

RUBBER BOARD

Shri Kanungo: I beg to move:

"That in pursuance of clause (e) of sub-section (3) of Section 4 of the Rubber Act, 1947, 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 on the Rubber Board constituted under the said Act."

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That in pursuance of clause (e) of sub-section (3) of Section 4 of the Rubber Act, 1947, 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 on the Rubber Board constituted under the said Act."

The motion was adopted.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS*—contd.

MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up discussion of the Demands for Grants Nos. 67, 68, 69, 122 and 123 relating to the Ministry of Irrigation and Power. As the House is aware, 9 hours have been allotted for the Demands of this Ministry.

There are a number of cut motions to these various Demands. Hon. Members may hand over at the Table within 15 minutes, the numbers of the selected cut motions which they propose to move. I shall ask the Members to move them if the Members in whose names those cut motions stand are present in the House and the motions are otherwise in order.

The time-limit for speeches will, as usual, be 15 minutes for the Members including movers of cut motions, and 20 to 30 minutes, if necessary, for leaders of Groups.

I would like to say that with respect to matters which affect the territories as a whole, mere party considerations ought not to prevail. For instance, food and agriculture, education and health etc. are not party matters. They affect all.

I shall try to give representation to party interests as far as possible, but I shall also try to distribute the speakers amongst the various States and Territories, so that no Territory or State may go by default. Irrigation and power affect all. I shall bear this in mind, and if any particular State or Territory is omitted, hon. Members may bring it to my notice as early as possible, and since there are 9 hours, I shall try to distribute the time accordingly.

Even in the same party, I would request that all opportunities must be given according to the territories also. Of course, I know that particular Members are trying to specialise in particular subjects, and they will be called upon. Also, there may be a fair distribution amongst all the various Territories or States so that, as a whole, the debate might represent all the views from all the States and Territories.

DEMAND NO. 67—MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,13,000 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, 1958, in respect of 'Ministry of Irrigation & Power'".

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

DEMAND No. 68—MULTI-PURPOSE RIVER SCHEMES

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 93,53,000 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, 1958, in respect of 'Multi-purpose River Scheme'".

DEMAND No. 69—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS AND OTHER EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 57,21,000 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, 1958, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and Other Expenditure under the Ministry of Irrigation and Power'".

DEMAND No 122—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON MULTIPURPOSE RIVER SCHEMES

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,17,63,000 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, 1958, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Multi-purpose River Schemes'".

DEMAND No 123—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 55,34,000 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, 1958, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Irrigation & Power'".

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Bashurhat): This year, as we discuss the Demands for Grants relating to this Ministry, we are in a position to be able to evaluate some of the major works which are nearing completion. As the Prime Minister has said, these are the new temples of India. And as one watches the big dams which have come up in Maithon or in the other big multi-purpose projects in India, one is thrilled by the beauty of all these things.

At the same time, we have also to find out how far they have served their purpose, how far they have been useful, and especially, in view of the acute food crisis that has developed in our country, we are all the more anxious to see that what we have spent by way of crores of rupees comes back to us by way of food

The other reason why we are very anxious to evaluate these multi-purpose projects is the fact that today we are facing an acute foreign exchange shortage. If I may say so, to my mind, this Ministry—together with the present Finance Minister, who earlier was the Minister of Commerce and Industry, and who handed out liberal import licences not only for capital goods but for a wide variety of light and other consumer goods—is responsible for a large amount of expenditure both in our rupee currency as well as in foreign exchange currency.

I do not deny the fact that if we need machinery for an under-developed country like ours, we just have to spend money, and we have to buy it from abroad. But we have to find out what have been the items of avoidable expenditure, not only by way of corruption but also by way of how far we have failed and have refused to take care of our national resources to the maximum extent possible.

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For instance, we have heard, again and again, in this House, various examples of corruption. The Public Accounts Committee have gone into them already. I am not going into them now, for they are public knowledge. But what I do want to repeat is that it is amazing that such things still persist.

Recently, in Bengal, as the Minister knows it himself very well, the DVC affairs have again created a scandal. I would like to inform this House that in spite of what the Chief Information Officer has said, and in spite of what the Minister himself has said in absolving both the Chairman of the DVC and the DVC, I am afraid, their statements have made matters worse. The *Jugantar*, a nationalist paper—not a Communist paper, but a Congress paper—has openly challenged these statements, and the writer has said that he is prepared to substantiate everyone of his statements with documentary proofs, and he has called upon the Public Accounts Committee to go into many of these allegations.

I am afraid the answer which has been given by the Chief Information Officer has made it very clear to us that something has been very seriously wrong in the DVC. The trouble is that as one reads through the reply given by the Public Relations Officer, one's mind is struck very much by the amount which we spend on the luxuries of the officers. Of course, we see it all around us in Delhi, especially. But at a time when we call upon the ordinary people to bear so much by way of shortages, by way of rising prices, and we ask them to tighten their belts, we continue to see in Anderson House, which is the place that houses the DVC that everyone of the rooms where the high-ups are sitting is very well air-conditioned. We have spent this money only recently, and this amount of money was not necessary to have been spent at all. As a matter of fact, when we take up the Demands for Grants relating

to the Ministry of Communications, I shall show you how while our best technical equipment is kept in places which today cannot be air-conditioned, because we do not have foreign exchange, yet if we go to Anderson House, we shall find that the rooms of everyone of the officers, the entire 'bunch' of the highest officers, is air-conditioned.

This is not the only thing. We find a similar thing when we go through what has been alleged, namely the huge amount of travelling allowances that are paid to the Chairman and the other members of the board. It is surprising that the answer which is given by the Public Relations officer makes matters worse. He says that for attending one single conference in Srinagar, the expenditure was Rs. 1,000 for the Chairman himself. How much we spent on travelling allowance etc. for the conference, God alone knows. It makes us wonder how much we get out of these conferences in comparison to the amount which we spend.

I was surprised to find from the answer given that Rs. 24,000 had been spent on travelling allowances. Besides, the answer shows that Rs. 35,000 worth of petrol has been used in one year by the Chairman visiting the DVC four times a week; and the sum was Rs. 35,000 without wear and tear of the car and without the expenditure spent on the chauffeur. These may sound very small things, but the amount involved is quite a big amount. I would like that these matters should be enquired into.

Then, there is the question of the acquiring of motor-boats. I myself had a joy ride. I was taken in the boat, and plied on the boat in the Tilaiya. It was a beautiful ride, and very wonderful too. But apparently, we spent Rs. 74,000....

Shri A. C. Guha: (Barasat): The hon. Member's name is there in the report, and comes under the category of eminent guests.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I was told that the money spent on acquiring these motor-boats was going to come back to us when they would be used for tourist traffic. But what is there in the Tilaiya? Rs. 70,000 or so have been spent in acquiring these boats; and now, even the little colony that was there is rotting today. I do not know whether the Bihar Government have taken it over for the police lines, as they were supposed to do. The houses there are rotting. And yet we are being told that Rs. 70,000 have been spent in acquiring these boats from the Maharaja of Patiala for tourist traffic.

And this was done against the advice of the financial adviser. In spite of the fact that the financial adviser goes on consistently saying that 'It is not wise; do not acquire it; do not buy it,' we find Rs. 70,000 have been spent on acquiring these boats.

Now, there are certain other things that I would like to mention. I remember that when Shri P. S. Rau's report came out he had pointed out very rightly at that time that the administration of the DVC had been top-heavy. We were happy that he had pointed it out. But what has happened under Shri P. S. Rau himself? Under Shri P. S. Rau himself, we find that the top has become heavier still.

We find, for example, and I was surprised to find that—neither the Minister nor the others who have replied to me have contradicted—that in place of one Additional Chief Engineer, today we have two Deputy Chief Engineers, and that too, at a time when we are winding up; in place of one Chief Electrical Engineer, we have two Deputy Chief Electrical Engineers; and in place of one Chief Information Officer, we have two Public Relations Officers, and three Assistant Public Relations Officers; in place of three in the Chairman's secretariat, there are now eight in that secretariat; and to one Chief Financial Adviser, whose

opinion is often disregarded, we add on one deputy.

So, one is surprised that at a time when Shri P. S. Rau himself was saying that we should cut down expenditure, and we should not make the administration top-heavy, the Administration has become more top-heavy under his chairmanship.

Shri A. C. Guha: Then that was done by another man, not by himself. That is the difference.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Of course, there are very serious allegations made about certain individuals. I do not want to name those individuals. It is known in every home the *Jugantar* is read. Every person who reads that paper will tell you about it. There a writer has made a very serious allegation about certain people and certain contracts. He has asked the Public Accounts Committee to go into them. He is prepared to bring out the files, documentary proof and everything, to prove his case. If this is true, I should request the Minister, who has just come into Ministry, to investigate it. I hope that he will not just think that people are going to be so foolish as to accept any inane statement and that if we say that everything is all right, people will say also everything is all right.

I am afraid that at a time when we are asking everybody to economise, we should go into these things. It is not because we want to decry the people who have built these dams, but because ours is a poor country and we have to spend money for our development; so in future none of these things should happen again.

There is so much talk about corruption. There is corruption everywhere, in every department. We can bring out cases of corruption. But what I want to bring out here is that there are two other points which have led to a great deal of increased expenditure. One has been the prodigality in buying, selling, and maintaining our machines, about which of course committees etc. are there. But I do not know when these committees will

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start functioning and really do good, and even when they make their recommendations, how those recommendations will be implemented, and what will be the results thereof.

The second thing is the refusal to plan ahead and with care.

I have often heard from people who work in these autonomous corporations that Parliament interferes too much with their work, that the Public Accounts Committee is interfering too much and that is why they are held up and they are not able to go ahead. But if you go into the details of the working of some of these projects, you will find that many of the delays and many of the **expenses which we have incurred** are due to these two facts ; the amount which is spent in delays occurring because of the Public Accounts Committee or other parliamentary control is much less than that which is brought about by prodigality in the acquiring, use and maintenance of these machines, and secondly, refusal to plan ahead.

For example, let me take Maithon. There I saw a giant rock crusher. It is very beautiful to look at. As a matter of fact, I was thrilled. I had never seen such a thing in my life. There it was, a very costly affair. But I was surprised to hear that the time efficiency of that machine was 18 per cent. that is, in 100 days, it has worked for 18 days, whereas in the USA, it worked 84 days out of 100 days. The result has been that this rock crusher has become a big, giant, white elephant.

One of the big reasons why we have been delayed again and again in Maithon is this. As a matter of fact, at one stage it was suggested that we should buy two small German machines. The Chief Engineer—who is an American—said that it would take us a very long time to get those machines. So instead of having the small German machines, which would have been just as good, we indented

for this huge rock crusher. The result is that it is out of gear, and it works just 18 days in 100.

In such a situation, the whole work on the dam was held up and the whole dam was held up. This is a startling thing. I should like to know how actually such things are allowed to happen. Is it inexperience? After all, the expert was also there in America. He indented for it and he should be made answerable for it.

Then take the case of the earth moving machinery. We have heard a little more about that. Altogether, I think the cost of our earth moving machinery in DVC comes to round about Rs. 2 crores. But as a matter of fact, these are so badly managed that I think at one time in 1953, for two weeks there was not a single earth moving machine at work. Each of these machines costs a few lakhs of rupees. But there was not a single **machine which could work**, with the result that the whole work was held up.

Then again, take their huge concreting plant. It is such a wonderful thing that they have in Maithon. That entire concreting plant has been proved to be unwieldy and unsuccessful.

The most amazing thing that happened in Panchet is this. They had small machines which were doing the work. By the time the big, giant concreting machine was given over to Panchet, 50 per cent of the work at Panchet had been done. Then when it was sought to be transferred to Panchet, the Engineers there said: 'We do not want it, because already half of our work is over. If you give that to us, our cost will go up'. But no, in spite of that, that has been foisted on them, and I am sure the expenditure at Panchet will go up, if the performance of this giant machine is the same as it was in Maithon.

Then I come to certain other things. I have got various other points and a

lot of material, but I am afraid I will not be able to cover everything. Not only has there been prodigality in the use of these machines, but also a very serious thing was happened. That is our inability, or our not wanting, to plan ahead or integrate our work. For instance, in Maithon we have seen again and again that the cost has been very heavy. We have been delayed in our work due to refusal to integrate the experience gained and the reports made by the Geological Survey of India with actual dam work.

For example, there is a very serious thing which has been stated over here in the report, that our work in Maithon was held up because of seepage over the underground power stations. Do you know what the reason was? The GSI had already clearly stated that the rocks in the power house tunnel and the chamber were loose and fissured and hence they had advised that no water should be raised in the reservoir till grouting was completed. This was not only the opinion of the GSI, but also the opinion of the resident Engineer of Herza Engineering Company, who had actually designed the work, Mr Waldorf. In spite of that, the Chief Engineer had the gumption to order the raising of the water in the reservoir, with the result that the entire place got flooded, and then we had to incur the expenditure of putting high-power pumps to pump out the whole water. Finally, the whole water in the reservoir had to be let out.

All this delay and all this expenditure are caused by the Chief Engineer and the people in charge refusing to listen to what our own engineer told them. It is not a question of lack of experience. I know what would be the reply given to me in regard to the question of machinery. They will say that this is something new. We had not known these things before. We have set up committees to go into them and everything will be all right. But actually these reports were there and they refused to listen.

The same thing has happened in Panchet. In Panchet the Geological

Survey of India in its report had pointed out that there was an area of soft rock in the place of the concrete dam and the power house. Another Engineer had also pointed it out. But it is amazing how people in authority do not read these reports.

There has been constant friction between the Geological Survey of India people and those who are in charge of the construction of the dam. In spite of this cautioning, what happened was that they proceeded with the work in their own fashion, and then they had to stop at one stage. They have had to stop the entire thing, the whole thing had to be shelved. Not only that. When work was in full swing, they came across the soft layer and they were in a real fix. Then they cabled to Chicago to the head office. Of course, they replied saying the same thing which our Indian Engineer had told them. An expert was flown over from America. He came and said the same thing. Finally, after so much loss of time and money, we had to begin the thing afresh.

I do not understand why it is that there is such callous disregard for our geologists and our own engineers. Why is it that those who are responsible for it do not plan ahead? If these experts we have are not experienced then the quicker we get rid of them the better for us.

This leads to another important question, that of personnel. This very morning this question came up. There is a big contradiction in saying that we have engineers and our Government saying we have no engineers. It is not only about the lowest category but even in the topmost categories. For example, we have had Mr Kamora, an US Engineer as Chief Engineer of DVC. He may be a very, fine man from the point of view of experts, although many of the things which he has done do not point to that conclusion. Anyway, I am prepared to give him that compliment. In between 1952 and 1957, I suppose we put up also an understudy, an Additional Chief Engineer, Mr A L Das. He stayed there for 3 years. I do not know whether it is coincidence or

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something else. From the very same time Mr. Komora gets an extension of two years. Mr. A. L. Das leaves; he goes away. Now, we have got two more Additional or Deputy Chief Engineers or something like that. About them also there are various questions. But, what I would like to know is why we are unable to keep together this fine band of people, whom we have got together in building some of the finest dams in the world. We have good designers; I believe we have trained a good team of designers who can design any dam which is of the same type as is in Panchet or Maithon. But this whole band is being disbanded.

For a long time there has been frustration. They do not know whether they will be kept. They were not allowed to apply for other posts because their superiors will not forward their applications. The whole thing has been left in a state of flux with the result that there is not only frustration among them, many of them have left; many of them have joined commercial firms; others have gone to other fields; still others have gone back to the States. The whole team with all the rich experience they gathered are not to be found. What has happened? What has happened to the All India Cadre of Technical experts. We hear about personnel committees; we hear about manpower committees; we hear all sorts of things. Are all these people going to be disbanded or are they going to be kept?—That is the main question.

There is another question, actual economy in the planning itself. I do not want to take much of the time of the House. But, those of us who have been to Maithon and Panchet begin to question, was it necessary for us to have an underground tunnel at Maithon. At Panchet they have been able with much less expenses to build a dam spread out over three years. They have done it with less expenditure. Was it necessary to have an underground electric power station which they are putting up at Maithon

and spending so much of money. It was explained to me—they forgot that my father was an Electrical Engineer and we have a little bit of knowledge about these things—that we will get a much bigger head if we construct this power station underground.

Mr. Speaker: Is that knowledge inherited?

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: Sometimes it is; other times it is not.

Shri Sadhan Gupta (Calcutta—East): It percolates sometimes.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: The level of the power station is almost at the same level as the water. Actually, at Konar one should have built an underground power station. It would have given much greater head of it had been really done as it was originally intended. But, we have given that up because we cannot afford it now. All these questions are questions of economy in planning. I will be told that it is better left to experts. I do think that these are things which we have to worry about now that we are being put to so much trouble about foreign exchange and money itself.

Then, again, about the lower categories of personnel. I should like to say that there are many projects which have worked wonderfully and they have finished their work before schedule. For instance, in Trinelvehi district, there is the Manmutthar project. There, they have worked ahead of schedule and today about 2,500 workers—I am leaving out the unskilled workers—2,500 skilled workers who do not know where to go. They are not given jobs in the lignite project which is going to start just now in the Second Plan. So, I feel that these are things that we have to take notice of. Otherwise, these wonderful irrigation and power projects which are some of the biggest in the world will not achieve the ends which we would like them to attain.

I come to one important point and that is the question of inland navigation. From the point of view of

transport, we are hearing again and again about the difficulties the railways are having in transporting coal and other things from the area of Asansol right up to the North and other parts of India

I was very much disappointed to see that the Ganga Barrage scheme has been almost given the go-bye in the report of the Ministry and in the Budget allocation I will not go into the old history regarding this Ganga Barrage. But this much is true that every time this Ganga Barrage question is raised in this House, we have been referred to the recalcitrance of Pakistan. This time I put a question and I have been referred to a Press Communique of the Government in March. There they say that the attention of the Government of India has been drawn to reports appearing in the Pakistan Press that a decision has been taken to proceed with the construction of a barrage on the Ganga at Farraka. They continue to say that the Government of India have already informed the Government of Pakistan that investigations regarding the Ganga Barrage project are still in their preliminary stages and have not progressed to a point at which a decision could be taken. In the matter of development of the water resources of the Ganga, the desirability of co-operative approach has already been accepted, in principle by the Governments of Pakistan and India.

Now, if there is a desirability of a co-operative approach what we could like to know is how far have we, consistently gone on with the Pakistan Government and come to some tentative agreement regarding this, or has it been completely thrown out. We would like to know it because it is a question of time for us in Bengal. For us, every year the level is rising to such an extent that if there were another 4 ft of silt on the river bed the navigability of the entire river and the port of Calcutta itself would be jeopardised. Already, the Port Authorities of the Calcutta Port are spending Rs 40 to 50 lakhs every year for keeping this

port working. Not only that; the entire Sunderbans area, as the Minister knows, has become silted up. We have lost some of the best rivers, the Vidysdharī and Piyālī are dead. Rivers like Matla and Ichhamatī are dying. Drainage in this area has become a serious problem. The rivers are silting up rapidly and even small launches cannot go during low tide. The entire river system of this area is going. Not only that, the salinity is increasing. As a matter of fact, in the Calcutta Corporation, at Fatla today the Salinity has gone up from 200 to 2,000 parts per million. It has gone up to such an extent that drinking water has become a problem.

There is the problem of agriculture because in our parts you have to keep up bunds on either side of the river. The bed of the river is higher than the land. About Rs 2 crores every year is spent in keeping them safe. There has been a terrific epidemic among our cattle on account of want of drinking water. Our cattle wealth in that area is almost nil. Today, in Sunderbans the granary of Bengal the great worry is how are we going to carry on agricultural operations? This is what is happening. The Rs 30 crores which this Government have for the Ganga Barrage is absolutely essential not only for Bengal, but I should say that if we have this system we will be able to take coal and other goods which are not being able to be transported from Calcutta Port right into the interior. We will have a navigable channel right from this area to Kanpur. Already it is navigable up to Nawadwīp. With more velocity of water passing through we will have a good navigable channel. We will be able really to have a second line of communications which is absolutely essential for the development of our industries right through India. Therefore, I would like to know from the hon. Minister what is the position. We do not want only to hear always that we are willing but Pakistan is not willing. Let us know what is the last stage in our communications with Pakistan and whether you are

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determined to go forward in coming to some sort of decision regarding the Ganga Barrage.

Regarding the utilisation of benefits. This has been very very sad reading. I remember the sad plight our new Minister Shri S. K. Patil was put in during the last session by Shri Ramaswami's question. Then, Shri T. N. Singh asked:

"May I know whether it is a fact that the irrigated area in 1956-57 went down as compared to the irrigated area in 1955-56 and, if so, by how much has it gone down?"

Shri Patil, after a lot of hedging said: So far as the statement is concerned, there is a shortfall. I am glad he was honest. We have to go into the whole matter; it is a very serious matter. It is so in Tungabadhra; it is so in Hirakud also. The area that should have been irrigated by Hirakud project is 156 thousand while the actual is 89 thousands. For Tungabadhra instead of the expected 828.5 thousand acres, only 75 thousand acres are irrigated.

An interesting explanation is given in this report. These are not being utilised because the cultivators in the region are not accustomed to canal irrigation and also because of "their poor financial condition". That is what the report says. If that is what the official report says, how are we to think of betterment levy? I have got much material on that but I cannot go into that question. I have no time. Are we going to spend crores on projects which we feel very necessary for increasing food production in the country and also help our agriculturists and the peasantry to find they are not able to utilise the benefits because of poor financial conditions?

Similarly, about power. There is this Bokaro thermal station. We spend only two-thirds of an anna on production of a unit of electricity. The distribution is worked by the Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation. Hence

the rates in Calcutta are allowed to be far higher. Why should we allow them this huge profit? In the report, I find that the power is going right up to Calcutta departmentally. Then why should the middleman have the profit? Why should the Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation, a British concern, one of the wealthiest and one which makes a huge profit, get all the benefits. Not only that. All that we are generating at Bokaro is going to Tatas, to Martin Burns in Burnpur and to the Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation.

I would like the hon. Minister to tell us as to what amount of the total is spent on rural electrification by the West Bengal Electricity Board. My area is a poor area and the majority of the people do not even think of electricity. In a big market place, marketeers wanted to take electricity. It was right in the main Jessore Road; it was one of the biggest market centres of this area. For one whole year, these people have been asking that a line should be taken from the lines within a few hundred yards and that they should get electricity. Till today, they have not been able to get it. The reason was that there was no cable, electric lines, poles etc.

If that is the position, then there is some thing very wrong. Then, what about the rates? Are we going to give the people in the villages electricity at cheap rates or not? If we have to do that, we have to have some sort of equalisation or nationalisation project. There are thermal plants and hydel plants. There are private companies and State boards also running them. Various rates are charged. We have either to subsidise it or equalise it so that power is given cheaply and we have to do it in a planned manner.

There has been a thermal station—Khaperkheda—owned by the M.P. Government. For ten years, we have been told that they were going to get coal from their own coalfields some four miles away. They have not

been able to do that and they are still getting from Shaw Wallace—hundred miles away—and so the price naturally goes up. All these things have to be looked into so that new temples of India of which we are proud not only remain awe-inspiring beautiful facades but make the people also happy. Let not these temples hide corruption, stagnation and frustration which is the case quite often in many of our older temples in India.

Shri Kasiwal (Kotah) Sir, I rise to support the Demands for Grants of this Ministry. Before I refer to certain projects in the State of Rajasthan, I would like to refer to a matter which is of great importance to the country as a whole.

The other day, replying to a calling attention notice from me and my hon friend, Shri Raghunath Singh, the hon Minister made a statement on Indo-Pakistan Canal Water Dispute. I am glad to say that he made a forthright statement. He was only voicing the feelings of the House when he said that there is a limit to our patience. Our patience has really been exhausted by these prolonged and protracted negotiations between India and Pakistan.

