Seventh Series, No. 12

Monday, October 18, 1982
Asvina 26, 1904 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Tenth Session
(Seventh Lok Sabha)

सत्यमेव जयते

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

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LOK SABHA

Monday, October, 18, 1982/Asvina 26, 1904 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : Is the Hon. Speaker suffering from Dengue ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri Kumbha Ram Arya.

पंचायती राज संस्थाओं के सम्बन्ध में आदर्श कानून

*208. **श्री कुम्भाराम आर्य :** क्या **ग्रामीण विकास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पंचायती राज संस्थाओं के संबंध में आदर्श कानून का प्रारूप तैयार करने के बारे में नवीनतम स्थिति क्या है ; और

(ख) यह कानून कब लाया जाएगा ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालयों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बालेश्वर राम) : (क) और (ख) आदर्श विधेयक का एक प्रारूप तैयार किया गया था। विधेयक के कुछेक महत्वपूर्ण पहलुओं पर एक बैठक में विचार-विमर्श किया गया था जिसमें कुछ राज्यों के पंचायत सचिवों को भी आमंत्रित किया गया था। इन विचार-विमर्शों को दृष्टिगत रखते हुए आदर्श विधेयक के प्रारूप की फिर से जांच की जा रही है।

श्री कुम्भाराम आर्य : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि आदर्श विधेयक जो बनाया जा रहा है, यह पंचायत राज को तीसरे राज का दर्जा देने के लिए बनाया जा रहा है या केवल सरकारी एजेंसी रखने के लिए बनाया जा रहा है ?

श्री बालेश्वर राम : हमारा उद्देश्य तो यह है कि पंचायत संस्थाओं को ज्यादा मजबूत करें, उसमें सरकारी अफसरान कम से कम हों और जन प्रतिनिधि ज्यादा से ज्यादा हों। हम यह चाहते हैं और यही हमारा उद्देश्य है।

श्री कुम्भाराम आर्य : आपके उद्देश्य की पूर्ति नहीं हो सकती जब तक आप संविधान के अन्तर्गत तीसरा दर्जा पंचायत राज को नहीं देंगे और नौकरों के जरिए से कहेंगे कि काम किये जाएं, एक नौकर भी बहुत है सारी पंचायत को बिगाड़ने के लिए, इसलिए संवैधानिक दर्जा देने के लिए तैयार हैं या नहीं, इसके लिए सरकार क्या करना चाहती है ?

श्री बालेश्वर राम : संवैधानिक दर्जा उपाध्यक्ष जी जानते हैं कि पंचायतों के लिए जो एक्ट्स बनते हैं, पंचायत समितियों के लिए, जिला परिषदों के लिए, राज्य सरकार के मातहत यह विषय आता है। यह संविधान के अन्तर्गत भी है और कई राज्यों में पंचायत समितियों को अधिक से अधिक अधिकार दिए गए हैं। कई जगह पंचायत समितियां, जिला परिषदें अच्छा काम कर

रही हैं। कई जगहों पर जितनी हम अपेक्षा करते हैं, उतना काम पंचायत समितियों के माध्यम से नहीं हो पा रहा है। हमारी चेष्टा यह रहती है कि राज्य सरकारों को हम यहां से दिशा निर्देश देते हैं कि वे अधिक से अधिक अधिकार पंचायतों को दें और इसीलिये हमने कहा कि एक माडल बिल पर भी केन्द्रीय सरकार विचार कर रही है, जिसके आधार पर जहां जरूरत समझें, वो अपने यहां संशोधन करें और पंचायतों को ज्यादा से ज्यादा अधिकार दें।

श्री कुम्भाराम आर्य : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि जिस तरह से प्रदेशीय सरकारें काम कर रही हैं, उसी तरह से पंचायत राज को तीसरे दर्जे की सरकार बनाने के लिए तैयार हैं या नहीं ?

श्री बालेश्वर राम : तीसरे दर्जे की सरकार का सवाल कहां पैदा होता है ? पंचायत समितियों को जितने अधिकार दिये जा सकते हैं, इसके लिए जितनी भी संस्थाओं ने इन्क्वायरी की है, उन्होंने जो अपनी सिफारिशें पेश की हैं, उसी के आधार पर हम पंचायतों को अधिक से अधिक अधिकार देना चाहते हैं।

श्री शिव प्रसाद साहू : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय मंत्री जी ने बहुत ही अच्छा बयान दिया है कि आदर्श कानून विचाराधीन है। समय-समय पर हमारे जितने भी बड़े-बड़े नेता हुए, गांधी जी और जवाहर लाल नेहरू, सभी लोग इस बात को चाहते थे कि पंचायत के माध्यम से कानून बने और वहां के जो चुने हुए नुमाइन्दे हैं, अपने गांव की देखभाल करें, अपने शहर की देखभाल करें। आज देखने को यह मिल रहा है कि आप कानून बनाते हैं लेकिन जो हमारे अधिकारीगण हैं, वे चलने नहीं देते हैं। मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि यथाशीघ्र क्या इस तरह का कानून बनाने जा रहे हैं ताकि पंचायत समिति के जो चुने हुए प्रतिनिधि हैं, उनको समुचित पावर आप देंगे। ताकि वो ठीक ढंग से कार्य करें, उसको लागू कर सकें और गांव के उत्थान में आगे बढ़ सकें क्या आपका ऐसा विचार है ?

श्री बालेश्वर राम : उपाध्यक्ष जी, हमारे माननीय सदस्य श्री शिव प्रसाद जी जिस प्रदेश से आते हैं, मैं भी उसी प्रदेश से आता हूं। ऐसी बात नहीं है कि जो वहां जन-प्रतिनिधि हैं, जिला परिषदें हैं, असेम्बली के मेम्बरान हैं या पार्लियामेन्ट के सदस्य हैं, वे सभी उसके सदस्य हुआ करते हैं। जो जिला परिषद का अध्यक्ष भी होता है, वह भी नान-आफिशियल व्यक्ति होता है। ब्लाक स्तर पर जो हमारी समिति है उसमें भी कोई गैर-सरकारी आदमी ही इस का अध्यक्ष होता है, प्रधान होता है, इसलिए हमारी कोशिश यह है कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा अधिकार इनको हों। जिला स्तर पर, प्रखण्ड स्तर पर भी सरकारी अधिकारी हुआ करते हैं। सरकारी अधिकारी को निकाल देने के लिए कहें तो पैसे का हिसाब-किताब कौन रखेगा। लेकिन अधिक से अधिक गैर-सरकारी लोग उसमें हों, उनको अधिकार हो, इसके लिए दिशा निर्देश भी देते हैं। महाराष्ट्र से हमारे योजना मंत्री आते हैं, वहां पंचायत समिति महत्वपूर्ण कार्य कर रही हैं।

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI : Which are the States in India which have effected decentralisation of power through the Panchayati Raj system ? There is a report in the press that

the Central Government has sent a proposal to the State of West Bengal that the distribution of relief and rural development work would be effected through the district administration i.e. District Magistrate and others. Would this proposal not amount to erosion of decentralisation through panchayati raj ?

SHRI BALESHWAR RAM : Almost all the major States have introduced the panchayati raj system, except States of Meghalaya and Nagaland and union territories of Lakshadweep and Mizoram.

Regarding part (b) of the question, all the States have set up DRDA for the IRDP project and the NREP. On the same pattern, national guidelines must have been issued to the West Bengal Government also.

SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU MALLU : I would like to know from the Hon. Minister whether the Government is considering any proposal to make reservations in local bodies like zila parishad and zila samiti all over the country, as has been done in Andhra Pradesh ? Some time back, the Government appointed a Committee on Panchayati Raj headed by Shri Ashok Mehta. What has happened to the recommendations of that Committee ? Or, does the Government still stand by the recommendations of the earlier Committee headed by Shri Balwant Rai Mehta ?

SHRI BALESHWAR RAM : Regarding first part of the question, that is under consideration.

Regarding part (B), on the basis of the recommendations made by the Ashok Mehta Committee and other Committees we are preparing a model bill, as I have said earlier.

Subletting of Government Flats

210. SHRI ANAND SINGH : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that a large number of Government flats allotted to Government employees have been sub-let ;

(b) the approximate number of such Government flats in Delhi ; and

(c) what action Government contemplate to take in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) From time to time, complaints of alleged subletting of Government quarters are received by the Directorate of Estates in the Ministry of Works & Housing. Cases of suspected subletting are also reported through the random periodical survey by the officers of the Directorate of Estates.

(b) During the period January, 1982 to September, 1982, 1733 complaints/random sub-letting reports were registered.

(c) The Directorate of Estates has a system under which periodical random survey of Government colonies is done by the officers of the Directorate to detect subletting or misuse of Government Quarters. The relevant Allotment Rules provide for penalties for subletting and misuse of Government quarters.

SHRI ANAND SINGH : The problem of sub-letting is quite an old one. I would like to know from the Minister whether it arises from certain weakness in the law itself or

due to faulty implementation ? Or, is there any third reason for this ?

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT : The laws are there and a number of penalties are imposed. A person is liable to be evicted. He can be charged four times the licence fee, which is the maximum. He can be debarred from future allotment. I think the provisions are adequate. But it is a question in which certain human considerations come in regard to certain practices. The difficulty of shortage of accommodation is also there. Sharing is permitted under the law. Sometimes people misuse that. All possible attempts are being made to stop it.

SHRI ANAND SINGH : The Minister has stated what is the law, what course can be adopted, what action can be taken and what punishment can be imposed. He said that during last year 1,733 complaints were registered. I would like to know how many people were punished, how many were evicted and what other punishments were given to them.

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT : I would like to inform the Hon. Member that in 451—both subletting and non-subletting cases—cases the people were evicted upto July 1982. If he wants the year-wise figures of 1981-82 and the number of cases in which action was taken, I require notice. Similarly, if he wants to know the various categories of punishment that were imposed and in how many cases and so on and so forth, I would not be able to give those details at the moment.

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : उपाध्यक्ष जी, क्वार्टरों वाला मामला दिल्ली के लिए खासतौर से बड़ा महत्वपूर्ण है। मंत्री जी ने यह बताया कि 1537 क्वार्टरों के सम्बन्ध शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि ऐसे दिल्ली में कितने लोग हैं जो वर्तमान समय में संसद सदस्य नहीं हैं, या सरकारी कर्मचारी नहीं हैं, और उनको दिल्ली में क्वार्टर अलाट किए गये हैं मात्र एक रु० के टोकन पर। ऐसे कितने लोग हैं ?

दूसरा प्रश्न यह है कि कितने ऐसे कर्मचारी हैं जो सेवा से रिटायर हो गये हैं और कोई भी उनका स्थान कहीं नहीं है, उनको पेंशन मिल रही है और सरकार ने उनको आदेश दिया है कि क्वार्टर खाली कर दें लेकिन अभी तक उन्होंने क्वार्टर नहीं खाली किया है और वह पड़े हुए हैं। ऐसे दोनों केसेज का विवरण मंत्री जी बतायें।

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT : So far as the Government servants who are retired are concerned, under the rules they are entitled to stay in the quarters for two months. Then, on certain justifiable grounds, they can ask for continuing for another six months. I would not be able to give the number at the moment.

So far as allotment on a token rent of one rupee is concerned, at the moment I do not have the information with me.

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : मंत्री जी ने सवाल का जवाब नहीं दिया कि ऐसे कितने लोग हैं ? अगर नहीं हैं तो हमको बता दें।

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT : I am answering the question to the best of my ability by supplying all the information with me. As far as allotment on a rent of one rupee is concerned, I have said that I do not have any information with me at the moment. I would require notice. I may add for the information of the Hon. Member that 1,700 cases of unauthorised occupation are there as on 1-10-82—unauthorised

occupation means people who have no right to stay there staying there. But this has no reference to allotment on a rent of one rupee.

Separation of River Ganga and Padma by Narrow Piece of Land

+

*211. SHRI BHIM SINGH :
SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR :

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the findings of the Geological Survey of India have brought to notice that if Ganga and Padma are separated by a narrow piece of land it would result in the damage to the entire lower West Bengal basin as well as the Farakka barrage ;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof ; and

(c) whether Government have seriously taken note of these findings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) No such specific Report from the Geological Survey of India has come to the notice of the Ministry of Irrigation.

(b) and (c). Does not arise.

श्री भीम सिंह : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि रिपोर्ट तो मंत्री महोदय के पास नहीं पहुँची होगी, लेकिन क्या वह रिपोर्ट एग्जिस्ट करती है या नहीं, ऐसी रिपोर्ट है या नहीं ; अगर है, तो क्या गंगा और पद्मा के बीच की जमीन इरोजन से कट जाने से फरक्का बांध और लोअर वेस्ट बंगाल बेसिन को खतरा है या नहीं । मंत्री महोदय को इसकी जानकारी हो या नहीं, जियोलाजिकल सरवे आफ इंडिया की ऐसी रिपोर्ट है या नहीं ?

श्री जियाउर्रहमान अंसारी : जैसा कि मैंने अपने जवाब में अर्ज किया है, स्पेसिफिकली इस सिलसिले में जियोलाजिकल सरवे आफ इंडिया की कोई रिपोर्ट नहीं है । लेकिन यह सही है कि जियोलाजिकल सरवे आफ इन्डिया ने एक प्रिलिमिनरी स्टडी की थी कि गंगा नदी अपना कोर्स चेंज करती है, और जाहिर है कि जब नदी कोर्स चेंज करती है, तो सायल इरोजन होता है । वह हमारे इल्म में है । मैंने स्पेसिफिकली इस बात का जवाब दिया है कि जियोलाजिकल सरवे आफ इन्डिया ने इस किस्म की कोई रिपोर्ट हमको नहीं दी है कि गंगा और पद्मा नदियों के बीच में जमीन के नैरो हो जाने से कोई खतरा है । जहां तक फरक्का बैराज और जंगीपुर बैराज के प्रोटेक्शन का सवाल है, उनके प्रोटेक्शन और प्रापर वर्किन्ग के लिए जो भी इकदामात किए जाने चाहिएं, वे गवर्नमैंट आफ इन्डिया का इरिगेशन डिपार्टमैंट पूरे तौर पर कर रहा है । ये दोनों बैराज फरक्का बैराज प्रांजेक्ट की एथारिटी के तहत है, जो गवर्नमैंट आफ इन्डिया की रेसपांसिबिलिटी है ।

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the main question does not refer to or does not mention any report. It mentions about the findings of the Geological Survey of India and the Hon. Minister in his reply has just now stated that a preliminary report has been given by the GSI. Sir, it is no doubt true that they mentioned that that has not been brought to the notice of the Government, but I fail to appreciate as to how even after the question was given 21 days before no effort was made by the Ministry to find out what the Report is. Now, the Report has

come in the papers and I would invite your attention to the detailed report and the suggestions made by the GSI in *The Telegraph* of Calcutta. My specific question to you is as to whether it is a fact or not that these findings in the preliminary Report suggest that there is a rapid shrinking of the area between the Padma and the Bhagirati and this might reach catastrophical proportions if the two rivers come together. This is their first suggestion. And in order to avoid this situation, is it not a fact that they have suggested immediate construction of a cut-off diaphragm, not the embankment, and the third suggestion which they have made is that the GSI experts be included in the operational task force of the Irrigation and Waterways Department of the State Government, and if this be true, what steps Government proposes to take in implementing these suggestions and if not, why the Government is not going to implement these suggestions ?

SHRI Z.R. ANSARI : Sir, as far as part (a) of the question is concerned, I have specifically said that a study has been made by the Geological Survey of India about the preliminary survey of the change of the course of the Ganges river. And this is the information which we have got. It is true that a preliminary survey has been made by them and they propose to make a detailed survey of the whole area and the effects which will be there because of the change of the course. But this is a fact that the river Ganges down stream of Jangipur barrage is shifting towards the right bank and the narrowing down the space between the afflux *bundh* which protects Jangipur barrage and the bank of the river Pad. The Government of India is not only concerned but it has taken all effective steps to see that no danger is there to the afflux bundh or to the project of Jangipur barrage. Afflux bundh is there, Spurs are there just to save the Jangipur barrage and the afflux bundh.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR : I asked a specific question-whether two suggestion made by the G.S.I. are being accepted by the Government ?

PROF. N.G. RANGA : They are awaiting the report.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR ; I have put the question to the Minister.

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR PANDEY) : This forms part of the final report of that Committee. It requires detailed survey. So, we have not taken a decision. But so far as the Jangipur barrage and Farakka barrage are concerned, the distance between the two barrages is twenty miles. We are very serious about it. We are getting this examined. We shall look into it. But we are awaiting the final report of that Committee.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : It is most unfortunate that the Irrigation Department has not received any report about it, but only preliminary report from the G.S.I. is there. In the last year in '*Yojna*' it has been published by the G.S.I. and the local irrigation expert that due to this change of the course of the river spurs and palliative measures will not be helpful. Will the Irrigation Department give specific funds to the NSRA and the Geological Survey of India to have detailed aeromagnetic survey in the Geological Survey of India and detailed information from the NSRA so that long term master plan can be prepared with the help of the experts of the country ? At the same time

they have suggested that they wanted to have opinion or assistance from the international experts who are doing the work of protection in the West and the U.S.S.R. and China. The present work which is taken by the Irrigation Department is not sufficient. It is only a palliative measure.

SHRI Z. R. ANSARI : There is no question of any palliative measure. The Government of India is fully aware of the situation there and it is taking all steps to protect Jangipur barrage and Farakka barrage. As far as the preliminary report of the Geological Survey of India is concerned, they themselves have mentioned that this problem is there on the basis of topo sheets and other preliminary study. They have themselves said, "In March 1981 they propose to carry on a detailed survey of the whole area and the behaviour of the river and they are fully aware of the problem there." It is the responsibility of the Government of India and the Farakka barrage project authority to protect Jangipur barrage and also to protect Farakka barrage.

SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI : I come from that District. It seems that the Hon. Minister of State is insufficiently acquainted with the geography and the course of the rivers there. Really the problem arises from rapid erosion of the right bank below Farakka downstream and specially from the point of Bhagirathi off take upto Lalgola side as a result of which the strip of land separates the main flow of Padma from that of Bhagirathi has narrowed down. The danger arises not so much to Farakka barrage or Jangipur barrage but if this narrow strip of land is eroded, which is a distinct possibility of course in the next two or three years—then the main stream of Padma will merge with the stream of Bhagirathi. That is the danger.

As far as I know, the West Bengal Government, several years ago submitted a plan costing Rs. 198 crores to the Central Government. Uptil now that has not been accepted. I would like to know whether he has received any recent proposal from the Government of West Bengal in this regard particularly with regard to this problem ?

SHRI Z.R. ANSARI : Sir, there is definitely a shifting of the river Padma from Nurpur—from the off-take of Bhagirathi to Sekhalipur. This is an area where there is an attack of river Padma and the strip between the river Padma and the afflux bundh is being narrowed down. That is why, we are taking permanent steps to strengthen the afflux bandh.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Sir, the question and the Minister both should go the spot to understand the problem.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Let them also take you because you must be the mediator.

SHRI Z.R. ANSARI : This Jangipur barrage allows the river Padma to enter into the river Bhagirathi. The main question is whether the water of Padma will enter into the Bhagirathi and will make the whole project of Farakka and Jangipur useless and will pose a huge problem. So, we are taking appropriate steps.

SHRI KEDAR PANDEY : May I make it clear, Sir?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He has already made it clear; your answer will be clearer.

SHRI KEDAR PANDEY : The distance between the two rivers, the Padma and the Bhagirathi is only one mile. So, there is some apprehension, no doubt. So, the Hon.

Member's apprehension is quite correct. To remove that apprehension, we have taken some steps.

The work of strengthening of left embankment and Spurs 3 to 7 on the upstream of Farakka barrage has been completed substantially. The entire work is expected to be completed by June, 1984. We have taken these definite steps to remove that apprehension. An expenditure of Rs. 5 crores has been incurred upto March, 1982 and an additional expenditure of Rs. 2.53 crores is proposed in 1982-83 and Rs. 1.8 crores in 1983-84.

The next step is, in the vicinity of Jangipur Barrage, a scheme estimated to cost Rs. 2.7 crores has been sanctioned, The work is also expected to be completed by June, 1984.

These are the two steps we have taken. And it is the reponsibility of the Farakka Barrage Authorities to see that these two rivers do not meet and they will not meet.

DR. KARAN SINGH : Sir, this is an assurance.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Next question. Shri Anantha Ramulumallu.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have gone to the next question.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: First of all, they said, 'the question does not arise'. In the Answer, they said, 'it does not arise'. This is a general principle which should be noted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No general discussion on this.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : The Minister has taken us lightly. Please try to understand. These questions are asked in order to elicit information. But what was your answer ? The answer was 'no such report'. First, they say, the question does not arise; then, they say, there is an awareness and, after the members coax, them, then they say that there is an apprehension. You see how the Ministers are replying the questions.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Next question.

Water Wells for Harijans

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212. SHRI ANANTHA RAMULUMALLU :

SHRI ARJUN SETHI :

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of villages (Statewise) where there are no drinking water wells for Harijans; and

(b) the time by which this facility is likely to be provided to them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY : (a) and (b). Drinking water supply is a State subject and schemes are formulated and executed by the State Governments. The allocation for the programme is made in the States budget. However, the Central Government assists the efforts of the State Governments by giving grants under the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Progrrmme.

At the beginning of the 6th Plan period, i.e. on 1.4-1980, there were 2.31 lakh identified problem villages. The identification of the villages was done on the basis of their problematic nature, with reference to the distance, depth and the quality of water that was available.

However, the Minister of Works and Housing has written to the Chief Ministers of the State Governments and U.T. Administrations requesting them to give special attention to the needs of weaker sections particularly the Scheduled Castes/Tribes, while implementing the programme. Two conferences with the representatives of State Governments were arranged by the Ministry of Works & Housing, one at the officical level and the other at the Ministers level in 1982 in New Delhi. It was agreed in these conferences, that the needs of the Scheduled Castes/Tribes be given a higher priority.

This Ministry does not have information regarding the number of villages where there are no drinking water wells for Harijans, but is monitoring and getting periodical information from the State Governments regarding the population of Scheduled Castes/Tribes covered in the programme.

It is envisaged to cover all the identified problem villages with atleast one source of safe potable water supply available throughout the year, during the Sixth Plan period.

SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU MALLU : Sir, my question is very specific. I have asked how many number of Harijan villages, Harijan bastis, have been ignored where there are no drinking water wells, I wanted this information. But the Hon. Minister, by answering this question, has given the number of identified villages. I have asked that question.

Secondly, I am happy that the Hon. Minister was pleased to assure the House that they are monitoring the programme. But without having the particulars, how is the Department going to monitor it and how is the Government going to review it ? May I know from the Hon. Minister, in vew of the specific assurance given by the Hon. Prime Minister on several occasions that top priority shall have to be given to the supply of drinking water programme and, particularly, the Harijan bastis shall have to be provided drinking water, whether he is going to call for the particulars at least now and whether he will be in a position to give the information at least in the next session ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : For Andhra Pradesh only or for the whole of India ?

SOME HON. MEMBERS : For the whole of India.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY: So far as the drinking water programmes are concerned, they are being implemented by the State Governments. As a matter of fact, our priority has been indicated in the Sixth Plan document and also in the letter from the Minister to all the Chief Ministers. Besides, the resolutions adopted at the Conference are attended to at the Ministerial level. We have emphasized and given the guidelines that priority must be given to the areas where Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are residing. But all the same you must remember that we do not implement this programme on the basis of residents, as to who are the residents, whether they are Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes but on the basis of the area covered. We have identified 2.31 lakh villages. If the Hon. Member so likes, I can give him the total population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes covered under this programme.

I shall read out the resolution which will give you an indication and that will help in undertanding it. As per the resolution at the Ministerial level, in 1982, it was decided, where logistically and technically not impossible to do so, that every new source of drinking water in a village may be located in the Scheduled Caste habitation open to all communities. That will change the trend itself. Previously, it was being located in non-Scheduled

Cast areas. Now the policy has been changed and it will be located in Harijan areas and other community people can go there. All the same, that will be implemented by the State Government.

SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU MALLU : The Hon. Minister has given some valuable information. I heard it. I can understand if the information pertaining to the States is not available with the Minister. But the information pertaining to the Union Territories such as Delhi, Pondicherry and Chandigarh is supposed to be available with the Minister.

Drinking water supply is also a programme under the 20-Point Programme. Do we not have the particulars of these areas ?

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : The problem is that we are implementing this Programme on the basis of areas not on the basis of the Harijan villages, Scheduled Tribe villages or other villages. We have no such information. And, I am afraid, perhaps the State Governments do not maintain any such information, any record, about the villages.

But they will be having the information about the number of people covered. That information is available with us. I can give that information even now.

We do not keep the information on the basis of villages. That is not our approach. Our approach is area-wise.

SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU MALLU : My question is not properly answered.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Meet him separately. He will give proper reply.

SHRI ARJUN SETHI : The Hon. Minister has stated that 2.31 lakh problem villages are identified. I suppose that this identification has been done by the State Governments concerned and has been communicated to the Ministry at the Centre. So, on this basis, may I ask the Hon. Minister whether he can ask the same State Governments to identify and to communicate to the Centre which are the villages where predominantly the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes people reside and how many of them have already been covered by the drinking water supply scheme ?

The second point is that due to cyclone and floods as well as drought, a number of tubewells, especially in coastal areas of Orissa have been made unusable due to increase in salinity of water.

So, what specific steps Government have taken and what information Government have gathered from the State Governments to make the tubewells repaired or rebored or made usable for the people living there?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): I want to submit for the information of the Hon. Member that the impression that the information is not.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: When you were sitting there, your sound was all right ! Now the sound has come down ! When you were sitting there, your voice was very well. Why does it come down?

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT : I had performed my role there and I have to perform my role here.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT : I wish to submit for the information of the

Hon. Member that it is not that the information is not available with us. The Deputy Minister has already given some information. I would like to clarify further that the information of the total number of villages covered in all States during 1980-81 and 1981-82 is with us. We can give this information. As far as the information regarding the total number of problem villages, the total number of villages covered during this and that year and the total number of Scheduled Caste population benefited etc. is concerned, that information is with us. That information we can give.

But my Hon. colleague wanted the names of the villages. If you want to know the names of the particular villages, that information at the moment I would not be able to give.

Now the Hon. Minister wrote a letter to the States about these problems. Well, where the water is saline, that should be given proper treatment. Where the source is not available, one source should be made available. That is there.

SHRI ARJUN SETHI: My question has not been answered.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is all right.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, शेड्यूल कास्ट और शेड्यूल ट्राइब्स को कांस्टीट्यूशनली प्रोटेक्ट किया गया है और यह फण्डामेंटल राइट्स में है। उनके वेलफेयर और प्रोटेक्शन से भारत सरकार मात्र यह कह करके कि राज्य सरकार इस काम को कर रही है, उसकी जवाब देही है, अपनी जवाब देही से मुकर नहीं सकती है। यह हमारे लिए और आपके लिए शर्म की बात है कि आजादी के 36 वर्ष बाद भी हरिजन-आदिवासी गन्दे नाले का पानी पी रहे हैं और मर रहे हैं। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि शेड्यूल कास्ट, शेड्यूल ट्राइब कमीशन की रिपोर्ट आती है, इनके वेलफेयर के लिए पार्लियामेंट की कमेटी बनी हुई है जो प्रतिवर्ष आपको रिपोर्ट देती है कि कितने गांव हैं और कितने गांवों में पीने के पानी की व्यवस्था नहीं हो पाई है। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप जानते हैं कि शेड्यूल कास्ट, शेड्यूल ट्राइब विलेज अलग होते हैं, गांव के बाहर। सरकार जो इस बात को कह रही है कि हमारे पास सिर्फ प्राब्लम-विलेजेज की सूची है, शेड्यूल-कास्ट, शेड्यूल ट्राइब्स गांवों की सूची नहीं है, इसका मतलब है कि आपने शेड्यूल कास्ट, शेड्यूल ट्राइब कमीशन की रिपोर्ट नहीं पढ़ी है। मैं सरकार से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि कमीशन की रिपोर्ट के मुताबिक शेड्यूल कास्ट, शेड्यूल ट्राइब के कितने गांव हैं और उनमें से कितने गांवों में अभी तक पीने के पानी की व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है और कब तक आप यह व्यवस्था करने जा रहे है ?

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : Our basis of approach is different. Our basis is not that each village is necessarily to be inhabited by the Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes people. Our basis is that each problem village, whoever are the inhabitants.....

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : My question is regarding Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. You must protect me, Sir. He has not followed my question. He must give a proper answer. He should not try to mislead the House.

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इन्होंने हिन्दी में प्रश्न किया है, इसलिए हिन्दी में जवाब दे रहा हूं।

पासवान जी, आप जानते हैं कि सभी प्राब्लम विलेजेज को पीने का पानी उपलब्ध कराने की हमारी नीति है और छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में बड़े पैमाने पर इस कार्य को करने के लिए लगभग 20 अरब रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है । जहां शेड्यूल-कास्ट, शेड्यूल ट्राइब्स की पापुलेशन है, उन गांवों को प्राथमिकता तो दी ही जायेगी ।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : अभी तक कुछ किया गया है या नहीं या कब तक करने जा रहे हैं ।

श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह : जवाब तो सुनिए । यह जो आंकड़े बताए गए हैं कि देश में 2 लाख 31 हजार प्राब्लम विलेजेज हैं, ये राज्य सरकारों की राय से आइडिएन्टीफाई किए गए हैं । इसमें शेड्यूल कास्ट, और शेड्यूल ट्राइब के गांव भी शामिल हैं ।

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : My question is regarding Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Why is he telling us about problem villages ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He is replying.

श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह : आप मेरा जवाब तो सुनिए । इसमें शेड्यूल-कास्ट, शेड्यूल ट्राइब विलेजेज भी शामिल हैं और आपको यह जानकर खुशी होगी कि इसके अलावा जितने भी प्राब्लम विलेजेज आइडिएन्टीफाई किए गए हैं, 2 लाख 31 हजार पूरे देश में, उनके लिए लगभग 20 अरब रुपया छठी योजना में रखा गया है और सभी प्राब्लम विलेजेज में पीने का पानी उपलब्ध कराने का हमारा लक्ष्य है । यह इतना ज्यादा चिन्ता का विषय नहीं है, क्योंकि पीने का पानी उपलब्ध कराने के लिए सरकार वचनबद्ध है, छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत ही कोशिश है ।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : सरकार तो चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में भी यही कहती थी और पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में भी यही कहती थी ।

श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह : मैं छठी योजना के बारे में उत्तर दे रहा हूँ और आपको जानकर प्रसन्नता होगी कि उसकी प्रोग्रेस बहुत अच्छी है । हम लोग वचनबद्ध हैं छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्दर जितने भी आइडिएन्टीफाइड प्राब्लम विलेजेज हैं, उनमें यह कोशिश होगी कि पूरे के पूरे प्राब्लम विलेजेज में पीने का पानी मुहैय्या कराया जाए ।

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : May I know whether Government is aware of this problem that in some States the Harijans are not allowed to take water from public wells. This has come out in the newspapers. I want to know the reaction of the Government and the steps taken by the Government in this regard.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : We have no such information. This is a matter for the State Governments to take necessary action.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Next question—Kumari Pushpa Devi Singh—absent.

Next question—Shri R.N. Rakesh—absent. Shri Rajesh Kumar Singh.

Foregoing of Irrigation charges in States due to Failure of Monsoon

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*215 SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH :

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN :

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that irrigation charges are very high in

the States of Haryana, Punjab and U. P. and some other States of the country;

(b) whether in view of the drought conditions prevailing in some of the States like Haryana and Rajasthan due to failure of monsoon, Central Government propose to instruct State Governments to forego irrigation charges from the farmers; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) Irrigation water rates for paddy are relatively high in Assam, Gujarat, Karnataka and Uttar Pradesh. These rates are relatively low in Andhra Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and West Bengal. The rates in Haryana are in between these two. For wheat, the rates are low in Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir and Punjab and high in Gujarat and U. P. The rates for Haryana are in between these two.

(b) and (c). Realisation and remission of water rates are in the purview of the States themselves. The Central Government have no proposal to instruct State Governments to forego irrigation charges from the farmers.

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह : माननीय मंत्री जी से जो रीजन पूछा है उसके बारे में कुछ नहीं बताया। मान्यवर, प्रश्न यह है कि देश में वाटर के रेट्स फिक्स करने के बारे में एक नीति निर्धारित नहीं है। असेसमेंट जो होता है, वह क्राप और वाल्यूम मैथड से होता है। क्राप मैथड में ड्रा-बैक्स है जिससे कि एनाटामी आफ करप्शन बना हुआ है। इसके बारे में मैं आपको बता रहा हूँ। A Professor from the Institute of Development Study at Sussex University in Britain.

