

[Shri Manubhai Shah]

dustry Rules, 1954, as amended by S.R.O. No. 3983, dated the 12th December, 1957, the members of Lok Sabha do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the Coir Board for a term to be specified by the Central Government."

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That in pursuance of sub-rule (1) (e) of Rule 4 of the Coir Industry Rules, 1954, as amended by S.R.O. No. 3983, dated the 12th December, 1957, the members of Lok Sabha do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the Coir Board for a term to be specified by the Central Government."

The motion was adopted.

12.06 hrs.

DEMANDS* FOR GRANTS—*contd.*

MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up further discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power and also further discussion on cut motions moved on the 18th May, 1962.

The Minister of State would intervene just now and the Minister would reply at the end. Both of them would take about 1 hour between themselves. The time left is 2 hours and 29 minutes. I hope hon. Members will try to condense their remarks in as short a time as possible, so that a large number can be accommodated within the available time.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Ala-

gesan): Mr. Speaker, Sir, at the outset, I would like to thank hon. Members who have provided such a lively, useful and interesting debate on the subjects that fall under the Ministry of Irrigation and Power. I am aware that many more hon. Members are desirous of speaking and I feel rather guilty that it is not possible to give more time to them. I cannot presume to know more than the hon. Members who have participated and who are going to participate in this debate, regarding the subjects under the Ministry, because I have been here barely for two weeks and certainly hon. Members who have given their thought and study to the subjects ought to know much more.

Even so, I should like to say that my association with this Ministry, which was then called the Works, Mines and Power Ministry, began soon after independence. In those days, we had standing committees and I was attached to that Ministry as a member of the standing committee. I recall that association with a certain amount of happiness, not in a personal sense, but because that was an association with the early vision that India had at the dawn of her independence.

When India became independent, it was the rivers that she looked to. Rivers of the world have exercised a great fascination over mankind. They have influenced the course of history and the growth of civilisation; they have had a powerful influence on the human mind. The great rivers of the world are so many institutions, undying institutions, and they are much more so in India. They have a personality of their own. They form art of a nation's way of life and thinking. So, the thought of these mighty rivers of India that flow from the Himalayas, the Western Ghats and the central Indian regions came, before us and what we could do with them. The mighty river valley projects—the Bhakra Nangal, the Damodar Valley

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

system, the Hirakud, the Tungabhadra etc.— came before us

In fact, it was very bold of us to have conceived these schemes because we had almost nil experience; and when in the interest of the peasantry of India we were looking forward to sufficient water for the vast fields and to give a little more power so that it can run small industries, we had to look to these mighty rivers. I should say, regarding the conditions that prevailed at the time, that we hoped, dared and acted.

Sir, now these mighty projects have become realities. The Bhakra Dam which is one of the highest in the world—perhaps the Dam which is higher than the Bhakra Dam is being built in Switzerland—is nearing completion. It will stand in the full majesty of its height within a few months' time. The water that flows from it is already irrigating an extent which is slightly less than two million acres. So also, there is the Damodar Valley System which is irrigating an extent of six lakh acres. The Hirakud irrigates 3½ lakh acres and the Tungabhadra an equal extent. The story of these mighty schemes is a story of a vision realised and a mission fulfilled.

I do not mean to say that no mistakes were made. At times costly mistakes were made. It was not possible to avoid them. But it will be realised that a man who squats firmly on the ground never falls. It is only a man who climbs up a mountain and scales steep rocks that slips, falls and injures himself. From that point of view we have also had a similar experience. We committed mistakes, but we were able to realise a dream and make it a reality. The future historians will write their judgement and speak well of the present generation. They will call them by the proud name of "the early builders of India".

Sir, turning to irrigation, we have spent huge sums on irrigation. In the

First Plan we spent Rs. 380 crores, in the Second Plan Rs. 370 crores and in the Third Plan there is a provision of Rs. 661 crores. All these sum; were not spent on only major irrigation projects or major river valley projects. There were a number of medium projects taken up, included and executed. The total number of schemes comes to 541 of which there are as many as 475 medium projects and only 66 major irrigation projects. The classification is done like this: such projects which cost more than Rs. 5 crores are called major projects and the schemes which cost between Rs. 5 crores and Rs. 10 lakhs are called medium schemes. In the current Plan, provision of Rs. 140 crores has been made for the medium projects alone. So it will be seen, through the mighty multipurpose projects are shining examples of our endeavour, we have given sufficient place to the medium projects which are scattered all over the country and which bring benefit evenly to all.

Before the Plan began there were 51.5 million acres under irrigation of which 22 million acres were under major and medium projects. By the end of the Second Plan, we have created an irrigation potential of 13.2 million acres under major and medium irrigation scheme; and currently we are irrigating to the extent of 10 million acres. It will be seen that when the Third Plan is over we would have created an irrigation potential of 29.4 million acres on the whole and the actual irrigation will come to 22.8 million acres so, over a period of fifteen years, we would have irrigated to the extent of 22 million acres or slightly more, which was all that was being irrigated in the centuries that preceded this period.

While I am on this subject of irrigation, I should like to say a few words about the aspect of utilisation, as this was touched by hon. Members who took part in the debate, including

[Shri Alagesan]

Shri Eswara Reddy and Sardar Iqbal Singh and one or two others. It is true that we are not able to irrigate the entire area that we planned to irrigate but, in the very nature of things, there is bound to be a time lag between the potential and what is actually utilized. If we create an irrigation potential today, it is not possible to irrigate the whole land the next day, though we would very much like that it should be done. It is the common experience both in our country and elsewhere, that it takes as much as ten years to utilise the full irrigation potential. This is much too long and we would like to have it cut short. But, then, there are many difficulties. On our side, the Ministry's side we are taking all necessary steps to see that the full irrigation potential is reached as quickly as possible. There is a project in Madras called the Lower Bhavani Project and when I enquired how long it took to realise the full irrigation potential, I was told that it took only three years. There the people were irrigation-hungry and they wanted to utilise immediately the water that was made available to them. But that fortunate experience we do not come across elsewhere. In other places it takes a little more time.

Shri Yallamanda Reddy (Markapur): I may say for the information of the Minister that there is a project in Andhra Pradesh where the irrigation potential has been reached in one year; it has not happened only in the case of Lower Bhavani Project.

Shri Alagesan: I am thankful to the hon. Member for the information. Unfortunately, in the case of Tungabhadra, it was not so and we are still to go a long way before we will be able to reach the full potential.

These matters are constantly under the review of Government. They are discussed in various seminars. Our officers go to the States and confer with their counterparts in the States and then certain instructions are

issued so that the full potential may be reached as quickly as possible.

It has been our experience that in the course of the five year period we were able to increase it from 48 per cent. to 76 per cent. Take the case of Chambal, where one dam has been completed and another is coming up. The area that can be irrigated is about 11 lakh acres. So far, it has been possible to irrigate 1-30 lakhs acres of land on the Rajasthan side and about 30,000 acres on the Madhya Pradesh side. So, it takes time. Therefore, when hon. Members are anxious that, as quickly as possible, the irrigation potential should be reached, I would request them to bear in mind that it is not as if we are wanting in our efforts to reach them as quickly as possible.

Coming to power, which is an index of the nation's development and economic strength and which no nation can afford to do without, it is a question which has been seriously agitating the minds of the people, and of the House in particular, because of the shortage that has come to be felt. Certain regions certainly are more affected than the others, for instance, Andhra Pradesh, Mysore and the Bengal-Bihar D.V.C. area. I may briefly state the reasons.

When we were halfway through the Second Plan it was unfortunate that we encountered foreign exchange difficulties. Unfortunately, there was also delay in some of our big projects, like Bhakra-Nangal, Hirakud, Rihand, Koyna, etc. Fortunately, I will say in parenthesis that the first suit of Koyna has been inaugurated. That is a 60 000 kilowatt unit. That will go at least some way to mitigate the power position in the Maharashtra-Gujarat area. It was due to these foreign exchange difficulties that some projects had to be given up almost—not exactly given up but had to be postponed. They were called non-core projects. Only some projects were called core projects and they were

taken up for execution. It is that effect which is still pursuing us and there is some shortage.

Before the First Plan the investment in electricity supply utilities was only Rs. 150 crores. In the First Plan, it was Rs. 302 crores and in the Second Plan it was Rs. 525 crores. In the Third Plan we propose to invest an amount, both for the private and the public sector, the total of which comes to Rs. 1,089 crores. Of course, the private sector takes only Rs. 50 crores. As far as this is concerned, I should like to tell the House that we were able to find foreign exchange for quite a lot of these projects. The foreign exchange component comes to about Rs. 330 crores. In the first year about Rs. 110 crores of foreign exchange has been released and in the second year we were able to place orders worth Rs. 170 crores. That leaves only Rs. 50 crores for the rest of the period. So we have so far done well in the current Plan as regards finding of foreign exchange. But in view of the shortage of power, perhaps we cannot rest content here. We will have to find more sources of obtaining foreign exchange and will have to see that we realise the full targetted capacity of 7 million kilowatts that has been laid down for fulfilment during the course of the Third Plan period.

We are talking of national integration. There is nothing like rivers and power that go to help the process of national integration. When we want to develop a river valley immediately we have to forget State boundaries because the rivers are no respectors of State boundaries. They start in one State, pass through another State, again another State and then fall into the sea. So, if a river valley has to be developed in a co-ordinated way for power development, irrigation, afforestation and other purposes, we have to look at the problems of the valley as a whole. If we are going to project our ideas of State bound-

daries being sacrosanct into it, we will fail miserably. It is with that view that we propose to take up the question of establishing river boards for the various river valleys in India. Of course, that will be done in consultation with the State Governments. We have addressed the State Governments concerned with reference to the Mahanadi, the Tapti, the Krishna, the Godavari, the Sutlej, the Beas and so on and so forth. Some State Governments have expressed their concurrence and we propose to proceed with the establishment of these river boards which will look after the problems of the river valley as a whole. They will, of course, advise the State Governments as to what they should do with reference to construction, etc. They may even themselves undertake the construction directly. So, in this way we propose the establishment of river boards which will make us see things in the proper perspective, not always being obsessed by our own State boundaries.

The question of Narmada will be taken up rather early. We have deputed an officer on special duty. We want to create a Central authority. I may here state that our experience with the D.V.C. is not very happy. It has floundered on disagreement and come to a stage when further progress has become difficult. So we should be chary....

Shri Thirumala Rao (Kakinada): The D.V.C. has floundered on inter-provincial disputes.

Shri Alagesan: So we should be chary of creating an authority which will be a copy of the D.V.C.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): Authority for what?

Shri Alagesan: For the development of the Narmada river and the Narmada river valley.

Coming to power, there again we have begun to feel the deficiency and

[Shri Alagesan]

the incongruity of State boundaries. We are not able to proceed. Suppose we have a regional grid uniting all the various electricity systems or grids, it would have been possible perhaps to tide over the difficulties which we feel in certain areas. Because, it so happens that when there is a surplus of power—maybe slight—it is not possible to utilise it elsewhere even though there may be a demand elsewhere. For instance, take Rihand. We can produce some surplus power now and pass it on somewhere if only it had been connected with a grid. So also Chambal. That, we are unable to do at present. So, this question of creating zonal grids and connecting them in one all-India grid is being actively pursued by this Ministry.

Now, Dr. K. L. Rao, I should say, made a brilliant contribution to the debate the other day. He was in every sense equipped for the performance that he gave us the other day. That does not mean, of course, that I agree with every point that he mentioned. He brings a very rich and varied experience as an engineer to this House. He himself said that the time has come when politicians or politics as such should give way to science and technology. His coming into the House perhaps marks a beginning in that direction. He was himself a Member of the Central Water and Power Commission for five years. I think very recently he left it. So he can speak with inside knowledge, and whatever views he expressed will merit due consideration. Due weight will be given to all the suggestions that he made.

First, let us take the C.W.P.C. itself. It is the topmost engineering organisation in the country. It is almost our brains trust as far as irrigation and power problems are concerned. There should not be the slightest weakening of that organisation; there should not be even a doubt cast on the efficiency of this top organisation. So it will be our endeavour to see that this organi-

sation is maintained in high trim and performs the functions it is now being called upon to perform.

He also said that the power industries should be clubbed with the power....

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Jaipore): But he said that all was not well with that organisation and that there was a flight of engineers from there, it is the responsibility of the Ministry.