For the first time in 1948 a treaty was signed between India and Pakistan with its free and voluntary consent. It was agreed that the waters of the three eastern rivers should go to India and the water of the western rivers with eight per cent of total supply to Pakistan. Subsequently, Pakistan resiled from that position, in 1954 with the good offices of the World Bank it was agreed that the waters of these three eastern rivers will go to India while those of the western rivers will go to Pakistan and India was asked to bear the huge burden of constructing the link canals in Pakistan. I do not know whether the figure is Rs 40 crores or Rs 60 crores. Yet we were generous enough to agree but Pakistan did not agree. There were prolonged and protracted

negotiations till March, 1957 and they continue today. All sorts of reports are coming to us and we do not know what Pakistan's stand is. I would like the hon Minister to tell us whether Pakistan has made the demand that in addition to the diversion of water and the cost of link canals, we should bear the cost of storage of water in Pakistan. If that is so, what is the stand that the Government propose to take? What would be the cost of that? It is a very serious matter and it is a matter which I would like the House to take interest in. These negotiations have been going on for the last ten years and Pakistan has been playing all sorts of tricks and making this a political matter. They do not realise what the position of the farmers is nor are they interested in the peasantry of Pakistan; they are interested in some other matters. How long are we to go on giving money to Pakistan? I wanted to refer to this matter so that the hon Minister may clarify the point while replying to the debate. Then, there are certain projects to which I would like to draw the attention of the hon Minister—Chambal project in Rajasthan. All sorts of rumours have been recently afloat about the Chambal project. I know that the Deputy Minister Mr Hathi is the Chairman of the Control Board and I know he has been taking very keen interest in the Chambal Board as a whole, but still the rumours do not die so easily.

13 hrs.

A French engineer who visited this project recently—the hon Minister said in reply to a question recently—said certain things about it. I would like to know what really is wrong with the project, especially the Kotah barrage. I would like to know whether the site which was selected for the barrage was a wrong site, I would like to know what are the defects that have appeared today; I would also like to know whether if the barrage had not been at this place but had been located lower down the river, the command area, that is, the

[Shri Kasliwal]

area which would be irrigated, would have been less or more. These are certain things which I would very much like the hon. Minister to clarify.

It appears the French engineer who visited the project said there have been certain defects, sheet piling was not a success as boulders have been found under the river and it is possible that grouting has to be done. All that means the cost going up very high. This project is already behind schedule. The cost of the project has already gone very high. That may or may not matter very much now that we have already taken up this project on hand. But these are matters in which the hon. Minister should take the House into confidence and tell us what really is wrong with the project as a whole, especially with regard to the Kotah Barrage.

I do not know very much about what is happening in Madhya Pradesh. Although I have gone and seen things, I am unable to say much, because I have no personal knowledge. I am confining myself at the moment to the Kotah project. I know, and I am very glad to say, that so far as the digging of the canals is concerned, that is going apace. We know that in the case of certain projects, although the dams have been built the canals have not been dug. That is not the case here. It is a very good thing that the canals also have been taken alongside the building of the dam and as soon as water is available from the dam, land could be irrigated. So far as the barrage itself is concerned, I would like the hon. Minister to state clearly the position about it.

There is another dam about which I would like to mention, that is the Gudeh Dam. The Gudeh Dam cost Rs 42 lakhs. This dam was completed last year, but with the onset of the first rains it completely broke, there was a large breach. It was fortunate that the water that entered the dam was not deep; otherwise thousands of acres would have been

inundated. I do not know the position now, but I was told that a large part of the Chambal machinery has been drafted to repair this breach. Even today I do not know whether the repair of the breach has been completed or not, but this is the position of a dam which cost Rs 42 lakhs. It is unfortunate that before water was stored the dam breached. I wish the repair of the dam had been completed in time so that the poor cultivators who were looking forward to the water would have got it for the kharif crop. On the contrary their lands were inundated and it was fortunate that much damage was not done, because the water in the dam was not deep.

Another very serious report has come recently. There is a new dam called Meja dam in Bhilwara which was built recently. This dam also breached when it received water for the first time. I do not know how these dams are built, who are the engineers of the Central Water and Power Commission who see and certify them. I am not referring to the smaller dams. There are a large number of cases in which smaller dams have broken, there would have been about 20, 30 or 40 instances in my constituency alone. I am at the moment referring only to those dams for which money was given by the Centre and to which reference has been made in this book regarding irrigation and flood protection schemes included in the Five Year Plan. This is the position with regard to the two dams I have mentioned.

The hon. lady Member who preceded me referred to the utilisation of the waters of these dams. I find that although certain dams have been completed, the waters are not sufficiently utilised. Take the case of Jawai which has been completed in Jodhpur. Out of 46,000 acres of land expected to be irrigated only 23,000 acres are being irrigated. Why is all this happening? What for was all this water

stored, if it was not meant to irrigate the whole acreage? Similarly, take the case of Moral near Jaipur. The dam is complete, but out of 25,000 acres which it was supposed to irrigate only 8,000 acres have been irrigated. This is the position with regard to some of these dams. I am not going into the cases of smaller dams.

I would now like to say a few words about the power position in Rajasthan. It was thought that by the end of the first Plan Rajasthan would be able to get some hydel energy, but not a single kilo watt of hydel energy has come to Rajasthan in the last five years. Here is a report which has been given to us, *Review of the First Five Year Plan*. Although in the adjacent State of Punjab, practically the entire system of transmission lines has been completed with regard to hydel power, not a single mile of transmission line has been put in Rajasthan, and not a single kilo watt of hydel energy is made available to us. That is the position of Rajasthan.

With regard to thermal power it is said in paragraph 56, page 162 of this report, that the installed capacity in Rajasthan increased only from 24,000 KW to 39,000 KW as compared to the target of 39,000 KW of additional capacity. That is to say only about one-third of energy has been built up in Rajasthan. Even in the case of a State like Orissa thermal power has been given to the extent of 75 per cent. Let alone the case of Punjab, not only has their hydel power been increased, but so far as thermal power is concerned they have been given greater amount. Everybody says that ours is a backward State and I know it is a backward State. That is the very reason why I plead that special attention has got to be given to some of the backward States.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Pali)
You may call it an under-developed State, if you like, it is not a backward State.

Shri Kastlwal: It really means the same thing. That is why I want the hon. Minister to take special interest in this State. As my hon. friend said it is an under-developed State.

I do not wish to go into the case of other dams. But recently I read a report regarding the Tilaya Dam. I was surprised when I read that Tilaya Dam has filled again for the fifth dam. I would like to know which area the waters of this dam was irrigating for the last four years? With regard to the Konar waters, it is said that they are being utilised only for one purpose and that is to cool the waters of the Bokaro power house. Was that the purpose for which the Konar dam was built, just to cool the power house? Was it for that purpose that crores and crores of rupees were spent? Not a single mile of canal has been constructed. I would like to ask the Minister how all this has happened and I hope he will be able to give us a satisfactory reply to all the points which I have raised.

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव (हिसार)

जनाब स्पीकर साहब, अभी आपने दामोदर वैनी स्कीम का बिस्सा सुना, चम्बल योजना का जो बिस्सा है, उसे भुना है लेकिन मैं थोड़ा मा भावडा डैम के मुताबिक ग्रं ५ बना चाहता हूँ ।

यह बदकिस्मती है कि पंजाब के नन्दर, जहा कितने ही दरिया बहत है और जिस का नाम पाच दरियाओ पर ही रखा हुआ है, कई इलाको का बाई पानी नही मिलता है । जब पंजाब का बटवारा हुआ उस वक्त उनके पानी के बटवारे का भी सवाल पैदा हुआ और उसके लिये तथा चीजो के लिये एक पाटिशन काउंसिल बैठी थी । उस पाटिशन काउंसिल मे पानी के बटवारे के साथ साथ जमीन के बटवारे का भी सवाल पैदा हुआ । मैं यह कह बंगर नही रह सकता हूँ कि उस पाटिशन काउंसिल ने जो हमारा मौजूदा पंजाब का हिस्सा है उसके साथ पूरा इसाफ नही किया है । आप

[पंडित टाकुर राम भार्गव]

जानते ही है कि पुराना पत्र-बखर्च गवर्नमेंट: जिनकी भी तबज्जह थी वह पंजाब के उस हिस्से पर ही दी थी, जो हिस्सा कि पंजाब का अब पाकिस्तान में चला गया है। उस इलाके की तरफकी की तरफ बहुत भारी तबज्जह पुरानी पंजाब सरकार ने दी थी। इसका नतीजा यह हुआ कि हमारे हिस्से में इरिगेटिड लैंड का १।८ हिस्सा आया और बाकी सारे का सारा इरिगेटिड हिस्सा पाकिस्तान की तरफ चला गया। मैं आपको यह भी बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि जितनी पैदावार दो जिलों यानी मिन्टगुमरी और लायलपुर से होती थी उतनी सारे के सारे ईस्टर्न पंजाब में भी नहीं होती थी और वहाँ इन दो जिलों की पैदावार सारे ईस्टर्न पंजाब की पैदावार में भी ज्यादा थी। इसके साथ ही साथ जितना उनको पानी मिला उतना कोई ठिकाना ही नहीं था। इतना ही नहीं, जब पानी के बटवारे का सवाल पैदा हुआ उस वक्त भी ईस्टर्न रिजर्व के अन्दर जो पानी थी, उसका भी कुछ पानी कुछ अमें के लिए पाकिस्तान को देना तय हुआ। इतनी बात साफ थी कि इन दरियाओं में जो पानी पाकिस्तान को दिया जाना था वह कुछ अमें के लिए ही दिया जाना था। लेकिन हमारी जो गवर्नमेंट है वह बड़ी साफ्ट हार्टिड गवर्नमेंट है। हमारा गवर्नमेंट जब पाकिस्तान के साथ ढील करने का सवाल पैदा होता है उस वक्त जिस तरह मैं वह उनके साथ पेश आती है, उसका मैं बहुत दफा इम हाउस में जिक्र कर चुका हूँ। हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी के ही अलफाज में वह हमेशा ही हाँग बाय की पालिसी में काम कर रहे हैं और उसने हमारे हकूक की कोई परवा नहीं की है। पाकिस्तान से इन मर्गाणकी दरियाओं का जो पानी दिया जाता था उसकी कीमत वसूल करना तै हुआ था। उस पालिसी को बजह से, पाकिस्तान हमारा आज कर्जदार है और उसने हम का एक करोड़ रुपया भ्रदा करना है। पाकिस्तान की तरफ जो रुपया है, उसकी दो तीन इन्स्टालमेंट्स पहले वसूल कर ली गई

थी और वे भी बड़ी मुश्किल के साथ ली गई है। जिस तरह से पंजाब के एक एक्स चीफ मिनिस्टर ने इस रुपये को वसूल किया है, उससे हमारी गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया खुश नहीं थी। वह नाखुश इसलिए थी कि पंजाब गवर्नमेंट ने क्यों अपने ड्यूज ले लिए। मैं खुश हूँ कि आज हमें वह दिन देखने को मिला है उस वसूली की पालिसी की वजह से कि हमारे अग्नेरेबल मिनिस्टर साहब को इस हाउस में एक बयान देना पड़ा है पाकिस्तान को पानी दिये जाने के बारे में।

अगर आप पुरानी हिस्टरी को देखें तो आपको मालूम होगा कि दरअसल पंजाब के साथ पानी के मामले में शुरू में ही बँडसाफी होती आई है। मैं यह कह सकता हूँ कि अगर सारे पंजाब के साथ नहीं तो कम से कम हाँग-याना के साथ, जा कि पंजाब का एक हिस्सा है, शुरू में ही बँडसाफी होना आई है और बड़ी सख्त बँडसाफी हुई है।

६०-७० वर्स पहले भावड़ा डैम का कर्नपशन हुआ था। भावड़ा डैम एक मुकम्मल शूदा डैम आज हमारे सामने होता अगर ईमान-दारी में काम लिया गया होता। इसके बाद जिन प्राजेक्ट का शुरू किया गया वे तो पूरी हो गई लेकिन इसका नम्बर नहीं आया। आगिर १९४६ में जाकर गवर्नमेंट ने उस वक्त इसकी तरफ तबज्जह दी जबकि हाँग-याना वालों ने जिनके फायदे के लिए कि यह बनना था, बहुत एजिटेशन की। पुरान पंजाब में जा मिनिस्टरी थी उसको हमन दम नहीं लेंने दिया और इस कदर सख्त एजिटेशन की कि सर छोड़ राम जो कि हिमाग की तरफ के थे उनके खलाफ भी एजिटेशन शुरू कर दी गई और हमने पंजाब गवर्नमेंट को मजबूर कर दिया कि वह किसी न किसी तरह से इसको हाथ में ले। जब १९४६ में इसको हाथ में ले लिया गया तो पुरानी सरकार ने फिर इसे बन्द कर दिया। इसके बाद सन् १९४७ में हमारी अपनी गवर्नमेंट बज्रूद में आई और

और हम लोग पंडित नेहरू की खिदमत में हाजिर हुए। हमने उनसे कहा कि पाटिशन हो गया है और कई लाख लोग हमारे इलाके में बसने के लिये आ रहे हैं और अगर भाखड़ा डैम को मुकम्मिल नहीं किया जाता है तो हमारा गुजारा नहीं हो सकता है। चुनावे पंडित जी ने हमें यकीन दिलाया कि इसकी तरफ जल्दी गौर किया जायगा। मैं समझता हूँ कि सितम्बर १९४७ की बात है जब पंडित जी ने कहा कि भाखड़ा डैम को हम प्रायोरिटी देंगे और उम्मीद यह की गई थी कि सन् १९५१ तक भाखड़ा डैम मुकम्मिल हो जायेगा। उस वक़्त भाखड़ा डैम को हम स गर्ज से बनाना चाहते थे कि इस से हमारे इलाके को पानी मिले। होते होते जा कुछ डी० बी० सी० क साथ हुआ, हीराकुंड के साथ हुआ, वही हमारे साथ भी हुआ। पानी देन का जा बन भी वह तो पीछे पड़ गई और जो इलैक्ट्रिसिटी की बात थी वह आग आ गई। इसकी एक मात्र वजह यह थी कि इलैक्ट्रिसिटी के अन्दर खपया दिखाई देता है। आखिर इसकी यह शकल हुई कि १९५४-५५ में यह मुकम्मिल हो जायेगा और परमात्मा का शुक है कि वह दिन आया कि हमारे इन अजला को भाखड़ा डैम से पानी मिलना नमीब हुआ। हमारे इलाके के लोग, जिन्होंने कि सैकड़ों बरस से नहरी पानी नहीं देखा था, पाना आत देख बहुत खुश हुए और व कांग्रेस गवर्नमेंट के बड़े मशकूर थे कि इस इलाके के अन्दर उसने पानी सप्लाई करने का इतिजाम किया। मैं यकीन दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि आज भी हमारा इलाका कांग्रेस गवर्नमेंट का यह मानुमेंटल सक्सेस समझता हूँ। अब इस बीज को पायें तकमील तक पहुँचाने की जरूरत है। अब कहा जाता है कि १९६० में यह डैम पूरा हो जायेगा। मैं प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि परमात्मा करे कि यह जो डेट फिक्स की गई है इसको और आगे बढ़ाने की जरूरत न पड़े।

फाइव ईयर प्लान में जो टारगेट रखा

गया था उसका जिक्र वेज १४५
Review of First Five Year Plan
पर है। यहाँ दर्ज है —

The benefits anticipated and achieved from these three projects during the Plan were as follows:—

Bhakra Nangal Plan 1952-56	1361,000 acres installed capacity of electricity for the plan 1951-5-56	96,000 Kwt
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आपने टारगेट यह रखा था कि १३६१,००० एकड़ एरिया को इरिगेट करेंगे लेकिन आपने किया कुल १.१८ मिलियन एकड़ को इरिगेट। जहाँ तक बिजली का सम्बन्ध है आपने कहा था कि ६६,००० किलोवाट बिजली मिलेगी लेकिन मिली है केवल ४८,००० किलावाट, यानी बिल्कुल निस्फ। इसके मानी यह हुए कि आपने जो टारगेट फिक्स किए थे उनको आप अभीव नहीं कर पायें। आप जो भी कोई बाहर से आता है उनको भाखड़ा नगल दिखाने के लिए ले जाते हैं और उनको दिखाते हैं कि कितनी प्रोग्रेस यहाँ पर हुई है लेकिन आपने जो टारगेट फिक्स किए थे, उनको आप अभीव नहीं कर पायें हैं।

आपने जितनी जमीन को पानी देने का वायदा किया था उतनी को अगर आप दें पाते तो जो फूड के बारे में आज शिकायत सुनने को मिलती है, और जितनी सख्त शिकायत सुनने को मिलती है, वह उतनी सख्त न मिलती। हमारे मिनिस्टर साहब ने दुस्त ही बयान दिया है कि गो हमने इतने लाख एकड़ के वास्ते पानी का इतिजाम किया है लेकिन फिलवाका जितनी एकड़ जमीन को पानी मिलता है वह तो शायद ३० परसेंट ही है। मैं अब से अग्र करना चाहता हूँ कि मैं उस जिले से आता हूँ कि जो भाखड़ा डैम का सबसे बड़ा बर्निफिशरी है। ३६ लाख एकड़ में से मैं समझता हूँ १८ लाख से भी ज्यादा जमीन जिला हिसार में सींचनी है। लेकिन फिलवाका बावजूद आपकी तमाम नेक नीयतों के, बावजूद आपकी तमाम

[पंडित ठाकुर दास भागंब]

कोशिशों के, वहा की जो हालत है वह बड़ी ही खोबनीय है। आपने अपनी किताब में पेज १४६ पर लिखा है—

By the end of 1955-56 the project provided irrigation mainly non-payment to 1.18 million acres of land of which 9,62,000 acres were irrigated in the Punjab.

अब जिला हिसार का हाल सुनिये। जो करप्शन है, उसका मैं बाद में जिक्र करूंगा। जितनी आपकी यहा सैटर में प्योरिटी है, उसी प्रोपोर्शन से आप समझ लीजिये कि एक्चुअल वकिंग में वहा प्राविसिस में करप्शन है। वहा पर इतनी करप्शन है कि जिसका कोई ठिकाना ही नहीं है। इस करप्शन के मामले में इस डिपार्टमेंट ने पी० डब्ल्यू० डी०, पुलिस इत्यादि सभी महकमों को मात दे दी है। इस कदर ज्यादा करप्शन हमने अपनी जिनदगी भर में ही नहीं देखी है जितना आज इस डिपार्टमेंट के अन्दर है। कोई मोरी, कोई पानी, किसी शम्स को तब तक नहीं मिल सकता है जब तक कि जिलदार की या किसी बड़े हाकिम की मूटठी चिकनी नहीं की जाती है। मैं इस बात का मानता हू कि करप्शन का दूर करना निहायन निहायन मुखिल काम है। लेकिन इस करप्शन के हान हुए भी क्या हालत है यह मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हू। हमारे यहा मुर्पाग्टोडग इजीनियर मंत्र में बड़ा अफसर एक तरह से हाता है। गारी जितनी पावर है उसके हाथ में कन्ट्रोल है। माइनर की या मागे की किमी भी तरह की कोई तबदीली तब तक नहीं की जा सकती है जब तक कि उसका मजूरी नहीं मिल जाती है। उसकी मजूरी के वगैर एक पत्ता भी नहीं हिल सकता है। नीचे मैं लेकर ऊपर तक जिनदार, एग्जिक्टिव इजीनियर इत्यादि तमाम अफसर अपनी सिफारिशों उसके पास भेज देते हैं और उसके महकमे में हैडक्वार्टर और स्टैनो-ग्राफर ये दो ऐसे जब्दस्त आफिशरस हैं जो कि एग्जिक्टिव इजीनियर से ज्यादा पावर रखते हैं और हुकम लिखना, उसको पहुंचाने

में देर लगाना ये सब उनके हाथ में होता है। चूकि सुपरटेंडिंग इजीनियर मौके पर नहीं जाता है इसलिए वह आन-दी-स्टाट जो हालात है, उनको नहीं जान सकता है। कम से कम शुरू पाच साल में जब आपने यह नई नहर दी है तो यह आपका देखना फर्ज है कि मौके ठीक लग है कि नहीं। वहा पर हमने देखा है कि माघा जहा लगा है वह जगह नीची है और जिस जमीन को पानी देना है उसकी सतह ऊंची है और जिसका कि नतीजा यह होता है कि पानी नहीं पहुंच पाता है। इसी तरह जो मोरिया लगी है वह ठीक नहीं लगी है और भले ही एक परमेट के पीछे ६० परमेट का काम खराब हो लेकिन जब तक एक परमेट रजामन्द न हो माघे को तबदील नहीं कर सकते।

मैं ने इस सिलसिले में जाती तजुबा हासिल किया है और उनकी इस मामले में प्रैक्टिकल डिपकलटीज को देखा है। जिला हिसार के अन्दर और सभी जिलों में मंथली मं.टिम्स होती है जिनमें कि एग्जीक्यूटिव इज नियर डिप्टी कमिश्नर, एम० एल० एज और एम० पीज० शरीक होते हैं और चन्द एक गावा में जा कर देखने में जो हमारे सामने दिक्कतें आईं और जो उनकी प्रैक्टिकल डिपकलटीज है उनको मैं आपके सामने अर्ज करना चाहता हू।

फेनर इसके कि मैं उनको अर्ज करू मैं आपको बतलाऊ कि हमारे जिले में एक छोटे से गाव के लोग मेरे पास आये और कहने लगे कि परमात्मा की कृपा से यह भाखरा डैम का पानी तो आ गया लेकिन चूकि बीच में रास्ते में दो गाव ऐसे पड़ते हैं जिनकी कि सतह ऊंची है और जहा कि सिल्ट जमा हो गया है और उसके फलस्वरूप हमारे वहा पानी की एक बूद तक नहीं पहुंच पा रही है। हम अपने गाव के अन्दर जितना एरिया है उसको साफ करने को तैयार है लेकिन उसका क्या करे और कैसे इस ५ हजार

एकड़ हमारी जमीन को पानी मिले। वह इलाका खसूसन ऐसा इलाका है जिसके कि अन्दर जानबरो के लिये पीने का पानी नहीं है, आदमियों के लिये पीने का पानी नहीं है, हमारे वास्ते कुछ इतजाम किया जाय। मैं ने उनसे पूछा कि क्या तुम लोग मेहनत करने को तैयार हो। उन्होंने कहा कि डेढ़ दो महीने तक रोजमर्रा हमारे ३०० आदमी काम करने को तैयार हैं और उसके लिये हम कोई उजरत नहीं लेगे। मैं ने इसकी बाबत डिप्टी कमिश्नर को कहा और जब उन दो बीच के गाव वालो को यह काम करने को कहा गया तो उन लोगो ने कहा कि हमें इसकी बहुत ज्यादा परब ह नहीं है और हम यह काम क्यों करे, यह सिल्ट बगैरह निकलना तो गवर्नमेंट का काम है जो कि हम से लैंड रवेन्यू और वाटर रेट वगैरह लेनी है। मैं ने उनको किमी तरह समझा बूझा कर राजी कर लिया और वे भी काम करने को तैयार हो गये। इस के बाद मैं ने जिले के डिप्टी कमिश्नर को कहा और मुझे खुशी है कि हमारे जिले के डिप्टी कमिश्नर एक ऐमे शरूस है जो इन चीजो में खसूसन जो डेवलपमेंट की चीजे हैं, खास इन्टरेस्ट लेते हैं। उन्होंने मुझ से कहा कि हम बेवम तो हैं और ज्यादा श्रवतयारात हमें हासिल नहीं है लेकिन जब तुम कहते हो कि यह काम होने से ८, १० हजार बीघे जमीन को फायदा पहुंचेगा तो मैं इसको परस्यू करूंगा। उन्होंने उसी दिन उस डिप्टीजन् के एग्जीक्यूटिव इजीनियर को बुलवाया और उनसे परमो आने को कहा जब कि एक डेपुटेशन उनमें मिलने आयेगा। मुकरंरा दिन एग्जीक्यूटिव इजीनियर आ गये और इत्तिफाक से दूमेने डिप्टीजन् के एग्जीक्यूटिव इजीनियर भी तशरीफ ले आये। यहा तक तो ठीक रहा लेकिन उसके आगे जो हमारी दिक्कतें शुरू हुईं वह सुनने के काबिल हैं। जब उनको हम ने कहा कि एग्जीक्यूटिव इजीनियर मौजूद हैं, डिप्टी कमिश्नर मौजूद हैं आप इस मामले का फैसला कीजिये और आपको इस काम को करने में क्या दिक्कत

