

DEMAND No. 100—STATIONERY AND PRINTING

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,19,11,000 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, 1962, in respect of 'Stationery and Printing'."

DEMAND No. 101—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS AND EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 60,91,000 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, 1962, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply'."

DEMAND No. 138—DELHI CAPITAL OUTLAY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 11,19,52,000 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, 1962, in respect of 'Delhi Capital Outlay'."

DEMAND No. 139—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON BUILDINGS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,88,25,000 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, 1962, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Buildings'."

DEMAND No. 140—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,17,21,000 be granted to the

President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply'."

15. 18 hrs.

MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We shall now take up for discussion and voting the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power. Six hours are allotted for this Ministry also. The usual time limit and other procedure would be followed. The time limit for speeches would be 15 minutes ordinarily except when it is desired to be extended by a few minutes more in the case of group leaders or the first spokesman of each group.

There is one other thing I have to mention. I have received intimation from a good number of hon. Members that they are in a hurry. Some have stated that they are leaving the station today and that they would not be here the next day. So everybody wants to go away after making the speech. I have only to express my inability, because I shall have to arrange the priorities even among the "hurrys". Therefore, if hon. Members do not have what they desire, they will excuse me.

DEMAND No. 64—MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 22,03,000 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, 1962, in respect of 'Ministry of Irrigation and Power'."

DEMAND NO. 65—MULTI-PURPOSE RIVER SCHEMES

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,49,87,000 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, 1962, in respect of 'Multi-purpose River Schemes'."

DEMAND NO. 66—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS AND OTHER EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,28,73,000 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, 1962, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and Other Expenditure under the Ministry of Irrigation and Power'."

DEMAND NO. 127—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON MULTI-PURPOSE RIVER SCHEMES

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,06,85,000 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, 1962, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Multi-purpose River Schemes'."

DEMAND NO. 128—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 11,26,75,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of pay-

ment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power.'"

Shri Muhammed Elias (Howrah): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I shall begin with the demand of the West Bengal people for the immediate construction of Farakka Barrage to save the Hooghly river which is becoming a great threat to the Calcutta Port as well as the Calcutta City. This question has been discussed a number of times in this House. Whenever this question was raised the Minister used to assure the House that this question would be considered and the construction of Farakka Barrage would be taken up by the Government.

Sir, I do not want to repeat the need for the immediate construction of Farakka Barrage because it has been stressed in this House time and again. The only thing that I want to point out is that the condition of the Hooghly river is very fastly deteriorating. Now even 5000 tons to 6000 tons ships cannot enter the Hooghly river at Calcutta Port. This is a great danger to Calcutta Port. If the Calcutta Port dies due to want of completion of this Farakka Barrage, then the whole of Bengal will die, and if Bengal dies it would be a great danger also to the whole of India. That is why I wish to ask the hon. Minister to state the actual facts as to what is happening, what is the reason for not taking up this question so far and why the Government is not serious of taking up the question of construction of the Farakka barrage to save the Hooghly river. Calcutta port is a port which handles 80 per cent of the cargo traffic of India. If this port is dead, it will be a great loss to India also. I do not want to make further comments on this. I would only request the hon. Minister to state the actual facts when he replies.

Coming to the question of irrigation and power, I want to make certain observations. This is one of the most

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important Ministries. Without power and irrigation, our country cannot advance. Agricultural and industrial development is dependent on power and irrigation, and that is why, after Independence, when big projects like the Bhakra-Nangal, DVC and Hirakud were taken up by the Government, great hopes and enthusiasm were created among the millions of people of our country. But with the completion of these projects we find that the hopes and enthusiasm have vanished. What is the reason for this? Because the expectation of the people has not been fulfilled with the completion of these projects. I am not saying that these projects have not brought any results. Considerable achievement has been registered, but the expectation of the people has not been fulfilled.

Let me now quote from the DVC Act—I am first taking up the DVC because it is one of the biggest projects with which my part of the country is more concerned, than other projects—and invite the attention of the House to section 12 of the Act wherein it is mentioned as follows:—I am referring to the objects:

"The promotion and operation of schemes for irrigation, water supply and drainage;

The promotion and operation of schemes for generation, transmission and distribution of electric energy, both hydro-electric and thermal;

Promotion and operation of schemes for flood control in the Damodar river and its tributaries and the channels, if any, excavated by the Corporation in connection with the schemes and for the improvement of flow conditions in the Hooghly river;

The promotion and control of navigation in the Damodar river and its tributaries and channels, if any;

The promotion of afforestation and control of soil erosion in the Damodar Valley; and

The promotion of public health and the agricultural, industrial, economic and general well-being in the Damodar Valley and its area of operation."

The first stage of the work is over. Nearly Rs. 100 crores have been spent, but what is the result that has been achieved? That should be analysed. The time at my disposal is very limited and that is why I shall not be narrating the whole thing, and shall be very brief. Let me first take the question of irrigation. In the Plan the programme was to make irrigation canals to the length of nearly 1,550 miles out of which 85 miles would be navigable. According to the programme, water was to be given to 10 lakh acres of land for irrigation. But now, they are claiming that they have supplied water to about seven lakh acres of land, from these irrigation canals. I do not know wherefrom these figures have been given, because the DVC is not distributing this water. Water is given to the West Bengal Government and the West Bengal Government is distributing the water, and they do not have any statistics to show how many acres of land are under irrigation by the water supplied through the DVC. The Government has not also calculated the yield of crops. Before distributing this water to the DVC area, we must also calculate what was the quantity of crops and we must know what has been the yield of crops after distribution of the DVC water. Statistics to this effect are also not available.

From the experience of food shortage in West Bengal we find that there has been no improvement in the situation. This year, a little improvement has been noticed but that is not because of the DVC water but because of Nature's contribution. The rains were good, and that is why a bit of improvement was there in the yield of crops. But from the result shown by the yield of crops, we do not find that the people of this area, namely, the

agriculturists, have been benefited by the waters of the DVC.

Moreover the taxes levied for the water are so heavy that the agriculturists cannot take this water for agricultural purposes. The Government said that with the completion of the navigation canals traffic would move. But we find that traffic is not moving in the canal. Only the traffic is moving on paper! They said that traffic would move in these navigational canals in 1962. I doubt very much whether traffic will move even in 1962.

Secondly, the primary purpose for which the DVC project was started by Mr. Voorduin was the control of floods. Up till now, from our experience, what do we find? We find that the floods could not be controlled. The devastation by floods in West Bengal in 1949 has proved that the DVC has failed to control the floods. Many arguments and reasons are being put forward for these floods. We people are not experts, and we shall not be able to say or we are not in a position to say the reasons for the floods. But what do we find from the reports of expert committees—the report of the Khungar Committee and other committees? They have said that unless and until the original plan is fulfilled—that means four other dams including the Ayer dam are constructed—the floods could not be controlled.

In the third Plan, the Government is demanding Rs. 82.98 crores. The Government have spent more than Rs. 100 crores in the first and the second Plans, and they are now demanding Rs. 82.98 crores. We do not know for what reason such an amount is being demanded now. In the report about the Ministry, it has been said that almost all works of the DVC—that means Tilaiya, Konar, Maithon and Panchet—have been completed and also the first stage of the other works has also been completed and that only one or two works have not yet been completed. But we do not know why Rs. 82 crores have been demanded in the third Plan for the DVC. The

Minister should clarify the position as to whether they are going to fulfil the original plan which was prepared by the expert, Mr. Booruidin.

Regarding electric power, that is also in a scandalous position. A few days ago, answering a Calling Attention Notice of mine regarding the power shortage of Calcutta, the Minister replied that there would be no difficulty and that within a few days the machinery which broke down in the Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation would be repaired; and he added that normal conditions would be restored and power would be supplied as usual. But from the newspaper reports and from what other experts say, we are very much doubtful in this respect. We are not at all satisfied with the reply given by the Minister. He must clarify the whole position because the experts are saying that till 1964, until the construction of the second power station at Bandal is completed, the normal power could not be supplied and new industries could not be opened because they would not get power connection. What is the actual position? Why has the DVC not given its thought in time to a great industrial centres of our country? the power supply has been cut in Calcutta area which is one of the biggest industrial centres of our country? We are very sorry at the present state of affairs and are very sorry to see that the work which we expected to be fulfilled has not been fulfilled. What is the reason behind it? The reasons are many. Now, due to the quarrel between the West Bengal Government and the Bihar Government, the DVC has become the hotbed of a political wrangle. Here we find the Bihar Government is grumbling. They say, "We have contributed 17 per cent to the fund and why are we not getting proper amenities from DVC?" The West Bengal Government are justified when they say, "We have contributed 87 per cent to the fund. Why should we not get proper benefits from the DVC?" This quarrel is going on and the interest of the country suffers for

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this reason. That is why we see that instead of devoting their energy for the work of the DVC, the officers and Ministers, are trying to devote more and more energy to shifting the headquarters from Calcutta to Maithon.

I have no objection if the officer is shifted to Maithon area for the better working of the office. But what we find is, though nearly Rs. 1.47 crores will be spent for shifting the headquarters from Calcutta to Maithon, it will not help to run the work of the DVC properly. I shall show that in regard to almost all the work which is being done in the work site, those offices are situated in the work site. For instance, the Chief Engineer's office is stationed at Maithon. Manager, Reservoir Operation, is stationed at Maithon. The Deputy Chief Electrical Engineer's office is situated at Maithon. There are the General Superintendents at Durgapur and Bokaro thermal power stations, Project Manager at Chandrapura, Superintending Engineer at Maithon, Field Medical Officers at various worksites, Field Accounts Officers at various places and the Director of Soil Conservation at Hazaribagh. So, the actual work is done by the respective offices and those offices are situated at proper work-sites. It is the head office which co-ordinates all the works which is situated at Calcutta.

Many people say that if the head office is shifted to Maithon, the work will be done better. I want to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the fact that the head office of Sindri Fertilisers, the head office of the Chittaranjan Locomotive Factory and many head offices of mines and other factories are situated in Calcutta and they are all running smoothly. There is no trouble at all. So, I want to know why in the name of better working this office is being shifted to Maithon area spending nearly Rs. 1.50 crores. The decision was taken under the chairmanship of Dr. Shenoy, who

was not quite experienced. His service was only one year and he very hurriedly took this decision. It is not for better working at all. The whole work will be disrupted if this office is shifted to Maithon area. That is why for the better working of the DVC, I would request the hon. Minister not to remove this office from Calcutta to Maithon area.

Shri Radhelal Vyas: Other offices should also be removed.

Shri Muhammed Elias: Many offices are there in Bihar in Maithon area; I have given a whole list. I have not got enough time to state what Benefit Bihar is getting spending only 17 per cent of the money. We should save DVC from this disintegration. It has become almost ineffective now. To save the DVC from this disintegration, I shall give some suggestions to the hon. Minister for the better working of the DVC. They are, the overall charge of the organisation may be left in the hands of a high-powered managing director with adequate authority directly working under the Government of India, aided by a competent advisory board comprising technical personnel from public life in Bihar and West Bengal and Members of Parliament also. The working of the organisation will be supervised by a Board of Governors comprising the Central Minister of Irrigation and Power and the Chief Ministers of West Bengal and Bihar. There should be a statutory provision for meeting of the advisory board and the Board of Governors. All the funds required by the organisation should from the central sector. The organisation should function like a company, so that it can generate a part of its capital to finance its future schemes, in addition to being a self-sufficient concern. All the senior officials including the managing director should work for a long time in the organisation. All personnel should be directly employed by the organisation instead of accepting deputed personnel.

At the same time, I would also suggest that the Central Water and Power Commission should be reorganised, because it is not at all a well-represented body. I have great respect for the engineers who are there, but still experienced engineers from all parts of India should be taken and it should be reorganised. The eastern zone is absolutely unrepresented in the CWPC. In order to control floods and improve the working, I suggest the following programmes be taken up immediately: Construction of Aiyar Dam, construction of hydro-electric power station at Konar dam and production and distribution of electric power in the Damodar Valley area should be centralised in the DVC and it should not be done through the Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation. If all this power is sold by the DVC, a large amount can be had as profit for the DVC. Also, if this power is sold directly to the consumers, the consumers will get it at cheaper rates and they will also be benefited. The Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation is making huge profits to the tune of crores of rupees. Why should we allow it to make more profits by selling this power? So, I request the hon. Minister that instead of the power being sold through the Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation, the power being sold through the DVC. Then, the other recommendations of the Khungar Committee like soil conservation etc. should be immediately taken up. The DVC should start industries with their own electric power as envisaged in the Act. As at present, this is also a major recommendation that has been made by Parliament. Damodar Valley is called the Ruhr Valley of India. It has potentialities for many industries. So, by starting industries in the Damodar Valley area, it will have a bright future. So, I request the Government to start small and medium-sized industries in the Damodar Valley area.

I want to draw the attention of the House to another matter regarding the Central Mechanical and Fabricating Workshop. We are very much per-

turbed to hear the decision of the Government and the DVC to close down this factory. This is a very good factory which has been installed at a cost of nearly Rs. 27.5 lakhs and within the last few years this factory has done work to the value of Rs. 1.50 crores. This is a very important factory because up till now our country has not been able to produce machinery for irrigation and power. In the journal of the Institution of Engineers, the Chairman of the CWPC, Shri Hayath, has written a very good article giving a very good picture regarding the irrigation and power projects in this country. Here, in his own article, he has stated that in our country we are very much handicapped by not having the industry for producing the machinery needed by the irrigation and power projects, whereas they are available in plenty in other countries. When that is the position, why Government have taken a decision to close down the Central Mechanical and Fabricating Workshop at Maithon which is producing many articles, some of which I mention below? It produces the fabrication of undersluice gates, the plate girder bridge for the spillway, the Ranchi by-pass bridge, draft tube gate, turbine floor frames, intake emergency gates and Trashrack, steel stop logs, spreader for emergency gate, stop logs, cast iron lamp posts, railing for the spillway, corner slabs, penstock, miscellaneous steel features for power house, the Trestle bridge columns, gravel washing plant, steel bridge bearing and many other things. The technicians and engineers are working there for the last 12 years or more and they have acquired very good experience to produce all this machinery. So, instead of closing down this factory, why cannot the Government plan to develop this factory, since we have no such industry in our country? So, I would request the Minister to look into this matter and, instead of closing down the factory, develop the factory.