Shri Alagesan: Having that in view, I am speaking. He also said—I did not want myself to refer to those statements—he said that certain deterioration has set in. It could not have set in in such a short time. He left it only perhaps some months back.

Dr. K. L. Rao (Vijayawada): It is better the hon. Minister does not make any reference to my previous association with it. I have not made use of any inside knowledge. If I had done, I would have said much more.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Much more harm.

Shri Alagesan: I am sorry, it is the hon. Member who dragged me. I did not want to say anything about it. I only say that this organisation will be kept in trim and we will see to it that it performs the function that it has been called upon to perform.

Regarding power industries, when the Bhopal Heavy Electricals project goes into full production—there is a plan for expansion just now currently being considered—our needs will be satisfied to some extent. Three new projects are going to come into existence. Of course, we may not be able to make use of them immediately. It is expected that they will be able to supply all our requirements in the course of the Fourth Plan. Until that time, we have to find somehow foreign exchange for all these things.

I should like to pass on to the subject of the appointment of the Gulhati

Commission. Dr. K. L. Rao was pleading that there should be no dispute and that there should be no atmosphere of dispute, I entirely agree with him. In fact, the word dispute, nobody has taken in any deliberate manner. It occurs in the Constitution itself in article 262 under which the Inter-state River Disputes Act has been passed.

Shri Yallamanda Reddy: Dispute arises there in the Act.

Mr. Speaker: Let it not arise here at least.

Shri Alagesan: In fact, the appointment of the Commission itself was a way to avoid a dispute. When a decision could not be reached at the political level, some way had to be found. Of course, Dr. K. L. Rao suggested a very simple solution of hon. Members sitting together and just finding some solution here, which is not possible. Even if hon. Members are to sit together and put their heads together and find a solution, it cannot be done unless there were some reliable data. So, this Commission has been appointed purely as a fact finding Commission.

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma (Khammam): Is a Commission appointed whenever a dispute arises and wherever it arises?

Shri Alagesan: If the data are not available.

Shri Yallamanda Reddy: Can I take it that the 1950 agreement was reached on unreliable data?

Shri Alagesan: All that will be available to us when the Commission reports. Whether the data that were before the Governments then were defective or insufficient—all that will be available to us when the Commission reports, (*Interruption*) I do not want to be interrupted because my time is very short. This is purely a fact finding Commission over whose

findings of the Commission as early as will find out the facts as regards supplies in the two rivers and place the findings before us when it will be time for a political decision to be taken or a ministerial decision or an administrative decision to be taken. When there was a deadlock reached, it was with a view to solve that deadlock that this fact finding Commission was appointed. Nobody need be agitated over this. We shall have the data soon. I do not think it will be beyond July. We should be able to have the findings of the Commission as early as possible. Then it will be time to take a decision. We need not be unduly agitated over that.

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma: May I put a question?

Mr. Speaker: He is not yielding. Therefore, the hon. Member will have to wait.

Shri Alagesan: I feel a little unchivalrous not to give in to an hon. Lady Member.

Mr. Speaker: If he is so chivalrous, I won't obstruct.

Shri Alagesan: There are so many things that divide us in India: caste, community, language, religion, state-boundaries and what not. Let us not add rivers to them. Rivers have always united us, in the cultural sense and in the spiritual sense. Even when we were down and out, they united us. Now, when we start getting some economic benefits from the rivers, let them not divide us. I would make an earnest appeal that we should see that these rivers bind us and not separate us. There is a legend or there is a practice. There is a small tank in the town of Kumbakonam, in Madras, which is represented by my colleague Shri C. R. Pattabji Raman, where, once in 12 years all the waters of the sacred rivers of India are said to commingle and tens of thousands of pilgrims take their holy bath in it. So, even in those far-off times, we

[Shri Alagesan] thought of the rivers of India in a connected way. So, now, when connecting these rivers and reaping benefits out of them has passed beyond the bounds of legendary imagination and come within the reach of practical feasibility, we should not allow them to divide us. That will be my appeal.

Shri Thirumala Rao: That is why Kumbakonam has become so famous.

Shrimati Yasoda Reddy (Kurnool): Kumbakonam should not be everywhere.

Shri Alagesan: Now, I shall rapidly pass through the various suggestions that have been made by hon. Members, and say a few words on those local demands which are very pressing demands.

Shri Deshmukh spoke about development of irrigation facilities in the Marathwada region of Maharashtra State. In Marathwada, there are 23 schemes under execution, whose total cost comes to Rs. 26.23 crores. A provision of Rs. 19.34 crores has been made in the Third Plan for these schemes, which will irrigate an area of 3.24 lakhs acres.

Shri Narasimha Reddy, who is not here at the moment, raised the question of the Bahuda project in Chittoor district with some vehemence. If the Government of Andhra Pradesh revive this project, I can assure the hon. Member that we would be willing to do everything in our power to push through this project.

Shri Iqbal Singh and Shri Lahri Singh raised the question of water-logging in Punjab. This is a very serious matter, and we are seized of this problem, and we are trying to help the Government of Punjab in every way. The difficulty arises because it is not possible by human or manual labour to dig channels deep enough below the sub-soil water level. So, we have to purchase what are called 'Drag Lines', that is, excavating equipment, which are not available in this country, and a loan of 10

million dollars has been arranged from the International Development Association for the purchase of these 'Drag Lines'. Already, there are some 'Drag Lines' which are in operation, which have been purchased from Czechoslovakia for this purpose. So, we are fully conscious of this problem, I would assure the hon. Members from Punjab—I do not see any of them here—that we shall take necessary steps in this regard.

Then, the question of sharing of power production at the Rihand Dam, between the Governments of Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh, which has been coming up quite often in this House, was raised by Shri Vishram Prasad. This is very much under active consideration by the two Governments and the two Chief Ministers of the respective States. They propose to settle this problem at a personal level.

Then, Shri Liladhar Kotoki raised the question of low power consumption in Assam. The power position in Assam, I may assure him, is not so unsatisfactory as he depicted; considering the demand, there was even a little surplus power at the end of the Second Plan. With the execution of the Umiam and Naharkatiya projects, the power position will improve very much. The Koppili project which is highly promising will generate 3,66,000 k.w. of power. It is being actively processed.

It will be seen from what I have stated that we have a very big task on hand. At the end of the Third Plan, we would have utilised only 36 per cent. of the usable flow of our river waters, which is estimated to be 450 million acre-feet. Even if we carry out all our power projects in the Third Plan, according to the load survey undertaken by the C.W.P.C., there will be a shortfall of nearly half a million k.w. of power vis-a-vis the demand. The demands have shown themselves to rise very phenomenally. The magnitude of the task can be fur-

ther realised from the fact that for both power and irrigation projects, we shall be spending at the rate of Rs. 1 crore per day during the period of the Third Plan.

It requires all the goodwill and co-operation of the House and of the people to carry this great work forward to success.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Hanumanthaiya. I have already requested hon. Members to take only ten minutes each. I hope they will be able to conclude their speeches within that time limit.

Shri Hanumanthaiya (Bangalore City): After listening to me, I hope you will be a little more kind to me.

Mr. Speaker: Even without listening, I am certainly inclined to him.

Shri Hanumanthaiya: I had no wish to intervene in this debate. It was only this morning that I thought of drawing the attention of the House to a matter of great importance. I read in the papers that Russia seems to have expressed its inability to supply the plants agreed upon and the Third Plan target will suffer thereby to the extent of 7,50,000 kw. I thought the Minister would have taken notice of it. I thought he had come prepared to answer such a grave issue. As the Minister himself has explained, there is great scarcity of power in this country.

The State from which I come happened to be a decade ago the first State so far as generation of electricity was concerned. It has now the misfortune of topping the list so far as scarcity of power is concerned. Industrial advance has slowed down, the tempo of our production is adversely affected and in consequence, increased national income and *per capita* income and all that is in jeopardy. From another point of view, this is a sign that we are making great progress. When the Mahatma Gandhi Hydro-electric Works was constructed in the

Sharavati Valley, experts asked how such a huge quantity of power would be consumed by the people of Mysore. It would be very difficult to find consumers they said. Hardly five years later, not only that power, but even the power that would be generated by the new projects, Sharavati Valley Project, would very soon be found to be inadequate. That shows the rate of progress this country is making economically and industrially. That is a matter for gratification.

It is reported that Russia is not in a position to supply power plants and accessories to these four or five projects mentioned therein—I do not wish to take the time of the House by going through all the details because time is very short. If this is so and the Third Five Year Plan target will fall short by such a huge figure of 7,50,000 kw, it will be a calamity. I do not know whether this news is correct. It has been published in newspapers. I understand from this information that the Chairman of the Central Water and Power Commission went to Russia to have talks. Maybe from such source—I do not know which source; whether it is the people who participated in the talks in Moscow or from any other source—it has leaked out. This leak-out should not have taken place from the point of view of amity between USSR and India. It will be interpreted that Russia by being unable to supply the agreed equipment is not in a position to keep its promise. Russia, a great country which is making tremendous progress, will certainly feel wounded in its prestige if this is allowed to be believed by the people of India. The people of India have great respect for the people of Soviet Russia. They have come to our rescue in the Goa affairs and in the Kashmir affairs and in every tight corner into which international circumstances put India into. The goodwill for Russia is so great in this country that this House does not want that affection, that goodwill, to

[Shri Hanumanthaiya]

abate even by an inch by non-supply of these requirements. I hope they are in a position to supply the requirements and I hope the Government will take immediate and proper steps because our whole industrial and economic progress will come to be slowed down if USSR does not keep up to the schedule so far as these supplies are concerned.

In my State, Mysore, the Sharavati Valley Project is under construction. It happens to be the biggest project in India as well as the cheapest project in India. American aid is helping its completion. We are grateful to the Ambassador of the United States who took a very keen interest in seeing to it that the necessary funds, equipment or foreign exchange, whatever it is, were supplied in time. This project is going to be a showpiece for the whole of India. I particularly feel proud that the Sharavati valley area is not only going to produce the maximum amount of power, but it is also one of the most beautiful valleys India has. The Sharavati Falls are one of the two deepest in the world. Its tourist aspect has to be developed by this Ministry, though there is another Ministry for it—this Ministry is, after all, responsible for every construction work.—Nothing has been done so far towards this end.

In the Report of the Ministry for 1961-62, power is classified—under two heads. Under the heading 'Power Wing', one is hydro-electric and the second is thermal. The third deals with transmission, rural electrification and things like that. I wonder why atomic power generation has not been included in this list. I do not know; it may be under a separate Ministry. But, if it is under a separate Ministry, say, the Scientific Research Ministry or some such Ministry it is time that such generating sources cease to be experimental affairs under a Ministry of that kind. Scientific knowledge has advanced to such

an extent that Atomic power is a practicable proposition throughout the world. It is time that generation of power by atomic energy comes under this Ministry so that this Ministry may be in overall charge of not only production, distribution and management of electric power, but all power, throughout India. Electricity Boards and the Central Ministry ought to develop some co-ordinating policy. Time has come when river water has to be nationalised in the sense that it is no longer confined to the exclusive prerogative or authority of the States. The sovereign authority of this House must have an effective say in the matter. And, this observation applies with equal force to electricity also.

Hereafter, every State has to be treated with equality; not only equality politically but equality in the matter of development. And, water and irrigation are the foundation factors so far as nation-building is concerned. From a point of view, External Affairs seems to be a very important matter. Therefore, the Prime Minister has it. The Home Ministry is considered to be a very important Ministry. The next man in importance takes that portfolio. But, any man who thinks about the welfare of the country for a minute will find that this Ministry of irrigation and Power is the most important of all. In fact, this Ministry is the centre and all other Ministries are, perhaps, satellites to the centre from the point of view of the progress of the nation. Maybe, this is now in charge of two mild mannered personalities.

Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi): The Minister is the Leader of the Rajya Sabha.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): What does that matter?

Shri Hanumanthaiya: But I know their enthusiasm to make this Ministry work to its utmost success is not a bit behind that of any other Minister or any other Member of this House. I want them to do more. I want them

to make this Ministry work with greater speed towards better success.

So far as the Gulhati Commission is concerned, it ought to have submitted its report by now. The hon. Minister said it would come in July. One month's delay is unpardonable delay because all the projects that ought to be taken up in Andhra Pradesh, Mysore and Maharashtra, have been held up for awaiting the findings of this Commission. In the Government of India, the formula of bestowing favours on the same person has become an article of faith. Any man who is found good for one work will be posted for 100 works. Why was Shri Gulhati deputed to an international conference? There are any number of competent persons in India, including Members of this House, as my hon. friend the Minister of State admitted. There is Shri Rao and others. Any one of them could have been deputed.