है। क्या आपके सामने रुपये की दिक्कत है? अगर रुपये की दिक्कत आपके सामने हो तो मैं रुपये का इतजाम करा दूंगा लेकिन जैसे भी हो आप इस नहर के काम को कीजिये और मैं इस पूरे नहर का काम ५ हजार रुपये में करा लेने की जिम्मेवारी लेता हूँ। इस पर एग्जीक्यूटिव इजीनियर साहब कहने लगे कि हमें मिर्फ कोआपरेटिव लेबर में ही यह काम कराने का अधिकार है, हम कंट्रैक्टमें से यह काम नहीं करवा सकते। जहा तक कोआपरेटिव लेबर से काम कराने का ताल्लुक है, मैं खुद भी इसका हक में हूँ कि महकौगता और कोआपरेटिव के ढंग पर काम किया जाये लेकिन मैं यह बिल्कुल खुले तौर पर कहना चाहता हूँ, भले ही यह आप समझ लें कि मैं यहा पर अपने इलाके के लोगो की शिकायत कर रहा हूँ, आज हमारे लोगो में सुस्ती और काहिली आ गई है। हमारे जिले के लोग इस पानी के आने के पहले ही कुछ मुस्त और काहिल थं अब चूकि उनकी हालत कुछ पहले में बेहतर है और खाना मिलने लगा है, इसलिये वे पहले से भी ज्यादा काहिल हो गये हैं और वे मेहनत करने को तैयार नहीं हैं और जहा ऐसी हालत हो आप खुद समझ सकते हैं कि कोआपरेटिव मूवमेंट वहा पर कैसे सफल हो सकता है और अगर कही आपने हमारे जिले में यह कोआपरेटिव से काम कराने का सिलसिला जारी किया तो भाखरा डैम क वहा पर आ जाने से जो आप हम से उम्मीदे रखते हैं, उनको छाँड़ दीजिये। एग्जीक्यूटिव इजीनियर ने हमको बतलाया कि वहा पर हमारा सारा काम रुका पडा है, लोग मेहनत करने को तैयार नहीं होते, हम चैनल्स नहीं खोद सकते क्योंकि वहा पर उसके लिये हमें लोगो से कोआपरेषन नहीं मिलता। कहत के जमाने में हमें उनसे खूब कोआपरेषन मिलता था लेकिन आज नहीं मिलता है। इसलिये मैं बहुत जोर से आपसे यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि अगर आप चाहते हैं कि जिला हिसार के अन्दर आपकी नहर के पानी का पूरा फायदा पहुंचे और आप अनाज

[पंडित ठाकुर दाम भागव]

पैदा करे तो आप यह शर्त उठा दीजिये कि सिवाय कोआपरेटिव के और किसी तरह से यह काम नहीं कराया जायेगा। आज हमारे यहाँ काम करने को मजदूर नहीं मिलते हैं। कटाई के दिनों में ४ रुपये, रोटी और पैदावार में से कुछ हिस्सा एक मजदूर लेता है लेकिन मामूली तौर पर आज पहले की तरह बाई, तीन रुपये रोज में मजदूर नहीं मिलते। अब हमारे वहाँ केवल सात दिन का काम था और ३०० आदिमियों की उसके वास्ते जरूरत थी। १५० आदिमी तो उस काम को करने के लिये एक ही गाव के तैयार थे लेकिन बाकी आदिमियों का इतजाम नहीं हो पाया। मैं चाहता हूँ कि आपके डिपार्टमेंट द्वारा इस बात व क्लिनयर इम्प्लूकशम दिये जायें कि अगर कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटी क रजिस्ट्रार न उस काम की जिम्मेदारी सम्हाली हुई है तो जिले के आदिमियों की जरूरत है और जितना कि वायदा उसन किया हुआ है उतनी लेबर महँग्या करे वरना अफसरान का अधिकार हो कि काम ठकेदारान की मार्फत करा ले नहीं तो आपका सारा काम इस तरह ठप हो जायेगा।

इसके अलावा मैं यह भी चाहता हूँ कि आपने कोआपरेटिवस की जो यह शर्त रखी है इसको ज्यादा नहीं तो कम से कम दो वर्ष के लिये हटा लीजिये।

एक आनवीय सचस्य पंजाब गवर्नमेंट ने वह शर्त हटा ली है।

पंडित ठाकुर दाम भागव अभी तक नहीं हटाई है और उस मॉटिंग का जिसका कि मैं जिक्र कर रहा हूँ उस बक्त तक तो नहीं हटाई थी। इस शर्त को पंजाब गवर्नमेंट को हटा लेना चाहिये।

खैर, मैं ने एग्जीक्यूटिव इजीनियर मे पूछा कि आपको इसके फ्रमल में लाने में क्या कठिनाई है और ज्यादा नहीं तो कम से कम १५, २० हजार एकड़ जमीन को पानी पहुँच

सकता है। उन्होंने मुझे बतलाया कि इस बारे में कोई फंसला सुपरिनटेंडिंग इजीनियर ही कर सकता है, एग्जीक्यूटिव इजीनियर को इसका हक हासिल नहीं है। अब यह अजीब बात हुई। एग्जीक्यूटिव इजीनियर मीके पर पहुँचना है, मीके पर ही रहता है और सुपरिनटेंडिंग इजीनियर तो काफी अस के बाद कहीं तशरूफ साते है और जब उनके पास सारा मामला पहुँच जाता है तब पीछे वह सोचते है कि क्या करना चाहिये। मैं चाहता हूँ कि ५ वर्ष के लिये अगर नहीं तो कम से कम ३ वर्ष के लिये आप ऐसा इतजाम कीजिये और एग्जीक्यूटिव इजीनियर्स को यह अवसर दीजिये कि वह भीषो को ठीक तौर तग लगा सकें। मेरे सामने खुद उन्होंने यह तमर्नम किया हुआ है कि भीषे गलत लग रहे और जिसके कि कारण पानी बहुत जगहों पर नहीं पहुँच रहा है और इस फ्रम की मेरे पास शिकायत भी आई और हमने खुद जा कर देखा है कि उनकी शिकायतें ठीक है लेकिन मालम ऐसा दता है कि आप के डिपार्टमेंट ने पेपर मिलो से साज बाज कर रखी है। लोगों को आपके पास हजारों शिकायतों की गाँवों मौजूद हैं लेकिन उनको तगफ कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता है और उन बेचारे शिकायत करने वालों के बागज और टिकट ज़ाया चले गये हैं। मेरा सुझाव है कि आप एग्जीक्यूटिव इजीनियर को इस चीज का अधिकार दे कि वे तीन वर्ष के वास्ते जहा मनासिब समझे भीषो को तबदील कर दे और सुपरिनटेंडिंग इजीनियर को यह अधिकार दे दीजिये कि वह अपनी को सुन सके और फंसला कर सके।

एक बात मैं और कहना चाहता हूँ और वह यह है कि मान लीजिये एक मोरी गलत जगह पर और गलत ढग से लगाई जाती है और उसको हटाने या ठीक करने के लिये ८० परसेंट शेरहील्डस दरखास्त देते हैं तो वह मोरी जरूरत मुताबिक था

तो हटाई जा सके या भरम्मत की जा सके, यह अधिकार होना चाहिये। अभी तक पोजीशन यह बनी हुई है कि अगर १६ परसेंट भी किसी मोरी को हटाने और उमको दूसरी जगह बनाने के लिये दरखास्त दें और एक आदमी अगर यह कहे कि उसको न हटाया जाये तो जब तक यूनेनिभस दे मिशन नहीं होगा तब तक वह मोरी नहीं हटाई जा सकती है। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह चीज दुस्त नहीं है और इससे बड़ी दिक्कत पैदा हो रही है और इस तरह काम ठीक नहीं चलेगा।

इन तीन चार चीजों को अगर आप कर दें और अगर हमारे मौजूदा डिप्टी कमिश्नर को वहाँ से तब्दील न करे, कम से कम एक वर्ष के वास्ते, उनका नाम मैं लेना नहीं चाहता, तो आपको अगर ज्यादा नहीं तो १० लाख मन अनाज सिर्फ हमारे के एक डिवीजन से ज्यादा मिल सकता है लेकिन अगर आप ऐसा नहीं करेंगे तो मुझे पता नहीं कि आपके इस भावना डैम का फायदा कैसे होगा।

एक चीज जिसकी कि और मेरी बहन श्रीमती रेणु चक्रवर्ती ने तबज्जह दिलाई थी, उसकी और मैं भी हाउस की तबज्जह दिलाना चाहता हूँ और वह १८० रुपये पर एकड बैटरमेंट लेवी की बाबत है। जहाँ कहीं आप जाइयें यही शिकायत लोगों से सुनने को मिलती है कि हम में १८० रुपये फी एकड बैटरमेंट लेवी मांगी जाती है, नहीं चक्कर एलेक्शन में था। अब जिला हिसार के अन्दर यह कहा मुमकिन है कि यह चीज दी जा सके, नामुमकिन है। मैं आप को आज ही नोटिस देता हूँ कि अगर आप ने इसे एन्फोर्स किया तो जिले हिसार का किसान आप को कुछ नहीं दे सकेगा और सिवा इस के कि वहाँ पर सख्त बेचैनी हो, और कोई नतीजा नहीं निकलेगा। मैं वह कोई थ्रोट की तीर पर नहीं कह रहा

हूँ। मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि क्या आप को मालूम है कि जिला हिसार और हरयाना इलाके के वह गरीब आदमी हैं जिन के पास नहर का पानी पहुँचा और वह उस को लेना नहीं चाहते। मेरे पास रिपोर्ट है कि एक फनेहाबाद डिवीजन में ही ७८ गावों ने पानी लेने से इकार कर दिया क्योंकि उन वे पास वाटर रेट देने के लिये पैसा नहीं था। वह लोग मोचते थे कि अगर वह पानी लेंगे तो उन को बैटरमेंट लेवी देना होगा। उन को नहीं मालूम था कि बैटरमेंट लेवी तो देना ही होगा चाहे वह पानी ले या न ले। कुछ भी हो, उन्होंने इन्कार कर दिया। वजह क्या है, वजह सीधी है कि वह बहुत गरीब हैं, और यह रकम नहीं दे सकते हैं। वहाँ पर नहरी जमीन ११५ रुपये में लेकर १२५ रुपये फी एकड तक मिलती है। इसलिये उन के लिये यह रुपया देना नामुमकिन है। आप को यह डिमांड दुस्त नहीं है क्योंकि इस से उन को दिक्कत होगी। हमारे लोग ऐसे नहीं हैं जो इस चीज को मानने से इन्कार करते हैं लेकिन उन पर इतना ही बोझ डाला जाये जितना कि वह सह सके।

मैं ने इस इलाके की थोड़ी सी बातें अर्ज की। मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि दरअसल बहुत थोड़ी जमीनों में कास्त हुई है, बहुत थोड़ी जगहों में पानी पहुँचा है क्योंकि आप का एंडमिनिस्ट्रेशन ठीक नहीं है। इस के अलावा हमारा एक बड़ा इलाका है जिस के अन्दर पानी पहुँच ही नहीं सकता और कुछ ऐसा इलाका है जिस के लिये वादा किया हुआ है। शायद दस या बीस वर्ष में वहाँ पानी पहुँचे। उस इलाके की तरफ से जो कुछ मैं हर साल कहा करता हूँ इसे आज भी दोहराये बर्गर नहीं रह सकता। गुड़गावा का इलाका और जिला हिसार की भिबानी तहसील ऐसी जगहें हैं जिन को चिराग तले अन्वेषण कहना चाहिये। एक ऐसा ही इलाका है लोहारू का जिस के अन्दर रास्ता सख्त दुश्वार है। वहाँ के लोगों की

[पंडित ठाकुर दास भांग्र]

आमदनी ६, ७ हाथे माहवार से ज्यादा नही है। वहा न पीने का पानी है न वास्त को पान है और न डगर के वास्ते पानी है। परमात्मा का कोप है कि उम जगह पानी इतना न चा है, नाकाफी है और खारा है कि पता नही वहा ट्यूबवेल भी सक्रमसफुल हो साने है या नही। पिलानी मे बिडला फैमिली ने एक नहर मी चला दी है, मगर इस इलाके मे गायद मुमकिन भी न हो कि बहा ट्यूबवेल कायमयाब हो मने जो खास लोहारू मे कामयाबी मिली है। नेट श्री रफी अहमद किदवई ने सन् १९५५ मे बादा किया था, और उम को सारी स्कीम भी बना ली थी कि हम १९५५ मे ट्यूबवेल लगायेगे। वह नो बेत्राये मर गये, लेकिन उम के बायदे का ईफा नही हुआ। मे हर साल याद दिलाता ह। आप क महकमे की साल मे आमती पर मीटिंग हुआ करती है उम मे पालियामेन्ट में मन्वर बुलाये जाने है मे आप को इस अरेामेन्ट क लिय मुआरकवाद देता ह और कोई मिनिस्ट्री ऐसा नही करनी। हमारे गाव फायदे क वास्ते, भिवानी क वास्ते अब तक कोई इस्तजाम नही है, कोई अरेजमेन्ट नही है। पहले चन्द दफा चन्द मीको पर कहा गया कि भिवानी क निचे दस करोड क टयववेल की स्कीम दी जायेग। लेकिन आज तर कोई एर पेसा भी खर्च नही ि गया। मे अर्ज करूंगा कि यह इलाका पगमादा जरूर है लेकिन उम का भी उतना ह। हव है जितना और किसी इलाका, डस की तरफ खास तवज्जह दी जाये।

गडगावा के वास्ते कुछ स्कीमे आ रही है। मेमा मे सुना है कि पजाब गवर्नमेन्ट ने उन को अपने बजट मे रक्खा है। जिन दिन वह पूरी हो जायेगी उम दिन मे मुबार्कबाद दूगा। पजाब गवर्नमेन्ट रोज स्कीमे लानी है, लेकिन वह आगे नही बढ़ सकती है क्योंकि वह इलाका लावारिस है।

अब आखीर में जो अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ उस की तरफ खास तवज्जह दिलाना चाहूंगा। गरीबनेवाज, १६ अगस्त को आप यहा पुराने इंडेपेंडेन्स की मेटिनरी मना रहे है। आप रोज कहते है कि बहा पहली बार आफ इंडेपेंडेन्स डे हुई। इस का बडा भारी महात्म आप मना रहे है। मे पूछना चाहता हूँ कि उस मे १८५७ में क्या हुआ था। १०० वर्ष के वास्ते हिरयाना को गहर करने की मजा के तौर पर पजाब के सुपुर्द किया गया और उस के डामिनेशन मे दिया गया था। मुजरिम की सजा भी बीस वर्ष बाद खत्म जाती है, लेकिन १०० वर्ष हो गये हरियाना वहा पडा हुआ है। आज फीरोजपुर के जो किसान है वह अपने खत से एक एकड मे ३५ मन गेहू पीदा करते है। लेकिन भाखरा डैम से पानी देने के बाद भी हमारे यहा सिर्फ १२ से १५ मन फी एकड तक गेहू होता है। पानी हम को काफी नही मिलता। आज १०० वर्ष के बाद और इस मेटिनरी के बाद तो कम मे कम ऐसा कर दिया जाये कि जलधर टिवीजन और हिरयाना टिवीजन मे डिम्किमिनेशन न हो। कास्टटयेशन की दफा १६ की रू मे यह वाजिब नही है। आज पत जी हमारे हांम मिनिस्टर रोज कहते है कि हम बैकवर्ड इलाको का उठायेगे। उम का उठाने का मुझे एक ही तरीका मानूँ है कि उम को उम के पानी का पूरा हक दिया जाये। वह किसी दूसरे का हक नही छीनना चाहता, नाहक नही चाहता। वह सिर्फ वही फायदा चाहता है जो कि जलधर टिवीजन के किसानो को मिलता है। अगर आप बेअर जिस्टिस करना चाहते है हिरयाना के साथ तो ऐसे कर सकते है कि उस के पानी का इस्तजाम कीजिये। वहा के लोग आज एजुनेशन इतनी नही चाहते वह और बीजो की इतनी परवाह नही करते, लेकिन पानी जरूर चाहते है, यह पहली बीज है जो वह चाहते है। पानी का इस्तजाम करने के साने है, अन्न, अन्न के प्राप्ति है खुराक

श्रीर खुराक के माने हैं जिन्दगी । इसलिये मैं ने अर्ज किया कि इस गये गुजरे इलाके, भिवानी और गुडगावा की तरफ स्वाम तबज्जह दी जाये । आज मैं ने जो कुछ अर्ज किया है, अगर उम पर अमल आप करोगे तो आप जरूर कामयाब होंगे । यहाँ आप जितने ही ट्यूबवैल बनायेंगे, यह उतना ही बेनिफिट बहा के लोगो को पहुँचायेगा ।

मैं ने कल ही यहाँ पर एक बात सुनी कि हमारे इलाके में ग्राम (चने) की कीमतें मुकर्र कर दी जायें और उन से ज्यादा कीमतों पर ग्राम बहा नहीं बिक सकेगा । अगर सारे देश के हक में यह चीज है, तो मुझे कोई एतराज नहीं । अगर हमारे इलाके से सारे देश को ग्राम मिलता है अगर हम इतना पैदा कर सकते हैं कि सारे देश को दे सकें तो हमें बड़ी खुशी है । लेकिन इस के अन्दर भी मुझे डिस्ट्रिक्टिनेशन की वृत्ति आती है । हिंसा के किसानों को चने की पूरी कीमत मिलनी चाहिये और सारे हिन्दुस्तान में भोजन का हक होना चाहिये । इस दफा इतना चना पैदा हुआ जिला हिंसा में जिस का ठिकाना नहीं है । पाच मात वर्ष हुए जब यहाँ श्री जयगामदास दौनतगाम मिनिस्टर थे, उस वकत जिला हिंसा को दस करोड़ रुपये का नुकसान हुआ कटौल की वजह से । आज सरकार अगर उस का देश भर में वितरण करना चाहती है, तो चने । मैं ने अपनी उम्र में इतनी चने की पैदावार कभी नहीं देखी है । आज बहा जाता है कि देश में अन्न की कमी है । लेकिन मैं कहता हूँ कि अगर सही पत्ता लगाया जाये कि देश में कितना अन्न है तो सरकार को अपनी ओरी-नियम को रिवाइज करना पड़ेगा । पर जब तक आप सारी बातें ठीक नहीं करने तक कुछ नहीं हो सकता है । आज आप ने १ १८ मिलियन एकड़ जमीन के लिये पानी दिया है, अगर आप पूरी जमीन के लिये पानी दे दें और उस का ठीक इस्तेमाल करा

दे तब आप देखेंगे कि बड़ा भारी फर्क हो जायेगा ।

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara). Mr Speaker, this country has been a victim to the dangerous theory of planning, which holds that once we set up our machinery of production, all other problems will be solved automatically. That has exactly happened in the case of the Irrigation and Power Ministry. The Minister himself admits that irrigation facilities have been provided which are much more than what they were at any time in this country before. But the fact remains that water is not being utilised and the peasants are not willing to take advantage of this facility. He has gone so far as to say in a speech in Bombay that he got a letter from Orissa, the province from which I come, that the peasants have threatened him saying, "You withdraw this irrigation facility; otherwise you face legal action". I do not know how far it is true, but why is it that the peasant, who suffers so much on account of irrigation facilities, has asked the Government to withdraw them, when the facilities are near at hand? This is a thing which we should take seriously into consideration.

The previous speaker has referred today to the betterment levy and irrigation rates. We must apply our minds and find out a way by which the peasants will be able to pay and take advantage of the irrigation facilities. I can quote figures which will really make you think that these facilities are not meant to help the peasants in increasing production, but it is just a bookish scheme which they want to put up. In Orissa recently a resolution has been passed which lays down that the irrigation rates would be increased to the tune of Rs 33 per acre; at present the peasants are paying only Rs 3. Even these Rs. 3 they are not able to pay, for which court proceedings are taken against them sometimes. What other

facilities have they got for paying more? Only there will be perennial supply of water on account of the Hirakud dam. So, it is proposed to increase the rate to Rs. 33. At the same time, there will be a betterment levy of Rs. 125 per acre.

I want to ask, is it possible for any peasant to pay this much when he has not got other means of livelihood, except the production in the lands, for which he does not get stable prices and marketing facilities? All these difficulties are there. I know it is not possible for the Central Government to fix a uniform rate all over the country. But what I want to point out is that the Government should at least fix up a procedure taking into account the local conditions. Then alone we can fix up a policy which will be acceptable and the peasants will be enthusiastic enough to utilise the water.

Again, you will find in the papers it has been published that in Punjab there is already a proposal being discussed by the Punjab Government itself to reduce the canal rate to half, because they say the farmers are reluctant to take supplies from the tube-wells. I know the system of levy in the Punjab is a bit scientific and rational. But still people in that State also find it difficult to pay, and therefore there is a proposal to reduce it to half. It is also said in a report that by reducing this there will be no loss to the Government, because the Government practically today is getting nothing out of these rates.

My main point in stressing this is that while determining the water rate we have ignored even what the Taxation Enquiry Commission has said. It has supported this betterment levy and water rate increase and has said:

"In determining the water rate payable for those who took water, the quantity of water supplied, the value of crop grown,

the extent of benefit realised by the cultivator and ability of the cultivator to pay were other considerations in addition to covering the debt charges and overhead expenses."

So the entire thing lies here. Have we taken into consideration the payable capacity of the peasants when we fix up these water rates and betterment levy? We have raised this question in Orissa. There is a great agitation there. The entire Opposition did not support the measure and did not go into the Select Committee at the time the measure was passed. There is great opposition among the people also.

What I want to say is that in this matter we have to remember one thing. What is their explanation? The State Government say, "We have no money; we are getting loans from the Centre; unless we impose these things the Centre is not going to pay us for other schemes". It is known that most of the States have deficit budgets, and the loans from the Centre are nothing but grants. We should treat them as grants if we want that there should be increase in food production. At the same time the Centre should give them enough time to utilise the water. When the people get the benefit, then only they will be able to pay some amount or they may be prepared to pay more than what they are paying today. For instance, in ordinary business matters when they find that the things are not being sold in the market, generally what is done is that the things are given at a cheaper price, so that the people get habituated to it and ultimately they take it. Likewise, I think while fixing irrigation rates or deciding on betterment levy some such thing should be considered, so that ultimately the people may be ready to get these facilities.

Again I want to say that if the theory is propounded that the beneficiaries must pay, certainly they will

pay There is no doubt about it But I want to give you this warning Even in the case of amenities and services which you think you are giving to the people, if these are imposed there is going to be great resistance In Russia collectivisation was a very good thing Nobody was against collectivisation But because it was imposed on the people, ultimately they had to undergo great difficulties from which they have not yet been free Therefore I would say, do not impose these Although these are amenities, do not impose these on the people, but try to see if the people themselves will be willing enough within their means to take advantage of these

And then I want to make another point in this regard Take the textile industry In the textile industry you are charging the big textile mills and getting a surcharge from them to help the small and cottage industries Why not apply this principle to the peasants who have been deprived of the facilities so long? By increasing agricultural production the peasants are not the only people who are benefited Industrialists are benefited In the matter of the betterment levy why not impose a cess on the cotton and jute industries and ask them to pay a portion of your expenses on these new projects? That will go a great way in relieving the burden on the peasants.

