Madras State.

In irrigation, we have to use scientific methods in distribution through canals. The canal system at present needs modernisation. By modernisation, I mean the distribution system should be given scientific attention, so that the maximum utilisation of the available water can be made and more lands can be irrigated. I think the Central Water and Power Commission will throw some light on this and take some steps in this matter.

Coming to rural electrification, Sir, it is required for irrigation and agricultural purposes. For agricultural purposes, they charge higher rates in some States and lower rates in some other States. I suggest that a uniform rate for electricity consumed by the agriculturists should be charged, so that the agriculturists might get some incentive to produce more. Once you give electricity at cheaper rates to the agriculturist, he will produce

[Shri M. P. Swamy]

more. In Madras State, the demand for power is far in excess of the supply. They have exhausted the hydro-electric resources. Now we have to turn ourselves into small hydro-electric schemes which ought to be investigated. They have two such schemes to be investigated under the UN special Fund Aid in Madras, namely, Upper Thambaraparani and Pandiyar Punnappuzha. These should be investigated forthwith and I hope they can produce more than 12 million KW of power.

To satisfy the power-needs of Madras, we require the Kalpakkam atomic energy station. If that station is commissioned, the electrical energy requirement of Madras State can be met to a certain extent. The Madras Government are taking preliminary steps for acquiring land for Kalpakkam Atomic Energy plant and they are preparing plans for resettlement of the displaced persons in a neighbouring place outside the exclusion area. The Madras Government has also made a request to the Central Government to give sanction for the establishment of an atomic energy station at Kalpakkam near Mahabalipuram within the third Plan itself, because we have already exhausted the hydro-electric schemes and the only alternative is to go in for nuclear power.

We can expand the Neiveli thermal plant also. We have agreed to give power to the Kerala Government to the extent of 20,000 KW. Mr. Govinda Menon said that there is power famine in Kerala. We have agreed to supply power from Neiveli. So, from this angle also, I request that the expansion of the thermal plant at Neiveli and the setting up of a nuclear power station at Kalpakkam should be started within the third Plan period.

There is one other important matter. There is sea erosion in Danushkodi, which is an important pilgrim centre in the South. Most of the

Hindus and people from all parts of the country visit this pilgrim centre. They pay homage to the deity in this famous temple. To avoid danger to this temple and to the land surrounding it from being eaten away by sea. I would request the hon. Minister to take preventive measures.

Regarding flood control, much was said in this House. Shri Raja Ram also pointed out the suggestion made by Dr. C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar. I would like to reiterate that point. If we connect Ganges and Cauvery there are two advantages. Firstly, the floods caused by these rivers will be prevented. Secondly, inland water transport facility will be available in that area. We can also irrigate the land in that area where water is not available now.

I would like to make one suggestion. This Ministry, I think, is not responsible for inland water transport. I think it is in the fitness of things that the work connected with inland water transport is transferred to this Ministry so that this Ministry can investigate the places where inland water transport facility can be made available.

I request that these schemes may be seriously looked into. Our hon. Minister who himself is a technical expert knows well how these things are to be done. I hope these matters will receive his earnest attention.

Shri Kashi Ram Gupta (Alwar):
Mr. Chairman Sir, today I rise to speak in English not because I relish it but because Dr. Rao, the Minister in charge of this portfolio, will find it difficult to follow if I speak in Hindi. He is very attentive. Also, I am a want that he must understand my speech quite thoroughly.

The first thing that I want to say is, we are very fortunate in having a technical man at the helm of affairs. He is becoming a technical-cum-political man—of course, political in the sense that he is in the healthy sphere of politics and not in the wrong sphere of politics.

The next thing that I want to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister is about Rajasthan Canal. Sometime back, while replying to a question put by me, he said that the Government will consider giving extra allocations or taking over of the canal in the Fourth Plan. My humble request is, situated as this canal project is, we should not compare it with other projects and reason out that as other projects are also there we have to consider this project in the context of those other projects. But the difference, I want to point out, is that this project requires new colonisation and 28 lakh acres of land, which is totally barren today and which has no cultivation at all, will be irrigated. Therefore, extra amount shall have to be provided for colonisation and other things. In the context of this peculiar position, I would request the Minister to take up this just now in the Third Five Year Plan and allocate more money. Already this project is one year behind schedule, and the weak finances of the Rajasthan Government cannot take it forward—rather it is feared that in the remaining period of the Third Five Year Plan the target may still go down and we may not be able to achieve it. With this point in view, I think he will be able to convince the Planning Commission for more allocation of funds for this canal project immediately.

The next point I want to stress is about the Rana Pratap Sagar Project. This is a project shared by Madhya Pradesh, no doubt, but, as one hon. Member has already pointed out, again, it is a delayed project. While it ought to have been completed within this Third Five Year

Plan, it is going to be taken up in the Fourth Plan. My request is that this project should also be completed much earlier than the target date fixed at present, because otherwise Rajasthan will be hard hit economically—as I pointed out it has already been hard hit.

Then I want to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister that, unfortunately, the Government of Rajasthan is guided more by political considerations than otherwise. The party in power there tries to distribute works and makes allocations as it suits their own party members in their various constituencies. So it is a very lopsided development that takes place there. As an example, take the case of rural electrification. Already rural electrification in Rajasthan is at its lowest ebb. The total average rural electrification in the country is 7 per cent. But Rajasthan has got only 0·6 per cent. Out of this, the unfortunate position is that in the district from which I come, which was a field of battle between two politicians belonging to one and the same party, in the name of rural electrification there has been wastage of money in such a way that the results have been very poor, and because of this the plan sanctioned by the Planning Commission for electrifying villages within 16 miles of the border area of Punjab, in so far as our district is concerned, has not been implemented after the elections. It seems it was only because of the election slogans that they wanted to start that work and now that work is at a stand-still. I hope the hon. Minister who is now in charge of these matters will take steps to remove this lopsided development and ask the Government concerned to do things according to the plan.

My suggestion is that rural electrification must have districts as units. Without this we cannot have electricity in the rural areas on a priority basis. Those districts which have not got canal irrigation and which have

[Shri Kashi Ram Gupta]

got only well irrigation must be given the highest priority. These districts of Rajasthan which are adjoining the borders of Punjab and Madhya Pradesh must be given the topmost priority compared to other districts. If this is not done, we cannot have electricity brought to the villages in a planned way.

Now I come to the question of inter-connection by grid system. In the report it is said that Rajasthan is joined with Punjab, Jammu and Kashmir, Uttar Pradesh and Himachal Pradesh. But Rajasthan has got about 15 per cent of its electricity from Bhakra-Nangal while we are having 50 per cent of the allocations for chambal. So I am not able to understand whether the grid system for Madhya Pradesh will also be connected with Rajasthan or not. I would request the Minister to clarify this position. As it is, Rajasthan has got its connection with both Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh and also with Punjab. So the question of connecting Rajasthan in the grid system shall have to be tackled having this point in view.

So far as Rajasthan Canal is concerned, I have one more point to bring to the notice of the Minister. Sometime back a report was there saying that so many cases were caught where there was corruption in the working and in the matter of raw materials supplied for various works. If these things go on, they are totally against the national interest. We must be very particular about these points.

I come from a district where tube-wells can be had on a very large scale on the base of two rivers Sabi and Rupahel. In the Sabi river a scheme of Dam costing Rs. 75 lakhs was proposed to be taken up. The scheme was prepared but, unfortunately, this has not been sanctioned up till now, although the proposal was made four or five years back. I

would request the hon. Minister to see whether there is something wrong with his own Ministry here or whether the Rajasthan Government is not moving in this respect in the proper way.

In the end, Sir, I have to say one thing. The water commitments of the Ganga canal and the Rajasthan canal have not been fulfilled. Both Punjab and Rajasthan have been complaining about that. So far as Ghaggar is concerned, I hope the meeting of the Chief Ministers with the hon. Minister must have borne fruit. I hope that point will be settled amicably between Rajasthan and Punjab so that both may benefit and nobody may be harmed.

In the end, I have to say one thing more, and that is about the position of the cultivators in places which are very near the border areas of those places which have electricity already, because their position has become very precarious. So, some special attention should be paid to that aspect. Then, I would request the hon. Minister to give at least Rs. 5 crores in the next year to Rajasthan to complete its works on rural electrification and other electrification.

Mr. Chairman: Shrimati Lakshmi-kanthamma. I will give her five minutes before I call the Minister.

श्री राम सेवक यादव (वारांको) :
अधिष्ठाता महोदय, हमारी पार्टी के किसी प्रादमी को समय नहीं मिला।

सभापति महोदय : अब प्रौर वक्त नहीं है।

श्री राम सेवक यादव : हम नहीं बोलेंगे तो मंत्री महोदय जवाब क्या देंगे।

सभापति महोदय : मंत्री महोदय के बोलने का वक्त हो गया।

I am sorry, I cannot give him time.

श्री राम सेवक यादव : यदि हम को समझ नहीं चिन्ह जाता तो हमारे यही आगे संभव लाभ। हमारी विनती है कि हम को समय दिया जाये। यह बहुत गलत तरीका चल रहा है।

Mr. Chairman: That is a matter which can be decided in the chamber with the Speaker.

श्री राम सेवक यादव : यह चैम्बर या महल का मामला नहीं है।

Mr. Chairman: Here we must realise that the time for discussion of this Ministry was fixed and accordingly time was distributed and members participated in the discussion. If the hon. Member wanted time, he could have approached the Chair earlier. It was decided earlier that the Minister should speak at 3.30 p.m. I am giving only five minutes to Shrimati Lakshmi Kanthamma. I am sorry, I cannot give any time to him.

श्री राम सेवक यादव : मेरा निवेदन मुन लैं।

An hon. Member: Though I made a request much earlier, I have not been called, neither any other member from Bihar.

Mr. Chairman: There are many more names here with me. That does not mean that everybody will get a chance to speak.

श्री राम सेवक यादव : मेरी दिक्कत यह है कि इस बक्त आप कुरसी पर बैठे हुए हैं।

सभापति महोदय : मेरहरवानी है।

श्री राम सेवक यादव : मैं ने अध्यक्ष महोदय से सदन में निवेदन किया था और उनको पत्र भी लिखा था। दो मंत्रालय हम ने पहले ही छोड़ दिये। लेकिन यह बड़े महत्व

का विषय है इस पर हमारी नीति है जो हम आपके सामने रखना चाहते हैं। हम को भी को न देना तो जनतंत्र के विरुद्ध जाना है। हमारे यहाँ आने का बा बन है। इसके अलावा यह ही कि आप हम को इन्डिस्प्लिन में बाहर निकाल दें और फिर यहाँ आसानी से काम चले। में या निवेदन है कि हम को पांच साल दस मिनट का समय मिलना चाहिए। इसमें कोई हरज़ा नहीं है। हमको इस पर बोलने का समय देना चाहिए।

Shrimati Lakshmi Kanthamma: Mr. Chairman, already three minutes have gone in this discussion. I join the hon. Members in complimenting the hon. Minister, whose life has been one of devotion and dedication to this subject. The Minister has the double advantage of having technical wisdom along with political background, coming as he does from a family which has sacrificed everything in the freedom struggle of this country.

Coming to the subject, we have been discussing for the past few days the question of agricultural production. If we want to increase our agricultural production, or maintain the price level, which is inextricably connected with the level of production, speedy execution of the various huge irrigation projects, especially situated in those States where intensive agriculture is possible. It has been an accepted principle even with the Planning Commission that the huge projects should be speeded up so that the benefits will start accruing soon. In fact, quicker impact on food production has been the criterion for fixing up priorities for additional allotments for such projects.

The leisurely and tardy manner in which we are progressing with such projects does not add credit to our sense of urgency on the food front. As has been mentioned by some of my friends here, Andhra Pradesh and some other States are already overburdened with their own commitments. Yesterday, the hon. Minister

[Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma]

of Food and Agriculture, Shri Swaran Singh, stated that agriculture is a State subject and the States are taking more interest. I have no doubt what the States want to take as much interest as they can and contribute to the food production in the country. Here I want to bring to the notice of the Central Government one point. The States are already so overburdened that it is upsetting the whole economy of the country. In Andhra Pradesh alone Nagarjunsagar is eating up Rs. 10 crores to 15 crores of the resources of the State. I submit that the Centre should consider some method of either taking over those projects or allotting more funds to the States for the speedy implementation of such projects. Any reluctance based on the technicalities or anticipated difficulties will only result in the deterioration of the position in the food front. Since most of the States are asking the Centre to take over those projects, I think there is a strong case for the Centre to take over all the big projects.

श्री योगेन्द्र ज्ञा (मधुबनी) : सभापति महोदय, मेरा एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। इस बात की धोषणा कर दी गयी थी कि साढ़े तीन बजे से मंत्री महोदय जवाब देंगे लेकिन एक माननीय सदस्या को साढ़े तीन बजे के बाहर बोलने का अवसर दिया गया है। क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि अब मंत्री महोदय कब उत्तर देंगे ?

सभापति महोदय : इन के बाद जवाब देंगे ।

श्री योगेन्द्र ज्ञा : मेरा एक और सवाल है : क्या कारण है कि जब दूसरे लोगों को समय नहीं दिया गया यह कह कर कि मंत्री महोदय को जवाब देना है, तब रूलिंग पार्टी की एक सदस्या को अवसर दे दिया गया। जब दूसरे लोग कह रहे थे तो मैंने देखा कि एक मंत्री

महोदय तरह हिला कर इनकार कर रहे थे। लेकिन फिर भी एक माननीय सदस्या को जो रूलिंग पार्टी की हैं समय दे दिया गया। इसका क्या कारण है। यह मेरा प्लाइंट आफ आडंर है।

सभापति महोदय : इसमें कोई प्लाइंट आफ आडंर नहीं है।

श्री योगेन्द्र ज्ञा : दूसरे सदस्यों को जो अधिकार नहीं दिया गया है वह अधिकार रूलिंग पार्टी की एक सदस्या को क्यों दिया गया, यह मेरा प्लाइंट आफ आडंर है।

सभापति महोदय : इसमें कोई प्लाइंट आफ आडंर नहीं है। जहां तक बोलने की बात है इसमें कोई पार्टी की बात नहीं है। यह ऐलान किया गया था कि साढ़े तीन पर मिनिस्टर को बुलाना है। अगर साढ़े तीन के बजाय ३-३५ हो जाता है तो इसमें कुछ बिगड़ता नहीं है। इसी लिये मैंने समझा कि उनको पांच मिनट का समय दे दिया जाय, और इसी लिये उनको चांस दे दिया ।

श्री राम सेवक यादव : आपके निर्णय के सम्बन्ध में मैं निवेदन करना है। मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है।

Mr. Chairman: My I request the hon. Members to resume their seats? There is no question of any ruling; neither is there any point of order. An hon. Member only enquired how, when the Chair has stated that at 3.30 p.m. the Minister would be called, another member was given a chance, while others were refused. I said that there was no such rigid fixation of time that at a particular time the Minister should be called. It was said that he would be called at 3-30 p.m. or thereabouts. It is mentioned even in the slip that is left to subsequent Chairman. The Chair thought that it can-

easily give five minutes to the hon. Member who is now holding the floor. There is no question of any ruling. So, I would request hon. Members not to raise this question and allow the hon. Member to proceed with her speech.