Lastly, I will refer to the workers of this industry. They are the backbone of the modern temples which are

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being built in this country. As our Prime Minister has stated, the dams and power projects are the modern temples of this country and the workers and employees are the real heroes who are building these modern temples in this country. But these workers are being deprived of the amenities and wages to which they are entitled. They come under the Central, Bihar and West Bengal Governments, but they do not enjoy the benefits and amenities which other Government employees are enjoying. For example, the recommendations of the Pay Commission have not been implemented in their case. Nowhere in India, in no projects in India, are the workers enjoying the facilities which the workers are enjoying in other Government departments. So, I would request the hon. Minister to implement the recommendations of the Pay Commission in their case without further delay. These poor workers who are engaged in construction work, because of the temporary nature of the work, are moving from place to place as work in one project is over and another project is taken up. They do not have housing facilities or other amenities. So, they must be given some construction allowance.

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

Shri Muhammed Elias: I have not finished yet.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am sorry. **Sardar Iqbal Singh.**

सरदार इकबाल सिंह (फीरोजपुर) :

जनाब डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, इस मिनिस्ट्री ने इस साल में जो काम किया है उसके लिये मैं उसको बधाई देता हूँ। लेकिन इसके साथ साथ यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जितना काम होना चाहिये उतना नहीं हो सका। इसलिये सब से जरूरी चीज यह है कि यह मिनिस्ट्री अपने काम का टेम्पो बढ़ावे ताकि लोगों की उम्मीदें पूरी हो सकें। आप एक

मच्छा प्रोजेक्ट बनाते हैं लेकिन अगर उसके बूरे होने में बहुत ज्यादा बक्त लग जाता है तो पबलिक की उम्मीदें खत्म होजाती हैं और उनमें दूसरी तरफ को तबदीली होने लगती है। इसके लिए मेरा सजेशन है कि माइनर इरिगेशन की प्रोजेक्ट्स का काम इस मिनिस्ट्री के हाथ में होना चाहिये। हर साल मैं यह कहता रहा हूँ। जहां तक इस मिनिस्ट्री का ताल्लुक है इससे टोटल प्लान प्रोजेक्ट का ६६ परसेंट काम कर लिया है जब कि माइनर इरिगेशन में ३३ फी सदी या ३५ फी सदी काम हुआ है। इसकी वजह यह है कि उनके पास अपने इंजीनियर नहीं हैं और इनवेस्टीगेशन ठीक नहीं होता। इसलिए माइनर इरिगेशन की स्कीम इस मिनिस्ट्री के पास होनी चाहिए।

इसके बाद मैं पबलिक कोअपरेशन के बारे में अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ। इस मिनिस्ट्री का जितना काम है उसका पबलिक से बड़ा ताल्लुक है और वह पबलिक के फायदे के लिए है, लेकिन यह मिनिस्ट्री पबलिक का कोई कोअपरेशन लेने की कोई कोशिश नहीं करती। इस मिनिस्ट्री को पबलिक कोअपरेशन लेना चाहिये ताकि पबलिक की डिमांड्स और उनकी दिक्कतों इसके सामने आ सकें और उनका ठीक इनाज किया जा सके। इसलिये मेरा सजेशन है कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा कमेटियां सेंट्रल लेबिल पर और स्टेट लेबिल पर कायम की जाएं और इस तरह से यह मिनिस्ट्री ज्यादा से ज्यादा पबलिक कोअपरेशन लेने की कोशिश करे।

इसके बाद मैं इनवेस्टीगेशन के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ कि आपके प्रोजेक्ट्स में जो हादसे होते हैं उनका इनवेस्टीगेशन उन्हीं इंजीनियरों के जरिये न कराया जाए जिन्होंने कि उस काम को बनाया है क्योंकि इससे पबलिक को कानफिडेंस नहीं होता। आपने देखा कि भाखरा में हाइस्ट चेम्बर का हादसा हुआ।

लेकिन उसकी जांच करने के लिए वहीँ के प्रादमी लग गये और पब्लिक को कानफिडेंस में नहीं लिया गया। इसलिये जरूरत है कि इस तरह की जांच के लिए कोई इम्पारशियल प्रादमी या कोई जूडीशियल आफिसर रखा जाए और जिन लोगों को उस प्रोजेक्ट के साथ ताल्लुक रहा है वह इस जांच के काम को न करें और उनकी रिपोर्ट असेम्बलीज और पार्लियामेंट में रखी जाए। हम देखते हैं कि रेलवे के छोटे छोटे हादसे होते हैं उनकी रिपोर्ट पार्लियामेंट के सामने रखी जाती है, फिर ये तो बड़े बड़े हादसे हैं। इसलिए मैं कहता हूँ कि इस तरह के हादसों का इनवेस्टीगेशन जूडीशियल या सेमी-जूडीशियल होना चाहिए या उन प्रादमियों के जरिये होना चाहिए जिनका उस काम के साथ कोई ताल्लुक न रहा हो।

इसके बाद मैं रिपेयर रेशियो के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। इस मिनिस्ट्री में रिपेयर रेशियो नहीं दिया जाता ताकि मालम हो सके कि उस प्रोजेक्ट पर इस सिलसिले में कितना खर्च हुआ। जहाँ तक मेरी इत्तिला है—मैं सबजेक्ट टू करेकशन यह बात कहता हूँ—सरहिन्द कैनास और अपर बारी बोआब में यह रिपेयर रेशियो १-५ परसेंट था। अब आपकी प्रोजेक्ट में पहली साल में ही ५ परसेंट हो जाता है और सालों में ३-५ तक पहुँच गया है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि यह फीगर पब्लिक को दिया जाए और इसमें इम्प्रूवमेंट करने की कोशिश की जाए। आप हमसे बेटरमेंट लेबी लेते हैं तो आपका रिपेयर रेशियो भी कम होना चाहिये इस बान की पब्लिक डिमांड कर सकती है। आजकल यह किया जाता है तो जब प्रोजेक्ट बनाए जाते हैं तो बिखलाया जाता है कि दस करोड़ का प्रोजेक्ट ६ करोड़ में बन गया और इस तरह से एक करोड़ की बचत बिखला दी जाती है लेकिन उतना ही रुपया पहले साल में ही रिपेयर में बिखला दिया जाता है जिससे कि लोगों को कोई फायदा नहीं होता।

तो इस रेशियों को कम करने की कोशिश करनी चाहिए।

इसके बाद मैं प्लान के सिलसिले में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। प्लान के सिनसिले में मिनिस्ट्री ने बहुत कोशिश की है लेकिन उसके बावजूद लोगों की एक्स्पेक्शन्स पूरी नहीं हो पायीं। पहले प्लान में हमने जितना टारजेट पूरा करना सोचा था उतना अमकरीबन दूसरे प्लान के अन्त में हो पाया है। ६-५ मिलियन एकड़ इर्रिगेटड एरिया से जो कि सन १९५५ में था बढ़ कर यह १४ मिलियन एकड़ हो गया है लेकिन जो नेट यूटीलाइजेशन एरिया है वह ९ मिलियन एकड़ ही है। ती इसमें तकरीबन ६४ या ६३ परसेंट इजाफा हुआ है। इसको बढ़ाने की जरूरत है। टोटल एरिया को कुछ बढ़ाया जाए और यूटीलाइजेशन को भी बढ़ाया जाए। इसके लिए मेरा एक ही सुझाव है। इसके इम्प्रूवमेंट के लिए मिनिस्ट्री को जो पब्लिक के प्रादमी हैं, जो वहाँ के रहने वाले हैं, चाहे पंचायत समितियाँ हों या एम० एल० एज० या एम पीज० हों, जो उस इलाके के रहने वाले हैं, उनको कानफिडेंस में लेना चाहिए। ऐसा करने से बहुत ज्यादा इम्प्रूवमेंट हो सकता है। आप जानते हैं कि पंजाब में सब से ज्यादा अच्छा इर्रिगेशन का सिस्टम है। वहाँ पर बहुत जगहों पर थोड़ा सा फर्क भर देने से बहुत ज्यादा फायदा हो सकता है। और पोर्टेबिल इनकीज हो सकती है। अगर एक प्राउटलेट को एक जगह क बजाए दूसरी जगह बनाया जाए तो उससे यूटीलाइजेशन बहुत बढ़ सकता है। इस तरह की चीजें हैं जो आप पब्लिक को प्रापेटेशन से कर सकते हैं। अब तक आप यह नहीं करेंगे तब तक पूरा फायदा नहीं पहुँचा सकते। आप कहेंगे कि हमारे इन्जिनियर यह काम करते हैं। लेकिन आपके इन्जिनियर तो अक्सर में बठकर स्कीमें बनाते हैं, वह उस जगह पर पहुँच नहीं पाते इसलिए सही इलाज नहीं कर पाते। अगर आप पब्लिक को कानफिडेंस में लें तो यूटीलाइजेशन बहुत बढ़ सकता है।

[सरदार इकबाल सिंह]

हमारी बात में पावर के मिलसिले में कहना चाहता हूँ। आपका टारजेट ६-९ मिलियन किलोवाट था लेकिन आप उतना पूरा नहीं कर पाए। अभी तक आप ५-६ मिलियन किलोवाट पावर पैदा कर पाए हैं। यानी यह टारजेट से १-३ मिलियन किलोवाट कम है। यह कमी बहुत ज्यादा है। आज देश में बिजली की बड़ी कमी है। इसलिए कोशिश करना चाहिए कि किसी तरह में ज्यादा पावर पैदा की जाए। आपको मालूम होना चाहिए कि ब्रिज सूबे में हर जगह आज पावर का शारटेज है। आज लोग छोटी इंडस्ट्रीज के लिए अपने घरों के लिए, खेतों के लिए, बड़ी इंडस्ट्रीज के लिए बिजली चाहते हैं। आज जरूरत है कि बजाए शारटेज के मिनिस्ट्री को जरूरत में ज्यादा बिजली पैदा करनी चाहिए। लेकिन कम से कम जो १-३ मिलियन किलोवाट की कमी है उसको तीसरा प्लान में जिस तरह भी हो सके पूरा करना चाहिए। आपको कोशिश करनी चाहिए कि तीसरी प्लान में जो टारजेट है उसे किसी ढंग से पूरा किया जा सके।

मेरे पास श्री हाथी का जवाब है जो उन्होंने एक सवाल के मिलसिले में १६ दिसम्बर सन १९६० को दिया था। उन्होंने कहा था कि पंजाब १ लाख ५० हजार किलोवाट बिजली पैदा करता था जिसमें से कि ४२००० किलोवाट बिजली हमारे सूबों को दे दी जाती है और करीब १ लाख ८ हजार किलोवाट के करीब बिजली पंजाब के लिए बाकी रह जाती है। पंजाब का जो पावर सर्वे हुआ है उसके मुताबिक थर्ड फाइव डियर प्लान के आखीर में पंजाब की टोटल रिक्वायरमेंट्स ३ लाख ६४ हजार के करीब होगी। १ लाख ६४ हजार किलोवाट की शॉर्टेज रहेगी। इसके लिए मेरा यह कहना है कि इस बात की कोशिश करनी चाहिए और इस हाउस को विधवा से लिया जाना चाहिए और प्लानिंग कमिशन पर प्रेशर डालना चाहिए। पावर एक ऐसी चीज है जो कि हर एक आदमी को सुशहली देती है चाहे वह

किसान हो, चाहे वह दस्तकारी करने वाला हो, चाहे वह बड़ा कारखानेदार हो, चाहे शहर का रहने वाला हो या देहात का रहने वाला हो। अब तक यह पावर की शॉर्टेज रहेगी देश में उतनी तरक्की नहीं हो सकती जितनी कि होनी चाहिए। इसलिए प्लांट के युटिलाइजेशन की ज्यादा से ज्यादा कोशिश होनी चाहिए और इस बार में जो मिनिस्ट्री की मांगें हैं वह पूरी होनी चाहिए।

इस के बाद मैं इंडस वाटर ट्रीटी के मिलसिले में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। मैं उम संधि का स्वागत करता हूँ। लेकिन उसका असर हमारी जनता पर क्या पड़ा है उसको भी हमें दरगुजर नहीं करना चाहिए। इस एक साल के अर्थ में उसका असर महसूस होने लगा है। वहां पर इतनी तारें आती हैं कि उनको पानी नहीं मिलता है और लोग आ आकर शिकायत करते हैं कि उनको पानी नहीं मिलता है। यहां पर एक ऐमा इम्प्रेशन है कि उसका कोई असर नहीं हुआ लेकिन वहां पर इसका अच्छा खामा असर जनता महसूस कर रही है और वह शिकायत कर रही है कि पानी बिल्कुल नहीं मिलता है। अब जो ट्रीटी होनी थी वह तो हो ही चुकी और उमको अब दुबारा बदला नहीं जा सकता है लेकिन इतना तो उसमें हमें सबक ले ही लेना चाहिए कि आइन्दा ट्रीटीज करने वक्त इस किस्म की गलतियां और लापरवाही न की जाये।

मैं उस ऐरिया से आता हूँ जो कि सबसे वर्स्ट एफेक्टिव ऐरिया है। वहां पर पानी की बड़ी किल्लत है और पानी मिलता नहीं है। हालत यह है कि जहां पहले महीने में २० दिन, १५ दिन और १० दिन पानी आता था वहां अब सिर्फ ५ दिन ही आता है और अगर इस साल बरसात न अच्छी हुई होती तो खेती पर उसका खराब असर पड़ने वाला था लेकिन खुशकिस्मती से बारिश अच्छी होने से खेती पर बुरा असर नहीं पड़ेगा। अलबत्ता

बरसात भ्रगर किसी साल न हो तो पानी न होने की वजह से काफी दिक्कत महसूस होगी ।

अब मैं थोड़ा सा सरहिन्द फीडर के मुताल्लिक कहना चाहता हूँ । यह सारी फीडर कुल ११० मील की होगी और यह राजस्थान में ५०, ६० मील तक इंटरलिकड होगी । वह नहर मुकम्मिल है । नहर में आप पानी सिर्फ ६० मील तक देते हैं । उस इलाके के २०० किसान प्राये थे और वह कहते थे कि नहर पूरी बनी हुई है लेकिन हमारे पास पानी नहीं है । उसकी कपेसिटी ४७०० क्यूसिक फिट है । उसमें से इस वक्त १७०० क्यूसिक ज्यादा से ज्यादा चलता है । ६६ मील तक आप चलते हैं । १० मील तक इसलिए नहीं चला सकते कि आप के पास पानी नहीं है । वैसे १७०० क्यूसिक फिट ज्यादा से ज्यादा चल सकता है लेकिन ग्रामतौर पर ११०० क्यूसिक फिट चलता है । अब उसके लिए सरहिन्द कॅनल में से टेम्पोरेरी तौर पर पानी ले सकते हैं ।