कृष्णा गोदावरी सिस्टम में जहां से कैनाल चलता है, करीबन दो सौ किलोमीटर जाता है और एक-एक एकड़ पर तीन रुपया लोग भ्रष्टाचार के लिए लेते हैं जो पानी किसान को देते हैं।

किसान से तीन-तीन रुपया बेकार लिया जाता है और इसलिए एक असिस्टेन्ट इन्जीनियर के हाथ से सालाना 75 हजार रुपए जाते हैं और उन्होंने बताया है कि एक साल में 10 लाख रुपए का एक डिवीजन पर भ्रष्टाचार इस तरह का होता है तो उत्तर प्रदेश, पंजाब और हरियाणा में कितना भ्रष्टाचार होता होगा, इसका अन्दाजा नहीं है।

मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि एक नीति निर्धारित करेंगे जिसके अन्तर्गत रेट्स की बात आए। मिट्रीक प्रणाली हरियाणा में एडाप्ट की है, उसको कहीं एडाप्ट करने जा रहे हैं इसलिए कि सारा भ्रष्टाचार फैला हुआ है। ब्रिटिश के ज़माने से जो मैथड है जो पैमाना है, इसको तबदील करने के बारे में क्या सरकार विचार करेगी, जिससे भ्रष्टाचार कम हो सके।

श्री जियाउर्रहमान अंसारी : जनाबेआला, इरीगेशन के रेट्स का फिक्स करना, इरीगेशन प्रोजेक्ट्स का बनाना और वाटर रेट्स का तय करना, यह स्टेट सबजेक्ट है और स्टेट का काम है। सारी स्टेट्स में एक तरीका हो नहीं सकता क्योंकि अलग-अलग स्टेट्स में प्रोजेक्ट्स की कास्ट अलग आती है। पानी देने के सिलसिले में भी अलग-अलग क्राप्स में अलग-अलग उसका

खर्चा आता है, उसकी मेन्टीनेन्स के खर्चे अलग-अलग हैं। यह सवाल कि एक यूनिफार्म रेट्स तय किए जाएं, यह मसला इरीगेशन मिनिस्टर्स कान्फ्रेन्स बेंगलोर में उठा था और उस वक्त एक एजीटेशन भी हो रहा था कि इरीगेशन के रेट्स कम किए जायें। लेकिन उस वक्त यह तय हुआ कि इसको स्टेट के इरीगेशन डिपार्टमेंट पर ही छोड़ दिया जाए, उसमें कोई इन्टरफियरेन्स न किया जाए। जहां तक करप्शन का सवाल है, मैं करप्शन का जवाब देने के लिए खड़ा नहीं हुआ हूं। मैं तो सिर्फ इरीगेशन रेट्स जो डिफरेंट स्टेट्स में अलग-अलग हैं उनकी क्या वजह है और जो फैक्चुअल इन्फार्मेशन है, मैंने आपको बता दी है। स्टेट इरीगेशन के चार्जेस का तय करना यह स्टेट का काम है।

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह : जो प्रश्न मैंने पूछा है उसका जवाब नहीं आया है। पूरे उत्तर प्रदेश की स्थिति यह है कि मुजफ्फरनगर, मेरठ, आगरा, मथुरा, बुलन्दशहर, अलीगढ़ वगैरह में बारिश नहीं हुई है। और भी बहुत से प्रान्तों में किसानों के सामने भूखों मरने की नौबत आ गई है। वहां अकाल पड़ रहा है, सूखा पड़ रहा है। स्टेट सबजैक्ट कह कर केन्द्रीय सरकार अपनी जिम्मेदारी से हट नहीं सकती है।

नेशनल वाटर डिवलपमेंट एजेन्सी की जो अभी मीटिंग हुई थी उसमें बहुत सी स्कीमों की बात हुई थी। आज 1440 मिलियन एकड़ फीट पानी हमारे यहां अवेलेबल है और दो सौ मिलियन एकड़ फीट पानी का ही इस्तेमाल हम कर रहे हैं। इरीगेशन केवल 61.8 मिलियन एकड़ में हो रहा है। क्या आपने इन सब के लिए कोई निश्चित योजना बनाई है। चार-चार और पांच-पांच साल से इन इलाकों में अकाल की स्थिति है, फैमिन कंडीशंज वहां प्रेवेलेंट हैं। सिंचाई उपलब्ध करने की आपकी जो जिम्मेदारी है उसका निर्वाह आप क्यों नहीं कर रहे हैं? आपने कहा है कि नई परिषद बनने जा रही है जिसकी हैड प्रधान मंत्री होंगी। उससे क्या होगा? क्या सिर्फ परिषदें और काउन्सिलें ही बनती रहेंगी और असली काम कुछ नहीं होगा?

सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री केदार पांडे) : माननीय सदस्य ने ठीक कहा है कि 1440 मिलियन एकड़ फीट पानी, सरफेस वाटर है हिन्दुस्तान में और अभी तक 220 मिलियन एकड़ फीट पानी का इस्तेमाल हमने किया है। जहां तक उत्तर प्रदेश की बात है, जो भी वहां नदियां हैं उन पर डैम बनाना हम चाहें गंगा, राप्ती, पंचेश्वर पर डैम बनाना चाहें तो नेपाल की टैरिटरी में ही साइट है जहां डैम बन सकते हैं और जब तक नेपाल से हमारा एग्रीमेंट नहीं हो जाता है, समझौता नहीं हो जाता है तब तक हम उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार की नदियों पर डैम नहीं बना सकते हैं। मैंने इसका पहले ही जवाब दिया है। हम इस मामले को परसू कर रहे हैं।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : देर बहुत हो रही है।

श्री केदार पाण्डे : जितने आप एंक्शस हैं उससे ज्यादा मैं हूं। आप भी बिहार के रहने वाले हैं, मैं भी हूँ और उत्तर प्रदेश हमारे बगल में है। एंगजाइटी सबसे ज्यादा हमको है। हम कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि नेपाल के साथ एग्रीमेंट हो जाएं ताकि हम उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार की नदियों पर डैम बना सकें। मैं समय तो नहीं बता सकता हूं लेकिन समझता हूं कि वह समय कोई

ज्यादा दूर नहीं है। हम लोगों के सम्बन्ध नेपाल के साथ मोस्ट कोर्डियल हैं।

संविधान के अनुसार वाटर स्टेट सबजैक्ट है। आपका कहना ठीक है कि काउंसिल की मीटिंग हुई थी जिसकी प्रेजीडेंट प्रधान मन्त्री जी हैं उसमें यह तय हुआ कि वटर कनकरेंट सवजैक्ट न बनाया जाय और स्टेट सबजैक्ट रहते हुए भी जितने चीफ मिनिस्टर्ज हैं उनको कान्फिडेंस में लेकर बात की जाए और मामले तय किए जाएं।

जहां तक बाटर रेट का सम्बन्ध है या करप्शन की बात है मैं मानता हूं करप्शन है। दो चार इंस्टैंसिस हमें आप दें और मैं स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को कहूँगा कि माननीय सदस्य ने इस तरह की शिकायत की है और आप बाजाब्ता जांच करवाएं। आप स्पैसिफिक केसिस दें और मैं जरूर उनको उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार को भेजूंगा।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : आज पूरा देश अकाल से जल रहा है। क्या केन्द्रीय टीम बिहार, उत्तर प्रदेश और राजस्थान गई थी या नहीं ? क्या उसने अपनी रिपोर्ट दी थी या नहीं ? उसके आधार पर आपने राज्य सरकारों को सिंचाई के लिए दिए जाने वाले पानी को मुफ्त देने के बारे में कहा है ?

SHRI Z. R. ANSARI : The question does not arise out of this.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Revision of Forest Policy

*209. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering to revise the existing forest policy of the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The revision is yet to be finalised by the Government. A copy of the draft Forest Policy which was considered by the Central Board of Forestry in August, 1982, is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in library. *See* No. LT-5518/82].

Reorientation of Research Programme by ICAR to give Thrust to Dry Land Farming

*213. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Council of Agricultural Research has reoriented its research programme to give a thrust to dry land agriculture as well as production of pulses and oilseeds ;

(b) if so, whether according to the new 20-Point Programme scientists have estimated that even with the existing technology it was possible to raise the production of dry land ; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by the Council to boost the production of

pulses and oilseeds and launching of a programme for the production of seeds of improved quality ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN) : (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

(a) Yes, Madam. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research has reoriented its research programmes in areas of Dryland Agriculture, pulses and oilseeds production by :

(i) strengthening the existing research centres in terms of infrastructure and development of more scientists and establishing new research centres ;

(ii) increasing the total Plan outlay significantly in the Sixth Plan over actual expenditure of Fifth Plan ;

(iii) developing new programmes of research to refine available technology and develop new strategies ; and

(iv) improving transfer of technology through additional Operational Research Projects, technical publications, stepping up training programmes and increasing number of demonstrations on pulses, oilseeds and dry farming of family farms under Lab to Land Programme.

(b) Yes, Madam. With the help of existing technologies, it is possible to increase the yield in many a dryland areas by 50 to 100 per cent although the production potential of available technologies is much higher.

(c) Besides the steps mentioned under item (a), the Indian Council of Agricultural Research has released improved varieties of principal pulses and oilseeds crops grown in rainfed areas suited to the growing seasons in each region, stepped up breeder's seed production and is providing necessary technical support to the Department of Agriculture and Rural Development in their programmes.

नेपाल को चावल का निर्यात

214. **श्री आर० एन० राकेश :** क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार नेपाल के खाद्यान्न संकट को ध्यान में रखते हुये उसे 10 हजार टन चावल देने का है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह चावल किस दर पर दिया जायगा;

(ग) क्या सरकार अपने देश में चावल की कमी को देखते हुए इस प्रस्ताव पर पुनर्विचार करेगी; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालयों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आर० वी० स्वामीनाथन) : (क), (ख) और (घ) नेपाल सरकार ने भारत सरकार से उस देश में खाद्यान्नों की अस्थायी कमी को पूरा करने के लिए चावल सप्लाई करने के लिए अनुरोध किया था। दोनों देशों के बीच स्थित निकट तथा मैत्रीपूर्ण सम्बन्धों को ध्यान में रखते हुए और सद्भावना के रूप में भारत सरकार ने जिन्स ऋण के आधार पर 10,000 मीटरी टन चावल सप्लाई करने के लिए 21-9-1982 को नेपाल सरकार के साथ

एक करार किया था। इस मात्रा का परिदान अक्तूबर-नवम्बर, 1982 तक की अवधि के दौरान किया जाना है।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

चीनी का उत्पादन

216. **श्री राम प्यारे पनिका** : क्या कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जुलाई, 1982 के बाद चीनी के उत्पादन में काफी वृद्धि हुई है;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार चीनी का उत्पादन और बढ़ाने का है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो चीनी का कितना उत्पादन और बढ़ाने का विचार है और यह उत्पादन किस प्रकार बढ़ाने का विचार है ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालयों में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री आर० वी० स्वामीनाथन):

(क) चीनी मौसम की गणना अक्तूबर से सितम्बर तक की जाती है और उत्पादन का अधिकांश भाग गन्ना पेरने की मुख्य अवधि अक्तूबर-अप्रैल/मई में प्राप्त होता है। अगस्त और सितम्बर में तो कर्नाटक, केरल और तमिलनाडु की कुछेक विशेष मौसम वाली फैक्ट्रियां कार्य करती हैं और मौसम के इन पिछले दो महीनों में चीनी का उत्पादन 1981-82 मौसम में 88,000 मीटरी टन हुआ था जबकि 1980-81 मौसम में 80,000 मीटरी टन उत्पादन हुआ था। अतः उत्पादन में 8,000 मीटरी टन वृद्धि हुई थी।

(ख) और (ग) किसी मौसम के दौरान चीनी का उत्पादन गन्ने की पैदावार और गुड़ तथा खंडसारी निर्माताओं के साथ प्रतियोगिता में चीनी फैक्ट्रियों को गन्ने की उपलब्धता पर निर्भर करता है। चीनी फैक्ट्रियों द्वारा गन्ने का आकर्षक मूल्य देने और सरकार द्वारा किए गए अन्य उपायों के परिणामस्वरूप 1981-82 मौसम में चीनी का उत्पादन 84.34 लाख मीटरी टन के रिकार्ड स्तर पर पहुँच गया है। यह उत्पादन आन्तरिक खपत और निर्यात सम्बन्धी सम्पूर्ण आवश्यकता की अपेक्षा काफी अधिक है जिससे चीनी वर्ष 1981-82 के अन्त में लगभग 33 लाख मीटरी टन का बहुत बड़ा स्टाक शेष बच गया है। अतः चीनी का उत्पादन और बढ़ाने की बजाय उसे उपयुक्त स्तर पर स्थिर करना वांछनीय समझा जाता है। स्टाक का यह उपयुक्त स्तर घरेलू खपत, निर्यात और मौसम के अन्त में उचित मात्रा में स्टाक बचाकर रखने की जरूरतों के अनुरूप होना चाहिये।

Representation from Ajudhya Sugar Mill Mazdoor Sabha, Raja-Ka Sahaspur, Moradabad

217. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether he has received a representation dated 12 July, 1982 from Ajudhya Sugar Mill Mazdoor Sabha, Raja-Ka-Sahaspur, Moradabad, about the state of affairs of the Ajudhya Sugar Mills and suggesting various ways and means to improve the situations ;

(b) if so, the salient points raised : and

(c) the action taken by Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN) : (a) A copy of a representation of the Ajudhya Sugar Mill Mazdoor Sabha dated 12th July, 1982, and addressed to the Custodian of the mill has been received. The representation contains certain complaints and demands.

(b) and (c). The following are the salient points of the representation :

1. The mill machinery is neglected ;

2. The accidents and thefts in the mill should be inquired into ;

3. The dependents of deceased and retired employees should be given jobs and vacancies should be filled up regularly ;

4. The Provident fund arrears should be deposited in the Provident Fund Office ;

5. Agreements entered into should be implemented.

The Custodian of the mill has reported that the demands, alongwith certain later demands, were amicably discussed and settled between the labour union and the management on the 6th of September, 1982.

Unutilised Cess Funds for Animal Breeding Research

*218. SHRI G.Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

whether it is a fact that a of animal breeding research schemes under Agriculture Produce Cess Fund were sanctioned during 1978-79 to 1980-81 ;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that the funds for the animal breeding research remained unutilised ;

(c) if so, the details in this regard ; and

(d) the steps Government have taken for improvement in the research schemes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN) : (a) No new animal breeding research scheme was sanctioned under Agriculture Produce Cess Fund during the year 1978-79 to 1980-81. However, the Council did finance eight on going schemes in the field of animal breeding which were sanctioned before 1978-79.

(b) and (c). It is not correct to say that the funds for animal breeding research remained unutilised as no separate allocation of Cess funds for discipline such as Animal Breeding Research is made in the Council's budget.

(d) The question does not arise in view of replies to parts (b) and (c) above. However, a total of 19 research schemes have already been approved in the field of animal breeding since August, 1981. Monitoring of the research schemes has also been stepped up.

Irrigation charges for different Crops

*219. SHRI K. MALLANNA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) whether the irrigation charges for different crops throughout the country are uniform ;

(b) if not, the names of the States where these charges are comparatively very low and/or very high ;

(c) the reasons thereof ;

(d) whether irrigation charges are very high and defaulters are charged three times the usual rates ; and

(e) if so, the steps being taken to mitigate the hardship of the farmers in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR PANDAY) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (e). The water rates presently charged for irrigation by the State Governments do not even cover the operation and maintenance coats fully. The water rates presently charged from farmers therefore can not be said to be high. The water rates for crops are different in individual States. For paddy, the rate in Jammu and Kashmir, West Bengal and Andhra Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh are lowest whereas those in Gujarat, Karnataka, U. P. and Assam are relatively much higher. The States decide the water rates taking into account the situation prevailing in various parts of the State. Different States charge penalty from defaulters ranging from 1.5 times to 3 times the usual water rates. Some States charge interest on delayed payments.

Hike in prices of Onion

*220. SHRI KAMAL NATH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether prices of onions have started rising sharply; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to check this trend ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT. (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN) (a) The wholesale prices of onions in the important terminal markets during the past few months were as follows :—

(Price Rs. per quintal)

Month	Delhi	Bombay	Calcutta	Madras
April, 82	90	40	80	160
May, 82,	60	40	85	230
June 82,	90	93	175	330
July, 82	140	103	140	260
August, 82	140	125	150	180
Sept., 82	155	110	170 (17-9-82)	180

There is a tendency for prices o onions to show a seasonal fluctua ting/upward trend during the perio around July to October which is th off-season.

(b) Government are keeping watch on the price level. A Watc Group has been set up, inter-alia, t deal with, surveillance on the pric situation of important agricultur commodities and consider appr priate action/steps in this conne tion. The National Agricultur Cooperative Marketing Federation India Limited (NAFED) also play role in stabilising the prices of onio through procurement, distributi and maintenance of buffer stocks.

In Delhi, arrangements have be worked out under which the coop rative marketing and consum cooperative structure available v also be utilised for maintaini supplies and distribution. Ret outlets are proposed to be reinforc increased.

Setting up of Orange Research Centre in Maharashtra

*221. SHRIMATI USHA PRAKASH CHOUDHARI :
SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is proposed to set up an Orange Research Centre in Maharashtra ;

(b) if so, the site selected for setting up the centre ; and

(c) the help and assistance to be provided by Government of India in this matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) A proposal for the establishment of a Citrus Experiment Station in Maharashtra is under consideration of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research.

(b) No site has yet been selected.

(c) The pattern and quantum of financial assistance has yet to be decided.

Pilferage and Black Market of DDA Cement

222. SHRI D.L. BAITHA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether some persons involved in pilferage and black market sale of DDA cement have been arrested, if so, the particulars of those persons and whether any of them is a DDA employee ;

(b) the quantity of cement recovered ;

(c) whether it has been further investigated to ascertain how long this racket was going on in the past and the total quantity of cement thus disposed of and whether the same was done with the collusion and connivance of DDA officials responsible for the receipt, storage and utilization of the cement ; and

(d) the procedure for receipt, storage and delivery of cement by DDA and the steps envisaged to plug the loopholes ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH) : (a) and (b). The DDA have reported that the four Junior Engineers of DDA were arrested in this connection and 2166 bags of cement were recovered. However, the information is being verified from the Police Department.

(c) As reported by DDA, the cases are being investigated by the Police Department. They have added that the possibility of connivance of DDA officials in some cases cannot be ruled out.

(d) DDA have reported that after issuing the cement, indented to the Contractor or his authorised representative, the cement truck is required to be escorted by the Junior Engineer/mate concerned from the Stores to the site of work. At the site of work, cement is properly stored in cement godown with double locking system, one lock being of the Department and another of the contractor. The Store balance is systematically checked by the Assistant Engineer and the Executive Engineer. Periodical checks are also made by the Vigilance Department.

Accreditation accorded to Correspondents for Asiad

*223. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA :
SHRI SATYENDRA NARAIN SINHA :

Will the Minister of SPORTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether special accreditation for the purpose of covering the Asian Games was accorded to some of the already Accreditated Correspondents and denied to a large number amongst them ;

(b) whether non-accreditated correspondents were also given accreditation for covering the Asian Games ;

(c) if so, the details thereof ;

(d) the reasons for refusing accreditation to already accreditated correspondents by the Committee ; and

(e) whether the particulars of those who have been given accreditation for covering Asian Games (Indian List) will be laid on the Table ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND OF THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) to (d). Accreditation of Indian media for Asiad, 1982 is being done by the Indian Olympic Association. Asian Games is an international sports event and specific accreditation of the Press for this occasion has no connection with the normal accreditation granted by the Government of India or the State Governments. The broad criterion followed for accreditation for Asiad' 82 is that the concerned Press should have been exclusively or extensively devoted to sports, as evidenced by regular sports page or coverage. Some newspapers having wide circulation and also regularly covering sports have also been given accreditation.

(e) A statement showing Indian news-media organisations approved so far for grant of accreditation for Asiad'82 by the Indian Olympic Association is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-5519/82]

Export of Rice to USSR

*224. SHRI K.T. KOSALRAM : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Food Corporation of India is not able to procure the required quantity of rice for fulfilling the export contract for rice with U. S. S. R. as Andhra Pradesh's farmers are not coming forward to sell rice at the present price ; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to procure rice for fulfilling the export contract with U.S.S.R.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. As against a quantity of about 3.46 lakh tonnes of non-basmati rice committed for export to the U.S.S.R. during 1982-83, the Food Corporation of India has already shipped 2.96 lakh tonnes of rice. The balance quantity of about 50,000 tonnes of rice will also be supplied within the contracted delivery period, partly from the existing stocks and partly from the new paddy crop.

Planned Growth of Delhi

*225. SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the projections, if any, made by the Delhi Development Authority in regard to the population of the Capital of India 2001 AD ;

(b) whether any special steps are proposed to regulate and plan the growth of the metropolis in view of phenomenal increase in its population every year ;

(c) whether it is proposed to constitute a high level committee to go into the question of land development in Delhi and other related aspects ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH) : (a) According to the projections made by the Registrar General of Census the population of urban Delhi is expected to be between 122 lakhs to 146 lakhs in 2001 AD. On account of the serious limitations imposed by the constraints of water, power and transportation, the DDA is preparing a perspective development plan for Delhi for 1981-2001, for a population 122 lakhs.

(b) Yes Sir, by the integrated development of the National Capital Region so that the prosperity and burdens of urbanisation are shared by the region and balanced development is promoted.

(c) and (d). The Lt. Governor has set up a committee on 2-4-1982 under the Chairmanship of Chief Secretary, Delhi Administration which will review the questions of policies and procedure in regard to the acquisition, development and disposal of land for commercial and residential purposes and other related aspects.

Vacation of F.C.I. Godowns by Private Parties

*226. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA :

SHRI D. M. PUTTE GOWDA :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) the number of godowns with the Food Corporation of India in the country (State wise) ;

(b) whether it is a fact that FCI has given a large number of their godowns to some private parties in the country ;

(c) if so, full details thereof :

(d) whether the FCI has recently decided to get their godowns vacated from the private parties ;

(e) if so, whether an investment of Rs. 6 crores will soon become a dead loss unless the FCI reconsiders its decision ; and

(f) if so, what steps have been taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R.V. SWAMINATHAN) : (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) to (f). Do not arise.

Statement

Number of Godowns (owned & hired) with the Food Corporation of India in the country (State-wise)

S. No.	Name of State	Total
1.	Assam	66
2.	Andhra Pradesh	137
3.	Bihar	76
4.	Delhi	5
5.	Gujarat	25
6.	Himachal Pradesh	13
7.	Haryana	129
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	8
9.	Kerala	40
10.	Karnataka	43
11.	Madhya Pradesh	246
12.	Maharashtra	27
13.	Orissa	33
14.	Punjab	385
15.	Rajasthan	90
16.	Tamil Nadu	80
17.	Uttar Pradesh	212
18.	West Bengal	243
19.	North Eastern Region	21
	Total :	1,879

फालतू कृषि भूमि का वितरण

*227. **श्री सत्य नारायण जटिया :** क्या ग्रामीण विकास मन्त्री निम्नलिखित जानकारी दर्शाने वाला विवरण सभा पटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार के पास कृषि भूमि का कुल क्षेत्र कितना है और भूमिहीन लोगों में वितरण के लिए उपलब्ध फालतू कृषि भूमि का क्षेत्र कितना है ;

(ख) गत दो वर्षों के दौरान भूमिहीन व्यक्तियों में वितरित की गई कृषि भूमि का राज्यवार क्षेत्र कितना है और फालतू भूमि का कितना क्षेत्र अब भी वितरण के लिए उपलब्ध है ;

(ग) क्या अल्पवयस्क बच्चों के संयुक्त परिवारों के एक से अधिक सदस्यों को और भूमि रखने वाले व्यक्तियों को भूमि आबंटित करने की कोई व्यवस्था की गई है; और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्योरा क्या है; और

(घ) क्या इस प्रकार अब तक वितरित की गई भूमि के विकास के लिए तत्काल सहायता प्रदान करने की कोई योजना सरकार के पास है और यदि हां, तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

कृषि और ग्रामीण विकास मन्त्रालयों में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री बालेश्वर राम) : (क) संशोधित अधिकतम भूमि सीमा कानूनों के अन्तर्गत लगभग 27.50 लाख एकड़ क्षेत्र कब्जे में लिया गया है जिसमें से अभी तक 19.22 लाख एकड़ भूमि को भूमिहीन व्यक्तियों में वितरित किया गया है; इस प्रकार लगभग 8.28 लाख एकड़ भूमि शेष बची हुई है जो भूमिहीन व्यक्तियों को वितरित करने के लिए उपलब्ध है ।

(ख) एक विवरण संलग्न है ।

(ग) इस विषय में राष्ट्रीय मार्गदर्शी सिद्धान्तों के अनुसार, फालतू भूमि को वितरित करते समय प्राथमिकता भूमिहीन कृषि श्रमिकों विशेषकर अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों के भूमिहीन श्रमिकों के लिए दी जानी चाहिए। अल्पवयस्क बच्चों को भूमि आबंटित करने का कोई प्रावधान नहीं है । तथापि, कुछेक राज्यों में फालतू भूमि को ऐसे व्यक्ति को आबंटित करने का प्रावधान है जिसके पास

अलाभकर भूमि है । फालतू भूमि को विभिन्न राज्यों द्वारा इस प्रयोजन के लिए निर्धारित नियमों के अनुसार पात्र व्यक्तियों की श्रेणियों को वितरित किया जाता है।

(घ) जी हां । अधिकतम सीमा से फालतू भूमि के आबंटियों को उत्पादी काश्तकारी शुरू करने हेतु सहायता पहुंचाने के उद्देश्य से केन्द्र द्वारा प्रायोजित योजना कार्यान्वित की जा रही है । इस योजना के अन्तर्गत राज्य सरकारों को अभी तक 16.42 करोड़ रुपये की केन्द्रीय सहायता बंटित की गई है ।

विवरण

गत दो वर्षों के दौरान संशोधित अधिकतम भूमि सीमा सम्बन्धी कानूनों के कार्यान्वयन में हुई प्रगति

(क्षेत्र एकड़ में)

राज्य/केन्द्र शासित क्षेत्र	फालतू घोषित क्षेत्र	कब्जे में लिया गया क्षेत्र	वितरित क्षेत्र	लाभभोगियों की संख्या
आन्ध्र प्रदेश	- -	65,304	58,127	40,796
असम	10,570	6,459	9,816	3,446
बिहार	—	16,643	10,867	18,503
गुजरात	1,02,245	62,714	8,623	2,096
हरियाणा	8,115	5,662	10,549	2,749
हिमाचल प्रदेश	236	1,585	—	—
जम्मू तथा काश्मीर	—	—	—	—
कर्नाटक	1,50,408	85,317	45,988	11,885
केरल	6,606	7,578	5,013	10,531
मध्य प्रदेश	2,729	3,435	6,565	2,814
महाराष्ट्र	5,281	2,271	2,271	540
मणिपुर	677	36	—	—
उड़ीसा	7,951	7,552	5,965	5,414
पंजाब	—	3,256	1,719	346
राजस्थान	15,806	15,068	9,569	2,583
तमिलनाडु	14,493	14,753	16,756	16,863
त्रिपुरा	—	164	321	345
उत्तर प्रदेश	5,471	9,716	13,947	11,462
पश्चिमी बंगाल	29,170	21,100	21,184	78,976
दादरा तथा नागर हवेली	—	100	193	74
दिल्ली	—	169	373*	—
पाण्डिचेरी	364	105	103	98
योग :—	3,60,122	3,28,987	2,27,950	2,09,521

*संस्थाओं/सोसायटियों को वितरित क्षेत्र

Economic condition of Farmers

*228. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI:

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in case the labour of the farmers and other expenses incurred on cultivation are taken into account, farming proves to be an uneconomic occupation ;

(b) if so, what steps are being taken by Government to improve the economic condition of the farmers ; and

(c) what is the percentage of farmers living below the poverty line ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT : (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN) (a) and (b). While recommending the minimum support/procurement prices of commodities, the Agricultural Prices Commission, considers, among other things, the cost of production of agricultural crops. To ensure that prices received by the farmers are economic, the support/procurement prices are fixed in such a way as to provide for a reasonable margin above the cost of production. Under the Comprehensive Scheme for Estimating the Cost of Production of Principal Crops, the estimates of cost of production of crops already take into account all cash and kind expenses including wages of hired labour if any as also imputed values of family labour, interest on owned capital and imputed rental value of owned land.

Government is making sustained efforts to improve the economic conditions of the farmers by both helping them to increase farm production and productivity and minimising the cost of production through optimum and subsidised allocation of input resources. The various steps for increasing production and productivity include expansion of irrigated area, greater use of chemical fertilizers, expansion in area under high yielding varieties, plant protection measures, adoption of package of practices, supply of mini-kits, raising of community nurseries, use of rhizobium culture in pulses, development and dissemination of technologies and inputs for dry land agriculture and adequate supply of power and diesel oil for timely operations. Marketing credit and price supports are also provided.

(c) No separate survey of the levels of living exclusively for the farmers has been carried out.

Non-Implementation of Shops and Establishment Act in F.C.I.

2203. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: Will te Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Food Corporation of India is not following Shops & Establishment Act, for the purpose of payment of over time allowance to its staff, and the F.C.I. Employees Union/Congress has been demanding implementation of this Act for the last five years ;

(b) if so, the reasons for not implementing the Act and also the latest position in this regard ;

(c) whether the new transfer policy announced by Management of Food Corporation of India on 18 June, 1982 will involve/cause an expenditure of Rs. 7 crores, if implemented ; and

(d) if not, the exact expected annual expenditure along-with number of employees to be affected by this transfer policy (i) within districts ; (ii) within region ; (iii) within zone, along-with other relevant detailed information ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) and (b). At present regular employees of the Food Corporation of India are paid overtime allowance on the same terms and conditions as are applicable to the Central Government employees, excepting for Maharashtra Region where overtime allowance is being paid as per provisions of the Bombay Shops and Establishment Act, 1948. Some of the staff unions of the Corporation have been demanding the payment of overtime allowance under the provisions of the Shops and Establishments Act of the respective States and the matter is under examination of the management of the Corporation.

(c) and (d). The new transfer policy is in the nature of administrative guidelines which do not envisage any one time transfer of large number of employees enmasse. Thus, the question of involving any large expenditure as a result of these guidelines does not arise.

इन्टरनेशनल मदर स्कूल, अरविन्द आश्रम हौज खास दिल्ली को भूमि का आबंटन

2204. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इन्टरनेशनल मदर स्कूल, अरविन्द आश्रम, हौज खास, दिल्ली को कितने एकड़ भूमि आबंटित की गई है तथा किस दर पर की गई है और किस तारीख को की गई है ; और

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि इस आश्रम के प्रबन्धक मण्डल ने आबंटित भूमि से अधिक भूमि पर कब्जा कर लिया है तथा स्कूल के लिए उस भूमि का उपयोग करने की बजाय वे वहां मकान आदि बना कर और उन्हें किराए पर दे कर उसका प्रयोग अपने लिए कर रहे हैं ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह) : (क) और (ख) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है तथा सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Foreign Technicians in Jawaharlal Stadium

2205. SHRI ERA ANBARASU: Will the Minister of SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the foreign technicians engaged on contract basis for the work in Jawaharlal Stadium had left the country in the middle of the jobs without notice ;

(b) if so, whether alternative steps have been taken to complete the jobs ; and

(c) what steps have been taken for violation of contractual obligations against those foreign technicians ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND OF THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Shortage of Foodgrains during Transit from Choribari to Agartala

2206. SHRI AJOY BISWAS: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) total quantity of shortage of foodgrais during transit from Choribari to Agartala and also in the godowns at Agartala ; and

(b) the reasons for shortage of foodgrains ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) Foodgrains are transported by road from Choraibari and Dharamnagar railheads to Food Corporation of India Depots in Agartala District. During the last 3 years, the transit shortages in transportation of foodgrains from the aforesaid railheads to F.C.I. Depots, and storage shortage in the Food Corporation of India godowns in Agartala District were as under:—

(*Figures in tonnes*)

Years	Transit shortages	Storage shortages
1979-80	90	549
1980-81	67	94
1981-82	49	409

(b) The reasons for shortages during road transport from rail-heads to godowns in Agartala District and storage shortages in the godowns are spillage during handling and transport brusting of gunnies, different modes of weighments, driage during storage, and spillage and wastage during handling in godowns.

