

[Shri K. D. Malaviya]

firms concerned, in lieu of payments in actual Deutsche Marks, promissory notes expressed in Deutsche Marks and maturing three years after the date the payments fall due. The German firms will be entitled to negotiate the promissory notes in the Federal Republic of Germany. In other words, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany will ensure that the firms are able to get paid by negotiating the promissory notes. On the dates when the promissory notes mature, they will be handed over to the Government of India and in return the Government of India will pay the face value, in Deutsche Marks.

DEMANDS* FOR GRANTS—*Contd.*

MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demands Nos. 69, 70, 71, 124 and 125 relating to the Ministry of Irrigation and Power for which 6 hours have been allotted.

Hon. Members desirous of moving cut motions may hand over at the Table within 15 minutes the numbers of the selected cut motions.

DEMAND No. 69—MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 18,03,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1959, in respect of ‘Ministry of Irrigation and Power’”.

DEMAND No. 70—MULTI-PURPOSE RIVER SCHEMES

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,17,40,000 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, 1959, in respect of ‘Multi-purpose River Schemes’”.

DEMAND No. 71—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS AND OTHER EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 96,34,000 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, 1959, in respect of ‘Miscellaneous Departments and other Expenditure under the Ministry of Irrigation and power’”.

DEMAND No. 124—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON MULTI-PURPOSE RIVER SCHEMES

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,86,83,000 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, 1959, in respect of ‘Capital Outlay on Multi-purpose River Schemes’”.

DEMAND No. 125—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,11,95,000 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, 1959, in respect of ‘Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power’”.

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): Mr. Speaker, Sir, this Irrigation and Power Ministry holds a very important position in our planning. We need irrigation and power both for increasing food production and for expanding our industrial sector. But, the way this Ministry is functioning for the last several years has not been satisfactory. It was expected that the Government as a whole would pay much more attention and importance to this Ministry to see that the plans and projects that have been undertaken are completed within the scheduled time. But, we find that there is a change in the Ministry. The Minister took charge only a year back and he seems to be very energetic. When he replied to our debate last time, he was very eloquent. He gave a description of the river wealth of this country and I was thinking that he would not be disturbed and that he would have more time to go into the entire problem thoroughly. But changes are made and like ICS men, the Ministers also are shifted to other places at any time. But, let us not feel that with the change of the Minister the plan allocations are also adjusted or changed.

If you look to the economic survey, it has been hinted that there will be a shortage of power in certain areas and some of the larger irrigation projects which have not yet been started might have to be delayed. I will come to the power position later on but let me refer to this irrigation aspect first.

The magnitude of this problem can easily be understood, if we realise that only one-sixth of the entire area is fed by rain water and the other five-sixths needs to be looked after. If we view it from the point of view of achievements, I would say, the achievement is very little. I will not go into that aspect but I will confine myself only to the plan projects.

In the first Plan, it was expected that irrigation facilities to the tune of 8.5 million acres would be available;

but, actually, our achievement was only 6.5 million acres. And, out of that, only 4 million acres were utilised. The annual report that has been presented to us does not indicate how much more has been available to the people within these one or two years. I will be glad if the Minister also gives us information whether the 7 million extra acres that were expected to come after the completion of the first plan projects are at all going to come and, if so, within what time.

It is, of course, a proud achievement to see that so many dams and other great projects are completed. But, there are serious lapses and flaws not only in the planning but in the execution aspect of it also. Various Estimates Committees have commented on this. Previously, you were the Chairman of the Estimates Committee which went into great detail into some of these projects. But, I do not think that any serious attention has been paid to the irregularities and flaws that were pointed out in the estimates of these projects in order to remove them. There are disquieting reports all through. I will only cite the instances of a few selected projects.

The original cost of the DV project was Rs. 55 crores and now, it is Rs. 128.42 crores. Kakarpara weir and canals, Bombay was originally estimated to cost Rs. 6.5 crores and now it costs Rs. 11.6 crores; the Rihand dam was estimated to cost Rs. 35.2 crores but it now costs Rs. 45.26 crores. I agree that the rise in prices of the imported components is the principal reason behind it. But the fact remains that there has been an element of gross under-estimation in several of these projects. Even after taking into consideration the inclusion of new schemes, the irregularities are there as evidenced in the Report of the Public Accounts Committee which has been submitted to the House only yesterday. I will also read out to you the irregularities in this regard which are mentioned in

[Shri Surendranath Dwivedy]

the report of the Public Accounts Committee presented to the Punjab Assembly very recently. That is in regard to the Bakhra-Nangal project which is almost nearing completion.

In the report they say that although the project was started in 1946, no project estimate has been sanctioned so far.

"A complete financial stock taking has also not been done for a period of about 18 years... The earlier examination revealed that in spite of the fact that more than 12 years have elapsed, no action has been taken against any officer responsible for the neglect of these important items of work."

This report was made public only a few days back. The Government should pay more regard to public funds. It has been very clearly stated in the report of the Public Accounts Committee of the Parliament that the delay in the execution of the scheme by the DVC and the consequent increase in costs could have been substantially curtailed with proper planning and foresight. They go on to say that the details of the estimates and the phasing of a project of such a magnitude should be worked out well in advance before it is taken in hand. It will, therefore, be seen that proper regard is not being paid to the points mentioned by various Committees—Estimates Committee, Public Accounts Committee, etc.—from time to time. We are to be assured that it is the responsibility of the Government to see that money is properly spent and full value is obtained by the people.

I may say that the progress in regard to irrigation projects has also been very slow and I feel that the facts and figures given to us cannot be relied upon. About the slow progress, I will again refer to the report of the Public Accounts Committee. Here it is said that although the

Tilaya Dam was completed in December 1952, it has not been found possible to utilise the water for irrigation purposes even now. All that has been achieved during the last five years is that a high level irrigation scheme costing about Rs. 35 lakhs has been worked out with the concurrence of the Bihar Government and it is under the consideration of the Government of India for the last five years.

According to the First Plan, it was estimated that in Orissa, from Hirakud alone, we would be able to provide irrigation facilities to about 261 thousand acres. But we have been able to provide by the end of the Plan period facilities for only one lakh acres. It is in the annual report that has been presented to us. It was originally estimated that by the end of March, 1961 10,07,000 acres would be provided with irrigation facilities in Orissa by all the irrigation works. But nothing has been mentioned in this report. Has there been any achievement except the one lakh acres said to have been covered by the Hirakud project? I want also to point out that the target to be achieved with the help of state projects in Orissa was 480 thousand acres in the First Plan period. But the achievement was only 115 thousand acres.

Only the other day, there was a reply from the Minister regarding irrigation projects in Orissa. Out of Rs. 7 crores of shortfall of expenditure, four crores was the shortfall in the expenditure on irrigation and power projects. I do not know whether there is any more concrete example of neglect of people's need. Then we also read reports that the Madras Government has not taken Rs. 14 lakhs provided by the Central Government for rural water supply. What is the reason? The reason is that the grant previously sanctioned by the Indian Government was not fully realised. In Orissa the reason for the shortfall is given as "technical personnel and the schemes for irrigation

not being finalised on the technical side". What is the Government of India doing in this matter? Is it a mere post office to give us reports that the State Governments have not done this or that? Or should it not see to it that proper assistance is given if there is want of technical personnel and that the plans are made properly before any grant is made?

About the over-estimated figures, I will quote two instances. The area formerly irrigated by the Punjab canals which took off directly from weirs on the Sutlej is now included in the area under the Bhakra-Nangal irrigation system. That is not shown separately. So, the area supposed to be irrigated by this project is inflated to that extent. In the same way, the area formerly irrigated by Anderson weirs, about a lakh of acres in the Damodar valley, is now shown as being irrigated by the DVC scheme dams. It is the same kind of accounting. Probably, it is the same in the case of some other major projects also. So, instead of being told that progress is being made in such a large scale and so on, we want to know actually what the drawbacks and difficulties are and what the people in the country, the Opposition and the country as a whole should do in this matter and also why the State Governments are not fulfilling their task.

I welcome the emphasis given to medium projects in the Second Plan. But in view of the failings of the major projects, I doubt very much whether the medium projects would also be successful. At the same time, I would like to know whether it is prudent to cut down the expenditure on the irrigation projects. The medium projects also require technical personnel. Some of the States are complaining about it. I am doubtful about the achievements of the medium projects as well.

We have all through forgotten and neglected the small irrigation sector.

As early as 1952, the Grow More Food Enquiry Committee remarked that many minor irrigation works were constantly falling into a derelict condition and special measures were necessary to ensure their satisfactory maintenance. The Planning Commission also realised its importance and drew the specific attention of the Government to this aspect and recommended proper survey and planning. It is interesting that in the reports presented by the State Governments, we do not find any concrete figures about the achievements in these sectors. We do not know how many of the previous wells and tanks have collapsed or gone out of use. There is no report about that. The latest body that went into this matter is the Asoka Mehta Committee which has observed:

"There has been a general tendency to neglect the maintenance of old works with the result that the net increase in irrigation is less than the figures of new construction would show."

It is really a matter of concern. I want the Government to place before us brief reports about the achievements in this field also. This is not a difficult task. If that is not available, proper assessment of the irrigation facilities can never be made.

The annual report that has been presented to us refers to flood control schemes and how they have been implemented in the States. There should also be a brief report about the success or completion or progress of the small irrigation schemes. The last thing that I want to refer to in this respect is the betterment levy and water charges. I had referred to them in great detail on the last occasion. Many hon. Members pressed that. There should be a scientific and a rational study about this so that a practical way could be found out for having the rates if not on a uniform

[Shri Surendranath Dwivedy]

basis. I find, Sir, that there is no reply. Neither the Planning Commission nor the Irrigation and Power Ministry have taken this matter seriously into consideration. Moreover, I find that in the present Budget that has been laid before the Orissa Assembly very recently they propose to realise about Rs. 5 lakhs out of the irrigation cess from canal irrigated areas. The canals have not been widened, new water has not been given, but still they propose to realise this amount within the coming year. This sort of thing is going on. The peasants are not utilising it, not because they do not want it but because the rates are very very high. Therefore, I would rather suggest, if there is any difficulty regarding money, it would be better if we levy the cess—as we levy on the textile industry—on the sugar and jute industry which would also be benefited by these irrigation projects, to pay towards the cost of construction of these projects. That way it will be helpful. I think, as the Orissa Government would find it very difficult to pay the interest on account of the loans incurred in the Hirakud Dam project and that can also be written off. By levying this cess we would be able to help State Governments also.

Regarding the power projects, I do not know how many of the power projects we are going to abandon on account of the foreign exchange shortage, but I feel that it will seriously hamper our industrial growth. I want to draw your attention, Sir, specifically to the eastern region. Three new steel plants are coming up in that region. We will have a machine tool factory in Ranchi. We are also having electrification of the railways, which alone will consume about 2,00,000 kw. of power. On a rough estimate of the figures that I got from the research department, I find that from the eastern region at best we will not be able to get more than 4,00,000 kw. of power including a portion of the power that will be available from the Riband Dam.

Therefore, it is a very serious question. I want to know, because there are some industrial establishments for which commitments have already been made, how the Government is going to meet this situation.

There is also another question. Even where plans and projects have been completed enough attention is not being given to fully utilise the power. The Machkund Project has been completed, but 30 per cent. of the power generated is lying waste. The Orissa Government is not able to utilise it because there is no transmission line. It seems they gave a contract to one Kamani & Co. in 1954 which was not able to put up the lines. Now I am told that another contract has been placed with an Irish firm called S.E.A. It all depends on the availability of foreign exchange, but it requires only Rs. 60 lakhs. I understand that the Government of India is not prepared to give this much. If it does not do it, Orissa would not be able to utilise this portion of the power which is already available there. The Government should at the same time think of and discuss with the State Governments the uniform rate for power utilisation both for consumption and for industrial purposes. In Orissa, I know, it is too high for both the purposes and I have received complaints from industrialists about it.

I want to refer to two other things and then I will conclude. Regarding the flood problem, I really welcome the emphasis that is given to the flood control schemes. In the First Plan it was only Rs. 16 crores, now Rs. 60 crores have been provided in the Second Plan. Control Boards have been established and there is also Flood wing functioning. That is all right. But what I want to stress is that, probably we do not take a full view of the entire thing. In this respect I would say that Orissa is one of the States whose economic progress is much retarded on account of occasional floods. But I find in the Budget

that only Rs. 49 lakhs as loan assistance has been provided for the year 1957-58. I am sure that if the flood control aspect is not taken into consideration seriously no progress in Orissa is possible; it will upset everything.

In this connection I would also like to refer to another thing. It is all right that the Hirakud Dam has been able to some extent to prevent the flood occurrences. But that is not enough because, as you know, the second stage of it has not yet been taken up. Brahmani, Baitarani and Kharaswan are the three rivers which have not been controlled. What happened in the flood of 1955? In spite of the Hirakud Dam the flood went high and caused devastation.

At the same time, for the last three years it has caused another problem, and that is with regard to the dry areas. Because there is no flood for the last three years the dry areas which were being fed by flood waters are not getting any water at all. These areas which are not irrigated have been deprived of water and also the silt. The water that is available in Mahanadi is controlled by the Hirakud reservoir. They have not let that water go in order to feed these areas which entirely depend on this river water. I do not know whether that aspect of the question has been taken up. If that has been taken into account, if water has been released from the Hirakud reservoir in time I believe the present drought conditions in Orissa, which mostly prevail in the flood affected areas, would not have arisen at all. I would like the Flood Wing to take this aspect into consideration, about which the Planning Commission said:

"There is a danger that the total utilisation of catchment waters in lower areas by canal systems or storage reservoirs may deprive areas which cannot benefit from canal irrigation of the use of water through dry-farming techniques."

I want the Government to do something in this regard.

Then, Sir, we are all concerned about the question of technical personnel. I see from the Report that as early as June, 1957 in a conference of Ministers it was decided that there should be an All India Service of Engineers so that we can properly assess and take into account the personnel or the resources that we possess. I also find from the Report that some State Governments have accepted this proposal and some State Governments are considering it. I want to know how long they would go on considering this important aspect. Not only that. Even the present personnel, to my mind, are not properly utilised. If you visit the Central Water and Power Commission Office, Sir, you will find that all the technical personnel are, I would say, wasting their time in desk work. If they are given out-door work we would be able to remove the shortage of technical personnel to a very great extent. I would like to know what is being done in that respect.

Lastly, this Parliament passed two Bills—the River Board Control Bill and the Inter-State Water Dispute Bill. I find from the Report that although the Bills were passed as early as 1956 the rules in regard to them have not yet been finalised. It was contended when the Bills were moved—because the Planning Commission also realised the fact that for the irrigational water we want to have an integrated development—that all States should come to some forum where they can discuss their problems before anything is finalised and there is no dispute among the public, but I am surprised to find that the Irrigation and Power Ministry has not yet finalised those rules.

श्री बलराम कुम्हार (विवादा) :
अध्यक्ष महोदय श्री इरीगेशन और पावर के बारे में इस बिल पर कुछ बातें कहना चाहता हूँ। मैं आंध्र प्रदेश से यहाँ मेम्बर चुन कर आया हूँ। हमारे यहाँ बहुत अधिक

[श्री बलराम कृष्णम्मा]

चावल पैदा किया जाता है। दक्षिण भारत में जितने सूखे हैं उन सब में आंध्र चावल पैदा करने में अग्रणी है।

इरीगेशन सिस्टम के बारे में एक किसान और कावतकार की हैसियत से अपनी आंखों से जो हालत मैंने देखी है और जो मुझे तजुर्बा हासिल हुआ है उसके बारे में कुछ बातें मैं मंत्री महोदय की दृष्टि में लाना आवश्यक समझता हूँ और वह यह है कि आंध्र में गोदावरी और कृष्णा जो बड़ी नदियाँ हैं और जिन के प्रोजेक्ट्स १०५ साल पहले सर कार्टन ने बनाये थे और तब से नहर और कनाल्स बनाई गई हैं। कनाल्स बनाने के साथ साथ ड्रेनेज बनाने की भी सख्त जरूरत है। ड्रेनेज के बिना अगर इरीगेशन कनाल्स बनाई जाती हैं और सिंचाई के लिए काफी पानी यहां ज़मीन और खेतों को सप्लाई किया जाता है तो उससे हर तरह की अच्छी फसल नहीं हो सकती। हम अक्सर यह देखते हैं कि आंध्र में बाढ़ आती है। बाढ़ आने की वजह क्या है? मैं अपने जिले की बात कह रहा हूँ। इसका कारण यह है कि जहाँ सिंचाई की कनाल्स बनाई गयी हैं उसके साथ साथ अगर ड्रेनेज सिस्टम भी अच्छा रहता तो बाढ़ न आती। और फसल अच्छी होने की सम्भावना होती जब बारिश ज्यादा होती है तो ड्रेनेज अच्छा न होने की वजह से बाढ़ आती है और उसकी वजह से सारी फसलें डूब जाती हैं। हमारे जिले में और दो चार और जिलों में जहाँ चावल ज्यादा पैदा होता है जैसे गोदावरी कृष्णा वगैरह जिलों में ड्रेनेज की कमी से बहुत बुरी हालत होती है। अंग्रजों का जब राज्य था तब भी इस बारे में बराबर किसानों की तरफ से हलचल आसती थी। जब तक वहाँ के ड्रेनेज सिस्टम को सुधारने की कोशिश नहीं की जायगी तब तक वहाँ अच्छी फसल नहीं हो सकती। जब कमी बाढ़ आती है तो फसलें डूब जाती हैं। इसका परिणाम यह होता है कि ३-५ तीस बोरे चावल

पैदा कर सकत हैं वहाँ घाट बस बोरे ही पैदा होत हैं और कभी कभी वो एक बम सारी फसल बरबाद हो जाती है। बार बार केन्द्रीय सरकार की निगाह में यह बात लायी गयी। ड्रेनेज सिस्टम को बढ़ाने के लिए और उसकी मरम्मत करने के लिए काफी पैसे की जरूरत है। लेकिन हमारे पास काफी धन नहीं है। अगर केन्द्रीय सरकार की तरफ से ग्रांट या सोन स्टेट सरकार को मिले तो सुधार हो सकता है, अन्यथा सुधार नहीं हो सकता।

मैं केन्द्रीय सरकार को इसके लिए बधाई देता हूँ कि आजकल हमारे यहाँ ड्रेनेज सिस्टम की मरम्मत का कुछ काम शुरू हुआ है। लेकिन इससे पूरा फायदा नहीं हो सकता। केन्द्रीय सरकार बड़ी बड़ी प्रोजेक्ट्स के लिए करोड़ों रुपये खर्च कर रही है और प्रान्तीय सरकार भी छोटी सिंचाई योजनाओं के लिए करोड़ों रुपये खर्च कर रही है। इसी के साथ यदि सरकार के ध्यान में यह बात भी रहे कि इरीगेशन कनाल्स के साथ साथ ड्रेनेज सिस्टम को भी बढ़ावे तो ज्यादा चावल पैदा हो सकता है। जिस जगह आज हम चार पांच बोरे चावल पैदा कर रहे हैं उसी जगह बीस से लेकर तीस पेंटीस बोरे चावल तक हम पैदा कर सकते हैं। अगर ऐसा किया जाय तो सरकार को बाहर से चावल मंगाने पर पैसा खर्च करने की जरूरत न होगी। भारत सरकार आजकल बर्मा से और अमरीका से सात लाख टन चावल मंगा रही है। इस पर सरकार बहुत पैसा खर्च कर रही है। अगर इसी पैसे को भारत में सिंचाई की व्यवस्था ठीक करने पर और सुधारने और मरम्मत करने पर खर्च किया जाय तो हमारे यहाँ अच्छी फसल होने की संभावना है। इसीलिए मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय की दृष्टि इस ओर खींचना चाहता हूँ। हमारे जिलों में आंध्र में वहाँ वहाँ यह प्रोजेक्ट्स हैं वहाँ पर ड्रेनेज की और भी अपना ध्यान दें। अगर वह इस ओर ध्यान देंगे तो हमारे यहाँ आज जो फसल होती

है उससे दुगुनी तिगुनी और चौगुनी फसल बढ़ने की सम्भावना है इसके बारे में मैं मिनिस्टर महोदय की दृष्टि इस ओर खींचना चाहता हूँ।

मेरे जिले में मेरी कांस्टीट्यूएन्सी में एक बड़ी भारी झील है जिसे काल्लेरु झील बोलते हैं। इस झील के कारण हमारे यहां हर साल बाढ़ आती है और लाखों एकड़ जमीन में फँस जाती है। जहा बेंट लैंड है वहां ड्रेनेज सिस्टम की कमी के कारण बाढ़ के कारण एक दम सारी फसलें खराब हो जाती हैं। तो भारत सरकार का ध्यान मैं इसके बारे में आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। जब मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान इस मामले की ओर दिलाया गया था तो उन्होंने कहा था कि अगर इसके लिए कोई योजना है और उसके लिए प्रान्तीय सरकार अगर कोई मदद चाहती है तो हम सोन या घांट के रूप में देने के लिए तैयार हैं।

हमारे यहां एक जंगली धरना है जिसको बुडामेरु कहते हैं। जब खेतों में फसलें तैयार होती हैं तो बुडामेरु में एक दम बाढ़ आजाती है और फसलों की काफी बरबादी कर देती है। इसके बारे में किसानों की बारबार कानफरेंस होनी हैं और बड़े बड़े प्रस्ताव होते हैं। इसके बारे में बड़ा आन्दोलन भी किया गया। स्वराज्य पाने के पहले कांग्रेस के लोग बारबार जाकर किसानों से कहते चले आये कि अपनी सरकार आने पर हम धरने के लिए कुछ किया जायगा। किसानों से कहा जाता था कि स्वराज्य मिलेगा तो हम जंगली धरने से होने वाले सत्यानाश को खत्म कर देंगे और इसमें से जो पानी आता है उसको सिंचाई के काम में लाने की कोशिश करेंगे। हम इस बात का वायदा करते चले आ रहे हैं। लेकिन बड़े अफसोस की बात है कि बार बार केन्द्रीय सरकार की दृष्टि में यह बात साने पर भी हमें इसमें अभी तक सफलता नहीं मिली है। बारबार विफलता ही विफलता हुई।

हाल ही में मंत्री महोदय से इस सबन की एक सवाल पूछा गया था उसके जवाब

में उन्होंने कहा था कि यह स्टेट सबजेक्ट है, अगर प्रान्तीय सरकार इस काम को करना चाहे और उसकी सक्त जरूरत बतसावे, तो हम उसको मदद देने के लिये हमेशा तैयार हैं। हमें इसके बारे में कोई ऐतराज नहीं है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस बारे में प्रान्तीय सरकार से तुरन्त सलाह करे और देखें कि इसमें क्या मलाई है और क्या नुराई है। अगर इस जंगली धरने का पानी दोनों ओर बाँध बना कर सिंचाई के लिये बाहर निकाल दिया जाये तो हम अपने जिले में इसके किनारे पड़ी हुई ज्यादा भूमि में कास्त कर सकेंगे। फसल भी ज्यादा होगी और इससे प्रान्तीय सरकार को भी फायदा होगा और भारत सरकार को भी और भारत सरकार जो चावल बाहर से मंगा रही है, इस काम को करने के बाद उसे मंगाने की जरूरत नहीं रहेगी। केवल आन्ध्र प्रदेश ही इस कमी को पूरा कर सकेगा। इसके बारे में मंत्री महोदय सोचें। और जहां तक हो सके इस जंगली धरने पर जल्दी काम शुरू करें।

और जो मैंने कोल्लेरु झील के बारे में कहा है, उससे आन्ध्र में एक ही जिले पर प्रभाव नहीं पड़ता बल्कि दो जिलों पर प्रभाव पड़ता है जहां ज्यादा चावल पैदा होता है। यह सरप्लस एरिया कहलाता है। इसी सरप्लस एरिया में कृष्णा जिला भी है। मेरी कांस्टीट्यूएन्सी में इस झील के दोनों किनारे कंकनूर और भीमवरम में जितनी जमीन है उसमें की सारी फसलों को हर साल बहुत नुकसान होता है। किसानों का इस बारे में बड़ा आन्दोलन चलता है। जब भी हम अपने निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में जाते हैं तो बराबर किसान आ कर यही पूछते हैं कि क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार की तरफ से इस कोल्लेरु झील के बारे में कोई योजना है। सरकार की तरफ से मंत्री महोदय आते हैं और देकडे हैं, कुछ छागवीन भी हुई, इंजीनियर्स का बैठक भी हुई। लेकिन नतीजा कुछ नहीं

[श्री बलराम कुम्हारिया]

हुमा । इसलिये इसके बारे में जल्दी ही कुछ कार्य होना चाहिये । कोल्सेक झील में जो पानी ठहर जाता है उससे बहुत मच्छर पैदा होते हैं । उस पानी के समुद्र में जाने का रास्ता नहीं है । इस झील की बाढ़ की वजह से वहां की फसलें हर साल नष्ट हो जाती हैं । इसलिये मैं चाहता हूँ कि जहां तक जल्दी हो सके इस कोल्सेक झील के पानी को उम्पटेक कैनल को चौड़ा और गहरा करके उसके जरिये समुद्र में निकाल दिया जाये । अगर ऐसा कर दिया जाये तो इससे बड़ा फायदा होगा । इससे किसानों की बड़ी बलाई होगी और किसान इस काम के लिये सरकार को धन्यवाद देंगे ।

साथ ही मैं ग्रान्ध के बगीचों के बारे में भी कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ । ग्रान्ध में बहुत बगीचे हैं । कुछ विट्स फूट के बगीचे हैं और कुछ दूसरे भी हैं । इन बगीचों में बहुत से फल होते हैं और बहुत भीठे आम होते हैं । परन्तु इन बगीचों के लिये पानी की कमी है । बलों की मदद से पाइप से पानी निकालने में बहुत मुश्किल होती है क्योंकि यहां पर बिजली नहीं है । अगर यहां बिजली पहुंचाई जाये तो न केवल विट्स फूट के बगीचे ही नहीं बल्कि दूसरे भी जितने बगीचे हैं उनकी बहुत तरक्की होगी और जिन जिन स्थानों में भारत में फलों की कमी हो वहां पर यहां से फल भेजे जा सकेंगे । मुझे आशा है कि बिजली के मंत्री महोदय जहां तक जल्द हो सकेगा ग्रान्ध के इस विस्से को बिजली देने की कृपा करेंगे । मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जिस गांव में मैं रहता हूँ, उसके इर्द-गिर्द चारों ओर एक मील तक बिजली है । बराबर छ्दाई साल से प्रान्तीय सरकार से इस विषय में प्रश्न करता आया हूँ पर चीफ इंजीनियर से यही जवाब आता है कि क्या करें, केन्द्रीय सरकार से हमें कोशिशें जौन या घांट नहीं मिली, इसलिये हम कुछ नहीं कर सकते हैं । इसलिये ग्रान्ध के

जो पिछड़े हुये डिस्ट्रिक्ट हैं—जैसे तेलंगाणा bedded districts हैं—उन गांवों की तरक्की के लिये द्यूबबैल्य चलाने के लिये बिजली की आवश्यकता है । अगर आप बिजली की सप्लाई करेंगे, तो वहां के रहने वाले अपने को धन्य मानेंगे और इस स्वराज्य की और इस सरकार को चिरंजीव बनाने के लिये बार बार भगवान से प्रार्थना करेंगे । हम प्रारम्भ से ही राम राज्य स्थापित करने की बात करते आये हैं । अब हमको उस दिशा में कार्य करने की कितनी आवश्यकता है । यदि उन लोगों को सहायता की गई, तो इस सदन का सदस्य होने के नाते मैं भी अपने को धन्य मानूंगा ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने मुझे जो समय दिया है, उसके लिये मैं आपको धन्यवाद करते हुये अपनी तकरीर खत्म करता हूँ ।

Shri T. Subramanyam (Bellary):
The most impressive and remarkable achievement of free India under the Plan development has been in irrigation and power. Not that it has been without shortcomings. It has had shortcomings, and very recently the Public Accounts Committee has pointed out the defects with regard to the drawing up of estimates, revising them very often, implementing them late and not being able to reach the target on the scheduled dates. All these defects are there. But, in spite of all these, bearing in mind all these, you take the full picture, I feel that it is a very impressive record.