श्री राम सेवक यादव : मैं एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठाना चाहता हूँ।

सभापति महोदय : आपका क्या प्लाइट आफ आडंडर है?

श्री राम सेवक यादव : सदन का काम व्यवस्थित ढंग से चलना चाहिये। सदन में जो दल है और जिनका बाहर संगठन है, उनकी अपनी विशेष नीति है उन दलों के सदस्यों को बोलने का अवसर न देना जनतन्त्र पर कुठाराघात है। मेरा निवेदन है कि जिन माननीय सदस्यों को आपने साढ़े तीन बजे के बाद समय दिया वह तो खुलिग पार्टी की है और मंत्री महोदय भी उसी नीति का प्रतिपादन करेंगे। वह कोई नई बात नहीं कहेंगी। लेकिन उनको बोलने का समय दिया गया। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह तो बहुमत का अल्प मत के ऊपर कठोर प्रहार है और उसके अधिकारों का हनन और शोषण है। हम इसे सहन नहीं करेंगे। मेरा निवेदन है कि हम को भी समय दिया जाय।
(*Interruption*).

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma: Are hon. Members so much against one woman Member speaking on the subject? (*Interruption*).

Mr. Chairman: She should continue and conclude within five minutes.

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma. As I have said, whether it is feasible or not for the Central Government to take over these huge projects, it will certainly be feasible to allot more funds for such projects. Until these gigantic projects are completed it is not possible for the States to allot more funds for other productive purposes, such as, minor irrigation, rural electrification and other social

services, such as, health, education etc. I would, therefore, earnestly appeal to the Central Government to see their way to assign more funds for the completion of these projects.

We are also very backward, in food production as has been revealed in the discussion for the last two or three days on the Demands of Food and Agriculture. Even today we are importing foodgrains worth Rs. 180-crores from outside. Even this year because of bad weather and failure of crops we might increase the import of foodgrains. Andhra Pradesh is giving an additional supply of half a million tons of rice to the country's resources and we are importing another half million tons of rice from outside. If only more funds are allotted for the speedy completion of the Nagarjunasagar Project and the Pochampad Project, I am sure, within two years we will be able to wipe out the entire food deficit in this country and even be in a position to export to other countries.

The fundamental principle for allotting funds for such projects should be that the surplus areas should be allotted more funds so that they will give immediate benefits. It does not mean that we should neglect the deficit areas. They should also get their due. But by giving more funds to the surplus areas, we will be getting the results immediately.

I would also like to bring to notice another thing. It is simple economics that even in the construction of a house the outlay in the initial stages when we are building the foundation we spend less and then when we come up, when it reaches the peak period, spend more. I do not know how this simple principle is forgotten in our financing. It is all wrong financing, I find. In the peak period of the construction of these projects we should spend two or three times more than what we spend in the initial stages. In the light of these observations a quick decision should be taken by the Gov-

[Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma]

ernment of India to allot more funds to Nagarjunsagar.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma: All my time was taken by them. Just give me two minutes more.

Mr. Chairman: She should conclude now.

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma: As has already been said, there is also another project, the Pochampad Project, the foundation stone of which was laid by the beloved Prime Minister. It has a great advantage in that the water level is the same as the bed level and within two years this water can be made use of for irrigation purposes. So, the project should be so phased that we get the benefit in the shortest possible time.

This year due to heavy floods in Andhra Pradesh food worth crores of rupees was damaged. I request the Central Government to allot more funds so that these flood waters will be diverted and in future damage will be averted. The huge projects are in no way different from those projects which are already in the Central sector, once again I request, if you want to speed up your food production and save the national economy, you should take over these projects and save the States from the burden so that the other welfare programmes which are equally important will be taken up by the States.

श्री कछवाय (देवास) : सभापति महोदय, मेरा एक व्यवस्था का सवाल है। खाद्यान की बढ़ती दृई मंटुगाई और भ्रष्टाचार के विरुद्ध महिलाओं ने अपने घरों की चारदीवारी से निकल कर जो प्रदर्शन आयोजित किया है और संसद भवन को जलूस लेकर आई हैं उस का मतलब साफ है कि देश में इन्हें भुखमरी आ गयी है, बेकारी बढ़ रही है। मैं यह अनुरोध करता आहता हूँ कि इस गम्य सदन की कार्यवाही स्थगित कर देनी चाहिये और संसद् सदस्यों और

मंत्री महोदयों को बाहर जो हजारों महिलाएं प्रदर्शन कर रही हैं उनसे जाकर मिलना चाहिये। उन की मांगों का एक मैमोरन्डम मैं सदन के सामने रखता हूँ। लेकिन यह आवश्यक है कि सदन की कार्यवाही स्थगित करके बाहर उन की बात को हमें सुनना चाहिये।

श्री बडे (खारगोन) : बाहर संकड़ों और हजारों की संख्या में अच्छे अच्छे धरों की महिलायें अपनी तकलीफों और शिकायतों की फरियाद लेकर आई हैं। शासन को उन से जाकर कम से कम मिलना तो आवश्य चाहिये। वे बाहर प्रदर्शन कर रही हैं और चीख रही हैं लेकिन उनकी बात को कोई पूछने वाला नहीं है। इस तरह की नितांत उपेक्षा का भाव दिखलाने वाले इस शासन को धिक्कार है। ऐसे मौके पर मेरे लिये यहां पर बैठे रहना मुश्किल है और मैं सरकार की उपेक्षा जो कि वह इस मामले में दिखा रही है मैं सदन से वाकात्तमान करता हूँ।

15.46 hrs.

(*Shri Bade then left the House*)

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member's request is noted. If any of the Ministers want to go and meet the demonstrators, they are free to go.

श्री बागड़ी (हिंसार) : सभापति महोदय, मेरा एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। यह लोकसभा है। यहां पर सब की बात कही जानी चाहिये और जो सच बात हो वह यहां पर अवश्य सुनाने का अवसर होना चाहिये। भाजहिन्दुस्तान की हजारों नारियां संसद भवन के बाहर सत्य की बात लोकसभा से कहने आई हैं और मैं चेयर से दरखास्त करूँगा कि एक भौका उनके सामने आया है और वह इस बारे में वर्णन रख दें कि सारी यह लोकसभा जो कि सीधे जनता द्वारा चुन कर बनी है, जनता के सच्चे प्रतिनिधि यहां बैठते हैं

वह जनता की बात जोकि बढ़ती हुई मंहगाई और भ्रष्टाचार आदि के बारे में है उसको बाहर जाकर सुन सकें और इसके लिये सदन स्थगित किया जाय।

श्री कथवाय : सभापति महोदय, मैं पुनः अनुरोध करूँगा कि सदन की कार्यवाही इस अवसर पर स्थगित की जाय। यह एक महान् ऐतिहासिक अवसर है और सदन को अपनी कार्यवाही बंद कर के बाहर जाकर उन से बात करना चाहिये और जानना चाहिये कि उन की क्या मांगें हैं।

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Mandsaur): Since a big demonstration of ladies has come, it will be very chivalrous on the part of the hon. Minister, Shri Thomas, who is in charge of Agriculture, to go, over, look at those ladies and hear their complaint or whatever it is. He is a really chivalrous man and, I hope, he will do it.

Shri Kapur Singh (Ludhiana): Mr. Chairman, Sir, whatever may be the merits of the case and whatever may be the merits of the grievances which the ladies have—the whole House, I think, has sympathy with the cause they represent that of resentment against high prices—I myself went out, heard them, received them and sympathised with them—but the manner in which it is being attempted to impose a procession upon this House is a manner which is unprecedented, and it tends to set an undesirable precedent, and I, therefore, oppose it.

Mr. Chairman: There are demands from hon. Members from both sides of the House for extension of time because some more hon. Members want an opportunity to speak. As hon. Members know, the time has been fixed by the Business Advisory Committee and has been accepted by the House; but if it is the desire of hon. Members that we sit for a further period of time today and extend the sitting of the House for the day so that one or two hon. Members who

want to speak may have a chance to speak, I am at the disposal of the House. If the House decides, it will be done. I want to know whether the House wants to extend the time for this debate.....(Interruption).

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma: Shall I get ten minutes then?

Shri Warior (Trichur): I beg to move:

"That the time be extended by an hour".

Shri U. M. Trivedi: The extension may be by half an hour only.

Mr. Chairman: Is it the desire of the House that we extend the debate by half an hour?

Some Hon. Members: No, no; by one hour.

Mr. Chairman: There is a proposal to extend it by one hour. Then there is an amendment to it that it may be extended by half an hour.

Some Hon. Members: What is the use of extending by half an hour?

Mr. Chairman: I shall first put it to the House whether the House wants that the debate on the Demands of this Ministry may continue for half an hour more than the allotted time. Is that the desire of the House?

Some Hon. Members: Yes.

Mr. Chairman: So, it is extended by half an hour. I will now permit Shri Ram Sewak Yadav to speak only for seven minutes.

श्री राम सेवक यादव : अध्यक्ष महोदय,

15.50 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

सभापति महोदय उठ गए हैं, लेकिन मैं उन्हें धन्यवाद देता हूँ—वह वहीं खड़े हैं—कि हमारे जैसे कम संघ्या वाले लोगों को,

[श्री राम सेवक यादव]

जिनकी नीति स्पष्ट है, इसमें कोई शक नहीं है, बोलने का मौका दिया।

इस मन्त्रालय का काम है कि वह प्रतिवृष्टि और अनावृष्टि, इन दोनों से, मुकाबला करे, लेकिन दुख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि आज भी हमारी खेती बादल के सहारे है और प्रतिवृष्टि और अनावृष्टि, इन दोनों से हम को आज तक छुटकारा नहीं मिला है। मन्त्रालय का काम है कि वह हिन्दुस्तान की खेती को बादल के सहारे से बचा कर ऐसे साधन उपलब्ध करे, जिससे हिन्दुस्तान की खेती सुधरे और जो बाहर से करोड़ों रुपयों का अन्न मंगाना पड़ता है, उससे छुटकारा मिल जाए। लेकिन यह तभी सम्भव होगा, जब सरकार की नीति साफ़ हो, यह तभी सम्भव होगा, जब सरकार इनके लिए कुछ अधिक धन एकत्र करे। एक समय इसी नदन में बोलते हुए डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया ने कहा था कि जब तक किन्नूनवर्ची और शोकीनी नहीं खत्म होती और जो लोग ३३ रुपये या उससे अधिक रोज़ कमाते और खर्च करते हैं जब तक उनकी आमदनी घटा कर पक्कह रुपये करके और इस प्रकार बीम पच्चीम अरब रुपये बचा कर इन योजनाओं में नहीं लगाए जाते, तब तक ये योजनायें सफल नहीं हो सकती हैं। लेकिन सरकार ने इस नीति पर चलने से इनाशर किया और उसने फिजूल-खर्ची और शोकीनी को छोड़ने के लिए अपनी रजामन्दी जाहिर नहीं की। वित्त मन्त्री ने, जिनका सम्बन्ध इस मन्त्रालय से है, क्योंकि वह सब मन्त्रालयों को पैसा देते हैं, कहा कि अगर यह तरीका अपनाया जायेगा, तो यह तानाशाही का तरीका हो जायेगा, जनतन्त्र का तरीका नहीं रहेगा। इससे साफ़ है कि सरकार और वित्त मन्त्री का दिमाग़ इस म.मले में साफ़ है कि वे इस तरह का कोई कदम नहीं उठाना चाहते हैं। इसलिए मेरा विश्वास है कि जब तक सरकार की ओर से ऐसा कदम नहीं उठाया जायेगा, हमारी ये योजनायें सफल नहीं हो सकेंगी।

श्री धोकार साल बेरबा (कोटा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारी पार्टी के तेरह सदस्य हैं और हमारी ओर से जो माननीय सदस्य बोले हैं, उनको सिफ़े तेरह मिनट दिए गए हैं। इसलिए हमारी पार्टी को और टाइम मिलना चाहिए। आप मुझे बोलने का अवसर दें।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : आडंर, आडंर। माननीय सदस्य श्री यादव, अपना भाषण जारी रखें।

श्री राम सेवक यादव : इस मन्त्रालय का काम है कि जिस जमीन को पानी नहीं मिलता है, उसको वह पानी दे। दूसरा काम यह है कि प्रतिवृष्टि से जो बाढ़ आती है, उससे वह जमीन की, मकानों की और शहरों की रक्षा करे। उसका तीसरा काम यह है कि वह मस्ती विजयी दे। अगर हम इन तीनों कामों से सम्बन्धित आंकड़ों पर इस मन्त्रालय को कमते हैं, तो पाते हैं कि बावजूद इनके कि तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना समाप्त होने जा रही है, इसके लक्ष्य अभी तक पूरे नहीं हुए हैं।

सरकार अपने आंकड़ों के द्वारा स्वयं कहती है कि हमारी योजना लक्ष्य के हिसाब से नहीं चल रही है। इस रपट में, इस प्रतिवेदन में, यह छाप दिया गया है कि हम जो लक्ष्य बनाते हैं, उनसे हम पीछे रह जाते हैं। इस प्रतिवेदन में यह भी कहा गया है कि हम सिचाई की जितनी शक्ति तैयार करते हैं, उस का उपयोग नहीं हो पाता है, उस में भी कमी रह जाती है। दोनों प्रकार की कमी है—लक्ष्यों की पूर्ति नहीं होती है और सिचाई के जो साधन जूए जाते हैं, उनका ठीक प्रकार से उपयोग नहीं हो पाता है। जब तक इन दोनों बातों का इलाज नहीं किया जाता है, तब तक हम कैसे कह सकते हैं कि ये मन्त्रालय सफल रहा है? सफलता की ओर जा रहा है?