Transfer of Technology Programme of ICAR

2207. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of farmers benefited the scheme "Transfer of Technology Programme of ICAR" upto July, 1982 ; and

(b) steps being taken to make this scheme more successful for the benefit of farmers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R.V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) 49,344 small and marginal farmers including agricultural labourers have benefited from the Lab to Land transfer of technology programme of the I.C.A.R. till July, 1982.

(b) The experience gained from the first phase (1979-82) of the Lab to Land Programme is being fully utilised for improving the second phase of the programme. An evaluation team has been appointed by the Council to make an in-depth study of the Lab to Land Programme in the first phase and suggest measures for making further improvements for its successful implementation. Instead of 86 Transfer of Technology Centres in the first phase, there are now 141 Transfer of Technology Centres for implementing the programmes. A National Workshop on Lab to Land Programme was held in May, 1982 for orienting all the Zonal Coordinators, Directors of Extension and Institutes/ Universities' level Coordinators for revitalising the programme and for its effective implementation and monitoring. The progress of the programme is being monitored from the headquarters in association with 8 Zonal Coordinating Units located in different Zones. The Zonal Coordinators are having quarterly Zonal Advisory Committee meetings in which all the associated agencies are involved for assessing the progress and making improvements wherever necessary.

राज्यों को अंग्रेजी में भेजे गये मूल पत्रों की संख्या

2208. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1982 की प्रथम छमाही के दौरान उनके मंत्रालय ने 'क' और 'ख' क्षेत्र

के प्रत्येक राज्य को कितने मूल पत्र भेजे और अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में भेजे गये पत्रों के आंकड़े क्या हैं ;

(ख) क्या राजभाषा अधिनियम, 1963 में इन राज्यों को सभी मूल पत्र हिन्दी में भेजने का प्रावधान है और ऐसा न करना इस अधिनियम के उपबन्धों का खुला उल्लंघन है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इन राज्यों को पत्र मूल अंग्रेजी में जारी किये गये हैं और यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(घ) इस बात को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं कि भविष्य में इन राज्यों को मूल पत्र हिन्दी में जारी किये जायें ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालयों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बालेश्वर राम) : (क) एक विवरण संलग्न है ।

(ख) राजभाषा अधिनियम, 1963 के अधीन बनाए गए राजभाषा (संघ के शासकीय प्रयोजनों के लिए प्रयोग) नियम 1976 के नियम 3 में यह निर्धारित किया गया है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार के कार्यालयों से क्षेत्र 'क' व 'ख' में स्थित राज्यों को सभी पत्र असाधारण दशाओं को छोड़ कर, सामान्यतः हिन्दी में भेजे जायेंगे ।

(ग) जी हां । ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय को समन्वित ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम, राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम, ग्रामीण युवकों को स्वरोजगार हेतु प्रशिक्षण देने की योजना (ट्राइसेम), भूमि सुधार, कृषि विपणन आदि जैसे कार्यक्रमों/योजनाओं के कार्यान्वयन का उत्तरदायित्व सौंपा गया है जो कि तकनीकी स्वरूप के हैं । ये कार्यक्रम/योजनायें सम्पूर्ण देश में कार्यान्वित की जा रही हैं । सभी राज्यों/केन्द्र शासित क्षेत्रों को बहुधा सामान्य परिपत्र/मार्गदर्शी सिद्धान्त भेजने होते हैं । चूंकि परिपत्रों/मार्गदर्शी सिद्धान्तों में दिए गए अनुदेश सभी राज्यों/केन्द्र शासित क्षेत्रों के लिए एक जैसे होते हैं और ये पत्र लम्बे तथा तात्कालिक स्वरूप के होते हैं अतः उन्हें अनुवाद आदि में होने वाले विलम्ब से बचने के लिए प्रायः अंग्रेजी में ही भेजना पड़ता है ।

(घ) सभी सम्बन्धित अधिकारियों/अनुभागों को ये अनुदेश जारी किए गये हैं कि 'क' तथा 'ख' क्षेत्र के राज्यों को हिन्दी में मूल पत्र भेजने के लिए सभी सम्भव प्रयास किए जाने चाहिएं । सभी अनुभागों से प्रगति रिपोर्ट एकत्र की जाती हैं और समय-समय पर उनका संकलन तथा विश्लेषण किया जाता है । इस विषय में हुई प्रगति के बारे में विभागीय राजभाषा कार्यान्वयन समिति की बैठकों में भी विभिन्न प्रभागों के अधिकारियों के साथ विचार-विमर्श किया जाता है । मंत्रालय के सभी अधिकारियों तथा अनुभागों को हिन्दी में काम करने के लिए तकनीकी शब्दावली तथा संदर्भ साहित्य वितरित किया गया है । हिन्दी जानने वाले अधिकारियों को हिन्दी आशुलिपि सम्बन्धी सहायता भी उपलब्ध की गई है । टिप्पण तथा आलेखन में हिन्दी के प्रयोग को बढ़ावा देने के लिए । फरवरी 1980, से एक नकद पुरस्कार योजना भी चलाई जा रही है । हिन्दी जानने वाले अधिकारियों तथा कर्मचारियों को हिन्दी में टिप्पण तथा आलेखन का प्रशिक्षण देने तथा हिन्दी में काम करने में उनकी झिझक को दूर करने के उद्देश्य से मन्त्रालय में समय-समय पर हिन्दी कार्यशालाओं का आयोजन भी किया जाता है ।

विवरण

मंत्रालय द्वारा "क" व "ख" क्षेत्र के प्रत्येक राज्य को भेजे गये गये मूल पत्रों (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) का राज्यवार ब्योरा दर्शाने वाला विवरण ।

[1-1-82 से 30-6-82 तक]

राज्य का नाम	भेजे गए मूल पत्रों की संख्या	हिन्दी में भेजे गये मूल पत्रों की संख्या	अंग्रेजी में भेजे गये मूल पत्रों की संख्या
"क" क्षेत्र			
1. बिहार	546	60	486
2. हरियाणा	684	73	611
3. राजस्थान	533	55	478
4. मध्य प्रदेश	675	44	631
5. उत्तर प्रदेश	1246	162	1084
6. हिमाचल प्रदेश	545	16	529
7. दिल्ली	1040	189	851
"ख" क्षेत्र			
1. महाराष्ट्र	656	17	639
2. गुजरात	339	7	332
3. पंजाब	318	5	313
4. अण्डमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	98	—	98
5. चण्डीगढ़	234	2	232
	6914	630	6284

Achievements in Providing Employment in Rural Areas in Punjab

2209. SHRI R.L. BHATIA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state whether any evaluation of the achievements towards providing additional employment in the rural areas in Punjab and assistance to identified families of a target group for raising their incomes to a level well above the poverty line during the current plan so far under the following Central Programmes has been made and if so, the outcome thereof ;

(i) Integrated Rural Development Programme ;

(ii) National Rural Employment Programme ; and

(iii) National Scheme of Training of Rural Youth for Self Employment (TRYSEM) ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): No evaluation study of the achievements for providing additional employment in the rural areas in Punjab has so far been made under the Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), the National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) and the National Scheme of Training of Rural Youth for Self-Employment (TRYSEM). The Programme Evaluation Organisation of the Planning Commission has recently initiated action for evaluation of the NREP in Punjab as also in some other States. Under the IRDP, all the State Governments including Punjab have been requested for carrying out evaluation study.

Discussion between Committee of World Bank and Bhavanagar Municipal Corporation

2210. SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a seven member committee of World Bank had visited Bhavanagar (Gujarat) and held discussions with Bhavanagar Municipal Corporation and others for the various developmental projects like buildings, house sites, roads, wells and such others ;

(b) if so, details of the discussions and the names and participants in the same ;

(c) the outcome of discussions and assurances given by the World Bank ;

(d) steps taken by World Bank to implement the assurances ;

(e) the plans, projects and estimates thereof ; and

(f) when these projects are likely to start and to be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) to (f). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Kesara Water Supply Scheme

2211. SHRI J.S. PATIL: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Maharashtra have submitted to his Ministry the Kesara (District Thane) Water Supply Scheme for approval ;

(b) if so, the salient features of the said scheme and when was the same received in the Ministry ;

(c) whether any decision in this regard has since been taken ;

(d) If so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the specific reasons therefor and when the same is likely to be taken ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Scheme envisages construction of an Earthen Dam on a Local nala downstream of the present Railway dam. It is proposed to store water in this dam during the monsoons and pumped to treatment works consisting of a settling tank. Settled water is proposed to be dis-infected and stored in a Ground service reservoir of 2,85,000 litres capacity for distribution to village Mokhavane, Kesara Railway station and other wadies of the village. The scheme is designed for a projected population of 13,600 souls.

The scheme was received in this Ministry on 20-6-1981.

(c) to (e). Since the inception of the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme upto the time when the sanction of the scheme in question came up for consideration, the Government of India had already approved schemes much more than two times the funds likely to be made available to the State under the ARP. The State Government was therefore, advised to consider the inclusion of the concerned schemes in its own budget.

According to the information available with this Ministry, administrative approval for the scheme has been granted by the Rural Government Department of the State Government on 7-10-1982. The scheme would be taken up for execution according to the availability of funds and receiving 2% public contribution from the village panchayats.

Amendment of Urban Land Ceiling Act

2212. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL:
SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the stage at which the amendment of the Urban Land Celing Act

stands at present and how long will it take to introduce it in the House ;

(b) the area of frozen land acquired so far in the capital under the existing Act ;

(c) whether it will be allotted to the weaker sections of the Society ; and

(d) if not, how it will be utilised ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) No final decision has been taken so far. The proposal for amending the Urban Land (Ceiling & Regulation) Act, 1976, is still in process and the amending Bill will be introduced as soon as the requisite formalities are completed.

(b) Delhi Administration have not, so far, taken final possession of any piece of land under the Urban Land Ceiling Act.

(c) and (d). Does not arise.

Problem of Water Shortage in Asian Games Village

2213. SHRI B.V. DESAI: Will the Minister of SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some major organisational problems still persist in various spots of the Asian Games;

(b) is it also a fact that according to the press reports Asian Games Village over 2500 athletes and officials taking part in the trial games are being housed, have faced a major problem of water shortage ;

(c) is it also a fact that it has been reported that major problems seem to be due to lack of coordination between the various departments and a few athletes have suffered because of it ;

(d) if so, whether Government have seen press report published in Indian Express dated 15 September, 1982 in this regard ; and

(e) if so, what were their findings and what action has been taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND OF THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS (SHRI BUTA SINGH):(a) No, Sir.

(b) There was regular water supply in the Village, when it opened for the Trial Games.

(c) No, Sir. Arrangements in the Village were smooth during the Trial Games. No player/athlete showed any discontentment or unhappiness.

(d) and (e). Yes, Sir. Only half of the Dining Hall was activated in the Trial Games for over 4000 residents, and as such, some queuing was unavoidable. ITDC have been asked to take steps to ensure that the waiting time is not more than five minutes during the Asian Games.

Stagnation of Scientists in I.A.R.I.

2214. SHRI R.L.P. VERMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some IARI scientists are holding their present post for 17 years without promotion and are stagnating, and they have been denied the benefit of five-yearly assessment scheme for promotion, when this scheme is applicable to all scientific personnel in all scientific departments including ICAR and IARI, and the juniors have been promoted superseding them with effect from 1st. July, 1976 ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and action taken thereon to bring them at par to protect their interests ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R.V. SWAMINATHAN) (a) and (b). Some scientists of the Department of Agricultural Research and Education on national foreign service with the IARI, New Delhi are continuing in their present posts for the last 17 years. Such scientists were appointed at the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi when it was under the administrative control of the Department of Agriculture. After the administrative control of the Institute was transferred from the Government of India to the ICAR which is a Registered Society under the Registration of Societies Act, all the employees on the rolls of the Institute on the date of its transfer were given the option to come over to the service of the Council. The scientists referred to above however did not opt for ICAR Service and chose to continue to be government servants. The Agricultural Research Service which was introduced w.e.f. Ist October, 1975 is applicable only to the scientists of the ICAR and incorporates provisions in regard to the grant of merit promotion/advance increments to the elgible scientists. A number of scientists of the ICAR including IARI, New Delni have been granted promotion w.e.f. 1-7-1976 in accordance with these provisions. Since the scientists referred to continue to be government servants and have not opted for ICAR Service they are not eligible for appointment to the Agricultural Research Service and as such do not qualify for the benefit of merit promotion/advance increments as envisaged in the ARS. It may however be added that ever such scientists as have not opted for ARS ; though not eligible to certain service benefits permissible under the ARS alone are free to complete for posts filled up on direct recruitment basis through open competition and to get promotion in the event of their selection.

The scheme of flexible complementing/assessment promotion is in existence in several scientific departments of the Government of India as well as in the ICAR including IARI, New Delhi as stated above. The disparities, if any, in the case of scienstists of the category referred to above are due to the decision of the concerned scientists themselves to continue as government servants *outside the main - stream of the ARS.* Since the concerned scienstists themselves are responsible for denial to themselves of the benefit of five yearly assessment by keeping out of the ICAR service and ARS, the Government has no way to help them out in such a situation, as obviously the assessment scheme cannot be framed to suit individual interests.

Vacancies in Administrative Services in C.P.R.I.

2215. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of vacancies in administrative services of the Central Potato Research Institute, due to be filled by Departmental promotions ; and

(b) the reasons why these are not being filled up ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R.V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Four.

(b) The four posts indicated in part (a) above are in different grades. They could not be earlier filled due to some administrative difficulties.

Regularisation of Tughlakabad Extension Colony

2216. SHRI ZAINUL BASHER: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 451 on 12th July, 1982 regarding

regularisation of Tughlakabad Extension Colony and state the stage at which the matter stands at present after the physical/socio-economic survey of the colony by the D.D.A. ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): The D.D.A. has reported that exact delineation of the colony has to be done on the ground, for which steps are in hand.

गन्दी बस्तियों में रहने वालों की संख्या में वृद्धि

2217. **श्री कृष्ण प्रताप सिंह** : क्या **निर्माण और आवास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकारी अनुमानों के अनुसार गन्दी बस्तियों में रहने वालों की संख्या बढ़कर इस शताब्दी के अन्त तक 5 करोड़ तक हो जाने की सम्भावना है ,और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस वृद्धि पर सरकार ने क्या निष्कर्ष निकाला है और इस दिशा में क्या कदम उठाए जाने का विचार है ,

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह) (क) इस शताब्दी के अन्त तक मलिन बस्ती निवासियों की संख्या के सम्बन्ध में कोई सरकारी अनुमान उपलब्ध नहीं है। तथापि, छठी योजना दस्तावेजों के अनुसार 1985 तक मलिन बस्ती जनसंख्या का लगभग 3 करोड़ 31 लाख होने का अनुमान लगाया गया है।

(ख) राज्य क्षेत्र में 151.45 करोड़ रुपये के व्यय का प्रस्ताव है ताकि मार्च, 1985 तक 1 करोड़ मलिन बस्ती निवासियों को प्राथमिक सुविधाय मुहैया कराई जा सकें। प्रधान मंत्री द्वारा घोषित नये 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम में मलिन बस्ती सुधार कार्यक्रम को शामिल किया गया है।

Payment of Licence Fee for Hotel at Windsor Place

2218. SHRI DIGAMBER SINGH Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the bottler of well-known soft drinks in the capital who had been allotted a piece of land by the N.D.M.C. for building a Hotel at Windsor Place is in arrears so far as the payment of Annual Licence Fee is concerned ;

(b) whether the former Administrator of N.D.M.C. had granted him a moratorium in its payment ; if so, why, and was he competent to do so ;

(c) whether it is a fact that this Hotlier was in arrears for the payment of balance of Licence Fee for the current year to the tune of Rs. 1.8 crores or so ; and

(d) if so, what penal steps have been taken against him to enforce the payment of the outstanding Licence Fee which he is not paying for one reason or the other ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) M/s. Pure Drinks (New Delhi) Ltd. (now known as M/s. C.J. International Hotels Ltd.) to whom the N.D.M.C. had licenced the hotle site at the crossing of Windsor Place and Raisina Road for construction and commissioning of a hotel had paid Rs. 90 lakhs at the time of the execution of the agreement with the N.D.M.C. The balanced amount of Rs. 178 lakhs was due upon the N.D.M.C. allowing the party to enter the land.

The N.D.M.C. had allowed the part to enter the land and the balance amount has become due from the licensee. out of the balance, an amount of Rs. 15 lakhs has since been paid, leaving a balance of Rs. 163 lakhs.

(b) According to the agreement entered into by the N.D.M.C. with M/s. Pure Drinks (New Delhi Ltd.) now known as C.J. International Hotels Ltd.) a moratorium in payment of licence fee for two years i.e., 1982 and 1983 has been granted.

(c) and (d). The N.D.M.C. has reported that a sum of Rs. 1.63 crores is due from the licensee and they have stated that the balance payment will be made shortly. The company is liable to pay interest at the rate of 15% for defaulted payment.

Popularising Trekking in the Himlayas

2219. SHRIMATI MADHURI SINGH: Will the Minister of SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of institutions and associations engaged in popularising trekking in Himalayas and inculcating the spirit of adventure among the youth in the country ;

(b) the number of expeditions and programmes undertaken by these associations during the last year and during the present year ; and

(c) the amount of financial assistance granted to these associations by Government during the above period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND OF THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) The number of such institutions and associations which received financial assistance from the Government during 1981-82 was 37. Such number is 38 for 1982-83 so far. Statements indicating the names of the above institutions and associations are given in the statement I (1981-82) and II (1982-83).

(b) the number of expeditions and programmes undertaken by these associations in 1981-82 was 61 and in 1982-83 it is 39 so far.

(c) The amount of financial assistance granted to these associations during 1981-82 was Rs. 6.89 lakhs and is Rs. 6.73 lakhs during 1982-83 so far.

Statement-I

Sl. No.	Name of the Institution/Association
1.	Himalayas Beckon, Hooghly (W.B.)
2.	Climbers & Explorers Club, New Delhi.
3.	Gujarat Agriculture University, Banaskantha (Gujarat).
4.	Indian Institute of Technology, New Delhi.
5.	St. Stephen College, Delhi.
6.	Bharat Outward Bound, Pioneers, Pune.
7.	Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi.
8.	SPARK, Bangalore.
9.	School of Planning & Architecture, New Delhi.
10.	Hans Raj College, Delhi.
11.	Hindu College, Delhi.
12.	All India Medical Institute of Sciences, New Delhi.
13.	Punjab Agricultural University, Ludhiana.
14.	Bharat Scouts & Guides, West Bengal, Calcutta.
15.	Birla Institute of Technology and Science, Pilani.
16.	Sardar Patel University, Gujarat.
17.	Nehru Yuvak Kendra, Solan.

18. Hooghly Adventure lovers, Hooghly.
19. Johar Club, Lucknow.
20. STC Hiking Club, New Delhi.
21. Indian Youth Cultural Association, Meerut.
22. Nehru Yuvak Kendra, Almora.
23. Loreto College, Calcutta.
24. Rajasthan University, Jaipur.
25. Distt. Table Tennis Association, Sultanpur.
26. YMCA Institute of Engineering, Faridabad.
27. Nehru Yuvak Kendra, Pithoragarh.
28. Himalayan Trekkers, Howrah.
29. Kanchenjunga Foundation, Calcutta.
30. I.I.T., Delhi.
31. Income Tax Trekkers and Mountaineering Club, New Delhi.
32. Sri Aurobindo Ashram, New Delhi.
33. University College of Medical Science, New Delhi.
34. Mother International School, New Delhi.
35. Bhadrakali Padatik, Hooghly.
36. Maharashtra Association of Anthropological Sciencies, Pune.
37. Indian Mountaineering Foundation, New Delhi.

Statement-II

Sl. No.	Name of the Institution/Association
1.	University of Delhi, Delhi.
2.	Hindu College, Delhi.
3.	Indian Institute of Technology, New Delhi.
4.	I.I.T. Powai, Bombay.
5.	Hans Raj College, Delhi.
6.	SPARK, Bangalore.
7.	EIL Trekkers & Explorers Club, New Delhi.
8.	Y.H. Explorers Club, Hooghly (W.B.).
9.	Shriram College of Commerce, New Delhi.
10.	B.J.S. Rampuria Jain College, Bikaner.
11.	Delhi Malayalee Association, New Delhi.
12.	Nehru Yuvak Kendra, Chamba.
13.	Bharat Scouts & Guide, Calcutta.
14.	Khyber Adventure Club, Delhi.
15.	Climbers & Explorers Club, New Delhi.
16.	Govt. College, Simla.
17.	Sainik School, Hamirpur.
18.	Jadavpur University, Calcutta.
19.	Mother International School, New Delhi.
20.	Nehru Yuvak Kendra, Solan.
21.	Kunchenjunga Foundation, Calcutta.
22.	Auromitra, Kotta Kuppum (T.N.)
23.	Himalayas Beckon, Hooghly.
24.	Himalayan Trekkers, Howrah.
25.	Pioneers Adventure Society, Bikaner.
26.	Delhi Public School, New Delhi.
27.	Presidency College, Calcutta.
28.	Alipurduar College, Jalpaiguri.
29.	Nehru Yuvak Kendra, Alipur, Delhi.
30.	Distt. Table Tennis Association, Sultanpur.
31.	Nehru Yuvak Kendra, Pithoragarh.
32.	Nehru Yuvak Kendra, Pauri Garhwal.
33.	Giridoot, Hooghly.
34.	Chandan Nagar Mountaineering Association, Hooghly.
35.	Nehru Yuvak Kendra, Dharamshala.
36.	Nehru Yuvak Kendra, Almora.
37.	Indian Mountaineering Foundation, New Delhi.
38.	Friends Mountaineering & Trekking Club, New Delhi.

Money Given to Avard by Padi

2220. SHRI RESHMA MOTIRAM BHOYE: Will the Minister of of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) Whether PADI (People's Action for Development of India) organisation has been giving money to Association of Voluntary Agencies for Rural Development ;

(b) if so, the money which has been given during the period 1977-78 to 1979-80 ;

(c) whether there has been a number of audit objections for the misuse of money during the same period ; and

(d) whether any action has since been taken by Government on the audit objections and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). The relevant record has been requisitioned in connection with the Kudal Commission of Enquiry set up by the Government to enquire into the activities, etc., of some organisation including AVARD and is not available. The Commission of Enquiry would, inter-alia, enquire into the utilisation of funds by AVARD.

Dam Over River Bhagmati at Nunthar

2221. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1531 on 19 July, 1982 regarding dam over river Bagmati at Nunthar and state:

(a) the estimated total cost, the exact time schedule for phase-wise completion and benefits to accrue from the proposed Bagmati Master Plan ;

(b) whether HMG, Nepal is also proposing to construct Barrage-cum canals on the upper reaches of river Bagmati which will make the Indian Master Plan redundant just as it has done in the case of river Kamla without fully solving the problems of of Nepal either ; if so, details thereabout and Government's reaction thereon ; and

(c) whether any Member of Parliament has suggested postponement of both the Indian and Nepalese projects over river Bagmati immediately and prepare for a Multi-purpose Dam at Nunthar for durable solution of flood and drought in both countries ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) and (b). River Bagmati is an international river flowing from Nepal to India. Government of India is having talks with His Majesty's Government of Nepal with regard to water resources development of common river between the two countries including river Bagmati. Until an agreed sharing of water of river Bagmati is arrived at between both the countries, no Master Plan can be prepared.

However, both Government of India and Nepal have prepared separate schemes for utilising the water of river Bagmati. The Indian scheme envisages construction of a barrage at Ramnagar with annual irrigation of 1.212 lakh hac. The scheme as submitted by Government of Bihar is estimated to cost Rs. 185.70 crores and is proposed to be completed by 1989-90.

The proposed scheme of HMG Nepal envisages construction of a multi-purpose storage dam 2 kms. up-stream of East-West Highway near Karmaiya and down-stream barrage

with canals for irrigation. The project has been proposed to be constructed in phases, the first phase being to construct the diversion structure and the canals. This may result in shortage of water downstream in India. For this purpose Government of India is having talks with HMG Nepal at official level. Two official level meetings have already taken place in August, 1980 and February, 1982 where this point has been discussed. Further talks will continue.

(c) No Sir. No Member of Parliament has suggested postponement of the Nepalese and Indian schemes. However, a proposal has been received from Shri Bhogendra Jha, M.P. in October, 1981 for taking up the multipurpose dam on Bagmati at Nunthar.

Amount Paid to Padi for Rural Development

2222. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether People's Action for Development of India Organisation has been paid huge sums for Balrampur-Gonda Voluntary Projects for Rural Development and if so, the amount paid to PADI during the period 1977-78 to 1979-80 ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that a number of volunteers were employed for these projects and they were given money as monthly salaries ; and

(c) what are the names and number of volunteers who were employed and duration for which they were employed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) to (c). PADI had released an amount of Rs. 14.20 lakhs to the Deendayal Research Institute, New Delhi for the implementation of a project on the development of irrigation potential in Gonda district of Uttar Pradesh. The Institute utilised a sum of approximately Rs. 9.51 lakhs and refunded a sum of Rs. 4.69 lakhs to PADI. A list of social mobilisers employed by Deen Dayal Research Institute during the project period October, 1978 to June, 1981 as furnished by PADI is enclosed at Statement.

Statement

List of Social Mobilisers Employed by Deendayal Research Institute under the Project Development of Irrigation Potential in Gonda District Uttar Pradesh

S.No.	Name of Sanyojak
1.	Shri Ganesh Pathak
2.	Shri Deobrat Pathak
3.	Shri Narender Bahadur Pathak
4.	Shri Ramesh Guna
5.	Shri Mansingh Mathur
6.	Shri Krishan Kumar
7.	Shri Padamakar Melvia
8.	Shri Triyugi Narain Tripathi
9.	Shri Satya Deo Singh
10.	Shri Shiv Kumar Gupta
11.	Shri Faujdari Prashad Mishra
12.	Shri Rajesh Kumar Srivastava
13.	Shri Pratap Narain Gupta
14.	Shri Abdul Hanij Khan
15.	Shri Ashok Kumar Jaiswal
16.	Shri Sanwal Prasad Shukla
17.	Shri Surender Kumar Sharma
18.	Shri Chander Prakash Upadhya
19.	Shri Chendra Pratap Singh
20.	Shri Rajendra Kumar
21.	Shri Om Prakash Mishra
22.	Shri Ashutesh Pathak
23.	Shri Ram Nivas Morya
24.	Shri Umakant Tiwari
25.	Shri Gurdeep Singh Khurana
26.	Shri Shajia Ahmed
27.	Shri Abdul Aziz Khan
28.	Shri Dayanand Pandey
29.	Shri Sunil Kumar
30.	Shri Raghaw Ram Pandey
31.	Shri Krishna Chander Srivastava

32. Shri Suresh Kumar Singh
33. Shri Dinesh Kumar Verma
34. Shri Parasnath Chaturvedi
35. Shri Devender Kumar Singh
36. Shri Dewata Deen Singh
37. Shri Murlidhar Mishra
38. Shri Hari Shankar Mishra
39. Shri Om Prakash Tripathi
40. Shri Ravindra Parsad Singh
41. Shri Ram Achaber Tiwari
42. Shri Om Prakash Singh
43. Shri Jahardan Prasad Dube
44. Shri Ahtesham Hussain
45. Shri Alok Kumar Chakrawarti
46. Shri Gajendra Kumar Singh
47. Shri Lallan Prasad Verma
48. Shri Rama Deo Tripathi
49. Shri Bhalendu Kumar Singh
50. Shri Om Prakash Mishra
51. Shri Laxmi Narain Tiwari
52. Shri Ram Raj Yadav
53. Shri Onkar Nath Dixit
54. Shri Madhuri Saran Pande
55. Shrimati Shushila Tripathi
56. Shri Basudeo Lal Srivastava
57. Shri Girish Chand Shukla
58. Shri Gomati Prasad Verma
59. Shri Ram Prasad Srivastava
60. Shri Ramesh Chander Sharma
61. Shri Om Parkash Srivastava
62. Shri Kamla Kant Misra
63. Shri Ram Prakash Gupta
64. Shri Saij Nath Srivastava
65. Shri Ram Loten Upadhayaya
66. Shri Laxmi Kant Pathak
67. Shri Kunwar Schadur Yadav
68. Shri Ashok Kumar Tyagi
69. Shri Manjur Alikhan Lodi
70. Shri Unanath Tripathi
71. Shri Sant Ram
72. Shri Vivek Kumar Singh
73. Shri Bai Narain Singh
74. Shri Shagwati Prasad Gupta
75. Shri Ram Shankar Dwivedi
76. Shri Ram Prasad Dwivedi
77. Shri Chander Parkash Mishra
78. Shri Ram Kumar Sharma
79. Shrimati Neelam Desh Pandey
80. Shri Suresh Desh Pandey
81. Shri Vidya Ram Tripathi
82. Shri Shiv Marti Nath Tripathi
83. Shri Gomati Prasad Tripathi
84. Shri Narender Bahadur Pathak
85. Shri Gomati Prasad Tiwari
86. Shri Subash Chandra Tripathi
87. Shri Narendra Kumar
88. Shri Muktida Hussain Khan
89. Shri Ram Parkash Gupta
90. Shri Lalji Shukla
91. Shri Laxmi Narayan Tiwari
92. Shri Santosh Saran
93. Shri Umesh Kumar
94. Shri Hari Om
95. Shri Ajay Kumar
96. Shri Girivar Prasad Verma
97. Shri Ram Bhujharat Mishra
98. Shri Virender Kumar Singh
99. Shri Ram Kumar Singh
100. Shri Avdesh Kumar Mishra
101. Shri Chandra Prakash Singh
102. Shri Jagdamba Prasad Shukla
103. Shri Vijay Prakash Dhar Dewedi
104. Shri Ram Pal Singh
105. Shri Harihar Datt Shukla
106. Shri Baccha Ram Mishra
107. Shri Jai Naryan Shukla
108. Shri Raj Kumar Singh
109. Shri Bhagwati Prasad Shukla
110. Shri Chandra Shankar Singh
111. Shri Shiv Sharma
112. Shri Ashok Kumar Tripathi
113. Shri Ghan Shyam Mishra
114. Shri Laxmi Kant Upadhayaya
115. Shri Shiv Kumar Mishra
116. Shri Shiv Naryan
117. Shri Radha Mohan Pandey
118. Shri Raghuvinder Mishra
119. Shrimati Shil Kumari
120. Shri Ghanshyam Mishra
121. Kumari Bina Rani
122. Shri Mritanjay Prasad
123. Shri Ram Ujagar Tripathi
124. Shri Suresh Chand
125. Shri Ram Swaroop Yadav
126. Shri Inder Sen
127. Smt. Shanta Devi
128. Shri Virender Singh
129. Shri Ramesh Singh Tiwari
130. Shri Gaya Prasad Mishra
131. Shri Om Prakash
132. Shri Krishan Dev Singh
133. Shri Ashok Kumar Avasthi
134. Shri Maheshwari Prasad
135. Shri Devendra Prasad Tripathi
136. Mohd. Yakub Khan
137. Shri Vikram Prasad Desh Pandey
138. Shri Hukum Sigh
139. Shri Ram Nivas Tiwari
140. Shri Ramrejya Mishra
141. Shri Janardhan Prasad Mishra
142. Shri Chander Shekhar Shukla
143. Shri Rajender Kumar Mishra

144. Shri Shiv Kishore Dixit
145. Shri Sompal Sigh
146. Shri Narayan Pathak
147. Shri Shalendu Kumar Singh
148. Shri Kapil Dev Tiwari
149. One Social mobiliser for which claim was made by the Institute.

Renting of Rooms in Western Court

2223. SHRI D.S.A. SIVAPRAKASHAM: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether rooms in Western Court are rented to persons other than M.Ps. for permanent occupation ;

(b) if so, the names of parties to whom rooms have been rented ;

(c) whether any party has failed to pay the rent ; and

(d) if so, the action proposed to be taken to recover the rent ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 1. Shri L.R. Naik, Member, High Power Panel on Minorities, Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes ;

2. I.T.D.C.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Recovery proceedings under the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1971 have already been initiated against them.

New Electric/Water Connection by N.D.M.C.

2224. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether under the policy of New Delhi Municipal Committee new electricity/water connections are given for commercial purposes in exclusively residential areas like Jorbagh, Golf Links etc. and whether any change in this policy has taken place since January, 1976 ;

(b) whether there is any resolution/decision of N.D.M.C. to charge the entire electricity/power/water consumption at a domestic meter even if a single point from that meter is being used for commercial purpose ; if so, whether a copy of the same will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) in the case of professionals making incidental use of their residence for professional work, whether N.D.M.C. levies commercial rates on electricity/water consumed on the domestic meters ; and

(d) if so, whether a copy of the relevant N.D.M.C. resolution will be laid on the Table of the House ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH) : (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Mortality Rate of Cattles at I.V.R.I.