अभी मेरे पहले जो भाई बोले थे उन्होंने फरक्का बॅराज का जिक्र किया । अब पाकिस्तान के फोरेन मिनिस्टर श्री मंजूर कादिर का वह स्टेटमेंट आता है । जिसमें वह हिन्दुस्तान के साथ तमाम ईस्टर्न रिवर्स के प्रोजेक्ट्स डिस्कस करेंगे । लेकिन मेरा कहना है कि उनसे सिर्फ एक ही प्रोजेक्ट पर बातचीत हो सकती है । सारी रिवर्स के प्रोजेक्ट्स पर बातचीत नहीं हो सकती है । गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया का इस बारे में यही स्टैंड होना चाहिए कि पाकिस्तान के साथ इसी एक प्रोजेक्ट पर डिस्कशन हो सकता है । सारी रिवर्स के बारे में बातचीत नहीं करनी चाहिए और यह हिन्दुस्तान और पाकिस्तान दोनों के हित में होगा । फरक्का बॅराज के सिलसिले में हम पाकिस्तान को कोई बीटो की पावर नहीं देना चाहते । अब भ्रगर हर प्रोजेक्ट पर बहुत ही और एप्रवल हो और फिर हम दोनों बल्ड बैंक के पास जायें और उसको अपना पंच बनायें

तो यह लम्बा सिलसिला चलता है जो कि न तो पाकिस्तान के हित में है और न हिन्दुस्तान के हित में है ।

राजस्थान कॅनल हम चाहते हैं कि वह जल्द से जल्द बन जाये और उसका हम स्वागत करते हैं । लेकिन मुझे इसके बारे में यह कहना है कि जिस ढंग का आपने एप्रीमेंट किया है उसके बारे में आपको रिएप्रिजल करना पड़ेगा । इस एप्रीमेंट के मुताबिक पहले १३ साल तक आप ६० दिन से ज्यादा कॅनल नहीं चला सकते हैं और जाहिर है कि जब चला नहीं सकते हैं तो पानी कहां से प्रायेगा । मैं तो कहूंगा कि इसके लिए रिफेजिंग करनी चाहिए ताकि आपका डैम मुकम्मिल हो और जब तक आप उसको मुकम्मिल नहीं करेंगे राजस्थान कॅनल एक ख्वाब बन कर रह जायेगी । इसके लिए आपको रिफेजिंग करनी चाहिए और प्लानिंग कमिशन को इसके बारे में डिस्कशन करना चाहिए कि कैसे यह काम पूरा हो ।

इस के बाद मैं पंजाब की वाटर लीगिंग के बारे में अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ । करीब ३३ लाख एकड़ वहां पर वाटर लीगड ऐरिया है जहां कि वाटर टेबल ५ फुट से कम है । इसके अलावा १७ लाख एकड़ ऐरिया पाणिपनी एफेक्टेड है जहां कि वाटर टेबल ५ फिट से ११ फिट तक है । तकरीबन १६ लाख एकड़ ऐमा ऐरिया है जो कि बिल्कुल पानी में रहता है । आपने वाटरलीगिंग के वास्ते सेकेंड फाइव डायर प्लान में ५ करोड़ रुपया खर्च किया है । ४ करोड़ रुपया सेंटर ने दिया और एक करोड़ रुपया पंजाब गवर्नमेंट ने खुद अपने रिसोर्सेज से प्रोवाइड किया । यह फाइव डायर प्लान में आपने ज्यादा से ज्यादा १२ करोड़ रुपया वाटर लीगिंग और फ्लड कंट्रोल के लिए देने का वायदा किया है । पंजाब गवर्नमेंट ने वाटर-लीगिंग के लिए एक मास्टर प्लान दिया है जिसकी कि टोटल कोस्ट ६१ करोड़ रुपये के करीब है । ऐंटी वाटरलीगिंग की जो स्कीम दी है वह २८ करोड़ की है । उन्होंने करीब ६०

[सरदार इकबाल सिंह]

करोड़ रुपये की स्कीमें दी हैं। इस २८ करोड़ में से वाटरलौगिंग के वास्ते ८ करोड़ रुपया मंजूर हुआ है और ४ करोड़ रुपया फ्लड कंट्रोल के वास्ते सैंक्शन हुआ है। मेरी राय में यह रकमें बहुत ही नाकाफी हैं और यह तो वही हुआ कि एक मरीज जिसको कि चार इंजेक्शन मिलने चाहिए थे उसको दो ही इंजेक्शन दिये जायें। जिस तरह से उम मरीज को शफा हासिल नहीं होगी उसी तरह हमारी यह वाटर लौगिंग की प्राबलम भी सीत्व न हो सकेगी। अब पंजाब हमारी एक प्रीमियर एग््रीकलचरल स्टेट है और अगर वहां यह हालत रहती है और हम अपनी काश्त को नहीं बढ़ा सकते तो फिर कैसे आप उम्मीद करते हैं कि हम अन्न के मामले में सेल्फ सफिशिएंसी हासिल कर सकते हैं? हमें अपने एग््रीकलचरल ऐरिया को बढ़ाना होगा और तभी हम अपने प्रोडक्शन में इनक्रीज कर सकते हैं। पंजाब ने थर्ड फाइव ईयर प्लान में ३५ करोड़ रुपये मांगे थे जब कि आपने केवल १२ करोड़ रुपया प्रोवाइड किया है जो कि बिल्कुल नाकाफी है। जिस तरह से एक मरीज अगर उसे उचित मात्रा में दवाई की खुराक और इंजेक्शन न मिले तो वह अच्छा नहीं हो सकता और उलटे दिन पर दिन उसकी हालत बदतर होती जायेगी ठीक यही हालत हमारे पंजाब की है। यह जो ८ करोड़ रुपये के करीब आप पंजाब को वाटरलौगिंग के लिए देते हैं तो इससे कोई फायदा नहीं होगा और मेरा कहना है कि आप उस रकम को बढ़ायें।

आपको इसके लिए वलंड बैंक के पास भी जाना चाहिए और उनकी इमदादा हासिल करने की कोशिश करनी चाहिए। आज हालत यह है कि वाटरलौगिंग बजाय घटने के हर साल बढ़ती जा रही है और अगर आप उसको घटाना चाहते हैं तो इसके लिए ज्यादा रकम रखें

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य अब अपना भाषण समाप्त करें।

सरदार इकबाल सिंह : मैं पांच मिनट का समय और चाहूंगा। मैं खाली इसी मिनिस्ट्री की डिमांड्स पर बोलता हूँ और दूसरी किसी मिनिस्ट्री की डिमांड्स पर मैं नहीं बोलता हूँ और इस के लिए मैं काफी तैयारी करता हूँ तो मुझे थोड़ा और मौका मिलना चाहिए। हिन्दुस्तान में जितना एरिया वाटर-लागड है, उस का वन-थर्ड हिस्सा पंजाब में है। वाटर-लागिंग के सम्बन्ध में हम अस्सी करोड़ रुपये के करीब खर्च करने जा रहे हैं। हर एक सूबे की अपनी प्राबलमज हैं; लेकिन मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि इस रकम में से पंजाब को उतना दिया जाये, जितना एरिया उस के यहां है—टोटल एरिया का जितना हिस्सा पंजाब में है। इस तरह की ग्रान्ट्स को देने से पंजाब को कोई फायदा नहीं होगा, बल्कि नुकसान होगा, क्योंकि वाटर-लागड एरिया इन्क्रीज होता जायेगा सैकिड फाइव डयर प्लान में सेन्टर ने पहले तीन करोड़ रुपये दिये और फिर एक करोड़ रुपये और दिये, यानी चार करोड़ रुपये दिये और इस के भलावा एक करोड़ रुपये पंजाब सरकार ने खुद दिये। इस तरह पांच करोड़ रुपये इस काम के लिये दिये गये।

16 hrs.

जहां तक पंजाब की स्कीमज का ताल्लुक है अगर्चे पैंतीस स्कीमज टैकिमकली एग्जामिन हुई, लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि उन में से पंजाब की एक भी नहीं है। मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि पंजाब एग््रीकलचर की प्रीमियर स्टेट है। यह ठीक है कि वहां पर राउरकेला और भिलाई जैसे फारखाने नहीं बन सकते, लेकिन वहां नहरें बन सकती हैं। अगर वहां पर राउरकेला और भिलाई भी न बनें और नहरें भी न बनें, तो फिर सवाल यह है कि पंजाब के लोगों की सुहाहली कैसे कायम रह सकती है। उस को बिजली नहीं दी जाती है। हां, पहले दी गई थी। पंजाब एक ऐसी स्टेट है, जिस ने एग््रीकलचर या छोटी इंडस्ट्री पर डिपेंड करना है। इस लिये उस को ज्यादा पानी और बिजली देनी चाहिये। इस सिलसिले में जो पहले बिया

गया है और बनाया गया है, उससे इन्कार नहीं किया जा सकता है। लेकिन अगर हमारी स्कीम को एग्जामिन नहीं किया जायेगा, तो वे कैसे मंजूर होंगी और कामयाब होंगी और किस तरह पंजाब के लोगों को उनसे फायदा पहुंचेगा। इस महकमे की पंतीस स्कीम में से पंजाब की कोई स्कीम नहीं है।

जहां तक बिजली का ताल्लूक है, हमने इलक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड बनाया। वह बहुत अच्छी स्कीम थी अच्छा ब्याल था। टम बारे में ब्याल यह था कि बोर्ड एक प्राटोनामस बाडी होगी और उससे लोगों को ज्यादा फायदा होगा। प्रिमिपल तो ठीक था, लेकिन अमल में यह देखा गया कि बोर्ड ने बनने के बाद एक ही कोशिश की कि किसी तरह से उसको नफा हो। और नफा तभी होगा कि अगर बिजली की बल्क सप्लाई किसी को दी जाये। इसलिये स्टेट इलक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड ने यह पालिसी अक्लियार की कि बल्क सप्लाई किसी एक कारखाने या फैक्ट्री को दे दी जाये, और उस से सब पैसा ले लिया जाये। इस तरह से उसने छोटे-छोटे लोगों को थोड़ी-थोड़ी बिजली देनी पड़ेगी। न जगह-जगह मीटर रीड करने पड़ेंगे और न बिल्लज कलेक्ट करने पड़ेंगे। इसलिये जरूरत इस बात की है कि बोर्ड को यह डायरेक्टिव दिया जाये कि बिजली का इतना परसेंट रूरल इलक्ट्रिसिटी सप्लाई के लिये रखना होगा, इतना परसेंट छोटी सनभतों को देना होगा, इतना फीसदी बड़ी इंडस्ट्रीज को देना होगा। पिछले साल इस बारे में एक कान्ट्रोवर्सी सामने आई कि रिहन्द डैम की सारी बिजली एक फैक्ट्री को दे दी गई। मैं किसी कान्ट्रोवर्सी की बात नहीं करना चाहता हूं, लेकिन मैं यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि पंजाब में भाखरा डैम के जितने जेनीरेटर्ज बने हैं, या अगले तीन सालों में लगने हैं, उन सबसे बिजली एक फैक्ट्री को मिल जायेगी। यह चौबीस करोड़ का प्रोजेक्ट है, लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि इससे सारे पंजाब की

नीड्स पूरी नहीं हो सकती है। इस दौरान में लोगों की नीड्स बढ़ी हैं। इसलिये इस तरफ ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिये।

सैकिड फाइव इयर प्लान में रूरल इलक्ट्रिसिटी सप्लाई की स्कीम में ११ हजार गांव रखे गये थे और थर्ड फाइव इयर प्लान में ४३ हजार गांव रखे गये थे। जब तक सेन्टर रूरल इलक्ट्रिसिटी सप्लाई के लिये सबसिडी न दे, ग्रान्ट न दे, तब तक रूरल इलक्ट्रिक सप्लाई की स्कीम कामयाब नहीं हो सकती है। अगर सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट सबसिडी, ग्रान्ट की शबल में बोर्ड को न दे, तो बोर्ड यह समझता है कि उसको नफा कैसे हो और नफा उसको सिर्फ बड़ों से हो सकता है, छोटों से नहीं हो सकता है, क्योंकि उनको देने से कास्ट, लाइन्ज और कन्वैशन चार्जिज ज्यादा होते हैं। अगर यह सरकार रीग्रनी इलक्ट्रिसिटी को छोटे देहातियों और सनभतकारों के पास ले जाना चाहती है, तो वह बोर्ड को सबसिडी और ग्रान्ट दे, ताकि बोर्ड सैफ-सफिशियेन्ट हो कर उन लोगों को बिजली दे।

पंजाब में कितनी ही स्कीम बनी हुई हैं। जो ११,००० गांवों की स्कीम बनी हुई है, उसमें से ३५०० गांवों को मिल चुकी है। और भी गांवों को मिल सकती है, अगर एक प्लान में दस करोड़ रुपये मिल जाये। चूंकि बोर्ड को प्राफिट नहीं है, इसलिये बिजली नहीं मिलती है। इस बारे में री-थिंकिंग करना चाहिये कि बिजली का मसला क्यों ऐमे हो गया, क्यों स्टार्बेशन प्वाइंट आ गया है, क्या यूटिलाइजेशन बेहतर नहीं हो सकती है। मेरी स्वाहिया है कि एक एक्सपर्ट कमेटी बनाई जाये, जो इस बात पर बिचार करे कि यूटिलाइजेशन प्राफिट पावर रीसोर्सेज किस तरह इन्कीज हो सकती है। रूरल, छोटे देहातियों, सनभतकारों को किस ढंग से बिजली मिल सकती है। यह सोचना चाहिये। मेरी स्वाहिया है कि अगले साल से पहले इस मिनिस्ट्री को इस हाउस

को और इस हाउस के जरिये कट्टी को बताना चाहिये कि हम बिजली का मरना इस ढंग से हल करना चाहते हैं।

नेशनलाइज्ड इलेक्ट्रिसिटी का रेशो ज्यादा हो रहा है और प्राइवेट एन्टरप्राइज की रेशो दिन-पर-दिन कम हो रही है। इसलिये जो प्राइवेट एन्टरप्राइज बच गया है, उस को नेशनलाइज कर देना चाहिये। प्राइवेट एन्टरप्राइज में कितनी डिफीकल्टी आती है, वे कितना ज्यादा पैसा चार्ज करते हैं। इसलिये बड़ों बड़ों को भी नेशनलाइज कर दिया जाये और इलेक्ट्रिसिटी का काम एक नेशनलाइज्ड कनसर्न और पब्लिक अंडरटेकिंग के आधार पर रन किया जाना चाहिये और सम्प्रदाइवेट सेक्टर नहीं होना चाहिये।

मैं आप को धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि आप ने मुझे टाइम दिया।

Shri Karni Singhji (Bikaner): It is normally expected that a Member of the Opposition would be critical about all matters, but on this particular Ministry, I would like to congratulate the hon. Minister and the Deputy Minister on some of the wonderful works done by them. As far as this Ministry is concerned, and as far as the States of Punjab and Rajasthan are concerned, they actually perform the function of India. This time, when I had the opportunity to visit the Bhakra dam-site myself, I must confess that I was absolutely staggered at the good work that was done, and I was more than impressed by the zeal and enthusiasm of the officers and the young engineers who are working on these projects.