The basic need at present is to stabilise and strengthen the agricultural sector if our economy is to be sound. Our agriculture is today a gamble in rain. The dependence of the ryots and the agriculturists on the vagaries of the monsoon is something pathetic. Now, if this difficulty has to be got over, the largest single factor which would remove the imbalance between inadequacy of food and the increase in population is the

extension of facilities for irrigation to as large an area as possible.

It is estimated that in India the annual flow of water in the various rivers is of the order of about 1,346 million acre-feet. It is also estimated that out of this, about 450 million acre-feet of water could be used. At the beginning of the first Five Year Plan, our irrigated area was only 51 million acres, out of 351 million acres of cultivated land, and by the end of the first and the second Plans it is proposed to add 37 million acres, that is, 16 million acres under the first Plan and 21 million acres in the second Plan. Out of 16 million acres, 10 million acres are estimated to be from the small projects and six million acres from the major and medium projects. In the second Plan, out of the 21 million acres, 12 million acres are estimated to be from the major projects and nine million acres under the small projects.

In this connection, I would like to mention that irrigation must be made the responsibility of one single department or single ministry. Now, there is a lot of confusion in regard to this matter. There are nearly five departments which look after irrigation now, and hence it makes for confusion, ineffectiveness and delay. These five departments are: the Planning Ministry, the Irrigation Ministry, the Food and Agriculture Ministry, the Community Development Project and finally the State Government Departments. Therefore, I submit with all sincerity and emphasis that this should be made the sole responsibility of the Irrigation Ministry which can integrate and effectively utilise the major projects, the medium projects and the minor projects. All these projects have their appropriate role to play. It is not in every district that there can be a large major project like the Tungabhadra. There must be medium projects and minor projects also, which should not be neglected. In Mysore, in Madras and in other States of South India, minor

projects have got a very important role to play. Therefore, all these should be integrated and be made the responsibility of the Irrigation Ministry.

The next problem that I shall take up is the problem of development of ayacut under the various projects. We are now told that there are four million acres of land to which water is made available but which have not utilised this water. The Public Accounts Committee only very recently have drawn our attention to this fact, namely, that the Tilaiya project which was completed five or six years back is yet to utilise the waters. There has been a scheme to utilise the water at a cost of Rs. 35 lakhs, and that has not been utilised. In West Bengal also there is a demand that the waters of the DVC project should be utilised. There are other similar cases also.

I am now coming to the Tungabhadra project. In the Tungabhadra project the figures are very revealing. I shall not go into many details. In Mysore, on the left bank, 5,80,000 acres will be irrigated. That is the target. On the right bank, 92,339 acres are to be irrigated. In Andhra State, 1,48,725 acres will be irrigated. Out of this, if we take the area actually irrigated, in Mysore, on the left bank, it is 27,000 acres. On the right bank, it is 40,000 acres. In Andhra it is 35,613 acres. Water is yet to be made available, and the distribution system has not been completed for a large acreage. The distribution system is not completed for 4,12,000 acres on the left bank in Mysore and for 38,079 acres on the right bank in the same State. In Andhra it has been completed.

In this connection, I submit that the Government should get periodical reports about the progress made. I am only illustrating them, and am not exhausting them. The same story can be heard from other projects as well. Wherever the distribution system has

[Shri T. Subramanyam]

not been completed steps should be taken to see that the distribution system and field channels are provided for, and that water reaches every field. Every field does not mean that every sub-division of every field with a survey number can have a channel. It is not possible. But all the acres to be irrigated must receive the water and the Government must provide financial assistance, improved implements, seed, manure and all other necessities required by the ryots if they have to bring the ayacuts under irrigation. I submit that this should be treated as on war footing and as an urgent measure if we have to solve our food problem and achieve the targets.

I shall next deal with power. The expenditure for irrigation and power projects in the first Plan was Rs. 661 crores. Under the second Plan, it is Rs. 913 crores. The programme of power development is integrated with the nation-building schemes under the two Plans. At the beginning of the first Plan we had 2·3 million kw and we added 1·1 million kw to that, but the demand for power has been exceeding all anticipations. We have been experiencing this everywhere. In Bhakra-Nangal it is the same story. In DVC it is the same story.

In 1953 we went to the DVC and we saw that they had only one unit, at the Bokaro Thermal Station. 50,000 kw. had been produced there, and two other units were lying idle, and fears were then expressed that the load development was not commensurate, and not in keeping with, the installation of power. But now the actual load development has exceeded all anticipations, and there is now a scheme actually under way—they want to start another thermal station at Durgapur with 150,000 kw. It is the same story in Mysore, Madras, Andhra, Kerala, Bombay and other States. In Mysore the present

total installed capacity is 1,78,000 kw—42,000 kw from Sivasamudram, 17,000 kw from Shimsha and 1,20,000 kw from Jog Falls. It is expected that by 1960-61 our load would be of the order of 1,50,000 kw. Therefore, if that area is to be developed and if the development needs are to be satisfied, if the rural electrification is to be satisfied, then we have to produce 1,50,000 kw. Where are we to get it from? In the Tungabhadra project, on the right bank there are two stations—one at the dam site and the other at Hampi. There are four generating units, each producing 9,000 kw. Therefore, the total production is 36,000 kw. Out of this 36,000 kw, Mysore now gets one-third, that is, 12,000 kw, and Andhra gets two-thirds, that is, 24,000 kw.

Therefore, the power generation would not at all be adequate for our needs. Sharawathy is the only source to meet our increasing demand for power. It is gratifying to know that the Ministry have taken up this project. I must congratulate the Minister for that. When it is completed, it would be the largest project in India, producing cheap current. In the first stage there would be two generating units of the project, below the present Jog scheme, each producing 89,000 kw. At the first stage, the capacity would be 1,78,000 kw. But, as we proceed from five year plan to five year plan, ultimately there will be ten generating stations, each producing 89,000 kw. This will be the largest generating station in India, producing the cheapest current. This will be able to satisfy all the power requirements of our area.

Therefore, I would urge on the Ministry that priority should be given with regard to the foreign exchange demand of this project. The total cost for the first stage of this project would be Rs. 31 crores, out of which Rs. 6 crores will be in the nature of foreign exchange. In view of the importance of this project, in view

also of the fact that no coal is available anywhere near that area, I request that top priority should be given to this project.

I again repeat the suggestion that there should be an all India grid with regard to the development of power. It is possible that all these various power generating systems on the various regions could be integrated into an all India grid.

The CWPC have also taken up the responsibility of drawing up schemes for the development of inland navigation. The report says:

"For the general development of navigation the Central Water and Power Commission have undertaken detailed studies relating to the proposal to interlink various rivers. A report, together with a rough estimate, regarding the proposal to connect Calcutta with Mangalore by coastal canals was submitted to the Inland Water and Transport Commission at their request. Estimates for undertaking preliminary investigation and surveys for improving the navigability of the rivers Ganges, Jamuna, Tapti, Godavary, Mahanadi, Orissa canal and the West Coast canals have been prepared at the request of the Inland Water and Transport Commission."

Sir Arthur Cotton, great engineer, in the last century—about 1870 or so—had drawn up a detailed scheme of navigation for the whole of India. I suggest to the Ministry that that scheme may be taken up. It is gratifying to know that the Central Water and Power Commission has taken up the work seriously. As it is possible in the case of electricity to have an all India grid, I think it is also possible to have a scheme for the whole of India in regard to navigation and irrigation canals.

Then, with regard to personnel, I shall say a word. One of my colleagues has urged that the All India

Service of Engineers should be started and the scheme should be given effect to fully. Now some States have joined it and some have not. I suggest that the States that have not so far joined should be persuaded to join the service, so that we can have an All India Service of Engineers.

As regards trained and untrained personnel, arrangements must be made to absorb them in the new projects as and when they are started. The National Projects Construction Corporation, which was started to ensure the optimum utilisation of available trained personnel and to assist the State Governments in the execution of big projects, should be made an effective agency for this purpose. Here again, some States have taken shares in this Corporation, whereas other States have not. Big States like Bombay, Madras, Mysore and Uttar Pradesh have not joined this Corporation. I suggest that those States should also be persuaded to join this and make it a success.

Finally, I will submit that there should be balanced regional development. This can be achieved if we develop the power and irrigation projects in all the areas.

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव (हिसार) :

जनाब स्प्रीकर साहब, पिछले दस सालों में गवर्नमेंट ने जितने भी काम हरिपेशन और पावर के बारे में शुरू किए हैं उन के लिए यहां के इस देश के तमाम लोग मशकूर हैं और उनके लिए गवर्नमेंट को बधाई देने हैं। फाइनेंस मिनिस्ट्री तो टैक्स लगाती है, एक्साइस ड्यूटी बढ़ाती है लेकिन यह जो मिनिस्ट्री है यह जहां भी जाती है पानी ले जाती है, बिजली ले जाती है। कभी कभी झगड़ा भी होता है और वह तब उठ खड़ा होता है जब ज्यादा बेटरमेंट की बसूल करने की बात सोची जाती है। बर्ना जितना अच्छा काम जितना मलाई का काम यह मिनिस्ट्री करती है, दूसरी कोई मिनिस्ट्री नहीं करती।

[विहित ठाकुर बास भावैव]

वै माननीय सैनी महोदय का ज्ञास और ले इस बास्ते मजकूर हूँ कि मैम्बरल पार्सियामेंट की बुला कर उनसे सलाह भी कर लेते हैं और जब कभी मुनासिब समझते हैं, उसके बारे में कार्रवाई भी कर लेते हैं ।

अब मैं इस भवन में दो कंस्टिट्यूसीस का जिक्र करना चाहता हूँ जहाँ पर पानी की कमी तकलीफ है । एक तो गुडगांव का इलाका है जहाँ का कि मैं पुराना मैम्बर हूँ । आज गुडगांव के जो मैम्बर थे, जो असली मैम्बर थे, वह ईश्वर की प्यारे हुए हैं । अब वह हमारे बीच में मौजूद नहीं हैं । मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि गुडगांव के इलाके की इतनी ही बदकिस्मती नहीं है कि उनके इलाके का जो मैम्बर था वह फीत हो चुका है, उसकी यह भी बदकिस्मती है कि कितने ही अर्जों से गुडगांव का जिक्र इस भवन में होता आ रहा है लेकिन आज तक उसके लिए कुछ नहीं किया गया है । श्री किदवई साहब ने एक बार, जब हम उनकी विदमत्त में पेश हुए थे, वायदा किया था कि वह थर्ड करोड रूपया चाहे अपनी मिनिस्टरी से और कहे प्लानिंग कमिशन से दिलवायेंगे और अवश्य इस बात को देखेंगे कि गुडगांव को पानी मिले । शूँकि वह उनका वायदा था इसको हमने अक्सबारों में भी निकलवा दिया । यह बात सन् १९५५ की है । यह कहा गया था ये जो एकस्प्लोरेटरी ट्यूबवैल्स हूँ ये पूरे हो जायेंगे सन् १९५५ में । लेकिन उनके फीत हो जाने के बाद यह जो इकरार हुआ था इसको पूरा नहीं किया गया और अगर वह आज खिन्दा होते तो गुडगांव की ऐसी बुरी हालत होती जैसी अब हो रही है । मैं अर्ज करता हूँ कि पंजाब गवर्नमेंट हमेशा गुडगांव के लिए कुछ न कुछ रकम रखती जरूर है लेकिन उसका कुछ असर होता दिखाई नहीं देता है । मैं चाहता हूँ पंजाब गवर्नमेंट से पूछा जाए कि जितनी भी रकमें आज तक बजट में गुडगांव के लिए रखी गई हैं उनका किस तरह इस्तेमाल किया गया है और क्या क्या वायदा गुडगांव

वालों की बहुत बंधे गये हैं । वहाँ पर एक बूँद भी पानी नहीं पहुंचा है । पानी के लिए लोग तरसते हैं । अगर आपने इसी तरह से बाह्य शिकनी की तो लोग आप पर हस्तधार करवा छोड़ देंगे । गवर्नमेंट की बातों को लोग सब सखारामेज बातें समझना शुरू करदेंगे । अगर वहाँ पर आप पानी देना चाहते हैं तो वे बर्ना साफ कह दें कि आप मजबूर हैं । रोज रोज बादे शिकनी करना और काम न करना मुनासिब नहीं है । मैं चाहता हूँ हमारे आनरेबल मिनिस्टर साहब साफ साफ क्लर दें और इस मतले पर ूरी तरह से रोशनी डालें कि उनकी किसमत का क्या फैसला होमे जा रहा है ।

13 hrs.

अब मैं एक दूसरे इलाके के बारे में आपकी विदमत्त में कुछ अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ । पिछले साल हम जिले के बारे में हमारे आनरेबल मिनिस्टर साहब ने मेरे साथ इसी भवन में एक वादा भी किया था । मैंने उगकी विदमत्त में इतना ही अर्ज किया था कि पानी दिया जाए लेकिन उन्होंने कहा हम पानी भी देंगे और बिजली भी देंगे मैं बहुत खुश हुआ कि मांगी तो एक चीज और मिल दो चीजें रही हैं । लेकिन मैं देखता क्या हूँ ? मैं देखता यह हूँ कि न तो पानी ही दिया गया और न ही बिजली और हमारे आनरेबल मिनिस्टर साहब दूसरे ही डिपार्टमेंट में तस्रीफ ले आ रहे हैं । जिस डिपार्टमेंट में अब वह जा रहे हैं और जिस को वह चार चांद लगवेंगे वह भी एक नेशन-विलिंग डिपार्टमेंट है और मैं यह नहीं चाहता कि वह उस डिपार्टमेंट का कार्यभार न संभालें । लेकिन मैं याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि जो वायदा उन्होंने किया था उसको वह वायातकमील तक पहुंचाया तो चाहते मे लेकिन पहुंचा नहीं पाये हैं । जिस एरिया का मैं जिक्र कर रहा हूँ वह भिवानी एरिया है । पंजाब में मांसड़ा डैम बन रहा है और काफी कुछ बन कर तैयार भी हो गया है । लेकिन इस इलाके के लोगों को पिछले तकरीबन चालीस बरसों से उम्मीद

दिलाई गई है कि भिवानी तहसील के अन्दर पानी आएगा लेकिन ये सारी की सारी जो उम्मीदें थी, अब खत्म हो गई हैं। भिवानी तहसील को बाकड़ा डैम की स्कीम में से निकाल दिया गया है। आखिरकार कहा गया कि दस करोड़ रुपये खर्च करके ट्यूबवैल्स लगाये जायेंगे। लेकिन आज तक भी दस करोड़ रुपये के ट्यूबवैल्स कहीं पर नजर नहीं आते हैं। अब वहाँ पर भिवानी के थोड़े से इलाके में बानी लोहाक के इलाके में कुछ बिजली ले जाने की तयारी की गई थी। इसके बारे में जब मालूम किया गया तो बताया गया कि फाइनेंशल संकशन हो गई है। लेकिन फाइनेंशल संकशन होने के बाद भी आज तक पोलस नहीं लगे हैं। बताया गया है कि कुछ थोड़ा मा इगढ़ा राजस्थान और पंजाब के बीच है। कल जब इसके बारे में सवाल-जवाब किए गए थे तो मैंने भी कहा था कि मुझे एक सवाल करने की इजाजत दी जाए। बाद में मैंने कहा कि मैं कल यानी आज सवाल पूछूंगा। मेरा सवाल यह है। जब मैं पंजाब गवर्नमेंट के पास गया और उससे कहा कि लोहाक का इलाका जो इतना पिछड़ा हुआ है और जहाँ पर कि आसानी के साथ बिजली लगाई जा सकती है आप बिजली क्यों नहीं देते हैं तो उन्होंने मुझे बताया कि राजस्थान गवर्नमेंट जिस को पिलानी के लिए इसी एरिया से होकर बिजली ले जानी है हमें पूरी कीमत नहीं देना चाहती और ठीक कीमत नहीं देना चाहती। मैंने इस मामले को यहाँ पर नहीं छोड़ा। मैं राजस्थान गवर्नमेंट के मिनिस्टर की खिदमत में गया और उनसे मैंने कहा कि आप फैसला क्यों नहीं करते हैं और आपके फैसला न करने से हमारा भी नुकसान हो रहा है और अगर आप बिजली लेते हैं तो हमारा भी कुछ फायदा हो जाता है तो उन्होंने कहा कि पंजाब वाले हमारे साथ इंसाफ नहीं करते हैं और ठीक कीमत नहीं लेते हैं। अब आप ही बतायें कि हम क्या करें। यह तो बड़ी बात हुई "साधुओं और साधुओं की लड़ाई से कर्मठता का नुकसान।" राजस्थान सरकार पंजाब सरकार को दोष

देती है और पंजाब सरकार राजस्थान सरकार को और हमारा वैसे ही नुकसान हो रहा है। लोहाक में न तो बिजली गई और न ही वहाँ पर पीने को पानी है। अब वक्त आ गया है कि इसके बारे में भी आप कुछ करें। मैं उम्मीद कर रहा था कि कल शायद कोई एनाउंसमेंट होगी और लोहाक के इलाके में बिजली देने के बारे में कुछ फैसला हो जाएगा और पानी के बारे में फिर देखा जाएगा। बिजली तो पहले मिले, पानी के बारे में फिर जिक्र कर लेंगे। मालूम नहीं मामला कहां अटका हुआ है। हमारे काबू से तो अब यह बाहर है। न मालूम दो सरकारें थोड़े से रुपये के लिए क्यों झगड़ती हैं। यह इलाका तबाह व बरबाद हो रहा है। वहाँ की जो सायल है वह बरजिन है। अगर वहाँ पर पानी पहुंच जाता है बिजली के द्वारा तो आपकी पैदावार बहुत ज्यादा बढ़ सकती है। इससे देश का भी लाभ होगा और लोगों को भी राहत मिलेगी।

आज सुबह ही भिवानी से एक राहब आए हैं और उन्होंने मुझे बतलाया है कि उनकी दानी बिरला मिल को पानी मिलना बन्द हो गया है वह और बन्द पड़ी है। भिवानी में पानी मिल तक पहुंचा नहीं जिसका नतीजा यह हुआ है कि मिल बन्द हो गई है और कलाश की सारी प्रोडक्शन खत्म हो गई है। वहाँ पर पानी न पहुंचने की वजह यह बतलाई गई है कि वहाँ से बहुत दूर एक जोहड़ जिसको चीफ मिनिस्टर नेपानी के जरिये भरवाने का वायदा किया हुआ था उसको पानी दिया जाना था। मैं जोहड़ को पानी देने के खिलाफ नहीं हूँ, उसको पानी मिलना चाहिये। लेकिन इस तरह की बातें कहते हुए मुझे शर्म आती है। जहाँ पर पानी दिया जाना देश में प्रोडक्शन के लिये जरूरी कहा गया था, और जिस को इकरार किया गया था कि पानी मिलेगा। वहाँ की मिल बन्द हो गई है क्योंकि पानी नहीं मिल रहा है और इसको बन्द हुए दो दिन हो गए हैं।

[पंजित ठाकुर दास मार्गव]

प्रब मैं एक ऐसे इलाके के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ कि जिसके बारे में मैं अक्सर शिकायत किया करता था और मैं उन खुशकिसमत आदमियों में से हूँ जिनको पानी दिया गया। लेकिन थोड़ी सी बदकिसमती भी है जो आज मुझे शिकायत करनी पड़ रही है। मेरी यह शिकायत हांसी तहसील के वाटर लाइ एरियास के बारे में है। जिला हिसार का हांसी का इलाका एक ऐसा इलाका है जो हिसार में भारत का काश्मीर माना जाता था। जिस तरह के बढ़िया मकान उस इलाके में वहाँ पर बन गये थे उस तरह के मकान शहरों में भी देखने को नहीं मिलते हैं। शुरू शुरू में एक करोड़ रुपये की कपास पुरानी जमीन में पैदा होती थी, अब तो इसका कोई ठिकाना ही नहीं। आज अगर आप वहाँ जा कर देखें तो आपको पता चलेगा कि गांव के गांव तबाह हो गये हैं, सारे का सारा एरिया वाटर लाइ हो गया है। जो बड़े बड़े और आलीशान मकान वहाँ पर थे, वे गिर रहे हैं। वहाँ पर लोगों की बहुत बुरी हालत है। सारे पंजाब के अन्दर सब से ज्यादा वाटर लाइ जगह कोई है तो यह यह ही है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि कोई जाए और वहाँ की हालत देखे। मुझे दुख इस बात का है कि किसी बड़े जिम्मेवार अफसर ने आज तक वहाँ जा कर लोगों के आंसू नहीं पोछे हैं। इसके बारे में आज नहीं मैं आपको कल कुछ न कुछ अवश्य करना होगा। पंजाब के और इलाकों के अन्दर तो सब कुछ होता है लेकिन इस बदकिसमत इलाके की कोई परवा नहीं करता। पंजाब गवर्नमेंट को क्या कहा जाए। उसको अमृतसर से ही फुरसत नहीं मिलती है। वहाँ से जब उसको फुरसत मिल जाएगी तो देखा जाएगा कि इसका भी गबर आता है या नहीं। हिसार एक ऐसा बदकिसमत जिला है जिस की तरफ जितने भी मिनिस्टर आये हैं उन्होंने उसका खास खयाल तो जबानी तो कहते हैं कि रखा है लेकिन कुछ हुआ नहीं है। श्री कैरो साहब भी आये और दूसरे भी। लेकिन हांसी की तरफ तथा दूसरे इलाकों की तरफ जो तबाह हो गए हैं और जो

किसी जमाने में अच्छे इलाके थे, कोई तबज्जह नहीं दी गई है। मैं चाहता हूँ आप इस तरह तबज्जह दें।

अब जहाँ पर भाखड़ा का पानी गया है, उसके बारे में मैं थोड़ा सा अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ। जब वहाँ पर भाखड़ा का पानी पहुँचा तो लोग छलांगें लगाने लगे और बड़े खुश हुए कि उनको पानी तो मिला है। यह खुशकिसमती की बात है कि उस इलाके में जहाँ हर तीसरे साल फेंमिन पड़ता था अब यह कोसों दूर भाग गया है। यह एक ऐसा इलाका है जो आज कांग्रेस गवर्नमेंट को दुआयें देता है कि उसने उनके लिये भलाई का काम किया है और उनको किसमत में पलटा खाय है और उनको यह दिख देखना नसीब हुआ है कि उनके यहाँ पर भी लहलहाने हुए खेत हैं। मैंने अपनी जिन्दगी में कभी इतनी खेती नहीं देखी जितनी पछले साल उस इलाके के अन्दर देखी। वहाँ पर पानी का क्या हाल है। हमारे यह हँहर महीने मीटिंग होती है जिसमें हर जगह के एक्जीक्यूटिव इंजीनियर्स, डिप्टी कमिश्नर्स और सारे महलकार आते हैं और वहाँ पर पता लगाते हैं कि क्या मामला है। फतेहाबाद के एक्जीक्यूटिव इंजीनियर ने बताया कि ७४ गांव वाले इस डिविजन में ऐसे हैं जहाँ नहर का पानी पहुँच सकता है लेकिन नहर का पानी गया नहीं, लोगों ने फायदा नहीं उठाया। मैं हैरान था कि पानी पहुँचे और लोग फायदा न उठावें। मैंने खुद कई गांवों में जाकर उनके साथ मिल कर तहकीकात की और अलहिदा भी की और आप सुन कर हैरान होंगे कि किन बज्जहत की बिना पर ऐसा हुआ। लोग मरने नहीं खोदते। जिन लोगों को क़हत के अन्दर ६ पैसे रोजाना मिलते थे और १६ मील आने जाने में जिनको पैदल चलना पड़ता था और जो इतनी मुसीबत में थे अब

उन्होंने पानी दिखाई दिया और फ़सलें पैदा होने लगीं तो हमारे लोग जो कि काहिल बचूब हैं उन्होंने कहा कि हम अपने हाथ से नहरें नहीं खोदेंगे और बहुतों ने नहरें नहीं खोदीं और जिसका कि नतीजा यह हुआ कि पानी का फायदा उनको नहीं पहुंचा । जिस जमाने में हमें आसबा डैम का पानी पहुंचता है उसी जमाने में परमात्मा वर्षा करता है और वह बरसाता है और इसलिये हमारे यहां के लोग यह सोच कर कि नहर का पानी क्यों लें उसका पानी लेने से तो पैसे देने होंगे, भगवान के पानी का सहारा लेते हैं और उनको भरोसा रहता है कि जब परमात्मा का वह बरसेगा तो उससे उनका खेती हो जायेगी । नहर से अगर कहीं पानी ले लिया तो नहर वाले तो बिना पैसे दिये छोड़ेंगे नहीं । एक तो बजह यह थी ।

दूसरी बजह यह थी कि आपका रूल जिसके कि बारे में पहले भी इसी हाउस में बर्ष कर चुका हूं और आज फिर उसे दुहराता हूं कि जो रूल बना है उसके मुताबिक पंजाब में अफसरान ठेकेदारों के जरिये काम नहीं करा सकते और वहां पर एकजी-क्यूटिव इंजीनियर्स सिर्फ कोआपरेटिव्स के जरिये यह बर्क करा सकते हैं और यह रूल वहां पर हैबक बर्क कर रहा है । वहां पर आज तो यह हालत हो गई है कि ३ और साढ़े तीन रुपया रोज से कम का मजदूर नहीं मिलता और सरकार इतना पैसा दे नहीं सकती लेकिन अगर ३ या साढ़े तीन रुपये मजदूर को दिये जायें तो कम से कम कुछ चीज तो खोदी जाय ताकि वहां पर पानी जाय और उस का फायदा पहुंचे । लेकिन जैसा कि मैंने अभी बर्ष किया १८ मई, सन् १९५६ कः बिट्टी में यह बर्ष है कि एकजी-क्यूटिव इंजीनियर ठेकेदारों से कोई काम नहीं करा सकते और कोआपरेटिव्स काम करने को आते नहीं । उनके रजिस्ट्रार को लिखा जाता है लेकिन वह कोई इन्तजाम नहीं कर पाते और इस पंजाब सरकार के

रूल का नतीजा यह हो रहा है कि लोग अपनी नहरें नहीं खोद सकते क्योंकि बौर कोआपरेटिव्स के यह काम किसी और को नहीं दिया जा सकता है । मैंने पिछली मर्तबा भी यही कहा था और आज भी मैं उसी चीज को दुबारा दुहराता हूं कि इस रूल को रिजेक्ट कर दें अगर आप कुछ रेजल्ट्स देलना चाहते हैं ।

मैंने पिछली मर्तबा बड़े जोर से आपकी लिदमत में यह बर्ष किया था कि मेरे इलाके के कुछ गांव वालों ने मुझे बिक्र किया था कि हमारे यहां पानी नहीं पहुंचता । मैं खुद वहां गया था और जा कर उनकी दिक्कत देखी । मैंने डिप्टी कमिश्नर और एकजी-क्यूटिव इंजीनियर को वहां पर पानी पहुंचाने के लिये कहा और उन्होंने उसके लिये मुझे से वायदा भी किया लेकिन मैंने जा कर देखा कि लोग खुद उनके लिये काम करने को बहुत कम तैयार थे, सिवाय उस गांव के जिसको कि पानी नहीं पहुंचता था बीच के गांव वाले काम करने को तैयार न थे । मैंने डिप्टी कमिश्नर और एकजीक्यूटिव इंजीनियर से उसके लिये खास तौर पर दरखास्त की और उन्होंने मेहरबानी फ़रमा करके दूसरे आदमियों को भेज कर वहां उस काम को करवाया और उस इलाके की १२ हजार बीघे जमीन जहां कि सिर्फ सिल्ट लग जाने के कारण पानी नहीं पहुंचता था एकदम सरेखाब हो गई और उस इलाके से फ़तेहाबाद के एक डिविजन से आपको एक लाख मन अधिक अनाज मिल गया और मैं समझता हूं कि अगर ठीक से सिंचाई का इन्तजाम किया जाय तो अकेले हिसार जिले से आपको १ लाख टन ज्यादा अनाज मिल सकता है, पूरे पंजाब का तो कहना ही क्या ।

मैं अब आपको चन्द एक दिक्कतें बताता हूं जो कि इस सिलसिले में हमारे काश्तकारों को महसूस होती हैं । एक दिक्कत तो आउट-लेट ठीक न बनने के कारण होती है, कहीं

[पंडित ठाकुरदास भागंब]

आउटलेट चक्रवर्त से ज्यादा नीचा होता है धीर कहीं वह ऐसी गलत जगह लगा दिया जाता है जिससे पानी नहीं आ पाता

अध्यक्ष महोदय : लोकल गवर्नमेंट क्या कर रही है ?