2225. SHRI RAM KINKAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the replies given to Unstarred Questions Nos. 593 on 12 July, 1982 and 4659 on 9 August, 1982 regarding mortality rate of cattle at IVRI and Dwinding cattle Breeding Projects at National Institute IVRI, respectively and to state ;

(a) if mortality was more than 13.4 per cent annually as reported in part (a) on 9th August, 1982 how can survival be only 80 per cent reported on 12th July, 1982 ;

(b) what are the correct and complete details ;

(c) were causes of death each year avoidable in many cases ;

(d) number of deaths annually, sex and age-wise due to avoidable causes ;

(e) has accountability for these been fixed, if not, the reasons therefor ;

(f) terms and conditions of transfer of project from BCKVV to State Government ; if so, details thereof ; and

(g) what action Government propose to take for such functioning of ICAR ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R.V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). In Question No. 593 replied on 12th July, 1982 it was stated that the survivability was more than 80% and not 80%. In Question No. 4659 replied on 9th August, it was also stated that the mortality percentage at Indian Veterinary Research Institute during 1968-69 to 1978-79 ranged from 1.4 to 9.7 ; 0.8 to 13.4 and 1.8 to 10.1 percent in Friesion Brown Swiss and Jersey half breds with Haryana respectively. As such there is no contradiction in the facts.

(c) The major causes of mortality were gastro-enteritis and pneumenia and the age group that was more affected both in males and females was 0-6 months.

(d) The information regarding number of deaths annually sex and age wise, due to avoidable causes is being collected and will be placed on the table of the House in due course.

(e) The question of fixing respectability does not arise, as the mortality was not due to neglect by any particular individual.

(f) it has already been stated vide reply to Q. No. 4659 on 9th August, 1982 that the terms and conditions of the Harringhata unit from BCKVV to the State Government of West Bengal have already been accepted by the State Animal Husbandary Department. The terms and conditions of the transfer were as follows:—

(1) The State Government should provide a full complement of professional staff in a reasonable period, within about 3 months of transfer ;

(2) The State Government should ensure proper management and development of farm and fodder production to meet the requirements of livestock under the Scheme.

(3) Rationalisation of labour strength.

A committee appointed by the I.C.A.R. comprising Dr. P.N. Bhat, P.C. (AB) and Director of Central Institute for Research on Goats and Dr. B.S. Rajya, Joint Director, Indian Veterinary Research Institute, a health specialist, had visited the unit on 13-14th May, 1982 and had observed that total land of 350 acres has been transferred back from the University to the Project. The Committee was also of the view that shortage of supervisory staff needs to be immediately rectified and at least the management and health side technical officers should be recruited immediately.

(g) ICAR is taking all possible action wherever required for improving the functioning of the Cattle Project. It had constituted a mid-term appraisal committee with high level scientists for reviewing the functioning of the project and for suggesting necessary improvements in the functioning of the project whenever considered necessary, I.C.A.R. has further constituted an expert committee as mentioned under the reply to part (f) which has found significant improvement in the functioning of Harringhata unit after its transfer to the State Government of West Bengal.

Asiad 1982 Tickets Allotted to Rajasthan

2226. SHRI JAI NARAYAN ROAT : Will the Minister of SPORTS be pleased to state the the number of tickets of Asiad 1982 allotted to Rajasthan State in each denomination and the demand of the State ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND OF THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): A statement showing the number of Asiad tickets in each denomination sent by the Special Organising Committee, IX Asian Games for sale in Rajasthan is attached. No State was asked to send its demand of tickets sale to the general public.

Statement

Number of Asiad Tickets sent for sale in Rajasthan

Games/ Events	Category	Denomination (Rs.)	Tickets allocated
1. Opening Ceremony	I	100	50
	II	30	425
	III	10	825
	Student	5	450
2. Athletics	I	15	525
	II	5	4550
	III	3	5775
	Student	2	3150
3. Badminton	I(a)	15	250
	(b)	30	200
	II(a)	5	625
	(b)	10	500
	III(a)	3	375
	(b)	5	300
	Student(a)	2	375
	(b)	3	300
4. Basketball	I(a)	15	525
	(b)	25	525
	II(a)	5	700
	(b)	10	700
	III(a)	3	175
	(b)	5	175
	Student(a)	2	175
	(b)	3	175
5. Boxing	I(a)	5	200
	(b)	10	150
	Student(a)	3	100
	(b)	7	75
6. Cycling	I	3	100
7. Equestrian	I	15	750
	II	5	1000
	Student	3	375
8. Football Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium	I(a)	25	675
	(b)	50	300
	II(a)	15	750
	(b)	30	3400
	III(a)	5	5850
	(b)	10	2600
	Student(a)	3	4000
	(b)	7	1800
9. Football Ambedkar Stadium	I	25	300
	II	15	1500
	III	5	750
	Student	3	300
10. Football Model Town Stadium	I	15	300
	II	5	900
	III	3	400
	Student	2	400
11. Gymnastics	I	15	200
	II	5	400
	III	3	400
	Student	2	200
12. Hockey (Men)	I(a)	15	675
	(b)	30	225
	II(a)	5	1125
	(b)	10	375
	III(a)	3	3150
	(b)	5	1050
	Student(a)	2	900
	(b)	3	300
13. Hockey (Women)	I(a)	15	150
	(b)	30	75
	II(a)	5	150
	(b)	10	25
	III(a)	3	300
	(b)	5	50
	Student (a)	2	150
	(b)	3	25
14. Rowing	I(a)	5	4125
	(b)	10	2750
	Student(a)	3	1875
	(b)	7	1200
15. Shooting	I	3	250
16. Swimming	I	25	250
	II	15	250
	III	5	250
	Student	3	250
17. Table Tennis (Morning session)	I(a)	5	125
	(b)	15	50
	II(a)	3	250
	(b)	5	100

		Student(a)	2	125
		(b)	3	50
	(Evening Session)	I(a)	15	100
		(b)	30	50
	Table Tennis	II(a)	5	200
		(b)	10	100
		Student(a)	3	100
		(b)	7	50
18.	Tennis (Lawn)	I(a)	25	175
		(b)	50	125
		II(a)	15	175
		(b)	30	125
19.	Volleyball	I(a)	15	300
		(b)	25	350
		II(a)	5	750
		(b)	10	875
		III(a)	3	600
		(b)	5	700
		Student(a)	2	300
		(b)	3	350
20.	Wrestling	I(a)	15	150
		(b)	30	100
		II(a)	5	750
		(b)	10	500
		III(a)	3	450
		(b)	5	300
		Student(a)	2	150
		(b)	3	100
21.	Closing Ceremony	I	100	50
		II	30	425
		III	10	825
		Student	5	450

(a) :—Preliminary/League Matches.

(b) :—Semi-Final/Final/Super League Matches.

Persons Working on Ad-Hoc Basis

2227. SHRIMATI SANYOGITA RANE : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of appointments to the posts of Research Asstt./Professional Assitant and Senior Computor in the Ministry of Irrigation and in Central Water Commission are still continuing on ad-hoc since 1974 or earlier even though the merger of such non-gazetted technical cadres was effected as far back as November, 1978 ;

(b) if so, the reasons for continuing these appointments on ad-hoc basis for such a long period ;

(c) Steps taken by Government to regularise these appointments ; and

(d) the tentative date by which all these appointments are expected to be regularised ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Because many administrative problems were involved, the case regarding merger of non-gazetted technical were cadres of the Department of Irrigation and the Ganga Basin Water Resources Organisation with corresponding cadres of the Central Water Commission remained under consideration for quite some time before issue of formal orders in this behalf in November, 1978. During consideration of the issue, the cases regarding filling up of the posts on regular basis could not be taken up for consideration Thereafter integrated lists of officers in the grades of Research Assistant/ Professional Assistant, Senior Computor etc. were drawn up and circulated to all concerned for intimating objections, if any A very large number of representations needing further detailed examination were received.

(c) and (d). The integrated seniority lists are now being finalised. Thereafter a meeting of the Departmental Promotion Committee to regularise appointments on basis of seniority and merit against available promotion quota vacancies would be convened very early. It would not, however, be possible to indicate the date by which the whole process will be completed.

Sportsmen and Athletes Selected For Asiad

2228. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of SPORTS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the sportsmen and Athletes selected for various events in the Asiad and the States/ institutions/services to which they belong ;

(b) whether an attempt has been made and any mechanism evolved to ensure that the best sports talent from all parts of the country has been given a chance of representation ;

(c) if so, the nature and scope of the procedure for selection resorted to for the Asiad ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND OF THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) The names of the Indian players and competitors for various events in the Asiad 1982 are expected to be finalised by the Indian Olympic Association and the National Sports Federations concerned shortly.

(b) to (d). The selection of players/ competitors will be made by the respective National Sports Federations through their selection committees appointed for the purpose on the basis of the quality of recent performance of the probables. This procedure is being adopted by the sports federations to ensure that only the best competitors, irrespective of the place of their origin, are selected to represent the country in Asiad, 1982.

Hike in Prices of DDA Flats Constructed Under Hudco Scheme, 1979.

2229. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the cost of MIG, LIG, Janta flats at Vikas Puri Delhi constructed under New Pattern Scheme 1979 has been raised by 50 per cent ;

(b) whether DDA has placed plastic pipe lines instead of steel pipe line for supply of drinking water to the residents of flats at Vikas Puri ;

(c) whether DDA has also not provided the minimum amenities viz. wash basin, flush system, wall glass, brass taps, etc. in LIG flats of Vikas-puri ;

(d) whether electric connections and water connections have not been provided in the LIG and Janta Flats of KG-II and KG-I Pkts. at Viks Puri so far ; and

(e) if so, the reasons for delay and steps Government propose to take ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) The DDA has reported that for water supply rigid PVC pipes have been used and that these Pipes are according to the specifications.

(c) to (e). Information is being collected an will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Unsatisfactory Functioning of Research Units of Coordinated Projects in Universities

2230. DR. A.U. AZMI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Director-General, ICAR conveyed in a Meeting of Vice-Chancellors of Agriculture Universities in December, 1981 that Research units of Coordinated Projects in these Universities were not functioning satisfactorily and they should be screened ;

(b) projects-wise list of centres existing in Universities and which ones and from when they are not working satisfactorily ;

(c) duration of operation of such centre and expenditure made from start ;

(d) when was Governing Body apprised of the position about each unsatisfactory centre and decision taken in each case ; and

(e) what action Government propose to take in this matter.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R.V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) While reviewing the functioning of the Coordinated Research Projects, the Chairman observed that such of the units of Coordinated Projects functioning in Agricultural Universities which were not functioning satisfactorily should be screened out and inefficient ones should be closed.

(b) It has been decided to appoint review teams to examine the functioning of each coordinated project in detail. This would also enable to identify the centres not working satisfactorily. A list of existing Coordinated Projects functioning in Agricultural Universities is laid on the table of the House.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-5520/82].

(c) Does not arise at this stage.

(d) As soon as the work of the assessment is completed, the Governing Body will be apprised of the position.

(e) The action to be taken will have to be considered only after receipt of the findings of the Review Teams.

Procurement of Milk by Reconstitution of SMP and Butter Oil

2231. SHRI B.D. SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of average quantity of milk procured per day by reconstitution of SMP and butter oil in Bombay, Madras, Delhi and Calcutta in 1970-71, 1980-81 and 1981-82 ;

(b) sources and quantities received from each out of average daily milk procured in Delhi, separately for Delhi Milk Scheme and Mother Dairy, in 1981-82 and corresponding average daily through put of Delhi Milk Scheme and Mother Dairy ;

(c) reasons why despite 50 per cent enhancement in national milk production, average milk procured daily for Delhi had increased by only 16 per cent ;

(d) reasons also of decline in milk procured for Calcutta as compared with 1970-71 level and more than doubled procurement for Bombay ; and

(e) the value of quantity of SMP imported inclusive of that gifted annually since Operation Flood I began till 1981-82 ; reason for and value of large quantities proposed to be imported ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R.V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) to (e). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

Development of Towns in Kerala under the scheme for Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns

2232. SHRI B.K. NAIR: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state whether in view of the extremely high density of population in Kerala the ceiling limit of one lakh population would be reasonably raised to a higherl evel to accommodate slightly larger towns which are also in need of development under the scheme for integrated development of small and medium towns ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): There is no such proposal.

Promotion of Officers of Indian Supply Service

2233. SHRI KESHAVRAO PARDHI: Will the Minister of SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Officers of Indian Supply Service were taking more than nine years in 1977 to get even first promotion ;

(b) if so, the prospects for their first and second promotions, batchwise ; and

(c) how many cadre reviews the Department has undertaken since 1973 and if no review has been undertaken, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND OF THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS: (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) Yes, please.

(b) All officers who joined in May/June, 1974, except three, have now got their first promotion as Deputy Director (Supplies). Some of the Officers who joined in 1968 have already got their second promotion in 1981, and some more are in the zone of consideration for promotion in 1982.

(c) A limited cadre review was undertaken in March, 1976 when two posts of Selection Grade Directors were created to reduce stagnation to some extent. A comprehensive cadre review could not be undertaken at that time because the re-assessment of the total staff requirements of the Indian Supply Service became necessary in view of enhanced devolution of powers to intending departments, and a High Power Committee had also been appointed to go into the working of the DGS & D. It was, therefore, decided that the cadre review should await the report of the Internal Work Study Unit and of the High Power Committee. A proposal for comprehensive cadre review of the Service is at present under active consideration.

Registration of Deeds of D.D.A. MIG Flats in East of Kailash

2234. SHRI UTTAMRAO PATIL: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made so far in the matter of registration deeds in case of MIG flats of DDA in East of Kailash, New Delhi, which were allotted on cashdown basis in 1975 and 1976 ;

(b) how long more will it take for the D.D.A. to carry out the registration in the names of the allottees ; and

(c) the reasons, why the D.D.A. has not registered these deeds for the last six years or so ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) The D.D.A. has reported that in most of the cases conveyance deeds have either been registered or sent to the allottees for getting the same stamped from the office of the Collector of Stamps. In the remaining cases, the allottees are being asked to clear the dues such as interest for belated payment, penalty for non-payment of dues on due date, ground rent etc.

(b) the D.D.A. has reported that the time for carrying out the registration of conveyance deeds in the name of the allottee will depend upon the time taken by the allottee to complete the formalities.

(c) The D.D.A. has reported that the main reasons are the following:—

(i) non-payment of dues, i.e. interest charges, ground rent etc. by the allottees inspite of repeated reminders ;

(ii) inspection of flats for preparation of plan of the flat showing location, boundaries and accommodation of the flat ; and

(iii) unauthorised addition and alteration by the allottees ;

Drinking Water Connection for Pitampura Village

2235. SHRI B.R. NAHATA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Pitampura Village, Delhi was provided drinking water connection without the arrangement for the disposal of the sewage water ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the sewage water of the village is being discharged in the storm water drain of the Saraswati Bihar adjoining Government School Building, which is becoming a health hazard ; and

(c) what steps D.D.A. propose to take for the proper disposal of the sewage water of this village ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The D.D.A. has reported that this is not a fact.

(c) The D.D.A. has reported that the sewage disposal of this village will be made in the outfall sewer as and when the sewerage scheme is prepared for this village.

Metalling of Bye-Lanes in Shantiniketan

2236. SHRI MANPHOOL SINGH CHAUDHARY : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 535 on 12th July, 1982 regarding Metalling of bye-lanes in Shantiniketan Colony and state:

(a) the progress so far in metalling of portions of the backlanes/bye-lanes behind Street No. 2, Shantiniketan Colony, which had been left out over a number of years ;

(b) whether these portions awaiting metalling are still filled up with wild thorny bushes, malba, debris and both human and bobine excreta ; and

(c) if so, the action proposed to be taken to remove long-standing irritants and healthy hazards to the residents of this side of the above colony ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) The Municipal Corporation of Delhi has reported that tenders for metalling of backlanes/

bye-lanes behind Street No. 2, Shantiniketan Colony have already been called and the same are under process.

(b) The Corporation has stated that the back-lanes/bye-lanes behind Street No. 2 were cleared of bushes, malba, debris, etc. during the month of June, 1982. Action to keep the lanes and bye-lanes cleared of vegetations is taken as and when the same is required.

(c) As stated in Part (a) and (b) above.

Replacement of Sewer Line in Janak-Puri

2237. SHRI DHARAM DASS SHASTRI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the newly replaced sewer lines upto Dhauli Piau, A-Block, Janakpuri, New Delhi need to be connected to main line on the Najafgarh Road by a 900 cm. wide pipe line in order to complete sewer improvement job of this part of Janakpuri Colony and bring relief to the residents ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the above said work has not been undertaken by Municipal Corporation of Delhi due to delay in payment of settled amount of deficiency charge, approximately Rs. 25 lakhs by Delhi Development Authority ; and

(c) the steps that have been undertaken or proposed to be taken to complete this job of sewer improvement and redress long standing grievances of Janakpuri residents ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

परीक्षण खेलों के लिए "क्लेपिजन" का आयात

2238. **श्री दयाराम शाक्य** : क्या खेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि एशियाड शूटिंग परीक्षण प्रतियोगिता के लिए सितम्बर 1982 में टोक्यो से क्लेपिजन का आयात किया गया है और यदि हां, तो इस पर कितनी धनराशि खर्च हुई है; और

(ख) क्या सरकार को यह जानकारी है कि आगरा में मिट्टी से सुन्दर कबूतर, अन्य पक्षी और खिलौने बनाए जाते हैं और ये वहां बड़ी मात्रा में सदैव उपलब्ध रहते हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो टोक्यो से क्लेपिजन आयात करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

पूर्ति मंत्रालय तथा खेल विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बूटा सिंह) : (क) सितम्बर, 1982 के दौरान शूटिंग के लिए वायुयान द्वारा क्लेपिजन के आयात पर किया गया व्यय 10,125.00 रुपये था।

(ख) और (ग) यद्यपि सरकार को यह जानकारी है कि देश में आगरा तथा बहुत से अन्य स्थानों पर अच्छे खिलौने बनाए जाते हैं फिर भी एशियाड, 82 के भाग के रूप में होने वाली अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय शूटिंग जैसी प्रतियोगिताओं के लिए अपेक्षित क्लेपिजन स्वदेश में नहीं बनते हैं। अतः शूटिंग के लिए क्लेपिजन, जो वास्तव में क्लेप्लेट्स हैं तथा अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर के हैं, विदेश से आयात किए गए हैं।

Installed Capacity of Cattle Feed Plants

2239. SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to reply to Unstarred Question No. 159 on 4 October, 1982 regarding cattle feed production and state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the existing cattle feed plants set up by the N.D.D.B. are grossly unutilised and if so, the reasons for blocking further finance therein ; and

(b) the installed capacity of cattle feed plants in the country and actual throughout, year-wise for the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R.V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Out of the cattle feed plants set up under operation Flood Programme, 8 were commissioned in the year 1981 and 1982. The average capacity utilisation of these plants in March, 1982 was 54%.

The demand for balanced cattle feed generally goes down with the onset of monsoon season when plenty of grass is available.

Since the capacity of the plants is likely to be fully utilised in the coming years, it is not considered necessary to stop further investments on the cattle feed plants.

(b) No authentic figures are available regarding actual production and installed capacity of many of the feed manufacturing plants in the country.

Enhancing per-capita availability of Pulses

2240. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the per capita availability of pulses per day during the last three years separately ; and

(b) the steps proposed to be taken to increase availability of pulses ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R.V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) The per capita net availability of pulses per day during each of the last three years is indicated below:

Year	Per capita net availability of pulses (Grams per day)
1979	44.7
1980	30.9
1981	39.2 (P)

P—Provisional

(b) Government of India is implementing central and centrally sponsored programmes for increasing yield and production of pulses with a view to supplementing the similar programmes of the State Governments. Efforts under these programmes are being concentrated in potential areas and central assistance is being made available to the State Governments on a liberal scale for taking up, among others, demonstrations, production and distribution of quality seeds, integrated pest management etc. Besides these, special measures to step up yield and production of pulses have also been undertaken by the Government under the Productivity Year 1982 and the New 20-Point Programme. The measures, inter-alia, include use of Phosphatic fertiliser, expansion of area under short duration varieties as catch-crop and inter-cropping both under irrigated and unirrigated conditions.

In addition to the above measures, protection against fall in prices of pulses through price support operations is also being provided.

State-wise List of Drought Prone Areas

2241. SHRI UTTAM RATHOD: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government have prepared a State-wise list of drought-prone areas throughout the country ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that some areas like Usmanabad district and some tehsils of Aurangabad district which are most affected drought prone areas, have not been included in the list for Maharashtra State ; and

(c) if so, will the Government revise the list and include Usmanabad district in the list of drought-prone areas ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) Yes, Sir. State-wise information on number of districts covered under the Drought Prone Areas Programme is given in the Statement attached.

(b) The Government of Maharashtra had suggested inclusion of six blocks of Osmanabad district and seven blocks of Aurangabad district under the Drought Prone Areas Programme. Out of these areas, only five blocks of Aurangabad district viz. Ambad, Gangapur, Vaijapur, Kannad and Paithan met the criteria laid down for inclusion of new areas under this Programme by the Task Force which reviewed the coverage of this Programme in the country. These five blocks have been included under the Drought Prone Areas Programme ;

(c) There is no such proposal under consideration of the Government.

Statement

Coverage of Areas under the Drought Prone Areas Programme

State	No. of districts covered under the Programme	No. of blocks covered under the Programme
1. Andhra Pradesh	7	66
2. Bihar	2	31
3. Gujarat	8	42
4. Haryana	1	9
5. Jammu & Kashmir	2	12
6. Karnataka	10	70
7. Madhya Pradesh	6	48
8. Maharashtra	9	53
9. Orissa	4	39
10. Rajasthan	4	18
11. Tamil Nadu	3	30
12. Uttar Pradesh	10	63
13. West Bengal	3	29
Total:	69	510

Encroachment of DDA Land by Green Field Public School

2242. SHRI S. N. PRASAN KUMAR: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in "D" Block, Vivek Vihar, Delhi, (Jhilmil Tahirpur Residential Scheme), Green Field Public School, has encroached upon D.D.A. land and has constructed seven feet wall to grab the land so encroached ;

(b) whether this has been done with the knowledge and connivance of some officers of D.D.A. ;

(c) whether in violation of the bye-laws and building plans, the school authorities have put covered sheds along major portion of the boundary wall some of which are being used as canteen from where lot of smoke emanates causing pollution for the residents whose houses face the illegally set up canteen ; and

(d) whether Government will have a thorough enquiry made into the encroachments and irregularities, have these removed forthwith and taken action against guilty D.D.A. officials ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Distribution of Land to Landless Harijan Peasants of Uttar Pradesh

2243. SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether agricultural land has been distributed to the landless Harijan peasants of Uttar Pradesh ;

(b) if so, how much and what are the details ; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to give land to the Harijan landless peasants who are residing in the villages of District Ghaziabad, Uttar Pradesh ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). According to information available under the revised ceiling laws an area of 1,38,644 acres have been distributed to 1,41,847 beneficiaries belonging to Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes. The figures relating to District-wise distribution of surplus ceiling land and beneficiaries is not collected. According to the National Guidelines on distribution of surplus land which apply to the whole country priority should be given to landless agricultural workers particularly those belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

भारतीय खाद्य निगम के गोदामों में कदाचार

2244. **श्री मूलचन्द डागा :** क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 27 अगस्त, 1982 के नवभारत टाइम्स में उचित दर की दुकानों के मालिक परेशान, खाद्य निगम के गोदामों में धांधली शीर्षक से प्रकाशित समाचार की ओर आकर्षित किया गया है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि भारतीय खाद्य निगम में भ्रष्टाचार और कदाचार प्रचंड रूप में है और कम तौलने, उन डिपोओं को जो अपनी आवाज उठाते हैं, गलत रूप से काली सूची में शामिल करने आदि की शिकायतें हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार द्वारा अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालयों में उप मंत्री (कुमारी कमला कुमारी) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) और (ग) भारतीय खाद्य निगम का प्रमुख कार्य खाद्यान्नों की खरीदारी, संचयन, संचलन और वितरण करना है। निगम के कर्मचारियों को अपने दैनिक कार्य-कलापों में पब्लिक के साथ बहुत अधिक काम पड़ता है। विभिन्न कार्यों में

अनियमितताओं और कदाचारों को रोकने के लिए विभिन्न स्तरों पर कड़ी सतर्कता बरती जाती है। तथापि, जब कभी निगम के प्रबन्ध के ध्यान में ऐसी शिकायतें आती हैं तब उपचारात्मक उपाय किए जाते हैं और दोषी अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध अनुशासनिक कार्रवाही की जाती है। निगम का सतर्कता तन्त्र भ्रष्टाचार और कदाचारों के सभी मामलों को दूर करने के लिए कार्यरत रहता है। निगम द्वारा उपर्युक्त समाचार में उल्लिखित कम तोलने के दो विशिष्ट मामलों की जांच की गई थी और उत्तरदायी अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध अनुशासनिक कार्रवाई की गई थी। अतः यह कहना सच नहीं होगा कि भारतीय खाद्य निगम में कदाचार और भ्रष्टाचार प्रचण्ड रूप में है।

Setting up of More Sugar Mills in the Country

2245. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have granted permission to some State Governments to set up sugar mills in their States ;

(b) if so, the names of the States where sugar mills are proposed to be set up ;

(c) whether these sugar mills are going to be set up in the current financial year ; and

(d) if so, the progress made so far in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) and (b). During the Sixth Five-Year Plan, Licences/Letters of Intent have been granted by the Central Government for setting up 36 new sugar factories in various States/ Union Territories of the country. State-wise break-up of number of licences/letters of intent issued is as under:—

State	No. of Letters of Intent/ Licences issued
Maharashtra	13
U.P.	7
Haryana	3
Punjab	3
Madhya Pradesh	2
Orissa	2
Tamil Nadu	2
Karnataka	1
Gujarat	1
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1
Manipur	1
Total All India:	36

(c) and (d). It is envisaged that a sugar project for which letter of intent/ licence has been issued may take upto 39 months for full commissioning. Thus chances of most of the mills so far licenced to be fully commissioned by 31-3-1983, are remote.

Research Findings on Karnal Bunt/ Coconut Wilt Disease

2246. SHRI T.S. NEGI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether research findings on the diseases like Karnal Bunt or Coconut wilt diseases have figured in research highlights brought out annually by the ICAR or in its fortnightly reports to the Cabinet for the past 5 years, if so, the details thereof ;

(b) whether Government will take corrective steps against the top ICAR management for their gross failure on R & D work during past 5 years due to lack of proper environment ; and

(c) whether Government will transfer ICAR under Prime Minister to correct the present sad situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R.V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Yes Sir. The research findings on Karnal Bunt and Coconut will diseases have figured in Research Highlights brought out annually by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research and also in the I.C.A.R. Fortnightly Reports to the Cabinet during the past five years. The details are given in the enclosed statement.

(b) In view of the position explained in part (a) above, there is no question of taking any steps against the top I.C.A.R. Management as there is no failure in respect of the R & D work.

(c) The Indian Council of Agricultural Research is functioning smoothly under the leadership of a scientist of international repute and under the over all guidance of the President, I.C.A.R., i.e. Minister of Agriculture. There is, therefore, no question of placing the ICAR directly under the Prime Minister.

Statement

Statement showing inclusion of research findings of Karnal Bunt and Coconut Root wilt in the I.C.A.R. Research Highlights in I.C.A.R's. Fortnightly Cabinet Report during the last 5 years

Karnal Bunt:

Research findings on Karnal Bunt disease have been reported in the I.C.A.R. Research Highlights of the year 1979 and 1980. Similarly, research findings were reported in the I.C.A.R. Fortnightly Reports sent to the Cabinet on July 18, 1978 ; May 21, 1979, May 21, 1980 and August 6, 1980.

The research findings contained in the above mentioned reports highlighted the use of disease free or chemically treated seeds, identification and use of least susceptible varieties, warning against cultivation of the susceptible variety WL-711 in the endemic areas of Punjab and methods developed for successful screening of wheat varieties for resistance against the disease. The major emphasis has been on identifying tolerant varieties amongst the existing ones and also developing new resistant varieties for diversification in the endemic areas.

Coconut Wilt:

Research findings on Coconut Wilt were included in the I.C.A.R. Research Highlights published in 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980 and 1981.

Research findings on this disease were also included in the I.C.A.R. Forthightly Report sent to Cabinet on April 20, 1982.

The research findings included in the above reports related to screening of cultivers and hybrids for resistance, better yield performance of National Dwarfs Crosses than West Coast tall when afflicted with wilt disease, relationship of Potassium, Calcium and Magnessium to the disease palms, management of disease through application of fertiliser and trace elements and mulching, and preventing spread of the disease by creating a disease free zone on the Southern border covering the entire Trichur District by replacing diseased palms with healthy seedlings. Another important step highlighted in the use of seedlings from disease free areas only for new gardens.

Connecting Villages with All-Weather Roads

2247. SHRI SURAJ BHAN:

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) number of villages in various States and Union Territories which still do not have all-weather road connections ;

(b) plan in this regard and by when each village will be connected by road; and

(c) the special considerations for plans for hilly areas ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BALESHWEAR RAM): (a) A statement is attached.

(b) The Sixth Five-Year Plan (1980-85) document envisages that all the villages with a population over 1500 and 50% of the villages with a population of 1000-1500 will be linked by all-weather roads by 1990 as part of the minimum needs programme (MNP) and that about 50% of this physical programme will be completed by 1985.

(c) The Sixth Five-Year Plan (1980-85) document envisages that in the case of hill, tribal, desert and coastal areas, where population is sparse, a cluster of villages approach will be adopted.

Statement

Number of villages that are still to be connected by all weather roads (Provisional)

States/UTs	No. of villages yet to be connected by all weather roads (Provisional)
1. Andhra Pradesh	16459
2. Assam	10846
3. Bihar	47872
4. Gujarat	9034
5. Haryana	178
6. Himachal Pradesh	14791
7. Jammu & Kashmir	3017
8. Karnataka	19323
9. Kerala	—
10. Madhya Pradesh	56711
11. Maharashtra	25479
12. Manipur	1600
13. Meghalaya	2383
14. Nagaland	332
15. Orissa	53684
16. Punjab	191
17. Rajasthan	27900
18. Sikkim	258
19. Tamil Nadu	11245
20. Tripura	3660
21. Uttar Pradesh	103227
22. West Bengal	21179
23. Arunachal Pradesh	3463
24. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	145
25. Chandigarh	—
26. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	16
27. Delhi	—
28. Goa, Daman & Diu	33

29. Lakshadweep	N.A.
30. Pondicherry	39
31. Mizoram	187
Total:	433252

Disparity in Octroi Duty in Sugar

2248. SHRI JAGPAL SINGH :
SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO :
SHRI RASHEED MASOOD:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the octroi duty on sugar in Delhi is a much higher than that charged in other cities like Bombay and Madras ;

(b) if so, what is the comparative rates of octroi duty charged on sugar in Bombay, Calcutta and Madras ; and

(c) whether Government would consider the desirability of removing the wide disparity in the rates of octroi duty ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) and (b). The terminal tax/octroi duty on the sugar imported into the Union Territory of Delhi is Rs. 11 per quintal. In Bombay, it is charged at the rate of 1/2 per cent advalorem. Information regarding the rates of octroi duty charged on sugar in Madras and Calcutta is not readily available.

(c) and (d). Octroi duty is levied by local bodies viz. Municipal Corporation etc. As such, it is primarily for the local bodies and the State Governments to determine the rates of octroi duty chargeable on different commodities.

Sugar and Wheat Supplied to Rajasthan

2249. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether quota of wheat and sugar is being given to Rajasthan by Centre for supplying through public distribution system is not in proportion to the present population of the State ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether the wheat supplied to Rajasthan for public distribution system is of very inferior quality ;

(d) whether the rural public suffered by four or five consequent famines do not get the allotted quota of wheat as urban public ; and

(e) if so, why there is discrimination ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) and (b). Allotment of foodgrains to the various States, including Rajasthan are made on a month to month basis, keeping in view the overall availability of stocks in the Central Pool, relative needs of the various States, market availability and other related factors. The public distribution system, as it stands at present, cannot realistically be expected to meet the entire consumption requirements of the State. The needs of the population are to be met by free market mechanism supplemented by public distribution system.