I will have occasion to speak of this partiality, this kind of making the same man do everything. This does not fit in psychologically with India's socialist pattern of society which people want to build. If he had concentrated on this work and had not been deputed abroad, by this time, the Commission would have completed its work and we would have been in a position to take a decision. Everything said and done, the Members of this House contribute a good deal towards common understanding and an amicable understanding in this country.

If Shri Rao has thrown some suggestion that we may sit informally and discuss matters, he has done it with genuine interest in the amity which ought to prevail in this country. I whole-heartedly agree with him.

I am very happy that no Member in this House has taken a partisan view of the matter, whether he comes

from Maharashtra, Mysore, Andhra Pradesh or Madras. I am glad to say, we need no lesson on integration. The Members of this House when they make suggestions they are inspired by unity and the feeling of one nation. Therefore, the Ministers concerned need not brush aside the views expressed by the Members of the House, as not coming up to the mark or as not being equal in importance to the opinion of the experts.

Let this Gulhati Commission submit its report. We will make a study of it. And I can assure you that when the Members of this House take a decision it will do wrong to no one; it will not be partisan to any particular State. The decision will be on the merits of the case so far as the utilisation of the waters of these mighty rivers is concerned.

Dr. Saradish Roy (Katwa): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to you for permitting me to speak on this subject.

The hon. Deputy Minister who spoke just now said much about the potentialities of the major works. But we find that these potentialities are not properly utilised. Major and minor irrigation projects are essential, I agree. But we find that potentiality in the major irrigation projects is utilised to a lesser extent than the minor irrigation projects. The major and multipurpose projects are not utilised properly.

Just now the hon. Minister said and it is stated in the Third Five Year Plan that "there should be synchronisation in the programme for construction of headworks, canals, distributaries, water courses and field channels so as to ensure that, as far as possible, irrigation water can be passed down to the cultivators about the same time as they get available at the headworks". But, in all cases, we find that these things are not properly done. As a result, these potentialities are not utilised.

[Dr. Saradish Roy]

The hon. Minister just now stated that the Rihand Dam has been completed. In the report it is stated that this dam will store water which will irrigate about a million acres of land.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member is not distinctly audible. Would he kindly move a little to the front?

Dr. Saradish Roy: Now, I am discussing about the potentialities of irrigation water and its utilisation. The Rihand dam is now complete and it is reported that this dam will store water which can cultivate about 1 million acres of land in Bihar. But we find that no effort has yet been made to utilise this water for irrigation purposes. If we discuss the other canal systems, we observe the same thing.

In the case of the DVC also—I come from that area—there are reports of breakdowns of locks and regulators on the canal system; these breakdowns are frequent, and the non-implementation of the irrigation potentiality is causing great difficulties, especially when the irrigation facilities and potentialities are not properly processed.

13 hrs.

Just now, the hon. Minister stated that six lakh acres are being utilised by the DVC canal system, but the target is to supply water for ten to 12 lakh acres of land. Though almost over 90 per cent of the canal work has been completed, still, we find that only 50 per cent of the irrigation facilities is being utilised.

In the case of the Mayurakshi project in West Bengal, which has already been completed about five to six years back, though the estimated project target is to supply water for six lakh acres of land, up till now, only three lakh acres of land are being irrigated from this project.

13.01 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

From this, it is evident that the Ministry has not at all utilised in full or the maximum extent the new irrigation potentialities yet.

Next, I would like to mention about the waste of money in these major irrigation projects. In the report I find that the working of the fourth unit at Bokaro and two units at Durgapur thermal plant was delayed due to "some unforeseen troubles." We know what the unforeseen troubles or reasons are. There were major defects in the construction work. Already two plants are not working, and due to the construction defects and irregularities, the plants could not work in time. What is the result? The result is, there is great wastage of public money.

In the Audit Report of the DVC, it has been stated that "the estimated revenue from these three units after commissioning is Rs. 1.33 lakhs per day. Besides the loss of revenue, the delay in the completion of the work is increasing the cost of the project at the rate of Rs. 82,000 per month." So, it is evident that much loss is incurred due to mismanagement and other things in these projects. Many such instances can be cited. The instances of avoidable delay and wastage of money are increasing the cost of most of the multi-purpose projects.

Now, I want to deal with one of the most important projects in that area; it is important not only for that area but for the whole of India. I am referring to the DVC to which the Minister also just now made a reference. He referred also to the troubles with regard to the DVC projects. It is clearly stated in the objects of this project that there are four important aims, namely, one, flood control; two, irrigation; three, production of cheap

and ample electricity; and four, promotion of all-the-year-round navigation. Let us examine what has happened. Regarding irrigation, I have already stated that though most of the work has been completed, still, this project is not in a position to supply water to 50 per cent of the lands as originally estimated, and that too, not regularly and in time. Regarding flood control, the less said the better. The people of this area which is commanded by this project say, rightly or wrongly—I do not know—that the DVC is the creator of the floods. That is the general impression. The people have never experienced such unprecedented floods before the construction of this project. The DVC failed to control the floods during 1956 and 1959. There was an open controversy on this matter between the Government of West Bengal and the Central Government, the Government of West Bengal accusing the DVC in respect of the causes of the floods. Regarding irrigation also, there were conflicting statements as between the West Bengal Government and the DVC. Regarding cheap and ample electricity, we all know that the DVC has failed to supply ample power and at a cheap rate. Due to the scarcity of electric power in that region, the mills and factories in the eastern region of Bihar and West Bengal had to remain closed last year. Certain electric locomotives had to be withdrawn due to shortage of power in this region.

Regarding the promotion of all-the-year-round navigation, I might point out that the other day the Minister of Mines and Fuel expressed the fond hope that through the DVC navigation canals we can transport coal from the Raniganj coalfields to Calcutta. If it is possible, we should be very happy, but our idea is that the canals will not work or will not be able to transport coal in that manner. Even in the Audit Report of the DVC, they have said:

"The construction of the navigation section of the canal seems

to have been undertaken without adequate study of the traffic prospect."

So, it is evident that while the Minister of Mines and Fuel had expressed a fond hope, I have great doubts whether this scheme will be at all possible or whether it will be successful.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up.

Dr. Saradish Roy: I shall finish in a minute or two. Next, I would like to deal with the canal tax which has caused much discontent in out locality. Large amounts are spent for irrigation schemes in the country, but a systematic financial evaluation should be done about the benefits arising from the irrigation facilities by determining the additional yield. Very often, unrest and dissatisfaction amongst the cultivators are noticed due to high rates in the irrigation water tax which the farmer cannot bear or the same has very little bearing on the actual benefits accrued by them. In this connection, I may refer to some observations made by the Foodgrains Enquiry Committee which went into the question of the fixation of prices. It had said:

"... unless double cropping is introduced there is little prospect of additional production from the Mayurakshi project and the irrigation system of the DVC in West Bengal."

At another place, the Committee have said:

"While in many areas the fertility of the soil is satisfactory and what is lacking is irrigation, there are other areas where the newly irrigated lands do not possess adequate fertility. In these areas, as for example, the command area of

[Dr. Saradish Roy]

the Mayurakshi project, the benefit from water supply is dependent upon greater use of fertilizers and manures....."

So, I hope that the Ministry will reconsider the whole matter and give relief to the cultivators.

It may be said that these are State subjects, but the State Government says that it is the Central Government that instructs the State Government to fix canal water tax at a higher rate.

The other day, the Minister of Mines and Fuel assured us in this House that he is willing to increase the rate of coal price if the coal mineowners fulfil their targets. So, I may say this: while the industrialists are given impetus for increasing production, similarly, the canal water tax should be reduced so that the cultivators get an impetus to raise or increase food production.

With these words, I resume my seat.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: The hon. Minister of State asked for the whole-hearted cooperation of this House. I may assure him that such cooperation will always be available in abundance, but what is urgently needed is more vigour and drive in his own Ministry, the reorganisation of his Ministry and reorganisation of the Central Water and Power Commission. If we examine the performance of this Ministry during the second Five Year Plan, we will observe that the qualities of leadership, which this Ministry is supposed to bring about, have been completely lacking. They have not taken any large major policy question in their hands and they have not been able to persuade the State Government to go that way.

Take, for instance, the question of uniform rates. When I asked the question the other day, the Minister only told me that he would communicate my views to the State Govern-

ment. I thought it was not my views which had to be communicated to the State Government. It was the function of the Ministry to come to certain conclusion on policy matters and see that those policies are adopted by the State Governments. If we look into the report, we find that they have chalked out a programme for certain training. But they have not been able to find trainees. Instead of 15 persons, in the last course they could get only 3 engineers from one particular State, Kerala. This means that there are no qualities of leadership in the Ministry and no influence which it should exercise over the State Governments.

If we look at the performance, in the second Plan, we had to produce an additional generating capacity of 3.5 million KW. But the short-fall is 1.3 million KW, i.e. more than 33 per cent, which is inexcusable. The hon. Minister explained that it was due to shortage of foreign exchange. Was the shortage of foreign exchange only limited to this Ministry and to these important power projects? My information is that it was not due to shortage of foreign exchange only, but because there were delays and things could not be done in time. As against a target of 3.5 million KW in the second Plan, the achievement was only 2.3 million KW or something like that. Now, they have got to put up 7.7 million KW in the third Plan. The number of projects which they have got to put through in the third Plan is about 53 hydroelectric projects, of which 21 are new and 41 thermal projects, of which 25 are new. Look at the colossal task they have got before them. What have they done to gear up their machinery for achieving these targets? How will they be able to inspire confidence in the House and in the country, when we find that even in regard to the much smaller targets during the second Plan, the short-fall was about 33 per cent? Therefore, I feel it is very necessary that there is a good looking at the entire problem before them.

I would suggest, in the first instance, that the Ministry itself should be reorganised. If they have an ICS officer as the Secretary in charge of the Ministry, I would certainly recommend that they must have two Additional Secretaries, one for the power wing—he must be technical man; I would like to make that absolutely clear...

Shri Hanumanthaiya: Why do you want ICS men?

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I do not want ICS men. If they must have an ICS man as Secretary, they must have at least two Additional Secretaries, one for the power wing and another for the water wing. The trouble at the present moment is that all the cases which are referred to here have got to go back for certain back-references and it takes time. For instance, if there are certain objections from the finance side, there are back-references, resulting in delays. These delays come in the way of the implementation of the schemes. If you have a technical man in the Ministry as Additional Secretary, he will avoid all these back-references.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): They have got Joint Secretaries.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: There is one Joint Secretary, but he does not know the power side at all. Therefore, they must have two Additional Secretaries. We must do away with the Joint Secretaries and the number of Deputy Secretaries and Under Secretaries also. This paper work and unnecessary correspondence and queries will be short-circuited by these two top men in the Ministry, who will be able to pull their weight and see that the major schemes are put through. In some cases, there was delay even for supply of steel, which was available in abundance, but simply for want of pull, it was not made available in time.

Dr. M. S. Aney: How can the Secretaries and other top officers work without Under Secretaries below them?

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: This unnecessary administrative paraphernalia is not at all necessary. What they want is technical men. This myth of technical men not being able to do administrative job has been exploded long back. We are having this hangover from imperialism. The technical men must be given their due place. It is part of their training; engineers get training in the administrative side also. If something has been lacking on the administrative side, it may be strengthened in the course of their training. This myth must be exploded, and unless and until that is done, we will have the same sad story being repeated in the third Plan also.

I come to the Central Water and Power Commission. I do not believe in mincing words and drawing a curtain over ugly things. I have tabled a question which is to be answered next week. I find my suspicion has been strengthened by the observations of my friend here, who spoke with a certain knowledge, that all is not well with the CWPC at the highest level. I think we should cut out this job-hunting and patronage business. I know there is a lot of wire-pulling in the political circles and in regard to political appointment. But if we permit this patronage business to percolate into the administrative side, it has a great demoralising effect. I would like the Minister to explain and clear before the House why it is said that all is not well with the CWPC and that there have been certain appointments which have resulted in serious discontentment among the senior-most men.