इस सम्बन्ध में जो रफ़तार है, वह धीमी है। हीराकृष्ण की क्षमता का केवल साठ

प्रतिशत इस्तेमाल हुआ है—उमका पूरा इस्तेमाल नहीं हुआ है। मैं इस तथ्य को सिफ़े एक मिसाल के तौर पर आपके सामने रख रहा हूँ।

जो भारी बहुमुखी योजनायें, बड़े बांधों की योजनायें, चल रही हैं, उनसे देश को कितना फायदा हुआ है और कितनी हानि हुई है, आज तक देश को इसकी जानकारी नहीं हुई है। इन बड़ी योजनाओं से कितना फायदा होगा और कितना नुकसान होगा, जब तक इसकी कोई जांच न करली जाये, इस बारे में कोई ऐसेमेंट न करा ली जाये, तब तक हम को बड़ी योजनाओं की तरफ़ नहीं जाना चाहिए। मिसाल के तौर पर हीराकुण्ड बांध बना और उसके फलस्वरूप उड़ीसा सरकार के कथनानुसार दस हजार एकड़े जमीन हमेशा पानी में डूबी रहती है, सबमज़द रहती है और बजाये इसके कि सिचाई से भी जीवी की उपज पढ़ती, उसकी उपज घट गई है।

हमारे सामने यह मिसाल है, लेकिन उसके बाद फिर महानदी पर एक टिकरपारा बांध बनाने की योजना चल रही है, जिस पर करोड़ों रुपये खर्च होंगे। अगर वह योजना चली, तो हीराकुण्ड की बजाह से जो समस्या हमारे सामने खड़ी हुई, उसको देखते हुए पांच मात लाख किसान फिर बर्बाद हो जायेंगे, उनकी जमीनें डूब जायेंगी और उपज किर भी नहीं बढ़ने वाली है।

इसलिए हम जो योजनायें बनायें, उनके बारे में हमको जानकारी होनी चाहिए कि उनसे क्या लाभ और क्या हानि होने वाली है। अगर लाभ के रूप में उनसे कोई नतीजा निरुलता है, तो ये योजनायें अप्टाचार तो फ़ैक्टायेंगी ही और उन पर रुपया भी खर्च हो जायेगा, लेकिन उन से अभीष्ट की प्राप्ति नहीं हो री, जो हमारा उद्देश्य है, वह कभी पूरा नहीं होगा।

इस स्थिति में यह आवश्यक है कि जितनी बड़ी योजनायें हैं, उनको समाप्त कर देना चाहिये और उनकी जगह छोटी छोटी सिचाई की योजनायें चलाई जानी चाहिए। नहरें केवल रेगिस्तानी इलाकों और पहाड़ी इलाकों के लिए होनी चाहिए और बाकी सारे देश में छोटी छोटी सिचाई की योजनायें चलाई जानी चाहिए। यह काम कुओं और रहठों के जरिये होना चाहिए।

अभी तक सरकार की सब योजनायें कठपर से चलती हैं। जब तरह गांव को इकाई मान कर योजनाओं को नहीं चलाया जायेगा, तब तक गांव की सिचाई की व्यवस्था नहीं की जायेगी, तब तक यह स्थिति सुधरने वाली नहीं है। वह तभी संभव होगा, जब कि हर गांव में दस, पन्द्रह, बीस, पच्चीस बीघे के किसानों के अपने कुएं हों और सरकार उनके लिए पैसे दे। वह कुओं किसान के अपने बड़े में रह सकता है और वह जब चाहे, उससे पानी ले सकता है। इसका एक लाभ यह भी होगा कि नहरों और बड़ी योजनाओं से जो जमीन घिर जाती है, उस की बचत होगी। इसके अतिरिक्त बड़ी योजनाओं को चलाने और मेनटेन करने के लिये बड़ी धन-राशि खर्च होती है और भारी स्टाफ रखा जाता है। कुओं की व्यवस्था करने से उनकी भी बचत होगी और किसानों के पास सिचाई का साधन होगा।

अगर सोलह बष्ठों के बाद हम इस नतीजे पर पहुँचे कि बड़ी योजनाओं से कोई परिणाम नहीं निकला, तो श्रब नीति में परिवर्तन होना चाहिये और किसानों के लिये कुओं की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिये। यह धन कुओं की योजना पर खर्च होना चाहिये।

सिचाई के बाद इस मन्त्रालय की जिम्मेदारी बाढ़ रोकने की है। १९५४ में उसने एक बाढ़ नियंत्रण योजना चलाई।

[श्री राम सेवक यादव]

लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि योजनायें चलती हैं और बाढ़ आपनी रफ्तार से चलती रहती है और उसमें कोई रोक-थाम नहीं होती है। जून में बारिश शुरू होती है और जून, जुलाई अगस्त, सितम्बर की अवधि में अखबारों में निकलता है कि डिवर्गड़ डूब गया, कलां जगह बाढ़ आ गई। आसाम, राजस्थान, पंजाब, उत्तर प्रदेश, मध्य प्रदेश, पश्चिमी बंगाल, इन सब जगहों से बाढ़ के समाचार आते हैं और ऐसा कोई भी प्रदेश नहीं बचता है, जो कि बाढ़ से प्रभावित न हो। उसके बारे में हर साल इस सदन में बहस भी होती है। मैं नहीं समझता कि बाढ़ को रोकने में यह मन्त्रालय कहां तक सफल हुआ है। इसलिए अगर सरकार बाढ़ को रोकने के लिए कोई योजना बनाना चाहती है, तो इस बारे में पूरे देश का सरबे होना चाहिए।

16 hrs.

ऐसे इनके जहां नहरें होती हैं वहां पानी इक जाता है जिसको बाटर लार्गिंग कहा जाता है। आपको योजना में कोई नहरें खुदती हैं, बांध बनते हैं लेकिन पानी को निकालने की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं होती है। शायद आपके इंजीनियर दूरदर्शी नहीं हैं और अगर हैं तो गांवों के दुख दर्द को वे अनुभव नहीं करते हैं। अगर यह बात होती तो वे जरूर इस बात की चेष्टा करते कि जब बांधों की योजना बने, नहरों की योजना बने और पानी हके तो उसको निकालने की भी कोई व्यवस्था अवश्य होनी चाहिये। वह नहीं है। नतीजा यह है कि बाटर लार्गिंग हो जाता है जिससे नुकसान होता है।

एक बात मैं बिजली के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं। गांवों को बिजली नहीं मिलती है। उनको बिजली मिलनी चाहिये। पानी के लिए उनको बिजली मिलने की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये। छोटे-छोटे उद्योग धन्धों

के लिए उनको बिजली मिलनी चाहिये। लेकिन आप देखें कि हो क्या रहा है। सारे देश में एक भाव से, समान रूप से पानी बिजली का भाव चार्ज नहीं किया जाता है। कहीं तो पांच छः आने यूनिट बिजली है और कहीं कम है और कहीं इससे भी ज्यादा है जब कि इसकी कीमत आपको तीन नए पैसे या पांच नए पैसे ही पड़ती है। बड़े बड़े पूजीपतियों को, बड़े बड़े उद्योगपतियों को जिनका संघ बना हुआ है, बिजली सस्ती दे दी जाती है लेकिन किसान को महंगी दी जाती है, उसको उसी रेट पर नहीं दी जाती है। इसमें एक-रूपता होनी चाहिए, बिजली का भाव एक होना चाहिये और जो लागत खर्च है, उसके हिसाब से कम से कम दाम पर बिजली देने की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये। बिजली पानी के बारे में यही कहांगा कि एक कानून होना चाहिये और किसान को तो कम से कम बिना हन्ति लाभ का ध्यान रखे हुए ये दोनों चीजें मिलनी चाहियें।

श्री श्रोंकार सास बेरवा : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जो समय आपने मुझे दिया है, उसके लिये मैं आपका धन्यवाद करता हूं। मेरे एरिया में नहरें भी बहुत निकल रही हैं और बांध भी बहुत से बने हैं। लेकिन होता क्या है, इसको आप देखें। मैं कोटा राजस्थान की बात करता हूं। वहीं से मैं आया हूं। वहां पर जितनी भी चम्बल से नहरें बनी हैं, और जहां-जहां भी बनी हैं, वहां-वहां बाटर लार्गिंग का सवाल पैदा हो गया है, सीपैंज का सवाल पैदा हो गया है। आप एक डेढ़ फूट का गड़ा खोद कर देंख लें आपको पानी मिल जायगा। फसलें पानी के भारे बरबाद हो रही हैं। नहरों के किनारे-किनारे जितने भी गांव हैं, जैसे लाड-पुरा, अवेपुरा, रायपुरिया, खारी बावड़ी, रंग तलाब, काला तलाब, के मकान सब गिरते जा रहे ये हैं। स्टेशन के पास पास जो गांव हैं वे सारे कच्चे बने हए हैं और

वे गिरते जा रहे हैं। अगर उनको नहीं सम्माला गया तो वे शायद अगली बरसात मी नहीं पकड़ने पायेंगे, उसने पहले ही गिर जायेंगे। आप कंक्रीट और सीमेंट का प्लास्टर यानी लाइंगिंग और जगह कर रहे हैं, उसको बन्द करके, सब से पहले आप उस ओर ध्यान दें, उस नहर के ऊपर ध्यान दें ताकि गांव बाले रह सकें।

बहुत से एरियाज ऐसे हैं जहां पर नहरें तो खुद गई हैं लेकिन उन को बिजली नहीं मिलती है और वे लोग लिपट इरियेशन, इस कारण से नहीं कर पाते हैं। जब इसके बारे में पूछा जाता है तो कह दिया जाता है कि क्या करें जब तक बिजली नहीं आएगी तब तक हम पानी बैसे दे सकते हैं। नहरें तो काकी खुद गई हैं लेकिन वे बिजली के बगैर बैसे ही खुदी पड़ी हैं और वैसे ही भरती जा रही हैं और अगर यही हालत रही तो उनको आपको फिर खुटबाने का काम करना पड़ेगा। मैं चाहता हूं कि उनको जलदी से जल्दी बिजली दी जाय ताकि किसान का राहत मिल सके।

चम्बल बांध के बीच में एक रिटेनिंग बाल बनी है वह बहुत नम्बी बना दी गई है उसको कम किया जाना चाहिये। उससे टकरा कर पानी सीधा शहर में आ जाता है। इसका मैं पहले भी चिक्क कर चुका हूं। इस से पहले करीब तीन चार लाख रुपये का नुकसान हो चुका है। अब भी ऐसा ही हो रहा है कि पानी टकरा खा कर सीधा शहर में चला जाता है। किसी दिन ऐसा होगा कि कोटा शहर के बीच में नहर बन जायगी। जिन गरीब आदमियों के भकानों को नुकसान पहुंचा है, उनकी अभी तक कोई सुनवाई नहीं हुई है। रिटेनिंग बाल जो है, उसको अगर पाटन बोल से खाडपुरा तक बांध दिया जाय नहीं के किनारे किनारे तो नुकसान नहीं हो सकेगा। यह कहा गया है और मिट्टी अमरीका में हैस्टिंग के लिये भेज दी गई है। मिट्टी को वापिस

आने के शायद दो चार छः साल लग जायें और तब तक ही सकता है कि शहर में से होकर नहर निकल जाय। मैं चाहता हूं कि उसको जल्दी से जल्दी बनाया जाय ताकि शहर के किनारे बाले आटमी बच सकें।

पैसा तो आप बहुत खर्च कर रहे हैं लेकिन उसका उपयोग ठीक नहीं हो रहा है। काम तो हो रहे हैं लेकिन देखभाल करने वाला कोई नहीं है। जिस की जेब गर्म हो जाती है। वह पैठ जाता है। किसी ओवर-सीयर की ओरत को अगर सनलाइट सावन की या लक्स की जरूरत होती है तो वह सीधी सरकारी गाड़ी ले कर शहर में आती है। इसके ऊपर रोक लगनी चाहिये। अफसर लोग सरकारी गाड़ी लेकर अगर उनको सिनेमा देखना होता है तो शहर में आ जाते हैं। माइलोमीटर खोल दिया जाता है जिससे गाड़ी का चैकिंग ही न हो सके। इस तरह की चीजों पर रोक लगनी चाहिये। यह जो धन का अपव्यय हो रहा है, इसकी ओर आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिये। आप देखें कि आपने कितना रुपया खर्च किया है। पहली योजना में आपने ३८० करोड़ खर्च किया, दूसरी में ३७० किया और तीसरी में आप ५६६.७७ करोड़ खर्च करेंगे, इस तरह से कुल खर्च १३४६.७७ लाख का खर्च होगा। जो पानी दिया गया है, वह भी मैं आपको बतला देना चाहता हूं। पहली योजना में ६५ लाख एकड़ को दिया गया, दूसरी को ५५.६ लाख एकड़ को और तीसरी योजना में ११०.७ लाख एकड़ को दिया जाएगा। इस तरह से कुल मिला कर २३०.९६ लाख एकड़ को पानी दिया जा सकेगा तीसरी योजना के अन्त तक। इस हिसाब से ५८७ रुपया प्रति एकड़ पानी दिया गया जो २३५ रुपया प्रति बीघा होता है। इसका आप जो खर्च हुआ है उससे मुकाबला करें। आपने पटवारी रखे हुए हैं, ओवर-सीयर रखे हुए हैं, असिस्टेंट इंजीनियर रखे हुए हैं जो कि दफ्तरों से बाहर ही नहीं निकलते हैं। इन नहरों की अच्छी देखभाल होनी चाहिये।

[श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा]

जब नहरें टूटती हैं तो उनको १५-१५ दिन तक सम्भाला नहीं जाता है और दस दस दिन तक ऐसे ही चलता रहता है और वे तालाब बन जाती हैं। जहां जहां वाटर लाइंग का सवाल है वहां वहां कुएं बनने चाहिये ताकि पनीखेतों के अन्दर जा कर रुका न रहे और खेतों को खाराब न करता जाए।