पंडित ठाकुर दास भागंब : लोकल गवर्नमेंट खरगोषा की नींद में मस्त तो रही है और वह ऐसी नींद है जो कभी टूटेगी नहीं। लोकल गवर्नमेंट को अपने झगड़ों से फुरसत नहीं है और वह तो गदियों को सम्हालने में लगी हुई है। मेरा तो कहना है कि अगर इस हाउस के १०० माननीय मेम्बर कमर कस कर तैयार हो जायें और हमारे जैन साहब और प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब यह १०२ भादमी इस काम के लिये रुस्तम खा कर आगे आ जायें तो यह आपकी फूड प्रॉब्लम एक साल के अन्दर सौल्व हो सकती है। मुझे जिला हिसार का इस बारे में तजुर्बा है और तभी मैं यह दावा करता हूँ। लेकिन जैसा मने पहले बताया कि क्रायदा यह है कि एक्जीक्यूटिव इंजीनियर खुद अपने आप कोई आउटलेट नहीं तबदील कर सकता बल्कि उसको ऐसा करने का अख्तियार हासिल नहीं है और जब तक सुपरिन्टेंडिंग इंजीनियर उस आउटलेट के लगाने का प्रॉपर एग्जुटिव न दे एक्जीक्यूटिव इंजीनियर उसको लगा नहीं सकता। आपका यह रूल गलत रूल है। किसी जमाने में वह भले ही यह ठीक रूल रहा हो। सन. १८७३ में जो कॅनल ड्रेनेज एक्ट बना था उस वक्त के हिसाब से चाहे यह मुनासिब रहा हो लेकिन आज पंजाब में और कम से कम उस इलाके में जहां पर कि भाखड़ा डैम है वहां पर इस रूल को हटा देना चाहिये और डिमेंट्रलाइजेशन के उसूल को अपनाया जाय। सुपरिन्टेंडिंग इंजीनियर्स की बजाय एक्जीक्यूटिव इंजीनियर्स को यह पाबर्स दी जायें अलबत्ता सुपरिन्टेंडिंग इंजीनियर्स को अपनी सुबने का अधिकार हो जाय और

उसके लिये मुझे कोई एस्ट्राइ नहीं है। आज एक्जीक्यूटिव इंजीनियर्स के हाथ बांधे हुये हैं। वह बेहातों में खुब काता है और लोगों की तकलीफें सुनता है और खुब उनको देखता है और तहकीकात करता है लेकिन उसको यह भी अधिकार हासिल नहीं है कि वह एक मोरी को इधर से उधर हटा दे। ६६ परसेंट भादमी उस मोरी को हटवाना चाहते हैं लेकिन कानून की रू से जब तक पूरे १०० फीसदी लोग न चाहें तब तक वह उसको नहीं हटा सकता। कानून की रू से ६६ फीसदी नहीं पूरे १०० के १०० फीसदी लोग उस मोरी को हटवाने के हक में होने चाहियें तब जाकर कहीं वह हटेगी। भला यह भी कोई कानून है ?

इसमें अलावा सुपरिन्टेंडिंग इंजीनियर को अपने ऐमा अख्तियार दिया है जिसमें वह एक कम्युनिक वाटर से कम डिसचार्ज वाली मोरी को चीफ इंजीनियर की मर्जी के बगैर तबदील नहीं कर सकता। मैंने अपनी प्रासों से देखा है कि यह छोटी छोटी चीजें हमारे रास्ते में बहुत ज्यादा हायल हैं। आज चक्रवर्त इस बात की है कि हम इन रुस्त में तबदीली करे। मैं अदब से अर्ज करूंगा कि आप इस इलाके की बेहतरी के वास्ते अपने उन क्रायदे कानूनों में तबदीली करे और कम से कम पहले पांच वर्षों के लिये यह तबदीलियां फौरन कर दें।

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

13.15 hrs.

इसके अलावा मैं एक चीज की ओर आपकी तवज्जह दिलाना चाहता हूँ और वह यह है कि हमारे इलाके में कॅन्सालिडेशन हो गया है और उसमें होने से न सानुस किछ भादमी के खेत कहां गये और यह पता नहीं रहता कि किस जगह मोरी लगी थी, कब पानी इस खेत का बाजिब था और कब से इसका सफस और कब पानी लेगा, न पटवारी को

इसका क्या है और न गिरवाकर को पता है लेकिन पुरानी मनुष्य नहर पर पटवारी बीजुद है और चकबन्दी हो चुकी है और वहाँ पर कोई दिक्कत नहीं है और भाखड़ा नहर में २ बिलेदार और २० पटवारी जब तक आप नहीं देंगे तब तक यह दिक्कतें चलती रहेंगी और फूड प्रोडक्शन को नुकसान पहुँचेगा। आप वहाँ पर इस तरह की फ़ाल्स एकोनामी न करे और उस इलाके के लिये २ बिलेदार और २० पटवारी मंजूर कीजिये ताकि आपकी सब दिक्कतें दूर हों और आप का काम ठीक से चले। फूड प्रोडक्शन को बढ़ाने के लिये आपको सिंचाई का माकूल इंतजाम करना होगा और यह जो प्रोवीजरल डिफ़िकल्टीज है यह भ्रमल चीज को ला जाती है और मसल मशहूर ही है कि दाढ़ी में मूत्र बढ़ी। इसलिये हमें जो प्रोवीजरल डिफ़िकल्टीज हैं उनको दूर करना चाहिये।

मैं भ्रदब से भ्रष्ट करना चाहता हूँ कि मैंने पिछली दफ़ा भी भ्रष्ट किया था लेकिन किसी के कान पर जू नहीं रेगी। मैं उन बंद किस्मन भ्रदमियों में से हूँ कि जो वहाँ पर नस्त में गलत बात कह जाते हैं पर उनकी बात पर कोई तबज्जह ही नहीं दी जाती। मैंने पिछली दफ़ा भ्रष्ट किया था कि अगर आप चाहते हैं कि हिसार में और दूसरी जगहों में ज्यादा भनाज पैदा हो तो आप पंजाब गवर्नमेंट को लिखें और इन रूल को तबदील करा दें वरना आप इतनी तमाम कॉन्डिशनो के बावजूद ज्यादा भनाज पैदा नहीं करा सकेंगे। मैं इसके डिटेल् में नहीं जाना चाहता। जो रिजल्ट के बैंक हैं उनमें भी कोई तबदीली नहीं कर सकता। कोई भी काम नहीं हो सकता जब तक कि आप इस काम को सुपरिन्टेंडिंग इंजीनियर से लेकर एक्जीक्यूटिव इंजीनियर के सुपुर्दे नहीं करते और न तरह से इसको डिसेंट्रलाइज नहीं करते। हिसार में सुपरिन्टेंडिंग इंजीनियर स्याल में रिजल्टीन चार मर्तबा जाते हैं। हिसार के कुछ बड़े सुपरिन्टेंडिंग इंजी-

नियर से मिले और मुझे भी अपने साथ ले गये। अब आप देखें कि प्रबल तो इन लोगों का हिसार से यहाँ भ्राना कितना मुश्किल, फिर उनका एक जगह इकट्ठा होना कितना मुश्किल और फिर उनकी सुपरिन्टेंडिंग इंजीनियर के यहाँ सुनवाया होना कितना मुश्किल। जब ये तोषम के लोग सुपरिन्टेंडिंग इंजीनियर साहब से मिले तो उनको बताया कि हमारे इलाके में एक बूंद पानी ही सात महीने से नहीं पहुँचा। उन्होंने बड़ी हमदर्दी से इस मामले को देखा और कहा कि वह नहर ही ऐसी बनी हुई है कि पानी नहीं पहुँच सकता। अब यह नहर गलत बनाने की किस की गलती है? खैर आखिर नतीजा यह निकला कि उन्होंने मेहरबानी फरमाकर यह आर्डर दिया कि सब जगह का पानी बन्द कर दो और सात दिन तक इन लोगों को पानी दे दो। इससे कुछ फसलें रह गयीं जिससे लोगों का गुजारा चला। इसलिये मैं आपसे भ्रदब से भ्रष्ट करना चाहता हूँ कि जब तक आप इस काम को डिसेंट्रलाइज नहीं करेंगे और इसको एक्जीक्यूटिव इंजीनियर के हाथ में नहीं देंगे तब तक यह मसला हल नहीं हो सकता। शायद आपको डर है कि ऐसा करने से कहीं करप्शन न फैल जाये क्योंकि ये प्रकृतियारात बहुत बसीह है। लेकिन अब वह जमाना नहीं रहा, पब्लिक भी शिकायत कर सकती है और उस एरिया में जो पालियामेंट और असेम्बली के मेम्बर हैं उनके रहते उस अफसर के लिये रिस्वत लेना मुश्किल होगा। आपका तो डिसेंट्रलाइजेशन का उसूल है। इसको आपको खुसूसन इस नहर के मामले में भ्रमल में लाना चाहिये। अगर आप चाहते हैं कि आपको अच्छा नतीजा मिले तो आपको ऐसा करना चाहिये। अब मैं इस इलाके के निस्वत और ज्यादा नहीं कहना चाहता।

मैं दो एक दूसरी बातों के बारे में कुछ भ्रष्ट करना चाहता हूँ। जब पंजाब का पार्टीसल हुआ तो उस वक़्त पार्टीसल कमेटी

[पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव]

ने पंजाब के केस को पूरी तरह से नहीं रखा और पंजाब को पूरा इंसाफ नहीं दिलाया। पंजाब में जो नई कालोनीज थीं उनके बारे में जो हमारे हुकूम थे वे सब हमको नहीं मिले। इंडस बेसिन के पानी का जो काफी हिस्सा हमको मिलना चाहिये था वह नहीं मिला। फिर आफ्फा वर्ल्ड बैंक में झगड़ा रहा। मुझे बखूबी मालूम है कि वर्ल्ड बैंक ने जो फंसला दिया उससे हमको कम पानी देने की तजवीज थी। हम देखते हैं कि जितना ही हम रीजनेबिल होना चाहते हैं उतना ही पाकिस्तान आगे बढ़ता चला जा रहा है। वह कभी ५० लाख रुपया मांगता है और कभी करोड़ों रुपया लिंक कैनाल्स के लिये मांगता है। अगर इस मामले में आपने फर्म एटीट्यूड न रखी तो पंजाब वालों की हकतलफी होगी। सरकार को इस मामले में फर्म एटीट्यूड रखनी चाहिये और वीकनीड पालिसी नहीं अख्तियार करनी चाहिये।

मैं आपकी तवज्जह एक चीज की तरफ और दिलाना चाहता हूँ। वह यह है कि आज हिसार में और दूसरे इलाकों में भी जहां कि भाखड़ा डैम की नहरें गयी हैं वहां पर सख्त मूवमेंट चल रहा है और वह है बैटरमेंट फी के बारे में। पिछले साल जब इस बारे में झगड़ा हुआ था तो आनरेबिल मिनिस्टर साहब ने यकीन दिलाया था कि बैटरमेंट फी किसी अनरीजनेबिल तरीके से वसूल नहीं की जायेगी। उन्होंने कहा था कि यह सहूल तरीके से जिससे किसानों को फायदा होगा, वसूल की जायेगी। लेकिन मैं अर्ज करूँ कि अब यह मामला बहुत ऊँचे तक पहुंच गया है और जगह जगह जमीन्दार और किसान यह महसूस कर रहे हैं कि जो बैटरमेंट फी उनसे ली जा रही है वह नाजायज है। मैं अदब से अर्ज करूँगा कि अब पुराना जमाना गया। पुराने जमाने में पंजाब में सरकार ने जितनी नई नहरें बनाईं उनमें कभी बैटरमेंट फी नहीं वसूल की। लेकिन मैं

जानता हूँ कि अब हमको यह फी देनी चाहिये। यह हमारे ऊपर एक तरह का कर्ज है। लेकिन हम चाहते हैं कि जो बैटरमेंट फी वसूल की जाये वह रीजनेबिल तरीके से वसूल की जाये। अगर अनरीजनेबिल तरीके से वसूल की जायेगी तो हिसार में और दूसरे इलाकों में एक मूवमेंट फील जायेगा और ऐसा माहौल बन जायेगा कि जिसमें लोग यह सोचने लगेंगे कि गवर्नमेंट ने नहर तो बनाई लेकिन हमसे बैटरमेंट फी बहुत ज्यादा वसूल की जाती है। मैं आपसे अर्ज करूँ कि मैंने सुना है कि १८० रुपया फी एकड़ के हिसाब से यह फी वसूल की जाने की तजवीज है। मैं आपको यकीन दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि इस इलाके में जमीन की भी इतनी कीमत नहीं है। मैंने खुद काफी जमीन इससे बहुत कम रकम पर बेची है। हम यह चाहते हैं कि आप ऐसी रेट मुकर्रर करें कि हम राजी खुशी यह फी दे सकें। इसी के अन्दर खूबसूरती भी है। आपने भाखड़ा डैम को कितनी फौकियत दी है और कितनी मेहनत, तनदिही जाफशानी से इसको बनाया है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप बैटरमेंट को इस फय्याजाना तरह से वसूल करें ताकि जो भाखड़ा डैम के बैनीफिशियरीज हैं वे आपके मशकूर हों। और हर दो को पूरा फायदा पहुंचे।

Shri Panigrahi (Puri): During the First Five Year Plan and during the two years of the Second Five Year Plan which are now over, most of the shortfalls in planned expenditure have been recorded under the Ministry of Irrigation and Power. I shall just cite a few instances. In West Bengal, the total potential for irrigation was of the order of 3,50,000 acres, but the actual area irrigated was 2,23,000 acres.

The Public Accounts Committee has given a very categorical and clear report on the use and the progress of the DVC. I need not quote from the

report of the Public Accounts Committee, but I would just cite one instance about the Durgapur barrage. The Durgapur barrage was opened for irrigation in August, 1955, and it made water available for irrigation for one lakh acres, but there was actually no irrigation and the water was not utilised.

The DVC Administration in recent months has become synonymous with corruption. In West Bengal almost all the daily papers are coming out many times with allegations of corruption and misappropriation of public funds against the DVC Administration. Here are some categorical allegations against the Administration of the DVC. To many people in West Bengal and to many common people in India, the DVC now assumes a new name. It is no longer called as the Damodar Valley Corporation, but rather as Damodar Valley Corruption.

And here are these very definite charges. Taking advantage of the further World Bank loan to the DVC, outside agencies are interfering in the administration of the DVC, that is, in the internal administration of the DVC, and the name of ** *** a foreigner has very often appeared in the press in West Bengal as being involved in this.

Secondly, there are definite allegations against the chairman and some other officials of the DVC very often in the press in Bengal, which are not being contradicted by the Government of India.

I would like to have a categorical answer on these points so far as the DVC Administration is concerned. Firstly, what action has the Government of India taken on the Auditor-General's enquiry report on the allegations against the chairman and the officers of the DVC? Secondly, what positive steps have been taken to enquire into all the allegations that are being made publicly against the

DVC Administration and what particular steps have been taken to improve the Administration of the DVC?

Thirdly, there is a consistent demand that ** ** * interference by foreigners should be put an end to. What particular steps have been taken to look into this grievance?

Fourthly, there was the 1956 tour report of the World Bank Mission which came and visited the DVC; and one Mr. P. P. Varma made some comment on this report. What action has been taken, and how far has Government taken this report into consideration?

Fifthly, there were the minutes of discussion on the preliminary negotiations for a third loan from the World Bank. We would like to know what those minutes of discussion were when the third loan was sought for from the World Bank.

I would again cite instances to show how we fixed targets, but they have never been achieved. In Madhya Pradesh, the target was 1,14,000 acres; as against this, the actual area irrigated was only 10,000 acres. In Madras, in 1955-56, as against a target of 4,35,000 acres, the actual area irrigated was 2,21,000 acres. In Orissa, it was decided that by the end of March, 1956—and the target was also fixed accordingly—that from Hirakud waters, we shall get additional irrigation for 2,61,000 acres and from other projects for 4,80,000 acres. The other projects have afforded irrigation for 400,000 acres. But so far as the State of Orissa is concerned, the position is this. Before the First Plan began, the area under irrigation in Orissa was 12,75,000 acres while the area irrigated in Orissa in 1956-57 was 13,52,090 acres. So, you can easily see how much of the target we have achieved and how much of the irrigation potential created in the First Plan and during the two years of the Second Plan has been utilised. I need not explain it.

**Expunged as ordered by the Speaker.

[Shri Panigrahi]

The Hirakud Right Bank Canal has been designed to carry 4,800 cusecs of water, but it is now found that it will not be able to carry more than 3,800 cusecs while the discharge actually required to meet the demands will be more than 10,000 cusecs. When the Sivaraman Committee went to meet the Chief Engineer, Hirakud, he said that Hirakud had provided water for irrigation for 1,50,000 acres. But I can tell you that that is a complete misstatement of facts and figures. You can just verify how many acres of land have been irrigated from the Hirakud waters during the second year of the Second Plan. The Chief Engineer, Hirakud, assured the Sivaraman Committee that Hirakud would supply water to 1.5 lakhs acres for spring paddy cultivation. But, yesterday, the Chief Minister of Orissa has made a statement on the floor of the Orissa Legislative Assembly that only 8,210 acres of land have been irrigated under spring paddy cultivation. So, you can verify the statement of the Chief Engineer with that of the Chief Minister.

So far as Punjab is concerned, I need not quote the figures. The target was 6,66,000 acres, but as against this only 4,66,000 acres have been irrigated. In UP, the target for additional irrigation during the year 1955-56 was 16,74,000 acres, but as against this target, the area actually coming under irrigation up to the end of 1956 was 7,40,000 acres.

Recently, some three or four months ago, our Food and Agriculture Minister, Shri A. P. Jain, had been on a tour to the drought-affected areas of Bihar, and after his return from the tour he said that he was shocked to find that a large number of tube-wells which had been constructed and energised were not irrigating any land. What are the reasons for this? He found that the farmers were not willing to pay the cost of the water. According to him, there was really a good case for supplying water freely

to the farmers for increasing food production. I would like to know what action has been taken to supply water freely to the farmers.

In some parts of UP, water is not available even if the people are prepared to pay money for it.

Shri Bishwa Nath Roy (Salempur): It is quite right.

Shri Panigrahi: My hon. friend is just confirming what I have stated. What is the reason for this? The reason is, as recently some of the supervisors have said, that because of the chronic failure of power supply the farmers are not able, even if they pay money, to utilise the water. At a recent meeting of the District Planning Committee in Gorakhpur, the District Magistrate has said that he went on tour to visit some of the tube-wells. He visited 40 tube-wells and found that the supply register maintained for these tube-wells was not being properly maintained by those who were in charge. He asked the supervisors. They said: 'What can we do? Power supply is not available. So we are not able to have the records'. He informed the Executive Engineer about it and got the reply: 'We have no such knowledge. We supply all the power'. Afterwards, it was found out that some lizards had crept into the switch-board and made it their home causing frequent short-circuits. Naturally, then power is not available.

If lizards have already begun to feature in supervisors' and executive engineers' files, it will not be long before they become a preoccupation of the Cabinet Ministers also! Naturally, the bureaucrats in the UP administration need not have to be asked by the Central Cabinet or the UP Cabinet to remove the lizards. At least they can take the responsibility for removing the lizards, as it does not require sanction from the Cabinet!

The District Magistrate has himself said that in UP, a tube-well only supplies water to 45 acres. He himself says that this return is very poor. I think all these charges must be inquired into so that really food production can increase.

I leave aside the huge wastage in expenditure in all these irrigation and power projects. But even with this huge wastage, the money allotted during the First Plan period was not utilised fully. In the First Plan, the allotment for multi-purpose projects was Rs. 256 crores and the actual outlay on that account was only Rs. 241 crores. The allotment for irrigation was Rs. 213 crores; actual outlay on this account was Rs. 191 crores. The allotment for Power was Rs. 178 crores, the actual outlay being Rs. 153 crores.

The experience of our planning shows that the cost of projects is not properly assessed, the expenditure is erratic and the scope for wastage and corruption very great. I quote here the observations of two expert engineers, Shri N. S. Joshi and Prof. B. R. Dhekney. In their book, they have said:

"The cost and target calculations in many instances seem to be haphazard and conjectural. For instance, in Bundelkhand, Rs. 47 lakhs have been allotted for the construction of contour bunds on about 10,000 acres during 1951-56. This means that the cost of contour bunding would be Rs. 470 per acre. This appears fantastic, even after making reasonable allowance for variations in soil conditions, when compared with the Bombay State where the cost is Rs. 40 to Rs. 60 per acre".

I just want to give a few figures with regard to the expenditure on minor irrigation per acre in different States. The expenditure on minor irrigation per acre provided for in Bombay is Rs. 221, in Madhya Pradesh Rs. 724; on wells, expenditure

provided for in Madhya Bharat is Rs. 340 and in Mysore Rs. 1400. So far as pumps are concerned, the expenditure in Madhya Bharat is Rs. 400, and in PEPSU the provision is Rs. 5200.

This wide disparity in expenditure is the result of many factors. The most important factor is that these schemes are being implemented solely through the bureaucratic machinery without popular control and association of the villagers themselves with them. If such programmes are undertaken by popular organisations, like the village co-operatives, and people are associated with them, they will look to the benefits and they will also see that less money is spent on these projects. But these projects are always being carried out by the bureaucratic machinery. Therefore, the cost is always high.

Then I come to irrigation canals which have already been completed. The design discharge of these canals was calculated and fixed at a certain rate. But after five years of working, we have come to know that many irrigation canals, completed, will be able to carry only 50 to 80 per cent of the design discharge of water. How did this happen?

It has been calculated in the Review of the First Five Year Plan that the three largest river valley projects, Hirakud, Bhakra and DVC, irrigated only about 12 lakh acres against about 22.2 lakh acres to be irrigated. This is how we fix a target and this is what we have achieved! But the expenditure has not gone down. In fact, it has gone up. Originally, the Hirakud project was estimated to cost only Rs. 45 crores. Now I think it has exceeded Rs. 120 crores. In almost all the projects, the expenditure has gone up. And the result is that we did not achieve the targets fixed, we are not achieving them and we are not going to achieve them. There are reasons for this.

Shri V. P. Nayar (Question): Law of inverse proportion!

Shri. Supakar: Law of diminishing returns.

Shri Panigrahi: Another aspect of our river valley projects is about the speed of construction. One of the most important and longest irrigation canals constructed in China in recent years is the Grand Canal in North Kiangsu. The bed width of the canal is 420 ft. The length is 108 miles. It was completed in a record time of 80 days. No machinery was used for constructing the canal. It was all done through human labour, with the co-operation of the local people, villagers and farmers.

Let us compare this with the speed that we have achieved in the construction of our river valley and power projects. The Mettur system grand anicut canal is 70 miles long and took the Government of India 6 years to complete. The Bhakra canal system, 108 miles long, was completed in 49 months. The Durgapur canal, length 121 miles, was built in 19 months.

I just ask this question: have they given the basic amenities? Have they created such conditions as can enthuse the workers to complete the work in the required time? No, that has not been done. In almost all the river valley projects, you will find that always retrenchment is going on. Labourers are not given amenities. Basic wages are not given to them. It has become a regular feature in the river valley and power projects in India. Construction labourers have always to go on demanding suitable wages and amenities for their living and maintenance. They have not looked into that. That human aspect which will really help us in speeding up our reconstruction programmes is not there. Therefore, we are not achieving this speed as they have achieved in China. We sent our engineers there. They made some suggestions, but still these are not implemented.

I would like to refer to the water rates. The selling rate for Bhakra

water is Rs. 12 per acre in the perennially irrigated areas and Rs. 7-8 in the non-perennial tracts. The DVC will charge Rs. 10 per acre for the khariff crop and Rs. 15 per acre for the rabi crop. The rates for Hirakud water are Rs. 16 per acre for sugarcane, Rs. 8-8 for paddy and Rs. 6 for wheat.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Rs. 20 for jute.

Shri Panigrahi: Yes, Rs. 20 for jute.

Besides this water rate, there will be an increase in land revenue also and it will vary from Rs. 3 per acre in the Bakhra project area to Rs. 2 in the Hirakud region. There is again the betterment levy. The increase in betterment levy varies from Rs. 150 per acre in West Bengal to Rs. 75 per acre in Bakhra area. In China the projects do not pay interest to the Government. The projects like textiles and consumer goods are paying interest while river valley projects do not pay. That is what our engineers have themselves seen and reported. Here, we want that the people should utilise these projects but we go on taxing them.

In West Bengal, the West Bengal Government said that they were not going to charge betterment levy but the Government of India forces them to charge. How are the people going to utilise these facilities? Even when the State Government refuses to charge, but the Government of India is forcing them.

One more funny instance. In the area worked by the Lower Bhawani scheme, a licence has to be procured if a farmer wants to grow foodgrains. It is something strange. You want to grow more food; but you ask the farmer who wants to grow food to get a licence if he wants to produce foodgrains. I do not know whether the Minister knows it because many new discoveries can be made also. He may not know it.

I would just refer to another special feature of the water conservancy work in China. It is really a very important work and our engineers have also seen it and have recommended that to be followed in our country. In China, river committees are constituted taking the whole river basin and not for provinces within whose borders the rivers flow and they plan accordingly. Therefore, in China, the planning is more efficient and it eliminates provincial rivalries and conflicts. In China, these rivers become unifying forces; but, in India, even the river becomes a disturbing feature and creates provincial jealousies. It looks as if in these irrigation and power projects we are having a plan without much of thoughtful planning in it.

Another problem with our Irrigation and Power projects is the time lag. We store water; we produce electricity; but the time lag that we have in utilising these resources is there. This time lag has really and undoubtedly had an unhealthy effect on our progress and it also amounts to unnecessary locking of capital.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member must soon conclude.

Shri Panigrahi: I will finish in five minutes. The Finance Commission has also pointed out the unusual delay in utilising our irrigation projects and also our tubewells. What measures have been adopted to minimise the losses that occur in storage reservoirs, in main canals and in the distributaries? An assessment has been made in the Ganga canals and it has been assessed that losses take place to the extent of 15 per cent in the main canal, 7 per cent in the distributaries and 22 per cent in village water courses. If we minimise these losses, then, with the existing irrigation facilities we can irrigate much more land and we can cultivate many more crops. I would put these problems in the light of this experience. It requires a very efficient organisation for river valley projects. Secondly, there should be economy in the use of raw materials.