Having spoken about the need for reorganisation of the CWPC, the need for giving better health to it and the need for cutting out job-hunting and patronage at the highest level, I come

[Shri Harish Chandra Mathur]

to my third point. Shri Iqbal Singh, who was the first to speak from the Congress Benches, wanted the Power Commission to exercise control over the State Governments and the various projects under execution. I think it was also implied in certain speeches which were made from this side and that side. I cannot appreciate the dragging in of district politics and State politics on the floor of this House. When the suggestion is made about control, I feel they forget the resolution by which this Commission was constituted. After due deliberation and careful thought, this was constituted only for initiation and co-ordination. They have not been able to do the work of initiation and co-ordination. If you give them the power of control, which is unconstitutional, which is only adding insult to injury and which I strongly and stoutly oppose, that will only inject in this Power Commission a feeling of administrative bossism, instead of expert knowledge and expert opinion, which it has to give. My friend forgets how this Commission was constituted. The Chairman and the members of this Board do not come somewhere from heaven; they are all drawn from the State cadre. Who is the present Chairman of the Board? He was the Chief Engineer in the Punjab Government. Who is now going to be our new Chairman? He is possibly an illustrious engineer in the Madras Government. Who was his predecessor? He was from the Hyderabad Government. Who was his predecessor? He was the Chief Engineer in the Rajasthan Government. Sir, we want not only to go against the provisions of the Constitution, but we also want to insult the State Governments and entire engineering staff working in the State Governments. That will create serious complications. So I strongly and stoutly oppose this idea of control over engineers. They have a definite purpose to serve, and I wish that they confine themselves to that purpose and discharge their responsibility in that connection.

Another point which I wish to cover is about the constitution of the all-India services. This point has been hampered by me for a long time and now it is agreed that we will have an all-India services. When we are constituting this all-India service, I wish the grades and status of the engineers in the all-India service is in no way inferior to the grades of the IAS services. We must give this feeling to the engineering staff and to the country that the best type of our talent has got to be drawn to the engineering service, and now they are, at the present moment, concerned with the constitution of the engineering service I wish them to take a particular note of it.

In another two minutes, Sir....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. There is a large number of speakers. The hon. Member must conclude now.

Shri Herish Chandra Mathur: Sir, I have to develop one point for which I will take another minute and half. I would like to refer to the question of rural electrification. I had drawn the attention of the hon. Minister, the Planning Commission and all of them here as to how on earth they have made these allocations for rural electrification. In the rural electrification, a particular State has got Rs. 30 crores—I do not want to name the State—another State got Rs. 9 crores, a third got Rs. 8 crores, a fourth Rs. 7 crores and Rajasthan got Rs. 1.2 crores. What is the justification for all this, I cannot understand. There is such a simmering discontent in the State about these allocations which are made through the Planning Commission that one simply fails to understand the justification for it.

The last point which I want to mention is about the large projects which my hon. friend also mentioned. These large projects must be taken out of the State sector and must be kept in the central sector. We have the Rajasthan Canal. We are all proud of the Rajasthan Canal project. Everyone

is proud of it. It is a national project. But the Rajasthan Government would never have taken up this project except in the fourth or the fifth Plan. We are already surplus in foodgrains, we do not need it. This one project which gives benefit to one district has been responsible for the starvation of another 25 districts all the time. Therefore, if the hon. Minister wants that these national projects covering about Rs. 70 crores are to be in the State sector, they must provide additional money. I demand that at least Rs. 5 crores to Rs. 10 crores be provided for small and minor irrigation projects in Rajasthan and another Rs. 6 crores to Rs. 8 crores for rural electrification in Rajasthan, if any semblance of justice is to be given to those backward States, otherwise the present programmes and plans are only perpetuating the backwardness that is already there.

Shri Shivananjappa (Mandya): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I congratulate the Ministry of Irrigation and Power on some of its creditable achievements. While supporting the Demands for Grants of this Ministry, I would like to impress upon this Ministry the chronic shortage of power in the State of Mysore. Shri Hanumanthaiya in his speech, incidentally, has referred to this particular problem. The power position in the State of Mysore is dismal and discouraging.

Mysore has done some pioneering work in the development of electricity. In 1902, the first hydro-electric generating station in Asia was established in Shivasamudram. After that, Jog and Shimsa were established. The total firm capacity of all the three generating stations is of the order of 1,40,000 kilowatts, but the peak load in the evening hours would come up to 1,70,000 kilowatts. As a result of this, the existing industries in Mysore cannot be provided with electricity. Irrigation pumping sets, small-scale industries and industrial estates, all these things suffer on account of shortage of power.

I want to bring to the notice of this Ministry the shortage of power in the State of Mysore especially in the field of agriculture. Two Pelton Whell Buckets at Jog failed due to heavy load and fatigue. These have to be imported from abroad. Due to their failure the State Electricity Board stands to lose about 12,000 to 18,000 kilowatts of power. Moreover, two ferro-silicon plants at Bhadravati are waiting to receive power. About 25,000 kilowatts are required to run two ferro-silicon plants. Added to that, the total requirement of small-scale industries in Mysore State is about 20,000 kilowatts. Machinery worth a crore of rupees is lying idle for want of electricity. The Mysore Electricity Board has taken all possible steps to minimise and save electricity by efficient and economic management.

The measures they have taken are: firstly, to ease off load from the Mysore Iron and Steel Works, Bhadravati to an extent of 10,000 kilowatts on the average every day in the evening hours. This is in spite of the fact that staggering of holidays has been introduced in all big factories and high tension consumers from the last year. Secondly, the State Electricity Board has cut down 30 per cent in the contract load during the evening peak load hours. Thirdly, irrigation pump-sets have been allowed to run by shifts. In addition, applications for new installations are not considered and this causes great hardship on the people of Mysore. The economy of the State might totter at any time.

To remove this difficulty, the Mysore State Electricity Board has submitted two proposals to the Government of India to augment its power resources. One of them is to install two package sets of 12,000 kilowatts at a cost of Rs. 1 crore which may involve about Rs. 90 lakhs in foreign exchange. Mysore State is earning foreign exchange to the extent of Rs. 12 crores by exporting manganese ore and iron ore, waste silk, sandal soap and sandal

[Shri Shivananjappa]

oil, coffee etc. We urge upon the Government to provide Rs. 90 lakhs foreign exchange so that we may be able to install these two package sets to augment our power resources. Secondly, the State Electricity Board has recently resolved to install a number of diesel engine sets to provide electricity for rural electrification and small-scale industries. These sets will have to be imported from the rupee-payment area, from countries like Czechoslovakia and East Germany. I request the Government of India to give the necessary import licences to get these diesel engine sets.

Another point I wish to make is about the vexed question of distribution of the waters of Krishna and Godavari among the various riparian States. In recent times this has been engaging the attention of the Government of India and the States concerned. The Government of India has evolved a national land policy. It is high time that they evolve a national water policy. That national water policy must make for fair and equitable distribution of river waters among the States concerned. Before it lays down certain principles, the Gulati Commission will have to take into consideration the net drainage area, the net sown area, the net cultivable area, the scarcity affected area and the population. Mysore has the largest contribution to make in respect of every conceivable item comprising the Krishna basin, namely, it comprises 44.8 per cent of the drainage area, 47.6 per cent of the net sown area, 47 per cent of the cultivable area, 58 per cent of the scarcity affected area and 40 per cent of the population. Taking all these factors into consideration, the entitlement of Mysore State to Krishna waters is no less than 47½ per cent of the Krishna waters.

But the so-called 1951 allocation did not take any one of these things into consideration. The object of the 1951 conference was to select some projects

and not to allocate all the waters of these two rivers for all times to come. In fact, some of the States like Orissa and Madhya Pradesh were not invited to this conference and the States like Mysore and Maharashtra which attended the conference did not consent to the 1951 allocation. There is an attempt by Andhra State to divert Krishna waters to places other than Krishna basin. This must be stopped. The needs of the basin must be given top priority. In view of this, the 1951 allocations are morally, materially and legally defective and would only help to perpetuate misery and poverty in a large tract of territory.

The Krishna delta in Mysore State, which is a famine-stricken and scarcity area, is one of the driest places in India, next only to Thar desert. Hence, there must be *de novo* allocation of the waters of Krishna among the States concerned on the basis of contribution of each State to the basin, viz., drainage area, cultivable area, net sown area, arid area and population. The Government of Maharashtra has made the same plea.

I hope the Gulati Commission will submit its report early and I wish that all these disputes will be settled amicably among the States concerned.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Balakrishna Wasnik. I find he is not here. Shri Bagri.

Shri Warrior (Trichur): I suppose those who have moved their cut motions will also get some opportunity.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The cut motions are taken as moved.

Shri Warrior: Even then, certain explanations are called for in regard to certain points.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have got all their names here. Now Shri Bagri.

श्री बागड़ी (हिसार) : उपाध्यक्ष
महोदय मैं आज इस नहर पानी और बिजली

के बारे में दो तीन बुनियादी बातें आप की मार्फत सदन में रखने के लिए हाजिर हुआ हूँ।

इतने बड़े भारत के अन्दर जो किसानों का मुल्क है जिसको बहुत बड़ी धरती खेती की है और ४५ करोड़ नर नायियों को अन्न पहुंचाना इस ७२ करोड़ एकड़ धरती का काम है। इस को बहुत बड़ी छात्रों आज एक एक पानी को बूंद को तरस रहे हैं। आज सारे भारत को नीति का अगर कोई बनना और बिगड़ना है तो वह इस पानी के सवाल पर है। अगर हिन्दुस्तान भूखा है अन्न मिलता नहीं है तो कभी रूत से अन्न लो कभी अमरोका से अन्न लो यह संबंज्ञान को नीति आकाश में उड़ती रहेगी और कामयाब नहीं हो सकेगा। जब तक यह अन्नशास्त्रों का देश अन्नदाता नहीं बनता जब तक यह देश मित्रारियों का देश रहेगा अनाज के लिए कभी जाओ अमरोका के आग शोतो पसारो कभी बहिन श्रोमतो विजयलक्ष्मी शोली पसारती है और कभी कोई और पसारता है तब तक इस देश को नीति, नीति नहीं बन सकती। अनाज का संकट कैसे मिटे? अनाज का संकट मिटेगा पानी से। इस पागल आस्मान के भरोसे इस देश को जिंदा नहीं रक्खा जा सकता। जिस आसमान को यह पता नहीं कि कहां बरसना है और कहां नहीं बरसना है कहीं बाढ़ आ जाती है और कहीं सूख के अन्दर बिलबिला कर मारता है और उस नीति नीति के ऊपर आजकल इरीगेशन मिनिसट्री चल रही है। जहां पर सैलाब आ रहा है नीचे से वहां पानी भेज रहे हैं। राजस्थान और भिवानी तहसील जैसे इलाके जोकि एक एक बूंद पानी के लिए तरस रहे हैं वहां पानी के लिए कुछ सवाल ही पैदा नहीं होता।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय इस वक्त इस प्यासी जमीन को भारत की प्यासी जमीन को पानी देने की जरूरत है और यह आज की बात नहीं है बल्कि हिन्दुस्तान को परम्परागत बात है। आज भारतवासी भगीरथ का नाम ले कर अभिमान और गर्व का अनुभव करते हैं क्योंकि

इस देश के अन्दर गंगा को भगीरथ की देन बताते हैं भगीरथ की वह देन गंगा जिसने कि जनता से कुछ लिया नहीं लेकिन दिया सर्वस्व। गंगा ने हिन्दुस्तान के पुराने पुरखों का जो सदियों पहले मरे थे उनका कल्याण किया। आज के हमारे इस इरीगेशन डिपार्टमेंट का उस भगीरथ से मुकाबला करो। उसने पानी दिया लेकिन इसलिए नहीं कि आने वाली संतानें खुशहाल बनें बल्कि डम पानी को बिना पर कई साल के मरे हुए मुटों के कफन भी उस ने टैक्नों द्वारा खोस लिये और मिसाल देते हैं उस भगीरथ से जिसने कि पुराने कर्म भी गंगा की देन से उतार दिये। मेरे अर्थ करने का मतलब यह है कि इस देश के अन्दर जो ७२ करोड़ एकड़ जमीन है उसको सिर्फ यह बड़े-बड़े बांध ही नहीं बना सकें बल्कि इस देश के अन्दर जो छोटी छोटी आबारा नदियां हैं चाहे वह पंजाब की घग्गर हो चाहे वह बिहार की छोटी छोटी नदियां हों और चाहे वह ब्रह्मपुत्र हो मैं आज दावे के साथ यह बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब मैं नदियों का सवाल करता हूँ तब मैं यह समझता हूँ कि वह शोध जो कहते हैं कि देश के एक दो प्रोजेक्ट्स इस देश का कल्याण करते हैं वह देश की जनता के साथ बेवक़ाई की बात करते हैं। हिन्दुस्तान का कल्याण तभी हो सकता है जब हिन्दुस्तान की आबारा दरिया जोकि हिन्दुस्तान के कमरे लोगों की न सिर्फ पुरानी कमाइयों को ही लूटते हैं बल्कि आग के लिए भी उन के पैर दलदल में फंसा देते हैं उन आबारा नदियों को कंट्रोल किया जाय। चाहे वह घग्गर नदी हो चाहे वह ब्रह्मपुत्र हो और चाहे वह ५०० गी० और बिहार की नदियां हों जब तक उन पर छोटे छोटे बांध बना कर किसानों तक उनका पानी नहीं पहुंचाया जा सकता है उस वक्त तक यह एक दो डैम भाखड़ा जिसकी योजना की बहुत बड़ी बड़ी बातें करते हैं यह ठीक बात है कि जहां पर नहर होती है उससे कुछ पानी अगर पहुंच जाय तो थोड़ा बहुत उस से अन्न बढ़ता तो है लेकिन वह बुनियाद