आजकल हमें यह है कि नहरों के पास पास जो नालियां बनाई जाती हैं वे तो एक फुट गहरी बनाई जाती हैं जबकि नहर की गहराई तीन फुट होती है। इस से कैसे काम चल सकता है और किस तरह से वे पानी को रोक सकती हैं। आगर नहर तीन फुट गहरी है तो नालियां आप को चार फुट गहरी बनानी चाहियें। एक फुट गहरा बना देना तो बच्चों का खेल हो गया। तीन फुट नीचे नहर गई है तो क्या इज़ीनियर लोग इतना भी नहीं जानते हैं कि एक फट नाली किनारे पर जाने से कोई लाभ नहीं हो सकता। नालियां नहर के लेवेल से नीचे जानी चाहियें। ये छोठी छोठी बाँधे हैं पता नहीं इसी नीचे के दिनागम में क्यों नहीं जाती हैं। मैं चाहता हूं कि इस तरह की चीजों पर ध्यान दिया जाय ताकि किसान जो बचाया जा सके।

राजस्थान केनाल पहले जहां १६६५ में बनने जा रही थी, पूरी होने जा रही थी अब वहां गया है कि वह १६६६ में बनेगी। इसका क्या कारण है, पता नहीं। १६६६ में बन जाए तो भी गतीमत है। शायद इस को बढ़ा कर १६६७ और १६६८ कर दिया जाय। इवर तो अकाल पड़ रहा है और उधर म्याद बढ़ाई जा रही है राजस्थान सरकार ने अकाल पीड़ितों के लिए केवल चार लाख रुपये ही दिये हैं। पांच सौ गांवों में अकाल पड़ा दुआ है जिससे चालीस हजार के करीब लागे प्रभावित हैं और उन के लिए चार लाख रुपये ही दिया गया है जांकि एक आदमी के ऊपर १ रुपया ८७ नया पैसा पड़ता है। इतना कम रुपया

देना बड़ी ही इस गवर्नरेंट के लिये शर्म की बात है। एक भिड़ारी किसी दुकानदार के घरां जाता है तो दुकानदार भी उसके एक रुपया दे देता है। उन को आठ महीने के लिए अनुदान जो दिया गया है वह १ रुपया ८७ नया पैसा फी आदमी ही दिया गया है। केन्द्रीय सरकार ने १ करोड़ ८७ लाख रुपये दिये हैं जोकि चार रुपये प्रति व्यक्ति बैठते हैं। इस पर भी कहा जाता है कि बहुत बड़ा अनुदान दे दिया गया है। क्यों नहीं उन के साथ इसाफ किया जाता है? क्यों नहर के पूरा होने की तिथि को आगे बढ़ाया गया है, क्यों १६६५ की जगह १६६४ में इस को पूरा करने की कोशिश नहीं की जाती है। और ऐसा किया जाये तो लोग अकाल के मुह से बच सकते हैं। इज़ीनियर की तनखावाह तो पक्की है और वे कह देते हैं कि प्रायोग अच्छी है, तीन लाख घन फुट मिट्री खोद दी गई है, चार लाख पत्थरों की चुनाई कर दी गई है तथा इस तरह से और दूसरे काम कर दिये गये हैं। लेकिन अगर देखा जाय तो जो प्रयोग है वह बहुत धीमी है, वह गिरती जा रही है। इस को जल्दी तैयार किया जाना चाहिये।

आप राजस्थान का उत्पादन देखें। वह ८४ रुपये प्रति एकड़ का होता है जबकि भारत में हीराबाग का पांच सौ रुपये से ऊपर है। यदि सारे भारत का एक सौ रुपये ही माना जाये तो राजस्थान का ४५ ही बैठता है। समझ में नहीं आता है कि अकाल ग्रस्त एरिया को जल्दी से जल्दी अकाल से मुक्ति क्यों नहीं दिलाई जाती है, क्यों नहीं वहां की स्थिति सुधारी जाती है।

राजस्थान नहर का ११० मील हिस्सा पंजाब में है। वह १ अरेंट तक पूरा हो जाना चाहिए या लेकिन अब वह जून में होगा। राजस्थान नहर के लिये १६ करोड़ ५० लाख रुपये रखे गये थे और अब इस

लाख रुपये बाकी रह गये हैं। दस लाख में क्या होगा? अभी एक सिंचाई काम पड़ा हुआ है। इसका प्रथम चरण १६६८ तक पूरा होना था लेकिन १६६८ तक पूरा हो सकेगा। पंजाब और राजस्थान के जगड़े में राजस्थान के किसानों को करोड़ों रुपये का नुकसान हो रहा है। राजस्थान में ४३ लाख एकड़ भूमि की सिंचाई का लक्ष्य था लेकिन अभी तक १५ लाख एकड़ में ही सिंचाई की व्यवस्था हो सकी है। मैं राजस्थान नहर के बारे में एक सुझाव देता हूँ। पाकिस्तान मंडला बांध तैयार जब तक करता है उस से पहले ही राजस्थान नहर तैयार हमें बर लेनी चाहिये वर्ना मुसीबत होगी। बिजली न होने की वजह से राजस्थान में डेढ़ प्रतिशत में ही सिंचाई होती है जबकि भारत में आठ प्रतिशत में होती है। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब तक गांवों में बिजली नहीं पहुँचेगी तब तक गांवों का विकास नहीं हो सकेगा।

विद्युत् योजनाओं के सम्बन्ध में मैं घोड़े से आंकड़े दे कर समाप्त कर दूँगा। पहली योजना में ३.४२ मिलियन किलोवाट, तथा दूसरी में ६.६० किलोवाट तैयार करने का लक्ष्य रखा गया था लेकिन पहली योजना में ३.७ मिलियन किलोवाट तैयार हुई और दूसरी में ५.६० किलोवाट। इस देश में बिजली की जितनी मांग है उस को ध्यान में रखते हुए सन् १६६१ में ३५३.१ मिलियन किलोवाट्स और सन् १६६२ में ७३६.४ मिलियन किलोवाट्स की कमी रही। सन् १६६३ में १०२०.१ मिलियन किलोवाट्स और सन् १६६४ में १३७०.६ मिलियन किलोवाट्स की कमी रही। जहां तक रुरल एलेक्ट्रिफिकेशन का, अर्थात् गांवों में बिजली उपलब्ध करने का प्रश्न है, इस रिपोर्ट में बतलाया गया है कि सैकल्ड काइव इंश्योर प्लैन में १०,००० गांवों का लक्ष्य था और २५६६ अधिक गांवों में बिजली दी गई। इसका अर्थ यह है कि १२५६६ गांवों में

बिजली दी गई। तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना के प्रन्त तक २०,००० गांवों को बिजली मिलेगी। यानी सन् १६६६ तक कुल ३२५६६ गांवों को बिजली मिल जायेगी जबकि इस देश के अन्दर कुल छोटे भोटे गांव मिला कर ४५ लाख हैं और बड़े गांव ५५७६६ हैं। आज गांव वाले कहते हैं कि शायद हम भर जायेंगे, सारे गांवों के रहने वाले भर जायेंगे उन के बेटे बेटी, पोते पोती होंगे, तब तक यह बिजली मिलती रहेगी।

इसलिये मेरा निवेदन है कि छोटे छोटे गांवों को, ज्यादातर राजस्थान के अन्दर जो गांव हैं उन को जल्दी और सस्ती बिजली मिलनी चाहिये, तभी वहां पर लघु उद्योग खुल मिलेंगे। साथ ही वहां के लोगों को नहरों से पानी भी जल्द से जल्द देना चाहिये।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Dr. Rao.

श्री कद्यवाय : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा एक व्यवस्था का सवाल है। ***

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. All this will not form part of the record. The hon. Member cannot stand up and go on speaking like this.

Shri Sheo Narain. He will have five minutes.

श्री शिव नारायण (बांसी) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप का बड़ा आभारी हूँ कि आप ने मुझे इस सिंचाई तथा बिजली मंत्रालय की मांग पर बोलने का मौका दिया। मुझे बजट पर बोलने का मौका नहीं मिला।

मुझे खुशी है कि इस विभाग के मंत्री डा० क०० एल० राव हैं। मैं उन को मुवारक-धाद देता हूँ क्योंकि वे एक एक्स्पर्ट इंजीनिअर रह चुके हैं।

मैं पूर्वी इलाके को यहां पर रिप्रेजेंट करता हूँ, उस नेपाल के पास के इलाके को

***Not recorded.

[श्री शिव नारायण]

जहां पर धाघरा और राप्ती नदियां मिल कर एक हो जाती हैं। मैं उम्मीद करता हूं कि श्री राव हमारी बात को सुनेंगे और उस पर गौर करेंगे क्योंकि यह एक बड़ी जैनुएन मांग है। मैंने पिछले बजट स्पीच में कहा था कि मिफँ ८० करोड़ का खर्च है जिस से प्राप पूर्वी इलाके की सब नदियों को कंट्रोल कर सकते हैं। अगर आप उसको कंट्रोल कर दें तो वहां के लोगों की बड़ी भारी समस्या हल हो जाये। यहां पर उत्तर प्रदेश के किसी सदस्य ने बुन्देलखण्ड की सिचाई के बारे में नहीं कहा। मैं चाहता हूं कि आप उस की तरफ देखें और गौर से देखें।

मेरी कांस्टिटुग्नसी में एक विखिराताल है जिस के कारण गवर्नमेंट को इतना हपया खर्च करना पड़ता है। अगर उस को गवर्नमेंट थोड़ा सा डेवेलप कर दे तो गोरखपुर जिले की और बस्ती जिले की उस के पानी से प्राप अच्छी तरह से सिचाई कर सकते हैं। इस के सम्बन्ध में बार बार मांग की गई है। बढ़ुन सिम्पल सा खर्च उस के ऊपर आयेगा। बजाय वहां ट्रूबवेल बनाने के आप उसके पानी को यूटिलाइज कर सकते हैं। इस ताल ने हम को मछलियां और नाना प्रकार की हेल्प हम को मिल सकती है और उस जगह का काफी डेवेलपमेंट हो सकता है। मुझे याद है कि सन् १९६५ में पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू ने गोरखपुर में इंजीनियरों को ललकारा था। यहां बहुत से इंजीनियर बैठे हैं। उस जमाने में शायद वे लोग नये नये अक्षर पर रहे होंगे। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि मुल्क की भलाई इसी में है कि हमारी सिचाई का उत्तम प्रबन्ध हो जाये। उन एरियाज में अगर आप अब पहुंचा दें तो आज जो शार्टेज है फूड की, जो फूड की प्राव्येम है वह हल हो जाये। मैं चाहता हूं कि गवर्नमेंट इस बात की ओर अंतेशन दे। नेपाल के इलाके में और उस इलाके में जहां से मैं आता हूं बहुत आवश्यकता है

कि नदियों को कंट्रोल किया जाये। हमारे श्री राव ने बतलाया कि वे नदियों को कंट्रोल कर रहे हैं। यह बड़ी खुशी की बात है। मैं चाहता हूं कि सिचाई की सुविधाओं को बढ़ाने के लिए आप धाघरा और राप्ती नदियों को कंट्रोल कर दें। आज राजस्थान के लोग आप को यहां पर कोसते हैं और कहते हैं कि हम मर जायेंगे, वह मर जायेंगे। मैं आप को शायद देने नहीं आया हूं। यह सरकार जिन्दा रहेगी, यह देश जिन्दा रहेगा। यह देश फलेगा, और फूलेगा। हम सब को पानी देंगे। हम ने राजस्थान को भी पानी दिया। हमारे बढ़ुन से एक्स्पर्ट यहां बैठे हुए हैं। उन को इस समस्या पर विचार करना चाहिये। मैं चाहता हूं कि आज जिस बाड़ के पानी का मिरगृज हो रहा है उस को कंट्रोल किया जाये ताकि देश को उस का फायदा पढ़ने। आप जर्मनी की एग्जाम्पल लें, चीन की एग्जाम्पल लें। उन लोगों ने बड़ी बड़ी नदियों को घुमाया है। यह सब काम आप पर डिपेन्ड करता है। आप बृद्धिमान हैं, अच्छे सईटिस्ट हैं, अच्छे अच्छे इंजीनियर हैं। आप हम को नक्शा बना कर दें और हम को हेल्प करें। आज इत्फाक है कि हमारे मिनिस्टर इंजीनियर हैं। मैं चाहता हूं कि वह नदियों के पानी को कंट्रोल करें। हमारे सोशलिस्ट भाई यहां पर बड़ा शोर मचाते हैं। उन का बाराबंकी जिला भी उसी धाघरा के चपेट में है।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : आप हमारी शिकायत क्यों कर रहे हैं।

श्री शिव नारायण : मैं आप की शिकायत नहीं कर रहा हूं। मैं आप की बकालत कर रहा हूं।

मैं इस बजट का स्वागत करता हूं लेकिन कहना चाहता हूं कि इस विखिराताल के इलाके को, हमारे पूर्वी इलाके को आप बिजली पहुंचा दें तो उन से स्माल स्केल

इंडस्ट्री खूब डेवेलप हो जायेगी जिस से कि हमारा गराबी दूर हो सकता है। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इन मांगों का पूरा समर्थन करता हूँ।

Shri Sinhasan Singh (Gorakhpur): I want to raise a point of order. You have ordered that Shri Kachhavaiya's remarks would not form part of the record. Will it go in the press?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It will not go to the press. It is not a part of the proceedings at all. It cannot go to the press. There is no point of order.

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): I thank the various hon. Members who have made very useful suggestions in the debate. Some aspects pertaining to policy and progress of the projects have also been commented upon. I shall endeavour to reply to as many of the points as possible, but, nevertheless, in view of the limited time that I have, if I fail to do so, I request the hon. Members to kindly discuss with me personally at their convenience.

Though the Demands before the House amount only to Rs. 31.08 crores, hon. Members have discussed the projects of irrigation and power costing for this year, 1964-65, as much as Rs. 404 crores. This is justified because the Ministry and the House take very keen interest, and we watch the progress of the projects in the country.

I shall first deal with the projects that are being handled by the Ministry, then try to deal with such of the problems as have been dealt with by hon. Members, and then, if time permits, I shall also try to deal with specific projects which have been mentioned by Members.

There are three projects with which the Ministry directly deals. The first one, the Trisuli project in Nepal, is being done as an aid scheme to Nepal.

It has gone through its early difficulties. It is getting into stride, and we hope we will inaugurate the commissioning of this project some time next year.

Then, with regard to the Farakka Barrage, I should submit that the progress we have made so far is not satisfactory. I am myself distressed about this, but the teething troubles are over, and we will try hard to gain the time that we have lost earlier.