As you know, power is the backbone of our country. All of us who are building a base on industry know that without power our country cannot industrialise, and without industrialisation, our economy cannot function. Therefore, we are glad that

this Ministry is laying full emphasis on power.

But, I would like to mention here that as far as the State of Rajasthan is concerned, we would like to have a little more allocation of power. Rajasthan is a backward State, and industrially also very backward, and although we have power now both from Bhakra-Nangal and from Chambal, none-the-less, it is not sufficient to meet our industrial growth.

As you know, the Rajasthan Canal is perhaps one of the most fantastic schemes, and it is one of the greatest that our country has undertaken, and it must go to the pride of our country that this world's largest scheme is carrying on according to schedule, and that very soon, when the scheme materialises, it will be the largest canal system in the world with a discharge of 18,500 cusecs, which I believe is almost 2000 cusecs more than the world's largest dams including Boulder and the Grand Gooley. I believe that we as a nation have earned the admiration of some of the world's greatest countries like the USSR and the USA, and, for that, the Ministry deserves to be congratulated. I have, however, during the last few years, while debating on the Demands for Grants of this Ministry, laid stress on the fact that as far as the Rajasthan Canal Control Board is concerned, it should be under the Central Government. While I do not want to be too critical about the State Government, nevertheless, we know that most of the State Ministries, obsessed with their regional politics, do not pay the full attention that these major projects require. Therefore, I hope that the Ministry of Irrigation and Power would consider taking over the control of the Rajasthan Canal exclusively under the Centre.

Shri Ranga: Hear, hear.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Pali): I think my hon. friend's party wants

just the opposite thing. They want more autonomy.

Shri Ranga: It wants decentralisation. This is an inter-State matter.

Shri Karni Singhji: Along with the Rajasthan Canal, there are other important questions which have to be considered, and some of them are the question of soil survey, roads, arrangements for making villages, and arrangements for making drinking water available, and landscaping, etc. questions which have to be taken up from the very beginning, so that when the canal comes, we shall have all these things ready. I paid a brief visit to Chandigarh and I must say that it was a dream city that I saw come up. Why cannot this place also be like Chandigarh?

Shri Ranga: No.

Shri Karni Singhji: I admire the architecture of Chandigarh. That is my point of view.

Shri Ranga: The Ambar architecture is much more beautiful.

Shri Karni Singhji: I know that a master mind is necessary if we want to plan this area from scratch. Therefore, I am sure we do not wish altogether to take advice from Mons. Corbusier because our Indian engineers today are as good as any and I hope that our Ministry will make quite certain that all this phasing and programming will be done properly by a master mind by a good planner, so that whatever we build will not be an eye-sore.

This morning's papers have carried a very interesting report to the effect that sometime this summer, God willing, if cement is available, the Rajasthan Canal will bear the first fruits within a short span of three years. That, I think, is something we as a nation can easily be proud of. I hope that the Ministries concerned will see that the cement and other materials will be made available to the Rajasthan Canal Board so that the fruits of water within this

will be made available within this 3 year span period, as early as from this summer.

For some years, I have been mentioning and stressing the need for lining the Rajasthan Canal. There was a great deal of discussion on this subject. As I pointed out, we would lose almost 60 per cent in see page. As far back as 1927, the northern part of Rajasthan had the first irrigation system provided by Maharaja Ganga Singhji of Bikaner who produced one of the world's largest canals without any Central aid or five year plan funds. He lined that canal; and I am very glad that the Central Government have at long last accepted the fact and have decided to line the Rajasthan Canal also.

The second point which we have discussed is the question of making the Canal navigable and connecting it with Kandla. I do not wish to start off on a red-herring here, because the most important thing right now is to have the Canal functioning. But the question of making the Canal navigable cannot be lost sight of. We do not want to have the Canal ready and 20 or 30 years later realise that there were certain things on which we were not prepared to go all out which resulted in curtailing the canal system. I therefore request the Minister to see that if it becomes necessary, a little more money is invested in the Canal to make it navigable. Let us do so even from now on, because this Canal is the pride of our country. I would also like to ask him to be good enough to enlighten us as to how far the Canal Waters Treaty with Pakistan will put the clock back as far as the Rajasthan Canal is concerned.

Now I will switch over to another subject, somewhat allied, and that is the floods from the Ghaggar. This is a problem that affects the States of Punjab and Rajasthan and I feel that we as good neighbours must try and solve this by sitting round a table, so that whatever the outcome of the decisions may be will be of benefit to both States. I believe one of the

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proposals by an expert is to divert the Ghaggar into the desert before it reaches Hanumangarh; the waters of the floods could then be used more usefully in the desert. By diverting the Ghaggar, we would be taking a positive step without making bunds etc which are in no way a final method of solving this problem. I believe that this diversion will cost us about Rs. 2 crores; but if we compare that with the loss that these floods inflict, it would not be much. I have a newspaper cutting from the *Hindustan Times* which estimates the losses at Rs. 3 crores.....

Shri Ranga: Every year.

Shri Karni Singhji: Whatever the figure may be, Rs. 1 crore or Rs. 2 crores or Rs. 3 crores, the fact remains that the investment of Rs. 2 crores that we make would not be too much in the context of the damage being caused every year. I hope that the Ministry of Irrigation and Power will have this matter examined as early as possible so that we may not have any more floods from next year.

I would also like to take this opportunity of congratulating the hon. Minister on having agreed with me, after nearly 7 or 8 years of discussions, that drinking water will be made available on humanitarian grounds to certain brackish water belts of Rajasthan, so that the people who go 20 miles in 120 degrees heat will now have drinking water made available to them from the Rajasthan Canal by life. This is a humanitarian task that the hon. Minister has been good enough to undertake.

That brings us now to the question of power. I believe that we are now having a super-grid system in the south. May I request that the hon. Minister also considers the starting of a super-grid for Rajasthan, Punjab and Delhi?

A little while ago we were exercised in our minds over the shortage

of water in the Gang canal system. I had gone to the hon. Minister in deputation and I was very happy to have his assurance, and later on an assurance from the Prime Minister himself on the floor, of this House, that it was not the Canal Waters Treaty with Pakistan that was responsible for it. We are very glad to have this assurance. I would, however, request that steps may be taken from now so that the experts from Punjab and Rajasthan could sit together and see that the Gang canal area is not starved of water next year.

We also have an assurance that Bhakra will be perennial by 1963. I hope that we will stick to that schedule.

Last, but not the least, I wish to bring before this House an entirely new question, which has not been brought up hitherto, a question, which concerns both the Ministry of Irrigation and Power and the Ministry of Defence. I had been doubting for almost a year now whether it was right to bring it up on the floor of the House. This is about the new artillery range that was being envisaged by the Ministry of Defence and being sited right in the middle of the Rajasthan Canal area. Our country is very big and often Ministries are so engrossed in their own work that they do not see each other's problems. But as matters turn out, the gunnery range that the Ministry of Defence wants to shift to Rajasthan will be only 10 miles away from Bikaner City which has almost 2 lakhs of population and will be the largest city on the Rajasthan Canal. And this is going to be in the middle of the irrigated area, which is coming under lift irrigation.

I do not know why this site has been selected, but it certainly shows lack of wisdom, because we know that the Rajasthan Canal in the next 20 or 30 years is going to irrigate the

entire area turning it green. At that stage, if the Ministry of Defence consider the removal of the artillery range to some other place, I doubt if they will find an inch of space, where they can do it. I therefore request not only the House and the Ministry of Irrigation and Power but also the Prime Minister, who has been very fair to us, to see that the artillery range is not located in the middle of the Rajasthan Canal area, that it is not located next to the largest mandi town on this belt, and also bear in mind that when some day India, as an expanding country, may want to test her atomic missiles—she must have them some day, although we are a peaceful country—this area is not made into the 'White Sands' of America. We would prefer that the artillery range be moved into the desert where there is no likelihood ever of the canal irrigating that area or any large cities developing.

I therefore request Government to appoint a Committee representing the Ministry of Defence, the Ministry of Irrigation and Power and the Rajasthan Government which will sit round a table and find a new place for this artillery range.

I would only like to say in conclusion that in a predominantly agricultural country like ours, which is also a vast expanding industrial country, this Ministry is the backbone of the whole country and I hope that the good work that it has done will be continued in the years to come.

Shri Ranga: I wish to associate myself with the general trend of the remarks made by the three previous speakers on these Demands. This particular Ministry is fortunate in being associated with the brighter side of this Government. Therefore, it is natural that it should be able to present a better picture than most other Ministries are able to. I am glad that my hon. friend Mr. Karni Singhji has presented one side of the coin. I do not disagree with him. But I would like the House to know the other side of the coin as well.

This Ministry has had high-powered engineers associated with what is known as the CWPC. Their job it has been to plan, with a lot of foreign advances, I cannot say they have done their job just as satisfactorily as one would have wished. Take for instance, the very example given by my hon. friend Mr. Karni Singhji in regard to the Rajasthan Canal. I am glad Government has at long last come to the conclusion that the whole thing should be lined up with concrete. But why is it that they did not think of it at all in the beginning? Surely, they had a precedent. There was the versatile ruler, the famous Maharaja of Bikaner of the Peace Conference and the League of Nations fame. He established that precedent there and there was that canal, all concrete-lined. It has been serving Rajasthan so well. Surely, it should have been possible for the engineers to have advised the Government to make their plans in such a manner that the whole of this canal would be concrete-lined.

Secondly, there is the question of inland navigation. Here is an area which is so badly in need of transport, that too cheap transport. We are finding it so difficult to extend the railway mileage; the road mileage also is so very costly. This would be the cheapest means of transport and here is a canal which is going to be concrete-lined. Surely, it is proper that the plan also should include here and now progressive development of this Canal for that purposes also. They should plan it from now on for many reasons, one of them being the need for constructing bridges over it and locks also. If they were to construct bridges of low span and low height, then it would become necessary for them later on to destroy these bridges and sustain so much loss.

Thirdly, Sir, take the question of Koyna. Anyone who could have had in his mind the idea of a multi-purpose project, the constructive use of river water would not have really thought of the Koyna project in that manner. Maharashtra is essentially from the irrigation point of view an

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unfortunate State. Much of it is scarcity area. They are so badly in need of more and more irrigation. If they cannot get direct irrigation then should certainly go in for power—it is true. But power should be produced in such a manner that it will not do any harm to irrigation potentialities of the river and utilisation of the river waters. Somehow I do not know which genius it was who advised the previous Government of Bombay and the Union Government has accepted it, and Koyna project has been thought of as a single-purpose project with the result that all the water flowing over it would be wasted in the Arabian Sea. Could there have been greater wastage of national resources than this? And yet that was thought of. Now I am told that there are some engineers who are ready to advise the Bombay Government there—and I do not know whether the Government of India's advisers are going to agree with that—to extent the scope of the Koyna project.

Many projects have been constructed by the Government. Most of them are useful. Some have proved not so very useful. But this certainly is a disastrous way of utilising the Krishna waters. It does not speak well of the planning genius or geni at the disposal of the Government.

Then, Sir, there is the question of minor irrigation. According to their information as much as 13 million acres of land are being irrigated today under minor irrigation and medium irrigation all over India. Much less attention has been paid by their experts on minor irrigation scheme than to major irrigation schemes.

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim): Minor irrigation is not with this Ministry.

Shri Ranga: I know. But here are the experts of the CWPC to whom

all these projects have to be sent. Only day before yesterday speaking on the Orissa Budget I said that eight of their minor irrigation schemes were sent up here for scrutiny and the CWPC kept it with them for four years. In the fifth year they were good enough to send them back, so much so that the Orissa Government was able to make provision only in the last year's budget so far as the Second Five Year Plan is concerned. I do not know of the details of the inner workings and relations as between the CWPC here and the Irrigation Ministries in the States. But here is a Ministry which is expected to take overall responsibility and provide overall wise leadership to the State Governments and therefore I feel that much greater attention should have been paid from the very beginning to the medium and small irrigation projects.

Having said that let me take up the other question. I agree with my hon. friend who complained about lack of facilities and privileges for these Hirakud workers and others who have offered their services in the construction of these great dams. Many of them sustained injuries and some of them have even lost their lives. I do not know whether the Workmen's Compensation Act is being applied there at all, whether sufficient compensation is being paid. Apart from that those people need some permanent provision to be made wherever it is possible, say, by way of grant of land, so that at least in their old age they would have something to fall back upon for having served for all these years. Heroic indeed is the role that our peasants are playing in all these projects. It is their job to make these projects really useful to the nation. They have got to convert dry land into wet land and that takes a lot of effort and investment of a large amount of money. But what happens? Does it speak so very well of the Ministry as a whole that one-third of the irrigation potential should still continue to re-

main un-utilised? Indeed, as more and more irrigation potential is being developed, we find more of it remains unutilised. And that is indeed a very great misfortune. I have calculated that it used to be 3.6 million acres of unutilised land which is ready for irrigation; it came down to 3.2 million acres; then it went up to 4.3 million acres. Now it is going to be according to the anticipated figures for 1960-61 5 million acres which will not be utilised. It is given in page 57 of the report. 14 million acres is the potential at channel outlets for gross irrigation; the net area utilised is 9 million acres. So 5 million acres remains unutilised. Surely this can be minimised.

Many a time my hon. friend Mr. Hathi was agreeing with us and was saying that it would be the duty of the State Governments to provide the necessary credit, working capital, implements and other things in order to enable our peasants to utilise the land. But unfortunately this drag, this loss continues to be there year after year. Does it speak well of the progress of our planning or the progress of the execution of the Plan? I would like the House to keep that in mind.

Then there is the question of flood control. There was a terrible flood over Godavari. I requested the Government of India here to share the responsibility in organising flood control. They promised. Soon after there was flood in Assam. Then they thought of it, and they constituted that Flood Board. When it came to Godavari it took a long time before they could think of constituting a Board. And they have not been able to provide sufficient protection to the people against the Godavari floods.

Recently here were terrible floods in Narmada and Tapti and the whole city of Surat was affected by it, and much greater attention than has been given would have to be paid to this.