These projects are the biggest consumers of steel and cement. What steps have we taken? A sub-committee was appointed to advise the Government of India with regard to economy in the use of steel and cement in these river and power projects. What concrete steps have been taken by Government on these recommendations and to follow them in the river and power projects in different parts of the country?

Thirdly, put all the available machinery and equipment to the maximum use. Each State must declare its surplus machinery. In some States, some projects have been completed and they must declare the surplus machinery so that they can be utilised in other projects carried on in other States. There is a tendency in some States, even if they have some surplus, not to disclose it or give it so that it may be utilised in some other project. If machinery is not used then it loses its value. That fact must be taken into consideration.

There must be a master plan in each State for some 20 years to come so that we can phase our programmes. We can take some projects in the Third Plan and thus develop our resources. It requires a greater amount of co-operation between the different projects and the Central Water Board. It requires greater co-ordination so that we can achieve maximum results out of our investments.

In the Plan it was mentioned that wherever canals are being excavated, where unskilled labour is required, maximum co-operation should be taken from the villagers. But, you will be surprised to find that in almost all the canals that are being excavated—I would specially mention the Delta irrigation scheme in Orissa—the contractors are being given the same job again. I have also come to know that people say that out of the Rs. 15 crores sanctioned by the Government of India for this scheme, the Executive Engineer who is placed in charge of this delta irrigation scheme would pocket at least Rs. 2 crores by the time the scheme is finished. If

{Shri Panigrahi}

out of Rs. 15 crores, Rs. 2 crores go to one Executive Engineer, some crores would go to some other people.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Would the hon. Member believe it because people say so? Has there been any survey or estimate of that?

Shri Panigrahi: That is why I say people's co-operation is needed. If the people do not want that this fellow should do it, then they would not co-operate.

Lastly, I will say this. Sometimes, it is said that we are supplying electricity to villages. It is not enough to supply electricity to villages. We must look to how electricity is being utilised in the villages. I would just mention the percentage of increase in consumption of domestic light and power. In 1955, it was over 50 and now it is 64 units whereas for industrial purposes, it is only 58 units. So, are we going to supply electricity to villagers at so much cost only to light their homes without giving them food or clothing? We must take into consideration that to utilise one kw. of power for agricultural work requires an investment of Rs. 1,200|- Is an agriculturist able to pay Rs. 1,200|- and utilise power for irrigation? That aspect must be taken into consideration.

And lastly,.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There has been one lastly already.

An Hon. Member: This is the last 'lastly'.

Shri Panigrahi: This is the last, Sir.

With regard to the employment aspect of these irrigation and power projects, we were told that these irrigation and power projects will give employment to 51 lakhs of people. I want the hon. Minister to answer this

question. How many lakhs of people were provided employment by these irrigation and power projects?

Dr. Pashupati Mandal (Bankura—Reserved—Scheduled Castes): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, at the outset I wish to draw the attention of the House to one thing. All along it was desired that there should be progressive decentralisation of administration. Though attempts were made in this connection, the common people feel that the administration is becoming more and more centralised. Thereby hardships and delay result. I request the Finance Minister to take a lead and decentralise the financial power and make the administrative heads more responsible for the funds allotted to them.

I have come across with many Ministries and found that money has reached at the far end of the financial year and has been spent haphazardly without meeting the target. Thereby expenditure is increased year after year to reach the target. In this way wastage is increased in the place of savings. You can well understand my viewpoint if you look into the estimate of any project.

The Government is not moving in the right way. We are spending money without concrete plan and programme, specially in the DVC. I am bringing to your notice a minor thing. At Durgapur the DVC built one storeyed inspection bungalow. Then I found that some portion was dismantled and a second storey is built. Then the earthen dam, the cost of which is more than Rs. 50,000, was removed. You can see how the money is utilised for this construction and dismantling for. I come to understand that this destruction and construction are meant to have a picturesque project sight from this bungalow. After all, the burden will fall on the common people. Such a wastage should be stopped. The West Bengal Government has also brought wastage of expenditure of the DVC to our notice.

Some top-ranking officers always complain that the cultivators of West Bengal are not interested in taking water. This is not the fact. The canals and the outlets are not yet ready. I am bringing this point of information to your notice from my own experience in the fields of Bankura district. The cultivators are very anxious to take the water but they are unable to do so due to the incompleteness of the canal. Nobody can say with confidence as to when navigation will start by the DVC though there was an opening ceremony by Dr. Radhakrishnan as long as four years back.

Now, I come to the Kangsabati project in Bankura district which is a scarcity area. The project there was formulated on account of the long-standing desire of the people of the locality. It is a scheme costing about Rs. 25 crores. In the Second Plan, the allotment is less than Rs. 5 crores. It is meant to irrigate Bankura district, some portion of Midnapore district which is a scarcity area also. The Kangsabati Reservoir Project will irrigate about eight lakhs of acres of kharif crops and 1½ lakhs of acres of rabi crops. The scheme provided for flood control for the lower valley of Kangsabati including Ghatal area in the district of Midnapore. In 1956-57, a sum of Rs. 51 lakhs was allotted. In 1957-58 the allotment was Rs. 75 lakhs but in 1958-59 it is only Rs. 35 lakhs. See the fun. It will meet the cost of establishment. The progress of work will be retarded. The people there are eager to have the project. But if money is allotted in this way, there will be total retardation of the progress. If the progress is retarded, the people of the area who have so long been anxiously waiting for this will feel frustrated and there will be serious repercussion. It is understood that this project does not require foreign exchange except for spare parts of machinery. It is also understood that the project would not require much of steel or cement during the Second Plan period. If properly financed the project may irrigate from

1959 and under most favourable circumstances, it will start irrigation in 1958 also. The cost per acre here including flood control comes to Rs. 300 whereas in some other schemes the cost is as high as Rs. 500 and the provision in respect of those project is about Rs. 20 crores, without any irrigation benefit during the period of the Second Plan. But, for this project, less than Rs. 5 crores has been allotted in the Second Plan. Substantial benefits could be derived if the provision is increased to Rs. 8 crores.

Then I come to the short-term irrigation projects, Large multipurpose schemes were made without paying much attention to short-term and cheap plans like well irrigation and Check bands on Khols or jars which are likely to produce quicker results at less cost and effort. As a matter of fact, a plan outlining the advantages of large katcha irrigation wells which have been partially tried with great promise of success in the constituency which I have the privilege to represent, was submitted as long as two years ago. The hon. Prime Minister very kindly desired that certain tests should be done and the merits of the scheme fully assessed thereby. The test has been made and it has been established clearly the merits in the scheme. It has intense value. It is even more so at the present juncture of food crisis when we are striving hard to stop imports of food. We can conserve the foreign exchange for better uses. This scheme of well irrigation is so intensely practical and so much within our resources and capacity to complete that it can wipe out the food deficit wholly within the present Budget year itself. It has immediate advantages of three kinds, namely:—(i) it gives employment to the people who are badly in need of the same; (ii) it requires no specific skill and materials for construction; and (iii) it develops agricultural production straightaway by giving the means of irrigation which is their primary need, and thereby it advances permanent rural rehabilitation.

[Dr. Pashupati Mandal]

14 hrs.

Lastly, I come to the question of electricity and power. Sir, I have seen personally that electricity passes through several villages but the people there are not getting electricity for their domestic use and also for cottage industries. There is one thing more. Electricity is supplied to established private firms and it is they who distribute it. Thereby the metre charge and per unit charge increase so much that it is perhaps double. In Bankura there is an electricity station run by the State Government. That station charges only 4 annas per unit whereas the Elias Company, which distributes electricity by getting the same from the DVC., charges 8 annas per unit. There is only a distance of one mile between these two stations whereas the difference in charge is double. I am just pointing this out to show how this kind of disparity is maintained.

श्री उडके (मंडला—रक्षित अनुमूचित आदिम जातियाँ) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सिंचाई और रिजली के सम्बन्ध में बोलते हुये मैं मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान मध्य प्रदेश और खास कर मध्य प्रदेश के उन पहाड़ी और आदिवासी इलाकों की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ जहाँ कि इस वर्ष सूखा पड़ गया है। मध्य प्रदेश में ४३ जिले हैं जिनमें से सिर्फ ६ जिलों में सिंचाई का सुभीता है। ५.५ सिंचाई का सुभीता मध्य प्रदेश में है जब कि पंजाब में ४४.३ सिंचाई का सुभीता है। माइनर इरीगेशन के सम्बन्ध में मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि सन् १९५६-५७ में ९९ लाख रुपये मध्य प्रदेश के वास्ते रक्खा गया था, सन् १९५७-५८ में १०८ लाख हो गया और सन् १९५८-५९ में वह केवल ५४ लाख रुपये कर दिया गया। मुझे इस सम्बन्ध में यह निवेदन करना है कि सिंचाई मंत्रालय इस ओर ध्यान दे और जिन आदिवासी

पहाड़ियों में सूखा पड़ा हुआ है वहाँ पर छोटी छोटी सिंचाई योजनायें की जाय ताकि वहाँ पानी पहुँच सके।

छोटे छोटे तालाब आदि वहाँ पर खुदवाये जाय। मैंने अपने पिछले भाग में भी सरकार की तबज्जह इस ओर दिखाई की कि लगभग १ लाख आदिवासी लोगों को अगर समय पर पन्न न मिला तो उनके मर जाने की सम्भावना है। ऐसे पहाड़ी इलाकों में छोटी सिंचाई योजनाओं को हाथ में लेने की बहुत जरूरत है और उनके लिये जितनी रकम अधिक से अधिक दे सकते हैं वह देनी चाहिये। पहाड़ी इलाकों में पानी की जरूरत सिर्फ खेती के लिये ही नहीं बरन् जानवरों और आदिमियों के लिये भी पड़ती है। आज वहाँ पर जानवरों और आदिमियों के लिये पीने का पानी मिलने की बड़ी दिक्कत है। उन आदिवासी इलाकों में मार्च से लगा कर जून तक पानी की बड़ी दिक्कत रहती है और किसी किमी इलाकों में २०-२० और २५-२५ मील का फासला तय करके लोगों को अपने जानवरों को नदी पर पानी पिलाने के लिये ले जाना पड़ता है। आदिमियों को पीने का पानी हासिल करने के लिये २-२ और ३-३ मील पैदल चल कर जाना पड़ता है और तब कहीं झरनों वगैरह से उनको पानी मिल पाता है। इसलिये पानी के लिये यह छोटी योजनायें की जाना चाहिये ताकि चारों तरफ पानी उपलब्ध हो सके और ऐसा होने से जानवरों और आदिमियों सबको सुभांता होगा और साथ ही उनकी फसल भी नहीं सूखा करेगी। छोटी सिंचाई योजनाओं को करने से यह तीनों लाभ होंगे।

जहाँ तक बड़ी सिंचाई योजनाओं का सवाल है उसके सम्बन्ध में मुझे यह कहना है कि बरगी और अपरबैन-गंगा का सर्वे हो चुका है और वह दोनों काम हाथ में लिये जाने

चाहिये । द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना में इसको नहीं लिया गया है । यह पहाड़ी इलाका ट्रेबल बेस्ट (घादिवासी इलाका) है जिसमें कि अभी सूखा पड़ा है और बिजली और सिंचाई इन दोनों की योजनाओं से इस इलाके को लाभ होगा ।

इसके मा। साथ बिजली के बारे में मुझे यह कहना है कि अभी कुछ दिन पहले सिंचाई और बिजली मंत्रालय के अधिकारियों के साथ जो संसद् सत्रियों की बैठक हुई थी उस समय हमारे मध्य प्रदेश के बिजली बोर्ड ने बिजली के सम्बन्ध में हमको यह एक किताब दी थी । इसमें ऐसी बातें बताई हुई हैं जिन में मालूम होता है कि यहां में बिजली मंत्रालय और प्लानिंग कमीशन हमारे मध्य प्रदेश के साथ एक तरीके में अन्याय करते हैं । इसमें हम देखते हैं कि मंजूरशुदा रकम को काटा गया है और जो काटने के बाद रकम रक्षी गई है वह इतनी कम रक्षी हुई है कि बहुत से काम हाथ में नहीं लिये जा सकते हैं ।

उदाहरण के लिये मैं आपको बतलाऊं कि रूरल एरिया के लिये १६० लाख रुपये की योजना पुराने मध्य प्रदेश के लिये मंजूर हुई थी । अब तो नया मध्य प्रदेश हो गया और नये मध्य प्रदेश के महाकोशल एरिया के लिये १२१ लाख रुपये मंजूर किया है और जिसमें कि ३०० गांवों को बिजली मिल सकती है । लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि उसमें भी अभी ३० लाख प्लानिंग कमिशन ने कौरबा थरमल हाउस के लिये कम कर दिया । अब इसका नतीजा यह होगा कि ६०-७० गांवों को बिजली कम हो जायगी और उनको बिजली नहीं मिल सकेगी और हमारे इलाके में अगर बिजली नहीं होगी तो उसका असर देहातों में जो बेरोजगारी पहले से है उस पर और खराब पड़ेगा तथा बेरोजगारी और ज्यादा बढ़ेगी । अधिक धन उत्पादन भी न हो सकेगा । वहां की

जनता पर इसका बड़ा प्रतिकूल असर पड़ेगा ।

हमारे भ्रान्त में बैसे ही बिजली बहुत कम है । इस रिपोर्ट में लिखा हुआ है कि हमारे राज्य में द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना शुरू होने के पहले बिजली का कंजम्भान ३.२७ के० डब्लू० एच० पर कैपिटा था और सैंकेंड प्लान के अन्त तक उसे बढ़ा कर १७ के० डब्लू० एच० करने का विचार है । इसके विपरीत सरहद्दी बम्बई राज्य में पर कैपिटा बिजली की खपत ६२.६ के० डब्लू० एच० है और मंसूर में ६१.४ के० डब्लू० एच० है । इसलिये प्लानिंग कमीशन और केन्द्रीय सरकार से हमारे राज्य को अधिक बिजली उपलब्ध होना चाहिये और केन्द्रीय मंत्रालय को यह बात प्लानिंग कमीशन के ऊपर नहीं डालना चाहिये या मध्य प्रदेश की सरकार के ऊपर इस बात को नहीं डालना चाहिये क्योंकि मध्य प्रदेश सरकार इतने काम अपने हाथ में नहीं ले सकती है । मध्य प्रदेश सरकार की खुद अपनी कई परेशानियां हैं । चार राज्यों को मिला कर एक नया राज्य बनाया गया है और उसके सामने कई राजधानी बनाने की समस्या है और अन्य प्रशासनिक सवाल उसको तय करने हैं । ऐसी हालत में हमारे राज्य के ऊपर या यहां के किसी मंत्रालय के ऊपर कोई बोझ न लादते हुये केन्द्रीय सिंचाई और बिजली मंत्रालय को खुद इसकी जिम्मेदारी लेनी चाहिये और जितनी भी आर्थिक और तकनिकल सहायता हमारे राज्य को देना उसके लिये संभव हो सकता है वह दे कर और इस तरह मध्य प्रदेश की जितनी भी योजनायें हैं उनको पूरा करने की कोशिश करनी चाहिये ।

पूरे मध्य प्रदेश के लिये सैंकेंड फ़ाइव ईयर प्लान के शुरू में १ लाख ६६ हजार ५२४ फ़िलोवाट बिजली थी । अभी १०० पी० डब्लू० डी० की कोई एक सर्वे पार्टी मध्य प्रदेश में सर्वे करने गई थी और उसने

[श्री उदके]

यह सिद्धांत ही है कि पूरे मध्य प्रदेश के लिये २ लाख, २ हजार, १६४ किलोवाट बिजली की जरूरत है लेकिन जितनी योजनायें मंजूर हुई हैं वे अगर पूरी की पूरी हाथ में ले ली जाय तो भी द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना के अंत में ५६४० किलोवाट बिजली कम पड़ेगी और बिरसिगपुर, सतना और नेपालगर के काम अगर मंत्रालय ने हाथ में नहीं लिये तो हमें ३५६४० किलोवाट बिजली कम पड़ेगी। और इसका बहुत बुरा असर हमारे पिछड़े आदिवासी क्षेत्रों पर पड़ेगा। इसलिये मैं मंत्रालय से यह प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि इस राज्य के बिजली के सब काम पूरे करें। हमारी राज्य सरकार पर बड़ा भारी बोझ है। वहाँ की एक तिहाई जनता आदिवासियों और हरिजनों की है। यह लोग बहुत पिछड़े हुये हैं। हमारे देश में यह प्रदेश बहुत बड़ा बन गया है। दूसरे तम्बर पर उस का क्षेत्रफल है इन सब समस्याओं को देखते हुये और हमारे राज्य में जो पिछड़ापन है उसको देखते हुये, मैं ने जो कुछ थोड़ी भी बातें आपके सामने रखी हैं, त्याग कर इरिगेशन के सम्बन्ध में, उन को अगर पूरा किया जायगा तो हम आदिवासियों पर आप का त्याग क्या होगा। उन के लिये आप कोई थोड़ा इरिगेशन स्कीम निकालें।

एक बात तो मैं भूल रहा था। हमारे यहाँ पर स्केमिटीड वर्क को, मैं त्याग तोर पर अपने चुनाव क्षेत्र के सम्बन्ध में कहता हूँ, बड़ा जरूरत है। इस साल वहाँ जवर्दस्त अकाल है। मंडला जिला सिवनी जिस की लखनाबीन तहसील तथा जबलपुर जिले की जबलपुर तहसील है। इन स्थानों में जितनी भी माइनर इरिगेशन की योजनायें मर्ब हो चुकी हैं, जो मंजूर हुई हैं, उन सब को हाथ में लेना चाहिये ताकि वहाँ अर्थ वर्क शुरू हो सके और जो लोग वहाँ अकाल से, अनाज पैदा न होने की वजह से, खा नहीं

सकेंगे, रह नहीं सकेंगे, उन को मजदूरी मिल सके। अगर उन को मजदूरी मिल जायेगी तो वे जी जायेंगे। लोगों को पानी कभी भी मिले, लेकिन अगर मजदूरी को मजदूरी अभी मिल जायेगी तो उन की जान बच जायेगी। आप दूसरे कान बाध में कीजिये, बिजली चाहे आप बाध में कीजिये, लेकिन माइनर इरिगेशन को प्रोजेक्ट्स को इस साल इसी माह में हाथ में लेना जरूरी है।

मैं यह भी बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि यहाँ पर हम इरिगेशन के नये कामों की भाग्य कर रहे हैं, लेकिन जितने पुराने तालाब हजारों की संख्या में हैं, जो अब सरकार के हो गये हैं उन को न कायतकार सुधारता है और न सरकार की तरफ से उन को सुधारा जाता है। इसलिये उन में कोई इरिगेशन नहीं हो रहा है। पहले हुआ करता था। मैं समझता हूँ कि इन हजारों तालाबों में कट लाय एकड़ जमीन इरिगेशन हमनी थी जो कि आज नहीं हो रही है। यह मैं अपने चुनाव क्षेत्र के बारे में नहीं कह रहा हूँ। पूरे मध्य प्रदेश की बात कहता हूँ। माने तालाब जो पहले मालगुजारों के थे अब सरकारी हो गये हैं। उन को यह हालत है। अगर यह सरकार राज्य सरकार को सहायता दे, चाहे लाल के रूप में या किमी और तरीके से, और सारे तालाबों की मरम्मत कर के माइनर इरिगेशन का काम लिया जाय जो लाखों एकड़ भूमि का इरिगेशन पहले हो रहा था, जो कि अब बन्द हो गया है, उसे फिर से शुरू किया जाय तो लोगों का बड़ा कल्याण हो।

Shri D. R. Chavan (Karad): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, the most important problem of agriculture in India is to increase the supply of irrigation water for getting more food production in the country. Since the advent of freedom, we have been hearing all the while that there is a shortage of food in the country. It was also several times announced by the Government

that our country would attain self-sufficiency in matters of food in the year 1962. It was so stated by the Prime Minister.

Since 1952, our first Five Year Plan has been completed, and we have practically completed three years of the second Five Year Plan. What is the result? The result is that the shortage of food still continues in the country. Not only that; it has assumed very serious importance recently. For the purpose of understanding the relative importance of irrigation, it is necessary to understand the food problem. It will be useful to examine the quantity of foodgrains that we have imported since 1946-47 up to 1956-57, and the total amount that we have paid for that, which has drained the country's resources.

It will not be out of place if I refer to some of the figures concerning the import of foodgrains. Between 1946-47 to 1956-57, about 254.50 lakhs of tons of foodgrains were imported into this country. During the ten months of last year, from 1st January till 31st October, 1957, 24.72 lakhs of tons of wheat and rice were imported into India. What is the amount that we have paid for this? In the five years from 1948-49 to 1952-53, Rs. 703.0 crores worth of food was imported, while food imports were valued at Rs. 68.2 crores in the year 1954-55. Thus, since 1947 up to 1956-57, we have paid more than Rs. 1,100 crores towards the imports of foodgrains into this country. We have to understand also how much freight we have paid for importing these foodgrains. The total amount that we have paid towards freight on these imports exceeds Rs. 169 crores. Out of this amount, Rs. 157 crores were paid to the ships of foreign countries, as against Rs. 11.28 crores paid to the Indian ships. The amount paid to the foreign ships has been paid from our foreign exchange resources, which, it is admitted by everybody, are very meagre.

Recently the hon. Food Minister made a statement on the floor of this

House saying that the Government propose to import 2.5 million tons of foodgrains during the current year. This is the condition concerning food and its shortage, even though we have been saying since 1962 that we are going to attain self-sufficiency in matters of food.

Shri Sonavane (Sholapur—Reserved—Scheduled Castes): On a point of order, Sir. Are we dealing with the Demands for Grants relating to the Food Ministry?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Production of food is connected with irrigation.

Shri D. R. Chavan: Presumably my Hon'ble friend does not understand the relative importance of irrigation in food production.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Why should the hon. Member jump at that conclusion?

Shri Sonavane: He has not said a word about irrigation so far for the last five minutes.

Shri D. R. Chavan: Let him have some patience and he will understand the importance of irrigation in food production. I am quoting these figures in order that the hon. Member may understand the importance of irrigation.

Let us examine the extent of damage that has been done to the crops during the recent years. It has been reported that the loss of Bihar's kharif crop is about 40 per cent; that of West Bengal and Orissa is said to be about 20 per cent; that of eastern U.P. is said to be about 15 per cent. There was a total failure of crops in rice-growing tracts of Chhatisgarh and Rewa in Madhya Pradesh. Thousands of acres of paddy crops in Kashmir valley completely perished through snow. This loss is said to be in addition to the loss sustained through floods in June, July and August of 1957. It is

[Shri D. R. Chavan]

also reported that about 4,000 villages in Gujarat, Kutch and Saurashtra were hit by scarcity conditions owing to failure of rains. Twelve districts in Rajasthan have been extensively affected by scarcity conditions due to failure of kharif crop. Now we can understand the enormity of the problem. When we consider that we have lost and suffered so much to the extent I have enumerated, the importance of irrigation will be clearly understood. The foregoing analysis which I have submitted to the House will reveal the enormity of the problem on the food front.

During the last 11 years, India has been suffering from food shortage. Recently the Food Minister in his address to the Conference of F.A.O. in Rome said:

"Our difficulties are likely to last during the whole of the year 1958 and with our present reserves and future imports under the two agreements, we are likely to be left with no foodgrains by the middle of 1958."

This is the position of our reserves.

To improve this state of affairs, the main remedy besides many others lies in the development of our water and power resources. In India there are enormous water and power resources. It is estimated that about 1,356 million acre-feet of water flows down the great rivers of India, out of which only 60 million to 76 million acre-feet of water so far has been utilised. This comes to about 5.6 per cent. It is also further estimated that out of this enormous water power resources, about 450 million acre-feet of water could be utilised for the irrigation purposes. The most important problem, therefore, in respect of agriculture in India today is to increase the supply of irrigation water. The productivity of land, the total quantity of cereals and pulses and the agricultural raw materials which the farmer produces very much depend on the supply of irrigation water.

Having said so much and having pointed out the importance of irrigation in increasing food production in this country, let us see what we have done under the two Plans. In this connection, instead of referring to figures, I would like to refer to what the hon. Minister of Irrigation stated recently. The hon. Minister stated:

"During the last eight or nine years India has done better than any other country in respect of irrigation and at the end of the second Five Year Plan our irrigation potential would be tremendous. The irrigation facilities available at the end of 1960-61 would be so much that if full use was made of them, India might not only achieve self-sufficiency in food requirements but might be able to export hundreds of crores of rupees worth of food to other countries".

The Minister is very hopeful of exporting food to foreign countries. In spite of that, the Government has been trying to import more food since 1946. The Minister said that by the end of 1960-61 they would be able to export food to the value of hundreds of crores of rupees. However, he has stated that while development of irrigation facilities has been fast increasing in recent years, a similar pace had not been maintained in the utilisation of the water. Hardly 30 per cent of the impounded waters has been used for irrigation purposes. While deploring the fact that only 30 per cent of the impounded waters has been utilised for irrigation purposes, it never seems to have occurred to the hon. Minister as to why only 30 per cent of the impounded water has been utilised.

In this connection, a reference may be made to what Shri V. T. Krishnamachari, the Vice-Chairman of the Planning Commission recently said, when he addressed the Farmers' Forum in Agricultural Extension on

the 14th March in the Talkatora Gardens in Delhi. He said:

"We find that irrigation facilities which were actually available have not been utilised for four million acres.' Elaborating this point, he further said that "all this capital is locked up if the water goes waste". It was a national waste and it was their duty to see that irrigation facilities were utilised."

Now, instead of trying to find out the real reason for the non-utilisation of this impounded water which, according to the Government's estimate, is 30 per cent, these persons are unanimous in one thing, namely to blame the cultivator and, if possible, condemn him. I am sorry to say that the Congress organisation and the Congress Governments keep themselves busy with unrealistic matters and unrealistic discussions on small matters in big ways, in endless series of committees and conferences, which necessarily leads to the neglect of matters of real importance to the people. All these sermons are aimed at one thing. They are aimed at showing that the Indian cultivator is averse to take up to improvements and camouflaging the failures of the Government.

In this connection, I would like to refer to what Lord Linlithgow, the Chairman of the Royal Agricultural Commission, had to say about the Indian cultivator. He said:

"It must not be supposed that the peasant is unduly conservative in his attitude towards improvement brought to his notice. Only demonstrate to him that such an improvement is worth his while and he will readily introduce it. Cautious he must be, for he has no margin of resources, with which to finance unremunerative experiments. And where a peasant has already borrowed and almost certainly overborrowed at a rate of interest of say, 17 per cent, it is not the

cultivator who is ill-advised in rejecting some improvement or other promising no more than 6 per cent return on its cost. In cases of that kind, it is the adviser who is stupid and not the farmer."

That is what the Chairman of that Commission says. The real reason, according to me, besides many others, is the utter absence of facilities for improvement from which the Indian cultivator suffers is probably unequalled in any other country, and yet he struggles on patiently and uncomplainingly in face of difficulties in a way that no one else would do.

It is the fear and hunger of the Indian cultivator which has to be removed. We have to give him something to live for. The desire for richer and fuller life has to be created in him before he can be expected to exert himself with full vigour to improve his own condition. His resources have got to be improved.

The *per capita* income is no dependable index of the economic condition of the masses of the people. A very large section of the Indian people have an income much below the *per capita* figure. Millions of our people are ill-fed, ill-clothed, ill-housed. They do not get even two square meals a day. An average Indian in the rural sector, carries his entire wardrobe on his person. And the house in which he lives, eat and sleeps is a small, smoky, smelly room, virtually a hovel. This is the condition of the Indian cultivator who is asked by the Government to shoulder the responsibilities of irrigating the land and utilising the irrigation facilities that have been provided by the Government.