With regard to the Damodar Valley Corporation, which is the third one which is directly under the Ministry, I wish to state that the main objects for which this project was first established have been largely accomplished, and therefore the Government of India has accepted in principle the functional reorganisation of the DVC, and the participating States are being consulted at the moment. Most of the staff employed in the DVC will not be affected as a result of the reorganisation, because the power wing, which is the main important portion of this Damodar Valley Authority, will be kept intact, and the West Bengal Government will be requested to take over the staff that is employed on the canal system. I may also give this assurance that every effort will be made to find alternative employment for the small number of staff who may still be found surplus as a result of the reorganisation. In addition, I would also like to say that we will try to ensure that their emoluments are protected.

I shall try to deal with the problems discussed under three headings. The first is irrigation. I am glad that hon. Members have almost unanimously urged the importance of irrigation. It is in fact India's life-line. It is not only important for the prosperity of our country; it is important even for mere survival. Leaving aside China for which there are no correct statistics India produces the largest amount of rice. Even in respect of wheat, India is the fifth largest wheat-producing country. In

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order to feed vast millions of our population, which is going to be doubled by the end of this century, in 35 years' time. It is essential that our resources must be developed. We cannot afford indefinitely to depend upon imports from outside. Irrigation is the best multiplier of agricultural production. We must free the food supply of our country from the vagaries of rainfall.

Our country has 324 million acres of cultivable land. Here, I wish to remind the hon. Members that schemes costing below Rs. 15 lakhs—previously the limit was Rs. 10 lakhs—are minor; costing between Rs. 15 lakhs and Rs. 5 crores, medium and schemes costing above Rs. 5 crores are major irrigation schemes. (An Hon. Member: Multi-purpose?). No. Cost is the criterion. Out of these 324 million acres, 112 million acres can be irrigated by major and medium projects, and 75 million acres, by minor irrigation projects, making a total of 187 million acres. From the beginning of First Plan, to Third Plan we have included about 543 schemes of major, medium projects. If we complete them all—not today—then we will produce an irrigation potential of 44 million acres. I have given the figure of development upto date in the report. At present we have developed about 16.3 million acres. I stress this because many hon. Members in their anxiety to make up shortfalls have desired to take up more projects. It is not that I do not want to take up more projects surely we must maintain continuity in view of our increasing population. I am only stressing that even if we complete the projects already undertaken, we shall have procured 44 million acres irrigation potential. We must find financial and other resources for rapid fulfilment of these projects. The problem is colossal. In the Third Plan period we are spending about Rs. 600 crores beyond this we may have to spend about Rs. 740 crores to complete the projects we have already taken on hand.

At present, therefore, the main point to be taken into consideration is that we have taken quite a large number of projects, both medium and major. I am not talking of the minor projects because they do not concern this Ministry. Minor projects are very important for our country. As I said, against 112 million acres, as much as 75 million acres can be obtained under minor irrigation. So, minor irrigation is very important for this country; for that matter, any country. Taking the minor and major projects today we have an irrigation potential of 80 million acres. We have got the possibility of bringing in a greater and a larger number of irrigation potential under major and medium schemes, provided we find the financial resources.

In this connection I would submit another interesting information for hon. Members, and that is, out of the 543 projects, 72 projects are major ones, costing more than Rs. 5 crores each. The rest of them are projects costing between Rs. 15 lakhs to Rs. 5 crores each. The 72 projects contribute as much as 80 per cent of the 44 million acres. It is a large number: 543 minus 72, that is 471, projects give only 20 per cent of the potential. Why I am submitting this is because, very often in our discussions, I have heard a sort of insignificance being tried to be attached to major projects. It is not so. The major projects are very important for the country's massive potential. I would say the order of importance from the point of building up irrigation potential would be major, minor and then the medium scale projects.

In this connection, I wish to submit another significant fact. As I said, we are now having 80 million acres of irrigation potential. I often feel that whether by 1969 we should not increase this to 100 million acres. The significance of this 1969 is this: 1969 is the centenary of the Father of the Nation—Mahatma Gandhi's 100th birthday centenary. A 100 years back,

he was born—1869 to 1969. Therefore, if only we can inaugurate and initiate the 100-millionth acre of land under irrigation in that year, 1969, we would have met self-sufficiency in food. We would be well above the needs. It is not very difficult. It is only about 20 million acres to be added in the course of the next five years. Even if we aim at it, we would have done something useful and substantial.

There is one aspect that many hon. Members have pointed out, and that is, they said at the end of the third Plan only 23 million acres are going to be irrigated as against the target of 29 million acres. The reasons have been given in the report and hon. Members have seen them. But I want to give one more information which has not been given in the report, and that is, on an analysis of the costs, we find that the cost of the projects has gone up by about 40 to 50 per cent. Who has been responsible for shortfall? Hon. Members wanted that we should go into it and get an explanation. I quite agree: we must investigate into the reasons, and see why it has so occurred. Nevertheless, the fact is that the cost of the projects has gone up by as much as 40 to 50 per cent for each project, with the result that the amount allotted for irrigation—Rs. 600 crores—in effect means only Rs. 440 crores. Therefore, it is no wonder that the potential has shrunk very much. I have been thinking of this seriously for some time, and I felt that we should make an effort; we cannot allow the potential to go down like this. I have taken some steps in that regard. What I did was this. Consider the Rajasthan Canal and the Chambal project which are huge projects. Many hon. Members have said that the Rajasthan Canal must be expedited. In fact, I am very happy that many hon. Members have laid stress on it. The Rajasthan Canal is one of our most important projects in the country. So far, we have spent so much money on getting water rights for the Indus basin and after a long struggle

with Pakistan we have resolved a very difficult problem and got this water. Is it all going to be wasted? We shall not. We shall make use of it. Therefore, the Rajasthan Canal is a very important link in the whole planning. We have been thinking for sometime very seriously; it has not come to any stage finally, but I can say this much now, namely, whether, by the progress of the Rajasthan canal could not be expedited by taking up certain procedures; it is still under discussion, but this much I can tell: that definitely the Rajasthan Canal will be expedited. The benefits therefrom will be achieved as early as possible.

At present my limited enquiry is going on like this. For the Rajasthan Canal and the Chambal Project, where we have created a huge potential, in order to bring the water under utilisation, we have set up a consulting team of engineers to the Ministry to look into this, study the various aspects, how much money is required to expedite the work, what are the benefits we will get and to draw up a programme.

Similarly, the Financial Adviser to the Ministry of Irrigation has been sent to study likewise the Nagarjuna-sagar project and the Gandak project in Bihar. These are very big projects with very great potential. If we expedite these projects, we can easily increase the potential of the country and make up the loss that we are faced with. Therefore, I have requested the Financial Adviser to look into the various aspects of these two projects in detail and give suggestions.

Likewise, for the Kosi Project, it is practically completed. We have got a potential of 1·4 million acres. I have sent the Chairman of the CWPC to look into this question and study it. As a result of the various studies, we shall come up with definite proposals for making up the short-fall that has occurred.

The other aspect that the hon. Members have stressed very much and

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very correctly is the utilisation of the waters. With regard to this, the fact is this. At the end of the first Plan, we had a utilisation of 48 per cent. The Members were up against it, saying we have spent so much money and there is only 48 per cent utilisation. In the Second Plan, it improved to 71 per cent. That was not very satisfactory also and the Members were quite correct in criticizing lag in utilisation. But now the potential utilisation is 82 per cent. No project can do more than that. No project in any part of the world can achieve that utilisation in such a short period. In fact, I am surprised myself and even began to doubt the accuracy of my figures. It is in fact a very encouraging thing that India has responded very well to the utilisation of the potential created. 82 per cent is very excellent utilisation.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): That does not apply to all the latest projects.

Dr. K. L. Rao: We are talking of the Plan projects. I am trying to give a correct picture without hiding any facts. There are 8 projects which have given a utilisation lag of 2 million acres. Of these 8 projects, except for 2 projects, in the rest of them there is no utilisation because of certain other factors or because of the storage facility. For example, take Bhakara. The utilisation is less by a little more than half a million acres. The reason is, the Bhakara reservoir was completed last year. The water level has gone up to a level of 1640 feet. It has to go up so much more and it takes more time for the water to get stored. The Sutlej does not carry so much water to fill it up in one year. It takes time. As the reservoir gets filled up, then this canal system and everything which is ready will carry the waters to the lands. So, we cannot say that it is due to any other reason that the utilisation has not been achieved.

In Gujarat, there are the Mahi, Kakrapara and Ukai projects. They have

become historical projects in Gujarat. Hon. Mr. Deo also referred to it. There again we have got half a million acres of land not utilising the waters. The potential is created, but the utilisation is not there. The reason is this. When this Kakrapar project was started the planners thought that they were going to have the Ukai Project which is a storage project in the same river 15 miles up. The idea was that first of all the Ukai Project will have water for storage, that water will be let down and then diverted to Kakrapar—Kakrapar is a wier—and from that wier water will be diverted to the lands. So they thought they will have 5 lakh acres under irrigation. Somehow, due to so many reasons which I will not go into now, the Ukai Project has not been completed. It is just under construction. It will take another few more years to get completed. The result is, in the Kakrapar canal, though everything is ready, there is no utilisation, there is no water for the people to utilise. It is not that the people there are backward. In fact, they are some of the very famous agriculturists. Similarly in the case of Mahi Project, they expected, in the same river, the construction of the Kadama Dam which was supposed to create another reservoir. Somehow, even though the buildings and other structures were constructed, something happened and dam was not proceeded with, with the result that there is no storage and the Mahi canal, therefore, cannot supply water as intended. Similar is the case with Matatilla Dam in Uttar Pradesh near Jhansi. There, again the lack of utilisation was due to the fact that the gates were not fitted. Always sir, the main storage of a reservoir is on the top, about 30 to 40 feet in the top. In the bottom there will not be sufficient water storage. In the Matatilla reservoir there is no water worth the name. Therefore, there is no utilisation. The gates were not fitted. The gates are just being fitted. Just after the monsoons, in July or August we will have plenty of water

in the reservoir. Similar is the case with Ghattaprabha. The Sone remodelling is being done. There also there is no storage and therefore there is no utilisation.

What I mean to submit is this. Though a large number of projects have been classified as the potential being there but not utilisation, it is not correct because the utilisation could not be had there simply because there is no water. But there are two projects about which I want to say something in this connection, and they are the D.V.C. and the Tungabhadra. D.V.C. potential is 10 lakh acres whereas actually only $6\frac{1}{4}$ lakh acres have been irrigated. There, of course, there is a certain amount of room for improvement. Definitely there is lack of utilisation. But even there what has happened is, they have not constructed the outlets. They have left out water at a place where they can command 1200 acres. We never leave it like that. We continue the channels till the outlet discharge is sufficient for 200 acres. We have to construct some outlets and have some more channels up to 200 cusecs. Therefore, in the DVC we have got to do some more work. I am sure, now that the Bengal Government has taken over this from the DVC, they will put in their earnest effort, find the finance for it and expedite the work. This work could be done in one season or in two seasons. I do not know how far they have surveyed the work. If they have not surveyed it will take two seasons. When once that is done, that potential will come into use.

Tungabhadra is a very interesting case. There are two canals. One is the left canal and the other is the right canal. In the right canal, against a potential of $2\frac{1}{2}$ lakh acres, 2 lakh acres are being irrigated. That is, again, 80 per cent. It is only in the left canal where it is 5.8 lakh acres, the potential has not been created. The potential has been created only for 3 lakh acres and it has not been

created for the balance 2.8 lakh acres. There is water and we have to spend Rs. 3 crores or 4 crores before we can do that. Against 3 lakhs of acres for which water facility has been created, there is already utilisation of more than $2\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs acres. I am trying to go into it at length because what I want the House kindly to bear in mind is that there is fairly good utilisation—may be in one project here or another project there, there may not be correct utilisation; it may be stuck up for one reason or another—but, by and large, for the whole country there is very good utilisation. What I would like to urge the House on behalf of the Ministry is that the House must think, not of utilisation as much as of creation of irrigation potential; the emphasis must be on the creation of potential.

Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi): I am sorry to interrupt him, but I have one question. While fully appreciating the efforts that are being made to increase our irrigation potential, I would like to submit that in Salki irrigation in my State, where so many acres of land have been brought under irrigation and crores of rupees have been spent, the entire project and the ayacut will be submerged by the Tikkarpura dam.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We cannot go into individual projects at this stage.

Dr. K. L. Rao: I know Salandi project well. I was there very recently. I submit for the information of my hon. friend that that project is under construction. I will not deal with the reasons why it is not proceeded with, but it will take some more years for the project to be completed.

Shri Ranga: In the meanwhile, another project is taken up which submerges the earlier one.

Dr. K. L. Rao: It is not submerged. That is something else.

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The other point that many hon. Members raised is the question of water rates and connected problems. On that, I only want to submit to the House that a committee was appointed in the month of January with Shri Nijalingappa, Chief Minister of Mysore, as convener and some members to go into the question of rates for irrigation purposes. What type of rates we should have, whether it is possible to increase the returns and so on, all these problems have been set and we are expecting that report, a very valuable report I expect, to be available in another six months to one year. So, at the moment I would not be able to say anything on water rates.

Only one thing I will say in connection with this. In this connection, yesterday, Shri P. K. Deo stated that in Gujarat they take the forms and money in advance. I was a bit surprised to hear people collect money in advance for water rates. So, I contacted the Gujarat Minister last night and I was informed that there are no guarantee bonds or anything of that nature and they only take an application form because irrigation is optional there, unlike in South India. They give an application form and then they give water that year. No money is collected in advance; money is given only later, just as in any other case. That is the only thing that I would like to submit on this.

Shri P. K. Deo: Lest I may be misunderstood, I want to make a clarification.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. Not at this stage.

Dr. K. L. Rao: Anyhow, that is the information I got over the phone. Probably, the hon. Member may have some more information on the subject. This is what I have got from the Minister of Gujarat.

Then, some hon. Members referred to regional imbalance in the irrigation sector. I do not think I will go very much into this except to say that there are some States which have fully utilised their irrigation potential. I made a very interesting study recently about the utilisation of irrigation potential in connection with regional imbalance. I will not take much time on this. I have calculated the irrigation potential or possibilities of each State and how much will be completed on constructing all the projects of the three Plans—I mean the total for all the Three Plans put together. I have taken the calculation in percentages and that study has revealed certain interesting features. Out of the projects for all the three Five-Year Plans, the States of Punjab, Madras, Kerala and Jammu and Kashmir will have practically exhausted all their potential on completion of the three Plan projects. There is nothing more for them to do. They can just take rest in the matter of irrigation, not today but when these projects are all complete.