So I would say that when we fix any of these taxes in regard to peasants their condition should be taken into account You may have more such projects But it is not going to be a success People are not going to take advantage of it, or I think they will oppose these if some such plan is not there which gives them more relief Therefore I would say that the irrigation schemes have almost failed What about the minor irrigation schemes? It has been said somewhere in the report that has been given to us about the First Five Year Plan that in the minor irrigation schemes it has been provided that the

people will pay a portion of the cost and at many places the people are not paying So the scheme is not working Why is it so? The schemes are such at places where the people's opinion has not been taken into account They do not know what is going on There has been no proper assessment as to how it would benefit, and whom All these things have not been taken into account As a result, people do not come forward to co-operate on matters in which they are intensely interested, and your scheme is going to fail

Therefore, do not impose conditions which in the present context of things are not acceptable to the people And Government should apply its mind very seriously before launching upon any other scheme and go into the whole matter regarding the increase of irrigation rates and the imposition of betterment levy, so that a proper scientific approach is made to this question all over the country and we get as soon as possible the required amount of food production which we very urgently require

With these few words I have only to ask the Irrigation Minister to tell me why is it that in this Second Five Year Plan the other two dams of the multi-purpose Hirakud dam have not been taken up, why there is no provision to take up immediately the Naraj and Tikkarpara dams without which the Hirakud dam could not serve the purpose of controlling the floods in Orissa, and what attempt has been made to further the schemes to construct dams on the Mahanadi, Brahmani and Vaitarni which are very urgent

Shri Ranga (Tenali) I wish to associate myself with the suggestion made by my hon friend Shri Dwivedy in regard to the betterment levy and I would like it to be specially studied in a scientific manner on an all-India basis, so that this levy would come to be fixed in some relation to the

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paying capacity of the peasants affected

Secondly, taking up, to start with, some of these general points affecting the whole of India before I come to the special needs of the Andhra area, I would like Government to give serious attention to the recommendations of the Public Accounts Committee and also the Estimates Committee in regard to the manner in which money is being spent on experts, too many of them coming from abroad and purchases that are being made abroad more or less being linked up with the loans that we are raising in other countries, and also the widespread practice of *mamuls* that obtains with the Central Public Works Department generally and more especially with the construction work connected with many of these irrigation projects. When this Damodar Valley project was contemplated as much attention was sought to be given to the development of irrigation in Bihar, as to flood control and to the development of electricity for the benefit of Bengal. But, in course of time, unfortunately, flood control was given some attention development of electricity was given the highest possible priority, but the development of irrigation came to be very much neglected. I would like that to be taken at the earliest and the highest possible priority given to the development of irrigation under the Damodar Valley project.

Coming to Andhra we have been pressing very hard both from the public platform and also through the Andhra Pradesh Government for the early development of Sileru project as a complement of the Mackund project so that we may have enough power to be passed on to Rayalaseema, also. At present we are not in a position to give as much power as is needed even to the Sircar districts not to speak of diverting a portion of it as it should be, to Rayalaseema, which is much more dependent upon electric power for irri-

gation even with the meagre underground facilities there, the lowest in Andhra especially and lower than anywhere else. We also want special steps to be taken to develop the generation of electricity especially for the benefit of Rayalaseema.

There was a time when you, Sir, were also good enough to join us in a deputation to the Minister in charge of Power some years ago when we pressed on the Government the need for special development of power for Rayalaseema because that area is specially famine affected and suffering for generations, and the people there have been reduced to starvation. In the recent past, some effective work has been done in their interest through the development of the Tungbhadra project. Unfortunately, the peasants have been so much poverty stricken that they have not been able to take advantage of the irrigation facilities that have come to be made available to them. The local Government has been saying that unless the Union Government comes to their rescue by placing sufficient funds at their disposal to enable them to advance credit to the peasants, it would not be possible for the Government to extend irrigation, nor would it be possible for the peasants to take advantage of the irrigation facilities. Therefore I would like the Government to pay special attention to the particular needs of these people and also to realise that it is not enough to create irrigation facilities, but the Government have to help the peasants with adequate financial assistance by way of credit by supply of cheap manure and improved implements so that the irrigation facilities could be made use of and the local famine conditions can be reduced.

The case of Anantapur, Chittoor and Cuddappah deserve special attention at the hands of the Ministry. These are the three districts on the uplands, almost on a plateau. It is very difficult to develop irrigation facilities, through the usual irrigation channels. It is necessary to supply to them adequate

quantity of electric power to enable them to obtain water from the underground. At present, particularly, Chittoor has been depending, to a very large extent, on the power supplied from Mettur and other generating stations in Mysore and Tamilnad. During the last three or four years, it has become more and more difficult for us to depend upon these sources of power. We have not been able to develop any local sources of power at all nor is the equipment for distribution obtained and installed. Therefore, I want the Government to take necessary steps by way of early development of the Sileru project to supplement the power supply from Machkund and also by developing the Nellore and other power stations and building up the "distribution of power" equipment and supply power at the cheapest possible rates. The present rates are too high. Adequate cheap power should be supplied to the peasants in Chittoor, Cuddappah and Anantpur districts, in order to enable them to tap underground water.

Then there is very great need for expanding the benefits of the Nagarjuna Sagar project to the upland areas of Udayagiri taluk and Kambam and Markapur taluks in Kurnool district. Udayagiri is the worst famine affected area. It has not had the benefit of any effective irrigation and the local rainfall is extremely low. Therefore it is necessary that the right side canal of the Nagarjuna Sagar project should be taken at as high a level as possible even if it be at an additional cost of Rs 3 or 4 crores, so that water can be made available to these three badly affected Kambam and Markapur taluks in Kurnool district and Udayagiri taluks and Kambam taluk in the Nellore district. These are in need of irrigation facilities as well as electricity. It was suggested some time ago by eminent engineers that water could be supplied to them by lift irrigation. That would be much more costly in the long run and in the short run. On the whole, it would be economical both from the point of view of the nation and the Ministry on the one hand and from the point of view of

these peasants on the other, that the right side canal should be taken in such a way that it would reach the highest possible level so that water could be supplied from that canal to these three taluks.

I am very glad and I am thankful both to the Andhra Government and the Government of India for the rapidity with which this Road regulator barrage is being built and made ready. As a result of this construction, we are hoping that additional water would come to be available for at least 1 lakh acres. Local engineers themselves have agreed on this. There is a proposal to extend the right side canal on the Krishna barrage to other areas also in Guntur and Bapatla taluks so that another 60,000 or 70,000 acres can be brought under irrigation at a cheap rate. The return to the Government would also be remunerative. I have submitted a detailed statement in regard to this matter and I think friends interested in this question have also met both the Ministers concerned. I sincerely hope that the Government and the Engineers will give their best possible consideration to this particular proposal.

Unfortunately, I cannot compliment this Government or the State Government in regard to the policy that they have pursued regarding the Budameru project. If Ravalaseema suffers from scarcity of water, Delta areas of the Northern Sircars suffer from too much of water because they had already some irrigation facilities. Now, the drainage water flows on their lands and spoils their crops. Unless adequate steps are taken to provide drainage facilities, the benefits that you are conferring upon them would be lost. Actually if you were to take into consideration the average of the losses sustained by the Krishna District people because of the inadequate control of flood waters, it would come to at least one crore of rupees every year and that was the reason why the Government of India had sanctioned the multi-purpose project on the Budameru. Unfortunately for us, different counsels had come to prevail as between the Government of India and the State Government, and the

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State Government preferred to implement only a portion of it although the Government of India sanctioned more than one crore money for the whole of this multi-purpose project. I would like the Government of India as well as the State Government to reconsider this matter at least at this stage now that the diversion canal is nearing completion, and I sincerely hope that this controversy, raised almost unnecessarily I am inclined to think, would be concluded in a peaceful manner between the two Governments and also between the Governments and the people concerned.

14 hrs.

Then, there is a great demand from the landless people, especially the Harijans in this area for more and more land for settlement. I am sure it would be possible to gain at least 50,000 acres of wet land worth easily Rs. 3,000 to 4,000 per acre from out of the Kolleru lake if only it is properly drained off and the necessary drainage construction works are taken up. I was told sometime ago that both the local Government as well as the Union Government were keen on getting this thing done, and I hope that their investigations would soon be completed and they would agree to take up this matter at least before the Second Plan comes to an end.

Then I come to another area which has been very badly neglected, and that is Nellore District. My hon. friend the Deputy Minister was good enough to go and visit the area which is proposed to be irrigated under what is known as the Somasila project. It also can be a multi-purpose project, and if it were to be developed, and only at a cost of Rs. 8 crores, a number of taluks and a large area can be protected, an area which cannot otherwise be benefited at all either by electricity harnessed to underground water supply or by usual irrigation facilities, that is Venkatagiri, Rapur and Gudur. I hope these names are already familiar to my hon. friend Shri Hathi who has visited this area only recently.

Then there is this Vamasadhara project. For too long it was neglected. At long last through the use of the good offices of the Central Government and those of the Government of Orissa, an agreement has been reached and now there is some settlement in regard to the site on which this project is to be developed. There is a suggestion made by Shri V. V. Giri, who is now Governor of U.P., and also by so many of our own Members of this House as well the local leaders that instead of this project being taken up by the Government themselves, they might as well constitute a separate multipurpose authority in order to induce the local people, or give them an incentive, to make their biggest possible voluntary contribution for the development of this project. The people are extremely keen on developing it. They are very badly in need of a project like this and for quite a long time it has been neglected. I hope that before this year is out Government would be able to take some definite steps to begin effective work on the development of this project.

There is another project which is going to be as romantic as the Nagarjunasagar project itself, that is the Inchampalli project on the Godavari river itself, just where some of the tributaries from Madhya Pradesh come to join the mother Godavari. We were told by one of their greatest experts on these projects in the CWINC, through his article in their own *Bhagirathi*, that this project would be about the least costly one comparatively, and at the same time it would afford irrigation facilities for several millions of acres of land, especially in the Hyderabad area, what is now known as the Telengana area. I would like this also to be investigated. I do not know whether it will be possible for the Government to undertake this during the course of the Second Plan, but at least I would like it to be given the highest possible priority in the Third Plan so that we would be able to see that something is done for these people who

have also been victims of periodic famines

I have laid so much stress on the development of these irrigation and flood protection schemes in Andhra at this length because irrigation and flood protection can be stated to be the only industry or social security projects that can be afforded to most of this State. In regard to industrial and commercial projects, Andhra is poor as every one knows, but in regard to this she has got great potentialities. I would like these potentialities to be developed so that some social security can be afforded to millions and millions of people. And actually it is a fact, and it applies to all over India, that whereas you can provide additional employment and social security only to the tune of several thousands of people through your highly costly industrial projects, you can through the irrigation projects, provide similar facilities not for thousands but for lakhs of people. Therefore there is all the more reason why Government should give its best possible attention to the development of all these irrigation and drainage needs of Andhra.

Lastly I wish only to say one word about this Godavari. Not so long ago we had a terrible flood in the Godavari and crores of rupees worth of losses were sustained by the people. Several hundreds of people were also killed, and several thousands of cattle were washed away. The Government of India as well as the Madras Government which was then headed by Rajaji came to the rescue of our people, and we were all very grateful to our own national Government. But, at the same time, there was a proposal to raise the flood banks by another two or three feet at a cost of Rs 1½ crores. It is true that such high floods come only once in 10, 15 or 20 years maybe, but nevertheless when they do actually come, the damage they cause to the people is so immense that it is more economical for the Government to incur this occasional but non-recurring expenditure of Rs 1½ or Rs 2 crores in raising the

flood bank level. But unfortunately the local Government came to the decision at that time that it could not spare the money, although all the estimates had been prepared and the tenders had also been called. The Chief Engineer warned that the Government of Andhra was taking that decision at its own risk and as an engineer his conscience would not permit him to say yes to their proposal to drop it. Therefore, I would like the Government of India which has got an over-all responsibility for protecting this country and the countryside from the ravages of floods to take up this matter as a Central responsibility and see that the Andhra Government is enabled to raise the flood bank level.

Before I conclude I would like the Government of India to reconsider or rather to unearth their own proposal to constitute a flood protection commission for the Godavari valley. Indeed this idea of constituting such an authority arose as an outcome or upshot of the Godavari floods. It was only thereafter they had to think of it for Assam also. Unfortunately, Assam and Bihar and their needs gained priority in the mind of the Government and somehow, or other Government seems to have neglected or forgotten the needs of the Godavari valley. I would like them to take up that matter once again.

In conclusion I may say that I am not usually given to praising any Ministry or praising the Government, although I am on their side. But I can certainly agree to be able to pay this compliment to this Ministry, in spite of our hard feelings in regard to the activities or the behaviour of a large section—I should not say, the whole of it—of the personnel of the Central Public Works Department. I am glad to say that it is this Ministry which has come to give us the greatest degree of satisfaction during the last few years, especially during the last five years. It is this Ministry again which has it in its power to give protection and to provide social security of a kind to

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the largest number of people in this country, and it is this Ministry which has made the largest contribution, I believe, to the raising of the standard of living of our rural people in the country.

So, I wish to congratulate them. I also wish to welcome the new Cabinet Minister who has been my personal friend, and who, I am sure, has been a personal friend of a large number of people in this House for several decades, and I am glad indeed that such a dynamic power has come to help the other dynamic Minister Shri Hathi.

Mr. Speaker: I shall now call Shri Pattabhi Raman. I propose to call Members in the following order. After Shri Pattabhi Raman, I shall call Shri D. R. Chavan from Bombay, Shri Shankaraiya from Mysore, Shri Barman from Bengal, Shri Hynniewta—he belongs to the Independent Group, and Shri Barrow has sent word to me since he is not present in the House now, hon. Members may please tell him—, then Pandit D. N. Tiwary from Bihar, Shri C. K. Nair from Delhi, and Seth Achal Singh from Uttar Pradesh, then Shri Supakar of the Ganatantra Parishad, from Orissa. Thereafter, the Deputy Minister, Shri Hathi, will be called at about 16.30 hours. Then, the debate will go on.

I would like to mention one other matter. Hon. Members who send me chits will kindly indicate three things against their names,—let the names be written legibly as also the division numbers—namely the State to which they belong, the party to which they belong, whether they have already taken part in any other debate or debates, on the General Budget, etc. That will ease the situation, and I need not call the same hon. Members again. If time permits, I shall call them. Otherwise, I shall call some other hon. Members, and those hon. Members will accept it.

Shri Supakar (Kambalpur): On a point of information. You have said

that the Deputy Minister will be called upon to speak. Will that be the final reply?

Mr. Speaker: No. He is the Deputy Minister. The Minister might reply. The debate will go on for nine hours.

14.14 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

Shri Pattabhi Raman (Kumbakonam): We are very happy to note that there is an increased amount provided in the Second Plan for Rs. 913 crores under the head 'Irrigation and Power'. I am one of those who believe that any amount spent well and properly in this department is not only a very good investment but also a long term investment which will improve our country in every direction.

All important rivers, I would submit to start with, should become the constant and vigilant concern of the Union Government. Constant action should be taken under the River Boards Act, 1956. I say this because eminent persons have appealed for the need to link up the great rivers from the Ganga to the Cauvery and the Tamraparani in the south by means of link canals. The Volga Canal in Russia is a great engineering feat, and for a little over a thousand miles, we have the canal there coming up right across the continent and serving the great country immensely in every way. It is very necessary that we must have a similar canal system in the whole of India.

The inland waterways will not only be useful for irrigation purposes but also for navigation purposes. The great strain on the railways for the carriage of freight will be relieved, and the cheaper method of travel and of carriage of freight will secure employment for a number of agriculturists who are otherwise unemployed during good portions of the year.

I am sorry to note that on page 3 of the summary prepared by the Ministry of Irrigation and Power,

though there is a reference to the canal system, it stops with the Godavari. You will note that we have a particular tract of the country, namely Chittoor, North Arcot, and even areas right up to Madras, and portions of Nellore District where water is not available even for drinking purposes. It is very necessary that the canal system envisaged under the Plan comes right down not only to Madras city but goes on to the Cauvery and to the Tamraparanı. I would appeal to the Ministry and to the Central Water Power Commission to take note of these aspects and not stop with the Godavari, because millions of cusecs of water are going to waste, as my learned friend Shri Ranga has pointed out just a few minutes ago, into the Bay of Bengal, those waters can well be utilised for the Círcar areas, for Chittoor, for North Arcot, Chingleput for Tiruttani, right down to Madras. I sincerely hope they will make a note of it.

It is also important to note that the waters of many of the rivers in Kerala are also going to waste into the Arabian Sea. For example, the Kallar river will make all the difference to areas in Periyakulam, Madurai, and Ramnad which are dry places, just as the Periyar river is helping Madurai up to a point, likewise the Manimuthai. I would appeal with all the strength at my command that the Water Wing of the Central Power Commission should take note of this also and prevent the rivers going to waste, and to utilise those waters for the benefit of the arid areas and also for inland navigation purposes.

There is the Krishna-Pennar scheme which will benefit not only the Northern portions of South India but also Nellore District. That scheme has been on the taps for quite a long time, and I sincerely hope action will be taken on that also.

Coming now to the north—I do not want to be parochial, speaking only of the south—we are very sorry—and I have had occasion to go to Washington at one time—that the Indo-Pakis-

tan canal water dispute should remain unsettled. I must place on record that the attitude of Pakistan is not only unjust but is also unhelpful. It is obvious that our neighbour wants Kashmir more for the purpose of choking the natural water resources of northern India, of Punjab, Kashmir and other places. I have no doubt that the enlightened world will see through the Kashmir case, and will appreciate to what extent India is going to the help of Pakistan under the World Bank's scheme for canal waters.

The two Wings of the Central Water Power Commission, namely the Flood Wing and the Power Wing should put in dynamic work, and work at an all-India level. They must all the time have the entire Indian plan before them. I have no doubt that they will do it. I have already referred to the flood waters, and I hope they will also keep in mind the inland navigation and the linking up of the great rivers including the Brahmaputra. I find on going through the report that the Brahmaputra is another river which is pouring millions of cusecs of water into the sea, the Bay of Bengal, a good bit of it could be brought towards Bihar, linking up the river Ganga and also come down south.

In this connection, it may also be useful for these Wings to realise that they have to fight the desert. So far as the Sahara desert is concerned, I was astounded to read the other day that French engineers have gone several thousands of feet down to get water in order to reclaim the land from the desert. Here, we have got water round about Rajasthan, and we have got the Rajasthan desert creeping in at a great speed, not at the Sahara's speed, but at a speed which is great enough to cause some fright in us. That desert is approaching even Delhi, and so, we shall have to avoid the desert. I have no doubt that by utilising the waters of the great rivers of India, the river boards will fight the deserts, the

[Shri Pattabhi Raman]

Rajasthan desert and the other deserts in India, creeping into other areas

I find that we have a large number of very good and efficient engineers. They have put in a good amount of work and we are very proud of the work done by them. They have excelled in so many hydel projects and so many canal projects and we are proud of their work. But I feel that they are not put to as much work as they can be. We must improve our record. We must see to it that waste and mishandling of funds, in whatever direction they may be, should be prevented at any cost. It is a crying shame that there is so much criticism about mishandling of funds whenever a big project comes into discussion. This must be prevented at all costs, and any action taken to put down mishandling of funds will be laudable action.

I also feel that there should be co-ordination between the Department of Atomic Energy—I know it is a different department—and the Ministry of Irrigation and Power, because there is no use in having a big atomic unit for producing electricity where a hydel project is anywhere near. For example in Neveli where we are likely to have a big generating station—it won't be a hydel station—even that is a place where the Department of Atomic Energy could engage itself. There must be real co-ordination between the Department of Atomic Energy and the Ministry of Irrigation and Power. They must see to it that if any atomic unit for generating electricity is put up, it must be at a place where there is no hydel power flowing.

Finally, I submit we must have a really good grid system which will link up the electricity produced by the various hydel projects.

Shri D R Chavan (Karad) Mr Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am very grateful to you for giving me this oppor-

tunity to make my observations on irrigation and power.

Irrigation is a very important subject in our agricultural economy. During the debate on the Demands for Grants relating to the Food and Agriculture Ministry, all hon Members of this House were vocal on one point, that is, our agricultural production must increase. Many other points were raised, like improved seeds, fertilisers etc, but for increasing agricultural production in the country, it is stressed that it is necessary to give much more emphasis on irrigation. So irrigation is important from the point of view of agricultural production in the country.

India is an agricultural country. Agriculture is one of our basic industries and from that point of view, irrigation assumes the greatest importance for increasing agricultural production. The shortage in agricultural production is a chronic problem. It is not a problem of today or of about five years ago, but it is a problem which has been causing alarm in this country since 1940. The increase in population and the shortage or fall in agricultural production have been giving considerable alarm to this country.

From this point of view, it may not be out of place if I refer to what Sir William Stampe, Irrigation Adviser to the then Government of India, said as far back as 1944.

'In planning a fight against famine, we must "appreciate" the situation in the military sense. It is admittedly essential to increase the total food production of India, both extensively and intensively, in order to satisfy the needs of its fast growing population if India is to survive perhaps the greatest threat that has ever faced mankind. Although this address is intended to outline the principles rather than the details of irrigation planning, a few basic data must

be quoted to underline the magnitude of the problem before us. The population graph shows that in India, our people are increasing by 5 millions a year. The food-crop-yield graph, moreover, shows a serious lag between the demand for and the production of, food-grains. Briefly, therefore, the position is this, that by means of new irrigation and improved methods of agriculture including higher class seeds, we have to grow additional foodgrains to serve two purposes, to nourish the 5 millions who are born every year, and to raise the standard of nutrition of two-thirds of India's people.'

That was the target that was laid down by Sir William Stampe long before that is in 1944. Since then, India became independent (in 1947) and our Prime Minister said in the year 1950 that agricultural production in this country must be increased. Every effort is made in that direction by giving fertilisers and by giving improved seeds, but unless irrigation facilities are extended and given to the cultivators, agricultural production in this country will not improve.

From this point of view, if a clear perspective of the First and Second Five Year Plans is taken, it is attempted by the Government of India to give more irrigation facilities to the people of the country. It is said by many hon. Members that though irrigation facilities have been given to the people of this country, they are not prepared to take them. I read a report that was recently published in the papers, which stated that irrigation had become 'irritation'. It is said, that irrigation has become irritation. One of the causes that have been given for this is that the cultivators are not taking the water and irrigating their lands, the other is that the cultivators have no money to pay water rates. It has also been stated that cultivators are not prepared to take water. The question is why

When the Government of India are making provision to give more irrigation facilities to the people of this country—I mean the cultivators—why are they not taking it? This is a fundamental problem that has got to be solved.

In my opinion, there is something wrong with our planning. That has got to be detected. In my opinion, it is that irrigation facilities have been given in places where they are not needed and these facilities are not given to those places where they are needed and where people are prepared to take water.

An instance to illustrate this, I can point out that in my part of the country, the Marathi-speaking areas of the bigger bi-lingual State of Bombay, Bombay-Deccan. In that part of the country, some of the irrigation projects have been completed by the Government of Bombay. So many applications put in for water by cultivators are pending. Water has been given, blocks have been distributed and there are so many applications pending that many people are craving for water. Why? Because this part of the country is a chronic-famine-stricken area and the people need more irrigation facilities. It is the bounden duty of the Government of India as also of the Government of Bombay to give more irrigation facilities, especially to this part of the country which needs them more. From that point of view, I would like to submit, that this part has been badly neglected.