As regards sugar, Statewise monthly levy sugar quotas were revised from April, 1982, ensuring per capita availability of 425 grams on the basis of population as on 1-3-1981. Accordingly, Rajstahan Government is getting a monthly levy sugar quota of 14,494 tonnes. In every State, the present population is somewhat higher

which has resulted in proportionate reduction in per capita availability in various States.

(c) No, Sir. Only stocks conforming to Fair Average Quality standards are issued to the State Government for supply through the public distribution system.

(d) and (e). Allocations of foodgrains from the Central Pool are made to the State Governments and distribution within the State is looked after by the State Government concerned.

Arecanut Production

2250. SHRI M. RAMANNA RAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of arecanuts produced in the country, (State-wise) and which are the States producing arecanuts ;

(b) whether the arecanuts produced in the country is sufficient to cater the needs of the country ; and

(c) whether Governmnt have issued any licence for the import of arecanuts or intend to issue any licence ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R.V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) A statement showing state-wise production arecanut during 1980-81 is enclosed.

(b) The quality of arecanut produced in the country is considered sufficient for internal consumption.

(c) Import of arecanut is banned as consumer item. Ordinarily, therefore, no licence would have been issued for the import of this item in particular. However, details of import licences issued by the Chief Controller of Imports & Exports are available in the Parliament Library. The intention of the Government is to continue to follow the prescribed policy.

Statement

Production of Arecanut 1980-81
('000 *tonnes*)

Andhra Pradesh	0.2
Assam	49.8
Karnataka	79.2
Kerala	53.2
Maharashtra	2.5
Meghalaya	0.9
Tamil Nadu	3.0
Tripura	0.4
West Bengal	0.8
Goa, Daman & Diu	1.3
Mizoram	0.1
ALL-INDIA	191.4

Note:—Production figures relate to dried nuts without husk (processed nuts).

Utilisation of Water Resources

2251. SHRI R.P. GAEKWAD:
SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the appropriate measures being taken by Government to reduce water losses, extend irrigation in additional areas and find out modern techniques for lining of irrigation channels, develop maximum utility of water resources and increase the efficiency of the existing water storage ; and

(b) the modernisation schemes proposed to be taken to achieve the above objectives and the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) Various measures like introduction of warabandi, night irrigation, construction of control structures and measuring devices in the canal system, as well as various methods of lining of canals where necessary have been advocated to the State for implementation, with a view to reducing water losses and extending irrigation to additional areas.

(b) So far 36 modernisation schemes have been prepared and sent to Central Water Commission by the State Governments. The details of these schemes are given in the enclosed statement.

Statement

Details of Modernisation Schemes

S. No.	Name of State	Name of Project	Cost in Rs. lakhs	Benefits in 1000 ha.
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Modernisation of Krishna Delta System	29171.00	18.00
2.	Bihar	Modernisation of Karamnasa Irrigation Scheme	704.00	12.55
3.	-do-	Durgawati Canal Modernisation Scheme	1246.00	1757.00
4.	-do-	Remodelling of Kanchi Irrigation Scheme	485.57	16.19
5.	-do-	Sone Canal Modernisation Scheme	33918.40	433.82
6.	-do-	Modernisation of Kamla Irrigation Scheme	1149.00	25.95
7.	-do-	Khudia Reservoir Scheme	296.14	0.60
8.	Gujarat	Modernisation of Kharicut Canal System (Ahmedabad)	547.423	1.80
9.	-do-	Modernisation of Shatrunji (Plithana) (Bhavnagar)	1343.70	0.20 (Negligible)
10.	-do-	Modernisation of Fatewadi Canal System (Ahmedabad)	1350.65	9.70
11.	-do-	Modernisation of Machhu-1 (Rajkot)	580.04	2.60
12.	-do-	Modernisation of Ukai Kakrapar (Surat)	7125.48	52.857
13.	-do-	Modernisation of Dantiwada Reservoir Project (Banaskantha and Mahsana)	1952.91	4.90
14.	-do-	Modernisation of Bhadar Project (Rajkot)	1015.00	4.62
15.	Haryana	Modernisation of existing channels Phase-I	7711.00	96.377
16.	-do-	Modernisation of existing channels Phase-II	8978.00	116.140

1	2	3	4	5
17.	Karnataka	Modernisation of existing irrigation System of Tungabhadra Project (Bellary)	1877.35	6.00
18.	-do-	Improvement to Right Bank H.L.C. of Tungabhadra Project of T.B. Board (Karnataka) (Distt. Bellary) in Karnataka and Anantpur in A.P.)	158.57	6.475
19.	-do-	Improvement to Right Bank Power Canal and H.L.C. of Tungabhadra Project of T.B. Board (Karnataka) (Distt. Bellary in Karnataka and Kurnool in A.P.)	415.65	8.498
20.	Punjab	Punjab Irrigation Project Phase-II (lining of channels etc.)	36448.00	493.550
21.	-do-	Punjab Irrigation Project for lining of channels, distributories & Minors Phase-I	15203.00	236.437
22.	-do-	Improvement and extension of Shah Nahar Canal System	1062.79	641.87
23.	-do-	Lining of Faridkot Distributory system	80.72	1.462
24.	Rajasthan	Modernisation of Galwa Irrigation	258.84	0.641
25.	-do-	Modernisation of Gudha Irrigation	225.50	4.488
26.	-do-	Modernisation of Parbati Canal System	184.04	6.995
27.	-do-	Modernisation of Morel Irrigation	1000.00	11.230
28.	-do-	Modernisation of Jaisamand	625.00	8.349
29.	-do-	Modernisation of Gambjiri Canal System	449.82	5.050
30.	Tamil Nadu	Modernisation of Cauvery Delta (Thanjwar)	4200.00	176.00
31.	-do-	Modernisation of Periyar Vagai	4104.00	26.00
32.	-do-	Modernisation of Anandanar Channel and its branches of Kodayar system	280.00	0.93
33.	Uttar Pradesh	Modernisation of upper Ganga Canal	1167.00	51.40
34.	-do-	Modernisation of Ghaggar Canal System	780.54	Nil
35.	West Bengal	DVC Modernisation Scheme Phase-I	1570.00	82.71
36.	-do-	Modernisation of Kangsabati Reservoir Project	28.55	32.37
		TOTAL:	167093.38	1614.3
		Say :	1670 crores	1.61 m.ha

Schemes received by HUDCO and Central Government from Gujarat

2252. SHRI RAMJIBHAI MAVANI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of schemes and plans have been submitted by Gujarat Housing Board and Gujarat Government to HUDCO and Central Government during 1-1-1981 to 31-12-1981 and during 1-1-1982 to 30-9-1982 for allotment of land, plots, house sites and Government and semi-Government quarters and houses to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, poor, common man, Government employees and weaker sections of the society ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) what action HUDCO and Central Government have taken thereon ; and

(d) what help, assistance and facilities have been given, sanctioned and offered by HUDCO and Central Government during the above period ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH) : (a) to (d). Housing Schemes in Gujarat are formulated and implemented by the State Government out of their Annual Plan provisions. However, HUDCO, a Public Sector Enterprise, gives financial assistance to various agencies for housing schemes, as and when received, as per its norms.

The details of schemes received by HUDCO from Gujarat Housing Board and other agencies in Gujarat and sanctioned during the period 1-1-1981 to 30-9-1982 are at statement.

Statement

Details of schemes received and sonctioned by HUDCO during the period 1-1-1981 to 30-9-1982.

Period	Gujarat Housing Board			Other Agencies of Gujarat		
	No. of Schemes Received	Sanctioned	Loan sanctioned	No. of Schemes Received	Sanctioned	Loan sanctioned
			(Rs. in Crores)			(Rs. in Crores)
1-1-1981 to 31-12-1981	17	8	6.86	45	35	13.35
1-1-1982 to 30-9-1982	26	5	3.26	58	33	11.06

Use of Atomic Energy in Agriculture

2253. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made towards the use of atomic energy in agriculture:

(b) what strains have been evolved by the use of atomic energy;

(c) what is their performance in respect of obtaining more food production; and

(d) the future programme for the development of foodgrains production by use of atomic energy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN) : (a) Research involving use of nuclear techniques was initiated at the Indian Agricultural Research Institute in 1955 with the establishment of a Radio-tracer Laboratory in the Division of Soil Science and Agricultural Chemistry. Subsequently, facilities for radio-isotopic research were also provided in the other Divisions of the Institute, including the commissioning of a Gamma cell and a Gamma garden under the Division of Botany. Further intensification of basic and applied research in the field of radio-isotopes was made possible when a UNDP Project came into existence in 1968 which resulted in the establishment of a Nuclear Research Laboratory at the Indian Agricultural Research Institute and the strengthening of facilities for research using nuclear energy at other centres as well, viz. the Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Izatnagar (U.P.), the National Dairy Research Institute, Karnal (Haryana), and the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre, Bombay. The aim of the UNDP Project was to bring about a high degree of inter-disciplinary and inter-institutional collaboration so that this valuable tool of atomic energy could be effectively used to solve problems pertinent to Indian agriculture, including animal husbandry.

(b) Using nuclear radiations, progress has been made in restructuring plant types to suit new cropping patterns, creating wider variability, rectification of some specific defects, induction of disease resistance, alteration in nutritional quality etc. The varieties developed using these techniques are :—

Crop	Name of Varieties
Wheat	NI 5643, Safed Larma, Sarbati Sonora, DL 20-9, NP 836
Barley	DL 25-3, RDB-1, RD 103
Rice	Hb Mtu 95, CNM 6, CNM 20, CNM 25, CNM 31, Jagannath, BG 24, CRM 13, Culture No. 1
Brassica	BLM 198
Jute	TJ-40
Groundnut	TG-1, TG-3, TG-17
Castor	Aruna
Bajra	NEB-3, NEB-4, NEB-5
French Bean	Pusa Parvati.

Some of these varieties have given better performance in quantitative & qualitative terms and have become popular with the farmers.

(c) and (d). There is considerable scope in India, as in other countries for the application of radiation techniques in evolving improved farm varieties of crop plants and in making more efficient use of various farm inputs such as chemical fertilizers and pesticides. Already in the country, improved varieties of groundnut and castor bean and a

number of other crops have been released on the basis of work of this kind. The Government of India continues to give priority to research work in this area and a large number of research centres in the country will continue to take up research programmes in this field.

फलों और सब्जियों के उत्पादन में वृद्धि करने और फलोद्यानों को बढ़ावा देने के लिए विश्व बैंक की सहायता

2254. **श्री जितेन्द्र प्रसाद** : क्या कृषि मंत्री निम्नलिखित जानकारी दर्शाने वाला विवरण सभा पटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश के उन स्थानों के नाम क्या हैं जहां फलों और सब्जियों के उत्पादन में वृद्धि करने और फलोद्यानों को बढ़ावा देने के लिए विश्व बैंक द्वारा परियोजनायें चलाई जा रही हैं ;

(ख) ऐसी प्रत्येक परियोजना की मुख्य विशेषतायें तथा निर्धारित लक्ष्य क्या हैं और अब तक कितने लक्ष्य की प्राप्ति हुई है ;

(ग) फल विपणन को लाभप्रद बनाने और किसानों को उनके उत्पादों का उचित मूल्य देने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या प्रोत्साहन दिए जा रहे हैं ; और

(घ) उन फलों के नाम क्या हैं जिनकी खरीद सरकार ने 'नाफेड' जैसे सरकारी क्षेत्र की एजेन्सी को सौंप कर प्रोत्साहन दिया है ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालयों में उप मंत्री (कुमारी कमला कुमारी) : (क) बागानी फसलों, जैसे काजू, नारियल, काली मिर्च आदि के विकास के लिए विश्व बैंक की सहायता से निम्नलिखित परियोजनायें चलाई जा रही हैं जिनका विस्तृत विवरण नीचे दिया गया है :—

परियोजनायें	जिन राज्यों में ये परियोजनायें चलाई जा रही हैं
बहु-राज्य काजू परियोजना	केरल, कर्नाटक, आन्ध्र प्रदेश तथा उड़ीसा
केरल कृषि विकास परियोजना	केरल

(ख) उक्त परियोजनाओं की प्रमुख विशेषतायें नीचे दी गई हैं :—

1. बहु-राज्य काजू परियोजना :

परियोजना में वर्ष 1980 से 5 वर्ष की अवधि में 38.36 करोड़ रुपए की कुल लागत से काजू के तहत और अधिक क्षेत्र लाने तथा केरल, कर्नाटक, आन्ध्र प्रदेश और उड़ीसा राज्यों में काजू के मौजूदा फलोद्यानों में सुधार लाने की व्यवस्था है। सम्पूर्ण अवधि के लक्ष्य तथा अभी तक प्राप्त अनुमानित उपलब्धियां निम्न प्रकार हैं :—

मद	5 वर्षीय परियोजना अवधि के लक्ष्य (हैक्टेयर)	अभी तक प्राप्त उपलब्धियां
1. नए बागान	53,775	12,646
2. काजू फलोद्यानों का सुधार	7,500	4,322

2. केरल कृषि विकास परियोजना :

परियोजना में केरल राज्य में अवसंरचना को सुदृढ़ करके नारियल, काली मिर्च, काजू तथा अन्य फसलों का सघन उत्पादन करने

का लक्ष्य रखा गया है। 7 वर्ष की अवधि में परियोजना की कुल लागत 61.90 करोड़ रुपए होगी। परियोजना अवधि के वास्तविक लक्ष्य तथा अभी तक प्राप्त उपलब्धियों का विवरण नीचे दिया गया है :—

मद		7 वर्ष की अवधि का लक्ष्य (हैक्टार)	अभी तक प्राप्त उपलब्धियां
(1)	नारियल के तहत लाया गया नया क्षेत्र	6,000	3,818
(2)	मौजूदा नारियल का सुधार	30,000	9,841
(3)	काली मिर्च का सुधार	10,000	8,786
(4)	नारियल, काजू, कोको तथा मसाले के लिए बीज-बागानें में लगाना	435	307
(5)	काजू के तहत लाया गया नया क्षेत्र	1,470	1,245
(6)	काजू का सुधार	2,280	2,280
(7)	नारियल के क्षेत्र में अन्तर्वर्ती फसल लगाना	26,500	3,791

(ग) तथा (घ) :

इस दिशा में कई कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं :—

1. नई मण्डियों का विकास।
2. अनेक राज्यों में बागवानी विभागों का पृथक से सृजन करना।
3. कुछ राज्यों में विपणन सम्बन्धी अवस्थापनात्मक सुविधाओं का सृजन करना।
4. सहकारी समितियों द्वारा विपणन ऋण।
5. सार्वजनिक, सहकारी तथा निजी क्षेत्र में परिसंस्करण कारखानों की स्थापना करना।
6. मण्डी आसूचना तथा बाजार की परिस्थितियों के अध्ययन की व्यवस्था करना।
7. सब के लिए जम्मू व कश्मीर और हिमाचल प्रदेश में बागानी उत्पाद विपणन तथा परिसंस्करण निगमों की स्थापना करना।
8. सेव तथा अखरोट हेतु विपणन तथा परिसंस्करण सम्बन्धी प्रभावी अवसंरचना के सृजन के लिए जम्मू व कश्मीर में 24.22 करोड़ रुपए तथा हिलाचल प्रदेश में 16.31 करोड़ रुपए के कुल निवेश से विश्व बैंक से सहायता प्राप्त परियोजनाओं को स्वीकृति देना।
9. राष्ट्रीय कृषि सहकारी विपणन संघ (नाफेड), हिमाचल प्रदेश बागवानी उत्पाद विपणन तथा परिसंस्करण निगम (एच पी—एच पी एम सी), जम्मू व कश्मीर बागवानी उत्पाद विपणन और परिसंस्करण निगम (जे एण्ड के—एच पी एम सी) तथा अन्य सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र और सहकारी संगठनों द्वारा सेवों के विपणन का कार्य किया जाता है।
10. विपणन अवधि बढ़ाने के लिए शीतागारों की स्थापना करना।

11. निकृष्ट श्रेणी के फलों का उपयोग करना ।

12. नाफेड तथा अन्य संगठन बहुत सी बागवानी जिन्सों जैसे सेब, अंगूर, सन्तरा, प्याज, आलू, आम, अन्नानास, आदि के विपणन सम्बन्धी कारोबार में लगे हैं ।

Central Guidelines on Land Reforms

2255. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Government propose to prepare the Central guidelines for the land reforms to be introduced by various State Governments ; and

(b) whether the land reforms laws would be included in the Ninth Schedule to protect them from unnecessary litigations ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM) : (a) Central guidelines for the implementation of revised land ceiling laws already exist.

(b) All the principal land ceiling laws are already included in the Ninth Schedule. Some State Governments have suggested inclusion of some new amending laws which are likely to face challenges in courts. A decision will be taken after the legal and other aspects have been examined.

Procurement Price of W-5 Grade of Raw Jute

2256. SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of West Bengal have suggested that the price of W-5 grade of raw jute be pegged at Rs. 275 per quintal for the next season against the current price of Rs. 175 per quintal ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN) . (a) and (b). The statutory minimum support price of W-5 grade of raw jute in Assam was announced by the Government in July, 1982, for the 1982-83 season.

For the next year, the Agricultural Prices Commission will submit its report on raw jute in due course and the views of West Bengal Government will be considered by the Agricultural Prices Commission as usual.

भारतीय खाद्य निगम द्वारा खाद्यान्न वसूली के लक्ष्य प्राप्त करना

2257. **श्री नरसिंह मकवाना :** क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारतीय खाद्य निगम द्वारा विभिन्न राज्यों से कुल कितने खाद्यान्न और खाद्य वस्तुओं की वसूली की गई और उनके राज्य वार ब्योरे क्या हैं ;

(ख) क्या विभिन्न राज्यों के लिए निर्धारित वसूली लक्ष्य प्राप्त कर लिये गये हैं और उन राज्यों के नाम क्या है जिनमें लक्ष्य प्राप्त नहीं किया जा सके और तत्सम्बन्धी ब्योरे क्या हैं ;

(ग) क्या सरकार को भारतीय खाद्य निगम के विरुद्ध कोई शिकायत प्राप्त हुई है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उस पर क्या कार्रवाई की गई है ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालयों में उप मन्त्री (कुमारी कमला कुमारी) : (क) और (ख) सरकार ने खाद्यान्नों की वसूली के लिए कोई विशिष्ट लक्ष्य निर्धारित नहीं किया है। तथापि, 1981-82 की फसल से भारतीय खाद्य निगम द्वारा सीधे 67.70 लाख मीटरी टन और अन्य एजेंसियों द्वारा 84.22 लाख मीटरी टन खाद्यान्न की वसूली की गई है। 1982-83 खरीफ फसल से वसूली का कार्य पहली अक्तूबर से शुरू हुआ है और 15 अक्तूबर, 1982 तक भारतीय खाद्य निगम द्वारा 22 हजार मीटरी टन चावल और अन्य एजेंसियों द्वारा 34 हजार मीटरी टन मात्रा की वसूली की गई है।

राज्यवार वसूली के ब्यौरे संलग्न विवरण में दिए गए हैं।

(ग) और (घ) सरकार को जो शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई थीं उन पर तुरन्त कार्यवाई की गई थी और भारतीय खाद्य निगम तथा अन्य एजेंसियों द्वारा सुधारात्मक उपाय किए गए थे।

विवरण

1981-82 और 1982-83 की फसलों से खाद्यान्नों की वसूली बताने वाला विवरण

(हजार मी० टन में)

राज्य/केन्द्र शासित प्रदेश	1981-82 फसलें		1982-83 फसलें	
	भा०खा०नि० द्वारा सीधेही	अन्य एजेंसियों द्वारा	भा०खा०नि० द्वारा सीधेही	अन्य एजेंसियों द्वारा
1. आन्ध्र प्रदेश	1049	44	—	—
2. असम	2	42	—	—
3. बिहार	2	62	—	—
4. गुजरात	—	19	—	—
5. हरियाणा	1168	975	2	—
6. हिमाचल प्रदेश	नग०	1	—	—
7. जम्मू और कश्मीर	—	73	—	—
8. कर्नाटक	—	162	—	—
9. केरल	—	नग०	—	—
10. मध्य प्रदेश	289	225	—	—
11. महाराष्ट्र	—	157	—	—
12. उड़ीसा	नग०	115	—	—
13. पंजाब	3870	4046	20	9
14. राजस्थान	169	—	—	—
15. तामिल नाडु	8	565	—	25
16. उत्तर प्रदेश	153	1935	—	—
17. पश्चिम बंगाल	45	—	—	—
18. अरुणाचल प्रदेश	3	1	—	—
19. चन्डीगढ़	—	नग०	—	—
20. दिल्ली	7	—	—	—
21. पाण्डिचेरी	5	—	—	—
जोड़	6770	8422	22	34

नग०—500 मी० टन से कम

Permission Sought by Kerala Fishery Development for Chartering Foreign Fishing Trawlers

2258. SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Fisheries Department of Government of Kerala has sought permission of the Centre to charter foreign fishing trawlers ;

(b) if so, the company with which Charter agreement has been signed and the terms and conditions of the Charter agreement ; and

(c) whether Centre has given permission in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN) : (a) No, Sir. However, the Kerala Fisheries Corporation Ltd., a State Government Undertaking has been issued a Letter of Intent for chartering of 5 pairs of foreign fishing trawlers from Singapore.

(b) The Charter agreement has been signed with M/s. Tropifiuna Private Limited, Singapore. The main terms and conditions of the Charter agreement are ;

(i) The agreement is for a period of three years renewable for a further period of two years ;

(ii) The area of operation shall be beyond territorial waters with Cochin as the base of operation ;

(iii) The foreign company shall purchase the catch and shall establish an Irrevocable Revolving Letter of Credit in favour of the Indian company ;

(iv) At least 20% of the total crew shall be Indian including under-studies to Foreign Skipper, Engineer etc.

(c) Conversion of the Letter of Intent into a Letter of Permission is dependent on the fulfilment of pre-operational conditions mentioned in the Letter of Intent. Since the Corporation has not so far fulfilled the conditions, permission has not been granted.

दिल्ली नगर निगम के स्लम विभाग द्वारा किया गया काम

2259. **श्री त्रिलोक चन्द** : क्या **निर्माण और आवास मन्त्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिनांक 1 अप्रैल, 1981 से 1 अक्तूबर, 1982 तक की अवधि के दौरान दिल्ली नगर निगम के स्लम विभाग द्वारा 100 विभिन्न सर्किलों में किये गये कार्यों पर क्षेत्र वार कितनी धनराशि खर्च की गई है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि कुछ क्षेत्रों में अधिक धनराशि खर्च की गई है, जबकि उनकी तुलना में कुछ अन्य क्षेत्रों में कम धनराशि खर्च की गई है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके लिए कौन-कौन से प्राधिकारी जिम्मेदार है ;

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह) (क) जैसा दिल्ली नगर निगम ने सूचित किया है निगम के परिमण्डल VII द्वारा (1) मलिन क्षेत्रों के निजी कटरों के पर्यावरणीय सुधार (2) मलिन क्षेत्रों के निजी कटरों की

मरम्मत तथा अनुरक्षण (3) दिल्ली नगर निगम के क्षेत्राधिकार के अन्तर्गत नियमित अनधिकृत कालोनियों में विकास कार्य के लिए चुनाव क्षेत्र वार किया गया व्यय क्रमश: विवरण "एक" से "तीन' में दिया गया है ।

(ख) जी, हां ।

(ग) चुनाव क्षेत्रों में व्यय में भिन्नता के कारण जैसे निगम ने बताये हैं कि अगस्त सितम्बर 1980 में दिल्ली नगर निगम के मलिन क्षेत्रों में निजी कटरों के पर्यावरणीय सुधार के लिये दिल्ली नगर निगम को 100 लाख रुपये की एक राशि दी गई थी और इसी प्रकार दिल्ली नगर निगम के क्षेत्राधिकार के अन्तर्गत नियमित अनधिकृत कालोनियों के विकास के लिए 100 लाख रुपये की एक अन्य राशि दिल्ली नगर निगम को दी गई थी । निधियों पर नियंत्रण को ध्यान में रखते हुए स्थल की आवश्यकताओं के अनुसार ये कार्य दिल्ली नगर निगम द्वारा आरम्भ किए गये थे और जब कभी दिल्ली नगर निगम द्वारा बताई गई योजनाओं के लिए दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण से अनुमोदन प्राप्त हुये उससे चुनाव क्षेत्रों के व्यय में भिन्नता हुई । व्यय में भिन्नता का एक अन्य कारण यह है कि कतिपय चुनाव क्षेत्रों में अन्य चुनाव क्षेत्रों की तुलना में अधिक निजी मलिन कटरे या नियमित अनधिकृत कालोनियां हैं ।

विवरण एक

लेखा शीर्ष IXII(1) के अन्तर्गत चुनाव क्षेत्र वार व्यय 1-4-1981 से 1-10-1982 तक मलिन क्षेत्रों में पर्यावरणीय सुधार कार्य

चुनाव क्षेत्र संख्या	राशि लाख रुपयों में व्यय
	रु०
वार्ड नं० 4	1.88
वार्ड नं० 59	2.78
वार्ड नं० 60	1.09
वार्ड नं० 64	2.22
वार्ड नं० 65	1.06
66	0.37
67	0.49
68	0.41
69	0.22
70 (सी. नं० 70)	—
वार्ड नं० 71	0.36
वार्ड नं० 72	1.40
वार्ड नं० 73	0.52
74	0.64
75	4.04
76	—
77	—
78	2.77
79	2.52
80	0.09
81	0.85
82	1.75
83	1.22
84	—
85	8.23
86	—
90	—
91	2.62
92	—
कुल	37.53

विवरण दो

लेखा शीर्ष XY1-जे-11/1-O के अन्तर्गत 1-4-81 से 1-10-82 तक दिल्ली नगर निगम के मलिन क्षेत्र में निजी कटरों की

मरम्मत तथा अनुरक्षण के लिए चुनाव क्षेत्र वार व्यय।

चुनाव क्षेत्र		राशि लाख रुपयों में व्यय
		रुपये
वार्ड नं०	44	0.32
	59	1.26
	60	1.16
	65	0.12
	67	0.13
	71	0.06
	72	0.25
	73	0.10
	74	0.13
	75	0.28
	76	0.14
	77	0.12
	78	0.02
	79	0.05
	80	0.04
	81	0.08
	82	0 01
	83	0.17
	84	0.42
	85	0.43
	86	0.005
	90	0.04
	91	0.86
	कुल	6.195

विवरण तीन

दिल्ली नगर निगम के क्षेत्राधिकार के अन्तर्गत नियमित अनधिकृत कालोनियों के विकास के लिए 1-4-81 से 1-10-82 तक लेखा शीर्ष XII (III) के अन्तर्गत चुनाव क्षेत्र वार व्यय।

चुनाव क्षेत्र		व्यय (लाखों में) रुपये
वार्ड नं०	20	1.31
	27	4.53
	30	3.93
	32	0.47
	34	7.42
	39	3.50
	40	7.11
	42	1.56
	49	5.55
	50	3.13
	51	2.65
	52	15.31
	54	8.63
	56	0.42
	57	0.50
	58	2.00
	64	0.89
	100	3.87
	कुल	80.78

Shopping centre for Asian Games Village

2260. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of SPORTS be pleased to state :

(a) number of participants who were accommodated in Asian Games Village, New Delhi when they came for trial games etc. ;

(b) whether Government are aware that there were no arrangements or provision of a shopping centre from where they could get tea and other requirements ;

(c) whether there were no proper arrangement for breakfast, lunch and dinner etc., and only make-shift arrangements were made to meet their requirements ; and

(d) details of the final arrangements made for the Asian Games ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND OF THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) Over 4000 participants were accommodated in the Asian Games Village during the Trial Games held in September, 1982.

(b) A Unit of the Super Bazar was opened in the Reception Centre of the Asian Games Village for the Trial Games. Arrangements were also made for the sale of tea, snacks, newspapers and magazines in the Village.

(c) Nutritious and wholesome food having a minimum calorific content of 5000 calories per person per day was served by the ITDC, according to the menu prescribed by the National Institute of Sports, Patiala.

(d) These arrangements include accommodation for the participants, in the Asian Games Village including catering, transport, security, medical and other usual arrangements.

पोलावरम परियोजना, आंध्र प्रदेश

2261. **श्री पी० राजगोपाल नायडू :** क्या सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आंध्र प्रदेश सरकार ने पोलावरम परियोजना के निर्माण हेतु सरकार को कोई प्रस्ताव भेजा है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में क्या निर्णय लिया गया तथा परियोजना की अनुमानित लागत क्या है ?

सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जियाउर्रहमान अंसारी) : (क) और (ख) गोदावरी जल-विवाद न्यायाधिकरण द्वारा दिए गए निर्णयों की रोशनी में, पोलावरम परियोजना की संशोधित रिपोर्ट की आन्ध्र प्रदेश सरकार से प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है। तथापि, आन्ध्र प्रदेश सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि परियोजना की कुल लागत 900 करोड़ रुपए होगी, जिसमें विद्युत घटक की 200 करोड़ रुपये की लागत सम्मिलित है।

Commissioning of Upper Krishna Project

2262. SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the first phase of the Rs. 500 crore Upper Krishna Project was commissioned on 23 September, 1982 ;

(b) if so, how much water will be received initially and how many hectares of land will be covered by the end of this year ;

(c) whether the first phase envisages irrigation of four lakh hectares of land ; and

(d) by what time the project will be completed and how many hectares of land will be irrigated after its completion ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) A part of the Phase I of this Project comprising Narayanpur dam

and initial reach of about 20 km. of Narayanpur Left Bank Canal was commissioned on 23rd September, 1982.

(b) With the commissioning of a part of Phase I of this project, an irrigation potential of 9300 hectares has been created. A further potential of 14200 hectares is programmed to be created by the end of 1982-83 i.e. by June, 1983.

(c) Phase I of Upper Krishna Project State I envisages an irrigation benefit of 1.12 lakh hectares.

(d) While the Phase I of Stage I of the project is programmed to be completed by June 1985 enabling creation of irrigation of 1.12 lakh hectares, the entire stage I project having a potential of 4:25 lakh hectares is expected to be completed by end of Seventh Plan.

Conference on Low Cost Sanitation Project

2263. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a regional conference on the low-cost sanitation project was organised at Udaipur in September this year;

(b) if so, the recommendations of the conference ; and

(c) the amount allocated for implementing the low-cost flush latrines programme in the States, and the time when all the cities in Rajasthan would be covered by the project ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main recommendations of the Conference are laid on the table on the House. [Placed in Library, *see* No. LT-5521/82].

(c) Sanitation is a state subject and allocation for the same is made in the State Budgets. According to the information available in this Ministry, provision for Rajasthan in the 6th Plan Period (1980-85) is Rs. 2 crores for the Low Cost sanitation programme. The time by which all the towns in Rajasthan would be covered under the project is to be decided by State Government.

Distribution of Surplus Land Amongst Landless

2264. SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the programme of the distribution of surplus land to the landless has been taken up throughout the country ;

(b) if so, since when such programme has been started ;

(c) the total acres of surplus land distributed in Orissa in the last three years ; and

(d) the details about the progress made in different districts in Orissa in the above matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM) : (a) and (b). The programme of distribution of surplus land was first taken up under the pre-revised ceiling laws enacted during fifties and sixties. Distribution ceiling surplus land to the landless under the revised ceiling laws based on the National Guidelines formulated in

1972 is under implementation throughout the country except North-Eastern States of Nagaland, Meghalaya, Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram where land is generally held on community basis and also the Union Territories of Andaman & Nicobar Islands and Goa, Daman & Diu. The programme is under implementation after the revised land ceiling laws became effective in the respective States.

(c) Ceiling surplus land distributed in Orissa during the last three years was 7531 acres to 7319 beneficiaries.

(d) District-wise details of progress are not being collected.

Eviction of Large Number of Families from Forest Land in Assam.

2265. SHRI CHITTA BASU : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of families have recently been evicted from forest lands in Assam rendering them homeless ;

(b) if so, details thereof ;

(c) whether Government have any proposal to provide them with alternative land for their rehabilitation ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN) : (a) to (d). Information has been called for from the Government of Assam and will be placed on the Table of the House when received.

Formulation of National Grid of Milk Dairies

2266. SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have been considering the formation of a National Grid for all Milk Dairies in the country, so as to enable the white revolution to be successful; and

(b) if so, the progress made so far in this regard, with details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R.V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). The National Milk Grid is in operation as a part of Operation Flood Programme for offsetting the regional and seasonal imbalances in milk production and supply. A total of 509 road milk tankers with a total capacity of 58.30 lakh litres and 75 rail milk tankers with a total capacity of 26.02 lakh litres have been commissioned so far. As a part of the grid operation, milk now moves to distances as far away as 2500 kms. from the producing centre in specially fabricated tankers. Milk is being sent through rail milk tankers from Anand, Jalgaon and Dhulia to Bombay; Anand, Vijayawada and Guntur to Calcutta ; Anand, Palanpur, Ajmer, Jodhpur and Bikaner to Delhi and Erode to Madras. The Indian Dairy Corportion has placed orders for additional 616 road milk tankers with a total capacity of 70.45 lakh litres and 16 rail milk tankers with a total capacity of 4.5 lakh litres. Facilities have been created for storage of 5300 MT of skim milk powder and 1200 MT of butter oil and additional facilities for 3000 MT of skim milk powder and deep freeze facilities for storing 1000 MT of butter are under construction.