Then I have taken the other States conclusions that have emerged. So, per cent. There I find that Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and Assam are very low in that category. Maharashtra has 36 per cent, Madhya Pradesh 27 per cent and Assam 14 per cent of irrigation possibilities developed. These are all very interesting conclusions that have emerged. So, when we are trying to sanction new projects we should take care to see that these areas where there is a regional imbalance, that is to say, where there is a possibility of irrigation, and where the percentage of irrigation has not been developed, definitely preferential consideration must be given for sanctioning more projects.

Some hon. friends referred to the river water controversies. You would pardon me if I do not go into that

subject. All that I can say is that quite a large amount of effort has been made so far and I am very glad that it has come through very nicely in many of the States. One or two problems still remain. I think, the major problems will be tackled likewise and can be solved. I hope to report a much better position next year. I feel so because we in India due to our great ancient heritage are generous by our impulse and wise by nature and when we work on the principle of all for all, I am pretty certain that there will be no place for any difficulty in resolving these conflicts. With that I should leave this subject.

With regard to some individual projects which hon. Members have referred to, I took very careful notes. But I find that the notes extend to so much that practically I am almost sunk in them. Each hon. Member has made so many valuable suggestions that it is found almost very difficult as to where to start and where to end in this list.

Dr. Saradish Roy, for example, said that navigation should be adopted in preference to irrigation in West Bengal. A careful study has been made and it has been found that there is water enough for navigation and irrigation almost all round the year except perhaps for one or two months. It is regrettable that navigation is not done in the DVC Canal but the West Bengal Government has set up a Water Transport Board now. It is a useful waterway which is running parallel to a very congested highway. Therefore, I expected that it will be developed. Once it is developed, it will be very useful indeed.

Then, the hon. Member, Shri Deo, referred to the Bahuda Scheme in Chittoor District on behalf of hon. Member, Shri Reddy. I know this project fairly well and all that I can say is that this project had not

been given up due to any extraneous considerations but was given up on considerations of cost and so on. But I can say that it is one of those projects which serves the scarcity areas and will definitely be taken up. I shall try to persuade the State Government to do something in that respect.

Then, hon. Member, Shri Himatsingka, mentioned some schemes in the Santhal Parganas. Kusumghati seems to be a very interesting project and seems to be of interest to many people. The hon. Member, Shri Azad, also mentioned to me about this. There seems to be a some local problem and I thought that the best thing was to visit the area and solve the difficulty.

Sir, I do not really know from where to start in answering comments. My note is about 10 pages on irrigation projects alone. I have made notes on irrigation and power separately. Now, for example, Shri Iqbal Singh said about the Thiem Dam. This is, no doubt, a very valuable one. The only trouble is about the finances. It is not that, in a way, it can be postponed. The project is intended for utilisation of the Indus waters and the waters of Ravi. Unless we construct a dam and store the waters, all the water will be going down to Pakistan for nothing. After 1973, we will be feeding them with more water than what they deserve. Therefore, it is upto us to see that water is stored up and utilised in our own country. That way, it is a useful one but again it is a question of finances. We have already taken a big project like Beas and then there is one other of a similar type. But I submit, every effort should be made in that direction and that is in my mind all the time.

Then my hon. friend, Shri Basappa, mentioned about the Almati Dam. All that I can say on that subject is this,

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Quite a number of telegrams I am receiving regarding the Almati dam and it is unfortunate that quite a number of people are fasting. It is very unfortunate that our countrymen should fast for a cause which is also ours. Bijapur district is one of the districts where extreme famine conditions prevail and it should be the endeavour of everyone of us to see that these areas are given water at the earliest opportunity. I am proposing to go there and I want to assure those friends who are fasting there that they should give up that kind of sacrifice—it is unnecessary—and I am most certain that Bijapur area should get some benefit from the first stage itself.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: What about the projects in the scarcity areas?

Dr. K. L. Rao: I have also got some more subjects to deal with apart from irrigation. Now, Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah mentioned about the high level canal and some medium projects in the Rayalseema area. Again, Rayalseema is one of our very bad areas and the earlier we take up these projects the better indeed. It is again a subject which has got to be discussed with the State Government because the whole cost has to be adjusted against the ceiling and so on.

Then, my hon. friend Dr. Aney, a senior Member, took so much trouble and gave certain suggestions. He referred to the Wainganga project. I know, at the time of investigation one Mr. Ramaswamy used to be in-charge of the project and the unfortunate thing was that he had not studied the alternative sites. Whenever we take up projects, we must always determine a number of sites and then find out the most economical and the best suited from the point of submersion and so on. Unfortunately, that was not done. They stuck up to one project. This seems to have resulted in a project with a large amount of submersion and after that the project was

left out. I will point out to the Maharashtra State Government to investigate some other alternative sites because this is a very good project. This is the only way in which we can conserve our waters. Otherwise, the waters will go down in waste. If we develop a system of projects on the Wainganga, Pranhita and Godavari which we want to develop fully, we will be able to maintain a navigational canal system right from the centre of India to the Bay of Bengal. This is one of the very successful waterways that we should exploit just as we have the Brahmaputra link via Ganga and Narmada system on to the Arabian Sea. These are the two very good waterways. They have got immense potentialities and these inland waterways have to be looked into very carefully.

Sir, I must apologise if I do not refer to the projects which have been mentioned by the other hon. Members. Now, I have got the greatest sympathy with the Tawa project which was mentioned by hon. Shri Birendra Bahadur Singh. That is a project which I had the honour to design myself and I would naturally see that this is completed as early as possible. I do not know how that has happened. It has gone back the line. But I find that there is some amount of light now coming up and some amount of money is going to be given to that project and it is expected that that project will again get into some sort of a tempo. Once that is done, it will be able to give adequate water for very valuable areas of ours, especially the excellent wheat fields near Hoshangabad.

I should like to apologise to hon. Members for not referring to all the projects, because there are a number of other points to be dealt with by me concerning power and irrigation.

Shri Kashi Ram Gupta: What about the Rana Pratapsagar Dam?

Dr. K. L. Rao: I shall touch upon it when I come to power, because it is a power scheme.

I shall now deal with flood control. Many hon. Members have not touched upon this. Only a very few Members have talked about it. As one could naturally expect, my hon. friend from Assam had referred to this. Excepting him other Members have not referred to this at all because it is only when there are floods that we remember them. During this season we do not remember about these floods at all.

Shri Ranga: It is an all-India problem.

Dr. K. L. Rao: I thought that there would be a lot of comment on the flood affairs, but I find that only two or three Members have referred to this matter.

With regard to flood control, the position is like this. The question of flood control as a nation-wide effort was conceived of only ten years back. Before that we did not have any integrated or connected attack on the problem. In a country like ours where there are a large number of rivers ranging from mighty rivers to tiny ones, we must expect floods occurring in some parts or the other. Also, at the outset, I must submit to hon. Members that it is not possible to have a 100 per cent flood control protection for all times. That is impossible. In fact, it is much better that we are aware of this and get accustomed to that idea. All that we can do is to take certain measures which will lessen the suffering of the human beings and will reduce the damages that occur to the nation. For example, the damage to the nation on account of these floods is of the order of Rs. 100 crores, both direct and indirect. We can direct our energies and our resources and our attack on the problem in such a way that we shall try to reduce these damages and to pin them down to the minimum possible. But it is very necessary to

remember one fact. I am able to say that now and not at the time of the monsoon season; at the time of monsoon flood season, I would not be able to say this; then, perhaps, all the hon. Members' areas would be affected and they would perhaps not sympathise with what I say. It is only now that I can get them out of that feeling and say that some floods are bound to be there; we cannot help that.

Shri Ranga: There is the associated problem of drainage also.

Dr. K. L. Rao: Having said that, I wish to state that during the last ten years, we have done wonderful work. The way in which the problem of floods has been tackled in a national way and with a national outlook and an integrated effort is one which we do not see in any other part of the world except in India. That must be said to the credit of the engineers who have worked on this problem for the last ten years.

Formerly, there were no data about these rivers. Now, they have collected all the data. They have surveyed nearly one-sixth of our country by aerial photography. We have now complete photographs of these rivers. Those who live in South India may not be able to appreciate this because generally they think that the river always goes only in the same course for generations and centuries. But that is not so always. For example, in the place wherefrom my hon. friend from Bihar comes, the river goes capriciously, and it turns round capriciously and it just goes out of course, like the Kosi river, for instance. The river Kosi is a very difficult river from this point of view. Almost all the rivers in North India have got these capricious habits to a smaller degree, but it is the Kosi which gives the largest amount of trouble.

Now, we have got aerial photographs for all these Himalayan rivers, which constitute a very important

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information, and this has been done for the first time. We have done works up to date to the extent of about Rs. 110 crores, of which more than 55 per cent has been spent in Assam, North Bihar and Eastern U.P. These are the problem areas from the point of view of floods, and there are the most difficult rivers of our country in these areas.

hold back the water. But unfortunately, in that area there is no satisfactory rock. We have been trying at three places, Mainadhar, Bhubandhar, and Jirimukh for rock. If a rock is found, then it can be done very cheaply.

Shri N. R. Laskar: An artificial rock can be created for the purpose.

My hon. friend from Assam has rightly pointed out one thing; in fact, I was surprised at how he spoke in a very mild tone on a point where he could always have a complaint against me. He asked why we were not doing anything for the Cachar district.

17 hrs.

Cachar district is in Assam where there is the river Barak, which simply forces water on the land and the whole area is inundated. Naturally people there are put to great trouble on this account.

Dr. K. L. Rao: I am coming to that. That can be done. If there is no rock found, what are we going to do? We are not going to give up. But unfortunately what will happen is that the cost will go up. We can definitely construct a dam there, but it will cost Rs. 35 crores. For Cachar district, a dam costing that much. I do not know how far that proposition will carry weight. That is the whole trouble. It has no power. Only flood control will be there. We have got to do something about it. I am pretty certain the problem will be taken up for serious consideration.

Investigations were started many years back on this. But nothing has been done so far. I quite agree that my hon. friend has a grievance against us on that score. The unfortunate thing is that in Assam and in the Himalayan systems, there is no satisfactory rock readily available for the purpose of constructing a dam. If it was in the south, we would have built a dam by this time. It seems that the more it is investigated, the more difficulties we enter into.

As engineers, we are trying our best efforts to see whether the cost can be brought down to a reasonable limit. If it comes down to Rs. 15—20 crores, we can say 'Yes' and go ahead with it and try to save the Cachar district which has been suffering for centuries from this trouble. Of course, Pakistan also will be very happy if we do that.

The only way of controlling the flood in Cachar district is to reduce the water level by a foot or two. Then the whole land will be freed. The people will be very happy if there is a little flood water which will increase the fertility of the soil. So, all that is required to be done is to lower down the water level by one or two feet. In order to do that, we want a reservoir. With that we can

About floods and aspects of flood control, in that area this is a very difficult problem in so far as there is the mighty Brahmaputra there, the biggest of our rivers in India, going through a very narrow valley of only 50 miles. On either side, we have mountains and the river wanders about ten miles wide. If it strays a little bit this way or that, it eats away one town. Palasbari is a town which has disappeared in that way. There is annual occurrence of erosion. So, in order to protect Dibugarh, we have

spent nearly Rs. 2·5 crores. Flood problem of Brahmaputra is a very mighty problem, as mighty as the river itself. But we are not going to leave it at that. Of the total of 3,900 miles of embankment that we have constructed all over the country since 1954, nearly half, 2,000 miles, were constructed in the Brahmaputra and Bonall basins, so that at least we could save the lands from erosion and from inundation as much as possible.

Assam is one of those States where the problem is very difficult. I am not satisfied myself with the measures we are taking, what exactly are the measures we should take to control the floods in Assam still remains a problem. So, as a first step, we are sending a Chief Engineer from the Centre to this area to study it at close quarters. Till now what was happening was, whenever there was flood, we used to send an engineer; he would stop for two days and come back. After all, to control such a very ferocious river, we must know every inch of that system. That is why we are posting one of our Chief Engineers permanently there to study the problem and see what efforts can be done.

There is a point of some interest in this connection to which Shri Lalit Sen referred. The Chinese used to give us flood warnings about the Brahmaputra, because they were sitting in Tibet, so that we could know exactly what the level of the water would be when it comes to Gauhati.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Now they do not give such warnings?

Dr. K. L. Rao: They continued till March, 1962; afterwards they discontinued. So, we are now trying to set up some posts of our own in the NEFA territory.

—
17.06 hrs.

PAPER LAID ON THE TABLE—
contd.

IMPORT TRADE CONTROL POLICY FOR
1964-65 AND IMPORT TRADE CONTROL

HANDBOOKS OF RULES AND PROCEDURES,
1964

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): With your permission, I beg to interrupt.

I lay on the Table a copy each of the (i) Import Trade Control Policy (Red Book) for the period April, 1964 to March, 1965; and (ii) the Import Trade Control Handbook of Rules and Procedures, 1964.

[Placed in Library, See Nos. (i) LT-2608/64 and (ii) LT-2609/64].

—
17.07 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—contd.

MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER—
contd.

Dr. K. L. Rao: Up to what time may I continue?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Up to 5.30. The House will sit till he finishes and the Demands are passed.

Shri Ranga: We would like to be told what steps are being taken about drainage, because that is a very regular problem. Every day it is coming up.

Dr. K. L. Rao: I am not going to leave out anything, provided the House sits.

I will not trouble the hon. House with the details of other States, but with regard to Bihar I must say that last year, as hon. Members are aware, the Kosi river breached at a place

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called Dalwa, that is in Nepal territory, and gave a lot of trouble. It required a lot of effort to get His Majesty's Government's permission to acquire land and construct a bank there. Land was got and the bank is now under construction, and we hope next year Dalwa would not give us trouble. It is just a hope because, unfortunately, it was given rather late, and we are trying to do our best in that area.

Apart from that, in North Bihar, we have many a difficult problem, because there are so many rivers like Buri Gandak, Bhagmati etc., jumping on from the Himalayan mountains. All these rivers join the Ganga in that area, and if the Ganga is in high floods, this water cannot be drained, and it is one sheet of water. It is a very difficult problem and requires very careful manipulation.