Some experts, engineers and others have surveyed this area for extending irrigation facilities. I would like to read from the report of the surveys that have been made by the Irrigation Commission that was appointed by the Government of India in 1901-03 and the subsequent surveys that were made by Beale and Hill and the opinion given by the Superintending Engi-

[Shri D R Chavan]

neer of the Bombay State, Mr Chajekar, who investigated our Koyna Project and submitted a report to the Government of India. There it has been said about this area, Bombay Deccan, of which I am speaking.

"This area falls in what is called the rainfall-shadow area of Bombay Deccan, that is, an area which gets less than 20 inches of rainfall which is more often very erratic. It is thus an area of chronic famines and, therefore, an area on which irrigation will confer maximum benefits."

I am placing before this House the substance of the conclusion that had been reached by the Irrigation Commission that was appointed by the Government of India in 1901-03, and also in the reports of the subsequent surveys made by Hill and Beale and also the conclusion reached by the Superintending Engineer of the Government of Bombay, Mr Chafekar. This is an area which needs more irrigation facilities.

If you look to the present Second Five Year Plan, you will find how money has been distributed to this rainfall-shadow area or the area of the chronic famine. The money that is allotted is Rs 32.9 crores for this area while for Gujarat the money allotted is 59.59 crores. Taking the population figures, the money that is expected to be spent on the Marathi-speaking area of the Bombay State—I am referring to the bigger bilingual State—is Rs 32 crores while the population is 68 per cent; and the money that is expected to be spent in Gujarat is about Rs 60 crores while the population is 32 per cent. Look at this disproportionate distribution between the Marathi-speaking and Gujarati areas of the Bombay State.

If you look at the irrigation facilities that have been given to the

Marathi speaking areas you will find that the best utilisation has been made of the water by the cultivators of the Marathi-speaking areas, the sugarcane grown there has the highest percentage of recovery and the yield there can be compared to any other yield in this country. I say that this disproportionate distribution is an injustice. Therefore, I make an appeal to the hon. Minister in charge to look into this matter and do something for the State from which he comes.

When the present Irrigation Minister became the Irrigation Minister of the Government of India, doubts were expressed—misgivings were expressed—in my part and it was said by many a persons there that the Marathi speaking areas would be neglected because he, by his utterances in Bombay has shown some little bias against that part of the country. As for me I am not prepared to subscribe to that view. I know that he is a man of undoubted ability. I do not think that he would be so petty-minded as to neglect our areas. I, therefore, appeal to him that the people want him to look into this problem and give them more irrigation facilities so that the poverty-stricken cultivators of the country may prosper.

I am referring to one problem which has not so far been referred to by any of the hon. Members. As I submitted, we have to look to the local needs and the irrigation facilities have to be given to those places where they are needed most. If we look at the reports that have been submitted, we can come to one conclusion that some of the States are suffering from excessive irrigation. For example, Punjab. It may be on account of the wonderful canal system that is prevalent there or on account of the situation of certain rivers. But one fact remains to be seen and that has created a problem which must be dealt with on an All India level. The problem is the problem of water-logging.

It was stated by Sir William Stampe, the Irrigation Adviser to the Government of India in the year 1944, that one of the greatest engineering problems facing all India today is the question of water-logging, and its associated evil or soil alkalinity. He says.

"Soil alkalinity is a phenomenon caused by various factors far too complex in their interaction to be analysed in a brief address on irrigation. Suffice it to say that due mainly to (a) the diversion of 24,000 cusecs (the aggregate flow of the canals in the Ravi-Jhelum tract above) from the river beds to the uplands and (b) certain subtle and adverse characteristics of the local subsoil (which I shall refer to later) the ground water table in this zone has risen steadily for the last 20 years and over a tract of many thousand square miles is now dangerously near (only 7/8 or so below) the surface. I am reliably informed that as a result some 50,000 acres are going directly out of cultivation and worse than that,—Due to alkalinity—the yield declined seriously over a much larger area. Owing, however, to the increasing irrigated area commanded by new canals, the dangerous extent of the deterioration was not fully realised for some time. No wonder therefore that the Punjab authorities who have built up this vast canal system with such enterprise are now gravely alarmed. To those of us who travelled the Punjab, especially by air, the surface evil appears to be more stronger than it appears to the local residents."

This is what Sir William Stampe said in the year 1944.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): Now it is worse than that.

Shri D. E. Chavan: My hon. friend says that the things are worse now. So, my submission to the House and to the hon. Minister is that so far

Punjab is concerned, which is the granary of India and supplies food to the rest of the country, the water logging problem has become very acute. Instead of allowing this problem to be dealt with by the State Government, it should be tackled by the Government of India. For that purpose, I submit that a committee should be appointed to investigate and explore the possibilities for combating this evil which is gradually but imperceptibly eating into the vitals of our agricultural economy. Therefore, this problem should be tackled as early as possible. This is what happened in the First Plan and the Second Plan. You make provisions after provisions for increasing the irrigation facilities while this evil is gradually growing. This problem is not only in Punjab; it is also in my part of the country where there are irrigation facilities. Of course they are in a smaller scale there.

It is, therefore, I say that the present Irrigation Minister should look into our local problems and try to give irrigation facilities to the people of my part of the country. The Koyna Hydro-Electric Project is being constructed. It will generate sufficient power. I would ask the Irrigation Minister to explore the possibility of giving power to the rural area where the people can pump water from the open wells and from the deep-set rivers in the Deccan. So that if power is given at a cheaper rate, it can be utilised to bring in more land under cultivation and increase the yield.

Therefore, I make a fervent appeal to the Minister to explore this possibility. In the first stage the Koyna project is likely to generate about 60,000 kws. It is said that this is to be taken to Bombay. According to the recent estimates appearing in the Press, the present Bombay demand for power is about 74,000 kws. If this is taken to Bombay, the cultivators in the Bombay Deccan would suffer. There is a lingering fear in my mind. The hon. Minister comes from Bombay, though he is from Maharashtra,

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is acclimatised to Bombay and is much more interested in its cosmopolitan character. Therefore, I am afraid that the power generated may be taken to Bombay for the purpose of supplying electricity to the industrialists and the richer classes there and the poverty-stricken people of Maharashtra and the cultivators who are craving for irrigation facilities will remain so in spite of the First Plan and the Second Plan being undertaken by the Government for the purpose of carrying on the planned and the balanced economic development of the country. That is why, I appeal to the Minister to look into this matter and I hope he will respond and will not neglect the interests of the part of the country from which he comes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker. The following are the selected cut motions relating to various Demands under the Ministry of Irrigation and Power which have been indicated by the Members to be moved subject to their being otherwise admissible —

Demand No	No of Cut Motion
67	100, 697, 1030, 699, 700, 702, 1031 to 1033
68	1034, 1035, 26,202, 993 to 998, 1036 to 1040
69	1046

Policy regarding Mahanadi River Project

Shri Supakar (Mehsana) I beg to move

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Irrigation and Power' be reduced to Re 1"

Sale of electric energy by the Damodar Valley Corporation to the Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation

Shri Sadhan Gupta: I beg to move

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Irrigation and Power' be reduced to Re 1"

Inadequate development of irrigation resources

Shri L. Achaw Singh (Inner Manipur) I beg to move

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Irrigation and Power' be reduced to Re 1"

Need to undertake small irrigation works throughout Tripura State

Shri Dasaratha Deb (Tripura) I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Irrigation and Power' be reduced by Rs 100"

Need to provide technical personnel to Tripura for undertaking the works of flood control

Shri Dasaratha Deb. I beg to move

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Irrigation and Power' be reduced by Rs 100"

Allegation of corruption against high officials of the Damodar Valley Corporation

Shri Sadhan Gupta: I beg to move.

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Irrigation and Power' be reduced by Rs 100"

Failure to develop minor irrigation schemes adequately

Shri L. Achaw Singh: I beg to move

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Irrigation and Power' be reduced by Rs 100"

Suitable steps for early completion of Kunda Scheme

Shri Tangamani (Madurai): I beg to move

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Irrigation and Power' be reduced by Rs. 100."

irrigation and power facilities to be given to the people of the Marathi speaking areas of the Bombay State in particular and irrigation facilities in general

Shri D. R. Chavan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Irrigation and Power' be reduced by Rs. 100"

Inadequacy of measures taken to control floods especially in regions affected by monsoon

Shri Warlor (Trichur): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'multi-purpose River Schemes' be reduced to Re 1."

Absence of any new river valley schemes in Kerala

Shri Warlor: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'multi-purpose River Schemes' be reduced to Re 1"

Slow progress of Koyna Project

Shri Nanshir Bharucha (East Khadesh): I beg to move

"That the demand under the head 'Multi-purpose River Schemes' be reduced by Rs 100"

Neglect in giving due irrigation facilities to the Bombay State

Shri Jadhav (Malegaon): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Multi-purpose River Schemes' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to proceed with the Ganga Barrage Scheme beyond survey stage

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Multi-purpose River Schemes' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Inadequacy of measures to resuscitate the rivers in the Weltaic Region of West Bengal

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Multi-purpose River Schemes' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to stop erosion of the town of Taki and Basrhat on banks of River Ichhamati

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Multi-purpose River Schemes' be reduced by Rs 100"

Failure to give sufficient emphasis on minor irrigation projects

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I beg to move.

"That the demand under the head 'Multi-purpose River Schemes' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to integrate the plans of irrigation undertaken by the various States and Central Ministries

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Multi-purpose River Schemes' be reduced by Rs 100."

Lack of integration between the Central and State researches

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Multi-purpose River Schemes' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Possibilities of the Parmbikulain and Sholapur river schemes in Kerala

Shri Warlor: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Multi-purpose River Schemes' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Speeding up of the Idikkai Project

Shri Warrior: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Multi-purpose River Schemes' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to include Panniar and Pamba Schemes for immediate execution

Shri Warrior: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Multi-purpose River Schemes' be reduced by Rs 100."

Constitution of a flood control board in Kerala State

Shri Warrior: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Multi-purpose River Schemes' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to stop corruption and wastage in the implementation of multi-purpose river schemes

Shri L. Achaw Singh: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Multi-purpose River Schemes' be reduced by Rs. 100"

Inadequacy of the measures to control flood during monsoon season

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Miscellaneous Departments and other Expenditure under the Ministry of Irrigation and Power' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All these cut motions are before the House.

2-45 hrs.

Shri Shankaraiya (Mysore): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir the development of irrigation facilities and the generation of power are two important items in the progress of any country. I am glad to know of the importance given to these two items and the progress of the country would greatly depend upon the development we make hereafter. I must congratulate the Ministry for having taken the initiative and

made some progress in this direction. Deficit as we are in foodstuffs, a systematic development and good use of irrigation facilities will go a long way to solve this problem and make us self-sufficient. The scheme has no doubt been there but the progress that has been made with regard to irrigation, I am constrained to say, has been very slow.

Several schemes have been drawn up for the generation of power and they have all been included in the First and Second Five Year Plans. Here also the progress has been slow and it does not make me pessimistic but, if earnest and enthusiastic attempts are made in this direction we will have achieved our objective.

With regard to these two items, Mysore was the first to realise the importance, it has been the pioneer in this direction. It started the generation of power in a small scale at Sivasamudhram. Then Shrivati Valley and Shimsha Projects were developed. All the three projects have been working now. With the meagre resources at their command before integration, the State Government of Mysore developed all these three generating stations. They not only utilised this power for the development of their own industries but this development has helped a great deal for the location of the Central Government's heavy industries, particularly Aircraft Ltd and machine tools, & Bharath Electronics industries and several factories that have been located there. Thus the Central Government has been very much benefited. But, of late after integration the progress that has been achieved and the development that has taken place has been very slow. Several schemes have been sent by the State Governments; they have not been able to invest money out of their own resources. The Central Government no doubt accepted some of them and included them in the Plan but the progress has been very slow. The Mysore State did not utilise all the power that was

generated there for itself; it was generous enough to concede to the wishes of the Andhra State, Bombay and Madras. This generosity on the part of the Mysorians, I may say, has landed them in suffering. Many of the people, local people, who were willing to start some industries are put to great hardship due to power scarcity and they have been refused permission. Many industries which ought to have been started have been withheld for want of electricity. That is why I request the Central Government to pay particular attention to these schemes.

In fact, I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister that with the Sharavathy Valley project, where the geophysical survey has been completed and the scheme is also in progress to a certain extent, power to the extent of 7,00,000 kwf. could be generated here. It is already a running station. There is no need to incur any expenditure for exploration or any other survey. They have got the technical staff. They have got the men, material and also technical personnel. It is easy for them to start this scheme and generate power with very little cost and very little effort. I do not know why it is being delayed.

In this connection, I would also request the hon. Minister not to take a parochial view of these matters because when power is generated it will not only be to the benefit of Mysore State but it will be for the use of whole of India, the neighbouring States. It can never be a monopoly of Mysoreans themselves. That is why, I say, in sanctioning these schemes they should not take a parochial view saying that only a particular amount can be given and they cannot afford to pay anything more for this particular State for the development of these schemes. They must be liberal. They must undertake these works themselves and fully finance the whole thing, so that power is generated not only for the Mysore State or for the use of

the Mysore people, but for the benefit of the whole of the south.

Then, there is a proposal to transmit this power generated at Sharavathy, that is from the Jog Falls, to Bangalore. A spill-over line of single circuit to the extent of nearly 175 miles or 200 miles is under contemplation and a scheme has been prepared and sent. As I said, throughout the whole State there has been scarcity of electricity. For want of putting up this single circuit line, even though power is available we have not been able to transmit it to important industrial centres in the Mysore State. Therefore, top priority should be given to this work so that this line may be put up and power generated there may be distributed to the industrial centres. It is not only the big industries that are affected, even small-scale industries and domestic consumption are denied the use of power.

I hope the hon. Minister will give top priority to both these schemes—the Sharavathy Valley Scheme and the laying of transmission line single circuit from Shimoga to Bangalore.

There are other schemes which have been submitted. With regard to the Shimsha scheme, even though power is generated there they have sent a scheme for enhancing the production in the same station by which the cost of generation would be very much reduced, whereas the output would be more. Instead of starting two or more schemes if they only try to develop this old project they will be able to generate more power at a cheaper rate than in any other place and quickly also.

At Coorg there is another project called the Barapole project, which has been agitated for both by the former Coorg Government and, after merger, by the Mysore State Government. It is an important project. If that project is completed, it will not only give a good amount of power but it will also facilitate the irrigation of land for agricultural purposes. Nearly 30,000 to 40,000 acres of land can be brought under cultivation. It

[Shri Shankaraiya]

will benefit not only Coorg or Mysore State but also the western parts of our country, namely, Malabar and Kerala. Why I am making this suggestion is, all these important generating stations should be developed in order to see that the whole of South India is covered and supplied with power that is generated at these stations.

In this connection I would like to suggest that grids should be formed for the generation and supply of power. If a link is made of these grids with their centres at a distance of 100 to 150 miles the whole of South India could be supplied with electricity and there will be no scarcity at all. Even if in one centre there were to be any failure on account of any other reason the supply could be continued without being affected at the other centres.

From Tungabhadra project to Sharavathy, Barapole, Shimsha, Mettur and Pykara—if these grids are formed and link is given to these grids, they will be able to supply electricity to the whole of the south. If electricity is developed out of Krishna and Cauveri rivers even the whole of Andhra would be covered. Thus, practically the whole of India south of the Vindhya will be completely supplied with power. I would request the hon. Minister to look into these facts and see that power is generated not only for the sake of Mysore or any other State but for the general use of the whole country. They should give top priority to this Homeoraraon Saravathi Valley project which supplies nearly 7,00,000 kwt of power. That is the biggest project that has to be undertaken. All speedy action should be taken to see that it is completed as early as possible. It would not take much time. It can be done within the course of one or two years. Instead of taking up any new project which may take 10 or 15 years, this could be developed within one or two years. The technical personnel is there and the whole scheme is ready. The only thing is, you have to get

the machinery and fix it up. That is why I want the Minister to see that all importance is given to these Homeoraraon, Sharavathy and Tungabhadra projects.

With regard to irrigation facilities I would like to point out one thing. So far as Cauveri water is concerned, except during the flood season it is made use of even to the last drop, on account of the commitments with the Madras State for the supply of a particular quantity of water. The Mysore State has not been able to make full use of this Cauveri river water. Though they have been able to develop some of the minor and major projects like Nugu Valley Project and Bhadra Project, still they have not been able to bring all the un-cultivated areas under cultivation. Mysore is still a deficit area with regard to food. There is scarcity of water. The State has been making some progress but not to any satisfactory level. The waters of Krishna and Cauveri rivers are allowed to be wasted. They go into the sea without being exploited. I would request the hon. Minister and the Irrigation and Power Commission to see that the water of Krishna river is taken towards the south and linked with Tungabhadra and Cauveri rivers so that a net-work may be carved out and full use of Krishna river may be made for the benefit of the whole of this area.

I may add that the added territories of the Mysore State are very backward both in regard to industry and transport and communications. If the Sharavathy and Tungabhadra projects are developed for generation of power, and if the Krishna river water is made to flow towards the south and allowed to be made use of by Mysore State, it will go a long way to reconstruct Mysore State, and it will not only be to the benefit of Mysore State but to the whole of India.

15 hrs.

One more point I wish to state and that is this. With regard to Tungabhadra Project, I wish to state

that only one machine to the extent of generating 9,000 kilowatts of electricity has been installed, though there has been a capacity to a very great extent. It has been intended to instal 4 more machines, one on the left side and 2 more at Hampi. If this is expedited, the water will go a long way and the power that will be generated there will be of immense use to the second shipyard that is going to be located in the west coast. For the requirement of water and electricity, development of this scheme would be absolutely necessary.

With regard to the Tungabhadra project, I wish to bring only one point to the notice of hon members and then close my speech.

With regard to the water contribution or the development of betterment levy, I would like to associate myself with the views expressed by my hon friend Shri Ranga that the levy should be commensurate with the capacity of the ryots to pay them. If a high amount or a higher rate is charged then the cultivators feel that they will not be able to pay and the scheme will have failed, because the land that has been converted into a cultivable area will still remain fallow and there will be no tenants, no farmers or cultivators to cultivate this because of the inability to pay. I therefore request Government to see that the levy or the contribution to be taken from the farmers is reasonable, and when once they are developed, then we can think of extracting something more from them. At the beginning or in the initial stages there should be a reasonable amount of levy so that it may induce the farmers to take to cultivation.

Shri Barman (Cooch-Bihar-Reservé-Sch Caste) Sir, this important Ministry has got three important wings—the water wing, the flood wing and the electricity or power wing. I shall mention today two subjects which are uppermost in my mind—one relating to the flood wing

and the other relating to the water wing.

At the outset it may imply that the subject I am going to mention is not directly under the responsibility of this wing. But, for that reason, I want to mention, Sir, that this particular subject is a subject matter also of this Ministry as will be seen that the North Bengal Flood Control Advisory Committee is seized of this subject-matter. This subject relates to the National Highway No 31 that passes through my constituency—the district of Jalpaiguri and Cooch Behar. Assam members are vitally interested in it because it is the only link by road and also by railway of Assam with the rest of India. During the devastating flood of 1950, both the railway and the national highway have been shattered to pieces. Though the railway, after spending crores and crores of rupees, have made it serviceable year after year or every alternate year, this National Highway No 31 is absolutely cut off since the year 1950, so much so, that during more than six months of the rainy season, not a single car, even of the government can proceed beyond that place. It is absolutely cut out.

Now, I must confess that this Ministry has done a lot to reap the damages of flood that has been caused in the northern part of West Bengal. For the protection of important towns money, not in lakhs but in crores, has been spent. My grievance is, that in a matter where the eastern frontier is vitally concerned, a river, which is not so much powerful as the other rivers like Brahmaputra could not be brought into control by this Flood Control wing of this Ministry. The railways, the States and the Central Government who are connected with this National Highway, have, year after year tried to survey the different alignments but their difficulty is that, unless the river can be controlled by engineering feats, and money is spent for that purpose, it would be useless waste to build a bridge on this National Highway. There is our representative in the North Bengal Flood Control Advisory

[Shri Barman]

Committee whose meeting was held on the 30th March 1957. It is our information from him that as India Government is cutting down the allotment, therefore, it is doubtful whether the matter will be taken up at all. My submission to the Ministry is, so far as the river Torsa is concerned, that matter should be taken with topmost priority. It is not only important from communication point of view but the whole of the eastern frontier is absolutely cut off for use of traffic during the major part of the year. If certain contingencies arise now in the eastern frontier not a single vehicle of whatever type may cross that river or proceed towards the eastern frontier.

The second thing that I want to place before this House is that all these ancillary ministries are important, in our point of view, mostly regarding the production of food. It is for this purpose that these river valley schemes have been given the utmost importance. I am not at one with others who say that the progress has been slow. Certainly in the execution of these big schemes, numerous difficulties have cropped up later on, and they have to be tackled and naturally the target dates have to be staggered back. But after all, we have done things which are being praised by important personages from outside India and within the country also. I doubt whether anybody can express an opinion that we have not progressed. I am unhappy over one fact. After the schemes or the projects have been completed or are nearing completion and some of the projects are ready to give water for irrigation purposes in order to produce food, there are two sorts of complaints. Many Members today also have expressed the fact that in some cases, agriculturists are not ready to take water because of the high water rate. I am particularly mentioning the case of the Damodar Valley. We know that in 1955, the D. V. C. was ready to give some water for irrigation purposes, but that was not taken. In

1956, as we find from the reports published by the D. V. C., it was ready to give water to the extent of 1½ lakhs acres of land. But only leases for 16,000 acres of land were contracted, but ultimately water was taken only by 11,371 acres.

In 1957, the D.V.C. report says that it offers irrigation facilities to 1.81 lakhs acres. We do not know whether this facility will be taken advantage of because of one difficulty. There is, of course, the question of legal enforcement, by which those who own land in that area are obliged to take water and pay taxes. But here we have to consider the matter rather calmly. If we do not give water because the agriculturists are not ready to pay the water rate, what is our loss? Because the water facility is not availed of, no kharif crop is grown and we are forced to import foodgrains from outside in these difficult days of foreign exchange. Of course, there are financial considerations, but taking the worst point of view, if we do not give water to the agriculturists because they do not agree to the rate which the D.V.C. wants or other river valley authorities want or the State wants, ultimately we lose in food and we are put to difficulties regarding our finance internally and externally. My submission is that only the administrative cost, the incidental cost of collection, etc should be charged, and the agriculturists should be given water. They should know by practical example how much more food is grown in their fields by taking water, so that gradually they will concede to pay more taxes and water rates.

The D. V. C. says, "We are ready to give water, but the States are not ready to take it." The States say, it is for the agriculturists to take water by paying rates, but they are not able to pay so much rates. If we spend in this way our valuable water resources, it will ultimately be a loss to the State as a whole and the main

objective of producing more food is nullified I submit that this matter requires urgent consideration of the Government, so that the problem may be solved. Considering the difficulties of the agriculturists, giving some consideration to their psychology, I submit that only the absolutely necessary cost involved in maintaining the canals, etc and other incidental cost, with very little profit should be charged at the beginning, so that the agriculturists may take water and become used to it. The question of paying off our foreign debts or other capital expenditure etc over the scheme may be considered later on. It will be easy to have the money realised gradually. But we cannot neglect this matter, because our valuable water resources go to waste.

Shri Hynniewta (Autonomous Districts—Reserved—Sch Tribes) Mr Deputy-Speaker, Sir, only a few weeks ago, the newspapers in the country were full of headlines and reports describing the opening ceremony of the Umtru hydro-electric project situated in Assam. I have scanned through all the papers and the literature supplied by both the Central Government and the State Government of Assam, so that I would not miss anything. I was informed that the electricity generated by that project will be given to certain districts in the plains of Assam, predominantly inhabited by the Assamese-speaking people who constitute the present ruling class in Assam.