There is the other question. My hon. friend was wondering why I was inclined to support Shri Karni Singhji when he said that there should be Government of India control over the canal system as between the Punjab and Rajasthan. Here is this great dispute that has arisen over the greedy demands—short-sighted demands, according to me—of the Maharashtra Government to waste the Krishna waters over Koyna and, later on, after that, over the very costly irrigation schemes in their own area. There is Krishna and Godavari. These two rivers flow through a large part of scarcity area, it is true, as it generally happens with all other rivers also. Surely, that alone does not give them a justification to go on obstructing the development of irrigation projects and multi-purpose projects in the lower basin of these rivers. And that happens to be Andhra. Is it the fault of the Andhra Government as well as the Union Government that they have proved to be sufficiently energetic and enterprising to have a number of schemes and seek to develop them? Yet this is the position. They seem to be anxious to follow a dog-in-the-manger policy. It is not fair. There is also the duty of the Government of India to try to bring about some kind of an understanding as between the three Governments, namely the Mysore Government, the Maharashtra Government and the Andhra Government. They have got to estimate the total availability of water from these two great rivers, especially Krishna. It is there, and it has got to be utilised to the fullest possible extent. It should be the effort of the experts as well as of the Government to help our people to utilise their waters to as great an extent, to as maximum an extent, as the waters of the Cauvery are being utilised today.

In the mean time, knowing full well that there is all this water, the Government of India as well as the Planning Commission—and I do not

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know whether they have had the advice, the supporting advice of the CWINC or not—they have thought it fit to delay the sanction of the Pochampadu project and the development of other projects which Andhra had ready and which it had placed before the Union Government, in order to settle some kind of an imaginary claim that was made by the Maharashtra Government. I was told there is plenty of water and very much more. Yet why is there this delay in the sanction that the Government of India was expected to give to the schemes that the Government of Andhra has sent them? Therefore I wish to make one suggestion, for whatever it is worth. I am making it as a layman and I would like it to be examined without prejudice to any better suggestion that any other person may be able to make.

And that is, that in the matter of construction of various irrigation schemes that would come to be prepared and placed before the Government of India by the Mysore Government as well as the Maharashtra Government in regard to the needs of their own scarcity areas for irrigation, the Government of India must be willing to come forward and bear the major portion of the cost and in that way help those Governments, and at the same time remove this obstruction in the way of the Andhra Government in developing their irrigation schemes.

For instance, there is the question of inundation. I entirely agree with my hon. friend from Punjab. I am speaking subject to correction, but experts who ought to know something about it have assured me that more land is going out of irrigation than the land that is being brought into fresh irrigation, because of this inundation; and soil is being destroyed. So little has been done and is being done. Major attention has

to be given to this problem of drainage in all these irrigated areas, so that the surplus water can be utilised later on and the land under irrigation and that is being brought under irrigation will continue to be under good irrigation and the peasants will not lose the fertility of their soil.

Then, there is the question of tube-wells. There also there has been a terrible scandal, not on the part of any particular officer or any particular department. But it so happens that in U.P. and in other areas also, many of the tube-wells are not productive, are not useful and they are proving to be more and more costly. More attention has got to be paid to this also.

There is the question the scarcity areas—how to protect them. They can be protected through irrigation, through soil protection, through flood control measures, through tube-wells, by the development of minor irrigation and medium scale schemes. In this regard I would like the Ministry to find ways and means of cooperating with the Agriculture Ministry in order to maximise the protection that they can possibly give to the people who are working in the scarcity areas, especially in the direction of the development of what is known as dry farming.

Next, there is the big question of betterment levy or inclusion fees. I happened to go to Punjab as the Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee and I made certain enquiries about the utilisation of water, why the peasants were not willing to utilise the irrigation water. As you all know, the peasant looks upon water as liquid gold and he would make any amount of sacrifice; and yet this betterment levy was fixed at such a high level that the poor peasants were not able to use that. I made some suggestions and others also, to the Government. But the Punjab Government did not heed nor

did this Ministry here. It needed a satyagraha movement on the part of the peasants, a movement led by some of my friends on this side as well as others before the Union Government opened their eyes and began to make some concessions in this particular regard.

Therefore, I would ask my hon. friend that whenever he or his officers think of these new projects, they should consider this matter also in a sympathetic manner. They should look at the difficulties of the peasants who have invested their all, their savings and also borrowings from others and also by turning all their jewellery into liquid gold and poured it all in converting the dry land into wet land. When they are taking all this trouble, it would be beggarly and niggardly on the part of a plan-minded Government to think of levying this betterment levy in such a way as to discourage these people from utilising the irrigation waters.

Lastly, they propose to spend Rs. 650 crores as development of irrigation. I am not in favour of the general trend of planning of this Government. Any Government will have to plan; and more so in regard to the development of these multi-purpose projects, minor irrigation works and medium scale irrigation works, development of electricity etc. in regard to these things. When they do plan, as I have said last time, the first priority has got to be given to agriculture. These will have to go into a part of the construction of development of agriculture in the rural areas.

If I were to have a chance, I would certainly place at the disposal of the development of these aspects of agriculture in the rural areas, the major portion of whatever national resources I would be able to have raised or garner and place at the disposal of the national government.

In conclusion, I would like my hon. friend to try and devise ways and

means by which they can prevent such calamities as the Kadam project and also the things that happened recently in Bhakra-Nangal, and also what happened in the Damodar Valley. The Damodar Valley was intended to be an irrigation project; so little irrigation could be developed; it was intended to be a flood protection project and the last floods have proved the falsity of the claim. Similar was the case of the Hirakud dam; it did not prove as good a flood protection as the Government wishes to claim. Similar mishaps are taking place all over India. Therefore, from this point of view also, I would like my friend to direct his experts to study these various aspects of the plans that are being placed before them for new projects, multi-purpose as well as single purpose projects, and see that our country is saved from such calamitous losses and misdirection of our national resources and also the loss of our Plans. Thank you, Sir.

Shri S. C. Samata: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I am glad and thankful to this august House for the earnest support and blessing which it gave to a scheme because of which something has appeared about Ganga Barrage in the report of this year. I am referring to page 49, where it has been written as follows:

"Project for the Preservation
of the Port of Calcutta:

Progress has been made on the Project for the Preservation of the Port of Calcutta, alternatively called the Ganga Barrage or Farakka Barrage Project. Detailed designs which immediately precede or are concurrent with construction have been in hand during the year and certain gaps in the investigations including model experiments have been under way. The main road and rail communications to Farakka have been completed. With the conclusion of the railway works the entire left afflux bund (over

[Shri S. C. Samanta]

20 miles long) of the Project has also been completed. Further construction on some major components is being undertaken and the detailed designs of the remaining components will go on concurrently with construction. Necessary provision has been made in the Third Five Year Plan."

I am glad about it and I want to express some views about it to the House and also to the hon. Minister. The Bengal engineers investigated the scheme in 1920-22 and recommended a barrage near about Farakka. In 1927-28, Sir William Wilcox of Egypt supported this Barrage scheme. In 1936-41 in Bengal they carried on hydraulic observations on their own cost and in 1948-49, after Independence, the Bengal engineers resumed the observations and recommended a barrage at Farakka. They said that by this the Calcutta Port would be benefited and established river communication with U.P. and Bihar would become feasible and a rail-road national highway would be constructed to connect South Bengal with North Bengal. Then the scheme was referred to the Central Government. In 1950, the project report was prepared by the CWPC but the Chairman of the CWPC wanted investigation to be conducted at another site and not at Farakka. So, the scheme was not included in the First Plan.

They also recommended another barrage on the Bhagirathi near Jangipur Canal from Ganges to Bhaigrathi Rail Road and National Highway. In 1954 the Gokhale Committee was appointed for this. In 1956 the Gokhale Committee prepared the report and it was to be included in the Second Five Year Plan. But after examining that report the CWPC opined further investigation by foreign experts. Now they had exhausted all the experts in India and they said that foreign experts should examine it or else it cannot be taken up. Dr. Hansen was appointed. He submitted a report

which was the same as the one submitted by the Bengali engineers in 1920. That has been accepted by our Government. Work will go on on that project. Though there is something in the report, I apprehend whether the work will be carried on or in the plea of technical expert opinion something will happen. I have faith in my Governments, and I think from 1920 to 1960 sufficient data has been collected. There must not be any misgivings at present and I hope things will be carried on.

In this connection, Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister what is the estimated cost of the project. I also want to know whether only a barrage at Farakka will be done or a feeder canal will be dug and another barrage at Jangipur will be constructed. Finally, I want to know when Government expect that this programme will be completed. From this report I find that it may take eight to nine years or even ten years. Sir, in 1920 it was considered and after ten years from now, that is after 50 years from the time when it was first considered, it will be a real thing. At that time we may celebrate the silver jubilee.

Shrimati Renuka Ray (Malda): If we are alive.

Shri S. C. Samanta: If a canal is dug from the Farakka Barrage to the mouth of the river at Jangipur, how much water will it carry and how much benefit will accrue so far as the navigational problem at the Calcutta Port is concerned? Sir, in that area there are so many rivers connected with this and which will be benefited. They are: Pagla river joining with Bhagirathi, Mayurakshi joining with Bhagirathi, Ajoy river joining with Bhaigrathi, Jalangi river joining with Bhagirathi, Mathabanga and Churni joining with Hooghly, Damodar river joining with Hooghly, Rupnarain river joining with Hooghly and Kangsbat-Haldi river joining with Hooghly. These are inter-linked rivers of the mam

river Ganges. Sir, you will be astonished to hear that 200 years ago or even 150 years ago Ganges was flowing by the side of Calcutta and through a place where there is no river now. The flow of the Ganges at Farakka was obstructed because of silting and the Ganges went to the eastern side Bengal and was called Padma.

You know that in 1956 and 1959 there were floods in West Bengal. In 1959, a Flood Enquiry Committee was established under the chairmanship of an expert engineer, Sardar Man Singh. I was told that a preliminary report has been submitted to the West Bengal Government. I would like to know whether that preliminary report at least has come to the Ministry and, if so, what are the findings and what suggestions they have made, which should be followed in the meantime. I would also like to know when the final report is expected to be submitted, and would like to know the recommendations.

I was till now speaking about the southern part of West Bengal. In the northern part which was almost separated, the Tista multi-purpose project has been taken up. We are glad about it. The area to be benefited by the Tista multi-purpose project will be the Malda, West Dinajpur, Jalpaiguri and Cooch-Bihar districts in West Bengal and the Goalpara district of Assam. The detailed investigation and survey of this project have advanced, and I hope the Government will not incur any delay in this matter.

I find on page 7 of the report, a reference to the meetings of Water Resources Experts of India and Pakistan. It is said:

"Two meetings of the Water Resources Experts of India and Pakistan were held during the year 1960, one at New Delhi (June-July, 1960) and the other at Dacca (October, 1960). Procedural details and arrangements for the exchange of data on pro-

jects of mutual interest in India and East Pakistan, were discussed and agreed upon in a spirit of cordiality and understanding. Basic data regarding the Ganges-Kobadak Project including the Khulna unit in East Pakistan and the data for the Ganga Barrage Project for the preservation of the Port of Calcutta in India, were exchanged. The gauge and discharge data of the river Ganga at Farakka in India, and at Hardinge Bridge in East Pakistan, the gauge data at Rajshahi and Goalundo in East Pakistan were also exchanged.

It was also agreed to hold the next meeting as soon as further data on these and other projects of mutual interest, and river gauge data of other sites, could be exchanged."

My hon. friend Sardar Iqbal Singh was telling us that we must learn from the lessons which we have got in the western part from the negotiations and agreements with Pakistan. In this case, I find that everything is going on all right. Pakistan is going on with the Kobadak scheme and we are going on with our scheme, the Ganga Barrage. It is true; let us discuss about these two. Why go further? Let us go on with these two. I think the Minister will agree; let us carry on with these two projects only and afterwards we will see what happens, because Ganges is a river which can enliven the Calcutta port, which is an international port. This is an international question and nothing should come in its way. Let us go on and have the projects completed as soon as possible, because of the international aspect of it. I request the hon. Minister to look into the matter and do it as expeditiously as possible.

श्री० रजवीर सिंह (रोहतक) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं मंत्रालय को बधाई देता हूँ, मैं मानता हूँ कि पंचाब की तरफकी इन मंत्रालय

[श्री० रणवीर सिंह]

के कारण है। यह मंत्रालय जहां किसान के लिये खेती के लिये पानी का इन्तजाम करता है, वहां देश में छोटे बड़े कारखाने लगाने के लिये बिजली पैदा करने का इन्तजाम करता है और इन दोनों चीजों में हमारे प्रदेश, पंजाब को, काफी बड़ा हिस्सा मिला है पिछले दस सालों में। आप जानते हैं कि यह साल एक तरह से पंजाब के इतिहास में एक बहुत अहम साल होगा, क्योंकि आज से चौदह पन्द्रह साल पहले १९४६ में जो काम शुरू किया गया था भाखरा डेम का, वह १९६१ में मुकम्मल हो जायगा। दिसम्बर, १९६० तक भाखरा डेम के ऊपर १५२ करोड़ रुपये से ज्यादा रुपया खर्च हो चुका है। इतना रुपया खर्च करने के बाद हमारे सूबे में जहां बिजली और पानी की तादाद बढ़ी है, उस के साथ ही साथ मैं यह कहे बगर नहीं रह सकता कि हमारे सूबे में पानी ज्यादा हो गया है, मैं यह नहीं मानता कि खेत की पैदावार भी उस के हिसाब से बढ़ गई है। हमारे कुछ दोस्तों का ख्याल है कि जब ये नहरें बनी, उस वकत इंजीनियर्स ने भाकरा की नहरों को छोड़ कर बाकी को पक्का नहीं किया और इस वजह से जहां पंजाब में पिछले दस बारह सालों में नहरों की सिंचाई की भूमि बढ़ी है और उस में लाखों एकड़ सिंचाई की तादाद बढ़ी, उस के साथ साथ पिछले नौ दस साल में पंजाब में ३३ लाख एकड़ भूमि या तो खराब हो चुकी है, या खराब होने का खतरा है। जिस भाखरा डेम से और उस की नहरों से २२ लाख एकड़ के करीब भूमि की सिंचाई होती है, उस को मुकम्मल करने के लिये चौदह वर्ष लगे और उस पर जो १५० करोड़ रुपये खर्च हो चुके हैं या अन्दाजन १७० करोड़ रुपये खर्च होंगे, उस में से ७०, ८० करोड़ रुपया नहरों के हिस्से में आता है। हमारे प्रदेश में यह ख्याल है कि जिस काम के लिये चौदह बरस लगे, उतनी ही भूमि को ६० करोड़ रुपये में पैदावार के योग्य बनाया जा सकता है। आज दो साल में पूरा हो सकता है, लेकिन