Coming to Eastern U.P., that is again a place where inundation occurs over the whole area. Here, there are two systems. One is the excess flow from the Gandak river, and the other is the Rapti which again comes from the Himalayas. These two combine, and the whole area is one sheet of water. His Majesty's Government of Nepal has given land now for the Nepal Bund, and I am very glad to inform the House that it is under construction now very rapidly, we hope that, that work will be completed. Once it is completed, half the water which was giving us trouble in Eastern U.P. will be gone. Then there will still be the other half from Rapti. We will still have that problem with us, but we would have solved the difficulty to a certain extent at least, if not to a large extent.

I shall not mention any other State, though really I should mention something about the intensive havoc that is caused in Andhra Pradesh due to untimely cyclones.

Similarly, the peculiarity about Orissa is that the waterway, though

big, is reduced as the river flows through delta of Mahanadi. I shall not go into those problems for want of time.

I shall only mention something about Delhi. If I do not say anything about Delhi and Punjab, Members will think we are neglecting the most important places.

Shri Nambiar (Tiruchirapalli): Do not forget Madras and the Cauvery river. Do not think only of Delhi.

Dr. K. L. Rao: We always think that floods are caused by mighty rivers, but in Punjab and Delhi floods are caused by very tiny rivers. The amount of water that is giving trouble to Delhi by the No. 8 Drain is only one quarter of a unit. As compared to the 400 units that flow in Brahmaputra, it is only a quarter unit that causes trouble in Delhi and we spend a lot of money on this; it does not go off easily. I am glad to say that 60 per cent of the work of Najafgarh drain, the main source of relief for Punjab and Delhi, has been completed and if, fortunately rains come late this year, I hope by the end of this year the work would be completed. Similarly, there is the Dussa bund and No. 6 also. I suppose there are no Delhi Members here. There are some small tiny works to be done. For instance, in Delhi during the flood seasons, we see a lot of people stranded, living in tents, hospitals and other structures put up, in the Yamuna bazaar area; it happens year after year. It is an unfortunate spectacle and we must be able to rectify. We went round, measured the area and drew up a scheme costing a small amount. We are going to construct a wall along edge of the river; we want to see that this year that sight is not repeated. In Delhi want of small structures causes some damage and a lot appears in the newspapers about them, a lot more appears than even about the biggest flood havoc in Assam, for instance.

There is the river Ghaggar which is troublesome for Punjab and Rajasthan. There is no outlet for that river; it goes into Rajasthan and disappears in the deserts, but we cannot say that there are deserts in Rajasthan any longer. The areas are very fertile; we have the Suratgarh farm and crores of rupees have been spent on it; it is in the river bed of Ghaggar.

Prof. Ranga referred to the drainage system of Punjab. There is a lot of trouble on that account. We are going round and finding out remedial measures. Recently, the two Chief Ministers met regarding one of the drains and we got some sort of an understanding and we are going again to inspect these areas and arrive at a complete understanding. It is a rather peculiar occurrence that the irrigation systems of Punjab do not have the drainage. They are so intensively developed. Whenever there is no sufficient drainage, there is salinity and waterlogging. Punjab is therefore spending quite a lot of money—as much as Rs. 20 crores on drainage. But they create more trouble for Rajasthan because all the water has to go through these areas; that is what the Rajasthan Chief Minister was saying. Naturally, this problem will have to be taken up.

For ten years now we have had these flood controls and it is time that we made some assessment and see what we have done; what we can do and what we should do. So, a committee was appointed with Mr. M. P. Sinha, Minister from Bihar, as convenor to go into this question and a number of Ministers connected with the floods as members; they would give us a report. Even in the assessment of the flood damages, there is not any standard. Hon. Members in the House ask me: what is the damage this year due to floods? Sometimes even before the report about floods come, I am asked about it and I ask the States to give me some figures. We find very often that figures come from States complaining very heavy damages even when there had been no appreciable floods! Therefore, a sort of assessment has become necessary

now to be laid down,—certain standards for finding out an assessment of the damages correctly. So, I have entrusted this problem to the National Council of Applied Economic Research and requested them to take up one of our States, say the Bihar State, go there and try to assess the damages and evolve a standard which we shall afterwards supply to other States and proceed with the work accordingly. That is one of the steps that I have taken very seriously.

Shri Warior made a point. He thought that I would forget about it, namely, sea erosion on the coast of Kerala. I was not.

Shri Warior: I did not get a chance. That is a problem of national importance.

Dr. K. L. Rao: About the Kerala State, hon. Members are fully aware that there are 350 miles of coastline there and about 200 miles are attacked day after day by the sea. The people just live on the shores, and that is a highly populated area. Sea erosion problem has become a very serious one in Kerala. We are spending Rs. 13 lakhs to Rs. 14 lakhs for every mile to protect the land, and the money is not sufficient. Only about 20 miles are being tackled for a year. The protective methods that we adopt are conventional, that is to say, putting up stones walls. When we build a stone wall on the sea-side what happens is, the sea does not attack it that year always; the waves do no harm but they attack the shores at the next mile; so I have been thinking whether we can go in for some other newer method. I turned to the United States of America. There, they have got a new method, called the nourishment method—feeding the sand. If we want to break the violence of the sea, we should not have a rigid structure in this way; we should have a flexible one. The sea waves go and attack the sand heaped on the shore and in this process spend themselves in playing with the sand; that is called the artificial nourishment. We invited the

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American expert Mr. Watts; he came and studied the whole problem and gave a preliminary report. Only yesterday we got the final report. I shall be glad to give it to Shri Warior, he can read it; it is a very nice one. We also invited another expert, Mr. Reynolds; he has also come.

Shri Warior: Has the artificial nourishment started?

Dr. K. L. Rao: I am coming to it. Mr. Reynolds has come last week and he has gone to Kerala. At the moment, I think the work is being started today at two places—Purakkadu and Mudalapozhi; the latter, they say, is a crocodile nest, 60 miles north of Trivandrum. At these two places the work has started today. Of course, there is the handicap that we do not have dredgers. Some attempt is being made to do the work with other equipment, and we would watch whether this is successful. If it is successful, we would have a beautiful tool in our hands to fight economically with the sea that is trying to come and devour the shores of Kerala.

I must now take up the very important subject of power. Hon. Members have very rightly stressed the importance of power.

Shri Jashvant Mehta (Bhavnagar): One question about the Narmada river project. After the Bhopal Conference....

Dr. K. L. Rao: I will deal with it now, in regard to power.

Shri Jashvant Mehta: I am asking you about irrigation. What happened to the Narmada project after the Bhopal Conference where a decision was taken jointly with the Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and the Central Governments to execute the project? I would like to know at what stage the matter stands.

Dr. K. L. Rao: I thought that I would deal with the Narmada project when

I came to power. Really, the main contention with regard to the Narmada project is about the financial aspect of the power, sort of revenues. I do not know where I left the story last time in the House, about the Narmada. All that I can say about it now is that the Madhya Pradesh Government wanted details about Navagaon project of Gujarat and that was supplied to them. Then they wanted one month to study—the technical officers—and the meeting is going to be held on the 8th April at....

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Jabalpur;

Dr. K. L. Rao: Yes; at Jabalpur; Shri Kamath knew it correctly! On the 8th and 9th, discussions are going to be held. Unlike some other river systems, I do not think there will be much trouble with regard to Narmada. It is merely a question of a little bit of difference in planning. I am looking forward to the settlement of that, because we must go in a big way in the Fourth Plan so far as Narmada is concerned. Narmada is one of the very few rivers which we have not tackled so far in a big way.

I will now come to power. Hon. Members have very rightly stressed upon the importance of power in this country. The economic development of any country, much more so, in our country consists in really adding to the kilowatts to assist the people who are poor, because they do not have power. In fact, the per capita consumption of power has come to be an infallible index of the prosperity of a nation. It is also found that wherever there is adequate power, there is a spurt in industrial and other activities, whereas shortage of power creates a climate of depression, unemployment and miseries. Therefore, power is very important and it should be generated in a large quantity.

At the end of the Second Plan, 5.6 million KW of power was installed in

the country. But this is nothing for a country of big size like ours. Naturally even in the initial stages of industrial development, there was large amount of scarcity of power everywhere. After the addition of 1·9 million KW in these three years, we stand at 7·5 million KW. We find that the shortage has disappeared in many of the States. But it still persists in some States like Andhra Pradesh, where there is always chronic shortage. Shri Venkatasubbaiah was very correct when he said that there is permanent shortage there. Then, we have shortage of power in U.P., Rajasthan, Punjab and Kerala also. But at the end of the third Plan, with the addition of another 5 million KW which we are going to have in these two years, the shortage will be confined to four States only, namely, Andhra, Punjab, U.P. and Rajasthan.

An Hon. Member: What about Bihar?

Dr. K. L. Rao: With regard to Bihar, it is a very peculiar state of affairs. Bihar is surplus as a whole, but in North Bihar the *per capita* consumption of power is very low.

With regard to Assam, its *per capita* consumption today is only 11 as against 40 of the country. I am glad to say that the *per capita* consumption of Assam will go up to 58 at the end of the third Plan. At the end of the third Plan, it is very interesting to note that the *per capita* consumption in this country will average out to 100. But the figure for Bengal will be 178. As my friend said, if you take away Calcutta, Bengal presents a different picture. For the State of Bengal as a whole, it comes to 178 as against the 100 for the whole country.

Shri Bibhuti Mishra (Motihari): In Bihar, the rate charged is the highest. It is 28 nP. per unit in North Bihar.

Dr. K. L. Rao: I thought with regard to the rates I will deal with that

separately. At the end of the third Plan, the *per capita* consumption figures will be Andhra Pradesh 49, U.P., which is another backward State, will have 54 and Assam 58. These three are the lowest whereas the others are higher.

In the case of North Bihar, the *per capita* is only 29. As against that, in the whole of Bihar, it is 131. But in North Bihar itself, which is a very big area having about 2½ crores of people, it will be 29. That is one of the very unfortunate things. Therefore, in the Fourth Plan we are trying to rectify these imbalances. Hon. Members have told me, individually and otherwise, in consultative committees and at other places, that we should rectify these imbalances in power that has occurred.

Shri Bibhuti Mishra: What about reducing the charges?

Dr. K. L. Rao: I thought I would say about that on another occasion. As the hon. Member is very particular about that, I would like to say that I was having a talk with the hon. Minister of Bihar. In North Bihar at the moment they are charging as much as 29 naye paise. The Barauni power has come now. In half of North Bihar the rates have been reduced to 15 naye paise, the same as the charge in South Bihar. In the other half of North Bihar also they are trying to reduce the rates in a short time.

Shri Bibhuti Mishra: Thank you.

Dr. K. L. Rao: If the hon. House does not criticise me, I can say one thing for the information of Shri Bibhuti Mishra and others. We have got a good amount of power at Barauni but we are not able to use it because there are no transmission lines. I have already pleaded with hon. Members not to ask as to who is responsible for this state of affairs. But we have got to rectify that. What I want to submit is, North Bihar is one of those

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areas on which we have got to keep very great vigilance. It is very important.

We are saying that we will be touching 12½ million kilowatts by the end of the Third Plan. I shall be false to myself and the hon. Members if I do not confess that there is a nervousness about saying that this will be reached, because I find that in projects like Pamba, Sharavati and Obra we have programmed for large blocks of power but the projects are lagging behind. So my effort will be, in the next two years, to see that every step is taken to ensure that there will be no lagging behind and to keep up to the schedule. In keeping up these projects there are lot of difficulties, and very stringent and vigilant watch has to be kept by every State.

With regard to power there are one or two aspects which almost all the hon. Members have referred to, and I think I should refer to them, at least briefly. One is the question of regional grids. Hon. Members have read in the report that only two regions were formed. I am glad to inform now that since the report was published the whole of India has been covered with grids. We have formed five grids. The grids of North, South, East-West and North-East or Assam have been formed.

Shri Kashi Ram Gupta: Is one State connected by more than one grid?

Dr. K. L. Rao: I am coming to that. The importance of regional grid is this. Before that, I must confess one thing. While the House has been unanimous in urging that there must be the formation of grids, in the formation of the five grids I find considerable resistance in some areas. That is because, above all, the importance of regional grid has not been appreciated. I should not take much time of the House, but I am tempted to give a few examples. In America they have got a series of pools of

power. The whole country is divided into a series of pools. In the north-west pool there is an installed capacity of 12 million kilowatts—that is the power we are going to generate at the end of our Third Plan. By

mere formation of grids, without additional or extra installed capacity for power, they are generating equivalent of one million kilowatts. In England there are 50 stations connected with grid which get an installed capacity of 40 per cent of the country. But, nevertheless, they are producing 60 per cent of the power of United Kingdom. USSR is now embarking on a very mighty project of forming a grid for the whole of the eastern areas in their country. It will be a very big grid of a very big size, and their programme is to build it by 1975. As hon. Members are aware, in Europe itself 8 to 10 countries have combined and formed the UCPTE, which deals with the power exchanges between various States. In fact, we are going to send our engineers for training under this various organisations in Britain, America and, if possible, USSR and UCPTE in order to get trained on load despatches and other specialist field. There are certain techniques and so many connected matters which have to be studied. These regional grids will be extremely valuable and we hope that even if the capacity of 12½ million is not reached, even if we are short by half a million, we shall have one million effective power. Then these regional grids require further interconnection. I hope we will be able to proceed with this work rapidly and we will reach the goal before long and at the end of the Fourth Plan we will have the all-India grid.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): What about Jammu and Kashmir?

Dr. K. L. Rao: Jammu and Kashmir comes under the northern grid. We have not forgotten that. Therefore, the regional grids have got a very important role to play and I am

very happy to say that in the House practically no member had anything to say against it. But in the country there are some States which are opposing this because they have not seen the grids working and the advantages accruing from such grids. Once they come into being, I am sure all such opposition will disappear.

Another exciting subject is rural electrification. Dr. Roy from Bengal has referred to this subject. It is a very strange thing that in West Bengal, which will have the highest *per capita* in the country, 178, at the end of Third Plan from the point of view of rural electrification, only one per cent of the villages will be electrified by the end of the Third Plan, while Madras leads with 55 per cent. Unless you have rural electrification, unless electricity penetrates deeply into our homes in the villages we can be sure that no prosperity can be built up in the rural areas. It is very certain that it is only rural electrification that can solve unemployment in the country by and large and prevent people from going to the cities. A man who goes to the city is a much more costly gentleman because he requires immediately sanitation, sewerage and water supply and it will cost very heavily whereas as long as he remains in the village it costs only Rs. 10 per person. Therefore, even in the interests of our own economy it is very essential that electricity must go to the rural areas. In that connection, I am pretty certain that our programmes for the Third Plan will go through and we will be able to cover 20,000 villages. The only place which will be lagging behind will be Assam. In Assam also, I am trying to find out . . .