[श्री बागडी]

नहीं बदलती है, बुनियाद तब तक नहीं बदलती है जब तक कि प्यासी जमीन को मजमूई तौर पर पानी न मिले। अब आप देखिये राजस्थान का इलाका यह तहतोल भिवानी महेन्द्रगढ़ व गुडगांव का इलाका रोहतक और झरर तहसील के इलाके उस इलाके अन्दर जो यह नहर चली गयी आज के भगीरथों ने उसके दर्शन दिखा कर पंडे बन कर टैक्सों द्वारा उन गरीबों का खून चूसना शुरू कर दिया लेकिन पानी उस जमीन के अन्दर नहीं लगा और नीचे से लगा कर ऊपर तक रीति नीति एक तरीके से चल रही है। तो मैं आप से अर्ज कर रहा था कि उस नहर को यह जितनी आबारा नदियां हैं उन पर बांध बांध कर भारत की प्यासी जमीन को पानी पहुंचाया जाये। जब मैं पानी पहुंचाने की बात करता हूं तो उसी के साथ मैं आप की खिदमत में यह भी अर्ज कर देना चाहता हूं कि इस तरीके से एक दो व्यक्तियों के उठने से इस देश के अन्दर यह बांधों का काम नहीं चलेगा। उस के लिए इस देश की मजमूई जनता को उठाना है और उसके लिए हमें यह ठेकेदारो सिस्टम खत्म करना पड़ेगा।

आजकल क्या हालत है? एक बांध बांधा गया लेकिन उस बांध के अन्दर लूटेरा बर्ग करोड़ों रुपया जनता का लूट कर खा गया। जैसे कि आप भाखड़ा नहर की मिसाल ले लीजिये। कभी उस का चैनल टूट जाता है तो कभी उस का साइकल टूट जाता है। सीमेंट की जगह मिट्टी लगी रहती है। जब जनता के साथ इतना विश्वासघात हो तब जनता के अन्दर उठने के लिए शक्ति नहीं आती और उस का मन नहीं उठता है और वह भागे को नहीं चलती है। इसलिए अगर इस देश की जनता को इन बांधों की तरफ उठाना है तो इस मुहकमे से अष्टाचार को हटा देना चाहिए। आजकल गांवों में एक ग्राम मसल मशहूर है कि रिश्तत गई परमतना के पास और कहने लगी भगवान हम कहां जायें, हमें तो कहीं रहने ही नहीं देते तो भगवान ने कह दिया कि जाओ

मुहकमा नहर के अन्दर बढ़ जाओ। वहां से तुम्हें कोई निकालने वाला नहीं है

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर, आर्डर । यह अलग बात है ।

श्री बागडी : अलग बात नहीं है। इस विभाग में जो अष्टाचार फैला हुआ है उसकी बाबत म सदन् को बतला रहा हूं। इरीगेशन के अन्दर यह अष्टाचार एक बहुत बड़ा अंग है जोकि इस मुहकमा नहर को भागे बढ़ाने के बजाये पीछे डालता है।

मैं आप से अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि नहर है, पानी है लेकिन अगर किसान की एक बीघा जमीन है, पानी लगाया नहीं एक किले के अन्दर और पटवारी अगर १५ किले के अन्दर उस पानी को लगा हुआ बतला दे तो वह किसान उतना अन्न पैदा नहीं कर सकता। वह पानी उसके लिए न्यामत नहीं एक जहमत बन जाती है। इसलिए जरूरत इस बात की है कि इसका आपरेशन किया जाये और इस मुहकमे के अष्टाचार को खत्म किया जाये। यह जो परमिट सिस्टम चल रहा है और इस ठेकेदारी सिस्टम ने समाज को जर्जरी भूत कर दिया है और इस मुहकमे को तबाही के मुंह में डाल दिया है उसको खत्म करना जरूरी है।

नहर बनती है तो उसके लिए किसानों से उसका टैक्स लिया जाता है। इस देश के अन्दर जब भाखड़ा नहर बनो तो उसका पैसा सेंटर से लिया गया, सेंटर से सारी हैल्प ली गई लेकिन जब उस के पानी के तकसीम करने की बात आई तब यह जो भला और दलित इलाका हिसार और राजस्थान का था उसको पानी नहीं दिया जा सका और उधर पंजाबी स्पीकिंग इलाके की तरफ दे दिया गया जहां कि सेम से और भी तबाही होती जा रही है। सरकार की गलत नीति का परिणाम यह

हुआ कि लेने के देने पड़ गये—बजाये लाभ के हानि हो गई। अगर किसी बीमार आदमी को धी दिया जाये, तो वह उस के लिए जहर बन जायेगा। अगर मिनिस्टर साहब को हृष्ट-पुष्ट भोजन दिया जाये, तो वह चन्द दिनों में बीमार पड़ जायेंगे। इस लिए यह जरूरी है कि आदमी को वही चीज दी जाये, जिस को वह हज्म कर सके। किसी इलाके को जिस चीज की जरूरत है, अगर वह उस को मुहिया की जाये, तो वह उस के लिए अमृत का काम देगी। ऐसा न करने पर फ़ायदे के बजाये नुकसान होगा। मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि नहर के महकम से भ्रष्टाचार को खरम किया जाये और मूखे इलाकों को पानी देने का प्रबन्ध किया जाये।

जहां तक बिजली का सम्बन्ध है, बिजली अंग्रेज के राज में भी थी, लेकिन उस का उपयोग बहुत ऊंचे स्तर पर किया जाता था। इस बारे में तरक्की यह हुई कि जहां लकड़ी या दीये से काम लिया जाता था, वहां अब बिजली के बल्ब और ट्यूब्स लग गई, लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस से देश की मजमूद तरक्की नहीं हुई है। अगर देश को उठाने के लिए बिजली से काम लेना है, तो ग्रामों में ट्यूब-वैल्व लगाये जाने चाहिए और खेतों में पानी पहुंचाने के लिए पम्पस की व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए। अगर बिजली का वेस्तर हिस्सा किसानों के काम के लिए जुटाया जायेगा, तभी यह देश जीवित रह सकता है। अगर बिजली को ऐंशाशी के साधन जुटाने के लिए, बड़े बड़े अफसरों के बंगलों को एयरकन्डीशन करने के लिए और बड़ी बड़ी प्रारामगाहों में इस किस्म की सहुलियतें पहुंचाने के लिए काम में लाया जायगा, तो इस से देश की उन्नति और विकास नहीं होगा, बल्कि यह देश की तवाही का पेश-खेमा होगा। अगर वक्त की नज़ाकत को समझते हुए पानी और बिजली का इस्तेमाल भारत के अन्न-दाताओं को उठाने के लिए नहीं किया जायेगा, तो इस बात का भय है कि इस देश में बग़ावत

के शौल भड़केंगे और यह देश वबादी और तवाही के रान्ने पर जायेगा।

Shrimati Yashoda Reddy: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, while intervening this morning in the debate the hon. Minister of State very correctly pointed out that though a total potential of irrigating 37.56 million acres of land from irrigation projects was created during the two Plans, all that potential that was created could not be utilised for a variety of reasons. He also said that barring one place in Madras and another place in Andhra it cannot be expected that that potential could be utilised very soon. I would like to suggest to the hon. Minister why sometimes this potential cannot be utilised.

In many States the farmers are asked to dig the field channels to irrigate their own fields. It has been found many times that either for lack of economic power or for any reason the farmer is not able to dig the channel. So, I suggest to the Government that if any farmer is not digging these fields channels and thus utilising the potential created, the Government itself, whether it is the State Government or the Centre by giving the necessary authority to the State Governments, should build these field channels and recover the cost from the beneficiaries. This is one thing that I would like to place before the hon. Minister for his consideration.

The second thing is that there has been a feeling that the construction of our dams is not only for storing water for power and irrigation but also for seeing that enough cushion will be created when floods occur. But we have found from experience that in areas where floods are quite often this so-called cushion in these irrigation projects is not upto the capacity. So, I would like to suggest that in future designing and construction of dams greater cushion should be provided. This, I am told,

[Shrimati Yashoda Reddy]

can be done by a little more expenditure on heightening the dam walls. The hon. Minister may say that it will cost a little more. Certainly, it will cost a little more, but the damage and misery that you are going to avert by this little more expenditure is certainly worth while.

But today what I have to say here is about the famine areas. Irrigation and power have been very important fields of economic activity in our country and power needs are pre-requisite for industrial production. We have had so many multi-purpose projects which the hon. Minister was pleased to state. But as far as minor and medium irrigation is concerned, specially in scarcity areas, Government has not taken enough interest. I am saying that because I come from such an area. In Rayalaseema, Cuddappah, Kurnool, Anantapur and Bellary, which has now gone to Mysore, are the scarcity areas where the rainfall is very scarce and the economic conditions are absolutely backward. The House will excuse me if I refer only to these districts. I am just placing before the House the difficulties of these districts because I know the difficulties there. There may be many more tracts in India which are suffering under the same conditions. But I would like to place before the House the conditions that are prevailing in this area.

The Indian Irrigation Commission of 1903 saying where irrigation should be taken care of most by giving a basis for classifying particular areas as famine and scarcity areas has said: "As a general rule tracts in which rainfall is most liable to be inconsiderable defect from the average are those in which famines are most frequent and the injury of drought in the aggregate greatest. The frequency with which the rainfall in any tract falls seriously below the normal may be taken as the best general index of its needs for protection by means of irrigation works."

The Indian Famine Commission of 1878 states:

"The region in which the average rainfall is between 20 to 35 inches is that which suffers most from droughts."

Again, the Census Report of 1951 in Appendix IX on famine and pestilence says that those districts which have rains between 20 and 30 inches suffer most. These are the bases on which you should judge a famine or a scarcity area. When I apply this yardstick, I find that more than seven or eight districts in my State come under that. Moreover, Rayalaseema is subject to more severe conditions due to greater frequency of successive deficiency. I would like to state before the House the analysis of rainfall for 57 years, that is, from 1897 to 1951. I would like the House to note that during these 57 years there was drought in these districts 12 times due to the failure of the South West monsoon and 24 times due to the failure of the North East monsoon, that is, in 57 years there were 36 times when there was famine.

Even in the Twentieth Century in the recent period economic conditions in these districts have not been very satisfactory. I may quote from the report of Famine Area, 1906-07:

"Towards the end of 1920 distress again felt in parts of Ganjam, Kurnool, Bellary, Anantapur and Cuddappah. 1921-22 relief works opened. 1924 another famine. 1927-31 and 1932 famine works started. 1937 reported famine again and in a very severe form. 1941 failure of South West monsoon in June, July and August and of North East Monsoon in October."

So, 1941-42 was a year of great distress in these parts and relief was started. Again from 1942 to 1946 continuously relief works were started.

There was famine again in 1951-52 and near famine in 1955-56 and in 1960. In 1951-52 it was the worst of its kind. This has been the recurring feature of the last so many years, nearly 100 years, in these parts of the country.