हमारे प्रदेश के पास पसा नहीं है और हिन्दुस्तान का प्लानिंग कमीशन दूसरे देशों की तरफ पैसों के लिये देखता है। मैं यह मानता हूँ कि इस से सस्ती और ज्यादा देश को लाभ पहुंचाने वाली और कोई स्कीम नहीं हो सकती। लेकिन जो भूमि खराब है, जिसे वाटर लागिंग कहते हैं और जिस का इंतजाम एक साल में और दो सालों में किया जा सकता है और जिसके लिये न कोई डैम बनाने की जरूरत है और न ही बाहर से इंजीनियर बुलाने की जरूरत है, उस में देरी क्यों होती है, उस का इंतजाम क्यों नहीं किया जाता है। पंजाब में ही आज ३५ करोड़ रुपये सालाना का घाटा होता है जोकि पंजाब का ही नहीं बल्कि सारे देश का घाटा है। वहां पर ३५ करोड़ रुपये की अनाज की या दूसरी फमलें कम पैदा होती हैं। आज आप बाहर से गेहूँ और कपास इत्यादि मंगते हैं लेकिन ये चीजें जब पंजाब में ही बढ़ी आसानी से पैदा हो सकती हैं, तो उस तरफ आप क्यों ध्यान नहीं देते हैं। वाटर लागिंग की वजह से जो पैदावार होनी चाहिये जमीन से वह नहीं हो पाती है और देश को हर साल ३५ करोड़ का घाटा उठाना पड़ता है। जरूरत इस बात की थी कि वाटर लागिंग का पंजाब के अन्दर बड़े जोर शोर से ठीक करने का इंतजाम किया जाय। लेकिन ताजुब की बात है कि ऊपर कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया जा रहा है। प्लानिंग कमीशन जो हिन्दुस्तान के लिये दस करोड़ रुपये का इंतजाम करेगा तीसरी योजना के लिए वह पंजाब के लिये वाटर लागिंग की समस्या को हल करने के लिये सिर्फ आठ करोड़ रुपया ही तलाश कर सका है। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस काम के लिये इस देश में अगर रुपया बढ़ाने की भी जरूरत पड़े जिस से लोग समझते हैं इनप्लेनन हो जाता है, वह इस काम को करने में नहीं हो सकता है। इसका कारण यह है कि यह एक ऐसी स्कीम है जिस के नतीजे उभी साल में निकलने वाले हैं और इस से कोई इन्प्लेनन नहीं हो सकता है। डिफिजिट फाइनेंसिंग भी आप इस के

बारे में कर सकते हैं ; पंजाब के अन्दर ६१ करोड़ की स्कीम है और इस से पंजाब में वाटर लाइनिंग का मसला हमेशा हमेशा के लिये हल हो सकता है और उस से देश का फायदा हो सकता है । इस से पंजाब की जिन्दगी को आप बचायेंगे । हिन्दुस्तान का प्लानिंग कमीशन अगर एक सौ करोड़ नहीं मैं तो कहता हूँ कि ६० करोड़ रुपया ही और अधिक नोट छाप कर पंजाब को दे दे और पंजाब के इंजीनियर्स को इस मसले को हल करने का मौका दे दे तो देश का भी भला हो सकता है और पंजाब का तो जैसे मैं ने कहा इस से जीवन ही सुधर जाता है ।

17 hrs.

मैं अपने इलाके के बारे में भी कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ । आप जानते हैं कि प्राण से प्राठ नौ महीने पहले रोहतक का नाम इस देश के अन्दर ही नहीं विदेशों के अन्दर भी मचाहू हो गया था । वहाँ के पानी की तस्वीरें, फलइस जों आए थे, उनके पानी की तस्वीरें, तबाही की तस्वीरें सारी दुनिया में छपी थीं । उन फलइस से जो नुकसान हुआ था वह करोड़ों में हुआ था । पंजाब सरकार ने गरीब आदिमियों की इमदाद के लिए, किसानों की इमदाद के लिए, बेविस्वेदारों की इमदाद के लिए, खेतों पर काम करने वाले मजदूरों की इमदाद के लिए एक करोड़ चालीस लाख रुपये के करीब खर्च करने का फैसला किया था । मैं समझता हूँ कि एक करोड़ के करीब खर्च होगा इमदाद की शकल में अगर उस ड्रेन के पानी के बारे में पहले कोई स्कीम मंजूर कर ली जाती तो ड्रेन में रोहतक जिले में इतनी तबाही न होती । यह बदरी प्राठ नम्बर ड्रेन है जिसके बारे में मैं कह रहा हूँ । अगर हमारे इंजीनियर्स, हमारा प्लानिंग कमीशन इस बात का पहले से धंदाबा लगाता और पहले से खर्च की मंजूरी दे देता और हम

को पैसा दे देता । मुझे बताइये कि इससे देश का नुकसान होता या फायदा होता । एक तरफ पंजाब की, रोहतक जिले के किसानों की तबाही हुई, शहर की तबाही हुई और डेढ़ करोड़ के करीब इमदाद पर खर्च किया गया और दूसरी तरफ इस स्कीम को पूरा करने के लिए एक करोड़ रुपया खर्च हम खर्च करेंगे, यह कैसा प्लानिंग है । मेरी समझ में तो यह बात नहीं आई है । तबाही जाने से पहले ही अगर यह रुपया इस स्कीम पर खर्च कर दिया गया होता तब तो प्लानिंग कहा जा सकता था । तबाही के बाद ही हम रुपया तलाश करे, यह कैसे जायज हो सकता है । हमारे देश के फ्लड कंट्रोल के चीफ इंजीनियर जायें और देखें कि ड्रेन नम्बर ८ के पानी को ड्रेन नम्बर ६ के रास्ते से यमुना में डाला जा सकता है । लेकिन मैं आपका बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि इस चीज को गांव का और देहात का ग्राम आदमी भी समझ सकता है और जानता है कि जहाँ से पहले ड्रेन नम्बर ६ गुजरता था उसमें से अगर पानी डाला जाता तो किसी को कोई नुकसान नहीं होता । पानी तमाम का तमाम यमुना के अन्दर गिरना था और प्राण भी और प्राण भी यमुना के अन्दर गिरेगा । लेकिन एक प्रजीब सा डर पैदा किया जाता है दिल्ली का । दिल्ली बहुत बड़ा शहर है । दिल्ली हिन्दुस्तान का ही प्राण बहुत बड़ा शहर नहीं है बल्कि दुनिया के भी बहुत बड़े प्रहम शहरों में प्राण उसकी और नई दिल्ली की गिनती होती है । हिन्दुस्तान के नहीं संसार के सबसे बड़े इस्मान पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू यहां रहते हैं और उनकी सरकार रहती है । उनको कोई खतरा ही तो मैं आपका यकीन दिलाता हूँ कि रोहतक उसके लिए अपने आपका कुर्बान करने के लिये तैयार है । लेकिन एक दिवानी खतरा पैदा करके कहा जाए कि यह नहीं हो सकता है तो प्रजीब सी बात दिखाई देती है । हिन्दुस्तान के फ्लड कंट्रोल के चीफ इंजीनियर जाकर राय दें इसके बारे में तो मुझे बहुत प्रजीब सा मान्य देना है ।

[श्री० रणवीर सिंह]

17.06 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

मैं आपको, अध्यक्ष महोदय, यकीन दिलाता हूँ कि बदरी जो है, वह ड्रेन नम्बर ८ मेरे गांव के साथ से गुजरता है और वहां से मैं हजार डेढ़ हजार वहीं दस हजार आदमियों के जरूरी को दिल्ली तो बहुत नजदीक है, अगर प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब कलकत्ता में भी जाकर बै जाएं तो वहां ले जा सकता हूँ। यहां एक हवाई सा डर पैदा किया जाता है कि नुकसान होगा। कितना नुकसान होगा, इसको मैंने देखा है। बड़े बड़े कनारे जो ऊंचे ऊंचे हैं वे भी मैंने देखे हैं। किस तरह से वह पानी दिल्ली को डबोयेगा यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आया है। वह न दिल्ली को और न ही दिल्ली के देहातों को डबो सकता है। अगर वहां से पानी आना है तो कोई नुकसान तो मुझे समझा कोई इंजीनियर समझाये कि यमुना के कौन से किनारे हैं, जो कि इतने ऊंचे पानी को जाने रोकेंगे। ड्रेन में पानी जाने की क्या जरूरत है। पानी अपनी सतह खुद रखता है और बगैर ड्रेन के दिल्ली की तरफ आ सकता है। तो यह जो डर है यह हवाई डर है। मुझे डर है कि जो तबही रोहतक को पिछले साल देखनी पड़ी थी वहीं तबही उसको इस साल भी न देखनी पड़े। अगर ऐसा हुआ तो फ्लड कंट्रोल के चीफ इंजीनियर इनके जिम्मेवार होंगे क्योंकि गलत डर की वजह से उन्होंने एक गलत राय दी है।

मुझे खुशी है कि पंजाब के मुख्य मंत्री और हमारे भी मंत्री महोदय चण्डीगढ़ गए थे और वहां इस मसले का एक हल तजवीज हुआ और मुझे उम्मीद है कि उस काम में जो आज तक देरी हुई है हवाई डर की वजह से वह आगे नहीं होगी और पंजाब सरकार को जितने रुपये की आवश्यकता है, वह माननीय मंत्री जी देने का प्रबन्ध कर देंगे और रोहतक जिले को तबही से बचायेंगे।

यह मन्त्रालय जैसे मैंने कहा देहातों को बचाव देता है। लेकिन इसके काम करने का

जो तरीका है वह अजीब ही है। बड़ी बड़ी नहरें निकलती हैं और जहां से शुरू हो गई हैं और जिन की जमीन में से गुजरती हैं उनको पानी नहीं मिल सकता है। लोग जो हैं वे शायद यह समझते हैं कि जो नहर को निकालने के लिए जिम्मेवार है या जो वजीर है व रोहतक और उससे जिले को शायद इससे लाभ पहुंचाना चाहते हैं और इस वास्ते जितने पीछे आगे वाले जिले गुड़गांव में गांव इत्यादि आते हैं, वहां पानी नहीं दिया जा सकता है। यही हाल बिजली का है। बिजली के बड़े बड़े खम्भे जिन खेतों को खराब करते हैं उनको बिजली नहीं दी जा सकती है, उन खेतों के गांव वालों को बिजली नहीं दी जा सकती है। बिजली का महकमा तो एक व्यापार का महकमा समझा जाता है। लेकिन अजीब है इनके व्यापार के हिमाब को लगाने का तरीका। बिजली की तारें लाख पये फी मील खर्च करके आगे चलती हैं। पांच हजार का ट्रांसफार्मर लगा करके जहां बिजली दी जा सकती है वहां बिजली नहीं दी जाती है। आप जानते हैं कि जैसे प्रदेशों का आपस में झगड़ा होता है, वैसे ही जिलों का और तहसीलों का भी आपस में झगड़ा चलता है अजीब हालत है कि एक शहर जिसकी आबादी दस हजार के ऊपर की है, उसको बिजली देने के लिए कहां से उनके पास तार आता है, यह मालूम नहीं। और कौन सा वह हिसाब है जिससे इस तार को तो वहां भेजना फायदेमन्द है लेकिन ५ हजार २० का ट्रांसफार्मर लगा कर जो हिस्सा बीच में पड़ता है उसमें बिजली देना चाटे की बात है। यह हिसाब मेरी समझ में नहीं आता। लेकिन आप जानते हैं कि यह समझा जाता है कि हम कोई चीज समझ नहीं सकते और जो बड़े बड़े इंजीनियर हैं वे ही समझ सकते हैं। मगर मैं एक बात कहे बगैर नहीं रह सकता कि इस देश के घनदर समय आयेगा, अगर वह अभी नहीं आया है तो अब आ ही रहा है, जबकि देश का गरीब आदमी जिसे आज लोग

अनपढ़ कहते हैं, वह मजबूर कर देगा हिन्दुस्तान के बिजली के बड़े बड़े इंजीनियर्स को यह समझने के लिये कि उनका यह हिसाब खाता गलत है।

इसी तरह से बिजली का हिसाब है। पंजाब के अन्दर, हाथी साहब ने जवाब दिया, दूसरी पंच साला योजना के अन्दर बिजली की भूख बहुत बढ़ गई है। वहां पर साढ़े तीन लाख किलोवाट बिजली खप सकती है, लेकिन सिर्फ डेढ़ लाख किलोवाट मिलती है। और उसमें से भी हिमाचल प्रदेश हिस्सेदार है, जम्मू काश्मीर हिस्सेदार है, राजस्थान हिस्सेदार है और दिल्ली भी हिस्सेदार है। बिजली और पानी के लिए सब हिस्सेदार हैं। पीने के लिये पानी चाहिये, छोटी नहरों के लिये पानी चाहिये, लेकिन अगर कहीं बरसात ज्यादा हो जाय और कहीं पानी राजस्थान में घग्घर नदी की तरफ चला जाय तो राजस्थान का जत्था तैयार है। चूंकि दिल्ली रोहतक के पड़ोस में है इसलिए अगर यमुना में पानी आ जाय तो दिल्ली वाले इस के लिये जत्थावन्दी करने के लिये तैयार हैं। मुझ बतलाइये कि जो हमारा बरसात का पानी है वह कहाँ भजें? चीन में भजें या किष्कर भजें? जो हमारे पानी के बहने का रास्ता है उससे ही वह पानी जायेगा। यह भी अजीब बात है कि हमारा पानी पीने के लिये और दूसरे कामों के लिए दूसरों को मिल जायगा लेकिन हमें नहीं मिलेगा। वह सारी जगह जायेगा, राजस्थान जायगा, दिल्ली जायगा। वह वहां पर जाये, मुझे कोई एतराज नहीं, लेकिन पंजाब का भी उसमें स्थान किया जाना चाहिये।

मैं जानता हूँ कि यहां बिजली के लिये तीसरी पंचसाला योजना में आप ११०० करोड़ के कीब रुपया लगा रहे हैं। लेकिन देहात के अन्दर बिजली फैलाने के लिये तो