Shri D. C. Sharma: Which is the most backward State in rural electrification?

Dr. K. L. Rao: If you want to know the most backward area, the State of my hon. friend, Shri Sharma, is not that State. Punjab is very high up.

States which are very backward in the matter of rural electrification are Assam, Orissa, Rajasthan, West Bengal, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra and Gujarat.

Shri R. S. Pandey (Guna): What about Madhya Pradesh?

Dr. K. L. Rao: Madhya Pradesh will be better, at the end of the Third Plan; not today. I am giving the figures for the end of the Third Plan. What I submit is that rural electrification programme, by and large, will be completed in the whole country except in Assam. I am afraid, in Assam—I do not know why—they have covered only a few villages as against 178 villages programmed. That is one of the problems that I will have to look into very carefully. I must discuss it with the State Government and find out the reasons.

श्री चं० ला० चौधरी (महुआ) : नार्थ विहार में इलैक्ट्रिसिटी का चार्ज बहुत हाई है। इसी लिये सरकार उत्तर विहार में बिजली की दर कम करने के लिये उचित कारंकाई करे।

Dr. K. L. Rao: With regard to rural electrification what I want to submit is, the problem stares at us. I must confess that the problem is there. Out of the 5.6 lakhs villages in our country, we will cover only barely 44,000, a very small proportion, 8 per cent, by the end of the Third Plan. And the problem is very difficult because of the cost involved and so on. In this connection, I would like to read the difficulties that were faced and met in America in 1935 when they introduced rural electrification. I am just reading this because it is very interesting. The situation there in the year 1935 was exactly what we have in this country today with regard to rural electrification. They had appointed a separate administration in the United States in 1930 to further the cause of rural electrification. This

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is called the Rural Electrification Administration. This is what it says:

"The experience of Rural Electrification Administration indicates that this limitation on the extension of electric service in rural areas has been due to...."

Kindly see the reasons; they are exactly the same as we have in this country.

".... prohibitive cost of line construction, excessive demand for cash contributions from farmers to pay for the lines which would serve them, to high rates which discouraged the abundant use of current, and to the traditional policy of the private utilities of extending their monopolistic franchise as widely as possible, while extending their actual service only to those areas which are most profitable."

These are exactly the same reasons that we have got. We have got to grapple with the problem. There is no question about that. The seminar which we had and in which nearly 100 Members of both the Houses had participated has given very valuable suggestions. Those are being analysed. At any rate, for the Fourth Plan the unanimous desire of all the Members was that we should go in for electrification of at least one lakh villages if not 1½ lakh villages. Towards this end one of the items, of course, is that we should economise on construction. Our construction is rather costly. It is nearly 10 to 12 times of what it is in the United States. This has got to be gone into.

Shri Ranga: Wooden poles should be used and not iron poles.

Dr. K. L. Rao: We have recently established the Power Research Institute at Bangalore and we have sent this problem to them. Let them tackle this problem of rural electrification and try to evolve methods which will enable us to tackle this

very fundamental problem with greater economy.

At the end of the Third Plan in a rough way, as I said, we would have electrified almost all the villages with a population of more than 5,000 and the question will be only about those villages which have a population of less than 5,000. This we have got to tackle in a vigorous way because it is important even from the point of view of food and agriculture. Pumping by electricity costs one-third of what it does by pumping using bullocks or by any other method. Therefore, from the point of view of agriculture, rural industries and various other activities, it is very important. Then, rural electrification has got a very great potential for employment. Quite a large number of line operators and so on will be required. All this will mean that it will cause an employment spiral which will go on non-stop; if only we take electrification to villages. So, it is a very important subject and I am very happy that the hon. House has devoted quite a lot of time to this subject during the discussion.

About rates, it is one of the subjects which have been discussed. As hon. Members are aware, electricity is a capital intensive industry. That is to say, it requires a lot of capital. Therefore we should always look for the returns. We should be able to sell at a rate which will include the cost of production plus a little margin in order to plough back those profits for a continuous expansion of the electrical industry. That is a sound principle. As against that we have got the other side that for under-developed countries, like ours, electrical development is most important. Electrical development goes with low tariffs. If we want to encourage the growth of industry and other uses of electricity, there must be low tariffs. These are two conflicting factors that we have and one has to pursue a particular path. Therefore what I thought was

that the best thing was to have a committee of Power Ministers. We have appointed the Madras Power Minister as the convenor. He is doing good work. He is gathering all suggestions and is trying to find out what in the present state of affairs should be the electrical charges and the duty that the State can impose. They are feeling their way. Now, there are other aspects of the problem also. I should not take much time of the House to go into more details.

Shri Ranga: Your State Governments are pursuing a policy of obtaining revenue from electricity.

Dr. K. L. Rao: I would not be able to deal with the question of the relative rates that should be charged for industries versus rural and domestic loads for want of time.

There is one other aspect which I want to submit and that is this. Some Members have pointed out that it is high time that in order to achieve economical exploitation of our power we should go in for hydro as well as thermal power. Hydro power is, of course, important nowadays. Steam engines are developed to give great efficiency. In England, for example, the cost of hydro is more than the cost of steam stations. In America, it is likewise the same. In France, rates are the same. But in our country it is the other way. That is because our old steam machines, almost like a drunkard, take a lot of coal. But with the newer machines coming in, with the advance in technology, we find that we will get better and better and the stage will come when the cost will be the same. But now what we are concerned with is this. Hydro-power gives us flexibility of meeting the peak loads. The peak loads come for three hours in the evenings. That way, hydro power will be most useful. Therefore, it is very essential for us to exploit hydro power to the fullest extent possible. The Himalayan mountains offer quite a large amount of power. For example,

Himachal Pradesh is a mighty storehouse of electricity, if we only tackle that properly. Similarly, U.P. has got a very large amount of electricity in Ganga, Sharda and other river systems that come from the Himalayan mountains. Therefore, hydro power is more important. I will not take more time of the House. I only want to submit one important aspect and that is that we are going to develop as many as 91 power stations, both thermal and hydro which are under construction and there are as many as 49 which are going to be taken up in the Fourth Plan. Such a large number of power stations are going to be set up in a short period. Each power station will require 250 operators and other personnel. A power station of 250 MW requires 250 skilled people. Therefore, what is most important is to develop institutes which will train operators and other personnel required for these power stations. That is one of the steps that we have not undertaken. I am glad to state that the Ministry got the proposals examined and we will have two institutes which are going to be opened, one in Bombay and the other in Neyveli. We are going to have two institutes where we will train all the personnel, the switch board operators, the boiler mechanics, etc. who are going to be required for all these power stations. They are most important persons who are required for running these machines.

I want to tell hon. Members another interesting fact. For these power stations, on the erection of these machines which we buy from outside we spend crores of rupees. For Bandel we spent Rs. 2½ crores and for Chandrapura we spent a similar amount for erection of the machines alone. Nearly 60 to 70 per cent of that goes in foreign exchange. So, if we want to save money, save foreign exchange, we have to train our people. Indians have an excellent knack of learning and possess excellent faculties. All that is re-

[Dr. K. L. Rao]

quired is to give them training. Therefore, it has become very important to arrange for this training.

Likewise, in the matter of designs—one hon. Member referred to that—we are spending quite a lot, as much as Rs. 60 lakhs for a 200 MW station, whereas the cost must be far less than that. Therefore, I have in the Central Water and Power Commission set up a separate section for dealing with designs only. We expect that they will be able to pick up in one or two years. When they become sufficiently trained in the design of power houses which I am sure they will do because we have got very excellent boys—I am proud to say that—in C.W.P.C., I am pretty certain that we will save quite a lot of money. The fact that we have got such an organisation will itself bring down the present high rates from Rs. 60 lakhs to a considerably lower figure. We shall thereby be not only saving the much-needed foreign exchange, but we shall also be utilising the opportunities that are there for learning. I hope that we shall meet with success in our endeavour.

I would also like to submit that in these days specialisation is most important. At present, we are running these institutes or these organisations of ours only on a sort of seniority basis and just going on according to a ladder sort of business. But, we have got to do something about specialisation so that we build up specialised engineers in a few years. Unless we do that, even the maintenance will become difficult. So much of thorough acquaintance with the subject on so many details is required that specialisation is most important. Therefore, I am taking steps to create an organisation for this purpose or see how we can introduce specialisation into the organisation that we have. There are some more pro-

cesses that have got to be attended to, such as streamlining the work between the CWPC and the Ministry and so on. I am hoping that if some of these steps are carried out, we shall be able to reduce a lot of file-work. File-work is quite a lot in our country; I want that the paper work must be replaced by procedures leading to implementations. I hope that in that respect I shall be able to sort out some arrangement by which the work will not be repeated and delays avoided between the Ministry and the CWPC.

Finally, I would like to pay my tribute to the excellent work that has been done by the Secretary and staff of my Ministry as also by the chairman and the excellent band of engineers that have worked in the CWPC.

Shri P. K. Deo: Will the hon. Minister throw some light on the Tikerpara project on which I spoke? Will he be able to clarify the position?

Dr. K. L. Rao: I am sorry I forgot to mention about the project. I think I have answered that question sufficiently on the floor of this House.

All that I can say is that any big project requires a lot of investigations. I appreciate very much the stand taken by Shri Mahatab this morning. If a project is such that it yields very great results, then it is worth making sacrifices for. That is the stand which he has taken, and I entirely agree with him. But before we think whether we should sacrifice or not, the most important step connected with that project, as far as I know, is undertaking of investigations, investigations for two years or more, detailed investigations so as to know exactly what this project is and so on.

So far as the Central Government are concerned, we have not received any report. The facts connected with

what the hon. Member had said yesterday with reference to the CWPC are as follows. As hon. Members are aware, the CWPC is a consulting organisation. Whenever any State Government say that they will pay, and seek any help or assistance in respect of any particular feature, then the CWPC always renders that service, and that was what happened in this case also. The Government of Orissa had requested the CWPC to give them assistance with regard to some design features of the dam. They have not investigated into the project or gone into any other detail. They have just gone into the arrangements of the spillways, and other technical features. That is all that they have done. That is the usual work that they do always, and they charge the State for that.

up as quickly as possible. I have already referred to it in my speech. We have requested the Financial Adviser to go into details and report to us. Then we will be in a better position to know exactly what steps have to be taken.

श्री ओंकार साल बेरवा : राजस्थान के इर्रिगेशन मिनिस्टर और चौफ मिनिस्टर की एक बैठक हुई थी उस के अन्दर उन्होंने यह मांग की थी कि चम्बल योजना और दूसरी जो ऐसी योजनाएँ हैं उन को केन्द्र के अधीन कर लिया जाय तो उस बारे में आप की क्या राय है और आप उनको अपने अधीन लेने जा रहे हैं अथवा नहीं ?

Shri Basappa: What about the clearance for the 8th, 9th and 10th units of the Sharavathi project?

Shri Bibhuti Mishra: The Minister of Irrigation and Power always says that Gandak is the most fruitful and profitable project. By what time is he going to take up the Gandak project as a Central project to be executed by the Central Government?

Dr. K. L. Rao: Two questions have been asked. As regards what is happening to Sharavathi 8th, 9th and 10th, in so far as the 8th is concerned, we have got to secure a generator for the turbine. The hon. Member mentioned something in his speech about them. All those difficulties are being overcome and without tying it up with any particular condition, we are hoping to provide generator for the 8th unit. The 9th and 10th will naturally follow because Sharavathi provides power which is most important and most needed in the southern region, which will otherwise be short of power.

As regards Gandak, the hon. Member from Bihar is quite right in saying that that project should be pushed

Dr. K. L. Rao: The Chambal project is getting on nicely. There is no necessity for the Centre to handle it.

Shri Liladhar Kotoki (Nowgong): Has the attention of the Minister been drawn to the observation at page 22, para 9 of the Survey of Third Plan Implementation, supplement to the budget speech of the Finance Minister of Assam....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let him put the question straight. Let there be no speech.

Shri Liladhar Kotoki: The question is based on that. I am not making a speech.

"The total provision for power development during the Third Plan as approved by the Planning Commission is Rs. 27 crores. The entire amount is likely to be spent for various development schemes by the end of this year"....

that is by today.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He is making a speech.

Shri Liladhar Kotoki: Otherwise, the question will not be understood. The entire amount allocated for the Third Plan for power development in Assam has been spent by today. They require additional Rs. 19½ crores. The Planning Commission originally said that the State Government would not be able to spend the amount which was originally, Rs. 42 crores. I want to know from the Minister whether he has come to know about this problem and whether he is going to take up this matter with the Planning Commission and allow the State Government to go ahead with their schemes. . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He can discuss the matter with him.

Shri Liladhar Kotoki: What is he going to do about it?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shrimati Akkamma Devi.

Shrimati Akkamma Devi (Nilgiris): Except in regard to rural electrification, the hon. Minister has not enlightened us about the position in the Madras State with reference to projects, power and floods.

So, I request the Minister to tell us about it.

Dr. K. L. Rao: Madras State will have quite adequate power provided for the Fourth Plan. We are thinking of increasing Neyveli by 200 megawatts and setting up another plant for 300 megawatts.

Shri Joachim Alva (Kanara): I want to put a question.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am sorry.

Shri Joachim Alva: This is something very important.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Everything that is said in this House is important.

Shri Joachim Alva: No, Sir. I am sorry when people create trouble

you allow them. Because we are quiet, you do not allow us. I do not like this.

Some Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I cannot go on like this. Shall I put all the cut motions together?

Shri Joachim Alva: It is not fair.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now, I shall put the cut motions to the House.

All the cut motions were put and negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the fourth column of the order paper, be granted to the President, to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 67 to 69, 132 and 133 relating to the Ministry of Irrigation and Power."

The motion was adopted.

[The motions for Demands for Grants which were adopted by the Lok Sabha are reproduced below—Ed.]

DEMAND NO. 67—MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 23,68,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect

of 'Ministry of Irrigation and Power'."

DEMAND No. 68—MULTI-PURPOSE RIVER SCHEMES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,76,03,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Multi-purpose River Schemes'."

DEMAND No. 69—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,26,22,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power'."

DEMAND No. 132—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON MULTI-PURPOSE RIVER SCHEMES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 9, 66,78,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Multi-purpose River Schemes'."

DEMAND No. 133—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,56,78,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power'."

17.57 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, April 1, 1964/Chaitra 12, 1886 (Saka).