

**SHRI B. R. KAVDE :** It is a sad plight of the country that cotton is being imported every year. It is essential that the Government have some fixed policy and the Government should fix a target by which they will not import any cotton and, for that purpose, it is essential that hybrid 4 and other varieties should be given proper place and the Government should decide what they are going to do about it.

**MR. SPEAKER :** It is the same question as that of Mr. Pandey. So far as the first half is concerned, that is relevant.

**SHRI L. N. MISHRA :** We fully appreciate the anxiety of hon. Members. About the long staple variety of cotton, I have said in this very House that we have a special programme in consultation with the Ministry of Agriculture, Planning Commission and Finance. And we are going to help the cotton-growers with a view to increase the productivity, but it will take some time before we ourselves become self-reliant in cotton.

#### **Utilisation of Irrigation Potential**

\*32. **SHIR M. RAM GOPAL REDDY :** Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state—

(a) whether two million hectares of additional irrigation potential created under major and medium irrigation projects in the country remain unutilised;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to remedy the situation ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL.)** (a) to (c). The extent of irrigation potential unutilised is 1.25 million hectares. It is to be noted that the potential created by the end of a financial year (March) is available for utilisation only in the next financial year when the monsoon flows are available for storage or diversion into the canal syst-

ems. The potential created from 1951 onwards was 9.45 million hectares by March 1970 and utilisation was 8.2 million hectares by March 1971.

The main lag in utilisation is in Kosi Eastern Canal and Rajpur Canal of Kosi Project. In these two canals, the lag is 0.5 million hectares. The reasons for this are (i) heavy rainfall on account of which farmers who have the option to take water or do not take irrigation water in years of good rainfall; (ii) non-completion of water courses from 5 cuses to 1 cusec; and (iii) heavy silt deposition in the canals. It has been suggested to the Government of Bihar that the present 'satta' system should be changed to one of compulsory irrigation. The construction of water courses has been expedited; about half the work has been already completed and the remaining is programmed to be completed in the next three years. Rules of regulation of the Barrage and canal have been laid down in the light of the experience gained and the canals were also desilted during the closure periods in the last two years.

In the Chambal Project area in Madhya Pradesh, there is a shortfall of 0.16 million hectares in utilisation. The reasons for this are (i) reduction in the capacity of the main canal due to growth of weeds and other obstructions (ii) delay in construction of water courses. Remedial measures have been taken to increase the capacity of the canals and strengthen the canal system. The construction water courses is also being accelerated.

In Rajasthan Canal Project --stage 1, the lag in utilisation is 0.1 million hectares. This is due to lag in colonisation specially by outsees from Pong Dam. More time is also required than in other project areas, as the areas to be irrigated by the Rajasthan Canal is virgin soil, essentially sandy in nature.

The lag in utilisation in Kakrapar and Mahi stage I projects is 0.25 million hectares. This is due to storage waters not being available for rabi irrigation. Ukai reservoir which will supply water to Kakrapar command areas is getting completed. The utilisation under Mahi canals area will increase on completion of Kadaha Dam.

The balance of lag in utilisation is in a number of other projects and the most common reason given is the delay in the construction of field channels by cultivators; but it is to be noted that the utilisation will not reach 100% for some years and the present percentage of 87% of utilisation can be considered as satisfactory. Individual projects, where utilisation is less than this percentage are being watched for effecting improvements.

**SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY :** The hon Minister has stated that 80% of the water is being utilised on an average. But, Sir, this average is very dangerous. Some projects may utilise only 50% of the water...

**MR. SPEAKER :** Please ask the question.

**SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY :** I want to know from the Minister which are the projects which are doing more than 95% and which are the projects which are doing only 50 to 60%, and here in the Kosi project, he says, 5 lakh acres are not being utilised.

**THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO) :** The percentage quoted is not 80% but 87% is being utilised at the present moment. In the Kosi project it is not that 5 lakh acres of land are not being utilised. Actually it is 0.5 million hectares, that is, about 11-12 lakh acres. In the case of Kosi, I am sorry the lag is much more than in any other project. But most of the projects are doing well except those which are mentioned in the statement, viz. Kosi, the Chambal and to a small extent the Rajasthan Canal, Mahi and Kakrapur.

**SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY :** He has not given any reasons for less utilisation of water in Kosi. If it is the 'satta' system, I want to know why the government should not force the state Government to impose penalties on those people who are not utilising water.

**DR. K. L. RAO :** In the statement I have given the answer. One of the difficult things was that originally it was decided to have the water force only upto 5 cusecs. 5 cusecs means 500 acres and 500 acres is too

big an amount to allow the farmer to do it himself. So, later on, it was decided to take it to 100 acres and that is being done. More than half the work has been done and the other half is under construction.

Regarding the 'satta' system, it is a very unfortunate thing that in North India and especially in Bihar, the option is left to the farmer to take irrigation water as and when he wants and this is encouraging them, especially, in the Kosi area where the rainfall is fairly good-60 to 80 inches. The farmer waits on till the rain comes and he is simply gambling and he thinks that the rain is coming. Therefore, he does not apply in time. That is how the lag is there and we are stressing on the government, especially in big projects like Gandak, that there should be a compulsory system as in South India, and I hope the Government which has also promised us, will look into that and unless they change it, it will not be possible to have a regular utilisation of the water potential.

**MR. SPEAKER :** My request in the last session was also that answers should be brief. It should not be a speech.

**SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY :** The 'satta' system is doing great harm to that area. My question is...

**MR. SPEAKER :** You make a debate out of the question.

**SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY :** Sir, the doctor has given the prescription but the medicine is not being administered properly by those nurses there. Is the hon. Minister going to enforce the system which is prevalent in Andhra Pradesh and other States?

**DR. K. L. RAO :** It is upto the State Government.

**MR. SPEAKER :** Thank you very much.

**SHRI D. N. TIWARY :** May I know whether the main reason for not fully utilising the water is defective channels or not making channels from the canal to the fields?

**DR. K. L. RAO :** I have already answered.

ered. That is one of the reasons. This is also given in the statement. Out of the main reasons is that the water force is only upto 5 cusecs. I think the hon. Member was not there when I answered the main point. Since then the limit of water courses is reduced to 100 acres and they have done half the work. That is also one of the contributory reasons. But the main reason is the 'sattia' system.

**श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :** अभी मंत्री जी ने उत्तर देते हुए कहा कि किसान इस सिंचाई के पानी के बारे में जुआ खेलते हैं और डमलिए रोकते हैं। उसमें पानी नहीं जाने देते ऐसा भी आरोप लगाया है। तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसे कितने काश्तकार हैं जो सट्टे की कमाई करने के लिए अपने खेत में पानी नहीं लेते। क्या यह बात सही है कि मुरैना और भिंड जिले के अन्दर जो चम्बल में बन्ध है, उसका जो पानी है वह अधिकांश पानी मिलता नहीं है और हालत यह है कि काश्तकारों को जिनका पानी चाहिए उतना पानी उन्हें मिलता नहीं है।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** इरिगेशन पर जब डिबेट होगी तब माननीय सदस्य उस पर प्रश्न कर लें।

**श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :** सवाल यह है कि इरिगेशन के लिए पानी का उपयोग नहीं होता है तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो चम्बल नहर के पानी का सिंचाई के लिए पूरा उपयोग नहीं होता है और काश्तकार बहुत मांगते हैं लेकिन पर्याप्त मात्रा में सिंचाई के लिए उन्हें पानी नहीं दिया जाता है...

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** प्रश्न तो साधारण तौर पर युटिलाइजेशन आफ इरिगेशन पॉटेंशियल का है और माननीय सदस्य मुरैना और भिंड चले गये।

**श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :** यह साधारण प्रश्न नहीं है अपितु यह बड़े महत्व का है।

इसलिए मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो मुरैना और कोटा जिले के अन्दर जितनी किसानों की सिंचाई के लिए पानी की मांग है उतना पानी उन्हें पर्याप्त मात्रा में नहीं मिलता है तो उसके लिए सरकार क्या व्यवस्था करने जा रही है ?

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** अब माननीय सदस्य अगर मुरैना और कोटा के लिए प्रश्न करें तो फिर यह सिलसिला खत्म नहीं होगा और अन्य माननीय सदस्य भी अपने अपने जिलों के बारे में भी इसी तरह के प्रश्न पूछ सकते हैं।

**श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :** मेरे पहले प्रश्न का उत्तर दिलवा दीजिये। मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि काश्तकार जुआ खेलते हैं...