Studies for Bank Protection

2267. SHRI R. P. YADAV : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether any model studies for bank protection work of important cities like Patna, Monghyr and Bhagalpur are considered necessary by Government; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to assign the model study job to Central Water and Power Research Station, Poona?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) and (b). Ganga Flood Control Commission had suggested to Bihar Government in September 1980 undertaking of certain hydrographic surveys for carrying out model studies for evaluation of the erosion problem. Again in July 1982, Ganga Flood Control Commission have suggested to the State Government to take up the model studies with Central Water and Power Research Station, Poona, for studying the possible effect on embankment schemes under consideration and also various anti-erosion works which are being taken up by the State Government on river Ganga. The reaction of the State Government to these suggestions of the Ganga Flood Control Commission is not known.

भारतीय किसानों से आयातित गेहूं के मूल्य के समान दर पर ही गेहूं की खरीद

2268. **श्री राम लाल राही** : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश के किसानों की वचनबद्धता को दृष्टि में रखते हुए सरकार का विचार उनसे उन्हीं दरों पर गेहूं खरीदने का है ; जिस दर पर अमेरिका और आस्ट्रेलिया से गेहूं खरीदा गया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्योरा क्या है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालयों में उप मंत्री (कुमारी कमला कुमारी) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

(ग) भारत सरकार गेहूं का वसूली मूल्य कृषि मूल्य आयोग की सिफारिशों और राज्य सरकारों के साथ किए गए परामर्श के आधार पर निर्धारित करती है । कृषि मूल्य आयोग इस सम्बन्ध में अपनी सिफारिशें करते समय विभिन्न पहलुओं जैसे कि देश में उत्पादन की लागत आदि और किसानों के लिए लाभ को भी ध्यान में रखता है । वसूली मूल्य को अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मूल्य के साथ नहीं जोड़ा जा सकता है क्योंकि विभिन्न अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय तथ्यों के कारण उसमें निरन्तर उतार-चढ़ाव आता रहता है ।

Financial help given to Karnataka Dairy Development Corporation by NDDB

2269. SHRI S.M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some financial help has been advanced to the Karnataka Dairy Development Corporation by the National Dairy Development Corporation for setting up unit at Gejjalageve in Maddur Taluk in Mandya District ;

(b) if so, the nature of the financial help given to the said unit and the amount thereof ;

(c) when the unit is likely to be commissioned ; and

(d) the safeguards ensured for proper utilisation of the amount advanced ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R.V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). National Dairy Development Board has not provided any financial help to the Karnataka Dairy Development Corporation for setting up of a Dairy Unit at Gejjalageve in Maddur Taluk in Mandya District. The unit is being set up by the National Dairy Development Board on turn-key consultancy basis and is being financed under International Development Agency (World Bank) credit, under the Karnataka Dairy Development Project ;

(c) the unit is likely to be commissioned by the end of 1982.

(d) Karnataka Dairy Development Corporation has entered into an agreement with National Dairy Development Board to ensure proper utilisation of World Bank funds.

Functioning of Air Conditioning Unit in Indoor Stadium during Trial Games

2270. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV. Will the Minister of SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that during the trial games participant in the Indoor Stadium felt very hot on account of failure of improper functioning of airconditioning and on account of lighting arrangements for T.V. ; and

(b) if so, the details ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND OF THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) and (b). The Delhi Development Authority have indicated that during trial games held in September, 1982 the airconditioning was fully switched on at the Indoor Stadium. D.D.A. did not receive any complaint against the functioning of the air-conditioning in the Stadium. As regards the lighting system, complaint of glare was received from the Badminton Association of India as well as in respect of coloured T.V. Transmission.

Termination of Services of Central Government Fisheries Employees

2271. SHRI SATYA SADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the arbitrary termination of services of nearly 160 Central Government fisheries employees in different exploratory fisheries projects and Central Institute of Nautical and Engineering Training ; and

(b) if so, steps taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R.V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). Services of twelve ad-hoc/temporary employees belonging to Exploratory Fisheries Project and Central Institute of Fisheries Nautical and Engineering Training were terminated under terms of employment for disobeying orders of competent authorities, stoppage of work, dereliction of duties, etc.

Breach in Bank of River Buridihing in Naharkatia Town (Assam)

2272. SHRI SUNIL MAITRA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has received a joint appeal from the inhabitants of Naharkatia Town (Assam) regarding the serious situation created as a result of severe breach in the southern bank of river Buridihing right in the heart of Naharkatia Town ; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The flood control works in Brahamputra Valley are being executed by the Assam Government. The State Government have intimated that proposals for anti-erosion works to protect Naharkatia town are proposed to be placed before the next meeting of the State Flood Control Technical Advisory Committee for their consideration.

Water-Shed Management Scheme for Arawali Ranges

2273. SHRI GHULAM MOHAMMED KHAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a comprehensive water shed management scheme for the Arawali ranges is under consideration of Government ;

(b) what are the salient features of the scheme ; and

(c) the estimated expenditure thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). Watershed management programme for carrying out soil conservation works are being implemented on the basis of catchments. These catchments include areas of different terrains. The Arawali range and associated foothills and plains are being drained mainly through the catchments of the rivers of Sahibi, Dandiwada and Mahi laying in the States of Rajasthan, Gujarat, Haryana and Union Territory of Delhi. In these catchments two Centrally Sponsored Schemes viz: (1) Soil Conservation in the Catchments of River Valley Projects, and (2) Integrated Watershed Management in the Catchments of Flood-prone Rivers, are being implemented. The programme is formulated on the basis of identified watersheds and treated with integrated management plans. The major component of works relate to afforestation, terracing of agricultural lands, construction of engineering structures for reducing siltation, harvesting rain water and promoting better production plans.

(c) The area treated and the expenditure incurred till 1981-82 in respect of these catchments are given below:—

S. No.	Catchment	Progress upto 1981-82	
		Area treated (Ha.)	Expenditure (Rs. lacs)
1.	Sahibi	2,340	55.34
2.	Dandiwada	56,870	340.65
3.	Mahi	37,690	325.58
	Total:	96,900	721.57

Irrigation Projects behind Schedule in Madhya Pradesh

2274. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of irrigation projects which are under construction are behind schedule in the State of Madhya Pradesh ;

(b) what is the potential to be created on completion for each project in that State ; and

(c) estimated expenditure involved in each project ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) to (c). A statement giving particulars of Major irrigation projects under execution in Madhya Pradesh is appended. In addition, 64 Pre-Sixth Plan and 15 new medium schemes are also under construction. Constraint of financial resources and taking up of too many projects at a time has naturally affected the scheduled of construction of the projects.

Statement

(*Rs. Crores/Thousand hectares.*)

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Latest estimated cost	Ultimate Potential
	A. ONGOING SCHEMES:		
	I. Major:		
1.	Chambal	86.60	273.0
2.	Rajghat Unit-I	61.61	97.1
	Unit-II	46.15	
3.	Bansagar Unit-I	63.80	248.8
	Unit-II	47.40	
4.	Bargi Unit-I	123.00	245.0
	Unit-II	166.00	
5.	Mahanadi Reservoir Phase-I)	415.48	340.0
6.	Mahanadi Reservoir Phase-II)		
7.	Hasdeo Bango	352.96	255.0
7.	Kolar	43.12	25.7
9.	Tawa	96.08	333.0
10.	Barna	15.27	60.7
11.	Sukta	10.70	18.6
12.	Bariarpur LBC	18.40	13.9
13.	Urmil	6.41	7.7
14.	Rangwan HLC	4.40	17.1
15.	Hasdeo RBC	14.33	42.0
16.	Upper Wainganga	50.66	81.0
17.	Sindh Phase-I	16.00	27.2
18.	Bhandar Canal	2.26	44.5
19.	Halali	12.96	37.2
20.	Pairi	13.66	72.0
21.	Kodar	14.00	18.2
22.	Jonk	8.30	14.6
23.	Thanwar	11.60	11.0
	II. Medium (64 Nos.)	204.75	253.7

(Rs. Crores/Thousand hectares)

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Latest estimated cost	Ultimate Potential
	B. NEW SCHEMES*:		
	I. Major:		
1.	Mahanadi Reservoir Phase-III	84.98	91
2.	Sindh Phase-III	59.00	91.4
3.	Narmada Sagar Unit-I	57.21	123
	Unit-II	112.78	
4.	Bawanthadi**	11.82	18.8
5.	Upper Tapi Phase-II**	38.80	46.7
6.	Arpa	102.44	72.4
7.	Bargi Diversion	149.38	196.00
8.	Dhobatoria	27.28	19.4
9.	Man	33.95	16.1
10.	Jobat	16.40	13.6
11.	Chhota Town	29.37	32.4
12.	Upper Narmada	24.39	18.6
13.	Mahi	27.10	23.00
14.	Pancham Nagar	27.10	45.00
15.	Chambal Lift (Kenera)	3.98	12.00
16.	Kutpali	49.75	46.00
17.	Marwahi	18.55	53
18.	Bamraha	86.00	40
	II. Medium (15 Nos)	107.38	N.A.

*Cost and Potential Benefits taken from Draft Annual Plan of Madhya Pradesh for 1982-83.
**Cost and benefits gives only Madhya Pradesh share as these are Inter-State Projects.

डीजल चालित ट्रैक्टरों को बदलना

2276. **श्री स्वामी इन्द्रवेश** : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार की डीजल चालित ट्रैक्टरों को बदलने के लिए बैल द्वारा चालित किसी मशीन का विकास करने की योजना है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह मशीन कब तक बाजार में उपलब्ध हो जाएगी ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालयों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आर० वी० स्वामीनाथन) : (क) जी नहीं, श्रीमान । ऐसी कोई योजना नहीं है जिसमें ट्रैक्टर के स्थान पर बैलों से खींची जाने वाली मशीन का इस्तेमाल किया जायेगा । फिर भी, बैलों द्वारा खींचे जाने वाले बहुउद्देशीय पहिये वाले भ्रोजार वाहक के सम्बन्ध में अनुसन्धान और विकास कार्य किया जा रहा है । यह एक उपकरण के पीछे चलने की शारीरिक थकान को दूर करने में मदद करेगा । इस वाहक में चालक के स्थान से ही परिचालन की

गहराई को भी नियमित किया जा सकता है। इससे प्रति इकाई समय में एक ही बैल की जोड़ी से अधिक क्षेत्र में कार्य हो सकता है।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

(ग) देश में जो बोझा ढ़ोने वाले पशु उपलब्ध हैं वे सघन खेती में ट्रैक्टर शक्ति की मांग को पूरा नहीं कर सकते। समय और पूरी रफ्तार से कृषि कार्यों को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए और जो कार्य बैल की जोड़ी द्वारा न किये जा सके उनके लिए ट्रैक्टर आवश्यक हैं और भारतीय कृषि में इनका उपयुक्त स्थान है। औसतन क्षेत्र परिचालन के लिए ट्रैक्टरों की वर्तमान क्षमता प्रति ट्रैक्टर 300 हैक्टर है, जो कि बहुत ही कम है।

Grant for Cyclones and Drought

2277. SHRI AMAL DATTA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in the case of calamity caused by cyclones, 75 per cent grant is given while in the case of drought it is only 50 per cent ; and

(b) if so, reasons for this distinction ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) and (b) According to the Scheme of Financing Relief Expenditure based on the recommendations of the Seventh Finance Commission, and accepted by the Government of India, non-plan grant to the extent of 75% of the actual expenditure over and above the margin money is given to the State Government in respect of natural calamities like cyclone, floods etc. In the case of drought, relief expenditure in excess of the margin money is sanctioned in the form of advance Plan assistance not exceeding 5% of the Annual Plan outlay of the State concerned. If the expenditure requirements, as assessed by the Central Team and the High Level Committee on relief, cannot be met in a particular case, even after the enlargement of the Plan outlay by 5%, the extra expenditure is to be covered by additional Central assistance not adjustable against the normal allocation of Central assistance for the Plan of the State, and this assistance is given half as grant and half as loan.

सारण जिले (बिहार) में बाढ़ के कारण हुई क्षति

2278. श्री सत्यदेव सिंह :
श्री ई० बाला नन्दन :

क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गंगा और सरयू नदियों में आयी बाढ़ के कारण बिहार के सारण जिले में कितने व्यक्ति मरे और कितनी वित्तीय हानि हुई ;

(ख) राहत कार्यों पर कितनी धन-राशि खर्च की गई और क्या यह पर्याप्त है ;

(ग) क्या इस जिले के लोगों को समय पर सहायता नहीं मिल सकी ;

(घ) सारण जिले के उन प्रखण्डों के नाम क्या हैं, जिन्हें बाढ़ के कारण भारी हानि हुई और प्रत्येक प्रखण्ड को राहत के रूप में कितनी धन-राशि की सहायता दी गयी, ये सहायता किन-किन तारीखों को दी गयी ;

(ङ) क्या इस जिले के कुछ प्रखण्डों में दो महीनों के बाद भी बाढ़ का पानी भरा रहता है ;

(च) यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा उन प्रखण्डों को क्या सहायता दी जाएगी ; और

(छ) बाढ़ प्रभावित प्रखण्डों में किसानों को उर्वरक और बीज तथा मवेशियों के लिए चारे की व्यवस्था करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या प्रबन्ध किए जा रहे हैं और वहां ये प्रबन्ध कब तक किए जाने की सम्भावना है ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालयों में उप मंत्री (कुमारी कमला कुमारी) : (क) बिहार सरकार से प्राप्त जानकारी के अनुसार सारण जिले में बाढ़ों के कारण 17 लोगों की मृत्यु हुई है। इस जिले में 17.38 करोड़ रु० की सम्पत्ति क्षतिग्रस्त होने का अनुमान है ।

(ख) राज्य सरकार ने सारण जिले में बाढ़ राहत के लिए 12.45 लाख रुपए आवंटित किए हैं। चूंकि राहत कार्य अभी जारी है, अतः धन-राशि के पर्याप्त अथवा अपर्याप्त होने के बारे में कुछ नहीं कहा जा सकता ।

(ग) कोई शिकायत नहीं मिली है ।

(घ) सदर, रेवलगंज, गरखा, डीघवारा, सोनपुर, जलालपुर, दरियापुर, मांझी अमनौर, परसा, मरोरा और एकमा खण्ड बाढ़ से प्रभावित हुए हैं। प्रत्येक खण्ड को सुलभ कराई गई राहत को धन राशि के रूप में बताना कठिन है। राहत कार्य बाढ़ से घिरे लोगों को निकालने, नए राहत शिविर खोलने, जहाज से खाद्य सामग्री गिराने, चिकित्सा सुविधा पहुँचाने आदि से सम्बन्धित थे, जो जिलावार आधार पर किए गए, अतः खण्डवार धन-राशि बताना सम्भव नहीं है ।

(ङ), (च) और (छ) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और प्राप्त होने पर सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Modernisation of Lavatories

2279. SHRI N.E. HORO: Will the MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Centre is launching a move to modernise lavatories in urban centres all over the country ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that several towns of a number of States have been included under the United Nations Development Programmes and a viable solution of the problems of disposal of human wastes and elimination of scavenging found ;

(c) if so, the details regarding the instructions issued to States, if any, in this regard ; and

(d) the names of the States and towns which have been selected under this project ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH) : (a) The Centre has enlisted the assistance of the U.N.D.P. to prepare feasibility studies on low cost pour flush latrines in selected urban areas to improve public health and eliminate the practice of manual handling of human waste.

(b) Feasibility studies have been completed for 110 towns in seven states in Phase-I of the project. Feasibility studies are under preparation for 100 towns in 14 other states and Union territories.

(c) This project has been under taken with the full cooperation of the State Governments who are given technical advice by this Ministry and the U.N.D.P. wherever necessary.

(d) A statement is laid on the table of the House.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-5522/82].

E.E.C. Aid for Operation Flood Programme

2280. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(e) whether European Commission has refused to recommend to the E.E.C. Council the Indian request for increasing aid for the Operation Flood Programme and if so, the reasons thereof ;

(b) what are the expected targets of import of skimmed milk powder and butter oil till 1985 under this scheme;

(c) whether Government have requested more aid from E.E.C. Council for Operation Flood Programme ; and

(d) if so, the reaction of the E.E.C. Council on this request ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R.V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The European Economic Community has agreed to supply 1,86,000 MT skim milk powder and 76,000 MT butter oil over a period of six years at the rate of 31,000 MT skim milk powder and 12,700 MT butter oil annually commencing from 1978 for the Operation Flood-I Project.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The European Economic Community has not yet made known its reaction to the proposal.

Wanton Destruction of Agarwood Plant

2281. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian Oil Refinery, Gauhati has been purchasing illegally agarwood for sending the same to Delhi for being taken by the Union Ministers to West Asia for pleasing Arab Sheikhs while visiting them and agarwood oil worth Rs. 5 lakhs was recently seized by the Assam Police Bureau of Economic offences ;

(b) Whether Assam Government have stopped leasing out agarwood forests since 1978 in view of the wanton destruction of the rare plant ; and

(c) if so, details of the illegal purchase made so far, their disposal and steps taken to ensure the non-destruction of the rare plant ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R.V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Steps taken to eliminate Fungus from Food Articles

2282. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any study to find out that fungus in food is prevailing ;

(b) if so, the details thereof and what steps Government have taken to check this ;

(c) whether Central Government have advised States in this regard ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI) : (a) to (d). The problem of fungus in foodgrains is being looked into by a number of organisations, such as, the National Institute of Nutrition, Hyderabad and the Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore. High moisture content in foodgrains favours the development of fungus resulting in damage. Maximum limits for moisture content in foodgrains are fixed under Prevention of Food Adulteration Act and Rules, and also in the specifications laid down for purchase of foodgrains. The foodgrains having moisture content within these safe limits are not damaged by fungus. The specifications are circulated to the FCI and the State Governments and their agencies, and are followed by them in the purchase of foodgrains for the State and Central stocks.

In the Extension Programmes carried out through 17 Save Grain Campaign Offices, throughout the country the importance of drying of foodgrains for avoidance of losses due to moisture and fungus is emphasised.

Execution of Kahnupur Irrigation Project (Orissa)

2283. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to complete the execution of Kahnupur medium irrigation project of Keonjhar district in Orissa during the current finacial year ; and

(b) if so, the progress made so far in executing the above irrigation project ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) and (b). Presumably, the Hon'ble Member is referring to Kanupur Major Irrigation Project of Orissa. This Project is at present under examination in the Central Water Commission in consultation with the State Government and is yet to be approved by the Planning Commission. The project has not been included by the Government of Orissa in their Sixth Plan.

F.A.O. Assistance for Olive and Pistachio Production

2284. SHRI SUDHIR GIRI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have signed an agreement with the Food and Agricultural Association for assistance in olive and pistachio production in the country ; and

(b) if so, the quantum of assistance agreed to ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R.V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) U.S. $ 47,000.

Schemes Financed by HUDCO in Assam

2285. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of schemes financed by HUDCO in Assam for the last three years :

(b) the funds given as loan and at what interest ;

(c) the reasons for less investment of HUDCO money in Assam in comparison to other States ; and

(d) steps to be taken to increase the investment in Assam by HUDCO ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) and (b). During the period 1979-82 HUDCO has sanctioned five schemes in Assam with loan commitment of 2.85 crores. The rate of interest for HUDCO loan is different for different types of schemes.

(c) and (d). HUDCO sanctions loan assistance for housing schemes of various agencies, as and when received, as per its norms. To increase the inflow of schemes from Assam for HUDCO assistance, HUDCO has been making constant efforts through correspondence with State Government, by sending HUDCO officials for discussions with State Government, by sending roving teams to assist housing agencies to prepare schemes, by organising State level conferences, by opening a Regional Office in the Eastern Region and by constituting a sub-committee of HUDCO's Board of Directors for high level discussions with the State Government.

Housing Scheme for Retired Defence Personnel

2286. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many of the Defence personnel are finding themselves in difficulty to have a house to stay after retirement ;

(b) whether Government propose to ask D.D.A. to chalkout and implement a housing scheme for the retired Defence personnel for enabling them to overcome these difficulties ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH) : (a) There is shortage of housing accommodation in Delhi and the difficulty on this account is experienced in varying degrees by all sections including those who have superannuated/retired from service.

(b) No such proposal is under consideration. However, the D.D.A. has reported that 1% of the flats released under its various housing registration schemes, excepting the fourth and fifth self financing schemes, are reserved for allotment to ex-servicemen. The D.D.A. has also initiated a proposal for a scheme for retiring/retired public servants, which will also benefit retiring/retired defence personnel.

(c) Does not arise.

Employment to Farmers by D.D.A.

2287. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Delhi Development Authority have failed to give employment to the farmers whose lands have been acquired by the D.D.A. ;

(b) whether Government are aware of the fact that the affected farmers are very much agitated over this and they have made any representation in this regard ; and

(c) whether Government have promised to give employment to the farmers whose lands have been acquired ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Accommodation Facilities to Retired Government Servants

2288. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the accommodation facilities, Government have provided to the retired Government servants ;

(b) whether they can share Government accommodation with the allottees of Government accommodation irrespective of pools of accommodation after retirement as they cannot pay exorbitant rent for a private accommodation ;

(c) if not, whether Government are aware that they are deprived of both the shelter as well as the ration card as a result thereof ;

(d) if so, what alternative arrangements Government propose for them ; and

(e) what are the relevant rules regarding sharing of Government accommodation by Government servants irrespective of pools of accommodation and also retired Government servants ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) The concession of ad hoc allotment of general pool accommodation to the son, unmarried daughter and spouse of the retired Government servant is available subject to fulfilment of certain conditions.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). Does not arise.

(e) Retired Central Government servant can share the general pool accommodation allotted to the Central Government employees.

Interpool Arrangement for allotment of Government Accommodation

2289. SHRI CHANDRADEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred question No. 2490, 26th July, 1982 regarding interpool arrangement for allotment of Government accommodation and state :

(a) whether the matter has fully received the attention of Government now ;

(b) if so, what arrangements has been made by Government for ad-hoc allotment of quarters to the wards of the retired Government servants who happened to belong to a different pool of accommodation ; and

(c) if not, what further steps has been taken by the Government to expedite the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The matter has been examined on the basis of the comments received from different Ministries/ Departments concerned. Most of these Departments have not agreed for

inter-pool adjustments in the concession of Ad hoc allotment to the eligible wards of the retired Government servants.

Representation from All Party Delegation from West Bengal Demanding water for Calcutta and Haldia Ports

2290. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an all party delegation from West Bengal has given a representation to the Central Government demanding 40 thousand cusecs of water in the river Hoogly throughout the year for the benefit of the Calcutta and Haldia ports ;

(b) if so, the details of the demands thereof ; and

(c) if so, the decision/reaction of the Central Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) to (c) An all party delegation representing West Bengal Lgsislative Assembly have recently presented a Memorandum to the Central Government. The Memorandum inter-alia had made the following demands :—

(i) The discharge of 40,000 cusecs of water should flow to the Calcutta Port from the River Ganga at Farakka alround the year (including the lean season from January to May) ;

(ii) The present agreement on the Ganga waters with Bangladesh at Farakka (which expires on 4th November, 1982) should not be renewed as it has proved detrimental to the interest of India ;

(iii) Over and above the requirement of 40,000 cusecs for the Calcutta Port, West Bengal should get 15,000 cusecs from the River Ganga at Farakka for stabilising irrigation in the Ganga Basin in West Bengal: and

(iv) The water resources in the Brahamputra River Basin should be harnessed to augment the dry season flows of the River Ganga at Farakka and of the River Teesta. The Brahmputra-Ganga Link Canal Project, proposed by India in this connection is a welcome proposal to meet the reqiurements of both India and Bangladesh. The Bangladesh Government should be impressed upon to agree to this Link Canal Project and for its early implementation.

The natural flows in the River Ganga at Farakka during the lean season is not adequate to meet the full requirements of India and the reasonable needs lower down in Bangla desh. For this purpose the Govt. of India have been endeavouring the augment the flows at Farakka and India has proposed the Brahamaputra-Ganga Link Canal Project.

Pursuant to the visit of Lt. General H.M. Ershad, President of the Council of Ministers, Govt. of Bangladesh on 6th and 7th October, 1982, and his meetings with the Prime Minister an Indo-Bangladesh Memorandum of understanding was signed on 7th October, 1982, by the Foreign Ministers of India and Bangladesh. According to this the two leaders recognised that the basic problem of inadequate flow of waters in the Ganga available at Farakka imposed sacrifies on both countries and that it was necessary to arrive at an equitable sharing of waters available at Farakka. They further agreed that the long-term solution lay in augmenting the flow available at Farakka and to this end directed their experts concerned to expedite studies of the economic and technical feasibility of the schemes which had

been proposed by either side in order to settle upon the optimum solution for urgent implementation. It was decided that the Joint Rivers Commission would complete the pre-feasibility study and decided upon the optimum solution within 18 months, at the end of which the two Govts. would immediately implement the augmentation proposal agreed upon by the Joint Rivers Commission. Meanwhile, the two leaders agreed on the releases for sharing the flow available at Farakka for the next two dry seasons, and the joint inspection and monitoring arrangements for this purpose. It was further agreed that in the case of exceptionally low flows during either of the next two dry seasons, the two Governments would hold immediate consultations and decide how to minimise the burden to either country.

It was also agreed that a further and final sharing agreement should be reached immediately after the completion of pre-feasibility study of augmentation, in the light of the decision on the optimum solution for augmentation that would be implemented following pre-feasibility study.

Setting up of Centres in Backward areas of Andhra Pradesh

2291. SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the IARI propose to set up 50 centres particularly for the benefit of the farmers in the backward areas ;

(b) if so, the number of such centres that will be set up in Andhra Pradesh with their location and the subjects that will be dealt with ; and

(c) when will these centres start functioning ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R.V. SWAMINATHAN: (a) The Indian Agricultural Research Institute (IARI) is only one of the several Institute of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR). It is the Indian Council of Agricultural Research and not IARI which has proposed to set up 50 new Krishi Vigyan Kendras by the end of the Sixth Five Year Plan. These Krishi Vigyan Kendras are being established specially in backward district of the States with a view to strengthening vocational training programmes for the farmers, farm women, school dropouts and field level extension workers.

(b) The State of Andhra Pradesh has one Krishi Vigyan Kendra since 1976 at Hyderabad. A Visiting Team was constituted by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research for this State to identify suitable locations for establishment of new Krishi Vigyan Kendras during the Sixth Five-Year Plan. The team has recently visited the State and the report of the team is awaited. As soon as the report is received in the Council, the case will be processed for taking a decision regarding establishment of new Krishi Vigyan Kendras in the State of Andhra Pradesh.

The training courses in the Krishi Vigyan Kendras are based on the local needs in the areas of: (a) crop production; (b) livestock production including fisheries ; (c) horticulture both fruits and vegetable production ; (d) farm machinery and equipment ; (e) home science and home management ; (f) soil and water conservation etc.

(c) The new Krishi Vigyan Kendras are expected to start functioning soon.

Heavy monthly release of free sale sugar and its impact on sugar prices

2292. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that despite record output of sugar,

the price of sugar in the free market has risen by at least 20% this year as compared to last year ;

(b) the quantity of sugar released for the market this year, month-wise, compared to the same months of last year ;

(c) quantity of sugar released through the public distribution system and how much through the private trade (give figures in terms of quantity as well as percentage) ;

(d) whether Government have departed from their officially declared policy of releasing 65 per cent through the public distribution system and 35 per cent through the private trade ;

(e) if so, what is the reason and how much additional profit has gone to sugar industry due to that ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) The sugar prices this year have shown as appreciable decline as compared to the prices prevailing last year as shown below:—

Date	Range of wholesale sugar prices in important Market (*Rs. per quintal*)	
	1981	1982
31st Jan.,	695 to 740	572 to 612
30th June	663 to 747	508 to 560
30th Sept.,	555 to 625	410 to 505

(b) and (c). Statement showing monthwise release for levy and freesale sugar for public distribution system and sale in open market respectively (both in terms of quantity and percentage) during the sugar years 1980-81 and 1981-82 is attached.

(d) The quantity of levy and freesale sugar released each month is not in the ratio of 65:35 since the monthly levy sugar quota for allocation to the State Governments is a fixed quantity whereas the freesale quota varies from month to month depending on availability, demand, prevaling prices etc. However, in keeping with the existing policy the drawal of levy and freesale sugar in the ratio of 65:35 with reference to the total production of the factories during the season is ultimately ensured.

(e) In view of above, question does not arise.

Statement

Month-wise releases of levy and free sale sugar during 1980-81 and 1981-82 sugar years

(lakh tonnes)

Sl. No.	Month	Release			Percentage	
		Levy	Freesale	Total	Levy	Freesale
	1980-81					
1.	October	2.71	1.65	4.36	62.16	37.84
2.	November	2.71	1.65	4.36	62.16	37.84
3.	December	2.71	1.40	4.11	65.94	34.06
4.	January	2.71	1.00	3.71	73.05	26.95
5.	February	2.71	1.00	3.71	73.05	26.95
6.	March	2.71	1.10	3.81	71.13	28.87
7.	April	2.71	1.25	3.96	68.43	31.57
8.	May	2.71	2.00	4.71	57.54	42.46
9.	June	2.71	1.80	4.51	60.09	39.91
10.	July	2.71	1.80	4.51	60.09	39.91
11.	August	2.71	1.70	4.41	61.45	38.55
12.	September	2.71	2.25	4.96	54.64	45.36

1981-82

1.	October	2.71	2.90	5.61	48.31	51.69
2.	November	2.71	2.00	4.71	57.54	42.46
3.	December	2.71	1.70	4.41	61.45	38.55
4.	January	2.71	1.40	4.11	65.94	34.06
5.	February	2.71	1.40	4.11	65.94	34.06
6.	March	2.71	1.50	4.21	64.37	35.63
7.	April	2.94	1.40	4.34	67.74	32.26
8.	May	2.94	1.50	4.44	66.22	33.78
9.	June	2.94	2.00	4.94	59.51	40.49
10.	July	2.94	2.00	4.94	59.51	40.49
11.	August	2.94	3.00	5.94	49.49	50.51
12.	September	2.94	3.30	6.24	47.12	52.88

Contribution by States for Narmada Project

2293. SHRI BHERAVADAN K. GADHAVI: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether with a view to combat the perennial impending drought conditions in Gujarat and Rajasthan the Narmada Project is very vital ;

(b) whether Government would set up any machinery to persuade participant States to see that this project is completed within time ;

(c) whether Government have received complaints that some of the States are not giving their contribution readily and in time and whether it is a fact that because of this it is likely that the project may suffer the time-bound completion if so, in what way Government propose to solve this situation ;

(d) what is the estimated cost of the entire Narmada Project including Sardar Sarovar ;

(e) how much plan outlay has been made by the Centre as well as the State Government, in Sixth Plan for this Project ; and

(f) whether the plan outlay would be adequate for completing the Project in time ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) The Honourable Member is presumably referring to Sardar Sarovar Project which is vital for irrigation development of Gujarat and Rajasthan States.

(b) Sardar Sarovar Construction Advisory Committee for Unit-I (Dam and appurtment works) and Unit-III (canals) and Narmada Control Authority for Unit-II (Hydro-power) have already been set up by the Central Government to ensure timely completion of the project.

(c) The Government of Gujarat who have been executing this project have been complaining to the Centre that the other beneficiary States of Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Rajasthan are not contributing their share cost of expenditure and this is likely to affect the timely completion of the Project.

A meeting of the Chief Ministers of the States was convened by the Union Minister Incharge of Irrigation in December, 1981 to discuss this issue. Subsequently, the matter was taken up with the Planning Commission for making adequate provision of funds in the Annual Plan of 1982-83 of the respective States to meet their arrears as well as necessary provision for 1982-83. The Government of Maharashtra have since paid an amount of Rs. 3 crores as a part payment of their arrears. The Chief

Ministers of Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan have also been requested to pay their dues to Gujarat expeditiously. Thus every effort is being made to pursuade the State Governments to make timely payments of their share costs.

(d) The Sardar Sarovar Project including dam, power house and canals is at present estimated to cost Rs. 2424 crores.