आप बन्द करोड़ ही रहे हैं। अगर पंजाब को १५ करोड़ ६० मिल जाय तो पंजाब में बिजली बहुत सारे देहात में फैल सकती है। लेकिन पंजाब के एलक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड को २० या २५ करोड़ रुपया नहीं मिलेगा। पिछली दफा उन्होंने १३ करोड़ ६० की सीलिंग रखी। अजीब हानत है, बिजली पैदा करने के लिये जो बांध बनाने होते हैं उनमें सक्ड़ी करोड़ रुपया हम लगा सकते हैं, लेकिन बिजली को फैलाने के लिये जो छोटे मोटे तार भेजने पड़ते हैं उनके लिये हम हिसाब लगाते हैं कि १३ करोड़ ६० दें या १६ करोड़ ६० दें। अगर पंजाब १६ करोड़ मांगता है और खर्च कर सकता है तो हम १३ के बजाय १६ करोड़ ६० नहीं दे सकते। मुझे तो हिसाब आता नहीं, पता नहीं यह कौनसा इंजीनियरिंग का हिसाब है या कौनसे फायदे का हिसाब है। मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान के इंजीनियर और हमारा मन्त्रालय इस बात को समझे कि अगर १३ करोड़ ६० के बजाय २२ करोड़ ६० कर दिया जाय और उसको इस्तेमाल कर सकें तो उनसे बहुत लाभ हो सकता है। वाटर लार्गिंग का इन्जाम कर के जो काम १४ बरस के अन्दर हमने ६० करोड़ खर्च करके १२२ लाख एकड़ नई भूमि के अन्दर पैदावार बढ़ाई। अगर हम इतनी दरबकी कर सकते हैं तो ६० करोड़ की सहायता पाकर के हम ३३ लाख एकड़ भूमि की सीम—दूर करके मान में पैदावार डबोड़ी कर सकते हैं। तो ६० करोड़ ६० आप यह दें और १३ करोड़ ६० के बजाय २५ करोड़ ६० दें ताकि तार फैल सकें, तो काफी लाभ हो सकता है। साथ में हमारे ऊपर वेटमेंट लेवी लगाने की जरूरत नहीं पड़ेगी और न ही किसानों को सरकार के खिलाफ, जो कि लोगों की सरकार है, उठना पड़ेगा। अगर आप इस तरह से करते हैं तो मैं समझता हूँ कि बाटा नहीं रहेगा और उसकी वजह से किसान को कोई सत्पात्र करने की जरूरत नहीं रहेगी।

[श्री० रणवीर सिंह]

श्रीजीब हालत है कि पंजाब के अन्दर बड़ी तरक्की हुई है, और यह बात भी सही है कि पंजाब का पानी और बिजली का जो महकमा है वह भी तकरीबन हमारे इलाके के भाइयों के पास ही रहा है। वैसे तो हमें पंजाबी रीजन वालों से कई बातों का गिला है, लेकिन सभी इंजीनियर वहा के हैं, उनके हाथ में सारी चीजें हैं। वैंस्टन यमुना कैनाल को दूसरी पंचसाला योजना में रक्खा और उस पर ४ करोड़ ६० ६० लाख करने की स्कीम रक्खी गई, लेकिन उसके ऊपर चार सालों में २५ लाख ६० लाख हो सका और पाब्वें साल में एक करोड़ रुपये खर्च होगा। इस तरह से जहां पर ४ करोड़ ६० ६० लाख करने की बात थी वहां सवा करोड़ ६० ६० लाख होगा। मुझे ख़ुशी है कि जहां तक बारसात के पानी के इन्तजाम का सवाल है, उसके लिये १ करोड़ ६० मेरे इलाके पर खर्च होगा, पानी को बढ़ाने के लिये भी १ करोड़ ६० या उससे ज्यादा खर्च होगा। यह हालत है हमारे पंजाब की लेकिन इस सदन में फैसला किया कि पंजाब में दो रीजन होंगे और हिन्दी रीजन पंजाब का हिस्सा रहेगा। हमने तो यह कभी नहीं कहा कि हमें पंजाब के साथ रखिये, दिल्ली के साथ रखिये या यू० पी० के साथ रखिये। यह देश हमारा है। जहां यह सदन फैसला करेगा हम वहां रहेंगे। लेकिन हमारा हक तो इस सदन को दिलाना ही है।

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri (Berhampore): The few Members from West Bengal who have spoken in the discussion on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power have without exception referred to the Ganga Barrage. About a month ago, we were all heartened to hear from the Minister a sort of a firm announcement that the Government had decided to go on with the Ganga Barrage project. But the hon. Member from West Bengal who spoke before the previous speaker, Shri S. C. Samanta, seemed to have certain doubts in his mind whether the Government were at all serious about this project and how firm the de-

cision was. He referred to one passage in the Report, which I need not read over again, where an impression is sought to be created that the project has already been taken in hand and construction work almost started. But when we look at the Demands for Grants in page 69, we find that there is a mention of the Ganga Barrage project. There is a grant of Rs. 7,39,000 shown against this project. Of course, it is a ridiculously low, sum, for such a big project cannot even be started with that sum. But the cat would be out of the bag if you just read one line where it is said:

“for carrying out hydrological and other investigations connected with Ganga Barrage Project”.

That is the apprehension which Shri S. C. Samanta expressed, that these never ending investigations seem to be still in view and there is no knowing as yet when the project would at all be taken in hand.

So I would like to request the hon. Minister to enlighten us as to the exact status of the scheme, whether they have decided that such a scheme should be taken in hand and whether they are going to implement it, and if the decision is for implementation, when construction will be taken in hand. These doubts have been confirmed in the public mind because of a fact which I cannot help mentioning here. A team of Central Government engineers recently visited the project site which happens to be in my home district, Murshidabad. Some of them met the local Press, and one of the officers who talked to the Pressmen made a statement that there is no knowing as yet—he was very sceptical—whether the scheme would at all be taken in hand; he made a remark which was published in the local papers there that this is all election stunt and nothing more than that. I would not go so far as to condemn it as an election stunt. But there are certain things which intrigue me very much. Firstly, who is to execute the scheme? Have the Government taken any firm decision

on that point? Here in the report of the Ministry it has been said that it is a project for the preservation of the port of Calcutta. But when we look to the Report of the Transport and Communications Ministry, although there are several pages devoted to conditions of Hooghly and the precarious state of the Port of Calcutta, there is no mention here of the Ganga Barrage or any hopes held out that the Ganga Barrage would come to save the Port of Calcutta.

It seems up till now the position is that some hydrological investigations in connection with the project will be carried on. That is the programme for the present year, but if my information is correct, everybody knows that this is a large-scale project which will take eight or ten years to complete. Even to carry materials to the two points on either side of the river and to create the necessary organisation, will take at least two or three years. So, unless there is a concrete project report in the hands of Government, unless the Government is determined that these things should be immediately implemented and unless they go ahead with all speed, let them not hold out the hope that they are going to save the Port of Calcutta by the Ganga Barrage Project alone. After eight or ten years if you finish the project—I do not know whether it will be finished in the next eight or ten years—even if we move with all speed, after eight or ten years we will only be able to stop the increasing volume of water through the Bhagirathi-Hooghly Channel. It will take several years before the whole thing can take effect and the desired results can be achieved. That is why people are not going to be satisfied with mere hydrological investigations. I put a straight question to the hon. Minister as to who would execute this project; whether his Ministry had been entrusted with this work, or whether the Transport and Communications Ministry would undertake it? If it were his Ministry I would be very glad, because

they have very experienced engineers in their work cadre.

I would also like him to tell us when this project is going to be taken up? The Chief Minister of West Bengal made a Statement to the Press the other day that the Central Government had informed him that all arrangements had been made to take the project work in hand. But may I ask Government whether they have a complete project report in their hand and when they expect to start this work. Mr. Samanta asked when they were going to complete it. I am asking a more important question as to when they are going to take the work in hand. The construction of the efflux bunds has been done only in connection with the railways. That is not part of the barrage proper. Here a completely misleading impression has been given. So, I would like the hon. Minister to clear up that misunderstanding. It has also been mentioned that necessary provision has been made in the Third Plan. So far as the Third Plan is concerned I have ransacked the pages and have not found any mention of Ganga Project there; but maybe in the final plan, as it emerges from the labours of the Planning Commission, some provision may be made. But up till now there is no indication as to what provisions have been made for this project in the Third Plan.

Then I come to the condition of the Calcutta port itself, because this project is for the preservation of the port of Calcutta. I am a layman myself, but very competent engineers and all engineers whose works I have had the opportunity to study have opined that merely increasing of head water supply from the Ganga into the Bhagirathi-Hooghly will not improve the condition of the port unless we also undertake river dredging work lower down the Hooghly. Hooghly, as is well known, is a tidal river, and unfortunately there seems to be no co-ordination between the Transport and Communications Ministry which looks to the port side and the Irrigation and Power Ministry which looks to the river dredging side. Here I

[Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri]

find that so far as the port authorities under the Transport and Communications Ministry are concerned although very great concern has been expressed in the report of that Ministry, I mean of the Transport and Communications Ministry, about the condition of Hoogly lower down Calcutta, they are going on as Shri S. C. Samanta has said, appointing experts after experts. Mr. Hensen was the last foreign expert. Then Mr. Pashuma was invited. Mr. Pashuma was entrusted with some further investigations. Then I find that two U.N. experts have been appointed, one Mr. P. Czewenowski and the other Dr. D. M. Macdowell. One of them would be advising on dredger problems and another on coastal engineering and hydraulics. But there is no mention here as to the actual dredging methods to be employed or used or tried there, and as yet Government is not ready with any kind of dredging method. Only a small beginning has been made at the Falta point. So it seems the Government is carrying on a policy of dilly-dallying and shilly-shallying which will mean that the river Hoogly will be choked up. As one great scientist who was once a Member of this House had said, we will be choked in Calcutta by our own filth and by the salinity of the river from the sea.

This is the only point I wanted to make. If Government is really serious about this project, then let them appoint some kind of a high-powered Board who could immediately be entrusted with the work of seeing that the work is executed with the utmost speed, so that the port may be saved. And, as is well known, if the Calcutta port cannot be saved, then the completion of the projects that we have in view under the Third Plan, the great industrial projects and other things will be held up for another twelve to fifteen years. There is no doubt about that. So, it is not merely a concern for Calcutta or a local problem for

Bengal alone but it is an all-India problem; and I would like the hon. Minister to give a straight answer to all these questions.

Shri Rami Reddy (Cuddapah):
Mr. Speaker, Sir, at the outset I would like to pay my tribute to the achievements of this Ministry during the last 10 years since the Ministry was constituted. The activities of this Ministry during the last 10 years have been increasing on account of the several developmental activities that have been undertaken by the Government. This Ministry has been discharging its responsibility to the satisfaction of one and all concerned. This Ministry is a very important Ministry because for ensuring self-sufficiency in food and for stopping the food imports costing about hundreds of crores of rupees in foreign exchange, irrigation has to develop and in that respect this Ministry has been doing very well.

In regard to power which is an important prerequisite for industrial development, Government has embarked on a very ambitious programme of industrial development during the Third Plan commencing from day after tomorrow. Industrial development follows in the wake of power development. Therefore, power development, which is under the charge of this Ministry, is one of the most important factors that have to be considered.

Coming to power, take the case of the generating capacity, the installed capacity in the country. By the end of the Second Plan they wanted to achieve a target of 6.9 million kws. But there has been a shortfall, as pointed out by Shri Iqbal Singh, of about 1.3 million kws. This is a very regrettable feature. The reasons may be shortage of foreign exchange etc. But, whatever it may be the shortfall is regrettable. Out of 3.5 million kws. that was expected to be added up during the Second Plan, a shortfall of 1.3 million kws. is a regrettable feature. It works out to

nearly 30 per cent of the expected achievement.

In regard to this, even the Prime Minister, while speaking on the President's Address expressed that he was not satisfied with the power development in the country. This is what he said:—

"I may mention with some difference that there is one matter which troubles me about our planning; and that is that our electric power is not advancing far enough. We are trying to do so. No doubt, we are advancing, but it is not fast enough to my liking."

So, during the Third Plan greater stress has to be laid on power development. While saying so, I would like to mention that the power consumption in our country lags far behind what it is in other countries. While it is 6804 kw. per capita in Norway, 3475 in Sweden, 3833 in U.S.A. and elsewhere, our *per capita* consumption in the year 1957-58 was only 23.97 kw. This would indicate how far behind we are compared to other countries.

On account of the ambitious programme for industrial development, the demand for power has also been increasing in all the regions of the country. Therefore, as I said before, greater stress, should be laid on this aspect.

In this connection, I would like to pay my tribute to the Planning Commission who appear to have conceded an enhancement in the allocation for power from Rs. 975 crores to Rs. 1038 crores during the Third Plan, for electric power generation.

After saying so, I will then directly come to my State of Andhra Pradesh which is very backward industrially. This State is endowed with all the natural resources for industrial development but it is lagging far behind. The *per capita* consumption of elec-

tricity in Andhra Pradesh was about seven units at the beginning of the Second Plan and it is expected to rise to about 15 units at the end of the Second Plan. At the beginning of the Second Plan, the all India average was 26 units and it is expected to rise to 50 units at the end of the Second Plan. Thus, the difference between *per capita* consumption of electricity in Andhra Pradesh and all India *per capita* consumption, which was 19 at the beginning of the Second Plan has increased to 35 at the end of the Second Plan. It is a regrettable feature and it has to be remedied.

Viewed from another aspect, from the aspect of rural electrification, the following picture emerges. There are about 26,500 villages in that State and only about 2,100 are expected to have been electrified by the end of the Second Plan; it works out to less than eight per cent, while in a neighbouring State about 9,800 villages have been electrified—46 per cent of the villages in Madras State. Again, the number of pumps for which electricity was given works out to 9,300 in Andhra Pradesh while it is 100,000 in Madras State.

There is another point of view from which it could be seen. The *per capita* investment in industry works out to Rs. 10.68 in Andhra Pradesh while the corresponding figure for Bombay is Rs. 46.10, for Bengal, Rs. 65.39 and for Bihar, Rs. 26.80. The *per capita* income from industry in Andhra Pradesh is Rs. 8 while the all-India figure is Rs. 20. The total energy that is consumed in major industry in Andhra Pradesh is 162 million kws while the figure for Bihar is 1,110; for Bombay, 1,535; and for Bengal, 1,128. All these facts would only indicate that the State is lagging far behind in the development of power.

This leads me on to the point whether there is power potential in the State. The hydro-electric power potential of Andhra Pradesh is said to

[Shri Rami Reddi]

be in the neighbourhood of 3 million kws. There are huge rivers: Godavari, Krishna, Pennar and other major tributaries. But so far only four per cent of that potential has been exploited while 96 per cent of the hydro-electric power potential remains to be exploited in that State. Though the load survey conducted by the Central Water and Power Commission has disclosed that there will be a demand of 468 mws of power at the end of the Second Plan and 600 mws. by the end of the Third Plan, there has been no headway made in regard to this power development. The survey actually discloses that there will be power shortage to the extent of about 70 mega watts at the end of the Second Plan. But we find that the progress has been rather poor, because even some of the projects which were included in the Second Plan have not yet been started. There has been no progress at all in regard to some of the projects due to shortage of foreign exchange. There is also another reason. The Nellore-Tungabhadra Hydro-Thermal Scheme was excluded from the core of the Plan. It has now been included in the list of non-core Plan projects and therefore no progress could be made in regard to that project. With all these things added on to the already existing power shortage of 70 mega watts, the position in Andhra Pradesh is rather serious.