Let us consider another aspect also, the aspect of rural indebtedness, in which the Indian cultivator is steeped. The amount of rural debt has been estimated at various figures. In 1930, the Central Banking Enquiry Committee estimated it at Rs. 900 crores.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There may be relevance to rural indebtedness in discussing irrigation, but the hon. Member has limited time. He should not, therefore, digress to those things.

Shri D. R. Chavan: I am simply pointing out the magnitude of the rural indebtedness under which the Indian cultivator has to work. What happens? If at all the impounded water is to be utilised, as the Government says, then, my submission is that unless the condition of the cultivator is improved, unless he is in a position to utilise this water which is impounded, the water will never be utilised. Therefore, it is very necessary that the irrigation channels must be followed by credit channels also. That is very necessary if the impounded water is to be utilised.

Then I come to my own State and our regional demands. So far as my part of the country is concerned, I am very sorry that no major irrigation works worth the name, except the Nira canal system and few others which are utterly inadequate to satisfy the total needs and requirements, have been taken up. The existing ones are inadequate for the irrigation requirements of the people of that part of the country. This area is a Marathi-speaking area. This falls in the rainfall shadow area of Bombay-Deccan, an area which gets less than 20" of rainfall, which is more or less erratic. It is thus an area of chronic famine and therefore an area on which irrigation would confer the greatest possible benefits. This part of the country has been badly neglected under both the Plans. No major irrigation works worth the name are undertaken there in the second Plan also. This area has not received a fair deal.

I would like to refer to some of the figures concerning the allocation under the second Plan for this area. It is proposed to start nine new projects which are estimated to cost

in the aggregate Rs. 100.73 crores, in the second Plan. A provision of Rs. 33 crores has been made for the plan period. Now let us consider the split up. As you know, the difficulty is that Bombay State consists of two regions. One of them is Marathi region and another is Gujerat region. The population of the Marathi region is 68% as against 32% of the Gujerat region. Regarding the break up of the Second Five Year Plan, I would like to point out that out the amount that has been allocated, Rs. 58.59 crores are allocated for the four projects, i.e., Mahi Project, Sabarmati Project, Narmada Project and Banas River Valley Project in Gujerat region of the State. That is for 38% of the Gujerati speaking people of the State. The area that will be irrigated by these projects will be 24,22,000 acres, in Gujerat Region.

As against this provision Rs. 32.90 crores are allocated for the four projects, i.e., Vir Dam Project, Khadakvasla Project, Mula Project and Girna Project in Maharashtra, for 68% of the total population of Bombay State. These projects will irrigate only 7,35,000 acres in Maharashtra as against 24,22,000 in Gujerat.

Then eight new medium irrigation projects are proposed under the Second Plan, each costing between Rs. 80 lakhs and Rs. 3 crores. The break up for Gujerat and Maharashtra is as follows. A provision of Rs. 5.20 crores for Gujerat has been made for Saraswati River Scheme, Hatwari Reservoir, Shetrunj and Shamalaj scheme. These projects will irrigate 1,61,000 acres. As against this provision of Rs. 5.20 crores for Gujerat, a provision of Rs. 5.90 crores has been made for Maharashtra for three projects and these will irrigate only 1,37,000 acres.

So, if we look to the break up and the allocations that have been made to the respective regions, I would submit, that this is the greatest injustice that has been done to the

people of Maharashtra. Many a time I found in this House hon. Members referring to their respective States—Orissa, West Bengal, this and that, but so far as I am concerned, I have unfortunately to refer to Bombay State, which includes Maharashtra as well as Gujerat. So it becomes very difficult to put before this House our regional demands and it is for this reason that I have pointed out this break up so far as the Second Plan is concerned.

Then, in the Marathi region there is a major power project, called the Koyna Project. This Koyna Project is being constructed in the Marathi region and it is expected that this scheme will be completed in 1960-61. It would generate about 2,40,000 kilowatt power. There is a huge demand for this power and the people of my part of the country are insisting that this power should be given for rural electrification, irrigation and for industrial development. But unfortunately the power that is likely to be generated by this power scheme is already earmarked by the Government. It is said that about 2,40,000 kilowatt power will be generated by the scheme and out of this 2,30,000 kilowatts would be taken down to Bombay for supplying it to the industrialists and the richer classes in Bombay. 10,000 kilowatts will be utilised for the purpose of electrifying certain cities in the hinterland of Maharashtra.

In this connection, I would like to point out what the Chief Minister of Bombay State has said. He said,

"The rural areas of the Bombay State are also awake to regional industrialisation and are clamouring for cheap power. Certain areas in the southern part of the State....."

When he is referring to the Southern part of the State he does not say Maharashtra, because he is the Chief Minister of Bombay, but he says "the southern part", which necessarily

means the Marathi region. I am pointedly bringing it to the notice of the House because this House must understand as to which is the Marathi region and which is the Gujerat region. He says :

"The rural areas of the Bombay State are also awake to regional industrialisation and are clamouring for cheap power. Certain areas in the southern part of the State—he refers to the Marathi region—are periodically famine stricken owing to the frequent failures of monsoons. These areas need an assured supply of water for irrigation and cheap power for lift irrigation. Their needs will be met within the second and the third stages of the Koyna Projects."

He says in the second and the third stages and not now when the power is likely to be generated in 1960-61. Unfortunately, the whole of the Marathi region has been badly neglected. There are no basic industries located there. There are no small scale industries. There is no power for agricultural development, industrial development and for the purpose of developing irrigation. So, I am afraid; it is deliberately planned to keep that area underdeveloped economically so that it should also be politically backward. That is the reason why no allocation is made for the development of that region. It is for this reason that our people are demanding the split up of the bigger bilingual State, because there is no scope for the development of their economic activities. Economic development and industrial development and everything is retarded and the whole of that region has been reduced to a sort of one big labour camp for the purpose that these persons, labourers of Maharashtra, should cater to the needs and requirements of the capitalists in Bombay. This is the attitude of the present Government and this attitude will be required to be removed if large scale frictions are to be avoided. Therefore I request the House

[Shri D. R. Chavan]

to understand our demands and grievances which are absolutely legitimate and genuine and help us in our industrial, economic and agricultural development by splitting up this bigger bilingual Bombay State.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The following are 60 selected cut motions relating to various Demands under the Ministry of Irrigation and Power which may be moved:—

Demands Nos. Nos. of Cut Motions.

69	873 to 875, 113, 770 to 772, 811 to 817, 847 to 851, 860, 893 to 899.
70	871, 872, 876, 59 to 61, 523 to 528, 852 to 854, 856, 857, 868 to 870, 900 to 905.
71	906, 907.
125	774 to 778.

Concentration on major irrigation projects which have failed to reach expected targets.

Shri Naushir Bharucha (East Khandesh): I beg to move:

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

Alarming rise in estimates of major irrigation projects

Shri Naushir Bharucha: I beg to move:

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

Need to construct multipurpose projects in Bihar

Shri Kamal Singh (Buxar): I beg to move:

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

Lack of irrigational facilities in Orissa and the need for proper utilisation of the existing facilities.

Shri Panigrahi: I beg to move:

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

Need for rural electrification.

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

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

Failure to develop and maintain minor irrigation works

Shri L. Achaw Singh: I beg to move:

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

Need for adequate provision for flood protection

Shri L. Achaw Singh: I beg to move:

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

Slow progress of Koyna Project

Shri Assar (Ratnagiri): I beg to move:

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

Failure to pay compensation to the landowners of Pophali land acquired for Koyna Project

Shri Assar: I beg to move:

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

Failure to check illegal selling of cement and other material in project

Shri Assar: I beg to move:

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

Failure to provide electricity to rural areas

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

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

Necessity of remitting the betterment levy

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

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

Utilisation of available irrigation facilities

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

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

Utilisation of Tube-well irrigation

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

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

Regional disparities in matters of multi-purpose projects

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

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

Need to undertake major irrigation works in the famine-affected district of Ahmednagar

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

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

Need to provide major irrigation facilities to districts of Satara North and Satara South.

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

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

Girna and Hatnur projects in Bombay State

Shri Naushir Bharucha: I beg to move:

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

Slow progress of power supply schemes in Bombay State

Shri Naushir Bharucha: I beg to move:

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

Need for providing irrigation facilities to the rainfall shadow area of Bombay South

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

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

Desirability of writing off the loan advanced by the Government of India to Orissa Government for the first stage of the Hirakud Project

Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi): I beg to move:

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

Flood problem in the coastal districts of Orissa

Shri P. K. Deo: I beg to move:

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

Desirability of developing multi-purpose river valley project on the Brahmani river in Orissa

Shri P. K. Deo: I beg to move:

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

Desirability of investigating the possibility of Indravati artificial fall hydro-electric scheme in Kalahandi district in Orissa

Shri P. K. Deo: I beg to move:

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

Desirability of investigating the possibility of harnessing the Chitrokot fall in Bastar district for purposes of power generation

Shri P. K. Deo: I beg to move:

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

Desirability of extending a 132 K. V. line from the Machkund Power House to Kalahandi, Bolangir and Phulbani districts in Orissa for development of paper mill, ferromanganese plant, aluminium factory and various small-scale industries

Shri P. K. Deo: I beg to move:

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

Delay in paying adequate compensation for land to the displaced persons due to the Mandira Project in Sundergarh district, Orissa

Shri P. K. Deo: I beg to move:

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

Abandonment of some projects

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: I beg to move:

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

Priority in the matter of execution of projects

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: I beg to move:

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

Unsatisfactory progress of Damodar Valley Corporation Project

Shri Kamal Singh (Buxar): I beg to move:

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

Working of and progress in the Hirakud Dam Project

Shri Supakar (Sambalpur): I beg to move:

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

Taking up of the Tikarapada and the Naraj Dam in the Mahanadi Valley Project

Shri Supakar: I beg to move:

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

Irrigation from Hirakud Dam

Shri Supakar: I beg to move:

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

Failure to excavate Rup Narayan River

Shri Ghosal (Uluberia): I beg to move:

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

Failure to remove the silt of the Ganga basin

Shri Ghosal: I beg to move:

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

Non-utilisation of the water of the Damodar Valley Project for irrigation

Shri Ghosal: I beg to move:

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

Need to supply water of the Damodar Valley Project free of any charge

Shri Ghosal: I beg to move:

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

Need to implement small irrigation projects

Shri Ghosal: I beg to move:

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

Failure to implement the Ayuta Drainage Scheme as originally sanctioned under the Second Five Year Plan

Shri Ghosal: I beg to move:

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

Slow progress of the Koyna Project

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

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

Need to reserve fifty per cent of electric power of the Koyna Project for rural irrigation and industry

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

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

Need to undertake Varna River Project in the district of South Satara, Bombay State

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

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

Need to reduce the cost of lifting water by the systematic study of electric pumping

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

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

Failure to take notice of criticism of the Ukai Project

Shri Naushir Bharucha: I beg to move:

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

Need of proper planning for utilisation of water

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: I beg to move:

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

Failure to undertake Tikarpara and Naraj dams on the river Mahanadi under the Hirakud multi-purpose scheme

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: I beg to move:

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

Inadequate provision made to solve Orissa's flood problem

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: I beg to move:

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

Delay in the construction of the Hirakud second power house scheme at Chiplima

Shri P. K. Deo: I beg to move:

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

Desirability of expediting Mahanadi Delta Irrigation scheme

Shri P. K. Deo: I beg to move:

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

Speeding up the construction of canal distribution system in the Hirakud and Ayacut in Sambalpur and Bolangir districts respectively

Shri P. K. Deo: I beg to move:

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

Desirability of absorbing the surplus staff of the Hirakud project in similar projects in other parts of the country or elsewhere

Shri P. K. Deo: I beg to move:

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

Delay caused in approving the Shoaigar scheme of the Kerala State

Shri Easwara Iyer (Trivandrum): I beg to move:

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

Failure to provide necessary foreign exchange for the purchase of machinery and material to complete the Neerimangalam project of Kerala State

Shri Easwara Iyer: I beg to move:

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

Failure in not cutting down and removing the standing trees and forest now submerged in Hirakud lake

Shri P. G. Deb (Angul): 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."

Lack of coordination between the State administration of Orissa and the Hirakund administration in connection with the canal control department

Shri P. G. Deb: 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."

Need to make sufficient provision for construction of minor and medium irrigation works

Shri L. Achaw Singh: I beg to move:

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

Lack of irrigation facilities in the hilly areas

Shri L. Achaw Singh: I beg to move:

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

Delay in the survey of Lotan Power Project in Manipur

Shri L. Achaw Singh: I beg to move:

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

Need to provide irrigation facilities by making a Dam on the Khuga river in Manipur Territory

Shri L. Achaw Singh: I beg to move:

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

Provision for control of recurring floods of the Imphal East Tehsil in Manipur by controlling the Iril River

Shri L. Achaw Singh: I beg to move:

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

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: These cut motions are now before the House.

A list indicating the numbers of the selected cut motions will be put on the Notice Board and will also be circulated to members tonight for their information.

श्री राम कृष्ण (महेन्द्रगढ़): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज हमारे देश में जो कुहरती रिसोर्सेज हैं उनमें सबसे बड़ा रिसोर्स पानी का है। नेटवर्क सर्वे और एस्टिमेट्स के मुताबिक यह अन्दाजा लगाया गया है कि इस वकत

हिन्दुस्तान के दरियाओं का सालाना प्लो तकरीबन १३६ करोड़ एकड़ फुट है जिस में सिर्फ ४५ करोड़ एकड़ फुट, यानी एक तिहाई काबिले काबत है। लेकिन दस साल की कोशिशों के बाद हम सिर्फ उसमें से १५ करोड़ एकड़ फुट काम में ला सके हैं। इस लिये हमें ज्यादा से ज्यादा कोशिश करनी चाहिये कि हमारे दरियाओं का जो प्लो है उसको हम ज्यादा से ज्यादा काम में लायें ताकि देश की पैदावार बढ़े और हर साल दूसरे देशों से जो अनाज मंगवाया जाता है वह बन्द हो। मन् १९५६ में तकरीबन ५६ करोड़ रु० का अनाज बाहर से इम्पोर्ट किया गया और मन् १९५७ में तकरीबन १६२ करोड़, २ लाख ० का माल इम्पोर्ट किया गया। इसी तरह मे इस साल भी बाहर से माल इम्पोर्ट किया जायेगा। मेरा खयाल है कि अगर हम पूरी कोशिश करें और अपने इस पानी के रिसोर्स को, पूरी तरह से काम में ला सकें तो यह तमाम इम्पोर्ट बन्द हो सकती है। इतना ही नहीं कि वह बन्द हो सकती है बल्कि कुछ सालों के बाद हम इस काबिल भी हो सकते हैं कि दूसरे देशों को अनाज एक्सपोर्ट कर सकें।

दूसरे जो प्लान और उनमें टार्गेट्स बंगरह बनाये जाते हैं उनका प्रार प्लैनिंग नहीं होती। इससे काफी रुपया खर्च होता है और हमको काफी नुकसान उठाना पड़ता है। इसका जिक्र पब्लिक ऐकाउंट्स कमेटी की थर्ड रिपोर्ट में भी किया गया है। उसमें कहा गया है कि डी० बी० सी० प्रोजेक्ट के लिये जो स्कैम बनाई गई उनमें अन्दर काफी पया बेकार गया। यही नहीं, इस किसम की मिसालें देश के दूसरे हिस्सों में भी मिलेंगी। उदाहरण के तौर पर मैं एक छोटी सी मिसाल पंजाब के बारे में रखना चाहता हूँ। आज से पांच, छः साल पहले मेरी कांस्टिट्यूंसी में नारनोल के नजदीक जोरारी डैम बनाया गया। इस डैम पर तकरीबन ८ लाख रुपया खर्च

[श्री राम कुन्ज]

हुआ। उस डैम को बने पांच, छः साल हो गये, लेकिन अभी तक उससे कोई फायदा नहीं हुआ। वहाँ के लोग यह समझते हैं कि यह ८ लाख २० बेकार गया। इसलिये मेरी तजवीज यह है कि इन प्राजेक्ट्स को बनाने से पहले हमें उनकी प्रापर प्लानिंग करनी चाहिये और अच्छी तरह से सोच विचार कर के काम शुरू करना चाहिये। इस बारे में मेरी यह भी राय है कि इस डैम को काम में लाने के लिये और जो ८ लाख रुपया खर्च हुआ है, वह बेकार न हो, इसके लिये एक ही तरीका है। इस डैम से पांच मील के फासले पर एक दोहान नदी है। अगर इस नदी का पानी इस डैम में मिला दिया जाय तो काफी फायदा हो सकता है। क्योंकि बरसात के मौसम में इस नदी में काफी पानी जमा हो जाता है जो बेकार जाता है। इस पानी को इस डैम में डालने से उस इलाके के किसानों को खेती बाड़ी के लिये पानी मिल जायेगा।

दूसरी बात में यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि जहाँ तक इन डैम्स को बनाने का सवाल है इस फिजूलखर्ची को रोकने की तरफ पूरी कोशिश करनी चाहिये। इसका जिक्र मिनिस्ट्री ऑफ इरिगेशन की सालाना रिपोर्ट के सुफा ३६ पर किया गया है। सुफा ३६ पर इस बात का जिक्र किया गया है कि इस फिजूलखर्ची को रोकने के लिये और रिवर बैली प्राजेक्ट्स के भन्दर जो खर्चा होता है उसको कम करने के लिये स्टेट्स को इंस्ट्रक्शन्स भेजे जा रहे हैं। लेकिन सबसे ज्यादा जरूरत इस बात की है कि इस बात पर ज्यादा से ज्यादा ध्यान दिया जाये ताकि स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स इन स्ट्रक्चन्स पर पूरी तरह से भ्रमल कर सकें। पिछले सालों में जितना रुपया फिजूल खर्च हुआ है अगर वह बच जाता तो और भी काफी काम हो जाता। इसके लिये हमें उन अफसरों के खिलाफ भी सख्त

कार्रवाई करनी पड़ेगी जो कि इसके लिये जिम्मेदार हैं। उदाहरण के तौर पर पंजाब के भन्दर जो भाबरा डैम की स्कॉम भी उसमें बारे में काफी से ज्यादा इस बात की प्रेस में भी खर्चा हुई थी कि वहाँ पर काफी स्कैंडल हुआ है। उसकी एनक्वायरी भी हुई और बाद में पंजाब हाई कोर्ट के जज श्री एस० एस० दुलत इस काम के लिये मुकर्रर किये गये, लेकिन मुझे बड़े दुःख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि इनका बड़ी ही चुकी पर उसकी रिपोर्ट अभी तक बाया नहीं की गयी। जहाँ तक कि अफसरों को सजा देने का सवाल है वह तो बहुत दूर है। मैं यह बात इसलिये कहता हूँ कि जब तक कि इस मुद्दामें जो अफसर गलत काम करते हैं उनके खिलाफ सख्त कार्रवाई नहीं होगी तब तक यह फिजूल खर्ची और करपशन बगैरह जो चल रहे हैं रुक नहीं सकते।

इसके बाद मैं कुछ बिजली के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। जहाँ तक बिजली का सवाल है यह बड़ी खर्शी की बात है कि पिछले सालों में इस सिलसिले में काफी काम आ है। उदाहरण के तौर पर सन् १९५१-५२ में हमारी जो मीजूद बिजली की ताकत थी वह तकरीबन २३ लाख किलोवाट थी लेकिन आज वह तकरीबन ५० लाख किलोवाट हो गयी है और अन्दाजा है कि दस साल के बाद वह तकरीबन ७० लाख किलोवाट के करीब हो जायेगी। इसके बारे में मेरी एक ही तजवीज है कि यह जो इलेक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड्स बनाये जाते हैं वह स्टेट वाइज न बनाकर जोनलवाइज बनाये जायें। इससे काफी फायदा होगा। यह बात मैं खास तौर पर इसलिये कहता हूँ कि जो मल्टी-परापज रिवर बैली स्क्रीम्स हैं उन से ज्यादातर कई स्टेट्स को फायदा पहुंचता है। आप इस भाबरा डैम को ही के लीजिये। उसकी बिजली पंजाब तक

ही महसूब नहीं रहेगी बल्कि वह हिमाचल, दिल्ली और राजस्थान को भी दी जायेगी। इसलिये अगर पंजाब, हिमाचल, दिल्ली और राजस्थान इन चारों स्टेट्स का एक मिला जुला ज्वाइंट इलेक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड बनाया जाता तो ज्यादा अच्छा रहता। कल भी वहाँ इस बात का जिक्र था और राजस्थान के भाइयों ने यह शिकायत की थी कि बिजली के मामले में पंजाब गवर्नमेंट ने राजस्थान के साथ अच्छा सलूक नहीं किया, और माननीय मंत्री जी ने भी इस बात को तसलीम किया और उन्होंने यह भी कहा कि जहाँ ज्वाइंट बेंचर बनाये जाते हैं, जिस बेंचर के अन्दर एक से ज्यादा स्टेट्स हिस्सा लेती हैं, उन स्टेट्स में अभी तक मिल कर काम करना नहीं सीखा है। मेरा खयाल है कि इसका एक ही इलाज है कि ऐसे ज्वाइंट बेंचर के लिये ज्वाइंट बोर्ड मुकर्रर किये जायें। उनमें नन तमाम स्टेट्स को नुमायंदगी दी जाये जिन स्टेट्स को उससे फायदा पहुंचेगा। ऐसा करने से यह तमाम दिक्कतें दूर हो सकती हैं।

एक तजवीज में पंजाब के बारे में भी करना चाहता हूँ। पिछले दिनों इस बात का जिक्र हमारे पंजाब के इरीगेशन मिनिस्टर ने भी पंजाब की विधान सभा में किया था। पंजाब गवर्नमेंट की यह तजवीज है कि भास्करा डैम की तरह दरियाये ब्यास पर भी पूग के नजदीक एक डैम बनाया जाये। मेरी अपील है कि सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट की यह मिनिस्ट्री इसके लिये जल्दी से जल्दी एप्रोबल वे क्योंकि ब्यास नदी का पानी काफी से ज्यादा आया जाता है और हर साल जिला फीरोजपुर, जालंधर, कपूरथला और गुरदासपुर में काफी जमीन बाढ़ के जरिये बेकार हो जाती है। इस नदी पर डैम बनने से यह तमाम जमीन बच जायेगी और खेती बाड़ी के काम आ सकेगी। मुझे विश्वास है कि इसके लिये एप्रोबल दिया जायेगा ताकि पंजाब के अन्दर ज्यादा से

ज्यादा पैदावार हो सके और उससे पंजाब को ही नहीं बल्कि तमाम मुल्क को फायदा पहुंचेगा।

जहाँ तक कि पब्लिक से कोओपरेशन लेने का सवाल है यह तजवीज भी बहुत अच्छी है। इस रिपोर्ट के मुफा ३८ पर भी इस बात का जिक्र किया गया है। इसीलिये यह फैसला किया गया था कि कुछ काम कोओपरेटिव सोसाइटीज से भी लिया जाये। इसके बारे में मेरा यह तजर्बा है कि इस स्कीम को काज़्मी तौर पर तो पास कर दिया गया है लेकिन प्रमल में इसको नहीं लाया जा रहा। इसका कारण यह है कि जो इरीगेशन मुहकमे के बड़े बड़े अफसर हैं वे नहीं चाहते कि कोओपरेटिव मूवमेंट कामयाब हो। वह चाहते हैं कि ठेकेदारों से मिलकर काम कराया जाये। इसलिये मैं खास तौर पर अपील करूंगा कि कोओपरेटिव सोसाइटीज से ज्यादा से ज्यादा काम लिया जाये। उनका हीसलफ बढ़ाया जाये। उनकी दिक्कतें दूर की जायें जिससे कि हमें पब्लिक का ज्यादा से ज्यादा सहयोग मिल सके और हमारी स्कीम कामयाब हो।

इसके बाद मैं चन्द शब्द अपनी कांस्टीट्यूएन्सी के बारे में भी कहना चाहता हूँ। जिस कांस्टीट्यूएन्सी की मैं रिप्रेजेंट करता हूँ उसका तकरीबन तमाम रकबा ड्राई है। वहाँ पर साल में मुश्किल से १५ या २० इंच बारिश होती है, और उससे लोग खेती बाड़ी का काम नहीं कर सकते। वहाँ पर कोई दूसरी पानी की स्क.म भी नहीं है क्योंकि वहाँ का सरफेस का जो लेवल है वह बहुत हाई है। वहाँ के लोगों को एक ही तरीके से फायदा पहुंच सकता है। वह तरीका है लिफ्ट इरीगेशन का। इसलिये मैं अपील करूंगा कि उस इलाके के लोगों को खास तौर से फायदा पहुंचाने के लिये वहाँ के लिये लिफ्ट इरीगेशन की स्कीम बनायी जाये जिससे कि वहाँ के किसानों

[श्री राम कृष्ण]

को खेतीबाड़ी के लिये पानी मिल सके और इसके साथ साथ ट्यूब वेल्स से भी वहाँ पर फायदा पहुंच सकता है, क्योंकि बिजली उस तमाम इलाके में मिल गयी है, और वहाँ की जमीन के नीचे बहुत काफी भिक्दार में पानी मौजूद है। हाल ही में कनीना के नजदीक एक ट्यूब वेल का तजरबा किया गया था। उससे पता चला कि वहाँ पर ६० हजार गैलन पानी की घंटा मिल सकता है। इसलिये मेरी यह तजवीज है कि उस इलाके के घनत्व ज्यादा से ज्यादा इस किस्म के तजबों किये जायें और जो पानी की कमी है उसको ट्यूब वेल और लिफ्ट इरीगेशन के जरिये पूरा किया जायें।

Shri Birendra Singhji (Raipur):
Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am much obliged to you for giving me an opportunity to speak on this Demand.

I come from Madhya Pradesh which is the second largest State in India. But, unfortunately, so far as irrigation and power is concerned, it is the second lowest State in this country. Moreover, Madhya Pradesh is the second rice-growing State in the country and we have been supplying rice practically to all the States in India. But we have to depend mostly on rain, and if there is no rainfall, then the only chances are famine in the whole of the State. The following figures will show the irrigation facilities available in the different States of India: (percentage of irrigation facilities available to cultivated area in various States.)

Punjab	..	44.3
Jammu and Kashmir	..	38.6
Madras	..	37.3
U.P.	..	30.7
Assam	..	27.0
Andhra	..	24.1
Bihar	..	21.8
Kerala	..	18.7
Orissa	..	12.3
Rajasthan	..	10.8
Mysore	..	6.7
Madhya Pradesh	..	5.5
Bombay	..	5.2

So, you will find the figure for Madhya Pradesh is only 5.5.

Besides this, so far as the First Five Year Plan was concerned, Madhya Pradesh did not get any major schemes. Although almost all the big rivers take their source from Madhya Pradesh, rivers like the Narmada, Tapti, Mahanadi, Sone and others, we did not receive even one single major scheme in the First Five Year Plan. In the Second Plan only two schemes have been included, namely the Chambal and Tawa, but I doubt very much whether they would be completed during the Second Plan period, because our experience has been that even the medium and minor irrigation projects that we got in the First Plan could not be completed and were simply switched on to the Second Plan. This is the state of affairs in Madhya Pradesh which I want to bring to the notice of the House and the Ministry.