(e) The Central Government is not providing any funds for the Project. The outlays proposed for this project under irrigation and power sectors by the beneficiary States in the Sixth Plan are as under:—

Gujarat	—Rs. 330 crores
M.P.	—Rs. 75 crores
Maharashtra	—Rs. 43.23 crores
Rajasthan	—Rs. 8.00 crores
Total	Rs. 456.23 crores

(f) Government of Gujarat have proposed to complete the project in a period of 12 years. The programme of completion will, however, depend on the funds which can be made available by the beneficiary States. The total of outlays proposed for this project in the Sixth Plan fall short of the optional requirements to complete the project as per planned schedule.

Number of Houseless Families of Weaker Sections in Bihar

2294. SHRI KUNWAR RAM: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of houseless families of weaker section in Bihar ;

(b) the number of apartments constructed and allotted to them till now ; and

(c) the number of apartments likely to be constructed and allotted by the end of the Sixth Five Year Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) to (c). Housing schemes are formulated and implemented by the State Government. However, under the Rural House-sites-cum-Construction Assistance Programme under the Minimum Needs Programme the Govt. of Bihar have estimated the number of eligible rural landless families as 2.91 lakhs. As on 30-6-1982, 40,000 families have been provided with house-site and 41,000 families have been provided with construction assistance/houses under the programme. The Sixth Plan envisages coverage of all the eligible rural landless families by 1985 and provision of construction assistance to 25% of them. Till 31-8-1982, HUDCO, a Public Sector Enterprise, has also extended loan assistance for a number of housing projects in Bihar, which will result in construction of 32447 dwelling units for EWS.

राजस्थान में बाढ़ से हुई हानि

2295. **श्री चतुर्भुज :** क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वर्ष 1982 में आई बाढ़ के कारण राजस्थान में सार्वजनिक सम्पत्तियों यथा सड़कों, बांधों, तालाबों और नहरों को हुई क्षति के सम्बन्ध में कुल मूल्यांकन किया गया है ;

(ख) उस हानि की कुल धनराशि कितनी है जिसके बारे में राजस्थान सरकार ने एक मूल्यांकन रिपोर्ट केन्द्र सरकार के पास भेजी है और इस प्रयोजन के लिए केन्द्र से कुल कितनी धन-राशि की सहायता मांगी गई है ; और

(ग) तत्सम्बन्धी पूरा ब्योरा क्या है ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालयों में उप मंत्री (कुमारी कमला कुमारी) : (क) राज्य सरकार ने राज्य में बाढ़ के सम्बन्ध में कोई रिपोर्ट नहीं दी है ।

(ख) राजस्थान सरकार से केन्द्रीय सहायता मांगने के लिए कोई ज्ञापन प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है ।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं होता ।

Erosion in Coastal Areas of Goa

2296. SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to serious erosion caused by large scale extraction of sand from one of the coastal areas of Goa ; and

(b) what corrective steps have Government taken or propose to take to stop the havoc caused by such extraction of sand ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) and (b). Quarrying of sand is carried out in many places along the Sea Coast. No specific serious erosion problem in Goa has been referred to Beach Erosion Board constituted by this Ministry.

Training to Athletes

2297. SHRI R. R. BHOLE : Will the Minister of SPORTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Asian Games special organising committee has made efforts to see that Indian athletes are properly trained to perform creditably in the track and field events and their performances measured upto international standard ; and

(b) whether the recent trial games and coaching of the Indian athletes bring to India more bronze, gold and silver medals than we got in the previous International Games ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND OF THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) Government have taken a number of steps to assist the national sports federations and the Indian Olympic Association to prepare, coach and train the Indian players and athletes for participation in ASIAD '82. These steps include financing the running of coaching camps, making available coaches of the National Institute of Sports for the camps, obtaining the services of expert foreign coaches where required, procuring training equipment of international standards and provision of adequate diet money for the probables. The Special Organising Committee for the IX Asian Games is not concerned with the preparation of Indian teams for ASIAD '82.

(b) It is expected that as a result of the special measures taken for their coaching and training, Indian participants in ASIAD '82 will give a good account of themselves.

Profit Earned by Sugar Factories which were taken over by Government

2298. SHRI BALKRISHNA WASNIK : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) the profits of each one of the factories taken over by Union Government under the Sugar Undertakings (Taking over of Management) Act, 1978 for the years 1978-79, 1979-80, 1980-81 and estimated profit for the year 1981-82;

(b) whether the financial accounts and balance sheet in each one of such

factories for these years have been finalised/published by company's management;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ; and

(d) what has been the tenure of each Custodian posted at these factories and the reasons for not transferring him in case of more than three years tenure?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI) : (a) The financial results of the working of the sugar mills after take over are given in the enclosed Statement-I. The estimated profit/loss for the year 1981-82 is not readily available.

(b) and (c). The financial accounts of the Jijamata and Baitalpur sugar factories have been audited for the years 1978-79 and 1979-80. For the year 1980-81, audit is in progress. The audit work in respect of the other factories for the three years mentioned is also in progress.

The accounts audited so far are being transmitted to the owners of the mills for further necessary action.

(d) The tenure of each Custodian is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

The Sugar Undertakings (Taking over of Management) Act, 1978. provides that the Custodian shall hold office during the pleasure of the Central Government.

Statement-I

Statement showing the unaudited financial results of the sugar mills after takeover.

S. No.	Name of the factory	Profit earned (+)/loss (—) incurred during the years (Rs./Lakhs)		
		1980-81	1979-80	78-79
1.	Ajudhia Sugar Mills, Distt. Moradabad	(—)48.97	(—) 34.11	(—) 85.80
2.	RENS Sugar Mills Ltd., Distt. Saharanpur.	(—)61.93	(—) 52.30	(—)10[illegible].31
3.	Deoria Sugar Mills Ltd., Deoria Distt. Deoria.	(+)18.03	(+) 18.27	(—) 30.20
4.	Shree Sitaram Sugar Co. Ltd., Baitalpur, Distt. Deoria	(+)10.78	(+) 2.86	(—) 6.70
5.	Seksaria Sugar Mills Ltd., Distt. Gonda	(—)32.40	(—) 79.99	(—)104.75
6.	Shri Keshoraipatan SS Mills Ltd., Bundi	(—)41.62	(—) 62.97	(—) 83.24
7.	Jijamata SSK Ltd., Distt. Buldana	(—)85.44	(—)132.00	(—) 31.34
8.	Cauvery Sugars & Chemicals Ltd., Distt. Trichy	(+)49.49	(+) 25.99 (15 months)	(—) 35.69
	Total	(—)192.06	(—)314.25	(—)485.03

Note : The figures in respect of Jijamata and Baitalpur sugar mills have been audited for the years 1978-79 and 1979-80.

Statement-II

Statement showing the tenure of each Custodian

S. No.	Name of the Sugar Mill		Name of Custodian	Tenure From	Tenure To	Remarks
1.	Cauvery Sugar & Chemicals Ltd., Pettaivaytalai	(1)	Shri E. Venketachalam	7-2-79	6-2-83 or till the date he is relieved, whichever is earlier.	
2.	Keshoraipatan Sahkari Sugar Mills Ltd., Keshoraipatan	(1)	Shri O.P. Bali	26-12-78	17-11-79	
		(2)	Shri S.P. Gupta	18-11-79	10-1-81	
		(3)	Shri B.P. Dhaka	11-1-81	16-6-82	
		(4)	Shri K.H. Rao	17-6-82	16-6-84	
3.	Ajudhia Sugar Mills, Rajaka-Sahaspur	(1)	Shri N.K. Jain	2-12-78	25-5-79	
		(2)	Shri N.C. Jain	25-5-79 (A/N)	24-5-83 or till the date he is relieved, whichever is earlier.	
4.	R. B. N. Singh Sugar Mills, Lhaksar	(1)	Shri A. K. Bit	2-2-79	25-6-79	
		(2)	Shri K.K. Lal	26-6-79	20-7-79	
		(3)	Shri A.K. Bit	21-7-79	3-9-79	
		(4)	Shri S.B. Chauhan	4-9-79	17-11-79	
		(5)	Shri J.S. Mehta	18-11-79	12-5-80	
		(6)	Shri K.K. Gupta	13-5-80	20-6-82	
		(7)	Shri B.K. Singh	7-8-82	1-2-85	
5.	Jijamata Sahkari Sugar Mills Ltd., Shankarnagar	(1)	Shri G.B. Jagtap	26-12-78	14-11-80	
		(2)	Shri M.N. Thakre	6-12-80	8-2-81	
		(3)	Shri D.N. Thute	9-2-81	— Till a new Custodian relieves him.	
6.	Seksaria Sugar Mills Ltd., Babhnan	(1)	Shri Jagdish Singh	13-3-79	18-12-79	
		(2)	Shri Raghubir Singh	19-12-79	— Till a new Custodian relieves him.	
7 & 8.	Deoria and Sitaram Sugar Mills Ltd.	(1)	Shri P.R. Tripathi	27-12-78	29-11-79	
		(2)	Shri H.L. Shrivastava	30-11-79	26-12-84 Will be relieved of the charge of Sitaram Sugar Mills when a Custodian takes up the appointment.	

ट्रैक्टरों तथा अन्य कृषि उपकरणों की बिक्री

2299. **श्री मोतीभाई आर० चौधरी :** क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में कितने प्रकार के ट्रैक्टरों का निर्माण होता है और उन ट्रैक्टरों तथा अन्य उपकरणों की कीमत क्या है ;

(ख) क्या किसानों के लिए "कल्टीवेटर्स" "प्लो पुली" तथा "ट्राली" आदि जैसे अन्य उपकरण उसी कम्पनी से खरीदना अनिवार्य होता है जबकि उस कम्पनी के उपकरणों की कीमतें स्थानीय लघु उद्योगों द्वारा निर्मित उपकरणों की कीमतों से कई गुना अधिक होती हैं ; और

(ग) क्या गुजरात में 'फर्गयुसन" कम्पनी के ट्रैक्टरों के मुख्य एजेंट को गुजरात के बहुत से नगरों में अलग-अलग नामों पर एजेन्सियां आबंटित की गई हैं और प्रत्येक एजेन्सी द्वारा ये उपकरण किसानों को अनिवार्यता से बेचे जाते हैं और यदि हां, तो क्या इस सम्बन्ध में जांच की जाएगी और बाध्य करके किसानों को बेचे गए उपकरण वापस लिए जाएंगे अथवा उनको कीमत में रियायत दिलाई जायेगी ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालयों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आर० वी० स्वामीनाथन) : (क) देश में 6 से 12 अश्व शक्ति के दो पहियों वाले ट्रैक्टरों, 15 से 100 अश्व शक्ति के चार पहिए वाले ट्रैक्टरों तथा 90 से 410 अश्व शक्ति के रेंगने वाले (क्रालर) ट्रैक्टरों का विनिर्माण किया जाता है। संगठित क्षेत्र में विनिर्मित किए जाने वाले पावर टिलरों तथा ट्रैक्टरों के मूल्य संलग्न विवरण एक तथा दो में दिए गए हैं।

कृषि उपकरणों, जिनका विनिर्माण लघु स्तर क्षेत्र में किया जाता है, के मूल्य अलग-अलग हैं, जो कि एक विनिर्माता से दूसरे विनिर्माता पर निर्भर करते हैं।

(ख) किसानों के लिए एक ही कम्पनी के उपकरण खरीदना जरूरी नहीं है। सरकार को ऐसी कोई जानकारी नहीं है, जिस से कि इस निष्कर्ष पर पहुँचा जा सके कि ट्रैक्टर विनिर्माताओं द्वारा विनिर्मित कृषि उपकरणों की दरें स्थानीय लघु उद्योगों द्वारा विनिर्मित कृषि उपकरणों की दरों की तुलना में कई गुना अधिक हैं।

(ग) ट्रैक्टरों के लिए प्राईवेट डीलरों की नियुक्ति करने का कार्य देशी ट्रैक्टर विनिर्माताओं से सम्बन्धित है। सरकार को ऐसी कोई जानकारी नहीं है जिससे इस निष्कर्ष पर पहुँचा जा सके कि गुजरात राज्य में डीलर किसानों को जबर्दस्ती उपकरण बेच रहे हैं।

विवरण-एक

अनुबन्ध-क

क्रम सं०	विनिर्माता का नाम	मेक/माडल	मूल्य (रुपये)
1.	मैसर्स कृषि इंजिन प्राईवेट लि० सन्त नगर, हैदराबाद	कृषि	उपलब्ध नहीं
2.	मैसर्स वी एस टी टिलर्स एण्ड ट्रैक्टर लि०, न०-1, दयावासन्दरा, बंगलौर	मितशुबिशी (सीटी-85)	24,500 (शक्ति माडल)
3.	मैसर्स जे० के० सातो एग्रीकल्चरल मशीन्स लि०, कानपुर	जे० के० सातो	23,000
4.	मैसर्स केरल एग्रो मशीनरी कार्पोरेशन लि०, अथानी, केरल	कुबोटा	29,000
5.	मैसर्स स्टेट एग्रो इण्डस्ट्रीज डेवलपमेंट कार्पोरेशन लि०, पटना	कुबोटा	30,160

विवरण-दो

अनुबन्ध-स

क्रम सं०	विनिर्माता का नाम	माडल/हार्स पावर	1-2-1982 को मूल्य (एफ ओ आर) रुपयों में
1.	मैसर्स एस्कार्टस लिमिटेड, फरीदाबाद	ई-335 (ए डी डी सी) 35 एच पी	63,099
		ई-335 (एम डी सी) 35 एच पी	58,510
		ई-345/45 एच पी	4,035
2.	मैसर्स एस्कार्टस ट्रैक्टर लि०, फरीदाबाद	फोर्ड-3600/46 एच पी	86,398
3.	आईशर गुडअर्थ लि० फरीदाबाद	आईशर/26.5 एच पी	45,170
4.	महिन्द्रा एण्ड महिन्द्रा लि० बम्बई	बी-275/35 एच पी	65,050
		444/45 एच पी	69,624
5.	एच० एम० टी० लिमिटेड, बंगलौर	झीटर-2511/25 एच पी	52,630
		झीटर-3511/35 एच पी	63,815
		झीटर-5911/55 एच पी	85,245
6.	पंजाब ट्रैक्टर लिमिटेड, रोपड़	स्वराज-735/35 एच पी	61,415
		स्वराज-सरताज/18 एच पी	38,700
7.	ट्रैक्टर एण्ड फार्म इक्विपमेंट लिमिटेड, मद्रास	एम एफ-1035/35 एच पी	63,324*
		एम एफ-1035 (डीलक्स)	69,485*
		एम एफ-245/45 एच पी	87,125*
			*उत्पादन कर को छोड़कर
8.	गुजरात ट्रैक्टर कार्पोरेशन लि०, बडोदरा	एच डब्ल्यू डी-50/50 एच पी	82,532 एक्स वर्क्स
		जी-453/45 एच पी	80,539
9.	हर्षा ट्रैक्टर लि०, गाजियाबाद	टी-25/25 एच पी	61,315 एक्स वर्क्स
10.	किर्लोस्कर ट्रैक्टर लिमिटेड, नासिक	डी-4006 के/43 एच पी	81,455
		डी-4006 के/75 एच पी	2,12,405
11.	यूनाइटेड आटो ट्रैक्टर लि०, नई दिल्ली	यू-445/45 एच पी	78,882
12.	पिट्टी ट्रैक्टर लिमिटेड, पूना	पिट्टी-4000/37 एच पी	उपलब्ध नहीं
		पिट्टी-4500/39 एच पी	
13.	बी एस ए आई डी सी, पटना	झीटर-2511/25 एच पी	59,866
14.	आटो ट्रैक्टर लिमिटेड, प्रतापगढ़	प्रताप-284/28 एच पी	26,355 एक्स वर्क्स
15.	आईशर फार्म मशीनरी लिमिटेड, चण्डीगढ़	24 एच पी	44,870 एक्स वर्क्स

Amendment in Master Plan of Delhi

2300. SHRI JAGANNATH RAO: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Master Plan for Delhi prepared by Delhi Development Authority was amended recently or is likely to be amended;

(b) whether lands belonging to the Chilla Dalupur village adjoining NOIDA of Uttar Pradesh have been notified under Section 4 of Land Acquisition Act of 1894 for acquisition, if so, the date and particulars of the notification;

(c) whether a declaration under Section 6 of the said Act in respect of entire land or portion of the land so notified under Section 4, was notified, if so, the date of such declaration, the public purpose and the extent and boundaries of the land;

(d) whether any public notice was given at convenient places or near the land to be taken and notice to persons interested was issued in respect of such land; and

(e) whether compensation proceedings have been started by the Collector in respect of such land?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARIAN SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (e). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Goat Research Institutes

2301. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of institutes for research on goats functioning in different States;

(b) the main purposes of setting up of such type of institutes;

(c) whether such an institute is not functioning in Orissa;

(d) if so, whether Government have a proposal to open such an institute in Orissa; and

(e) when this proposal will be implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTERIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN) : (a) and (b). A Central Institute for Research on Goats was established in July, 1979 at Makhdoom, Mathura (U.P.) with the major objective of undertaking studies for improving the productivity of goats for meat, milk and fibre.

(c) No Institute for Research on Goats is functioning in Orissa.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Doest not arise.

Development of Inland Fishery Resources

2302. SHRI K. A. SWAMI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the details of measures taken and those under contemplation for intensive development of inland fishery resources ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN) : Tanks and ponds constitute the main culturable inland

resources and have already been taken up for intensive development. The Fish Farmers' Development Agencies set up in 108 districts in almost all the States as pilot projects envisage a package approach including reclamation of tanks and ponds for making them suitable for fish culture with Gorernment and institutional finance. The fish seed which is the basic input needed for fish farming is contemplated to be produced under (i) World Bank assisted Inland Fisheries Project, (ii) Fish Farmers' Development Agencies' Fish Farms and (iii) National Fish Seed Programme on Commercial scale. In addition to these programmes under Centrally Sponsored Sector, the State Governments under their plan schemes are also assisting fish farmers both for the development of tanks and ponds and in fish seed supply.

Considering the importance of intensive inland fisheries the Central Government have provided in the Sixth Plan a sum of Rs. 18.90 crores for assisting the State Governments in the various programmes.

Enhancing Foodgrains Quota to Bihar in wake of Drought and other Natural Calamities

2303. SHRI D. L. BAITHA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Bihar have requested for allotment of sufficient quantity of food-grains to meet the acute scarcity condition prevailing in the State owing to serious drought ;

(b) if so, the details of requirement asked for and allocations of foodgrains made by the Union Government during the last three months and expected allotment of foodgrains during next three months ;

(c) whether it is a fact that fair price shops particularly in the rural areas do not get any allotment of foodgrains and in the urban areas also supply of foodgrains is very meagre ; and

(d) whether Government would consider the desirability to increase the quota of foodgrains to Bihar to tide over the un-precedented circumstances created by drought condition in the State ; if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Government of Bihar have requested for allotment of 1 lakh tonnes of wheat and 50,000 tonnes of rice per month from the Central Pool to meet the increased requirements of their public distribution system arising out of drought situation in the State. The allocations made to the State Government from the Central Pool during the last three months were as under :—

(In '000 tonnes)

Month	Rice	Wheat	
		PDS	RFM
August '82	20.0	22.0	15.77
September' 82	20.0	24.0 10.0*	16.77**
October '82	20.0	25.0	15.77

(*)—For flood relief.

(**)—Includes 1.0 thousand tonnes for festivals.

PDS—Public Distribution System.

RFM—Roller Flour Mills.

Allotment of foodgrains from the Central Pool are made to various States in Bihar, taking into account the overall availability of stocks in

the Central Pool, relative needs of various States, market availability and other related factors. A review of the requirements of various States, including Bihar, is undertaking each month and allocations increased/ decreased. Allotments to Bihar during the next three months will be made keeping in view the above criteria.

(c) Monthly allocations of foodgrains from the Central Pool are made to the State Governments. Distribution within the State is looked after by the State Government concerned.

(d) Monthly quota of wheat to the State for public distribution system has already been increased from 20,000 tonnes in July, 1982 to 22,000 tonnes in August, 24,000 tonnes in September and 25,000 tonnes in October, 1982, apart from a special allotment of 10,000 tonnes of wheat during September, 1982, to enable the State Government to tide over the situation created by drought/floods.

Arrangements at various Stadia

2304. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : Will the Minister of SPORTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken stock of the arrangements at the various Stadia, etc. during the recent trial games before the Asiad events ;

(b) if so, whether Government are satisfied with the performance of the players at the various team events and athletics ; and

(c) which are the events, according to sports experts which would require more brushing to obtain positions in the final meet ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND OF THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The purpose of holding the Trial Games was to test our physical facilities as well as organisational arrangements for the conduct of Asian Games, 1982. Government have taken a number of steps to assist the national sports federations and the Indian Olympic Association to prepare, coach and train the Indian players and atheletes for participation in ASIAD '82. These steps include financing the running of coaching camps, making available coaches of the National Institute of Sports for the camps, obtaining the services of expert foreign coaches where required, procuring training equipment of international standards and provision of adequate diet money for the probables. It is expected that as a result of the special measures taken for coaching and training, Indian participants in ASIAD '82 will give a good account of themselves.

नई बस्ती किशनगंज को नियमित किया जाना

2305. **श्री छोटे सिंह यादव** : क्या **निर्माण और आवास मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली नगर निगम ने सिफारिश की थी कि नई बस्ती, किशनगंज दिल्ली-7 को ज्यों का त्यों विनियमित कर दिया जाय; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा उस पर क्या कार्यवाई की गई है ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मन्त्री (श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह) : (क) तथा (ख) मलिन क्षेत्र (सुधार तथा

उन्मलन) अधिनियम, 1956 के अन्तर्गत नई बस्ती एक अधिसूचित मलिन क्षेत्र है और इसका विकास उक्त अधिनियम के प्रावधानों के अनुसार स्लम विभाग द्वारा किया जाना है जो अब दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण के अधीन है। इस कालोनी के नियमितीकरण का प्रश्न इस कालोनी की पुनर्विकास योजना के बनने तथा अनुमोदन के बाद ही उठेगा।

Drinking Water for Colonies of Indraprastha Extension II

2306. SHRI MANI RAM BAGRI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether any arrangement for providing drinking water to the colonies of Indraprastha Extension II, which are fast developing, has been made ;

(b) if so, how long will it take to make available clean potable water to these colonies ; and

(c) whether Ganga water is expected to be supplied to this area ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The Delhi Water Supply and Sewage Disposal Undertaking has informed that drinking water to the Trans-Yamuna colonies will be supplied from the Shahdara Water Treatment Plant when it is commissioned in 1983.

सूखे रेत में पौधे उगाने सम्बन्धी आस्ट्रेलियाई वैज्ञानिकों द्वारा किया गया आविष्कार

2307. **श्री निहाल सिंह :** क्या कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि आस्ट्रेलियाई वैज्ञानिकों ने सूखे रेत में पौध उगाने की विधि का आविष्कार किया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार राजस्थान आदि के रेगिस्तानी क्षेत्रों में इस विधि को अपनाने की योजना पर विचार करने का है ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालयों में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री आर० वी० स्वामीनाथन) : (क) जी नहीं, श्रीमान्। भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद् को इस विषय में कोई जानकारी नहीं है कि किसी आस्ट्रेलियाई वैज्ञानिक ने रेतीली जमीन में पौधे उगाने का दावा किया है। पौध-शरीर रचना वैज्ञानिकों ने अनुसंधान द्वारा यह पता लगाया है कि बिना पानी या पोषक पदार्थों के कोई पौधा नहीं उग सकता है।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता। फिर भी जोधपुर स्थित केन्द्रीय मरू क्षेत्र अनुसंधान संस्थान ने रेतीली मिट्टियों में पौधे उगाने और मिट्टी के डहों के स्थिरीकरण के लिए प्रौद्योगिकी का विकास किया है। रेतीली जमीन में कुछ पौध प्रजातियों जैसे : **अकेसिया टोरटिलिस, प्रोसोपिस ज्यूली फ्लोरा, फेन्क्रस सिलिएरिस, फेन्क्रस सेटीगेरस, एल्बीजीरया लेब्बक** से काफी लाभप्रद परिणाम मिले हैं।

इसके अतिरिक्त अखिल भारतीय बारानी कृषि समन्वित अनुसंधान प्रायोजना के अन्तर्गत जिसके 23 सहयोगी केन्द्र हैं और जो देश के भिन्न-भिन्न कृषि जलवायवीय क्षेत्रों में स्थित हैं बारानी कृषि वाले और मरू क्षेत्रों में कृषि उत्पादन बढ़ाने और इसे स्थिर करने के लिए कृषि-उत्पादन तकनीकों

का विकास किया जा रहा है। इस तकनीक के प्रमुख अंग हैं—लाभप्रद फसल पद्धतियां, स्वस्थानिक नमी संरक्षण विधियां, उचित मात्रा में उर्वरक उपयोग, सीमांत और छोटे किसानों के लिए कम लागत वाले बहु-उद्देशीय उपकरण और सुधरी मिट्टी और फसल प्रबन्ध विधियां इनसे किसानों के खेतों पर 50 से 100 प्रतिशत तक उपज बढ़ने की आशा की जा सकती है।

Stationing of Deep Sea Fishing Trawlers at Harbours

2308. SHRI G.Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Centre is planning to station two deep sea fishing trawlers at the harbours located in South Kanada district and the Karnataka Fisheries Development Corporation for chartering deep sea tuna vessels for operations from Malpe ; and

(b) if so, the details and the time by when the operation works is likely to be started ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN) : (a) and (b). Government of Karnataka is constructing a deep sea fishing harbour at Malpe in South Kanada district under a Centrally Sponsored Scheme. This is the only fishing harbour which would handle such trawlers. There is a proposal to set up a base of Exploratory Fisheries Project at Malpe, which would also operate such trawlers.

No proposal has been received from Karnataka Fisheries Development Coporation for chartering of deep sea tuna vessels for operation from Malpe.

Regularisation of Golden Park near Rampura, Delhi

2309. SHRI HIRALAL R. PARMAR : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Golden Park near Rampura, Delhi-35 has not been approved so far by Government ; and

(b) if so, reasons therefor, as the colony is in existance for more than 30 years ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH) : (a) and (b). The DDA has reported that Golden Park colony located near Rampura village at Rohtak Road is not included in the list of 612 unauthorised colonies identified to be considered for regularisation. This list is however being scrutinised by the Technical Committee appointed by the Lt. Governor of Delhi in connection with the regularisation of unauthorised colonies in accordance with the policy laid down by the Government.

राज्यों को अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में भेजे गये मूल पत्रों की संख्या

2310. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री** : क्या पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उनके मंत्रालय/विभाग द्वारा 1982 के पूर्वार्द्ध में 'क' और 'ख' श्रेणियों में प्रत्येक राज्य को भेजे गये मूल पत्रों की संख्या कितनी है और उनमें कितने पत्र अंग्रेजी में हैं और कितने पत्र हिन्दी में ;

(ख) क्या राजभाषा अधिनियम 1963 में इन सभी राज्यों को मूल पत्र हिन्दी में जारी करने की व्यवस्था है और

ऐसा न करना इस अधिनियम के प्रावधानों का खुला उल्लंघन है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या इन राज्यों को मूल पत्र अंग्रेजी में जारी किए गए हैं और यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(घ) भविष्य में इन राज्यों को मूल पत्र हिन्दी में जारी किया जाना सुनिश्चित करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

पूर्ति मंत्रालय तथा खेल विभाग के राज्य मंत्री (श्री बूटा सिंह) : (क) यहां का अधिकांश पत्र व्यवहार, पूर्तिकर्ताओं के साथ, ठेकों द्वारा खरीद के बारे में होता है। अन्य पत्र व्यवहार सामान्यतया केन्द्रीय सरकार के विभागों से होता है। 'क' और 'ख' क्षेत्र के प्रत्येक राज्य को मूल रूप से भेजे गए पत्रों की अलग-अलग संख्या उपलब्ध नहीं है।

(ख) जी हां।

(ग) जैसा कि उपर्युक्त (क) में बता दिया गया है।

(घ) इस मंत्रालय के सभी कार्यालयों तथा अधिकारियों को पहले ही हिदायतें जारी की जा चुकी हैं कि राजभाषा अधिनियम, 1963 के उपबन्धों के अनुसार हिन्दी भाषी राज्यों को पत्र हिन्दी में ही लिखे जायें।

राज्यों को हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी में भेजे गये पत्रों की संख्या

2311. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री** : क्या **निर्माण और आवास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उनके मंत्रालय/विभाग द्वारा 1982 की प्रथम छमाही में 'क' और 'ख' क्षेत्रों के प्रत्येक राज्य को मूल रूप से कुल कितने मूल पत्रादि भेजे गये हैं और अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी के पत्रों का अलग-अलग ब्योरा क्या है ;

(ख) क्या राजभाषा अधिनियम 1963 में इन सभी राज्यों को पत्रादि मूल रूप से हिन्दी में जारी करने का उपबन्ध है और ऐसा न करना इस अधिनियम के उपबन्धों का स्पष्ट उल्लंघन है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या इन राज्यों को पत्रादि मूल रूप से अंग्रेजी में भेजे गए थे और यदि हां, तो उसके कारण क्या हैं ; और

(घ) भविष्य में इन राज्यों को पत्रादि मूल रूप से हिन्दी में भेजना सुनिश्चित करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह) : (क) से (घ) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है तथा सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

Development of High Yielding Variety of Pulses

2313. SHRI R. L. BHATIA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken to develop high yielding variety of pulses in the Northern Region and to increase their production ; and

(b) the additional area brought under pulse production and the target of production during the current year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN) : (a) In order to develop

high yielding varieties of pulses, research efforts are being made under the All India Coordinated Pulses Improvement Project in collaboration with the Agricultural Universities and the Indian Council of Agricultural Research Institutes. Two pronged research strategy viz., (i) development of early maturing varieties which can be fitted in multiple cropping system, and (ii) development of better yielding varieties for introducing in traditional pulses growing areas has been followed in the country including Northern Region. Efforts are also being made to develop high-yielding and early maturing varieties and to multiply the seed of these varieties in enough quantities for supply to the farmers.

(b) The additional area brought under pulse production from 1979-80 to 1980-81 is as follows :—

(Area in million ha.)

Year	Total area	Additional increase
1979-80	22.26	—
1980-81	22.46	0.20
1981-82	23.87	1.41

A target of 13.5 millions of production of pulses has been fixed during the current year.

आयातित गेहूं की ढुलाई

2314. **श्री रघुनन्दन लाल भाटिया :**
श्री निहाल सिंह :

क्या कृषि मंत्री निम्नलिखित जानकारी दर्शाने वाला विवरण सभा पटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अब तक आयातित गेहूं की कितनी मात्रा आ चुकी है तथा क्या इसे विभिन्न राज्यों को आबंटित करने के लिए केन्द्रीय रक्षित भण्डार में रखा जायेगा ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस में से राज्यवार कितनी मात्रा आबंटित की गई है ;

(ग) शेष मात्रा के कब तक पहुँचने की आशा है ; और

(घ) क्या इस गेहूं की ढुलाई भारतीय जहाजों से की जा रही है और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालयों में उप मंत्री (कुमारी कमला कुमारी) : (क) संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका से आयात के लिए हाल ही में ठेका की गई गेहूँ का कोई जहाज अभी तक भारत में नहीं पहुँचा है। भारत में पहुँचने पर आयातित गेहूं केन्द्रीय पूल के स्टाक का अंग होगा जिसका आवश्यकता पड़ने पर उपयोग किया जाना है।

(ख) उपर्युक्त (क) में दिए गए उत्तर की दृष्टि में प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

(ग) परिदान अनुसूची के अनुसार आयात किए जा रहे गेहूं को सितम्बर, 1982 से मार्च, 1983 के दौरान अमेरिकी बन्दरगाहों से जहाजों पर भेजा जाना है।

(घ) सरकार की नीति के अनुसार यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं कि संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका से खरीदे गए गेहूं को यथासम्भव अधिक से अधिक भारतीय जहाजों से लाया जाए। जब उपयुक्त भारतीय जहाज अपेक्षित स्थिति में उपलब्ध नहीं होंगे तब विदेशी जहाजों को किराये पर लिया जाएगा।

Report of Indus Commission

2315. SHRI R. L. BHATIA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the permanent Indus Commission has since submitted its annul report for the year ending 31 March, 1982 :

(b) if so, its highlights ; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). It is a routine annual report on the activities of the Commission during the year. The report indicates that during the year ending 31st March, 1982, the Commission held two meetings and undertook three parts of the Fifth General Tour of inspection of certain works and reaches on the rivers of the Indus Basin.