We have had multi-purpose projects. Certainly, India should have them. But of what benefit are they to the people who are living every day from hand to mouth? They do not have enough of food. There is no water. Even drinking water is not available. We want power projects. But we must also think of these tracts which are absolutely backward. If there is one diseased part in the body, certainly some attention should be given to it. As long as all the parts of the country are not paid attention to, the country cannot progress. After all, India should be treated as a whole. I am not pleading for Rayalaseema alone; there may be many other places like that to which greater attention should be given.

As far as the 1951-52 famine is concerned, I have personal experience of it. It was one of the worst famines. There was large scale migration of population and loss of human and cattle life. It was of such magnitude that it drew the attention of our Prime Minister, Pandit Nehru, and he immediately sent the Bhattacharya Committee. But I do not think anything very much has happened, except that the Committee has submitted its report.

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

Shrimati Yashoda Reddy: I shall conclude in two minutes.

There is a particular village by the name of Manchinelluleni-Vuru. I see the hon. Minister smiling. The name of the village is village without water. It is in my constituency. As the very name suggests, it is a place without water.

I have many more points to make, but as the time is limited, I would just like to refer to two or three important ones. Whatever may be the merits of major schemes, medium, minor and small scale schemes should be taken up in these areas to give them economic stability. In this respect there must be greater cooperation and coordination between the Ministry of Food and Agriculture and the Ministry of Irrigation and Power.

You give subsidies. But these subsidies do not help the poor farmer. As a result of red-tapism there are inordinate delays and by the time he gets it, it is not of much use to him. I suggest that loans, which are recovered in instalments, should be advanced to them.

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

Shrimati Yashoda Reddy: Let me refer to one more point and conclude.

More small-scale industries should be started in rural areas, so that the economic condition of the villages may be improved. Then, Sir, I want Government to introduce crop insurance in areas where there are recurrent famines and floods. Where water is required for agricultural purposes and industrial progress, diversion for power should not be permitted. Perhaps, in no other country in the world is precious water utilised in such wasteful manner. As Brisham Yung said: "No man has a right to waste one drop of water which another man can turn into bread."

So far as Rayalaseema is concerned, it is a question of life and death, of food and bread, and not power and industry or anything like that.

श्री शिवमूर्ति स्वामी (कोप्पल) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस में कोई शक नहीं है कि
सिंचाई और बिजली की सुविधायें लीगो को

[श्री शिवमूर्ति]

उपलब्ध करने में कुछ काम हुआ है। लेकिन मुझे अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि डैम कम्पलोट हो जाने के बाद जो दूसरे काम होते हैं, उनको करने में, तथा उनका डिब्रेलेपमेंट करने में बहुत कम ध्यान दिया जाता है। मैं जहां से आया हूँ वह तुंगभद्रा प्रोजेक्ट का एरिया है। इस योजना का उद्घाटन हुए सात साल हो गये हैं। यह जो रिपोर्टें हैं, इसमें लिखा है :—

"An area of 2,69,725 acres in Andhra Pradesh and 7,40,594 acres in Mysore will ultimately receive irrigation benefits. Under the sanctioned scheme 1,08,000 KW of power will be generated."

This is the target fixed by the Plan.

सात आठ साल इस डैम को खत्म हुए हो गये हैं लेकिन फिर भी आंध्र प्रदेश में सिर्फ १,२०,००० एकड़ को सिंचाई आपके कथनानुसार हुई है। मैसूर में आप कहते हैं कि २,३०,००० एकड़ में सिंचाई की सुविधाएँ उपलब्ध हुई हैं। लेकिन उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इन फिगरों को चैलेंज करता हूँ। लैफ्ट बैंक कैनल ६५ मील तक बना ली गई है। इस पानी को नहर में बहा कर नालों में डाला जाता है। जिन फोल्डिङ्ग को पानी दिया जाता है अगर उनका फिजिकल एसेसमेंट किया जाये और एक्चुअल तरीके से देखा जाये तो यह फिगर और भी कम होगी। पहले से ही जो नहर थी और उसके जरिये से जो पानी को सप्लाई हुआ करती थी, उसको छोड़ कर जो डिब्रेलेपमेंट का काम हुआ है, वह बहुत ही कम हुआ है। यह बात निश्चित तौर पर मैं कह रहा हूँ। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि फिजिकल तौर पर इसका एसेसमेंट करके इस काम में तेजी लाई जाये।

आपने लोकलाइजेशन स्कीम को इंटी-ग्र्यूस किया है। आप किसान से कहते हैं कि अगर वह गन्ना पेरता है, गन्ना बोता है, तो

हर साल उसको मजदूरन ऐसा करना पड़ेगा और साथ ही हर साल उसी जमीन पर धान भी उसको बोना पड़ेगा। यह जो कम्पलेशन एक्सरसाइज की जा रही है, यह खत्म होनी चाहिये। उसको पूरी छूट होनी चाहिये कि वह जो चीज चाहे बोये। साथ ही साथ मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि लैंड रेवेन्यू की जो दर रखी गई ४८ रुपये फी एकड़ गन्ने की इस को खत्म किया जाये और जो २२ रुपये और २५ रुपये धान को रखी गई है, इसको कम किया जाये। लोकलाइजेशन स्कीम से जो अग्रान्ति कल्टीवेटर्ज में फँसी हुई है, इसको दूर करने के लिए आप को चाहिये कि इस स्कीम को आप रिवाइज करें।

चूँकि समय ज्यादा नहीं दिया गया है इस वकालत मैं आपके सामने प्वाइंट्स को ही रख सकता और उन्हीं को रखूँगा। मिनिस्टर आफ स्टेट साहब ने कहा है कि जो अगड़े हैं, मल्टी-परपज रिजर्व के बारे में उनको आपस में मिल बैठ कर तय कर लिया जाना चाहिये। मैं इसका समर्थन करता हूँ। लेकिन अगर बीस न हो सके तो जो वाटर एंड पावर कमिशन है उसके जरिये इन अगड़ों का निपटारा होना मुश्किल है। गुलाटी कमिशन जो एप्वाइंट किया गया है, उसको एप्वाइंट करने के लिए मैं आपको बधाई देता हूँ और चाहता हूँ कि वह इम्पार्शल तरीके से इसको इंस्टीगेट करे। मैं नहीं चाहता कि किसी प्रान्त को मजदूर होना पड़े और इसकी नीबत भाये कि लोकल प्रोटेक्शन सीक करने के लिए उसको सुप्रीम कोर्ट में जाना पड़े या तुंगभद्रा के कांस्टीट्यूशनल राइट्स के लिए लड़ना पड़े।

मैं मैसूर का केस माननीय सदस्यों के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। मैं इतने कम समय में केस तो नहीं रख सकता लेकिन चन्द बातें अवश्य कहना चाहता हूँ। कृष्णा और गोदावरी के बारे में जो डिस्पूट है इसके बारे में जो एप्रोमेंट १९५१ में किया गया था और जिसका जिम्मे इस हाउस में भी हुआ है, वह सिद्ध

इस वास्ते किया गया था कि कौन कौन सी प्रांजेंट्स को शामिल किया जाये। वह एक टैलेंटिव प्रोग्राम तय करने के लिए कान्फ्रेंस हुई थी। वह डिटेल्ड तरीके पर पानी को तकसोम करने के बारे में कान्फ्रेंस बुलाई नहीं गई थी। इसलिए मैं राव साहब से इस्तलाफ रखता हूँ उससे जो बात उन्होंने कही। इंडो-वेंडेंट कमेटी को जरूर अमल में आना चाहिये। जो यह कहा गया है कि सैट्रल वाटर एंड पावर कमिशन के ऊपर इसको छोड़ दिया जाये, इसको मैं मानने के लिए तैयार नहीं हूँ। मायूर साहब ने बताया है कि हर एक प्रान्त का एक एक बॉरड; 5 जूनियर रोटेशन से उसमें आता है और उसका अंतर जरूर होता है। इंडो-वेंडेंट पालिसी चाक आउट करने से जो मुश्किल है वह बिस्कुल दूर नहीं हो पाती है। इसलिए मैं आपके सामने मैसूर का केस रखना चाहता हूँ। कृष्णा बेसिन के अन्दर जो एरिया है वह इस प्रकार है : —

14 hrs.

	Extent in thousand square miles	Percentage
Maharashtra	26.4	26.5
Mysore	44.6	44.8
Andhra Pradesh	28.7	28.7

"The gross cultivable area in the entire Krishna basin is of the order of 50 million acres distributed as under:—

	In million acres	Percentage
Maharashtra	13.4	27
Mysore	23.3	47
Andhra Pradesh	13.3	26

The net sown area in the basin is of the order of 38 million acres distributed as follows:

	In million acres	Percentage
Maharashtra	10.6	28.0
Mysore	18.0	47.6
Andhra Pradesh	9.2	24.4

The population in the basin according to 1951 census is of the order of 27 millions distributed as follows:

	In million acres	Percentage
Maharashtra	7.7	28.9
Mysore	10.7	40.0
Andhra Pradesh	8.3	31.1

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma: May I know from what document the hon. Member is quoting?

Shri Sivamurthi Swami: This is the Memorandum on Krishna and Godavari waters.

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma: Submitted by whom?

Shri Sivamurthi Swami: By the Mysore Government.

It goes on:

"Thus it is seen the State of Mysore has the largest contribution to make in respect of every conceivable item comprising the **Krishna basin, viz., 44.8 per cent of drainage area, 47 per cent of cultivable area, 47.6 per cent of net-sown area, 58 per cent of scarcity affected area, 40 per cent of the population in the Krishna basin.** Taking all these factors simultaneously, the entitlement of Mysore State to Krishna waters is no less than **47½ per cent of the Krishna flows.**"

And then it says:

"In view of all the above 3 factors, the correct 75 per cent dependable yields of Krishna are of the order of 2,340 T.M.C. ft. Therefore the share of each State in this is as below:—

	Percentage share	Share in 2,340 T.M.Cft
Maharashtra	28.0	655
Mysore	47.5	1,110
Andhra Pradesh	24.5	575

In addition each State would have rights to utilise the regenerations from the works in respective territories."

[श्री शिव मुर्ती स्वामी]

यह जो आंकड़े दिये गये हैं मँसूर गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से वे केन्द्रीय सरकार को सर्वेपर आधारित हैं। उसी तरह से मैं चाहता हूँ कि हर एक प्रदेश के मेमोरेण्डम को देखा जाय। इस के लिये एक इंडिपेण्डेंट कमिशन को जरूरत थी और इस लिये केन्द्रीय मन्त्रालय ने जो यह काम किया है वह बिल्कुल ठीक है। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि जल्द से जल्द उस को रिपोर्ट आ जायगी। हो सके तो इस सेशन के दौरान में ही आ जायगी।

मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि मँसूर में जो पावर की कमी है उस के लिये आप फारेन एसबेन्ज का मुआहिदा कर के जो इन्विपमेंट वह मँगाना चाहते हैं उस की सुविधा दें।

इस मंत्रालय को जो लोकनाइजेशन स्क्रीम है वह बहुत खराब है और कल्टिवेटर्स के इंटेरेस्ट के भी बिनाफ है इस लिये उस को जल्द से जल्द खत्म कर के फोल्ड चैनेन्स का काम शुरू कर दिया जाय और तुंगभद्रा के डेवेलपमेंट को और काफी तबज्जह दी जाय जो कि आज कल स्टैंड स्टिल हो गया है।

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh (Parbhani): Sir, I wish to congratulate the hon. Minister of Irrigation and Power on the sacred occasion of commissioning of the first stage generator set of the Koyna project. As has been rightly noted by the hon. Minister, this commissioning of the Koyna project is an event of national or, I should say, international significance. But still, the commissioning of one generator set of 60,000 kw. cannot have even a marginal effect towards relieving the acute pressure of electricity demand in this area. I wish that the hon. Minister should take note of this fact that in spite of the commissioning of this generator set which is going to augment the power potential of Maharashtra and Western Indian in general, still there cannot be any appreciable

change in the easing of the pressure of demand. Because, this particular generator set is going to utilise the after-effects of the silencing of the generator set of an equal value owned by Tatas, and therefore in the near future the restriction on the conversion of electricity in this area is not likely to ease. I wish to say from this point of view that the demand for the Koyna project for stage II development deserves sympathetic consideration at the hands of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power.