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** राब साहब उसे बतलाने जा रहे हैं।

**DR. K. L. RAO :** It is true that in Chambal area the farmers are more anxious to get water where the rainfall is low. But in the case of Bihar in Kosi area the rainfall is heavy and the farmers hesitate to take water.

**श्री नाथू राम मिर्धा :** मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि चम्बल में पानी का कितना कम युटिलाइजेशन राजस्थान में हो रहा है और कितना कम मध्य प्रदेश में हो रहा है ?

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** माननीय सदस्य ने भी खूब प्रश्न किया। बाकी मौजूदा प्रश्न में से यह प्रश्न कहाँ उठता है ?

**श्री नाथू राम मिर्धा :** यह चम्बल के इरिगेशन पोटेंशियल के युटिलाइजेशन का सवाल है इसीलिए मैंने यह सवाल पूछा है कि राजस्थान इस में किस हद तक जिम्मेदार है और मध्य प्रदेश किस हद तक जिम्मेदार है। कृपया मंत्री महोदय का जवाब आने दिया जाय।

**DR. K. L. RAO :** The project is comm-

on between Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh. I have already explained in the statement the reasons for the lag in the case of Madhya Pradesh.

**Installation of High Tension Line  
from Manshi to Saharsa**

\*33. SHRI R. P. YADAV : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to install High Tension Line from Manshi to Saharsa, a distance of about 17 kms, for rapid industrialisation and all-out progress; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof ?

THE MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) There is no proposal at present under consideration of the Government to install a high voltage line from Manshi to Saharsa.

(b) Does not arise.

श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव . मंत्री महोदय द्वारा दिये गये उत्तर से पता चलता है कि "एट प्रेजेंट" सरकार के विचार में कोई इस तरह का प्रस्ताव नहीं है। अब बिहार देश का सब से पिछड़ा हुआ प्रदेश है और सहरसा उसमें खास तौर से पिछड़ा हुआ इलाका है और उसके औद्योगीकरण के लिए केवल कुछ ही किलोमीटर अर्थात् करीब 17 किलोमीटर हाई टेंशन लाइन मशीन दु सहरसा इंस्टाल करनी होगी तो क्या सरकार इस दिशा में कुछ करने का विचार कर रही है, यदि हाँ, तो कब तक इसे वह करना चाहती है ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO) : When I said there is no proposal at present, what I meant was, the State Government has not proposed such a line. But I myself have been studying this problem for some time and I feel that the only difficulty in this regard is

about the river Kosi and we have got to take some steps to overcome that difficulty.

SHRI R. P. YADAV : The Railway bridges are there and the train is running from Manshi to Saharsa. There is no trouble to take the line.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अपने मूल उत्तर में मंत्री महोदय ने कह तो दिया है कि ऐसा कोई प्रपोजल सरकार के विचाराधीन नहीं है। मंत्री महोदय चाहें तो इस का भी जवाब दे दें।

DR. K. L. RAO : It is interrupted by the river Kosi. At present there is a 11 KV line except for river crossing and for the transmission of power, we require higher voltage, 132 KV and that is what I have been thinking. If my colleague, Mr Hanumanthaiya agrees to permit the line across the bridges, we shall link it up.

**Categories of Railway Officers  
Entitled to Travel in Saloons**

\*34. SHRI S. N. MISRA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the categories of Railway Officers who are entitled to travel in saloons, inspection cars or 4-wheeler or 6 or 8-wheeler coaches while on tours and transfers;

(b) the categories of Officers who are entitled to the use of air-conditioned saloons;

(c) the authority which can permit the use of saloons/carriage and cases in which permission of the next higher authority is required before these can be hauled; and

(d) whether free services like cooks, bearers are provided in the saloons ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Sir, while on duty, Assistant and Senior Scale Officers are entitled to use 4/6 wheeler Inspection Carriages and officers of Junior Administrative Grade and above to Bogie Inspection Carriages. Rules do not provide for the use of Inspection Carriages for officers while carrying out transfer.