This brings me directly to the power schemes in the State. The State Government had proposed the taking up of the Srisaillam Project. This hydro-electric scheme envisages the power development at Srisaillam and Nagarjunasagar at a cost of Rs. 49.77 crores giving power benefit to the extent of 430 mega watts of installed capacity. It proposes the installation of two power stations one at Srisaillam and the other at Nagarjunasagar—three machines of 110 mega watts each at Srisaillam and two machines of 50 mega watts each at Nagarjunasagar. This scheme is a

very attractive scheme from the point of view of cost. The total cost of the scheme including the cost of transmission is estimated to be about Rs. 49 crores. The total cost of civil works and power stations for the present installed capacity of 430 mega watts would be about Rs. 35.36 crores which works out to only Rs. 822 per kilo watt installed capacity which itself is cheap. This compares very favourably with the projects that are elsewhere in the country where the cost per kilowatt is estimated to be roughly between Rs. 1500 to Rs. 2000.

From another point of view also, Sir, this is an ideal project. It is going to be one of the most remunerative projects in the country. The gross revenue anticipated even at a very low rate of Rs. 150 per kilo watt is Rs. 162 lakhs in the year 1965-66 when it is proposed to be put into commission. It will further rise to Rs. 518 lakhs in the sixth year of operation. The percentage net return works out to 8 per cent even in the sixth year of operation.

Again, this scheme is centrally located in the State and it will be able to cater to the needs of the people at the most economical rates. It will also be able to transmit power to all the industrial centres in the State. From all these aspects, Sir, this scheme is a very ideal one. As I said, on account of the impending huge shortage of power and also on account of the anticipated load during the Third Plan, this project is a very vital and urgent necessity and it has to be sanctioned immediately.

There is another reason also why I say that the project has to be sanctioned immediately. This project is linked up with the Nagarjunasagar project. It was originally expected that the Nagarjunasagar project would be completed by 1963-64. It will now be completed by the end of the Third Plan. Because this Srisaillam project is linked up with the Nagarjunasagar

project, the foundations for this project have to be laid before that project is completed. Hence there is urgency for sanction being given to the Srisaïlam project.

This inevitably leads me to the objections of Maharashtra and Mysore Governments in regard to the utilisation of the waters of Krishna and Goawari.

The Mysore and Maharashtra Governments have raised objections. They say that no new project, that is, no project which is not already committed, shall be sanctioned till the dispute in regard to the allocation of Krishna and Godawari waters is finally settled. They are seeking a revision of the terms of the 1951 agreement relating to the utilisation of these two rivers. They want a revision on a *de novo* basis.

Let us examine their objections. Let us see if the Srisaïlam project has anything to do with the dispute. First of all, I do not for a moment accept that there is a dispute at all in regard to this project, but for a moment, assuming that there is a dispute, let us see if this project has anything to do with the dispute. Srisaïlam is purely a power project. Water will not be utilised either for irrigation or for industry or for any other purpose except for the production of hydro power. Not a drop of water will be consumed for any purpose, even for the purpose of producing power. Water is flowing in the Krishna river, and the flows will be used—as there is a big drop at Srisaïlam power project site—for producing power. Water will not in anyway be spent for producing hydro power. Power is only a by-product of the flows of water. There would not be any loss of water and from this point of view, the objections of the two Governments cannot be sustained.

But possibly, the only way of loss is evaporation. A reservoir with a gross capacity of 308 TMC and a line capacity of 150 TMC will have to be

constructed at Srisaïlam for conserving water for the production of power. Enormous amounts of water flow in the river. If these waters which flow in abundance during the four months of the monsoon are not conserved or stored, they simply go waste to the sea. The very principle of conservation of water is that there will be incidental losses on account of evaporation. Conservation or storage means some inevitable losses through evaporation. If we are not prepared to lose a little amount of water on account of evaporation, we cannot think of conserving and we will be losing the whole lot of water. Unless we lose a little by evaporation, we cannot gain by conservation. Instead of allowing the waters to go waste to the sea, we can conserve the waters and use them for generating power.

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

Shri Rami Reddy: Just one minute, Sir. However, it may be regarded that in the future, when all the projects are developed on the river for utilising all the water in the river, the question of allowing the water to go to the sea does not arise and that therefore there is no question of any water evaporating, because the loss through evaporation on account of conservation cannot be accounted for towards the waters that would however have gone waste to the sea. In such a case, this loss through evaporation will have to be considered. The loss through evaporation is estimated to be about 33 TMC at Srisaïlam. I am sure that in such an event, the Andhra Pradesh Government will have no hesitation to count this loss of 33 TMC against their allotted share of water in the Krishna. So, from every point of view, this project has to be sanctioned immediately, as I said, for meeting the imminent power shortage and for meeting the anticipated demand during the third Plan period.

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

Shri Ramji Reddy: I shall finish in one minute, Sir. This brings me directly to the life and death problem relating to my constituency, that is, the Tungabhadra high level canal project. This project was originally intended for serving the famine needs of Rayalaseema including my district, Cuddapah. This project was there for the last 100 years. It was expected to irrigate about two lakh acres of land in my district. Sir Arthur Cotton pointed out 100 years ago the importance of this project and he investigated into it. It then underwent several changes, and ultimately the project was divided into two phases. The first phase which will not serve my constituency or my district has been sanctioned. It was said at that time that the second phase of the Tungabhadra high level canal project was technically approved and that it would be taken up immediately after the completion of the first phase. The first phase was originally proposed to be completed by the end of 1963-64, but to a question put here recently, the answer given was that the allocation of funds for this project had not yet been finally decided.

There is a likelihood of this project not being completed by 1963-64. Consequently, the second phase of this project is not likely to be taken up by 1963-64. This project, as I said, has to serve the often-famine affected areas of Cuddapah District, in regard to which even the Indian Famine Commission of 1898 has said:

"In Cuddapah the rainfall for the period from 1st April to 30th September was nearly one half less than the normal rainfall. In the the districts, the failure of the south-west monsoon was more complete than in the famine year of 1876".

The Famine Enquiry Commission of 1945 also said that the Gandikota project should be taken up immediately to avoid famine in these scarcity areas.

I would only appeal to the hon. Minister to impress on the State Government—I will also try my best—that the first phase of this project should be completed by the end of 1963-64 and the second phase including the Pulivendla canal is sanctioned for execution even during the third Plan.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I just want to make a brief reference to certain observations made by my esteemed friend, the Maharaja of Bikaner while he spoke. I am in agreement with most of the things he said. But about the Rajasthan Canal, he said that it should be taken over by the Central Government for execution. I think in his obsession against the Rajasthan Government, he just made the unkindest cut against our engineering staff. I wish the House to know that Chambal project has been one of the most efficiently executed projects, completed in the most crusading spirit. The engineers worked round the clock night and day and did extremely good work. The Chief Engineer who completed the Chambal project is now in charge of the Rajasthan Canal. Shri Kunwarsain, a better engineer than whom it is difficult to find in the country, is in overall charge of this. My friend, the Minister of Irrigation and Power is the Chairman of the committee for direction with the two Chief Ministers. I just wanted to clarify the position, because it creates a very wrong impression against the engineers who had done such excellent work and set up a record.

Mr. Speaker: There are 21 selected cutmotions in respect of this Ministry. They may be moved subject to their being otherwise in order. The list indicating the selected cut motions will be put on the notice board, for the information of hon. Members. *Failure in the implementation of the original scheme of DVC*

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100." (699).

Failure to control floods by D.V.C. scheme

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100." (700)

Expenditures incurred on the Damodar Valley Corporation Scheme

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100." (701)

Need to excavate and dredge the lower Damodar river beyond the Durgapur barrage

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100." (702)

Need to maintain the navigability of the lower Damodar river

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100. (703).

Need to retain water for irrigation purposes in the lower Damodar river

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100." (704)

Need for reducing the high rate of water tax supplied by the Damodar Valley Corporation

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100." (705)

Need for supplying Damodar Valley Corporation power to the rural areas at a low rate

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100." (706)

Need for supplying Damodar Valley Corporation power to the small industries of Howrah and Hoogly

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100." (707)

Need for rural electrification of Howrah and Hoogly districts with D.V.C. power

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100." (708)

Need for opening Durgapur-Calcutta canal

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100." (709)

Need for withdrawing the decision of shifting the Head Office of the Damodar Valley Corporation from Calcutta

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100." (930)

Need for aid from the Centre for implementing the decisions of the Flood Enquiry Committee for West Bengal in the matter of effecting flood control measures

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100." (931)

Need for implementing the preliminary recommendations of the Inland Water Transport Committee regarding West Bengal

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100." (932)

Need for proper direction to the State Flood Control Boards by the Centre

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100." (933)

Need to expedite the preparation of integrated plans for flood control of inter-State rivers

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100." (934)

Need for activating the River Commissions before the rainy heason.

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100." (935)

Need to stop setting up of irregular embankments

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100." (955)

Failure in the matter of food-control in the various States

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Multipurpose River Schemes be reduced by Rs. 100." (837)

Need for immediate implementation of the multi-purpose river schemes

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Multipurpose River Schemes be reduced by Rs. 100." (838)

High price paid for Indus Water Treaty

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: 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." (1186)

Mr. Speaker: These Cut motions are now before the House. 6 hours have been allotted for this Ministry. We started at about 3.18. Some time has been taken in the earlier one. Therefore, I propose continuing this till 6.18 and thereafter start the half-an-hour discussion. Shri Hathi may go on till 6.15 and continue day after tomorrow, if necessary.

Shri Basappa (Tiptur): I expect the hon. Deputy Minister to reply to certain points raised here. So, before he is called, I may have say.

Mr. Speaker: The senior Minister will reply day after tomorrow. Whatever is said after Shri Hathi speaks will be answered by the senior Minister.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: May I make a submission for your consideration? You have made a reference to it this morning and there has been some reference in the Press also about our sitting after 6. We do not have quorum, there are very few Members, etc. I want to make a suggestion to you, since we have got very little business after the budget discussions are over. It is expected that these discussions may be continued even after the scheduled time. It may not be considered proper to sit after 6 for this business. We might, with the consent of the Government, extend the period of the session by some days. In that case, we could also discuss some of the No-Day yet-Named Motions and one or two more days could be allotted even for the budget discussion.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Braj Raj Singh has sent me a letter in this connection. Of course, I will pass it on to the Government to let us have their reaction. But the half an hour discussion will always be after the normal work. Therefore, they will have to sit after 6 O'Clock. Today, because we have taken 15 minutes more for the other demand. I would like that also to be added here, in which case we will have to sit longer still.

Some Hon. Members: No, no.

Mr. Speaker: If the House is not willing to sit later, Shri Hathi might go on till 6 O'Clock and might continue the day after tomorrow. I will take the half an hour discussion exactly at 6 O'Clock.

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): I am thankful to the hon. Members of this House who were kind enough to give compliments to the Ministry of Irrigation and Power for the work it has been doing. I am specially grateful to the hon. Member, the Maharaja of Bikaner, for paying tribute to the engi-

neers who have done a very good job at Bhakra. It only shows that the huge projects which we have undertaken and which are progressing very satisfactorily could be a matter of pride if hon. Members visit those projects and see the work that is being carried on there. It is not only the hon. Member from Bikaner that has appreciate the work; a number of hon. Members, who have gone to Bhakra, DVC, Chambal and other projects, they have appreciated the work of our engineers. Some other hon. Members referred to the splendid work done at the Chambel project. To them also I am deeply grateful. Some other suggestions also were made and the Ministry will pay the greatest regard to the constructive suggestions made by the hon. Members.

Certain doubts were expressed by hon. Members from West Bengal about the Farakka Barrage. The time at my disposal today is very short, but still, in order to satisfy or to dispel any sort of doubt which they may sustain or might have, I may say that the Farakka Barrage is being taken up, that decision has been taken by the Government, Government have announced it here in Parliament and that work for construction will go ahead without any delay. Regarding the query as to what part of the project will be taken up, I may say that all the three parts, namely, the barrage, the feeder and the canal will be taken up. So far as the machinery for the execution of the project is concerned, as the House knows, this is a subject of the Transport Ministry, but as was suggested by Shri Chaudhuri, in this House that the Ministry of Irrigation and Power have got the engineers who can handle it, we have decided, in consultation with the Ministry of Transport and the Government of West Bengal, to set up a control board on the pattern of the Chambal Control Board, where the representatives from West Bengal Government, Transport Ministry, Railway Ministry, Ministry of Irrigation and Power and the Finance Ministry

[Shri Hathi]

will all be represented, and that work will go ahead without any delay. I think this should satisfy the hon. Members from West Bangal.

18 hrs.

The other question that was raised was—in fact, a number of questions were raised. It is but natural that the House feels that we should make progress and greater progress so far as irrigation and power are concerned. It cannot be denied. There cannot be two opinions about the fact that power is the key to the development and progress of our country. As the hon. Prime Minister had once said here in this House, namely, that progress means panchayat plus power, power is an important element. We have to try our best within, of course, the resources available to generate more and more power so that the country can take large strides in development.

As the House knows, we have made progress but we are not satisfied with the progress that we have made inasmuch as the demand is increasing day by day. It is a good sign that the demand is increasing, but if we look to the statistics, we can say with pride that the country has made progress. It is a different matter that the progress may not be sufficient to meet the demands or to satisfy us. Our ambitions are great. They should be great and we should try to generate more power. But if you look at the figures, you will see that the power generated in 1950-51 was 2.3 million kilowatts; in 1955-56 it went up to 3.42 million kilowatts; in 1960-61 it was 5.7 million kilowatts and in the Third Plan we have tentatively proposed to raise it to 13 million kilowatts, that is, as against 2 million kilowatts generated in 1951 we shall be generating 13.4 million kilowatts. That is nearly six times the power generated during the past 100 years, namely, from 1850 to 1950. In the 15

years from 1950 we shall generate six times that. The House knows that we have got ample water resources at our disposal for about 40 million kilowatts of power to be generated.

Mr. Speaker: He may continue day after tomorrow.

18.02 hrs.

*SEED MULTIPLICATION CORPORATION

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up the Half-an-hour discussion. Shri Inder J. Malhotra.

Shri Inder J. Malhotra (Jammu and Kashmir): Mr. Speaker, Sir, in answer to Unstarred Question No. 1397 answered on the 9th March, 1961 the hon. Minister had stated that the details of the scheme for the establishment of a Seed Multiplication Corporation were being worked out.

In the field of agriculture, I am sure, everyone of us recognises that the programme of multiplication of approved seeds and their distribution is a very important one. It is as important as the distribution of fertilisers and making available to the farmer irrigation water in ample quantity.

A committee no less in importance than the Indo-U.S. Team of the Ford Foundation, named as the "Agricultural Production Team," which submitted its report in April, 1959, emphasised this aspect also. This team pointed out—

"The use of highest yielding adapted crop varieties by the cultivators is one of the most economical means of increasing agricultural production. Seed is a basic crop production cost, and is a cost present whether cultivators use good or poor seed. It is thus vital that only the best seed be used."