Koyna is ideally suited for hydel project, with a head of 1,500 feet and with a small length of a few hundred miles, having a catchment area of 300 inches annual rainfall, and with an ideal dam site in the right transmission zone or in the consumption zone of higher electrical demand. Koyna thus outstands on sheer merits, and therefore, the so-called anxiety expressed here on the floor of the House that not a drop of water should be utilised for power generation and converted into bread for an other man, should be viewed from this point of view that acute power shortage also retards the formation of bread. Because, in Maharashtra we have accepted the socialistic pattern of society on an agro-industrial base. And agro-industrial base means that processing societies and processing co-operatives and small-scale industries should receive a boost and encouragement at the hands of the Irrigation and Power Ministry. And the power demands of Maharashtra have to be looked into from this context, as inseparable from the question of bread, because it also means bread to another person.

It is not that all the water that goes west into the Arabian Sea is being utilised for the Koyna project. Certain minimum quantities of the waters of the west-flowing Koyna might have been converted for power and diverted to the east, but that does

not materially affect the position. And I wish the hon. lady Member who spoke just a little while ago to remember that in spite of the diversion of more than 300 TMC ft. in the case of the Nagarjunasagar project, not a drop of that water goes to the famine-stricken area of Rayalaseema which she happens to represent.

Therefore, diversion from one river basin to another should be viewed from this point of view that it should not be allowed, as far as possible, unless it is in the national interests, and particularly in the extensive interests of the region concerned. From this point of view I wish that Koyna's case for having more water allocated for stage II development should receive the sympathetic consideration at the hands of the Irrigation and Power Ministry.

The rural electrification programme of Maharashtra appears to have been stalled on the basis of the total installed capacity in Maharashtra. It has been stated that Maharashtra's total installed electrical potential is next to that of West Bengal and Bihar. But I think that Maharashtra has got only a paltry sum of Rs. 8 crores for electrifying 1,100 villages, as compared to Madras which has been granted Rs. 30 crores for electrifying 5,500 villages. Rural electrification in Maharashtra is for meeting two basic demands, the first relating to the agricultural processing and small-scale industries and the other relating to irrigation and other agricultural uses. Therefore, the rural electrification programme in Maharashtra deserves sympathetic consideration at the hands of the Irrigation and Power Ministry. And I earnestly urge the hon. Minister to consider, if possible, increasing the share of Maharashtra's quota for the rural electrification programme.

Much has been said on the floor of the House as regards inter-State water disputes. Shri K. L. Rao also

spoke on this matter. With due regard to his engineering talents and to his experience in that field, I feel that he has over-simplified the case. It is not so simple as that. So many pleaders of the parties concerned sat together and arrived at the 1951 agreement. If you would kindly look into the 1951 agreement, you will see that the conference which started with reviewing certain immediate projects in Maharashtra and certain adjoining States ended up by allocating waters on a permanent basis for 25 years. This very fact goes to prove that the 1951 agreement was a sort of eye-wash. I wish that this fact should also be taken into consideration by this House while considering this case, that Orissa which happens to be one of the major States involved was not at all represented in this conference and another sister State, namely Mysore State, has so far not even ratified this agreement. When, on the basis of this agreement, which cannot be supported on moral values, which cannot be supported on the basis of irrigation potentialities, particularly when the Madras State and the then Hyderabad State put together, wanted schemes which required 950 T.N.C.—the Krishna Pennar Scheme which has been replaced by the Nagarjunasagar scheme—in the face of such huge allocations for such huge schemes which could not be completed in 12 years since then, and which cannot be hoped to be completed in another 3 years or 10 years to come, and this Maharashtra State could only put forth a scheme which was ready, in the interests of Maharashtra, to say that Maharashtra's allocation should only be marginally considered, consequent upon the State's re-organisation, would be to deny the existence of concrete facts. Therefore, I say that the right step that has been taken by the Ministry in the appointment of the Fact-finding Gulhati Commission should also be appreciated in this light. The Gulhati Commission could not be brushed aside so lightly as my hon. friend Dr. K. L. Rao wished to do. I think

[Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh]

the appointment of the Gulhati Commission is the only step that probably the Ministry could have taken. Since the Ministry has taken that step and the Commission has extensively toured the area, I wish to record simultaneously my feeling that the so-called increase in the mass feelings or mass agitation on the dispute of allocation of water was not attributable to the Gulhati Commission or the tours of the said Commission, but to the rather irresponsible statements from time to time made by the various leaders including the ministerial leaders from the Andhra State. On this basis, if the interstate dispute was to be considered on merits, a fact-finding commission of the type of Gulhati Commission was an essential necessity. In the face of such a necessity.....

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma: We did not have strong leaders as you have.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: You have the strongest leader in the present Congress President.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order; no personalities.

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma: What about riparian rights?

Shri Yallamanda Reddy: When your State was represented, why do you bother about other States?

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: Even if this question is to be looked at from the legal point of view, I think the rights and privileges of the upper riparian States as guaranteed in international law are first and what remains only can be drawn.

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma: Not for power; only for irrigation.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: Even on the legal basis, Maharashtra's case stands on sheer merits. Therefore, I hope the labours of the Gulhati Commission will not go waste.

The fact that I wish to stress upon the hon. House is that Maharashtra has got the lowest irrigation potential in India. So far, our present irrigation from all sources does not cross 6 per cent. According to the Water Investigation Commission which has been recently established in the Maharashtra State, if all the irrigation schemes recommended by the Maharashtra State, which together can cost Rs. 1200 crores, are included, the land irrigated in Maharashtra will not cross 17.6 per cent which is the all-India average today. Therefore, Maharashtra is the State which stands the lowest in irrigation potential, in irrigation facilities and it is the State which has only got Rs. 75 crores in the Third Plan—a State which would require a net amount of Rs. 1200 crores. This target could only be achieved after hundreds of years. I wish Maharashtra's case for additional grants for irrigation schemes has to be looked at from this point of view.

The hon. Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power was pleased to state that the total for irrigation schemes in Maharashtra comes to Rs. 26 crores. I wish that this statement should have been proved. In fact, it is not so. Marathwada is a tragic region which has been most backward in the backward State of Maharashtra. Today, the total land irrigated in Marathwada does not exceed even half a per cent by Government canals. Even if all the schemes are taken together—the First Plan, the Second plan and the Third plan—they do not exceed—taking into consideration even the minor irrigation schemes—the paltry sum of Rs. 14 crores. Let me assure this House that during all the three plans, Marathwada could only get the Poorna project which could be deemed as a medium-sized irrigation project. All the five districts, that too the famine stricken region of Maharashtra, have been totally neglected in the field of irrigation. This

fact should be taken cognisance of by this hon. House. I wish the House and the Ministry should sympathetically consider further demands from Marathwada especially in this light that all the three schemes that were suggested for inclusion in the Third Plan by Maharashtra, could not find a place in the Third Plan. I submit that the need for irrigation potential being utilised at a larger level in Marathwada should be viewed at from a larger perspective of it being a famine stricken area. Marathwada which is more or less entirely the famine stricken area in Maharashtra, should definitely have a favourable treatment from the Irrigation and Power Ministry, I, again, earnestly request the Ministry to consider the future claims from Marathwada from this point of view and try to include as may as possible.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Minister.

Shri P. G. Sen (Purnea): Before the hon. Minister begins to reply, I want to put one question in respect of the Kosi project. There are so many canals. The villages are being bifurcated. So far as the construction of canals is concerned, the villagers object where bridges are not erected. The road level crossings are left aside and the lands are falling on the other side of the canals.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What is the question?

Shri P. G. Sen: The Administration is most probably erecting the bridges one mile after another. The question is, with regard to the works which are being held up by the villagers, what decision has been taken by the Government, so far as erection of bridges at these points are concerned?

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma: May I put one question?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: This cannot be converted into a Question-hour.

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma: Because I am not getting a chance to speak,

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What is the question?

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma: I want to ask whether they will take legal opinion before they come to any conclusion on the river water dispute.

Shri Warior: I have submitted some important cut motions.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Hon. Members have been sending their names.

Shri Warior: I thought the hon. Minister will be called at 2:30.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We have to close at 2:45; it is now 2:15.

Shri Warior: There are some important cut motions.

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I am grateful to hon. Members who have taken keen interest in the work of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power. Instead of doing what I thought before, now, I begin from those points which have been raised here during the discussions this morning.

My hon. friend Shri Hanvmanthaiya said about Russia that they were not fulfilling their promises in regard to the supply of equipment which is required in this country for the purpose of construction of the power stations. The information which he has received is not correct, because the matter is not closed. This question is still going on between India on the one hand and Russia on the other. What the result will be, we will see. After that we will know what our position will be and how to remedy it.

[My hon. friend/said something about the Gulhati Commission. What I heard him say was that they are taking too much time, they should have completed their work before now. I see there is nothing on the basis of which the

Gulhati Commission can be blamed for the delay. The work entrusted to them is to find out the waters of the two rivers. For that, there must have been some old records which may be required and in that connection some other information, so that they could find it out. At the time when they wanted to finish the work within time, that material was not made available by the States.

Shri Hanumanthaiya: My point was, when he is the Chairman of the Commission, he should not have been asked to do some other work—one thing at a time and that done well, as they say should be the guiding principle—why did you send him in a delegation abroad? He could have minded his work, this work of the Commission.

Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim: By the term 'going abroad' does my hon. friend mean 'going to the States. Where there was work to be done'?

Shri K. N. Tiwary (Bagaha): Not going to the States but going outside India.

Shri Hanumanthaiya: He went and attended some international conference at Moscow or some other place, for some time.

Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim: For what time?

Shri Hanumanthaiya: The hon. Minister might know it.

Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim: He might have gone outside India for some days only. If it had been a long stay, that would have come to my knowledge, and I would have been taken into confidence in that matter. I know nothing about it.

As a matter of fact, the fact is that the Gulati Commission could not finish its job simply because the material which was required by them could not be made available to them in time.

Shri Hanumanthaiya: Who did not make it available?

Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim: The States which had to provide that information; they were expected to have those records with them and not the Centre.

Dr. M. S. Aney: The hon. Minister did not know what that man was doing during all this period.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order!

Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim. My hon. friend Shri Harish Chandra Mathur said something about appointments in the CWPC here at the Centre. Probably he does not know that no appointments are made by the Union Public Service Commission. The candidates' names are sent to them and they make the selections. So, that complaint which my hon. friend had made in this connection has no root at all; neither the Government nor the Commission nor the Ministry can be blamed for any selections which have been made by the Union Public Service Commission.

Besides this, in the notes which I had taken at that time, I came across several suggestions which had been made by my hon. friend Shri Harish Chandra Mathur. Instead of disposing of them summarily at this moment, I am prepared to discuss with him, if he would agree and he would so desire, and then come to certain conclusions in the light of the discussions.

Now, I shall take up certain points raised by the hon. Members at the last sitting of the House, particularly, under the cut motions. It was said during the discussion that embankments in Assam should be constructed in such a way that openings may be given for the purpose of the outcomings of water which may be used for the purposes of irrigation. I would like to inform the hon. Member who has raised this point that it is already being done there; the same thing which he desires is being done there.

Another point raised was in regard to increasing the tempo and reviewing the progress year by year of anti-water logging. As far as waterlogging is concerned, this is a disease particularly in Punjab; as far as other States in India are concerned, they are more or less free. As far as Punjab is concerned, six schemes were started some time ago; they were in the nature of exploratory schemes in order to find out whether the particular device which has been fixed by the engineers in those schemes will be suitable for that area in which anti-waterlogging will be done. Without, doing that, we cannot proceed further. Waterlogging is not caused by only one factor; something may cause waterlogging here, another thing may cause waterlogging there, and a third one may cause elsewhere. One single medicine or one single treatment cannot be utilised for the purpose of universal application. Therefore, some experiment has to be made first in order to find out what sort of treatment will suit a particular area. As I said, in Punjab, six areas are going to be treated for waterlogging, and so, six schemes were started for that purpose. Those experiments will be over by this year probably, and, then, we shall be able to take up the work in those areas. This is what I would like to say about waterlogging.

Then, certain remarks were made by some hon. Members during the discussions in regard to floods, particularly, in some areas. If I were to tell the House the story of floods in the country, there would be no time for me.

In the discussion the other day, it was stated that Kerala wanted many flood-control measures.

Shri Warrior: It is to be pronounced as 'Kerala' and not as 'Karela'.

Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim: Whatever that may be.