For the information of the House, I would like to say that the Umtru hydro-electric project is situated in the Khasi-Jaintia Hills district, where the Khasi tribe has been living for centuries together, repelling all efforts to oust from that area. In the reports, the newspapers missed one very important thing in that they failed to see that the inauguration of the project failed to evoke any enthusiasm from the local tribal population and that it did not fail to evoke their hostility to the project. Before anyone in this House or outside would

come forward holding the missionaries or any misguided extremists responsible for it, I would ask him to tarry a little. The reason is not far to seek.

As I have said just now, the project is meant exclusively for the plain districts of Assam. I ask then, is there any justification for the tribal people to feel enthusiastic about this project, which is meant to do nothing good for them? The Assam Government, with the approval, I am sorry to say, of the Central Government, has seen to it. The Assam Government in the last ten years of its administration of the tribal areas has intentionally kept the tribal people industrially more backward than they were before the dawn of freedom, so that they cannot utilise this generated electricity should it be made available to them under the pressure of public opinion or the Central Government. In the Assam Government plans, no provision was made, no thought was given, to use a part of this electricity for uplifting the standard of living of the tribal areas. It is all aimed only to supply electricity, in the words of the Secretary to the Assam Government, to "the Gauhati region, inadequately served, and several industries have been waiting supply from the Umtru project" ...

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon Member should not confine himself only to the criticism of his State Government. There are Members there who can criticise that. He can here point out the deficiencies that he might feel in the development of his own State, but it is not our business here simply to criticise the Assam Government all through the speech he is delivering.

Shri Hynniewta: I just want to submit that the Central Government has not given much thought to these problems.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Yes, he might criticise the Central Government.

Shri Hynniewta: Because the grants for these projects come more or less

[Shri Hynniewta]

under article 275 of the Constitution of India, and the schemes are prepared by the Assam Government and approved by the Central Government.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: When the Central Government approves them it takes upon itself the responsibility of carrying them out, and if it has not done so it is responsible. But the State Government is not here to defend itself and therefore the reference to it may be avoided.

Shri Hynniewta: I want to bring these things to the attention of the Minister in charge of Irrigation and Power, so that these grants which are given under the Constitution of India may not be wasted and the Directive Principles laid down by the Constitution are fulfilled—and that is to raise the standard and the level of administration of 'these scheduled areas.'

I wish to submit that the Umtru project has not brought any good to the tribal people at all. It has cost them rather a great deal, because to have this project large areas of land had to be acquired; and these lands are the rice fields, orchards and forests from where the tribal people obtain their firewood and practise *jhum* cultivation. They get nothing as a benefit in return for the loss they have to incur in respect of their lands.

A few months back another proposal was made, and this was done with the knowledge of the Central Governments. I have read about this proposal in a note sent to us by the Minister in charge of Irrigation and Power, and that was to construct the Barapani dam project. Under that scheme eight sq. miles of fertile land, where rice and other things are grown, will have to be submerged in order to construct that dam, and another area of eighty square miles will be turned into a catchment area. The proposal raised a storm of pro-

test from the tribal people, and I am very happy to say that the Assam Government have decided—I do not know, perhaps, the Central Government also may have approved of it—that this proposal be withdrawn.

Again, in the same note sent to us by the Minister of Irrigation and Power, to which I referred earlier, he has mentioned among a number of irrigation projects under investigation, the Kupli dam project, which also falls in the same district of Khasi and Jaintia Hills, and is meant mainly for another plain area of Assam, namely the district of Nowgong. And it would be a natural thing indeed for an Assamese Member like Shri Kotoki to urge for its immediate construction and for a Tribal Member like myself to oppose it, because it would lead to the same adverse exploitation of our lands.

It is hardly necessary for me to emphasise the indispensability of land for the preservation of the identity of the various tribes. That the Tribals in the eastern part of India have been able to exist with their distinctive culture, ways of life and traditions is due to the fact that they were able to keep their land intact. As history has proved in the case of the Red Indians, these Tribes, small as they are, will face extinction the moment they lose their grip on their lands. I am very glad to say that the Congress leader so far who fully appreciates this fact is the Prime Minister. In his speech in the Tribal Conference held at Delhi in 1952 he exhorted the plains people assuming charge of the administration of the Tribal areas "not to take away their lands"—meaning the Tribals lands. But strangely enough, it is the same State Government swearing allegiance to the principles and teachings of the Prime Minister that is depriving the Tribals of the lands through the agency of the law which as a matter of fact is meant to protect them. I regret that the Central Government

have allowed themselves to be misinformed, and misled perhaps by the Assam Government in all matters, including the initiation of projects. I hope in the person of the new Minister of Irrigation and Power we, the Tribals, will have a friend, a sympathiser and a protector of our rights and interests, who would no more honour the words of the Prime Minister in the breach. I hope also that the Prime Minister will not forget his words and that he will start taking more interest in our affairs and see that his policies are implemented.

We do not want projects that will result in the loss of our lands. That is not the way of raising, as mentioned in the Constitution to which I have referred a few minutes ago, "the level of administration of the Scheduled Areas" and of protecting the Scheduled Tribes "from social injustice and all forms of exploitation." We do want to progress shoulder to shoulder with the rest of the country. But it must be noted that no progress can be promoted from the top by means of big Hydro-electric projects. The tribal economy should first be raised before such projects become the hand-maids of our welfare instead of raiding centres of our rights and interests. We have no objection if such projects will also benefit our brethren in the plains after our interests are first served. But certainly we will never allow ourselves to be used as Guinea-pigs, and we want that the humiliating treatment meted out to us in the past should be discontinued, through persuasion, and, if that fails, through the intervention of the Centre. I trust our faith in peaceful means will never be reduced by lack of sympathy from this House or from its executive.

I want also to draw the attention of the hon. Minister and the House to another fact, and that is that the Tribal areas are having great insufficiency as far as food production is concerned, and large areas are lying uncultivated because of the lack of capital and ir-

rigational facilities. Areas under cultivation, as I have pointed out, are being acquired and used for other purposes which are not meant for raising the food supply nor for the good of the tribal people. According to the figures supplied to us by the Ministry, out of 37 small irrigation projects in Assam, only 7 are situated in the Tribal areas and out of Rs. 111.12 lakhs allocated for the purpose, only Rs. 6.69 lakhs have been allocated for the Tribal areas. The need is very urgent. There is growing scarcity of food in the Tribal areas, especially in the district from which I come, due to the fact that our trade relations with Pakistan were cut off after the partition of the country. People in the border are suffering and their sufferings are increasing. Now, they are, more or less, in famine conditions. So, it is necessary to rehabilitate these people in other parts of the district. We have large areas of land. We can easily rehabilitate these people in those areas provided we get help from the Central Government and we provide them with capital and irrigational facilities.

One more point that I want to impress upon the House and the hon. Minister is that peoples' representatives should be consulted in the choosing and framing of the various projects. The District Councils constituted under the Constitution of India should also be associated in the framing and implementation of all projects in the autonomous districts. I hope the Minister will also pay a visit to our Tribal areas and get first hand information of the conditions there.

पंडित द्वा० ना० तिवारी (केसरिया) :

उपाध्यक्ष जी, सब से पहले मैं इरिगेशन एंड पावर मिनिस्ट्री (संचार तथा विद्युत् मंत्रालय) को देना चाहता हूँ कि उन लोगों ने अपना काम बहुत संजीदगी के साथ अंजाम दिया है। फर्स्ट फाइव यीअर प्लान (प्रथम पंचवर्षीय योजना) का करीब करीब एक तिहाई हिस्सा इरिगेशन और पावर के विषय

[पंडित द्वा० ना० तिवारी]

मे था और ८५ मिलियन के टारगेट (लक्ष्य) में से ६.५ मिलियन का एबीवमेंट (सफल) भी हुआ। इसलिये भी यह मिनिस्ट्री हमारे धन्यवाद को पात्र है। जो दो मिलियन बाकी है, वह भी बड़े बड़े प्राजेक्ट्स (परियोजनायें) समाप्त होने पर पूरा हो जायेगा। दूसरे सैकड़ फाइव एअर प्लैन में भी इरिगेशन को एक बहुत मुख्य स्थान—बहुत इम्पोर्टेंट (महत्वपूर्ण) स्थान—दिया गया है और जब सैकड़ फाइव ईअर प्लैन के अन्त तक जितनी हमारी स्कीमज (योजनाएँ) हैं, वे पूरी हो जायेगी, तो मेरे विश्वास है कि देश में बहुत अधिक सिंचाई का काम हो जायेगा। खच्च उत्पादन में सिंचाई बहुत महत्व रखती है। अगर अच्छा बीज न भी दिया जाये और इस समय हाइको के पाम जो बीज है, उसी में काम चलाया जाये, और खाद भी न दो जाय, परन्तु यदि सिंचाई की समुचित व्यवस्था कर दी जाये, तो हम में पन्द्रह सैकड़ा उत्पादन बढ़ सकता है और हमारी खाद्य समस्या हल हो सकती है। इस लिये इस मिनिस्ट्री पर जितना अधिक ध्यान दिया जाये उनना ही हम देश की भलाई हो सकती है। लेकिन मैं एक बहुत डिस्ट्रिब्यूट (गड़बड़) की बात देख रहा हूँ। बड़े बड़े रिबर वैनी प्राजेक्ट्स और बैरिज इत्यादि बनाने के लिये विदेशों से सामान मगाने के वास्ते फरेन एक्सचेंज (विदेशी मुद्रा) की जरूरत होती है, जिस में काम में हर्ज होता है। हमारे देश में जो स्कीम पूरी हो गई हैं और उन स्कीमों को पूरा करने में जो मशीने खरीदी गई थीं, वे पड़ी हुई हैं और थोड़ी सी रिपेयर करके उनको काम में लाया जा सकता है। लेकिन भुक्त मालूम नहीं कि क्या स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स (राज्य सरकारें) इस चीज को नहीं चाहती हैं। मैं मिनिस्टर माहब से अपील करता हूँ कि वह इस तरह

तबज्जह दे और इस टेडेंपी (प्रवृत्ति) को रोकें। अगर इन साधनों को काम में लाया जाये तो हम काफी फारेन एक्सचेंज की बचत कर सकते हैं और हमारा काम भी शीघ्रतापूर्वक और इकोनॉमिकनी हो सकता है। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं आप को एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ और वह नागाजुन सागर प्राजेक्ट का है। हीराकुंड की जितनी मशीने थीं उन को वहाँ भेज दिया गया था और उन के प्रयोग में वहाँ के बैरिज का काम चलाया गया था। इस तरह से वहाँ का काम भी जल्दी हो गया और फारेन एक्सचेंज को बचत भी हुई। मैं देखना हूँ स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स आजकल जग जगदा पावर कौशन होनी जा रही है और वे समझती हैं कि उन के जिम्मे जो काम है, उन्हें कोई दूसरा देखान दे और वे जिम तरह न चाहते करे। आज जल्द ही हम जान की है कि जो बड़ी बड़ी स्कीम हैं उन को स्टेट गवर्नमेंट अपने हाथ में रख क्योंकि ये जो बड़ी बड़, स्कीमों होती हैं वे इन्टरस्टेट (अन्तरराज्य) इतर प्राविशाल स्कीम होती हैं। ई।पी.सी.सी. प्राजेक्ट को आपने एअरिगेशन बना कर उसके ताय में दे दिया था। आपको मालूम हुआ होगा कि इस में कितनी ही खामियाँ हैं कितनी ही खामियाँ हैं पर इन सब का आप की बाद में पना चला। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इन स्कीमों को आप अपने कंट्रोल में रखें और एक बोर्ड बना कर अपना कंट्रोल रखते हुए, काम को चलायें। यदि आप ने ऐसा किया तो आपको बहुत आसानी होगी और बहुत सी खामियाँ दूर हो जायेगी। अगर आप ने ऐसा न किया तो प्राविशाल राइबलरीज होगी, स्टेट राइबनरीज (ट्रेष) होगी और खर्च भी अधिक होगा और काम भी देरी में और काम होगा। मुझे याद पडता है कि जो इजीनियर्स मैमीनार हुआ था, और मिनिस्ट्रीज का कोओर्डिनेशन बोर्ड (समन्वय बोर्ड) बना था, उस में भी यही बात कही गई थी। कोई खास डिजिशन

तो नहीं लिया गया था लेकिन सिकारिष्क हुई थी कि इस तरह काम हो।

अब मैं एक दो बातों का चिक्क करना चाहता हूँ जिनका कि बिहार के लिये बहुत महत्व है। बिहार का एक थह हिस्सा है जिस को हम लोग नार्थ बिहार कहते हैं जहाँ पर बराबर चीजों की कमी बनी रहती है, जिन्दगी की हर जरूरत की चीजे वहाँ बड़ी मुश्किल से पहुँचती है। नार्थ बिहार में बाटलनेक है और जब तक मोकामा ब्रिज नहीं बन जाता है तब तक हम लोगों को जीवन की सुविधायें प्राप्त नहीं हो सकती है। साउथ बिहार में या पटना में अगर कायला एक रुपया मन मिलता है तो नार्थ बिहार में दो रुपये, दो रुपये चार आने और तीन रुपये मन तर मिलता है। अगर वहा मिमेंट काफी मात्रा में मिलती है, तो हमारे यहाँ नार्थ बिहार में मिमेंट गवर्नमेंट प्राजेक्ट्स के लिये भी नहीं मिल पाता है, प्राइवेट घर बनाने के लिये मिमेंट मिलने की बात को तो छोड़ दीजिये। उस एरिया में कोई भी स्कीम नहीं है जो कि विवाराधीन हो। एक ही स्कीम प्लानिंग कमिशन (योजना आयोग) के सामने आई हुई है और वह है गडक स्कीम। इतनी बढ़िया, इतनी सस्ती और इतनी पेइंग स्कीम में वे विचार से आर काई नहीं हो सकती है जितनी कि गडक स्कीम है। इस में अधिक सस्ती और अधिक उपयोगी स्कीम मारे हिन्दुस्तान में दूसरी नहीं है। कुछ लोगो का अदाजा है कि उस स्कीम को अगर पूरा कर दिया जाए तो एन्वेज एक्सपेडीचर (व्यय) पर एकड़ ७६ रुपये होगा और दूसरो का ख्याल है कि वह ११५ रुपये होगा। जो बिजली उस से प्राप्त होगी उस पर मेरा विचार है ५१५ रुपये पर किलोवाट खर्चा बँडेगा। इतनी सस्ती स्कीम आपको शायद तमाम भारत-वर्ष में दूसरी नहीं मिल सकती है। इतना होते हुए भी आप इस स्कीम को कई बरसो से टालते जा रहे हैं। अगर आपने इस स्कीम को पूरा कर दिया होता तो मैं आप को

यकीन दिना सकता हू कि दो तीन या चार बर्षों के अन्दर आपका सारे का सारा खर्चा निकल आना और गवर्नमेंट की आमदनी बहुत ज्यादा बड़ जाती। इस से लोगों को भी फायदा हो गया हाना और बिहार जोकि एक डिफिजिट एरिया (अन्नाभाव का क्षेत्र) है, सस्प्लस एरिया में तबदील हो गया होता। आपको रिजगल बेनिम पर नहीं बल्कि ऐसी स्कीमो को पढ़ने, हाथ में लेना चाहिये जिन में कि न्युगल और ज्यादा फायदा होना हो और गवर्नमेंट के पास पैसा भी आना हो जिस में कि वह दूसरी स्कीमो को हाथ में ले सके। ऐसी स्कीमो को हाथ में ले कर आप उन स्कीमो को हाथ में लेने में जोकि बहुत दिनों तक अनप्राक्टिब रहनी है, ऐसी स्कीमो को हाथ में लेने में "विच कंटा पें देयर वे", (कोई फायदा नहीं होता है) और जो अपना खर्चा भी नहीं चला सकती है। इस स्कीम को हाथ में लेने में गस्ते में जितनी हर्डन्स है, फारेन एक्सचेंज की या दूसरी उन पर आप को बाबू पाना चाहिये। इस स्कीम को हाथ में लेने के लिये बहुत ही कम फारेन एक्सचेंज की जरूरत होगी। यहा पर तो मिट्टी काट कर नहर और नाला बनाने की ही बात है। जहाँ तक बैरेज बनाने की बात है उस को आप हीगकुड या डी० वी० सी० से मशीन लेकर बना सकते हैं। जहा तब पावर प्राप्त करने की बात है उस को आप फिनहाल छोड़ सकते हैं उस का पीछे हाथ में ले सकते हैं, लेकिन इस का जो इन्विशेन पाट है उसको ही फिनहाल आपका हाथ में ले लेना चाहिये। आप को पब्लिक कोओप्रेसन (लॉव सहकारिता) और श्रमदान भी वहा इन प्लैटी (पर्याप्त) प्राप्त हो सकता है। श्रमदान का आपने कोमी में नजारा देवा है लेकिन मैं आप को यकीन दिलाना चाहता हू कि उस से कहीं अधिक श्रमदान यहा आपको प्राप्त हो सकेगा। यहा पर आप को कहीं अधिक लोग श्रमदान करने के लिये मिलेगे और लेबर कोओपरेटिव (श्रम सहकारी समितिया) भी यहा पर

[पंडित डा० ना० तिवारी]

आपको मिलेगी। भ्रमदान तथा लेबर कोओपरेटिव वा जो एक्पेरीमेंट आपने कोमी में शुरू किया है और उसमें जो रिजल्ट आप को प्राप्त हुए हैं, उसमें कहीं अच्छे रिजल्ट आप यहाँ प्राप्त कर सकते हैं। मैं जानता हूँ कि आप इसको बनाना चाहते हैं। प्लानिंग कमिशन के जो वाइस-चेयरमैन (उप-सभापति) हैं उन से मेरी बात हुई है और वे इस स्कीम में बहुत एंगेज्ड हैं। इतनी अच्छी स्कीम होते हुए भी क्यों इस का हाथ में नहीं लिया जा रहा है यह बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आई है। हो सकता है कि कुछ इंटरनेशनल बाने हो, फारेन कंट्रिज की बाने हो या कोई दूसरी इंडरूप हो उन पर काव्र पाकर के आप को इस स्कीम को हाथ में लेना चाहिये।

कोमी बन रहा है और धाने बहा पब्लिक कोओपरेशन को जा एन बात की है जिम की रूपरेखा यहाँ नीचा हुआ थी वह मैं समझता हूँ कि मिनट गामी गुंडफ में। वहाँ कुछ लागू है जा दोनो बागों के बीच में बसे हुए हैं। दोनो किनारों के बीच में गान अठ मील का फामाग है। इस इलाके के जो रहने वाले लोग हैं वे बहुत तारीफ पाते हैं। पहले तो बाघ का पानी फील जाता था लेकिन अब वह उमी लागे में रहना है और हर साल इस इलाके में जो गाव है वे जल प्लाथिन हूँ जीते हैं। या तो आप उन लोगों को वहाँ से हटा कर वहाँ और रिट्रिब्यूटिड कर दीजिये या इस इलाके का रिंग बाघ से बाघ ने का कोई उपाय कीजिये जिस में वहाँ के लोगों की तबलीफ कय हो जाए। अगर आप ने ऐसा कुछ इतिजाम नहीं किया तो वे लोग गडोगे कि और जगहों की तो आपने रखा कर दी लेकिन उनको आप बरबाद करते चले जा रहे हैं, उनकी तबाही करने चले जा रहे हैं। वहाँ पर पस लोग नहीं हैं, करीब दो लाख लोग वहाँ बसते हैं। जब तक आप कोई पक्का इतिजाम

उन के लिये नहीं कर पाते हैं तब तक उन की हर साल हर प्रकार की दूसरी सुविधाये प्रदान करने का इतिजाम आपको करना चाहिये।

अब मैं एक बात माइन्स इन्विगेसन स्कीम के बारे में बहना चाहता हूँ। माइन्स इन्विगेसन वा नजुबां हमारे लिये बहुत महंगा पडा है खास तौर में हमारे स्टेट में मैं यह कहना कि ट्यूबवैल (ननकूप) या माइन्स इन्विगेसन स्कीम (छोटा मिचार्ड योजनाये) हमारे यहाँ न दे करके नार्थ बिहार का जो हिस्सा है उस लिये आप बचल गडक बाव बनवा दीजिये, लागू मनुट हा जायेग। व लागू ट्यूबवैल नहा चाहते हैं, माइन्स इन्विगेसन का स्कीम नहीं चाहते हैं, चाहते हैं बचल गडक बाव। इस में बचल नार्थ बिहार वा हा फयदा नहीं होगा बल्कि उत्तर प्रदेश वा भी फयदा होगा। इस म नारीब २८-३० लाख एरंड जमान बहुत सते दाभ में मिलता है। माइन्स इन्विगेसन में मैं देखता हूँ कि बहुत सा खपया बस्ट चला जाता है। इस वास्ते इन क वारे में आप काशम व में पूव करे। पाटियम स्कीम ठाक हों गवती है और इनत करना अच्छा भी रहता है। माइन्स स्कीम का लागू कुछ समझते नहीं, इज नियर्स इन की तरफ पूरा ध्यान नह। वेले और इनकी तादाद इनत ज्यादा है। कि इनकी अच्छी तरह में छ नबल भा नह। की जा सवती है और इन को पूरा करने में शगडे भी होते हैं। जहाँ पर इन का रकसा भूट किया जाता है, वहाँ पर यह देखन में आता है कि एक जगह वा लागी को फयदा होता है, दूसरी जगह लोगों का नुकसान होता है जिस के नतीजे के तौर पर शगडे हो जाते हैं, काम बन्दहा जाता है, खपया व्यर्थ चला जाता है। मैं इस चीज को मानता हूँ कि जहाँ तक माइन्स स्कीम का सम्बन्ध है, वह स्टेट गवर्नमेंट

[Shri C. K. Nair]

Year Plan. And it is progressing. Not only have they brought succour to millions of homes, but they have also won a great repute and good name for our engineering works and our engineers especially are very well known throughout the world now. They have also proved that they are not very far behind the engineers of those great countries which have developed very much industrially.

Having said this, I would straightway come to some very important problems of Delhi. People think 'What has Delhi to do with irrigation and power?'

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: It is the seat of power.

Shri C. K. Nair: The power, of course, is there.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let not that power be distributed in that corner.

Shri C. K. Nair: That power will remain here in this House. There is no fear about it.

But what I want to bring to the notice of the Ministry is the deplorable condition of the drainage system of Delhi. You know that we have lost our State and the autonomous powers.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Does the drainage system of Delhi come within the scope of these Demands?

Shri C. K. Nair: I wonder why my hon. friend is very much pained.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I do not know.

Shri C. K. Nair: My hon. friend will hear from me how the drainage system is connected with irrigation.

I was saying that we have lost our State, and now we are going to have a big corporation which is going to include the whole of the Delhi area. Perhaps, it may need even more areas

for the expansion of this great capital. Along with that, there is also the Delhi Master Plan going on. A plan is going to be drawn up under which the development programme is to be fixed.

But I feel that the most important of all the developments is the drainage system. On account of lack of drainage facilities, large areas are water-logged in this Territory. Besides, there are also the Jumna floods repeating themselves every year. So, far, no permanent solution has been found for controlling these floods.

The drainage system is connected with irrigation, for wherever there is drainage, it is controlled by irrigation. But, unfortunately the Delhi area has not got any irrigation unit. This work cannot be undertaken by the Revenue Department; nor can it be undertaken by the Development Department or the Directorate of Health Services. It can only be undertaken by an Irrigation Department, but, unfortunately, we have not got any Irrigation Department; with the result that this matter is completely neglected.