Then I wish to say something about the Rihand Dam and I hope my friend from U.P. will not mind what I say. I feel very sorry about this controversy. Firstly the river takes its source from Madhya Pradesh and passes through the whole area. There was an agreement with the late Rewa Durbar and Vindhya Pradesh had been promised a proper share of the benefits from the Rihand Dam. It was also being stated that Madhya Pradesh would get power and irrigation benefits from the Rihand Dam, but now only a couple of days ago I read in the papers that U.P. is sticking fast to its position and saying that so far as the Rihand Dam is concerned, Madhya Pradesh will only receive 5,000 K.W. of power, and absolutely nothing so far as irrigation is concerned. I think that is very unfair.

It is unfair because only a couple of days ago, I think, the hon. Minister of Commerce and Industry stated that he was going to put up a big aluminium plant at Pipri near the Rihand Dam site. But the river takes its source

from Madhya Pradesh, and Pipri is only within 80 miles from the Surguja border of Madhya Pradesh, and yet we are not going to get enough power and irrigation facilities. I do hope that both the Governments will come to some terms at the zonal conference and take an early decision in the interests of Vindhya Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh and the areas adjoining the Rihand Dam.

In the Second Five Year Plan, the Gondli project in the district of Drug was to be taken up on this undertaking that the water would be supplied to the tenants there, and so for this specific purpose the peasants gladly gave whatever land they had. But, after a year or two, the Government of India decided to put up the Bhilai steel factory, and it was decided that the water from the Gondli project would be made available to the Bhilai plant, and no water would be made available for irrigation purposes. The tenants have represented against this, and my submission is when the tenants had been promised irrigation and they gave their lands on that undertaking, that promise should not be side-tracked. The promise to give them water can be fulfilled by taking up another scheme called the Khar-khara dam in Balod Tehsil of Drug District. People have represented in this connection, and I do not see why it should not be looked into. As it is I understand that the Khar-khara dam would be taken up only in the Third or Fourth Five Year Plan. I personally think, that in view of the promise made, this should be executed in the Second Plan period itself. This project will also indirectly help the Bhilai factory.

With due respect to the Ministry, I wish to point out one difficulty which we have been experiencing. Some irrigation projects are with the Agriculture Ministry, some have to go to the Planning Commission, and some others have to get the approval of so many other departments, with the result we do not know where actually any project emanated from. Actually

there must be one department to look after all the irrigation works, so that one can easily handle these matters. Otherwise, the difficulty is that so far as minor irrigation works are concerned, if we go to the Ministry of Irrigation, they say that they would provide the money but that we have to go to the Agriculture Ministry. The Agriculture Ministry says that it cannot do anything unless they obtain the consent of the Planning Commission. So, what happens is that the money allotted for the State is not spent and all the time is wasted only in correspondence.

I wish also to refer to the rate of interest that the Government of India charges to the States in respect of loans advanced, particularly because, as I said, Madhya Pradesh is the second lowest in the matter of irrigation. If I am correct, the rate is 4 per cent. for power projects and 3 per cent. for irrigation. I do not question the rates, but they should have relationship to the irrigation facilities available in particular States.

For instance, I toured the Punjab and also South India, and actually my eyes were filled with tears when I saw the irrigation projects in those States as compared to Madhya Pradesh. When I came back to Madhya Pradesh, I did not see a single project in my State as compared to those States, but we are supposed to pay exactly the same rate of interest as the other States where irrigation projects have got a long history, where they have got trained personnel and natural facilities. So, let the rate of interest charged by the Government of India be fixed on a fair basis.

Today we say that we want more production of rice and wheat, but actually what is happening is that most of the water is taken for sugarcane and other cash crops, and there is not enough water for rice and wheat. Therefore, more water should be made available for food crops, and the rate of interest charged should be

[Shri Birendra Singhji]

lowered in respect of States where irrigation is meagre and poor.

The other thing in which Madhya Pradesh lacks in the matter of irrigation is in respect of earth-moving machinery. The schemes were there, earth-moving machineries were provided for, but they were switched on to certain big works. They were moved on for Bhilai work. I do not mind that because that is also important, and we all want steel, but when the work was over, the machinery must be returned immediately. What happened was that earth-moving machines which were condemned and useless were sent for these minor irrigation works, and the result was that by the time they arrived, they did not move, and it took 1½ years for these machines to come and go. So, I suggest that whenever irrigation projects are taken up, earth-moving machinery should be ear-marked for particular projects.

15 hrs.

In conclusion, I would like to offer my heartiest thanks to the Ministry for this reason that amongst most other Ministries, both the Minister, the Deputy Minister and others took Members of the Parliament into confidence, convened not one meeting but several meetings and put before them their difficulties; and I know that so far as Madhya Pradesh was concerned, the Minister even sent for the Minister from Madhya Pradesh to come and explain the position. That was a really happy thing, and I congratulate the Ministry for this.

The only thing that I would like to emphasise is this. We come from the second largest State, second so far as the rice tract is concerned. Therefore my humble prayer to the Ministry is to remove this lacuna which everyone points out that it is the second lowest State so far as irrigation is concerned; let it come up to that level in irrigation also. And we pray that the U.P. Legislature and the Government of India may also

consider the question of the Rihand dam.

Shri Karni Singhji (Bikaner): I am grateful to you for giving me the opportunity to speak on this very vital subject, as irrigation and power vitally affect the State of Rajasthan. Yesterday, in a half-an-hour discussion raised by my hon. friend Shri Harish Chandra Mathur this matter was pretty well thrashed out and I would like to add my full support to what he said yesterday. We are also grateful to the Hon. Minister for the kind assurance that he gave to see that as far as the power project of Rajasthan was concerned, the matter would be considered sympathetically and that as far as possible the speed of the work would be accelerated.

I have all along, since 1952, felt and maintained that most of the delay that we are facing is not due to the Central Government but due to the Rajasthan Government. At the various consultative committee meetings, I have emphasised on various occasions that the Central Government should take over these important projects. Of course, I understand that there are various difficulties in the way, but surely in a fast developing country like ours, particularly in a desert State like Rajasthan, the Central Government could consider itself competent to exercise greater control and vigilance over power projects and irrigation projects.

I have on numerous occasions on the floor of this House during the last six years emphasised that due to the various petty quarrels and changes in Ministries in Rajasthan—I may remind my brother members here that we had almost seven changes in the first five years—and due to the feeling of regionalism in which Rajasthan specialises, none of our projects, both irrigation and power, received the due share of importance which it should have. As far back as 1953, when I

was speaking on Shri A. K. Gopalan's resolution on unemployment, I had mentioned that

"The irrigation projects which the Central Government is so well sponsoring and in which the Government of Rajasthan have also a share must be guided and controlled by the Centre more strictly, so that the cases of the units of the union of Rajasthan do not go by default."

I find that five years have gone by and the slow progress of these works still goes on. I am very grateful to my hon. friend Shri Harish Chandra Mathur that he brought up this very important point and that the case of Rajasthan has been able to get its due share of publicity.

I think it is due to the lack of interest of the Rajasthan Ministry that not only are we getting less amount of power from Bhakra-Nangal but the amount of water that we are getting for irrigation from this very canal is less. In my memorandum to the Gadgil Committee some years ago, I had worked out some figures. According to the 1939 scheme, northern Rajasthan was to get 12 lakhs of acres cultivated by the Bhakra project, but eventually, the amount was only 9,20,000 acres. Subsequently, I believe that Rajasthan was allotted considerably less than that. I agree that the Central Government must share part of the blame for that, but the major part of the blame must go to the State Government for their lack of interest.

Now, one of the biggest projects, namely the Rajasthan canal, is being launched, for which I think the Central Government and the Ministry of Irrigation and Power must be congratulated. It is a stupendous task which is going to bring a canal nearly three hundred miles through the deserts of Rajasthan. I also believe that this canal is likely to be made navigable, which is supposed to be a fantastic feat in a desert. I again know from

past experience that no matter how keen the Central Government may be to sponsor these projects and to make them a success, unless they receive the co-operation of the State Governments, they cannot make them the success that they wish to.

I would once more emphasise that although there may be insurmountable difficulties in the way of the Centre exercising greater control, yet some method should be found whereby the desert parts of Rajasthan and their projects are controlled entirely by the Centre. If the Five Year Plan funds for these have partly been allotted to the Rajasthan Government, they could be spent under the control of the Central Government.

There is one more point which I have been emphasising for the last many years, and that is the question of lift irrigation in northern Rajasthan in the brackish water areas. I do not know if all my friends here are fully aware that there are certain areas in Rajasthan where the water is so brackish that no human being can drink it. This brackish water belt runs along the proposed Rajasthan canal for at least fifty to sixty miles. I have on numerous occasions requested the Ministry that there should be a system of lift irrigation to supply water to these brackish water areas as otherwise people have to go no less than thirty to forty miles a day to get water for drinking purposes.

During the discussion in the informal consultative committee, I had raised this point, but unfortunately, the answer that I received was in the negative. I had asked if arrangements for lifting water for supply to Lunakaranar and other brackish water areas for drinking purposes would be considered; and the answer was that there was no proposal in the project report for lifting water and supplying it to these areas.

I would recall that about three years ago also I had mentioned this point,

[Shri Karni Singhji]

and the Ministry had given an assurance that they would examine the matter. Can I hope that this very important point will be looked into? I agree that the costs involved may be considerable, but then we talk about a welfare State, and surely, in a welfare State, is it not our prime responsibility to see that thirsty people are given water? If we pay our taxes, they are meant to be used for the benefit of our brother-citizens who are less happily placed in life than we are.

Shri Kamal Singh: In view of the rather depressing food situation, and the added emphasis coming from every quarter on enhanced food production, it needs little questioning, in fact, it is pretty obvious, that we must increase our output and production so far as food is concerned. Today, all over the country we have a serious shortage of power and water. I think if we wish to take our masses and our country out of the whirlpool of economic stress, we must provide more facilities for power and for water. We cannot allow our cultivators to rely on the vagaries of the weather whose inclemency is increasing day by day. Figures and statistics have been given by Hon. Members who have preceded me about the unutilised water resources, and I need not repeat them. I think it would suffice to say that it is very necessary that our irrigation and power projects require much higher priority than we have been hitherto giving.

The severest critics will allow a word of praise for the Ministry of Irrigation and Power for the efforts that have been made since independence, especially where power is concerned. I am no severe critic. But I have to congratulate this Government and the Ministry on the achievements in both Irrigation and Power. Whereas before independence, electricity was known only in the big cities, today even in remote areas, we find electric light, pumping sets and tube-wells.

The several multi-purpose river valley projects are certainly feathers in our cap. We are proud of them. In fact, publicity does not seem to have lagged behind—with the rather glamorous and attractive townships and other things that we see, the photos, cinema reels, literature, both illustrated and non-illustrated, VIP tourism, chits from foreign dignitaries and so on. They are very attractive. I find on going through the different reports that some rather nice superlatives have also been used. I have got a list of such remarks—(1) the DVC, a project which has swelled up from Rs. 74.98 crores to Rs. 100 odd crores with lavish townships, rest houses and so on. I believe a complete irrigation staff has been lying useless since about two or three years. This multi-purpose scheme is admittedly known as the 'doyen' of our irrigation and engineering feat, the 'last word'. (2) The Bhakra Nangal started with a modest figure of Rs. 156 crores and is now resting at Rs. 172.5 crores. It has been loudly acclaimed as the 'largest project of its kind in India', with the 'highest straight gravity dam in the world'. (3) There are several other projects, Hirakud, Tungabhadra, Nagarjunasagar, Chambal etc. Some of these have been completed and some are still to be completed. Regarding Hirakud, I came across the following:

"The dam, including the dykes on both sides, will be the largest in the world".

The point in my giving these enumerations is because I think the large masses of our people are not concerned with the unique features we are providing to our multi-purpose river valley projects. They are concerned with availability of cheap power, irrigation facilities so that they can make both ends meet. Yet what do we find?

The Bhakra Nangal project is supposed to have irrigated 20 lakh acres

in Punjab last year. So I read from the report. There is no mention of irrigation in Rajasthan. My hon. colleague, who spoke before me, has elaborated about the irrigation possibilities in Rajasthan, to what extent irrigation is provided. I do not find any mention in the report. Incidentally, I believe 2 million acres in Punjab have become water-logged! I believe it has been partly—not wholly—contributed by the Bhakra Nangal canals.

So far as power supply is concerned, I believe there is a serious shortage. The test is here in Delhi. There are quite a few areas which are not connected with AC power, including some MPs' flats which stand connected with DC., in spite of repeated protests by the inmates.

Then there is the 60-crore Tungabhadra project which is practically completed. According to the Ministry, 6½ lakh acres in Mysore and 1½ lakh acres in Andhra are expected to be irrigated. In this year's annual report, we find the following:

"A total area of 80,000 acres was brought under irrigation on both sides of the river by October 1957. As the region had heavy rainfall this year, full use of available water could not be made".

One of my colleagues who spoke earlier, in the morning, made a few remarks about Tungabhadra. I do not want to go over the same ground again. But I do feel inquisitive about the prospects of the rabi season, that is to say, whether any water was given during the rabi season, whether irrigation was satisfactory.

Shri Ranga (Tensli): About Tungabhadra?

Shri Kamal Singh: Yes. Now, I come to the DVC. Enough has been said about it, and yesterday the Public Accounts Committee submitted their report. They have made certain revealing and pertinent observations. This has been amply dealt with by Members who spoke before me. Reference has been made about lack of advance thinking, lack of planning etc. There has been some mention about over-expenditure on the

establishment, the establishment still continuing, although the power project is nearing completion. Reference is also made to irrigation facilities from the Tilaya and Konar dams regarding which there are only two schemes which are still on paper. I do not wish to dwell on these remarks. The only point I wish to make is this: It makes one rather unhappy to come across such remarks. The situation we had last year in Bihar during September when the monsoons failed was—I would like to tell my brother Members—completely chaotic. It was not expected that DVC power would fall in such short supply that even our tube-wells in the most pressing season could not be properly utilised.

Some remarks have been made about unutilised resources by farmers and tenants. I know in Bihar tube-wells have not been fully utilised. But I would not say that the fault was of cultivators. It was in previous years due to the lack of effort on Government's part to make the tenants tube-well-minded. Last year, it was due to failure of DVC current. According to the Bihar Government, I believe there is very serious power shortage in Bihar which will last till the end of next year, so much so there can be no industrial and little agricultural progress in the State during this period.

I would like to say something about the power and irrigation shortage in Bihar. The D.V.C. supplies power only to South Bihar. So far as North Bihar is concerned, the D.V.C. will not be able to supply power; and, excepting for some diesel units scattered here and there, there is no provision for generation of power. We have to wait till the Gandak and Kosi schemes are ready. But, till then, it is not possible to go on in this fashion.

The per capita consumption in Bihar is 4.2 units as compared to the countrywide figure of 15 units, which is rather remarkable. I would appeal to the hon. Minister to consider this point and to be a bit more helpful so far as our plight is concerned.

[Shri Kamal Singh]

There is a scheme for a 30 M.W. steam plant at Barauni. What is strengthening the argument is the recent decision to put up a refinery there. We hope that the Minister will seriously consider the great shortage of power in Bihar and give assistance for our projects.

So far as irrigation is concerned, 1.89 crores of acres are cultivated in Bihar out of which only 16.22 lakh acres are being irrigated by canals and tubewells. This is the estimate on paper. I do not think this is very correct. I think it is exaggerated. But, even on this figure, the percentage comes to 8.6 of the cultivated area.

Bihar is usually divided into North and South Bihar. In North Bihar, the only canal is the Tribeni canal system with an insignificant command area. In South Bihar, the only elaborate canal system is the Sone canal which was made in 1875 which irrigates approximately 6 lakhs of acres in the districts of Patna, Gaya and Shahabad.

I would like to plead that this acute shortage in irrigation system may be considered in the light of the food situation. We should have more attention from the Ministry regarding the scheme of Ganduk which is the cheapest project possible costing only Rs. 38 crores with a comparative irrigation potential of 27 lakh acres. The Kosi is still coming.

I would like to emphasise on the Sone Barrage scheme. I do not have much time at my disposal but I will only say that this Sone canal system is becoming obsolete and silted and has gone into disrepair and there is a danger of its being totally unserviceable unless something is done immediately. There is a proposal pending with the Ministry regarding the Sone Barrage Project costing Rs. 21 crores out of which Rs. 24 crores have been sanctioned for renovation of existing canals. From the Rihand Dam additional water would be available in the Sone. This additional water we must

harness and use to irrigate more land in the districts of Patna, Gaya and Shahabad. From this Rs. 21 crores project we would be able to irrigate an extra 7 lakh acres, bringing the total to 13 or 14 lakh acres in these three districts. If the Sone barrage scheme is not taken up, there is a danger and the possibility of the Sone canal becoming totally unserviceable.

I would like to read out once again the suggestions I have mentioned, regarding irrigation and power shortage in Bihar. My suggestions are:

1. For South Bihar adequate power from the D.V.C. should be set apart immediately. Bengal gets entire benefit from irrigation and flood control besides power. Bihar is not getting any sufficient power.

It is a serious situation and in view of the progress desired industrial as well as agricultural, it is imperative that more thought should be given to this.

2. For North Bihar, the 30 M.W. steam plant at Barauni should be taken up immediately.
3. The Ganduk project in the North and Sone barrage project in the South which are both multi-purpose, apart from other projects, must be taken up immediately.
4. In view of the food situation, high priority should be given to irrigation and power and attempts should be made to reduce the gaps between utilised and unutilised resources of the country.
5. Regarding multi-purpose projects, I would like to say—I may be excused if I sound a little blunt—that overheads should be reduced to absolute minimum. We do not wish to see townships and all these schemes. We would like to

see water as far as that could be reasonably cheap. (Interruption.) We should confine ourselves to the minimum essentials; and let us not think in terms of townships etc.

Let us reduce publicity and be more unassuming. We are concerned only with the results and not with the glory or the halo cast around.

And, lastly, let us be more exact in our planning and more realistic and practical. Let us come down from the high Heavens, from the clouds to earth and be in grips with the facts that are around us.

सरदार इकबाल सिंह (फीरोजपुर) :
जनाब डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, इस मिनिस्ट्री के जो मिनिस्टर साहब हैं, श्री पाटिल साहब, वह इस मिनिस्ट्री को छोड़ रहे हैं और दूसरी मिनिस्ट्री का कार्यभार सम्भाल रहे हैं। मैं समझता हूँ जिस दूसरी मिनिस्ट्री के वह मिनिस्टर बन रहे हैं, वह इसमें भी बेहतर मिनिस्ट्री है। इस मान के दौरान में या कम से कम आजादी मिलने के बाद में किसानों के लिए और देहात में रहने वालों के लिए सब से अच्छा काम अगर किसी मिनिस्ट्री ने किया है तो वह यही मिनिस्ट्री है। यह काम उसने इरिगेशन फैसिलिटीज को बढ़ावा देकर किया है। इसके साथ ही साथ कई इलाकों में बिजली भी पहुंचाई गई है। इस तरह से इस मिनिस्ट्री ने देहाती इलाकों की कायाकल्प की है।

अब मैं इस मिनिस्ट्री को रिआर्गेनाइज करने के बारे में अपने विचार प्रकट करना चाहता हूँ। देहातों के साथ सम्बन्ध रखने वाली तमाम आबावासी की स्कीमें या जो दूसरी स्कीमें हैं वे इसी मिनिस्ट्री के नीचे आनी चाहिए। जो साइनर प्राजेक्ट्स हैं जो कि इस वक्त फूड एण्ड एग्रिकल्चर मिनिस्ट्री के पास हैं, मुझे कोई बजह नजर नहीं आती है कि वे उसके अन्धर क्यों हैं और क्यों नहीं

उनको इस मिनिस्ट्री के अन्धर किया जाता। इस तरह आबा कान एक मिनिस्ट्री के पास रखना और आबा दूसरी के पास ठीक नहीं है, इससे काम अच्छा नहीं होता है। इस वास्ते मैं कहूंगा कि और कुछ नहीं तो कम से कम साइनर इरिगेशन प्राजेक्ट्स जो हैं वे फूड मिनिस्ट्री से लेकर इरिगेशन एण्ड पावर मिनिस्ट्री के अन्धर आ जानी चाहियें ताकि जो काम है वह अच्छे ढंग से हो सके और ठीक तरीके से और सिलसिलेवार हो सके।

अब मैं सेंट्रल वाटर एण्ड पावर कमीशन के सिलसिले में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। इस कमीशन ने हिन्दुस्तान की नहरों को बनाने में नया बड़े बड़े पक्के डैम बनाने के सिलसिले में इनवैस्टिगेशंस करने में बड़ा शानदार काम किया है। लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ अब वक्त आ गया है कि इस कमीशन के वर्किंग को एग्जिमिन किया जाए। इसका जो वर्किंग है, इसको हारिजेंटल बेसिस पर नए सिरे से आर्गेनाइज किया जाना चाहिए। एक तरफ प्लानिंग का विंग होना चाहिए, दूसरी तरफ इनवैस्टिगेशन विंग होना चाहिए और तीसरी तरफ इम्प्लिकेशन विंग होना चाहिए। प्लानिंग का विंग इसलिए कि जितनी भी हमने टारगेट डेट्स रखी हैं फिर वे प्राजेक्ट्स किसी भी स्टेट में ताल्लुक रखती हों और चाहे वे मेट्रल गवर्नमेंट के ही मातहत क्यों न हों, वे उस टारगेट डेट पर मुकम्मल नहीं हुई हैं। इसका मतलब यह है कि प्लानिंग के बारे में गलती हुई है चाहे वह गलती यहां हुई हो या स्टेट्स में हुई हो। पब्लिक एकाउण्ट्स कमेटी ने अपनी एक रिपोर्ट में एक शैड्यूल दिया है जिसमें डी० बी० सी० का भी जिक्र है और कहा है कि कोई भी प्राजेक्ट ऐसी नहीं है जो कि समय पर पूरी हुई हो और उस वक्त तक पूरी हुई हो जिस वक्त तक कि मिनिस्ट्री चाहती हो।

इनवैस्टिगेशन विंग के लिए मैं इस वास्ते कहता हूँ कि आपने कई तख्तीने तैयार किए

[सरदार इकबाल सिंह]

जिनको कि बाद में आप बदलते चले गये जिसका मतलब यह हुआ कि आपने जो इन-वैस्टीगेशंस कीं वे सब गलत साबित हुईं। डी० बी० सी० पर पहले पहल अन्दाजा ७२ करोड़ का लगाया गया था और अब वह १०२ करोड़ तक पहुंच गया है। भाखड़ा नंगल की भी बात यही है। भाखड़ा नंगल प्रोजेक्ट जब सन् १९०७ में प्लान किया गया था तो उस वकत वह करीब ७ करोड़ पये का था। सन् १९३७ में वह २८ करोड़ का बना। सन् १९४५ में ७०,७२ करोड़ के करीब हो गया और अब वह १७० करोड़ के करीब है। मेरा यह सुझाव है कि हमें सेंट्रल वाटर एण्ड पावर कमीशन को नई बेसिस पर आर्गेनाइज करना चाहिए।

हम देखते हैं कि जितने हमने डैम और नहरें मुकम्मिल की हैं उन कामों में किसी न किसी वजह से कुछ डिफिकट रह गया है और हम देखते हैं कि किसी में लीकेज हो गया है और दरारें पड़ गई हैं और मैं चाहता हूँ कि उन कामों के इन्स्पेक्शन के लिए एक इंडिपेंडेंट इन्स्पेक्शन विंग स्थापित हो। वह सेंट्रल वाटर एण्ड पावर कमीशन में एक बिल्कुल इंडिपेंडेंट विंग होना चाहिए ताकि जो काम होते हैं वे एक्जॉडिंग टु स्पेसिफिकेशन हो सकें और प्रोजेक्ट के मुकम्मिल होने के दौरान में भी उसको देखा जा सके कि आया वह एक्जॉडिंग टु स्पेसिफिकेशन है कि नहीं। आज हम देखते हैं कि हमारे नंगल प्रोजेक्ट में बहुत सी दरारें पड़ गई हैं। इसी तरह हीराकुड डैम में भी बहुत सी दरारें आ गयी हैं और यह इस वजह से है कि वह काम एक्जॉडिंग टु स्पेसिफिकेशन नहीं हुए। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि इसकी देखभाल करने और चैक करने के लिए एक इंडिपेंडेंट इन्स्पेक्शन विंग स्थापित होना चाहिए।

आपने तस्मीना लगाया था कि फर्टे फाइव इयर प्लान में ६.५ मिलियन एकड़

जमीन को सीराब करेंगे लेकिन हमने देखा कि उसकी जमीन सीराब नहीं हो सकी। किसी जगह यह कहा गया कि बेट एण्ड ड्राई इरी-गेशन में बहुत फ्रक है और लोग उसको लेने को तैयार नहीं होते। मेरा सुझाव है कि इस समस्या पर सोच विचार करने के लिए पार्लियामेंट के कुछ मेम्बर्स का जो कि टेक्निकली इसके क्वाबिल हैं उनका एक कमीशन बनाया जाय ताकि वह हिन्दुस्तान के तमाम हिस्सों का दौरा करके यह जांच पड़ताल कर सकें कि आखिर इसकी वजह क्या है कि हमने जो करीब ७५० करोड़ की रकम फर्टे फाइव इयर प्लान में रक्खी है और ६२० करोड़ रुपये की रकम सेकंड फाइव इयर प्लान में रक्खी है, जितना उनको दिया गया है उसका पूरा फायदा नहीं उठाते।

इसके बाद में कुछ शब्द लेजिस्लेशन के सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहता हूँ। मेरे एक भाई ने कहा था कि करीब दो साल हुए हमने इस सम्बन्ध में दो ऐक्ट बनाये थे। मैंने उस मौके पर भी यह कहा था कि इन ऐक्टों की बेसिस गलत है और आज फिर उसी चीज को दुहराता हूँ। आपको यह रिवर बोर्ड्स रीजनल बेसिस पर बनाने चाहियें और इनको ठीक ढंग पर आर्गेनाइज करना चाहिए। आपने जिस ढंग से आज यह प्लड कंट्रोल जोन बनायी है वह ठीक ढंग नहीं है। एक तो आपको नार्थ वेस्टर्न रिवर्स का बोर्ड बनाना चाहिए, दूसरा गंगा ब्रह्मपुत्र रिवर बोर्ड बनाना चाहिए और तीसरा दक्षिण रिवर बोर्ड नर्मदा और ताप्ती को लेकर बनाना चाहिए। इस ढंग से अगर हम उनको आर्गेनाइज करेंगे तो वह एको-नामिकल भी होगा और प्सानिंग भी अच्छी हो सकेगी। आज दो साल ऐक्ट को बनाये हो गये लेकिन अभी तक उसके स्क्स नहीं बन सके हैं।