Shri Warrior: At least the Central Ministers should know the proper

pronunciation and pronounce the names of the States correctly. It is 'Kerala' and not 'Karela'. We take objection to this kind of wrong pronunciation.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Warrior: For instance, we do not say for 'Punjab'. That is not the way to pronounce it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim: As far as financial assistance by the Centre to the Kerala State in regard to this matter is concerned, I will inform the House that during the Second Plan Kerala asked for Rs. 32 lakhs in connection with flood schemes. This was given to them. During the Third Plan, they have asked for Rs. 61 lakhs. This much has been earmarked for them.

There is another malady affecting the State—sea erosion. The treatment of that is very costly. That is another thing for which money is required there. About this also, it was said during the last discussion in this House that to tackle sea erosion Rs. 360 lakhs have been provided for in the Third Plan for Kerala.

There was something said about DVC. But these are covered by the terms of reference to a committee which has been set up there by the State Governments. So it will not be right on my part to go into these questions when that Committee is sitting and has not come to any conclusion.

Something was said about Orissa. Again, these are matters of such a nature as are covered by the terms of reference to a committee which is set up by the Orissa Government. This question has been brought before the Orissa Flood Inquiry Committee. Its report is awaited. So nothing can be said on that now.

[Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim]

There was much mention made about power shortage. My hon. colleague, the Minister of State, has dealt with it in his speech and has probably not left much to be said by me. But still I would like to say something on this, particularly as regards the position in States where at present there is shortage of power. We know already that by the end of the Third Plan we shall have 7 million kw. of additional electricity in the country. Although power shortage is there practically everywhere, acute power shortage is being experienced in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Mysore and West Bengal-DVC-Bihar area; these are the places where the shortage is more acute than anywhere else. To meet the needs of these areas, package sets of 10 MW each are proposed to be provided. That is not something which is included in the money which is provided for power in those States. But this money will be invested in projects and from the power from them we will be able to lessen the shortage there. Another way of doing that—it will take time—is inter-connection, which has already been referred to pay my hon. friend here.

As regards nuclear power, my hon. friend, Shri Hanumanthaiya, was saying that it should be handled by the Irrigation and Power Ministry, if I correctly followed him, I have been in touch with electricity, but I have never been in touch with this. So I cannot say how far both can go hand in hand. It is a matter of opinion. After taking opinion, I could say about it definitely whether such a suggestion should or should not be made. Personally, I cannot say anything about that now.

As far as DVC is concerned, a committee called the Sachdev Committee was set up. To relieve power shortage in the Bengal-DVC-Bihar area, the Committee made certain recommendations which include five new schemes. They have been considered by Government. Three have already been sanctioned, and steps are being

taken to see if the necessary foreign exchange cannot be found for the rest.

There was mention of rural electrification in the discussion today and also probably the other day. May I draw the attention of hon. Members to the fact that as far as this matter is concerned, it is not so easy as considered by them. Probably the conditions in which the villages in India at present are and the conditions regarding communication to these areas and the economic conditions are such—they may be better than ten years before; that is another thing—that that level has not been reached where it would be possibly for us to export that immediately electricity will be provided there, it will certainly be consumed. This is one thing which has to be taken into consideration. But we have been proceeding on the assumption that if electricity is reached there, it will be consumed. It will not go waste. Then, it requires a lot of money. You have to programme the plans. Each item is considered separately; this member will say so much is required for this and other member will say so much is required for that. Every item will be emphasised for the purpose of allotment of funds. So, unless and until we know fully how much of money is going to be allotted for that purpose and what priority is to be given we cannot do that. The amount has to be ear-marked according to priority also. Unless you cut somewhere else you cannot make provision for this.

From this list, I see that the total number of villages, electrified before and after the Plans, has been given. At the beginning of the First Plan, that is before the First Plan, there were 3,000 villages in India which were electrified. At the end of the First Five Year Plan, it became 7,400. Then, at the end of the Second Five Year Plan, the number became 23,000.

Shri K. N. Tiwary: Then the apprehension of Government, that there would be no consumption in villages

if electricity is given to them, is taken away by this argument.

Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim: I never said that. You have not understood me at all. I never mean that. (Interruptions). I said that in spite of the conditions which are there if you reach electricity it will not be easy. As soon as you provide electricity consumption may not be started. It may start or may not start. But we are providing electricity in the villages looking to the conditions that are there. They may start using it or not.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Madras alone has electrified already 10,000 villages; and they are going to electrify another 5,500 villages during the Third Five Year Plan. That is, they are covering the entire rural population. How? Is Madras different from all other States? How is it that other States are to be starved?

Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim: It is the peculiar condition of the State which determines this—what should be provided for it. Whatever provision is made in the Plan for the States, it is on the basis of the economic condition of the State itself. Whatever the Centre gives to the State is by way of loan. So, it is for the State itself to decide how many villages have to be electrified. It is being done that way.

Shrimati Lakshmi Kanthamma: What about the other States which have power potential to develop? We go on postponing these projects which can yield much power.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member is not in her seat.

Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim: I could not follow what the hon. Member said.

In this way, the total number of villages expected to be electrified at the end of the Third Five Year Plan

is 43,000. I do not know on what basis this has been said here as far as rural electrification is concerned.

About the D. V. C. it is said that the water rate there is much higher than in other places, nearby or so. I have found out and come to the conclusion that they do not compare unfavourably. I do not now remember the place with which I compared it. It all depends upon the construction you put on the figures and what are the figures that are compared. I say that the figures are as good as others.

It was also said that the expenditure in the DVC is very exorbitant. The Public Accounts Committee had suggested that the DVC should set up a committee to go into the question. That committee was set up; and the result arrived at was not what was expected—that there is so much cost.

As far as the services, the personnel in the DVC is concerned, it must be different from time to time, according to the nature of the work and the number of persons required. And the result arrived at by the committee is not what was thought by some persons.

It is also said that the DVC does not construct more dams. Four dams have been constructed. They are not constructing any more. Why? Simply because the West Bengal Government is of opinion that without having experience for a number of years of the dams that have been constructed already they should not construct any more. This is the opinion of the Government of West Bengal. Still, at present, another dam has been suggested to be constructed—I do not remember the name now—and this matter is under correspondence between the Centre and the State. But, as far as the objection that no more dams are being constructed by the DVC is concerned, the reason is this.

Then, there was mention about the CWPC in regard to its reorganisation.

[Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim]

If reorganisation of any particular type is in one's mind, I will request him to let me know and take me into his confidence about that so that we may be able to examine how far that would be suitable. But as far as the present set-up is concerned, it has been doing all right. On account of the increase in the work, necessity has been arisen for increasing the numerical strength of the Commission itself. Probably at present there are four members. Now, it is proposed that there should be six in future for the purpose of meeting the increased volume of work.

In one of the speeches reference was made to the shortage of power in Delhi. The position in regard to Delhi is this. The power available in Delhi is 95 MW. The power load ranges from 92 MW to 94 MW. At present, the power that we have is not as much as we require, and there are so many applications for the supply of power which it is not possible for us to meet. So, a number of applications for industrial and domestic loads have been refused due to shortage of power. The position is expected to improve by August, 1962 when a further quantum of 20,000 KW of power is expected to be received from Bhakra due to the intervention of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power; 5,000 KW out of this are being given early in June this year. So, in June this year they will get so much, and there will be a sort of relief as far as the applications made for new connections are concerned.

Shri Birendra Bahadur Singh (Rajnandgaon): Bhakra has to supply some additional power to Delhi. Why not keep a separate, independent arrangement for the supply of electricity for Delhi?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. It is time that the debate concluded.

श्री बीरेन्द्र बहादुर सिंह : मेरी प्रश्न यह थी कि जब कभी भाखरा नंगल की बिजली फल हो जाती है तो दिल्ली की बतियां नहीं जलतीं। तब दिल्ली के लिये अलग इन्तजाम क्यों न किया जाय ? खाली भाखरा नंगल पर ही डिपेन्ड क्यों किया जाय ? उस के लिये कोई अलग थर्मल प्लांट हो सकता है जिस से कि यहां की बतियां जलती रह सकें ।

श्री प्रभात कार (हुगली) : वह अगले साल होगा ।

हाफिज मुहम्मद इब्राहीम : मैं जनाब के जरिये से अपने दोस्त को तबज्जह दिलाता हूँ कि अभी यहां यह जिक्र किया गया था कि जितनी सब स्टट्स हैं उन की तमाम बिजलियों को मिला कर एक कर दिया जाय, लेकिन वह उस के बि. ॥६ कह रहे हैं कि अलग कर दिया जाये ।

श्री प्रकाश बीर शास्त्री (बिजनौर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप के द्वारा सिंचाई मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान एक और जरूरी बात की ओर खींचना चाहता हूँ, जो कि आप ने अपनी इस रिपोर्ट में मेन्शन भी किया है, कि पाकिस्तान की ओर से यों तो कदम कदम पर हिन्दुस्तान के रास्ते में तरह तरह के रोड़े अतकाये जाते हैं, लेकिन जो आप के डिपार्टमेंट से ताल्लुक रखने वाली चीज है, और आप ने लिखा भी है कि पीछे जो हमारे पूर्वांचल में कुछ नदियां हैं उन के मुताल्लिक हिन्दुस्तान और पाकिस्तान दोनों के कमिशननों को बराबर बैठकें होती रही हैं और आपस में तय किया गया कि दोनों नदियों का जल किस प्रकार से इस्तेमाल किया जाये । इसी बांच में यह हो गया कि कर्णफूली बांच के सम्बन्ध में, जिस के बन जाने पर आसाम के मीजो पहाड़ों का कुछ हिस्सा पानी के नीचे डूब जाता, दोनों गवर्नमेंटों की ओर से एक सर्वे चल रहा था, और जिस के सम्बन्ध में आप ने लिखा है

Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim: It is a long question.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is quite a different matter. It has nothing to do with the present Demands.

Shri P. K. Deo: It is most relevant to the present Demands, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He is making a speech instead of putting a question.

श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री : मैं सवाल ही पूछना चाहता हूँ और उस की पृष्ठभूमि के सम्बन्ध में मैं ने बतलाया कि जिस समय दोनों गवर्नमेंटों का सर्वे चल रहा था, जैसा कि आप ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में लिखा है, पाकिस्तान की ओर से शर्त को तोड़ा गया और तोड़ने के पश्चात् एकतरफा कार्रवाई कर दी गई। दूसरी ओर मंगला बांध का निर्माण आरम्भ हो गया है, जिस का सवाल अभी सुरक्षा परिषद् में है और जो कि अभी तय नहीं हो पाया है। अभी सिंधु जल आयोग की मार्फत करोड़ों रुपये पाकिस्तान को दिये जाने हैं, जिस की किस्त गवर्नमेंट दे भी चुकी है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि गवर्नमेंट उस को जारी रखेगी या अपने निश्चय पर फिर से विचार करेगी ?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He might table a separate question. Now, I will put all the cut motions to vote.

All the cut motions were not 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, 1963, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 66, 67, 68,

130 and 131 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. 66—MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 20,58,000 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, 1963 in respect of 'Ministry of Irrigation and Power'."

DEMAND No. 67—MULTI-PURPOSE RIVER SCHEMES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 91,97,000 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, 1963 in respect of 'Multi-purpose River Schemes'."

DEMAND No. 68—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,48,93,000 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, 1963 in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power'."

DEMAND No. 130—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON MULTI-PURPOSE RIVER SCHEMES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,52,56,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of pay-

[Mr. Deputy Speaker]

ment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963 in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Multi-purpose River Schemes'."

DEMAND No. 131—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 11,42,98,000 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, 1963 in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power'."

MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now take up the Ministry of Transport and Communications. Those hon. Members who want to move cut motions will please send their chits.

DEMAND No. 88—MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 77,15,000 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, 1963 in respect of 'Ministry of Transport and Communications'."

DEMAND No. 89—METEOROLOGY

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,59,00,000 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, 1963 in respect of 'Meteorology'."

DEMAND No. 90—CENTRAL ROAD FUND

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,38,19,000 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, 1963 in respect of 'Central Road Fund'."

DEMAND No. 91—COMMUNICATIONS (INCLUDING NATIONAL HIGHWAYS)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,67,50,000 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, 1963 in respect of 'Communications (including National Highways)'."

DEMAND No. 92—MERCANTILE MARINE

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 62,72,000 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, 1963 in respect of 'Mercantile Marine'."

DEMAND No. 93—LIGHTHOUSES AND LIGHTSHIPS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 72,78,000 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, 1963 in respect of 'Lighthouses and Lightships'."

DEMAND No. 94—AVIATION

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,24,07,000 be granted to the