To cite just one example, the Najafgarh naala, which has become notorious nowadays because it always defiles the waters of the Jumna, has created a big problem. It drains away storm water from a large area, from Rohtak up to Gurgaon; all these waters go through the drainage system and drain into the Najafgarh jheel or Najafgarh lake as it is called. All these waters are then drained into the Jumna through the Najafgarh naala. But, unfortunately this naala has been silted up for the last forty or fifty years. As a result of this, the jheel is expanding, and naturally, inundating more and more of the lands, and the *kisans* are deprived of the benefit of this land.

Since no Department could undertake this work, through the help and efforts of the Bharat Sewak Samaj, we have had to approach the Central Ministry for undertaking this work.

About a year ago, some provision was made to clear this drainage. But up till now, this work has not been undertaken. This is what is going on in this capital city, and as a result, water is locked up in all those areas. The drainage which is meant to discharge the storm water is halted, and that not only destroys the *khari* harvest, but it is going to destroy the next harvest also; if the waters are not drained away, the ploughing of the land will become very difficult even till the end of November. So, it affects both the harvests. So, I feel that this is an important thing which must be attended to.

It is true that there are so many other areas also which are affected by water-logging, because the drains are all silted up, and there is no Department to take care of this work. So, my humble and earnest request to this Ministry is to provide an irrigation unit for Delhi, which will not only facilitate the looking after of the drainage system of Delhi and the rural areas, but will also facilitate the town-planners; for, water is locked up even in the city and in the new rehabilitation colonies; large areas are inundated, and the water even enters the homes, and sometimes, a large number of houses collapse. All that is due to a proper drainage system not having been built. So, it is essential that this crying need of Delhi must be attended to, namely to create an irrigation unit which will be co-ordinated with the master planners, so that the first thing that will have to be looked into will be the irrigation aspect.

So far as the development of urban areas is concerned, the question of water supply is the most important. I doubt whether in recent years there is any other city in the world which has so rapidly grown as Delhi. But the supply of water and electricity..

Shri Naushir Bharucha: On a point of order. May I point out that there is no quorum in the House?

15.58 hrs.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The bell is being rung—

Shri Naushir Bharucha: There is quorum in the tea-room all right.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now, there is quorum. The hon. Member, Shri C.K. Nair, may continue.

Shri C. K. Nair: I was saying that the drainage system is the most important thing that has to be looked into, just as the water supply for this rapidly growing city is also a thing which has to be attended to.

Water supply also is another problem. We cannot touch the resources of the Jumna for the mere supply of drinking-water to the city of Delhi. I think the local administration cannot do anything in this matter. The Jumna is supposed to be owned more by the UP Government than the Delhi Administration even so far as the area through which the river flows is concerned. These are some of the difficulties which I would request the Ministry to look into and also try to solve as early as possible.

The question of flood control in Delhi is also an important one. Floods have been an annual feature in Delhi. We all know how about forty to fifty villages are suffering from this usual flood menace. No doubt, something has been done to put up a bund on the left side of the Jumna, namely the Shahdara Marginal Bund which was constructed last year, which is about eight miles long, and which has protected Shahdara city, the railway line and also the GT road. Besides, the bund below the bridge, to a length of about eight to ten miles up to Okhla has also been heightened and strengthened during this year.

16 hrs.

In this way, the left bank of the Jumna and the land lying beyond, including the townships and Shahdara is protected. But what about the right side? On the right side, 30 to 40 villages are always exposed to

[Shri C. K. Nair]

danger every year. There was a proposal for another marginal bund on the right side running about 10 to 12 miles. But unfortunately, that was dropped, perhaps due to some technical objection raised by the Railway Ministry. We do not very much bother about that long bund. But the most important thing is that there are two small bunds on the border of Delhi. One is in village Palla on the Delhi side and the other is in village Jati on the Punjab side. These were built in a crude manner by the villagers themselves. The Government did not take care of their interests. As a result, they themselves built them. This was some 30 to 40 years ago. They have been protecting the people. But during the floods of the last four or five years, they are constantly breached and the villagers have had to fight flood every year.

We took this question up with the Chief Commissioner and also with the CPWD. But unfortunately, nothing was done. As a result, this time when the early flood came, the Jati bund has been completely breached. Now the villagers are fighting alone without any help from Government. Therefore, I would request the Ministry of Irrigation and Power to look into this problem also, to strengthen the small bunds running about two to three miles on the border of Delhi, which will save about 30 to 40 villages every year. One bund on the Delhi side has completely been annihilated during the last flood. The Jati bund, which is in the State of Punjab, is being built up by the people. Although we got an estimate made for the Delhi side, the Punjab Government did not co-operate. As a result, the work remains uncompleted.

Shri D. C. Sharma: The Punjab always co-operates.

Shri C. K. Nair: I will request my hon. friend also to help us in this connection.

Therefore, it is essential that work on this small bund be undertaken.

Next, I come to the important question of supply of power for Delhi. In this rapidly growing city, the demand for power is also growing. We have got industrial areas also. The population also is increasing, especially the refugee population that has come from West Punjab with their higher standard of living and all that. They are shouting for power for all the refugee colonies. It seems the prospect of getting more power is almost very gloomy. Therefore, I would request Government to take a special interest in this matter. They may either ask the Punjab Government to give more power from their hydro-electric stations or give more facilities to individual concerns to develop this industry in this territory, because we cannot wait for long for this most important thing of electricity.

As regards flood, I have already said that the drainage system is the most important.

With these few words, I would request Government to specially look into matters connected with Delhi.

सेठ अचल सिंह (आगरा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे सामने जो मिनिस्ट्री आफ इरिगेशन एंड पावर की डिमांड्स हैं वे बहुत महत्वपूर्ण हैं क्योंकि हमारा देश कृषि प्रधान देश है और इस देश की ८० फीसदी आबादी खेती के काम पर निर्भर करती है और खेती के काम के वास्ते पानी की अत्यन्त आवश्यकता है। आज हम देखते हैं कि पानी का समुचित प्रबन्ध न होने से और समय पर वर्षा न होने से कहत पड़ते हैं और जिसके कि कारण जनता को काफी कठिनाइयों और दिक्कतों का सामना करना पड़ता है। अगर हमारे देश में आबापाशी के जराये माकूल हो जायें तो सूखे के दिनों में हमें यह आपत्ति देखने को नहीं मिलेगी लेकिन हमें अफसोस है कि जितना जोर हमारी गवर्नमेंट को इस महकमे

पर देना चाहिए वह नहीं दिया जा रहा है ।

मैं इस बात में इकार नहीं करता कि सरकार द्वारा इस और कोई प्रयत्न नहीं किया जा रहा है । भाखरा नागल, हीराकुंड, तुंगभद्रा और चम्बल आदि अनेक प्राजेक्ट्स (परियोजनायें) हमारे देश में चल रही हैं लेकिन हमारे इतने बड़े देश के लिये जहां कि करीब ६ लाख गांव हैं, यह सब बहुत कम है । यह ठीक है कि जहां यह प्राजेक्ट्स बनाये गये हैं वहां पर पानी की इफ्फान है और जब से वहां पर नागन की नहरें निकाली गई हैं, तब से पजब में इरियादा में और राजस्थान के कुछ हिस्सों में जहां पानी पहुंचता है वहां बहुत ही अच्छी फसलें होती हैं और वहां की जनता प्रसन्न है लेकिन जिन इलाकों में पानी नहीं पहुंच पाता वहां के किसानों को बड़ी मगीबत उठानी पड़ती है ।

यह ठीक है कि हाइड्रो एलेक्ट्रिक (जल विद्युत्) और थर्मल पावर काफी देग में पैदा की जा रही है और लागो क्लोवाट विजली तैयार होती है लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि उनका बड़ा हमारा देश है और यहां की जरूरत विजली की इतनी अधिक है कि जो ग्राट हमें लिये रखी गई है वह अपर्याप्त है । प्रथम पंचवर्षीय योजना में इस काम के वास्ते करीब ६६१ करोड़ रुपये रकमे गये थे और द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना में करीब ६१३ करोड़ रुपये रकमे गये हैं जो मैं समझता हूँ कि नाफाफी है । आज हम देख रहे हैं कि इनका अधिक गल्ला अपने देश में पैदा करते हुए भी हमको काफी मात्रा में विदेशों से अन्न मगाना पड़ता है और इनके पर भी हमारे देश में गल्ले की एक क्राइसिस (सकट) सी रहनी है । इसलिए यह अत्यन्त आवश्यक है कि सरकार इस मद में रकम बढ़ाये ताकि काम ठीक तरह किया जा सके और जो देश में पानी की कमी अनुभव की जा रही है, वह कमी दूर की जा सके । जरूरत

इस बात की है कि जहां पर पानी की कमी है वहां पर हमको बाध बनाने चाहिये नहरे निकालनी चाहिये, ट्यूबवेल लगाने चाहिये ताकि भावपाशी के वास्ते पानी दिया जा सके और बाघो और तालाबों में बरसात के दिनों के पानी को हम रिजर्व में रखे सकें और धीरे धीरे उसको अपने काम में ला सकें । सरकार इस दिशा में काम कर रही है लेकिन हमारे देश की बढती हुई आबादी और जरूरतों को देखते हुए वह नाफाफी है और उस दिशा में अधिक तेजी से काम करना चाहिए और ग्राट की रकम भी बढानी चाहिये ।

मैं आपसे बतलाऊंगा कि हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश में आगरा और मथुरा दो जिले हैं जो राजस्थान के बौडेंग पर बसे हुए हैं और वह वाटर स्टोरमिटी एरियाज (जल अभाव क्षेत्र) हैं और पहनी पंचवर्षीय योजना में और इस दूसरी योजना में उन जिलों के वास्ते अभी तक कुछ नहीं किया गया है । उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी जिलों में पानी के वास्ते काफी इतजाम किया गया है और पश्चिमी जिलों में भी किया गया है लेकिन यह दो जिले इस दिशा में अभागे हैं और यहां पर अभी तक पानी की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है । आगरा और मथुरा के वास्ते पानी यहां ओखला से ले जाया जाता है जो कि आगरे में १२५ मीन दूर है और मुझे बतलाया गया है कि ओखले से यमुना की नहरो को सिर्फ १८०० क्यूमेक पानी मिलता है जो कि बिल्कुल नाफाफी होता है और उसके परिणामस्वरूप गर्मी की फसले कपास, गन्ना और बगीचे आदि सूख जाते हैं । रबी की फसल में भी पानी ठीक समय पर नहीं मिलता और जो मिलता है वह भी बहुत कम मिलता है इसकी वजह से कस्बतकारों को बड़ी फटिनाई पेन आनी है और उनको बड़ा कष्ट होता है । जब भी हम अपने निर्वाचनक्षेत्र में जाते हैं तो जनता की यही शिकायत हमें सुनने को मिलती है कि हमें पानी दिसवा

[सेठ भवल सिंह]

दोजिये, हमें और किसी चीज की जरूरत नहीं है। मैंने पिछले पांच वर्षों में काफी इस सम्बन्ध में उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार और केन्द्रीय सरकार से लिखापढी की, रिप्रेजेंटेशंस भेजे और डेप्युटेशंस (प्रतिनिधि मंडल) लेकर गया लेकिन मुझे खेद के साथ यह बात कहनी पड़ती है कि उसका अभी तक कोई माकूल नतीजा नहीं निकला है।

मुझे अफसोस इस बात का है कि हालांकि पंजाब में काफी पानी है और नागल की नहरें निकाली गई हैं लेकिन यमुना की नहरों को जितना पानी पहले मिलता था उतना ही पानी आज मिल रहा है। मुश्किल से नवा हिस्सा पानी उनको मिल रहा है और इतना ही पानी पहले भी मिलता था। मैं मंत्री महोदय से चाहूंगा कि वह इससे अधिक पानी यमुना की नहरों को दिलवाये ताकि यह दोनों जिले जो कि बौडर पर हैं और वाटर स्केयरसिटी एरियाज हैं, वहां पर काफी पानी आ सके। सौभाग्य से स साल कुदरत ने हमारी मदद कर दी जिसकी कि वजह से रबी की ऐसी बपर क्राप हुई जैसी कि आज तक नहीं हुई। मैं मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान इस ओर दिलाऊंगा कि उनको ऐसे स्केयरसिटी एरियाज में पानी का समुचित प्रबन्ध करना चाहिये। यह ठीक है कि सरकार द्वारा इस विधा में प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है लेकिन तो भी सरकार को इस विषय में विशेष सतर्कता से काम लेना चाहिये और जिन जिलों में अभी तक पानी का माकूल इंतजाम नहीं हो पाया है, वहां पानी पहुंचाने का प्रबन्ध करना चाहिये।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय मैं आप को बतलाऊ कि हमारे यहां बाह तहसील में ५० ट्यूबवैल्स बनाए गए हैं। बे तैयार भी हो गए हैं, पर आज साल भर से बिजली का कोई इन्तजाम नहीं है जिस की वजह से वे बेकार पड़े हुए हैं। इसी तरह से हमारी फतेहबाद तहसील है, किरावली तहसील है, खैरागढ़ तहसील

है, उन में पानी की बहुत कमी है। मैं फिर मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान आकर्षित करूंगा कि वह इस ओर पूरा पूरा ध्यान दे और कोई स्कीम इस के लिये निकाले। मुझे बताया गया है कि राम गंगा स्कीम उन के ध्यान में है जिन से गा से वह यमुना में पानी लाएंगे और नहरों को देगे, इस में कमी पू होगी। लेकिन यह बात मुझे का पहली पंच वर्षीय योजना में बताई गई थी मैं नहीं कह सकता कि वह योजना कब सफल होगी। पर इतना जरूर कहूंगा कि जब कि हमारे देश में खाने की इतनी स्केअसिटी है, मंत्री महोदय को इस तरह ज्यादा स ज्यादा ध्यान दे कर जो डेफिसिट एरियाज (अन्नाभाव क्षेत्र) हैं उन को सर्प्लस बनाना चाहिये। आप देखेंगे कि हमारा भारतवर्ष एक कृषिप्रधान देश है। आप उस में गल्ला ही गल्ला पाएंगे वसतें पानी और बिजली का इन्तजाम कर दिया जाये।

इन शब्दों के माय मैं इन मांगों का समर्थन करता हू।

Shri Supakar: Sir, I have moved the cut motion standing in my name. The Hirakud project was inaugurated on the 13th January, 1957 and in spite of our high standard of austerity and economy, Rs. 4,800 was spent in fireworks alone. The inauguration ceremony of the Hirakud project gave rise to two paradoxical problems which even the newspapers were quick to notice.

Though by the creation of the Hirakud reservoir—a reservoir of 6.5 million acre feet—a great lake came into being it created a great water scarcity problem in the town and several villages down-stream and more than one lakh of people came to be affected. It is a regrettable matter that the Government have not taken any active steps to solve this water-supply problem to the town and the villages down-stream and the day is not, perhaps, far when the

people of the town and the villages would be compelled to get water at the rate of 25 naye paise per bucket

The second problem that it gave rise to is that though a large quantity of hydro-electric power came to be generated, strangely enough the electricity that is supplied to the neighbourhood, the Sambalpur town and the neighbouring area remains to be at a high rate, one of the highest perhaps in India. The present rate is 53 naye paise per unit. This also deserves consideration by the hon. Minister.

You will find from the annual report of 1956-57, at page 23, it is said that one lakh acres of land in the district of Sambalpur will benefit this year from the Hirakud canals. This statement may be symbolically correct but it is not so factually, unless we say that inundation means the same thing as irrigation. A large area of agricultural land has been waterlogged and made practically unfit for agricultural operations. This should have been anticipated and branch canals, distributaries and water courses should have been dug and streamlined before letting water loose in an undulated area like Sambalpur.

You will find from an answer to a starred question that was put about 2 years ago on 24.3.55, to starred question No 1425, this House was told that the Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission expressed his distress in 1954 that in the case of some big river valley projects where reservoirs had been completed and water stored, it would take 10 to 15 years for irrigation facilities to be made available.

The Deputy Chairman was referring to the Tungbhadra project. If that was the state of affairs in an area which is used to cultivation by irrigation, we may imagine that in an undulated area like Sambalpur, where people are not accustomed to the complicated irrigation system, what a fairly long time it will take to get

proper water supply and to make the land ready for receiving the water. In the meantime, people have suffered a lot on account of waterlogging.

The facility of irrigation is linked with the problem of betterment levy and water rate. Some reference has been made to this by several hon. Members who have spoken before me.

When the Hirakud Dam project was originally conceived, it was estimated that the cost would be about Rs 47, 81,00, 000. Then the estimate of water rate was low, as low as Rs 3 and odd and there was no question of betterment levy. But, in the meantime, the estimate of cost of the project has practically doubled—rather more than doubled—and now we are asked to pay betterment levy at an exorbitant rate and water rate also which is more than double the amount that was estimated in the year 1947. It threatens to break the backbone of the peasantry. I am afraid that it will not only be impossible for the cultivators to pay the betterment levy and water rate but that it will have the tendency of making the agriculturists take to growing more cash crops. Orissa, hitherto surplus in foodgrains, will no longer be so in the future.

It is an elementary principle of economics, that if we fix the price of the milk of black cow at a higher rate than the milk of the cow of any other colour, nobody will buy the milk of black cow. If we make the crops grown in the canal-irrigated area much more expensive than crops in areas which do not receive the supply of canal water, the economic forces will have their way and it will no longer be possible for the agriculturist to grow any food crop in these areas. You will find that water is there but the land is not made ready for irrigation. Similarly, the Hirakud dam is generating power and is going to increase its capacity shortly. But, in the meantime, we find that some more time

[Shri Supakar]

will take for the Rourkela steel plant and and Hirakud aluminium plant to go up and take power from the project. There is the time-lag. Unfortunately, during this interval of, apparently, a year or more, Orissa is made to pay interest on the investment.

The most important problem of the Hirakud dam project is the human problem—compensation and rehabilitation of displaced people. It is a great pity and a sad commentary on our planners that this human problem has been treated most inhumanly by the State Government and most callously by the Centre. Once upon a time, land for land and house for house was promised. Originally, an area of 108 thousand acres was proposed to be reclaimed for the rehabilitation of the people. But only 17,000 acres have been reclaimed at an enormous cost, working out to more than a thousand rupees per acre. But the Government has paid compensation for better land acquired from the people at Hirakud at the rate of Rs. 18 per acre. This is in keeping with ideal of socialist pattern of society—extreme extravagance in Government expenditure and extreme niggardliness in paying the poor people for their land go side by side.

When the Hirakud Dam Project was first reported in 1947, a British ICS officer calculated the compensation payable to the people for their lands, trees, houses, temples, etc. at about Rs 508 lakhs. That was a conservative estimate. Four years later, when the project was modified so as to submerge nearly double the area originally estimated and the prices had soared high, the first complete estimate of the project estimated the compensation at 966 lakhs. This was niggardly having regard to the land values at that time. This was only an estimate. Will you believe me, Sir, if I say that in 1955, when the evacuation of the submerged area began, our hon. Deputy Minister, Shri Hathi, told this House that till then

only about 3.5 crores had been offered as compensation. He did not tell us as to how much had been accepted and actually paid and how much remained unpaid. I hope that we shall learn from the hon. Minister as to what amount remains unpaid and what amount has been paid today, after two years of the completion of evacuation.

When we complain of this harassment to the Government of Orissa, harassment of under-payment, unreasonable and harassing delay, they say that Central Government have asked them to spend as little as possible and when we ventilate this matter here, probably our Minister will say that this matter is the responsibility of the Government of Orissa. But, the Central Government must realise that if money is paid, it must be paid in time, not after years of submergence of land and they must also realise that a saving of thirty to forty per cent in the estimates of compensation payable to the displaced persons is sheer cruelty to the people. I know thousands of families reduced to the status of refugees. They are worse than refugees because of the callousness of the Government. I know people who have taken shelter under their relatives—quite respectable persons forced to sell pans to eke out a livelihood because years after submersion of their lands, they have not received a single pie by way of compensation. This is the condition not only in Hirakud but in DVC also. At page 12 of the annual report of this Ministry, we find a plan for linking the Ganga with Mahanadi to develop inland water transport. It is difficult to understand the utility of this project, unless Mahanadi is first made a reasonably navigable river. The Mahanadi, in spite of its imposing name, is not a perennial river; its flow falls below a thousand cusecs in dry season. In 1947, it was proposed to construct three dams on the river at Hirakud, Tikarpara and Naraj and make the river navigable from its mouth at the Bay of Bengal

upto the border of Madhya Pradesh. We were told on 20th November, 1956, in reply, to a starred question No. 236 that the two latter projects of Tikarpara and Naraj Dams had been put in cold storage for an indefinite period. To join the Ganga with the Mahanadi is a fascinating proposition. I believe that the people in Orissa will find that Ganga has come to their doors and they will feel that more people will go to heaven when they die by drinking Ganga water

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Should not we conclude after going to heaven? Would it not be a good ending here?

Shri Supakar: No, Sir.

I want to come back again to solid earth.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Too much reference to notes is also not permitted.

Shri Supakar: We find, Sir, that without first making the Mahanadi river navigable throughout the year joining it with the Ganges is like putting the cart before the horse.

I must say a word about the pollution of the dam water which is a menace to the age of the dam and to irrigation itself. Before this dam came into being there was a paper mill which used to allow its polluted water to fall into the Mahanadi river and its tributary, and it caused a lot of nuisance to the people. Irrigation with the river water also was affected. After the completion of the dam we find that, even though a huge quantity of water is now stored in the Hirakud reservoir, even below the reservoir we find traces of pollution from the paper mill. I am afraid, unless some check is put in this matter this pollution will not only affect the longevity of the dam itself but it will also affect the water that is meant for irrigation.

Lastly, I want to say something regarding the canal water dispute. It reminds me of the story of King Har-

ischandra in Satya Yug. The king promised his kingdom to Viswamitra as a gift. Viswamitra claimed not only the gift but some *dakshina* also. Therefore the king was forced to sell himself and his wife and son to raise this *dakshina*. Our country is now in the same position vis-a-vis Pakistan. We not only agreed some time ago to let out some water—of course, to be diminished gradually—but we also find from today's debate that they now demand a huge sum to the tune of Rs. 40 crores for some link canals from the three rivers lying east of the Indus system. This is bad. I believe that the interest of our people were not taken into consideration when entering into these contracts. If that is the real state of affairs, it is time, in view of the fact that we cannot conciliate Pakistan inspite of our gift and *dakshina*, that we revise our policy and see that charity begins at home, and our people get preference before we are generous to others.

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi). Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, during the course of the debate of about four hours or so the Members who have taken part in the debate upto now have covered a number of subjects ranging from the canal water dispute and all the relevant problems, namely, the question of the training of personnel, absorption of surplus personnel, the question of surplus machinery, question of economy, efficiency, checking of wastes and corruption, and local needs for projects—irrigation, power and flood control. It may not be possible, Sir, to go into details of every particular project in a particular area about which hon. Members have spoken here; nor it may be possible for me to deal with all the points that have been raised here. I shall try to reply to some of the points, as many as I could within the time at my disposal, and leave the major questions of policy and others to my senior colleague for replying tomorrow. I do

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not also propose to take each question raised by individual Members, but will generally deal with questions as have been raised in groups

The first question that I would like to deal with would be the question raised by Shrimati Renu Chakravartty, about machinery, training of personnel, surplus personnel, efficiency etc. It is true that in 1953 the position of machinery at the DVC and at other projects also was not satisfactory. But, we have to learn by experience, find out ways and methods by which we can reach a stage not only of efficiency but the first grade of efficiency if it possibly could be done.

The Irrigation and Power Ministry, therefore, took up this question as to how best the machinery available in the country could be utilised. She said "Committees are appointed, but we do not know what has happened to these committees." A legitimate query, no doubt. We took up this question and thought that the first thing to be done should be, we should have sufficient number of trained personnel who can operate the machines with efficiency, and they should be taught how to handle these machineries because, as was rightly remarked some of the machineries cost lakhs of rupees and we cannot possibly afford to ill-handle these costly machineries either through negligence or for want of sufficient knowledge.