पाकिस्तान से हमारी पंजाबी नहरी पानी की समस्या को लेकर बहुत दिनों से वास-

चीत चल रही है और हमारे इस पानी के झगड़े में जो कि हमारा पाकिस्तान से चल रहा है विश्व बैंक बीच में पड़ा और उसने भी हमारे बीच में समझौता करने के लिए अपनी ओर से बहुत यत्न किया और इस सम्बन्ध में उसने कुछ प्रपोजल्स भी पाकिस्तान सरकार के सामने इस समस्या का निबटारा करने के लिए रखे। सन् १९४८ से जब से हमारा उनका एग््रीमेंट हुआ था तब से लेकर अब तक एक के बाद एक प्रपोजल्स हमारे सामने आये। कल हमने अखबारों में पढ़ा कि पाकिस्तान सरकार ने विश्व बैंक के प्रपोजल्स को, जो उसने नहरी पानी की समस्या को सुलझाने के लिए रखे थे उनको भी पाकिस्तान ने रद्द कर दिया है। मैं इतना ही निवेदन करूंगा कि हिन्दुस्तान चूँकि चाहता है कि उस के सम्बन्ध पाकिस्तान से ठीक बने रहें इसलिये उसने सन् ४८ में जो एग््रीमेंट हुआ और उसके बाद सन् १९५३ में विश्व बैंक ने जो इस सम्बन्ध में प्रपोजल्स रखे उनको भारत सरकार ने स्वीकार कर लिया हालाँकि वह कोई हमारे लिए फ़ेवरेबुल नहीं थे और उनके मूताबिक़ करीब ८० फ़ीसदी पानी पाकिस्तान को जाता है और तकर्रीबन २० परसेंट पानी ही हिन्दुस्तान को मिलता है। उस प्रपोजल में यह है कि तीन रिवर्स हमारी होंगी और तीन रिवर्स पाकिस्तान की होंगी। हिन्दुस्तान को जल्दी से जल्दी लिक्चैनेल बना कर अपने लिए पानी लेना चाहिए। मुझे इस बात की अपने मिनिस्टर महोदय से पूरी आशा थी कि वे इस बात का पूरा पूरा ख्याल रखेंगे कि पाकिस्तान से समझौता करने में हमारा इंटरेस्ट सफर न करे और अब जो उनकी जगह पर हमारे नये मिनिस्टर हाफ़िज़ इब्राहीम साहब धाने वाले हैं वे भी काफ़ी मजबूत मिनिस्टर हैं और मैं उनसे भी यही उम्मीद रखता हूँ कि इस समस्या को हल करने के लिये वर्ल्ड बैंक ने जो सुझाव रखे हैं उनमें हमें कोई तबदीली नहीं करनी है और आज जो दूसरी पार्टी की ओर के उनमें तबदीली करने की बातें चल रही हैं अगर आपने कुछ भी उनमें तबदीली करना

मंजूर कर लिया तो पता नहीं हम किस जगह पर जाकर ठहरेंगे और वह शायद देश के हक में नहीं होगा। मैं यह आशा करता हूँ कि नहरी पानी झगड़े को लेकर जो कि हिन्दुस्तान और पाकिस्तान के बीच में चल रहा है और वर्ल्ड बैंक ने उसके सम्बन्ध में जो प्रपोजल्स किये हैं उन्हीं पर कायम रह कर इसको निबटारा जायेगा। जितना रुपया उनका बनता हो वह बेशक़ हम दें। अगर यह न हो तो कम से कम तीन नदियाँ सतलज, व्यास और रावी हमारी हैं और तीन रिवर्स उनकी हैं, इस बेसिस पर चल करके इसका फ़ैसला होना चाहिए।

इसके बाद में राजस्थान कैनल और सर-हिन्द कैनल की बाबत कहना चाहता हूँ। सरहिन्द कैनल काफी बड़े इलाक़े को सिंचाई करती है और आज जो आपका करोड़ों रुपया फ़ारेन एक्सचेंज की शक़ में बाहर जाता है वह बच सकता है लेकिन इस देश में लॉग स्टैपल कोटन की कमी है और अगर आप उस नहर को ४७०० क्यूबिक के बजाय ५५०० क्यूबिक तक ले जाएँ जो कि आप आसानी से ले जा सकते हैं तो फ़ीरोज़पुर का वह हिस्सा जहाँ पर कि लॉग स्टैपल कोटन पैदा होता है वहाँ पर आप सेंट परसेंट इर्रिगेशन दे सकते हैं और उसके लिए जो आप ५ या ७ करोड़ रुपये अधिक लगायेंगे वे किसी दूसरे प्राजैक्ट से ले सकते हैं और मैं समझता हूँ कि एक साल में इससे ज्यादा देश का फ़ारेन एक्सचेंज आप बचा सकते हैं और इसलिये मैं चाहता हूँ कि सरहिन्द कैनल फ़ीडर को ४७०० क्यूबिक के बजाय ५५०० क्यूबिक का बनाना चाहिए।

राजस्थान कैनल के बारे में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह हिन्दुस्तान की ही नहीं बल्कि दुनिया की एक बहुत शानदार नहर होगी। ११० मील के करीब यह पंजाब में जायगी और ३३५ मील के करीब उसके बाद राजस्थान में जायगी। अब पंजाब में फ़ीरोज़पुर के बिस् हिस्से से

[सरदार इकबाल सिंह]

होकर यह नहर जायगी वहाँ गवर्नमेंट ने ३०० फिट के करीब जमीन ली है और उसमें हिसार के भी देहात शामिल हैं और किसी देहाती की ६०० एकड़ जमीन तो किसी की ५०० एकड़ जमीन और किसी की ६०० एकड़ जमीन सरकार ने ऐक्वायर कर ली है। अब सरकार उन देहातियों को, जिनकी कि जमीनें उसने ऐक्वायर की हैं, उनको उनकी जमीनों के लिए मुआबजा देगी लेकिन मेरा कहना यह है कि मुआबजा देने के अलावा सरकार को इसका भी इन्तजाम करना चाहिए कि उनको कुछ अलटरनेट लैंड भी दे क्योंकि अगर आप उनकी जमीन न देकर खाली पैसा ही देंगे तो वह कुछ साल में खर्च हो जायगा और उन बिचारे किसानों की हालत एकोनामिकली बुरी हो जायगी। अब हमारे जिस इनाफे में से होकर यह नहर जानी है वहाँ पर जमीन की कोई क्रीमत नहीं क्योंकि वह इलाका बहुत जरखेज है और खास तौर पर एक ऐसा हिस्सा इस नहर में आ गया है जहाँ पर कि जमीन की क्रीमत २ हजार रुपये प्रति एकड़ तक है और जहाँ पर कपास बहुत अधिक पैदा होती है। कम मे कम मिनिस्टर माहब वहाँ के इलाके के रहने वालों के लिए तो यह आश्वासन दें कि उनको पैमे के अलावा जमीन भी दी जायगी ताकि वे उस पर आबाद हो सकें। राजस्थान में उनको जमीन दें, भले ही दो साल के बाद दें, या तीन साल के बाद दें, लेकिन इस तरह का आश्वासन आज उनको आपकी तरफ से मिलना चाहिए। आज भी बहुत से आदमियों का गुजारा जमीन पर है और नक़द मुआबिजे के साथ साथ उनको जमीन भी दी जाय।

उसके बाद पंजाब में भाखड़ा नांगल प्राजेक्ट है। मैं इस सिन्सिले में कुछ बातें कहना चाहता हूँ। यह हिन्दुस्तान का सबसे शानदार प्राजेक्ट है। उसकी नहरें ६ मई सन् १९५३ को शुरू हुईं। पिछले साल तक उनके अरिए ६ लाख एकड़ जमीन को सैराब किया गया और इस साल उनके अरिए १५ लाख

एकड़ जमीन को सैराब किया गया है। लेकिन इतना मैं जरूर कहना चाहता हूँ कि इर्रीगेशन एण्ड पावर के सम्बन्ध में जो प्रोग्रेस दिने गये हैं उनमें यह मुहकमा मैनिपुलेट भी बहुत करता है। इस १५ लाख एकड़ में कुछ जमीन ऐसी है जो पहले सैराब होती थी वेस्टर्न यमुना कैनल से और बाकी की नहरों से। लेकिन मुझे पता नहीं है कि भाखरा नांगल की कितनी जमीन सैराब होती है जो कि सिर्फ भाखरा की नहरों से ही सैराब होती है। लेकिन अगर इस के बावजूद भी आप इस ढंग से चलेंगे तो ३७ लाख एकड़ के करीब जमीन पंजाब की इस प्रोजेक्ट्स में सैराब हो रही है और बाकी जो ६५ लाख एकड़ में ज्यादा है वह बीकानेर में होगी। अगर आप इसी रफ्तार से चलते हैं तो गायब आप १० या १५ साल तक भी पूरी जमीन को सैराब नहीं कर सकेंगे। इसलिये मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस सिन्सिले में जो लिंक बनेल्स वगैरह हैं उनकी दुबारा तहकीकात करें। आपने जो डैम बनाया है, जिस पर करोड़ों करोड़ खर्च हो गये हैं, उसका पानी उबमें नहीं पहुँचता है। इसलिये नहीं पहुँचता कि कई जगह नहरें गलत थीं, प्लैनिंग गलत थी, ऐनाइनमेंट गलत हुआ है। इस चीज को जल्दी से जल्दी ठीक करने की जरूरत है दुबारा सोच कर।

इसके बाद मैं इस भाखरा कैनल के बारे में एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ। भाखरा कंट्रोल बोर्ड के सिन्सिले में बतलाना चाहता हूँ। भाखरा डैम में कंट्रोल बोर्ड का जो काम है वह ऐसा है जो त्रिधाक की तरह पर है। न वह पंजाब गवर्नमेंट के भासहत है और न मेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के भासहत है। अगर हम पंजाब गवर्नमेंट के पास जाते हैं तो बूँकि कंट्रोल बोर्ड पर गवर्नर प्रेजाइड करता है इस लिये हम उसे फिटिसाइज नहीं कर सकते। सेन्टर के पास आते हैं तो कहा जाता है कि हमने पंजाब को कर्ज दिया है, इसलिये उसकी बाबत यहाँ कुछ नहीं हो सकता। आप खुद

कर दौरान होंगे कि पिछले चार, पांच साल से भाखरा कंट्रोल बोर्ड की कोई ग्राडिट रिपोर्ट न पार्लियामेंट की मेज पर रखी गई और न पंजाब प्रसेम्बली की मेज पर रखी गई। ग्राज के चार पांच साल पहले भाखरा कंट्रोल बोर्ड के इंजीनियर्स को पंजाब की पब्लिक एकाउण्ट्स कमेटी ने बुलाया तो उसने कहा कि मैं आप के मातहत नहीं हूँ इसलिये मैं आप को जवाब देने के लिये तैयार नहीं हूँ। लेकिन ये बातें पुरानी हैं। अभी मेरे भाई ने पब्लिक एकाउण्ट्स कमेटी की रिपोर्ट को पढ़ कर सुनाया। उसमें कहा गया है कि पिछले १२ सालों से जब से यह डैम शुरू हुआ है, अभी तक कोई स्टाक टेकिंग नहीं हुआ है। आप जानते हैं कि जहाँ ग्राडिट न हो, स्टाक टेकिंग न हो, बाकी बातें हों वहाँ क्या हो सकता है। यह इतना बड़ा डैम है लेकिन इसके बावजूद यहाँ इतनी कमियाँ हैं। मैं इतना ही चाहता हूँ कि इसकी रिपोर्ट पार्लियामेंट और पंजाब की प्रसेम्बली में भी रखी जायें ताकि वहाँ इस को स्क्रूटिनाइज किया जा सके।

इसके बाद में वाटर लागिंग के बारे में कुछ बातें रखना चाहता हूँ। पंजाब में तकरीबन २० लाख एकड़ जमीन है जो वाटर लागिंग से खराब होती है। आपने फ्लड कंट्रोल के सिलसिले में कई स्कीमें भी बनाई हैं, लेकिन उन की रफ्तार इतनी कम है कि शायद यह स्कीमें १५ साल में भी पूरी नहीं हो सकतीं। मैं अपने जिले के बारे में जानता हूँ। हर मीटिंग में मैं जाता हूँ। कहते हैं स्कीम जेजी हुई हैं। अभी भाई नहीं। जीरा का इलाका है, फिरोजपुर का इलाका है इसके अलावा मुक्तसर और फाजिल्का का इलाका है जहाँ तकरीबन चार या पांच लाख एकड़ जमीन ग्राज भी बेकार है।

श्री सी० चं० शर्मा (गुरुदासपुर) :
गुरुदासपुर भी है।

सरदार इकबाल सिंह : मैं एक जिले की बात करता हूँ। पंजाब में तकरीबन २० लाख

एकड़ जमीन है जो खराब होती है। इसलिये पंजाब में, जो कि आप की सेनरी है, इन स्कीमों को आप को तेजी से चलाने की कोशिश करनी चाहिये। खासकर फिरोजपुर में जो जगहें हैं उनके लिये आप को कोई लम्बी नहरें नहीं निकालनी पड़ेंगी, वहाँ लम्बे नाले नहीं निकालने होंगे। आप को सिर्फ दरिया से पांच मील से लेकर २० मील दूर तक की चैनल बना कर उस पानी को दरिया में मिलाना होगा। इस लिये मैं यह आशा करता हूँ कि फिरोजपुर के सिलसिले में आप जल्दी कदम उठावेंगे।

अब मैं रूरल एलेक्ट्रिफिकेशन के सम्बन्ध में एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ। अगर आप गांवों को बिजली देना चाहते हैं तो एका-नामिक प्रोजेक्शन पर नहीं दे सकते। उनकी डिमाण्ड भी इतनी कम है कि जिसका ठिकाना नहीं है। आपका खर्च ज्यादा होता है। आपने अपना एनेक्ट्रिमीटी बोर्ड जो बनाया है वह इस ढंग से बनाया है कि उसको बिजली को प्राफिट में देना है। इसलिये जहाँ पर बल्क सप्लाय होती है वहाँ वह दे देते हैं, जो छोटी छोटी सप्लाय होती है उनकी तरफ कम ध्यान देते हैं। जब दिल्ली और पंजाब में ऐभिमेंट हुआ है कि हम आपको बिजली देंगे तो मैं एक बात पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जब बिजली की इतनी चर्चा है तब पंजाब के देहातों को क्यों बिजली नहीं मिलती। डेढ़ करोड़ के करीब बिजली तो नंगल फटिलाइजर ले जायेगी, बाकी की दिल्ली ले जायेगी। पंजाब और राजस्थान के देहातों के लिये इतनी कम बिजली बची है कि वहाँ के लोगों को मिलती नहीं। दिल्ली बहुत बड़ी जगह है, राजधानी है, यहाँ पर पैसा ज्यादा मिल सकता है, यहाँ पर थर्मल प्लान्ट भी लगाया जा सकता है इन सब के बजाय, पंजाब में बल्क सप्लाय कर रहे हैं। जबकि हमारे पंजाब के देहातों में बिजली की कमी है तो कोई वजह नहीं है उनको बिजली न मिले। सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट सिर्फ इस लिये पैसा देती है कि वहाँ जो छोटी इंडस्ट्रीज

[सरदार इकबाल सिंह]

हैं, छोटे छोटे रिप्यूजीज हैं, जिनको वहां बसाना है, उन के लिये बिजली देनी है। अगर इस तरह से दिल्ली के लिये हम बिजली ले लेंगे तो शायद पंजाब को सन् १९६२ के बाद भी बिजली हासिल नहीं हो सकेगी क्योंकि डेढ़ लाख किलोवाट बिजली तो नंगल एलेक्ट्रिसिटी सप्लाई ही ले लेगी। इसलिये मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि बिजली के बारे में जो पंजाब और दिल्ली का ऐग्रीमेंट है उस को कैंसिल करना चाहिये और पंजाब को बिजली देनी चाहिये।

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, during the course of the debate several Members who have taken part have covered a large number of subjects varying from the planning, the execution of the projects, the utilisation of the benefits and even covering minute details as to the regional development or each individual project in an individual district. It would not naturally be possible to reply to all the points or to reply to the needs or otherwise of a project in a particular locality, or it may not be possible to justify either inclusion or non-inclusion of a particular project. But, so far as is possible, it shall be my endeavour to meet as many points as I could, and on the points that would be left uncovered either by me or by my senior colleague tomorrow, as is the procedure we are adopting, we shall circulate to the Members the required information.

As I mentioned, Sir, the discussion has traversed a very long range right from the planning to the utilisation, and in between there are various other subjects also, for example, the addition of irrigation potentialities, the question of training personnel, the question of utilising the surplus machinery and surplus personnel, the rise in estimates, the provision for power, rural electrification, the need for

transmission lines and so forth. But, one of the most important factors that should weigh with us and with everybody is the efficient and economic execution of the projects.

Our effort should be to see that the projects are executed most economically, most efficiently and in the shortest period possible. But even that would not be sufficient. If the execution is done but the utilisation has not been properly availed of, then also mere execution of a project in a record time or even efficiently would not be to the expectation of all of us.

Naturally the Members have drawn attention and referred to various aspects in the execution of the projects. They have also referred to the time lag in utilisation and they have also drawn attention to the increasing of the irrigational potential of the country, especially when we are experiencing shortage of food. There could be no question about the fact that it should be our endeavour to add to the irrigation potential of the country. But we should also see that when we fix our targets for increasing the irrigational potential, it should be a realistic target having regard to the circumstances, namely, the resources, the personnel and all other available materials that are at our disposal. It is no use fixing unrealistic targets and then experiencing a sort of disappointment.

I would say that so far as our targets laid down in the Plan are concerned, they are not only realistic, but they are also capable of being fulfilled and it would be possible for us to fulfil the targets at the end of the second Five Year Plan, nor are these targets such as anybody can say that they are slow or that they do not compare with the progress and the rate of development of irrigation in other parts of the world. The present age, which is rightly called the age of irrigation, has various programmes of irrigation in different parts of the world. The

total area irrigated in the world in the beginning of the 19th century was about 20 million acres, which at the end of that century went up to about 100 million acres. In the present century, by the middle of the 20th Century, the area irrigated is about 300 million acres and is expected to go to about 500 million acres in the remaining 50 years. That means that the rate of adding irrigation potentialities in the world is about 4 million acres per year. In the second Five Year Plan, we are expecting to add 21 million acres to the area under cultivation. That would mean an addition of about 4 million acres per year.

Shri Panlgrahi: What about the targets of the first Five Year Plan?

Shri Hathi: I am just coming to the point as to how far we have achieved and also the question of utilisation. As I said, mere achievement of the targets or even constructing projects in time is not sufficient, but we must pay equal consideration to the other part. There is no doubt about it.

As I have mentioned, the irrigation potential is increasing at the rate of about 4 million acres and we have also resources. As suggested by various Members, water resources are available. So, the only question that is before us is the time lag in utilisation. Now, it is perfectly justifiable that in this present juncture when we are experiencing great food shortage, we cannot possibly look to the old standard of development of land—10 years, 13 years or 15 years. It would have been all right in days when we were not experiencing food shortage or when we were surplus or even self-sufficient, but the present is the time when we cannot be complacent about it. We have to see that we take as minimum a time as possible so far as the utilisation of the projects is concerned. To that end every effort

should be made. I do not think there can be any two opinions about the facts. The various suggestions that have come from the various Members as to the steps that should be taken for seeing that the waters stored are utilised in the minimum possible period are of course welcome.

There were also suggestions made on allied matters. I am first going to take up the general subjects and shall take up individual points later on. Another point that was dealt with was about the need for training personnel and of absorbing the surplus personnel. It is known to the House that the Ministry is trying to see that the surplus personnel from one project are absorbed in other projects. For that purpose, employment exchange cells have been opened in different projects. A list of the various surplus personnel, together with their qualifications, etc., is being sent to various projects. Efforts are made to see that the surplus personnel from one project are absorbed in other projects, and wherever possible, the surplus personnel have been absorbed.

At present, the two projects which are nearing completion and where the question of surplus personnel has arisen are, of course, as the House knows, the Hirakud and the Damodar Valley projects. From the Hirakud project, some of the technical, skilled personnel have been absorbed in the Chambal project. The House would be interested in knowing the figures, I shall mention them. Out of 3,164 surplus people in the Damodar Valley Corporation, 2,666 have been absorbed elsewhere, in other projects. About 366 still remain to be absorbed. The remaining have independently got jobs elsewhere. From the Hirakud project, out of 1,942 skilled personnel, about 685 have been absorbed.

An Hon. Member: Where?

Shri Hathi: In different projects, 787 unskilled persons have been absorbed.

Shri Panigrahi: Is it the employment exchange figures?

Shri V. P. Nayar: What is the source of information?

Shri Panigrahi: What is the source of information that out of 1,942 people, 685 have been absorbed?

Shri Hathi: 685 skilled people have been absorbed in different projects—with the railways, the Bhilai steel plant, Chambal, etc.

Shri Panigrahi: I want to know the source of information.

Shri Hathi: My source of information is that we have employment exchange cells in different projects. Those officers were in liaison, and work in complete co-ordination with the officers of the Labour Ministry. They tour round and take a list and tap all the resources where those persons could be absorbed, and we get statements from the various projects.

16 hrs.

So far as training is concerned, the House knows that we have different schemes for training officers from State Governments, for training fresh engineering graduates and also with a view to handle the earth moving machinery we have two training centres where about 40 trainees are being trained and because it is but natural and proper that when heavy and costly machines have to be operated we do require skilled and trained people. For that purpose, training facilities for mechanics are also afforded and the two centres are at present training 40 trainees at each of them.

So far as surplus machinery is concerned, the House perhaps knows that in the Central Water Power Commission we have a directorate which deals

with the collection of information and transferring the machinery from one project to another. Up to now the surplus machinery from Bhakra, Damodar and Hirakud Projects have been actually transferred to various other projects, such as, the Nagarjunasagar Project, the Kosi Project and the Chambal Project. The amount of money saved by this is about Rs. 2.5 crores. This machinery which was surplus in these projects has been transferred and for that purpose we have opened a special directorate. We are also sending an officer from the Commission to go round the projects and see the surplus machinery because, as was rightly mentioned by Shri Panigrahi, the State or the Project authorities may not part with their machinery. There was a time when, I may say, the attitude of the State authorities and the Project authorities was to dispose of this machinery and to purchase new machinery at the cost of the project, because that would be contained in the estimates for the project. There was a time when the machinery was surplus and we found it difficult to transfer it. Now the things are just the contrary because of the difficulty of foreign exchange. It would be difficult for a State to import new machinery and therefore even in case of surplus machinery which is not required, it would not be willing to part with that. Therefore we have now prepared a drill. They have to intimate as to what machinery is with them, by what time if at all they require that machinery on a particular project, when they would require it and if they would not be requiring it within three months, then they have to give it to the other projects. If they want new machinery, the Central Water Power Commission Directorate has to certify that there is no surplus machinery anywhere existing and then only the State authorities would be in a position to get the necessary foreign exchange and the licence for its import from foreign countries. So I can well appreciate the anxiety on the part of hon. Members to see that

we do not unnecessarily spend and that we try to save as much as we could on machinery. I can also appreciate Shri Panigrahi's remark that the State Governments may not be willing to hand over the machinery.

So far as the question of price is concerned, we have also decided upon a procedure that when the officer from the Central Water Power Commission goes and finds out surplus machinery that has to be sent to other projects and if there is any dispute regarding the fixation of the price that will be settled by the Government of India. So, on that account there should be no anxiety.

Then the other point that was raised was about the economies that were possible as a result of the various conferences. Shri Panigrahi, perhaps, referred to the proceedings of certain committees or decisions taken by the committees. I might also inform the House that apart from these Committees, this question was taken up by the Seminar of Irrigation and Power engineers which met at Hirakud. The Project authorities were requested by that conference and there was a resolution passed that as much as possible, economies should be practised and the use of cement and steel should be restricted. By other researches and methods such as the use of what they call surkhi and puzzolon, the use of cement has been decreased.

The House might be interested to know what has been done in some of the projects as a result of these. In the Nagarjunasagar project, there would be a saving of about 2 lakh tons of cement by the use of surkhi and 40,000 tons by the reduction of cement in the concrete formation by other researches. In Bhakra Nangal, by the use of puzzolon, there will be a saving of 20 per cent.; in Chambal, about 8500 tons. In Hirakud, nearly 30,000 tons of cement were saved because of changing over from cement concrete

to masonry. In Koyna, it will be about 25,000 to 30,000 tons. This list is not exhaustive. These are some of the instances in which economy actually has resulted or will result as a result of the measures and decisions taken by the Irrigation and Power Ministry.

This is not enough. We have to go further than that: that is about the operation of the earth-moving machinery, heavy machinery. We have, I think, more than Rs. 40 crores worth of machinery in the different projects. We have to see that all this machinery is being handled, operated and maintained in as efficient a manner as possible. For that purpose also, the Ministry appointed a committee which looked into the minute details as to what should be the life of a machine, how long it has worked, if it has not worked, why, what are the spare parts required, and what should be the best way of standardising the machinery. Because, it happens thus. One project purchases a particular kind of machine and the spare parts. Another project purchases another kind of machinery and the spare parts. The first machinery and equipment is out of order when the project is over. All the spare parts remain there. For the second machinery, these spare parts would be useless. They have to import spare parts again for that machinery. Therefore we have specified that only particular models should be taken. There also there is a danger of monopolising particular makes only. Therefore, we have also provided that at particular intervals, this also could be changed and if there are special reasons, the States might be permitted to purchase certain other machinery. I am only going to say that we have adopted certain measures and certain standards which would result in automatic economy. That is, by the procedure itself we would be able to achieve that result. That is so far as the surplus personnel and technical personnel are concerned.

Then I come to the point made by Shri T. Subramanyam in regard to the

[Shri Hathi]

National Projects Construction Corporation. That is also an organisation which aims at utilising the surplus machinery and surplus personnel. It is actually a corporation which will undertake major works of river valley projects, and therefore, the surplus personnel from different projects could be absorbed by that Corporation, and that would be a permanent body which can take up works in different States.

The difficulty that the States experience is this. If a State is a small one, and the project which it has to execute is a big one, it has to employ a number of engineers. The project might last for four, five, six or seven years, but after the project is completed the State would not be in a position to retain that army of technically trained persons, and then again the question of unemployment would arise, or the question of absorbing those persons would arise.

That small State, in the first place, has not the requisite trained personnel; on the other hand, it is not possible to retain them, if at all they employ all these people. Therefore, this national corporation could collect the required technical personnel, they could also utilise the surplus personnel, and take up works on different river valley projects.

Of course, the idea of an all-India service of engineers is preferable, and it should be, if possible, translated into action as early as possible. The Ministry, as the House is aware, has taken up this question. It also placed it before the Board of Co-ordination of Ministers. They appointed a sub-committee, and that sub-committee also made recommendations, and that has been again taken up with the several State Governments. The Minister in charge of irrigation and power has addressed letters to all the Chief Ministers, because, after all, an all-India service could only be formed with the consent of all the State Governments.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: How many of them are not agreeable? Majority of them?

Shri Hathi: About seven major States.

Dr. P. Subbarayan (Tiruchengode): What are the States?

Shri Hathi: Anyway, we are pursuing the matter. It is a question of getting it done by mutual co-operation. It cannot be a question of compulsion so far as this matter is concerned, but I am only pointing out that the suggestions that have been made by the hon. Members were under the consideration, active consideration, of the Ministry and that they are being followed up, or action is being taken.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Pall): Since 1954.

Shri Hathi: The other point that was raised was by Shri Surendranath Dwivedy. He mentioned about the flood works in Orissa State. Some other Members also, Sardar Iqbal Singh for example, mentioned about the necessity of expediting flood works, the necessity of giving sanctions to the flood protection works as quickly as possible. Shri Dwivedy said that only Rs. 49 lakhs were provided for Orissa.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: This year, according to your Report.

Shri Hathi: But perhaps he does not know that the total amount provided out of Rs. 60 crores to Orissa is Rs. 3 crores. As the House is aware, the machinery for this flood organisation is that every State has to have a State Flood Control Board. They have to formulate the scheme. Then, after they examine it, they have to pass it on to the Central Water and Power Commission, where there is a separate flood wing. They examine it. Immediately, the Finance Ministry also examines it from the financial aspect, and then the schemes are taken up

by the Central Flood Control Board. This Board meets very much before the flood seasons so that the next year's programme could be chalked out. But even in the meantime, if there are any schemes coming forth, they are being sanctioned. I do not think there is any particular scheme lying with the Government of India where the sanction has not been accorded.....

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: But, have the Government of India made survey of the Orissa floods?

Shri Hathi: ...nor has any case arisen where the Orissa State Government asked for more money but that was withheld. On the contrary, so far as I recollect, about Rs. 65 lakhs were given, but something less was spent; during the second year also, more was given, but something less was spent. But I do not recollect any instance where the amount was required by the State Government but was not given by the Central Government.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: That was not my complaint.

Shri Hathi: So far as investigation is concerned, the House knows that we have the four zones where the investigations are being carried on, but it is not possible for the Central Water Power Commission to go to every particular spot. We must understand that irrigation is a State subject. Detailed survey at each place has to be made by the State concerned. Wherever they want any technical assistance, wherever they want financial assistance, the Central Government will give all the technical help and all the financial assistance, but the actual field survey and the actual collection of data will have to be done, as it is done, by the State Government.

The next point that was made was as to what has been done so far as rural electrification is concerned. We have more than five and a half lakhs

of villages. At the beginning of the Plan, hardly three thousand villages had been electrified out of 5,82,000 villages. At the end of the first Plan, 6,500 villages had been electrified. And in this plan, we have fixed the target for 10,000 additional villages; and transmission lines for about 35,000 miles will be laid.

So far as power generation is concerned, we have also to bear in mind that we are spending Rs. 427 crores on this. In the First Plan, we had achieved the target so far as power generation was concerned. So far as utilisation was concerned, the House would recall that in 1953-54, everybody was anxious as to how the 1,50,000 k.w. power generated from Bokaro would be utilised, because one set was being utilised and the others were not being utilised; and everybody said that all this money was locked up. But I can say that we are advancing and we are progressing in this matter. The demand is developing to such a great extent that even after doubling the power capacity—from 3·4 million k.w. we are now going to 6·9 million k.w. in this Plan—we shall be experiencing a shortage of power, because the country is progressing industrially; and with the railway electrification also side by side, we find it difficult to cope with the full demand. Of course, it may be possible to get power from the D.V.C. or from the Rihand or from some other project. But as it is, out of the five zones, the eastern zone, and the western zone will not be self-sufficient in power even though we would be doubling the power potential of the country by the end of the Second Plan.

Now, therefore, it is not a question of not utilising the power. It is a question of meeting the load demand. There was a time, as I said, when with the power that was generated everybody was worried as to whether it would be utilised or not. Now that position does no longer exist. On the contrary, everybody is anxious to know how the growing demand for power will be met.

[Shri Hathi]

A Member from Madhya Pradesh complained that they were not having any major projects. Naturally, every Member wants that there should be some project or other in his State.

Shri P. E. Patel (Mehsana): What about Gujarat projects?

Shri Hathi: The hon. Member from Bihar also wanted a Sone project. Members from Gujarat, Maharashtra, Orissa, West Bengal—all want projects in their areas. There are a number of schemes. There can be a number of schemes, because, as other Members have already said, we have got 1356 million acre feet of water running annually into the sea, out of which we are utilising only 76 million acre feet. I would like to clear up one impression. All the 1356 million acre feet of water cannot be utilised because of climatic conditions, because of the terrain and because of various other factors, like how to find suitable dam sites and so on. At the most, what could be utilised is 450 million acre feet. Out of that, we are utilising 76 million acre feet. By the present Second Plan, we shall be covering about 172 million acre feet of water. That still leaves us with ample resources of water to be utilised. Naturally, when these resources are unutilised, there would be a number of schemes which could be taken up.

But we have to look to priorities. We have to look to regional development. We have to look to the availability of resources. I think, looking to the overall picture, we have given due priority to irrigation and power.

So far as the targets are concerned, on the power side, we have fulfilled the projects. On the irrigation side, so far as the creation of irrigation potential was concerned, we had done it. So far as utilisation was concerned, we have not done it. It is no use saying that we have done a particular thing, because in the initial

stages our attention was more focused on the collection of detailed data, investigation, surveys, materials, construction and so on. The routine time was 13 to 15 years. It is not the case only here in India, but in other countries also, development does take time. Of course, it should be our endeavour to curtail the period of development. We should try to do it, if possible, in five years. An endeavour should be made. There is no doubt about it.

As I said, so far as the creation of irrigation potentialities was concerned, that was done. So far as power was concerned, of course we have achieved the targets, and I have no doubt that even in the Second Plan we shall be in a position to achieve the target so far as both irrigation and power are concerned.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Some projects are going to be abandoned.

Shri Hathi: I may say that up to now, no power project is being abandoned. There is no question of a project having been included which is going to be abandoned or which has been abandoned. There is no question of any power project being abandoned once having taken up.

Shri P. E. Patel: Is there no power project for Gujarat?

Shri Hathi: In Gujarat, there is a power project, the Ukai project.

Shri P. E. Patel: What is the progress made in Gujarat?

Shri Hathi: The Gujarat Grid is there.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Answers cannot be extorted.

Shri D. R. Chavan: But questions should not go unheeded.

Shri Hathi: About the Ukai project, I may just mention that that project has come to the Advisory Committee

of the Planning Commission. That Advisory Committee appointed a sub-committee to look into the question of the cost, the submergence, the utilisation of water etc. and that sub-committee has now finalised its report and it is being examined by the Technical Committee of the Planning Commission in consultation with the Bombay Government. That is the latest position.

Shri P. E. Patel: Why was it not considered before?

Shri D. E. Chavan: Is it a fact that there is some opposition from Maharashtra to this?

Shri Hathi: So far as irrigation or power projects are concerned, this Ministry is concerned with the technical examination, the financial aspect and the economic returns and nothing else. And, I do not think Maharashtra or Gujarat question would come—so far as irrigation and power in the technical examination is concerned. It is at present at the technical level.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Achaw Singh has written to me to say that he wants to go and that he may be accommodated. I think hon. Members would permit me to accommodate him. Perhaps, they might be feeling nervous that there might be no time. I am equally nervous. What to do now? About forty minutes have been taken by the hon. Deputy Minister intervening and the rest of the time that remains tomorrow—one hour—would be taken up by the Minister I think.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: We have put two hours in your pocket, to be utilised at your discretion.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: When I search my pocket I find that an hour and a half has already gone and there is only half an hour left. If the hon. Members agree to sit a little longer, I have no objection. I think the hon. Members would be satisfied with 10 minutes each.

Shri L. Achaw Singh: Sir, I am the only person from Assam and the north east region.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member should be thankful to the other Members for they have allowed him this lenience.

An Hon. Member: Nobody has spoken from Assam.

Shrimati Laxmi Bai (Vicarabad): Nobody has spoken from Andhra, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Andhra, and then there is U.P., Madras and Kerala.

Shri L. Achaw Singh: Sir, there are a number of cut motions but I am going to confine myself only to a few. I need only emphasise the importance of irrigation in a predominantly agricultural country like India. In the year 1950-51, when we started the First Five Year Plan, the irrigated area was only 50 million acres. That was less than one-sixth of the country's total area under cultivation. The remaining 250 million acres under cultivation depended on the mercy of the fickle monsoons.

The rainfall in this country is irregular and unevenly distributed over the year. Torrential rains which bring floods in their wake are sometimes followed by long periods of drought.

At the end of the First Five Year Plan, the net irrigated area was 55.5 million acres. Agricultural development in this country has not kept pace with the growth of population. Our population is increasing at the rate of 4.5 millions a year. Today we must obtain more out of every acre of cultivated land. The existence of 98 million acres of cultivable waste land and 58 million acres of fallow land points to the scope for more intensive and extensive cultivation. There is greater need and importance for larger irrigation facilities.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair.]

When we closely examine the progress of the First Five Year Plan and

[Shri L. Achaw Singh]

16.39 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

the Second Five Year Plan, we find that there has been a big gap and shortfall in the targets and physical achievements. It has been said that in the Second Five Year Plan 33 million acres would be brought under cultivation from all irrigation sources, medium, major and minor works. It is doubtful even if half of the acreage has been brought under the plough. Now, we are facing acute food scarcity in the country and we are also importing huge quantity of food-grains. If we could achieve the target we could avoid the pressure on foreign exchange. In the achievement of the targets, the major irrigation projects have achieved the lowest. It was 47 per cent of the target while the minor irrigation works achieved a higher percentage. That was 91 per cent of the target. But we find that the expenditure on major irrigation works was higher. The purpose was to improve the food production in the country. But the minor irrigation works yield quicker results. It will be interesting to know that the area under minor irrigation is in excess and much more than the area under irrigation with the help of major irrigation works such as canals. Even though a large number of major irrigation projects has been started, it is idle to expect that they will be able to irrigate the vast countryside in a satisfactory way. So, the construction of minor irrigation works such as tanks and wells and the installation of water lifting devices have an important place in the programme for the development of irrigation. It is suggested that a careful examination should be made of all the major irrigation schemes and if there is any likelihood of a shortfall in the target of expenditure, funds may be reallocated to minor irrigation works and if possible additional sums of money should be provided for minor irrigation works for every year because they promise quicker results.

It is very often complained that while new irrigation works are being completed the existing works are not being properly maintained so that the net increase in irrigation is less than the estimated figures. Repair of derelict tanks and wells and maintenance of existing works should be given as high a priority as the construction of new works. Unless repair and maintenance work are properly attended to, the net contribution to food production by minor irrigation projects would certainly decrease. So, in the remaining years of the Second Plan, the allocation for minor irrigation should be split into two separate accounts: one for repair and maintenance and the other for new projects.

Now, I would like to tell the House about land reforms. The delay in the introduction of land reforms has also been a handicap in the implementation of some of these minor irrigation works. Agriculturists in many parts of the country are faced with various problems such as eviction, high rent, etc. and have got no incentive to effect lasting improvement in their fields. It has also affected food production in the country. Unless satisfactory land reform measures are adopted and intermediaries are eliminated, irrigation projects cannot make much headway.

Regarding multi-purpose river valley schemes for flood control, irrigation facilities and generation of hydro-electric power, I would like to draw the attention of the Ministry to the 5th report of the Estimates Committee published in 1951-52. It says:

"The Committee therefore notes with great concern the slow progress at which some of the schemes which have been started, are proceeding despite the fact that crores of rupees have already been spent. The Committee feel that there are serious flaws in the administrative and organisational set up of the various projects and unless there is a radical change,

there is no hope that our ambitions will be realised in the near future at a comparatively less cost."

These remarks still hold good and I am afraid that if the present situation continues further, the cost of the projects may get out of control and not only the present but also the future generations may have to suffer as a result thereof. Efforts should be made to avoid waste and unnecessary expenditure and keep a proper check on the progress of the schemes. I would like to point out one aspect of this matter. We find that a large number of vehicles, trucks and motor cars are maintained for transportation of materials and carrying the staff. We understand that they are maintained above the normal requirements and the excess is used for purposes other than those I have already mentioned. Moreover, when cars and trucks are allotted to individual officers for their exclusive use, they are misused for private purposes. Vehicles are used by families and friends of officers at Government expense. This is also a very unhealthy practice and should be checked.

Coming to my part of the country, I am sorry to say that the Government has so far completely neglected Manipur in the matter of providing the necessary irrigation and power facilities. Out of 9,000 square miles, seven-eighth of the area is hilly. There are ranges of hills and rich forests as well as swiftly flowing rivers. The valley is about 1,000 square miles and can produce enough rice not only to feed its own population but also surplus rice for export. Except handloom industry there are no industries and agriculture is the only means of earning the livelihood for the people there. Yet, the Government has not done anything to develop agriculture and irrigation in Manipur. Moreover, due to the transport bottle-neck, the tribal people living on the hills suffer chronically from scarcity of foodstuffs. In the interests of the tribal people as well

as in the interests of the people in general, some attention should have been paid to the provision of irrigation facilities in that part of the country. It is much regretted that no allotment was given for irrigation in Manipur during the First Five Year Plan. It is much more regrettable that no separate amount has been provided for development of irrigation in that territory in the Second Five Year Plan.

Due to want of irrigation facilities crops are destroyed every year. Sometimes due to overflowing banks and sometimes due to dearth of water extensive damage to crops occur. If proper steps are taken to maximise food production by provision of more irrigation facilities, there would be greater production of foodgrains and the economic condition of the people there will greatly improve. I, therefore, strongly recommend that some provision should be made from the coming year for the development of irrigation facilities in that territory.

I want also to tell the House about an interesting experiment carried out by the Manipur Administration in the Thoubal Community Project area. There is a vast waste land of about 10,000 acres. It is known as Lousipat and is a water-logged marshy land. There is also another natural lake used as Government fishery called Kharungpat. In between these two there is hillock. It was decided that the hillock would be cut and water drained to the fishery. So, engineers were engaged, investigations carried out and work of digging the hillock started in 1953. The work was almost completed within about five months. The hill was rocky and 3,000 to 5,000 people used to work daily without any stop. At last it was found that there was no difference in the water levels of the two fisheries and water could not be drained. Therefore, there is something wrong because they found this later on when all these things were almost completed. In the meantime when the rains came the whole cavity or channel was filled

[Shri L. Achaw Singh]

up by landslides and everything ended in a confusion. More than 60 lakhs of man-day labour was wasted. We demanded an enquiry into this matter but to no effect. I would like to request the Ministry to make a thorough investigation into this project by technical experts and further examine the possibility of throwing out this area for cultivation.

I would like to make one more suggestion about the provision for construction of dams on the Iril river and the Khuga river. These are small rivers but their currents are very strong as they come down from steep hills. The Khuga river joins the Imphal river and most of her waters are wasted. About 15,000 acres of cultivable and cultivated lands are in dire need of regular supply of water. About 20 villages have asked for a dam on the Khuga river at Kumbi, 32 miles from Imphal. If the dam is constructed it will also benefit many tribal people as well as refugees of the Saiton colony who are all agriculturists.

The dam on river Iril will serve several purposes. There is the likelihood of the water being used for power. At least the dam on the river will irrigate vast fields and will also serve the purpose of controlling floods caused by the turbulent waters of this rivers. Such a dam may be constructed at Pukhao. There is a villaged called Pukhao and a dam may be constructed there. Floods are an annual feature in the Imphal East tahsil, and it is about 100 square miles, and the people of that locality suffer every year and valuable life and property are lost. Therefore, it would be necessary to control the river and also check the floods in that area.

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

Shri L. Achaw Singh: I would like to finish within two minutes. The Manipur administration has failed to

utilise agricultural loans for land improvement. The agriculturists have asked for the utilisation of agricultural loans; every year, the loans get lapsed and are returned to the Centre. Now, the administration claims that the difficulty lies in the fact that the hill people are poor and they cannot provide security and so the loans cannot be utilised. Some means should be found out so that the loans may be utilised and irrigation in the hills may be carried out.

Lastly, I would like to point out to the delay in the investigation of the Litan power scheme. The power supply in Imphal is in a very critical situation, and the administration has also failed to improve the power supply there. The street lights are very dim and for domestic as well as industrial uses the supply of electricity is strictly limited. The amount allotted for improvement of the Imphal power supply in the first Five Year Plan was only Rs. 14 lakhs. But it is wonderful that only Rs. 5 lakhs were utilised. The amount allotted in the second Five Year Plan for power supply is Rs. 93 lakhs. Now, it is two years since the second Plan began, but no progress has been reported.

It seems from an answer given to my question on the floor of the House on the 13th November last that Rs. 2,33,300 has been sanctioned for the Imphal power scheme. The preliminary survey has been completed, but then it has been found that on technical grounds the site may not be suitable. So, I would request the Ministry that a further investigation may be made to decide on a suitable site. If the present one is found unsuitable, an alternative site may be chosen and the scheme be implemented as early as possible.

Mr. Speaker: I would like to know if the House would like to sit for some more time.

Some Hon. Members: No, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: If the House sits for one hour more, I could accommodate our more Members.

Some Hon. Members: No, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: All right. Dr. P. Subbarayan.

Dr. P. Subbarayan: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I shall take very little time so that some of my hon. friends will have the opportunity of addressing his House, on this subject.

There are two projects in the Madras State to which I would like to refer. One is the Parambikulam project of which, I am sure, the hon. Minister is aware. It was put into the second Five Year Plan but work has been delayed because of the want of agreement between the Kerala and the Madras States. But I think there is now a chance of an agreement in his regard, and I hope when the agreement is come to, provision will be made for this. We are laying great emphasis on food production, and so this will bring under cultivation over two lakhs of acres in the Coimbatore district. I do not want to boast, but I can tell the House that one of the best agriculturists in this country who understand the science of agriculture are found in the Coimbatore district. Mr. Anstead, who was Director of Agriculture in Madras in the old days, said that this is a place where the man does know to get two blades of grass where one grew.

Therefore I would like the hon. Minister to think of this Perambikulam Project and provide for it when occasion arises.

With regard to power, I cannot really grumble because there is the Kundah Project under the Canadian agreement and I am glad that provision has been made for it and work has also begun because we should be able to light more villages and give more power both for irrigation and for industrial purposes in our area. Power means so much and as far as

Madras State is concerned, I think they have utilised as much water power as they possess with regard to the production of power.

Even with regard to irrigation we are getting to the saturation stage because the only perennial river which we can boast of is the Cauvery and that has been exploited to the full. I think food production in Tanjore District is going up because of the Mettur Project and the two new canals which have been constructed on both sides, both for Salem and Coimbatore, irrigating over 50,000 acres. But still, the hon. Minister has been laying emphasis on what he calls medium projects and minor projects as well. I would like to bring to his notice a project which has been mentioned several times and which the Madras Government have thought of and not gone on with it because of the considerations of income from the project, i.e., the Thoppayar Project in the Omalur Taluk of the Salem District. It will no doubt be a small project, but I assure the hon. Minister that he would bring satisfaction to the people who live in a really dry area which may be compared even to the deserts of Rajasthan, because there is only a rainfall of eleven inches in the year. If this project can be undertaken and completed, it will irrigate, no doubt, only about 4,000 to 5,000 acres, but 4,000 to 5,000 acres in an area of drought will mean a great deal to the people and it will make the area a smiling one where hardly any crop can be grown. I would like to bring this to the notice of the hon. Minister because this area is very badly served.

We have heard of tubewells and when you compare the number of tubewells which have been constructed in other parts of the country, we have had no share in it at all, if I can point it out to the hon. Minister. I think some survey with regard to the importance of tubewells and how they could be constructed in my area could be taken into consideration because when we are complaining of

[Dr. P. Subbarayan]

want of food production these wells might add to irrigational facilities in areas which are badly served. I hope the hon. Minister will think of the South a little more. Of course, we have heard of the old Hindi proverb "Dilli dur hai". That seems to prevail very much now. I would therefore like the hon. Minister to consider the importance of the South in the matter of food production because two States in the South of which I know a little, both Madras and Kerala, are deficit, as the hon. Minister knows.

Shri Dasappa (Bangalore): And Mysore.

Dr. P. Subbarayan: And so is Mysore. Shri Dasappa naturally pleads for Mysore. I agree with him. I am as much concerned with Mysore as Shri Dasappa is. I had only mentioned the two States as an example. I was not forgetting either Mysore or Andhra. But Andhra is fortunately better served than we are with the facilities of perennial rivers that they possess. Even Andhra could come to our help and I am glad that the Andhra Government is considering the question of the Krishna-Pennar Project running the waters of the Godavari into the Krishna and running it into the Pennar and taking it over to the South. Now that we are friendly, because I consider the Andhras as much Tamils.....

Shri Thirumala Rao (Kakinada): We are always that.

Dr. P. Subbarayan: Shri Thirumala Rao says, "We are always that". So have we been. There is no dispute between Andhra and ourselves. What I plead for and ask for is that the Andhras might be generous, and let us utilise the waters that they are not capable of utilising. I do not want to take it away from them. If they can utilise all in their own portion, well and good. I shall wish godspeed to them. If they are not able to utilise all the water and it is running waste into the Bay of Bengal, I think they might as well let Pennar have

it and through the Pennar, the southern part of the country. I hope the hon. Minister will look into these matters and see what can be done to improve the irrigation facilities, specially in the southern area.

Shri Easwara Iyer: Mr. Speaker, would not take much time, but confine myself to certain aspects of this problem so far as they affect my State.

I would submit that India, being a country which has a lot of water resources and power resources, is not utilising these resources to their fullest possible extent. It is well known that so far as the water resources of India are concerned, we have only utilised perhaps 6 per cent. of the Ganges water and 5 per cent. of the Indus water. So far as hydel projects are concerned, the power that is found in India in the hydel projects is only 10 per cent. of the total energy as compared to 60 per cent. of the power that is used in Japan from hydro-electric schemes.

The south, as my hon. friend Dr. P. Subbarayan said, has given the lead in irrigation and also to some extent in power projects, hydro-electric schemes. So far as irrigation is concerned, the well known Cauvery canal came into existence in the second century A.D. and so far as power projects are concerned, we have the Pykara scheme and the Pallivasaal scheme which are earliest developments in hydro-electric projects.

Coming to the Kerala State, I would bring to the attention of the House through you Sir that Kerala is about 15,000 square miles in extent. Out of this, 5,300 square miles are hills and forests, and 2,500 square miles are canals, rivers and backwaters. We have hardly 7,200 square miles for habitation. Kerala is one of the most densely populated areas in India, having about 1890 per square mile. Ia

this Kerala State, we have got perennial sources of water as Dr. P. Subbarayan would agree. These water resources could have been utilised for power projects. It is regrettable, I would say it is very regrettable, that these power projects have not been developed. They might have been developed and electricity or power easily got at the cheapest price from the Kerala State.

I need not give figures. Electricity procured in the Kerala State—at least from Travancore-Cochin State which was part of Kerala State before—is the cheapest. This has been acknowledged, if I may refer to the Government of India, Tariff Commission Report on the grant of protection or assistance to the calcium carbide industry. On page 10, it is said:

"In India, the lowest rate at present is 3.96 pies per KW-hour in Travancore-Cochin. Generally, elsewhere it is much higher. The rate paid by the Birla Jute Manufacturing Co. Ltd., is 8 pies per KW-hour. An increase of 1 pie per KW-hour for power involves an increase of expenditure of Rs. 20 per ton."

The disadvantage suffered by Indian industry owing to non-availability of cheap electric power is evident from a single factory. It is seen from this report itself that a difference of 1 pie would cause an increase in the price structure by Rs. 20 per ton. That means that if 10,000 tons of calcium carbide is produced, it will cause a loss of nearly Rs. 8 lakhs, the difference between the prices of power in Kerala and other States being about four pies.

Thus, cheap electricity can be produced from various projects in Kerala State, but it is unfortunate that due encouragement is not given to the development of hydro-electric projects there. Possibly it may be said that we have no major projects or major rivers like the Ganges or the Indus where major projects could be

taken up. Certainly we may take pride in Bhakra-Nangal as a major project, but it cannot be said that because we have not got major rivers, we should be denied the opportunity of developing hydel power. We can produce cheap electricity by resorting to medium and minor hydel projects in our State. That could be seen from the schemes submitted by our State Government to the Planning Commission.

Let me refer to the price at which electricity could be produced, and also the possible potential, so far as our State is concerned. A realistic assessment there would show that there is a potential of 2.25 million KW which could be developed at a cost of Rs. 650 to Rs. 850 per KW of installed capacity. If you take thermal installations where electricity could be produced by the use of lignite itself, as in Neiveli, the cost would be about Rs. 1,000 per KW of installed capacity, and if we use even the latest development of atomic energy, it will come to Rs. 1,500 per KW of installed capacity. This would show how desirable it is that hydel power should be produced at cheap rates in our State.

If the funds that would be utilised for the Neiveli project—I am not saying it should be scrapped—could be utilised by the Madras Government for other industries, we could supply Madras with plenty of electricity on a long-term contract basis. It is not a case of Kerala wanting power for its own use. It could produce power for the use of the neighbouring States also.

For example, the Idikki scheme submitted to the Planning Commission has got a possible potential of half a million KW, and I am told that it could develop power to the high voltage of 400 kilowatts. This scheme has been submitted to the Planning Commission, and I am told that every detail has been completely examined. I would request the hon. Minister to bestow anxious consideration on this

[Shri Easwara Iyer]

scheme and see that it is implemented without delay, so that electricity could be produced there and be made available not only to the industries of Kerala and for rural electrification of Kerala, but also to the sister State of Madras and other places.

Under the Second Five Year Plan I find three schemes have been submitted and undertaken also. They are the Nerimangalam, Pannayar and Sholayar schemes. The Nerimangalam scheme, I am told, has got a potential of 45,000 KW, Pannayar 30,000 KW and Sholayar 54,000 KW. This is certainly commendable, but so far as the Nerimangalam scheme is concerned, we were told that due to lack of foreign exchange we could not get the plants. Of course, now I understand it has been included in the hard core of the Plan and we are thankful to the hon. Minister for doing so and for giving us the necessary plants, but I would also request the hon. Minister to give us enough foreign exchange for the transmission lines, because without transmission lines, it is impossible to distribute the electricity generated.

In regard to the Pannayar scheme, it has a potential of about 30,000 KW, but the scheme which has been submitted for the approval of the Planning Commission has been delayed, and technical approval has not yet been given on the ground that there is no foreign exchange available. I am told that the foreign exchange necessary for this is only about Rs. 115 lakhs, and if only one-hundredth part of the foreign exchange that is required for some of the major projects is made available for this, we could have a useful and elegant hydel project in the south. If Bhakranagal is awe inspiring because of its vastness, I would say that if you go to Madupetti, and which I hope the Minister also has seen, you will see that it is something which will evoke your admiration because of its beauty, elegance and usefulness.

17 hrs.

We can develop cheap electricity in our State. We have engineers, we have workmen, and we have assistants who are very earnest and enthusiastic about the development of these hydel projects.

Regarding the Sholayar project, there seems to be some dispute between the sister State, Madras State, and our State, and, therefore, it has been long delayed. But we do hope that we shall be able to evolve an agreement and we shall solve these difficulties. So, the work need not be held up on this score. But as a matter of fact, the work is being held up because there is this dispute, and technical approval has not been given to the Sholayar power project which could generate electricity to the tune of 54,000 k.w. And because of this in Perungalkuthu the fourth generating plant has also not been put up, and nearly 2,500 workmen are in danger of being retrenched on the ground of the Sholayar project not being implemented.

We must also take into consideration the question of amending the Indian Electricity Supply Act itself, under which we have created so many State electricity boards. Under that Act, provision has been made for the formation of such electricity boards, and power has been given to the State Governments to nominate persons who fulfil certain conditions. But I would respectfully submit that the Act should be suitably amended so that a representative of the workers also could take part in the management and thereby an enthusiasm could be created in the minds of the workers, labourers and the employees that they are also interested in the development of the national Plan; I am not saying that they are now not interested, but more enthusiasm could be created by this. They are really interested and they take pride in the fact, but the enthusiasm must be

created in them and for this purpose, a representative of the workers also should be taken on the electricity boards. And I would suggest that Government could give the lead in seeing that labour is given share in the management.

There is one more matter which is of vital importance so far as the Kerala State is concerned, which is more or less allied to flood havoc, and that is sea erosion. This is a problem which is not being faced perhaps by any other State. Our coast-line is about three hundred miles long, and in every place where the sea erodes, it is responsible for flooding the villages and spoiling the cultivation. We have to put up granite walls for protection. But our State is finding itself helpless in regard to the huge finances that are required for putting up these granite walls; about Rs. 30 crores are required for this purpose. I would earnestly request the Minister concerned to give the necessary financial assistance for stopping the sea erosion in our State.

Lastly, there is a feeling that has been generated in our State that the south has been neglected.

Mr. Speaker: Not power generation, but generation of feeling.

Shri Easwara Iyer: I would say that such discriminatory treatment should be avoided, and even if it is intended as some device—which I hope it is not—to effectively block the spill-over of any political ideology, I would say that it should not happen particularly when we take Kerala also as part of India and the development of Kerala is the development of India.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): I am very grateful to you for having called me at this fag end.

Mr. Speaker: Has the hon. Member much to say?

Shri Tyagi: Yes.

Mr. Speaker: Then he might continue tomorrow.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, the 26th March, 1958.