With that end in view the Ministry decided that we should train operators in the earth-moving machineries which are the costliest machineries, and opened training centres. At present to training centres are already working and 40 operators are being trained in each of these training centres—the Nagarjunasagar is one, and Kotah is another. These operators are being trained on various types of earth-moving machineries, how to handle them, and one batch has already completed its training. This will mean that with efficient and trained operators we shall be able to enforce

efficient working in these earth-moving machineries and we will be saving a lot of foreign exchange.

The other question that arose was the question of spare parts. Each project used to purchase any particular model of machinery it liked with the result that different types of machinery were imported, and each was requiring its own spare parts. This question was also looked into. A committee was appointed, and now we have finalised certain particular models. So, the types of machines have been standardised. That would mean, now that we have spare parts for these machineries, a particular machinery will not have to be idle for want of spare parts. Of course committees are appointed, and it takes some time. It takes some time for implementation of recommendations, because it is a question of three or four years. The recommendations of these committees are already in force. As I said, we have already trained about 80 operators in earth moving machinery. We have already had standardisation of the various types of machinery that are required on different projects.

The third question was about the surplus machinery from one project to another. These are naturally very legitimate suggestions and questions which could be legitimately asked. It is quite legitimate that Members should raise these questions of efficiency and economy because we have been spending lot of money. We are spending about Rs 900 crores or even more, I think it is Rs 913 crores on Irrigation, Power and Flood protection works. It is but legitimate that each Member of the House should be vigilant to see that as much efficiency as there is in the working of the various projects and that all possible attempts are made to check waste and to arrive at the first rate of efficiency.

So far as surplus machinery is concerned, there also the Ministry have a Directorate in the Central Water and Power Commission. The object of the establishment of this Directorate is to

collect machinery from different projects, assess the number of surplus machineries they have and also collect information from other projects as to what are their requirements and thus exchange the surplus machinery from one project to another. I may inform the House that in one project alone, that is the Nagarjunasagar project, we have transferred all the surplus machinery from Hirakud and the work is nearly complete now. All the earth moving equipments that could be transferred have been transferred. Their book cost was about Rs. 37 lakhs which would cost now about Rs. 70 lakhs. Similarly from Bhakra-Nangal and from DVC, we have transferred surplus machineries to various other projects and that has resulted in saving, at present, of nearly a crore of rupees in foreign exchange. So these are the steps that have been taken and naturally, further steps have to be taken. There is a tendency on the part of some of the States to say that a particular machinery might be required for another project which is to start in the particular State. Naturally because of the foreign exchange position now they would not like to immediately part with that surplus machinery. The Ministry have issued a directive that if a particular machinery is not required within three months from the date of its being surplus, it should be transferred to another project because, it may be, the other project may start after a year or so. By that time, the project that requires the surplus machinery might have either to import from abroad or might have to wait for want of foreign exchange. And with that end in view, we have evolved this procedure.

Then, I come to the question of surplus personnel. It has been pointed out that there are 354 surplus engineers and that on the one hand we say that there is a shortage of engineers and on the other hand we say that there are surplus engineers. What is the contradiction? What is the real and correct position? Everybody has a right to know what actually is the correct position. The position, how-

ever, is peculiar. Now, a State undertakes a project for 3 or 4 or 5 years. After that particular project is completed, naturally, the State is not in a position to absorb these engineers in their regular or normal cadre and, therefore, this number becomes surplus. After that project is completed we have to take steps to utilise their knowledge and experience for the benefit of the country. With that end in view, we have already opened employment exchange cells at different projects where exchange of personnel takes place. The House will remember that when the question of absorbing the surplus personnel of the DVC came, we absorbed nearly 2,500 persons in different projects—either in the Central Government or in the various States. These are the steps which have been taken and the Ministry is alive to the various points. Members have raised

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: What about the steps to constitute the All-India Service of Engineers?

Shri Hathi: I will come to the question which the hon. Member has raised which seems to be the uppermost in her mind and in the minds of some other hon. Members. It is the question of the All-India Service of Engineers. That question is being actively pursued. But the All-India Service could not possibly be instituted or established unless the various States agree. We have a Board of co-ordination of Ministers which appointed a sub-committee and that sub-committee has prepared the report. This does, to some extent, suggest and recommend the desirability and the necessity of having an All-India Service. But in the meantime, the re-organisation of States came and the Board of co-ordination had to be re-constituted. They are meeting next month or so, when this question will come up. But all the States are not agreeable. Only a few days back, the Minister for Irrigation and Power replied to a question and he also gave the names of the various States which have agreed. Some still have not agreed, and some still say that the

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matter is under consideration. But the question is an important one and it is being pursued. If there is any delay it is because, after all, we have to take the States together. It is no use having an All-India cadre and there may be some surplus people also. Now, all that has to be integrated. We hope that it will be possible to persuade the States in this matter. There will be two categories of surplus personnel. It may be at the top or it may be at the lower levels. It will not be possible to transfer persons at the lower levels from one place to another. For example, if they are some surplus overseers in Assam, drawing Rs. 60 or 70, we cannot send them to Himachal Pradesh. That, perhaps, would not be possible; they would not also like to go. So, the recommendation of the Committee is that there must be a zonal pool for such categories of people. Anyway, that question is under the active consideration of the Ministry.

Now I come to the question of the training of engineers. Every year 30 fresh graduates are being taken. They are being sent to various projects. Thus, all possible steps that could be visualised have been taken by the Ministry to see that we utilise the experience, the knowledge and the resources of the trained personnel so that their experience and knowledge is not lost to the country as a whole.

Then, there were other questions which were raised. One was about foreign experts. We have undertaken this programme of irrigation and power since 1948, and we should not depend too much on the foreign experts. Of course, wherever we feel that a second opinion is necessary, wherever we feel that in a particular branch or field, the experience or knowledge of foreign experts is necessary, we would have them. If we were to look at the number of foreign experts employed, it was about 51 in 1956; today it is 37. As and when the contract terminates, generally we do not renew the contracts; if the work is over, then also we do not. We have

also a system of having understudies, i.e., our own people getting experience under a particular engineer in a specialised subject. I may say that our engineers have now trained themselves sufficiently and except for the Bhakra and D.V.C. where there is only one foreign expert, the Hirakud has done the job without any foreign expert. I may also say that our young engineers who have been working in that project are confident enough to handle such big projects. I think that this is the greatest gain which the country has achieved, apart from anything else, namely, training of our people in huge undertakings and doing it with confidence.

Another Hon Member, Shri Kasliwal, raised some doubts about the Chambal project. He said that progress was more satisfactory in the canals he visited, but there were some doubts about the selection of the site for the barrage at Kotah. There have been some rumours. A question was asked in the House a few days earlier, which was answered by the Minister of Irrigation and Power. But if the Hon Member needs any further clarification, as it seems he does, I may submit that there has been no fault or anything wrong so far as the selection of that site is concerned. The site has been properly selected and there is no apprehension about the soundness of a barrage being constructed there. The only thing which happened was that in a sandy river bed, sheet-piling was being carried on and there were boulders where the sheet-piling could not go further. The engineers of the Central Water and Power Commission had an idea that in the gap that remained, there might be earth-grouting.

There were two opinions. One was that grouting may not at all be necessary and the other was that it may be necessary. If there is a blanket of 500 to 600 feet just in front of this barrage and some designs whereby the seepage of the water could be allowed to let go, perhaps grouting

may not be necessary. But generally, we do not take risks. The only point that had to be decided was whether we should resort to grouting or not. On that a second opinion had to be taken. A French engineer was, therefore, consulted. He came to the site and said, with the amended design as it is, it may not be necessary to have grouting. So, that is the only point. There is no question of a particular site being selected rightly or wrongly. The Rajasthan Government have issued a Press note clarifying the position. This is the position so far as the Chambal scheme is concerned. The progress in regard to this scheme is going according to schedule and it is likely to be completed by 1959-60.

That leads me to another allied question, namely, excavation of canals and doing the work either through the labour co-operatives or public co-operation or through the contractors. As Pandit Bhargava observed about life practice in Punjab, generally we have a mind to encourage co-operatives. We have also an idea of enlisting public co-operation, as we have done in the Kosi successfully. Similarly in the Chambal also, we tried for one year to encourage the co-operatives and enlist public co-operation, but we found that the progress was being slowed down, because we could not get the local people coming up to the same extent as we needed. After all, it is an area which is not thickly populated. Whenever it passes through the villages, there the people come. But when the question of the main canal comes, naturally we find it difficult to get men from distant places to go deep down there. Therefore, although we would wish that we could encourage the co-operatives, there is no hard and fast rule that it should be done only through the co-operatives and there should be no contractor whatsoever. After all, we want to see that the project is completed in time. There is no hard and fast rule laid down by the Government of India that this should be done only through co-operatives and none else. Of course, the ideal thing would be to encourage co-

operatives and to enlist public co-operation so far as is practicable, if it does not hamper progress. We should try the best means to have it, but that does not mean that the work should not at all be given to contractors.

He also referred to the breaches in one or two dams. These dams are executed by the State Governments. Of course, in the Chambal Control Board, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and the Centre are represented, but the smaller irrigation projects are the responsibility of the State Government concerned. They look after those projects, but whenever any question comes up, the Central Water and Power Commission engineers go and give advice. Last time when there were some breaches, an officer from the C.W.P.C. visited the site and gave advice as to what should be done.

I am not taking up the general question of irrigation and power in Punjab, but out of the various States, I should say that Punjab has given good performance. Out of 13 lakhs acres of land that could be irrigated, they have irrigated about 11 lakhs acres. But that was only on a particular date. In another case, I may say that the target for the generation of power was 96,000 K.Ws. and it was pointed out that only 48,000 K.Ws. have been generated. But I may say that there may be a gap of four or five months. Here in this particular case, now all the 96,000 K.Ws. are being generated in both the power houses. This was delayed by four or five months. The target date was March, 1956. The Plan period was over in 1955-56, i.e., in March, 1956. At that time that particular power house was not complete and therefore, it could not be included as having been completed. But in September, 1956, that second power house was also commissioned and we are now having 96,000 K.Ws. of power from the power houses. Therefore, there might be a gap of a few months here and there. But on the whole, the Bhakra is running to the schedule. As far as the Bhakra Dam is concerned, nearly one-third of it is over and we

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hope to stick to the schedule of 1959-60

Then, I come to Professor Ranga's observation. He wanted certain projects to be included. So far as power in Rayalaseema was concerned, he felt the need for the Sileru project. I may say that the Sileru project is included in the Second Five Year Plan. And for Rayalaseema, that is for the area of Cuddappah, Anantapur, Chittoor, we have the Tungabhadra-Nellore hydro-thermal grid plant which will give power to that area. So the project is included in the plan.

So far as the Budameru scheme is concerned, he knows the full history. When we met the representatives of Andhra we had a full discussion. Now the view of the Andhra Government is that the diversion scheme which we have sanctioned—we have sanctioned both—will give relief to about two-third of the area. And they say that if some project is undertaken with regard to the other, two tributaries, the Tammileru and Yerrakalva, it may afford better protection. This diversion scheme is now complete. We are, however, watching and if it does not afford protection as envisaged by the Andhra Government, naturally the other schemes will be taken up.

Then, so far as the Vamasadhara, which is a new scheme, is concerned, the question will be considered whether there should be a Control Board or any other body. Whenever it is considered necessary, naturally it had been the practice of the Government of India to have one. So far as the suggestion relating to the Flood Control Commission is concerned we have the State Flood Control and advisory boards. Whenever any State constitutes such a Board, its representative will be there on the Central Flood Control Board. Up till now Andhra had not formed such a Board. Now they have formed a State Flood Control Board, and therefore a representative of the Andhra Government will

be on the Central Flood Control Board, and all the questions will be handled by the Central Flood Control Board.

It may not be possible for me to reply about all the various projects which he has referred to. But I had been to Nellore and I had seen the enthusiasm and the readiness of the people, and they have submitted schemes which the Commission is examining. But it may not be possible to include them now in the Second Five Year Plan. Even one crore it may not perhaps be possible to accommodate—and Collair is a eight crore project. The other two, namely, the Kavali and the Kanupur canals, are being examined. It may be possible.

And with regard to the other question of giving water to that area from the Krishna barrage, there is a possibility. I had discussion with the engineers there, and even before the Nagarjunasagar project is complete, it may be possible to provide water to sixty to seventy thousand acres of land as suggested by him, and we are pursuing the matter.

Shri Ranga: What about the level of the right side canal?

Shri Hathi: That also is being examined.

Shri Thirumala Rao (Kakinada): May I ask the hon. Minister whether Eleru in East Godavari is also one of the schemes under consideration?

Shri Hathi: As I said, the schemes for flood control are recommended by the State Governments. They formulate the schemes and send them to the Central Flood Control Board, and when they come here we examine them. The Central Flood Control Board is meeting next month. Any scheme that comes will be considered by this Board. But I must submit that I do not claim, nor is it my intention, to reply to the points about every particular individual scheme in a

particular area. It may not be possible for me, nor perhaps will it be possible for me to remember all these schemes. But if it comes it will be considered in the Central Flood Control Board. It is really for the State Governments to send the proposals about any particular scheme.

Then Shri Tiwary, a Member from Bihar, made a suggestion about the utilisation of old machinery which I have already dealt with. He also stated that importance should be given to the medium size projects which could be completed soon and from which we could derive benefits. If anybody looks at the Second Five Year Plan, it will be seen that in the Second Plan the emphasis or the priority has been for the medium size schemes. Out of 200 irrigation schemes that have been included, 145 are medium size schemes, that is costing less than one crore. Between one and five crores are 35 schemes. Between five and ten crores are 10 schemes. Between ten and thirty crores are eight schemes. And above thirty crores there are only four schemes. We have given, this time, importance, priority or emphasis to the medium size irrigation schemes, so that they can be completed soon and the results could be had quicker. And the Planning Commission and the Irrigation Ministry also have asked the States to let us know which particular scheme could be taken up immediately, so that the results could be achieved quickly—those schemes which do not involve more of foreign exchange.

The other question was his anxiety about the Gandak. Investigations are now over, but, there might be some international question, that is, the question of the concurrence of the Nepal Government. We have to take their consent. In Kosi we have done it. We have already a Co-ordination Board where a representative of the Nepal Government is present. Here also we have referred the matter and we are awaiting their concurrence.

Then he mentioned about public co-operation. Naturally, as I said, the Ministry is very keen to enlist public co-operation to the maximum extent and we have been successful with regard to the Shahdara Bund to which reference was made by Shri Nair. And in Kosi we have had a marvellous success.

Coming to the question of Delhi, Shri C. K. Nair referred to the acuteness of the power position in Delhi. It is true that Delhi does not have the electricity which it needs today. In 1954 the demand was much less. But in these two or three years it has jumped up by leaps and bounds. It was only 44,000 kw three years back. Now perhaps it is 75,000 kw or so. But we have been able to get 20,000 kw. of power from Bhakra. We are also having 20,000 kw further power generation from the diesel set and 30,000 kw more, totalling 50,000 kw, and another 40,000 kw we shall get by 1959 or 1960 from Bhakra. So the net addition after 1954 will be sixty plus fifty, that is 110,000 kw. I think that will meet the needs of Delhi.

So far as flood protection works for Delhi are concerned, about eleven to twelve schemes have been formulated for the integrated flood protection measures for Delhi. The Shahdara Bund which was constructed last year has afforded complete protection to the town of Shahdara, as is known to all of us.

So, Sir, these are the various points which were raised and which I thought I might reply to during the time at my disposal. I would not like to take more of the time of the House, because my senior colleague will be replying to the points which I have not touched upon, questions of major policy or other things. In regard to any other points that may have been left out, perhaps this House knows, or the Members who were in the previous Parliament know, that the Ministry circulates replies to the points which have been left out.

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This time also, on any major point or important question of policy, which, for want of time, has not been replied to, we will circulate a note.

Shri Shankaraiya: What about Mysore?

Shri Hathi: Sharvathi is included in the Second Plan. I just forgot to mention it.

Shri Dasaratha Deb: Sir, we are discussing a very important Ministry which will have to play a vital role in our country. This is a very important subject and the Ministry will have to give more thought to planning and implementation of these schemes.

I want to make some observations, particularly in relation to my small State, Tripura. Our State is very small in point of territory. But, we have got very big problems to be solved in the State. You know, ours is a hill State. We require good irrigation systems in our State if we are to increase the production in our State. There are two types of people in our State: one type of people who live in the plains and another type of people who live in the hills. For the people who live in the hill areas, a certain type of irrigation works are necessary whereas for the plains people, another type is required. The Ministry has to bear this point in mind in framing schemes.

I have been following the schemes of the Irrigation and Power Ministry. In the First Plan also there was no irrigation scheme in our State. In the Second Plan also, there are not many irrigation projects for our State. Only a certain amount has been budgeted and that too for investigation purposes. Last year also we sat with the Minister of Irrigation and Power and we talked about this question. At that time also, certain schemes were circulated to us. We found that only certain irrigation schemes would be undertaken, for which certain money was budgeted for investigation purposes. I do not know

how far the Ministry has progressed. I think they have not proceeded beyond investigation up till now.

Our State is now a deficit area. Every Member of the House may know that the Centre has to supply rice every year to our State. Even this year also, some rice has to be sent to our State. But, from the Government side, up till now, no effective scheme has been undertaken and no step has been taken to irrigate the land, by which the productive capacity of the land could be increased. In that direction, our Ministry's mind is not working.

I should draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the fact that a net work of small irrigation works is absolutely necessary for our State. As I said, it is a hilly area. So far as I know,—of course, I am not a technical man—from my commonsense I can say, in our State, any big irrigation project is neither feasible nor desirable at this stage. I think it would be more proper to plan out and start some small irrigation works there. Even the people of our hill areas have their own initiative. They have constructed small bunds in the hill rivers and with the water accumulated in the bunds, they arrange to irrigate their fields. Because of paucity of funds and because of their poverty, they could not construct strong bunds in those rivers. They use only earth for constructing these dams. They are not able to use bricks, cement, etc. When the rains come, sometimes, these bunds collapse. Throughout the whole year, it is not possible to get water and the lands are neglected. Without a bund, you cannot cultivate anything in the hills because water does not stop there. This is the position there. Several times, I have drawn the attention of the Irrigation Minister and the Home Ministry to this, and stated that certain sums of money should be sanctioned for our State, or at least, the peasantry should be given aid. If they are supplied with money, the peasantry themselves

can also pay a certain amount of money. In that way, a strong bund would be constructed. If that is done, more land would be irrigated and our production also would be increased to a great extent.

Now, I come to the question of flood control measures. For the last three or four years, our State has been suffering from floods. Last year, of course, it took a worse shape and our town itself was under water for some days. We had to incur a heavy loss on account of that flood. In the flood-affected area, certain schemes have been planned out to make embankments on the rivers particularly to protect the divisional towns. At the same time, no scheme has been chalked out as yet to protect the land and to protect the crops. I request the Minister to apply his mind in that direction. Because, if you cannot protect the crops from flood, you cannot solve the food problem in our State. We want to make ourselves self-sufficient. Before 1947, the Tripura State was a surplus area. Since 1949 there has been this influx of refugees and increase of population. But, compared to the increase in population, the extent of cultivated land has not increased in proportion. In this way, we are not able to produce the food required in our State. If steps are taken, if care is taken to irrigate more land, the productive capacity of our land would be increased manifold.

Regarding the embankment scheme, so far as I know excepting Agartala, in no other place has the actual work been taken up yet. Only we have been told that certain investigation work is being done, and that is all. It was also said that due to shortage of technical personnel it could not be done. But how long this shortage of technical personnel will continue, I do not know. But only on that plea this scheme should not be abandoned. Rather during this Second Plan that scheme should be implemented and completed.

There are certain rivers in our State coming from the hilly areas down to the plains where the current is very strong. I request the Ministry to examine the possibility of producing power. There is already one scheme for which only Rs. 41,000 have been budgeted for this year. What could be done with that small money I do not know.

Irrigation is also being neglected in the whole State. For the current year only some Rs. 9,000 have been budgeted. Under the head of community development project, Rs. 2,200 and under NES block for irrigation purposes, Rs. 7,000 have been provided. This money is meagre. How with this small money we will proceed I do not know. It is for the Minister to explain why such a small amount of money has been provided for our State.

Going through the review of the First Plan I am very sorry to find that there is not a single reference to our State. Because the Ministry has done nothing, there is no reference about their work in our State. Only in certain places a line is mentioned stating that various irrigation works are being undertaken in States like Tripura, Coorg and some other places. There is only such a kind of reference, which does not lead us anywhere.

Regarding the supply of electricity, a certain amount has been already sanctioned for the Agartala power station extension scheme. It was planned and started during the First Plan itself, but we do not know how far the work has proceeded. So far as my knowledge goes, upto now that extension has not taken place and we are not getting the required electric supply in our State.

There is another scheme I find for opening a power station in an important town at a cost of Rs. 22 lakhs, but I do not know in which town this station is going to be opened. I request the Minister that whatever they plan should be implemented with great care and should not remain only on paper.

[Shri Dasaratha Deb]

I also request the Minister to instal some pumping sets, and it should be examined whether these are effective to irrigate hilly places. If it is feasible and effective, then I request that the Ministry should supply them and introduce them in our State.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I propose to deal with certain major issues of policy which I consider to be of some fundamental importance, but before I do that, I would refer to the progress made during the First Plan in the State of Rajasthan and the programme which is before us now.

The review of the First Plan which was just made available to us last evening gives very interesting figures, and I would request the hon. Minister to refer to the figures given in that book particularly about Rajasthan. Let me first refer him to the work so far achieved regarding the irrigation projects.

Regarding irrigation, the target in 1951-52 was 11,000 acres and their actual achievement was 2,000 acres. In 1952-53 as against a target of 73,000 acres their achievement was 5,000. In 1953-54 they hoped that they would be able to do 1,20,000; against this it was 73,000. In 1954-55 against 1,79,000 acres, it was 49,000 and in 1955-56 it was 1,06,000 against 2,43,000. These are the actuals that have been achieved according to the figures given in the book which has been placed in our hands.

Now I will refer them to what they have done on the power side. They themselves have made mention of it and they say it is extremely poor, perhaps the poorest in the whole of the country. I will give you certain figures which will put my point of view more emphatically and would be better understood by the House. I will not take those highly developed States like Bombay, Madras and Mysore where progress has been phenomenal. We are very happy about it. I will take a State like

Madhya Pradesh which is considered to be one of the under-developed States where the personnel is poor and all the handicaps and difficulties are there. At the beginning of the First Plan they were generating about 28,000 KW of electricity. From 28,000 they have gone to 84,000 KW. As against this, Rajasthan has progressed from 24,000 to 39,000 KW. That is the progress made by Rajasthan. According to the target it should have been near about 80,000 or 75,000 KW. The State of Punjab has gone from 61,000 to 119,000 KW. Madhya Bharat, a much smaller State, again a Part B State where the same difficulties had to be encountered and faced as in Rajasthan, has progressed from 14,000 to 32,000 KW. Of course, Mysore has gone up very much.

Shri C. R. Basappa (Tintur): Old Mysore.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: As you just very rightly pointed out—I do not know, you thought that it is the Central Government which is responsible for the progress or lack of progress in achieving these targets and our entire criticism on this score should be directed towards the Central Government. I do not know whether it would be very fair or not, but if it is so, then the figures which have been given out by me compel me to say that the Central Government owes an explanation and an apology to the people of Rajasthan. It is not the apology and the explanation that I am so much concerned about, but what I want much more is an assurance from the Minister in the Central Government that they will be able to take certain effective measures to energise the agency which exists in Rajasthan for such developmental purposes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member might continue tomorrow.

17-30 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday the 1st August, 1957.