Regarding Indents for Procurement of Equipments for Asian Games

2316. SHRI R. L. BHATIA : Will the Minister of SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) the total value and number of indents placed with his Ministry for the procurement of equipment for conduct of Asian Games 1982 covering various varieties of items such as food, lighting system for stadia ; electronic news gathering equipment for Doordarshan ;

(b) the particulars of indents of the value of Rs. 1 crore & above ;

(c) the particulars and value of indents crossmandated to foreign countries;

(d) the manner in which large orders valuing Rs. 1 crore above were placed ; and

(e) whether the supplies made in all cases were upto the specification and made within the prescribed time schedule ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND OF THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) Eighty Four indents of the total value of Rs. 13.8 crores (approx.) were received in D G S & D for procurement of various equipments. D G S & D do not make purchases of food items.

(b) Particulars are indicated in Satement-I.

(c) Particulars are indicated in Statement-II.

(d) Only three orders for large value exceeding Rs. 1 crore were placed in the manner as detailed in Statement-III.

(e) Supplies have been made according to specifications or modifications as agreed to by the Indentors and within the time schedule as stipulated in the contracts or within such extended time schedule as agreed upon by the indentors. Only supplies against *Five Contracts are partially outstanding* and are in an advance stage of completion within the extended delivery schedule.

Statement-I

Indents of Value Rs. 1 Crore and above

Sl. No.	Indent No.	Indentor	Stores	Estimated Value Rs.
1.	210/096/29-9-81/87	DG, Doordarshan, New Delhi	Electronic News gathering Equipment	1,03,59,000
2.	210/081/19-8-81/87	do	OB Vans	4,40,00,000
3.	201/423/12-9-80/81	C.P.W.D., New Delhi	Flood Lighting Equipment for main stadium	2,24,68,000

Statement-II

Indents X—Mandated for Asian Games to India Supply Mission Washington during 1981-82

Sl. No.	Indent No. & Indentor	Value (Estimated)	Store	X-mandate No. & Date
1.	D/21013/37/80-S dt. 7-4-81 from Dy. Chief Producer, Film Divn. 4, Tolstoy Marg, New Delhi	Rs. 13,750/-	Syd. Synchronizer SRC Sound Reader URC—Amplifier 36155, Magnetic Head	PDII/4(51)/220/318/81. USA/82 dt. 16-4-81
2.	D-21014/81-S dt. 9-6-81	Rs. 2.10 lakhs	Filers for Motion Picture Camera's	PDII/4/(106)/220/198/81/USA/81 dt. 21-9-81.

X-Mandated to India Supply Mission, London

Statement-III

Manner in which large value orders placed

(i) Colour TV OB Vans :

In this case Global tenders were invited. Tender from M/s. Electronic Trade & Technology (a Central Public Sector Undertakings) was accepted and the order placed on them after negotiations.

(ii) News Gathering Equipment :

Limited tender enquiry to 30 firms, registered and known-suppliers was issued. Order has been placed on M/s. Photo Phone Ltd., Bombay, for equipment imported from For-A-International Japan on lowest basis.

(iii) Flood Lighting Equipment for main Stadium :

Global tender enquiry was issued and order was placed on M/s. PEICO Electronics & Electricals Ltd., Bombay after due technical assessment and negotiations on prices, specifications etc.

Supply of Developed Varieties Seeds to Farmers

2317. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3797 on 2 August, 1982 regarding supply of developed varieties of seeds to farmers and state ;

(a) the basis for concluding on the achievements of IARI that it played an important role in increasing over-all agricultural production ; and

(b) the total quantity of seeds of developed varieties of crops claimed by IARI, which has been supplied by the National Seeds Corporation and other agencies to the farmers for cultivation, so as to get an idea if they have become popular with the farmers and have contributed in improving overall agricultural production in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN) : (a) For increasing the overall production and productivity of foodgrains in the country, several factors have played a part, but the contribution made by the High Yielding Varieties and production oriented technology is obviously significant. At present under the high yielding varieties programme, 46.7 million hectares of land are covered under important foodgrain crops namely Rice, Wheat, Jowar, Bajra and Maize. The area under high yielding varieties is not covered only by the varieties developed by Indian Agricultural Research Institute, by the improved varieties developed by Agricultural Universities and Institutes, have also played an important role. Although it is not possible to quantify the exact contribution made by IARI to the high yielding varieties programme, but it can be stated that several varieties developed by IARI and its Researeh Centres, have become quite popular in the country. The important varieties which have shown wide acceptability are listed below.

Wheat : Sonalika, Kalyansona, Arjun, HD 2204, HD 2009, HD 2281, HD 2189, HD 2285, HP 1102, HP 1209, HD 2135, HW 711, Girija, HD 1981.

Rice : Pusa 2.21, Pusa-33.

Sorghum: CSH-1, CSH-5, CSH-6.

Bajra : BJ 104, BK 560.

Maize : Diara composite.

Mong : Pusa Baisakhi PS 16, S-8.

Arhar : Pusa Ageti, Pusa 74.

To quote just one example of wheat, out of 17.66 million hectares covered under high yielding varieties most of the area is being covered under Kalyansona, Sonalika; Arjun and other IARI varieties. However, it is not our intention to ascribe increase in agricultural production only to the varieties and technologies developed by IARI Scientists, as the contribution made by other Agricultural Universities and Institutes has to be also fully recognised.

(b) The Institute has the responsibility for producing breeder seed of the varieties developed by its scientists and does not supply seeds directly to the farmers. The breeder seed is supplied to the National Seeds Corporation and other agencies including State Seed Corporations and State Governments

for multiplication and production of certified seed therefrom. The total quantity of seeds of the IARI varieties vis-a-vis the other varieties developed by different Institutions organised by National Seeds Corporation during 1981-82 is sumarised below :—

Quantities of Certified Seed Organised by National Seeds Corporation during 1981-82

(In Quintals)

Crop	Total	IARI Varieties	Other Varieties
Wheat	3,67,000	3,04,000	63,000
Sorghum	41,200	40,200	1,000
Bajra	33,025	32,325	700
Paddy	1,49,500	18,400	1,31,100
Mong	16,300	12,300	4,000
Urd	8,000	500	7,500
Cowpea	4,200	4,200	Nil
	6,19,225	4,11,925	2,07,300

Repairing of Government Quarters of Minto Road, New Delhi

2318. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to undertake extensive reparing of old type single storeyed Government quarters of Minto Road area, New Delhi ;

(b) if so, when the decision is expected to be implemented and whether Government propose to carry out the repairing in a phased manner in order to provide alternative accommodation to the affected allottees in the same area :

(c) will the allottees enjoy the option of going back to their respective allotments, if not, the reasons therefor ; and

(d) in what manner Government propose to solve the problems of water and electric connections etc., of those quarters ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) to (c). Presently, repairs of 91 staff quarters at Tagore Road, Minto Road, Thompson Road and Barren Road in New Delhi has been sanctioned. The general policy in regard to allotment of renovated quarters is that earstwhile allottees of those quarters are given an option to come back, subject to availability.

(d) Electric and water services already exist. The allottees would get connections from the DESU/ MCD according to the normal procedure.

Number of Schemes received from various Agencies of Gujarat for Rural Development

2319. SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of plans and schemes from

various private, public, social, semi-Government and Government agencies from Gujarat have been received by Central Government during 1 February 1980 to 30 August, 1982 for the development of rural areas of various places in the districts of Bulsar, Surat, Vadopara, Ahmedabad and South Gujarat ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) the action taken by Centre on each ; and

(d) what types of assistance in kind and cash has been given by Government during 1 February, 1980 to 31 August 1982 and how much is likely to be given during 31 December, 1982 to 31 December, 1983 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM) : (a) to (d). The proposals received from the Government of Gujarat relating to the major programmes of the Ministry viz. IRDP, NREP, DPAP/DDP, etc. have been dealt with in accordance with the approved guidelines issued by the Central Government. During the year 1980-81 and 1981-82, Central assistance released to the Government of Gujarat under IRDP, NREP and DPAP/DDP was Rs. 466.87 lakhs & Rs. 508.79 lakhs, Rs. 714.90 lakhs and Rs. 560.00 lakhs and Rs. 260.22 lakhs and Rs. 305.18 lakhs respectively. Under the existing instructions for these schemes 50% of the funds are contributed by the Central Governmedt and the remaining 50% by the State Governments. Details relating to schemes of the development of various places at the village, block and district level are not maintained in the Central Government.

Memorandum from Kolhapur Sahakari Majur and Hamal Santhal Ltd. Kolhapur

2320. SHRI J. S. PATIL Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Warehousing Corporation, Bombay and New Delhi have received a memorandum dated 7 September, 1981 from Kolhapur Sahakari Majur and Hamal Santhal Ltd., Kolhapur;

(b) if so, what were the demands made in the said memorandum;

(c) what action Government have taken in connection with each of the demand; and

(d) if not, the specific reasons for not taking action on the part of Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The difficulties mentioned in the letter dated 7-9-1981 of Kolhapur Sahakari Majur and Hamal Santhla Ltd., Kolhapur are about the inadequacy of facilities provided at Kolhapur railway yard such as inadequacy of platforms to cope with the arrivals, inadequacy of tarpaulins, compulsion to unload the jumbo rakes within a prescribed time limit and incurrence of demurrage/wharfage by the Sanstha as a result.

(c) and (d). The matter has been taken up by the Central Warehousing Corporation and the Food Corporation of India with the appropriate Railway authorities.

Asiad Officials on Foreign Visits

2321. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of SPORTS be pleased to state the particulars of officials who had earlier been sent to foreign countries for undertaking such studies and the total expenditure incurred thereon both in Indian and foreign currency?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND OF THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Regarding purchase of Shoes for various Government Departments

2322. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) the manner in which purchase of shoes for various Government Departments including the Defence Services is made from the organised sector like Batas;

(b) the total amount of purchase made from the organised sector during 1981-82 company-wise and that anticipated during the current year; and

(c) whether any purchase are made by Government from the Small Sector or the products of Small Sector are concerned by these manufacturers who ultimately pass on these under their own brand name?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND OF THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) Purchase of Shoes/Boots for various Government Departments is made through open tenders against which both SSI Units and organised sector compete. Civil requirements of Leather Boots are purchased exclusively from SSI Units.

(b) Total Purchase made from the Large Scale Industries (Organised Sector) during 1981-82 are detailed as under :—

	Bata India Rs.	National Engg. Rs.
Canvas Shoes	2,70,10,492.00	—
Jungle Boots	28,39,461.00	50,47,000.00
	2,98 49,953.00	50,47,000.00

Anticipated Purchase from the Organised Sector during the current financial Year 1982-83 cannot be visualised at this stage as both Organised Sector and SSI Units quote in competition.

(c) Leather Boots for Civil Requirements are purchased exclusively from the Small Scale Sector. Purchases of Canvas Shoes and Jungle Boots are also made from the Small Scale Sector quoting in competition with the organised Sector Units against open tenders. Department is not aware whether products of Small Sector Units are cornered by the big manufacturers to be sold under their own brand names.

Use of Plastic Pipes for Carrying Irrigation Water

2323. SHRI B. V. DESAI :
SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER:
Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the technique of water management through canal system may soon be revolutionised with the use of plastic pipes for carrying irrigation water to distant places ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the plastic pipes could be used particularly in areas where losses would be heavy due to excessive seapage ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the use of plastic pipes in agriculture was suggested by the Seminar on use of plastics for lining of conveyance system in irrigated agriculture held in New Delhi on September, 20 ; and

(d) if so, the suggestions made during this seminar held in this regard and to what extent Government have agreed to implement these suggestions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) and (b). The use of plastics in water management is in initial stages in this country. There is, however, a very good potential for the use of plastics in irrigation works depending on the economy on such uses.

(c) and (d). The Seminar on the use of plastics held in New Delhi on September 20, 1982 considered the various possibilities of using LDPE films in irrigation water conveyance systems. The report on the deliberations of the Seminar have not become available yet.

Funds for Plantation of Coconut Trees

2324. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have sanctioned funds in the shape of loan and grant for the plantation of Coconut trees to the Coconut growing States ;

(b) if so, what amount has been given by the Centre during last two years ; State-wise ; and

(c) the number of Coconut growers who have been benefited during that period ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT : (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) (i) The Government have sanctioned funds as grant in aid as follows under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme. However, no funds have been sanctioned as loans by the Central Government.

States	1980-81 (Rs. in lakhs)	1981-82 (Rs. in lakhs)
Andhra Pradesh	0.824	0.842
Assam	—	0.041
Kerala	18.200	30.021
Karnataka	4.638	5.654
Orissa	1.414	0.520
Tamil Nadu	2.910	3.014
Maharashtra	—	0.041
West Bengal	—	0.041
Goa	0.226	0.320
Total	28.212	40.494
(ii) Coconut Development Board actual expenditure for establishment	0.380	6.010

(iii) National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NBARD) has also sanctioned funds as per details given below :—

As on 30-6-1982

S. No. States	Refinance	Sanctioned	Refinance
	No. of Schemes	Amount (Rs. in lakhs)	Disbursed (Rs. in lakhs)
1. Tripura	3	10	—
2. Orissa	10	199	54
3. West Bengal	2	17	3
4. Goa	1	19	—
5. Gujarat	1	16	16
6. Maharashtra	2	3	—
7. Andhra Pradesh	18	230	98
8. Karnataka	63	1016	719
9. Kerala	236	3630	1355
10. Tamil Nadu	27	370	109
11. Pondicherry	1	22	1
Total :	364	5532	2355

(c) 29135 so far as NBARD is concerned. The information about others is being collected.

Allocation of Funds for the Construction of Rural Roads

2325. SHRI K. MALLANNA : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to allocate some financial assistance for the construction of rural roads during the current financial year; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the scheme of Government and the amount so far sanctioned, if any, as well as the details regarding the amount so far used in Karnataka during the current financial year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) No, Sir. The rural roads programme forms part of the minimum needs programme (MNP) for which outlays are provided in the plans of the States/Union Territories.

(b) Question does not arise.

Employees of FCI Facing Charge Sheet

2326. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that more that 30 per cent staff of Food Corporation of India is facing charge sheets ;

(b) if so, the exact number of employees under charge sheet for major penalty and also minor penalty as on 31 August, 1982 : category wise ; and

(c) the number of employees given minor and major penalty charge sheets in Punjab Region grade wise w.e.f. 1 January 1982 and the number of cases disposed of ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) As on 31-8-82 the number of pending disciplinary cases involving employees of Food Corporation of India was as under :

	Major Penalty	*Minor Penalty*
Category I	17	1
Category II	111	99
Category III	319	212
Category IV	126	46
	573	358

(c) The details of disciplinary cases against employees of Food Corporation of India in various categories in Punjab Region are as under :—

Major Penalty

Sl. No.	Category of employees	Cases pending on 31-12-81	Cases initiated since 1-1-82	Total	Cases disposed of since 1-1-82
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Category II	32	32	64	12
2.	Category III	88	40	128	34
3.	Category IV	20	11	31	21

Minor Penalty

Sl. No.	Category of employees	Cases pending on 31-12-81	Case initiated since 11-82	Total	Cases disposed of since 1-1-82
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Category II	50	69	119	39
2.	Category III	51	138	189	84
3.	Category IV	3	13	16	11

Change of Promotional Policy

2327. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Management of Food Corporation of India had notified change in eligibility period of under graduates from 3 to 5 years for promotion in 1977 and this amendment in the rules was given effect from 1st May, 1974;

(b) if so, the reasons therefore and also reasons for giving it back-effect;

(c) whether the F.C.I. Employees Union and Employees Congress have demanded application of this amendment only on the incumbents promoted or recruited on or after the date of notification of amendment instead of applying it on under graduates existing on the date of notification of amendment; and

(d) the reaction of Government alongwith the number of under graduates zone wise whose juniors have been promoted before them due to this amendment in the Regulations and the action being taken by Government to protect the right of seniors?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI) : (a) and (b). With a view to give some weightage to better qualified staff, the Food Corporation of India (Staff) Regulations were amended in 1977, prescribing three years experience for graduate employees and five years experience for non-graduate employees for the purpose of promotion to Assistant Grade II in Godwon Cadre. The amendment was given retrospective effect from 1st May, 1974, due to administration reasons.

(c) No specific demand/protest has been received from the Unions against the amendment made in 1977 relating to Godown Cadre.

(d) As the Food Corporation of India (Staff) Regulations were amended with effect from 1st May, 1974, the question of protection of seniority of non-graduates-vis-a-vis graduates does not arise.

Non issue of clear Railway Receipts in respect of Foodgrains to F.C.I. by Railway Authorities

2328. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Food Corporation of India have failed to obtain clear R.R. (Railway Receipt) from Railways in respect of stocks of foodgrains despatched by them to different stations and also that the Railways do not accept their responsibility for the reported shortages in the absence of clear R. R. ;

(b) if so, the reasons given by Railways for not issuing clear R. R. to Food Corporation of India and the action taken by Food Corporation of India to obtain clear R.R. from Railways so as to ensure safety of their stocks; and

(c) the details of complaints received from various destinations about short receipt since 1 January, 1981 upto 31 August, 1982 alongwith the claims entertained by Railways and also the claims rejected by Railways and the reasons thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI) : (a) It is a fact that the Railways do not issue clear RRs in respect of despatches made

by F.C.I. The Railways do not accept responsibility for the shortages unless the seals of original despatching stations are found tampered with.

(b) The reasons given by the Railways are that as per rules in force, the Railways are not obliged to issue clear RRs or specify the number of articles in the Railway Receipt in the case of consignments comprising a large number of articles loaded by senders which cannot be readily counted by the Railway staff. Hence in such cases, particularly when the loading of foodgrains/fertilizers are in block rakes, 'Said to Contain' RRs are issued. If it can be established that loss of full bags has occurred due to interference with the wagons en-route, Railway Administration accept the liability of loss reported by the FCI even though the RR is 'Said to Contain' taking into consideration all other relevant factors. In the circumstances the FCI have taken steps to tighten up their own supervision at the loading and unloading points.

(c) The details of complaints about shortages and the claims repudiated by the Railways for the period 1 January 1981 to 31 August 1982 are not available with the FCI Head Office. However, the Corporation claims preferred against Railways, settled by payment and those repudiated by Railways during the period 1-1-81 to 31-8-82 were Rs. 15.59 crores, Rs. 0.35 crore and Rs. 3.60 crores respectively.

Plot for School Building in Shantiniketan Colony

2329. SHRI ZAINUL BASHER: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 536 on 12 July, 1982 regarding the continued use of a plot reserved for a School Building in the Shantiniketan Colony, New Delhi as a place of public convenience and state :

(a) whether the requisite information has since been collected;

(b) if so, whether he would lay it on the Table of the House; and

(c) the ultimate outcome in this case as the continued use of this plot as a place of public convenience is posing a considerable health hazard and environmental pollution over the last more than one decade and breeding of mosquitos and other insects leading to the spread of the present viral disease in the neighbourhood ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Municipal Corporation of Delhi has reported that earlier there was a proposal to open a Corporation Primary School on this site. But, there was no demand from the residents of Shanti Niketan for opening a Municipal Primary School in the Colony. The Delhi Administration has decided to allot the plot to a private institution for starting a school.

Stagnation of Staff in F.C.I.

2330. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is accute stagnation in different posts/cadres of Food Corporation of India and the Employees Union has been demanding review of promotion policy based on six years continuation in a particular grade ; if so, the details thereof and action taken by Government thereon ;

(b) whether it is a fact that due to creation of accounts cadre in 1977 a large number of employees have become surplus in general cadre and that inspite of the decision of Kerala High Court to scrap the accounts cadre no action has been taken in this regard ; and

(c) if so, the exact number of surplus employees grade-wise/post-wise/Zone-wise alongwith the reasons for not implementing the decision of Kerala High Court so far ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI) : (a) There is no acute stagnation in general, in the Food Corporation of India. Some of the Employees Unions are demanding review of existing promotion policy. The Management of the Corporation has been examining the promotional avenues from time to time and taking appropriate measures. Schemes like selection grades for Category-IV employees and sanction of additional increments for Category-II employees are already in existence.

(b) and (c). As a result of formation of Accounts Cadre in 1977, some staff had become surplus in some regions in General Cadre and the same has been adjusted against vacancies in the Accounts Cadre. The Corporation has decided to go in for appeal against the judgement of the Kerala High Court which has held that the Corporation shall not operate Accounts Cadre unless a notice is issued under section 9(A) of the Industrial Disputes Act.

Demolition of Jhuggies near Nehru Place

2337. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether on 1 September 1982 Jhuggies near Nehru Place, Delhi were demolished, if so, their number ;

(b) whether any steps have been taken to resettle them; and

(c) if not, the steps being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

इसेक्स फार्म, हौजखास, नई दिल्ली को भूमि का आबंटन

2332. **श्री निहाल सिंह** : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इसेक्स फार्म प्राइवेट लिमिटेड 4, अरविन्दो आश्रम रोड, हौज खास नई दिल्ली को कितनी भूमि आवंटित की गई है, उसका मूल्य कितना है, यह किस तारीख को आबटित की गई थी और उन व्यक्तियों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्हें यह आबंटित की गई है ; और

(ख) क्या उक्त व्यक्तियों ने अन्य स्थानों पर भी मंत्रालय द्वारा अपने नाम भूमि आबंटित कराई है ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह) : (क) और (ख) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है तथा सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Vacant Plots in the Colonies of Gujaranwala Town Co-operative House Building Society

2333. SHRI ZAINUL BASHER : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of plots still lying vacant for the last more than two years in the Gujranwala Town Part I & II, the colonies of the Gujranwala Town Co-operative House Building Society Limited, Delhi on which construction of houses has not been undertaken so far and the action taken by D.D.A. against the defaulters ; and

(b) whether he will have the matter investigated and freeze all these plots and put them to public auction and put an end to all this racketeering by unscrupulous elements ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH) : (a) The Delhi Development Authority have reported that according to the survey of the colony of Gujaranwala Cooperative House Building Society conducted recently, there are 61 plots lying vacant in parts I & II of this colony. These include 15 plots which are lying unallotted because the matter is sub-judice.

The Delhi Development Authority have also reported that action is being initiated against the sub-lessees who have violated the provision of sub-lease deed by not completing the construction within the stipulated period.

(b) In view of irregularities in the society, the Registrar Cooperative Societies superseded the management of the society and has appointed an administrator. The Registrar, Cooperative Society has reported that no specific complaints of racketeering have been received by him.

Investigation into Functioning of DDA

2334. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Govt. has been drawn to the news-item under the heading "D.D.A. Mein Ghotala" (Bungling in D.D.A.) in the Hindi Daily Nav Bharat Times (Delhi) dated 19-9-1982 ;

(b) whether Government have got the matter investigated, if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the action taken by Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). It has been reported by D.D.A. that the matter has been referred to their Vigilance Department for investigation.

Handing over of N.D.D.B. and I.D.C. to BAIF

2335. SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the successful implementation of rural development projects by B.A.I.F. in Urlikanchan etc. with a limited investment of about Rs. 6 crores (India Today 31-8-1982) ;

(b) whether Government are aware that as against this approach N.D.D.B. at Anand have invested over Rs. 6.00 crores in various foreign aided projects with almost zero results in the field of Milk production oilseeds etc., including Foot and Mouth vaccine plant ; and

(c) whether Government will undertake a comparative study and handover Dairy Board and Corporation to B.A.I.F. ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R.V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The B.A.I.F. in Urlikanchan concentrates on cattle breeding and fodder development which constitute only a part of the total dairying system, whereas operation flood programme being implemented by Indian Dairy Corporation is integrated dairy development programme which cover all the facets of dairy development such as, milk procurement, transport, processing, marketing, research and development, manpower development, organisation of farmers cooperatives, milk production enhancement programme, etc. Under operation flood programme necessary infra-structure for dairy development has been created in 27 milksheds. Some of the major achievements of operation flood programme are given below:—

(i)	Village Cooperatives organised	15,799
(ii)	Farm families covered	18.81 lakh
(iii)	Processing capacities created	41.37 lakh ltrs per day
(iv)	Throughput of raw milk in Dairies	34.26 lakh lts. per day
(v)	Towns covered under milk marketing	126
(vi)	A.I. performed	28.25 lakh
(vii)	Crossbred/upgraded female calves born.	2.87 lakh
(viii)	Villages covered under Animal Husbandry programme	10,284
(ix)	Area covered under fodder crops	3,900 hectares
(x)	Dairy Demonstration farms	709
(xi)	Minikits sold Foot and mouth vaccine plant	60,988 expected to be commissioned in early 1983.

The edible oil and oilseeds production and marketing project handled by National Dairy Development Board, has made commendable progress during 3 years of its implementation in the States of Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Tamilnadu.

(c) No such proposal is under consideration.

News Items captioned Man's Bravery Unrewarded

2336. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a report in the 'Statesman' of 2 September, 1982 under the caption "D.D.A. Man's bravery unrewarded" regarding D.D.A. official who risked his life got injuries to save Government cash worth over Rs. 26,000 from armed bandits ;

(b) if so, the details ;

(c) whether any action has been taken in the matter ; and

(d) if so, the details ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). The D.D.A. have reported that keeping in view the facts and circumstances of the case it has been decided that the official shall be given three advance increments in his pay-scale for his act of bravery and the

indomitable courage he has shown in the face of crisis. The D.D.A. Administration has also decided to pay an amount of Rs. 3,500/- towards expenses on his medical treatment, etc.

Implementation of I.R.D.P.

2337. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Integrated Rural Development Programme, in so far as it relates to the weaker sections, has been a failure and declared so by numerous official agencies ; and

(b) if so, the details threof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) and (d). The International Rural Development Programme was introduced in 1978-79 in selected blocks. Only in 1980-81, the programme was extended to all the blocks in the country. No evaluation of the programme on All-India basis has so far been made but some studies conducted in Gujarat and Rajasthan show that the programme is proceeding on intended lines.

Effect of Rain on Rabi Crop Production

2338. SHRI B.V. DESAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state whether the loss of the standing rabi crops and foodgrains during the rains in April and May, 1982 had caused setback to farm production and even rains in the month of August and September have also affected this ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R.V. SWAMINATHAN): The unseasonal rains during the latter part of April and first fortnight of May, in 1982 affected the standing and harvested rabi crops to some extent in the States of Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh. In spite of this, the foodgrains production in 1981-82 was an all-time high.

The rains in the months of August and September, 1982 have been beneficial to the crops. However, some areas mainly in the States of Orissa, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh have had floods which affected the standing crops.

Inflation due to Increase in Procurement Price for Paddy

2339. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA:
SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR :
SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE :
SHRI SATYENDRA NARAIN SINHA :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that increase in the procurement price for paddy has resulted in the cost push inflation in the country ; and

(b) if so, what were the reasons for increasing the paddy price to Rs. 122 per quintal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R.V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) No, Sir. There is no evidence of rise in general price level.

(b) The procurement price of paddy has been raised from Rs. 115/- per quintal for 1981-82 season to Rs. 122/- per quintal for 1982-83 season with a view to take care of higher cost of production per quintal of paddy and to provide an incentive to the cultivators for augmenting production and for maximising procurement for meeting the increased requirement of public

distribution system as also for replenishing buffer stock.

Land in Dr. Mukherji Nagar

2340. SHRI ANAND SINGH: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) what progress has been made towards the proposed transfer of title from Delhi Municipal Corporation to Delhi Development Authority in respect to the lands in Dr. Mukherji Nagar ; and

(b) whether Government have fixed a time limit for getting the vacant possession of the Kingsway Camp lands from those beneficiaries who have been allotted lands in Dr. Mukherji Nagar ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) Administrative approval of government to the transfer of the works of the redevelopment of the Hudson and Outram Lines of the Kingsway Camp in conjunction with the development of Dr. Mukherji Nagar from the Municipal Corporation of Delhi to the Delhi Development Authority has been issued on the 4th September, 1982.

(b) although no time limit has been fixed, Government is already seized of the matter.

Encroachments on D.D.A. Lands in Dr. Mukherji Nagar

2341. SHRI ANAND SINGH: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of unauthorised shops have been opened in the residential houses of Dr. Mukherj Nagar and an open air restaurant has been opened on the D.D.A. land by the side of a residential house ;

(b) the number of such encroachments in Dr. Mukherji Nagar ; and

(c) the action Government propose to take for removing these encroachments ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The D.D.A. has stated that 47 shops and one open air restaurant are running in Dr. Mukherji Nagar residential plots.

(c) The D.D.A. has stated that the title of the land has been recently transferred to D.D.A. and action is proposed to be taken under the terms of lease to stop the misuse.

Locust Swarm

2342. SHRI BHIM SINGH:
SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH :
SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a locust swarm has been spreading from the Pakistan side in Rajasthan and is proceeding towards north ; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken to save the standing crop in Rajasthan and other parts ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Commercial use of Residential Premises

2343. SHRI R. N. RAKESH: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 6799 on 5 April, 1982 regarding commercial use of residential premises and state under what section and proviso of the Delhi Development Act, 1957 does D.D.A. cancel lease of the houseowner and penalises him especially when section 14 of the Delhi Development Act, 1957 declares all misuses occurring prior to the enforcement of first master plan of Delhi as lawful ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH) : The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Issue of Demand Letters to Allottees of D.D.A. MIG Flats in Kalkaji Extension

2344. SHRI R. N. RAKESH: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether 306 MIG flats built by Delhi Development Authority in Kalkaji Extension were allotted on 30th March, 1982 ;

(b) whether allottes have not been issued demand letters so far ;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(d) whether it is a great loss to the exchequer as the flats so allotted could not be given to allottees for work of electricity only ; and

(e) if so, when this lacuna will be removed and demand letters issued to the alottees so that they may take the possession of their flats ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH) : (a) The Delhi Development Authority has reported that 292 MIG Fats in Kalkaji Extension were allotted in the draw of losts held on 29-3-1982.

(b) The demand letters have not yet been issued.

(c) The D.D.A. has reported that, as the completion of these flats including the provision of electricity and water has taken more time than expected, the issue of demand letters has been delayed.

(d) The D.D.A. has reported that, as the flats have not been completed, the question of loss does not arise.

(e) The D.D.A. has reported that the demand letters and possession letter will be issued on the completion of the flats.

Non-Fixation of Pay of Certain Women Employees of F.C.I.

2345. SHRI R.N. RAKESH:
SHRI JAGPAL SINGH:
SHRI JAIPAL SINGH KASHYAP:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that cases of non-fixation of pay in accordance with the recommendations of Third Pay Commission of certain female employees, viz., AG II/AG II (M) of Food Corporation of India, Kanpur, are pending for the last ten years ;

(b) what are the reasons for non-fixation of pay of female employees ; and

(c) how much more time is required for fixation of pay by F.C.I. ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) No, Sir. The revised pay-scales in F.C.I. were notified in 1976, and pay fixation in respect of employees working in F.C.I., Kanpur has been finalised, except in two cases of women employees.

(b) and (c). The reason for non-fixation of pay to these two employees is that they at their own request changed their cadre from Depot to Ministerial, and certain formalities have to be completed for fixing their pay. These two cases are likely to be finalised shortly.

World Tour by Directors of NAFED

2346. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH:
SHRI B.D. SINGH:
SHRI RASHEED MASOOD:
SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV:
SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that NAFED has sponsored some of its directors for the world tour recently ;

(b) if so, the particulars of the directors who have been sponsored for the tours ; and

(c) the financial implications involved therein ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) The National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India Ltd., (NAFED) has sponsored its seven Directors for participation in a High-Level Observation-cum-Study Tour of some developed cooperative movements abroad organised by the National Cooperative Union of India.

(b) The particulars of the Directors are as under:

1. Shri S.C. Sahu,
   Orissa State Coop. Marketing Society Ltd., Bhubaneswar.
2. Ali Ahmed,
   West Bengal State Cooperative Marketing Federation Ltd., Calcutta.
3. Shri Karan Singh,
   Delhi State Cooperative Marketing and Supply Federation Ltd. Delhi.
4. Shri Nehar Singh,
   Himachal Pradesh Cooperative Marketing & Development Federation, Simla.
5. Shri B.R. Misra,
   Devi Shri Ahilya Sahkari Vipnan Sanstha Ltd., Indore.
6. Shri R.S. Mishra,
   District Cooperative Marketing Federation Ltd., Farrukhabad.
7. Shri H.S. Hero,
   Punjab State Cooperative Supply & Mktg. Federation Ltd., Chandigarh.

(c) The total cost involved is approximately Rs. 2.28 lakhs.

Unauthorised Constructions of Houses on Land Allotted to Works and Housing and Supply Co-operative House Building Society

2347. SHRI KAMAL NATH: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1345 on 30th November, 1981 regarding handling over of land allotted to Works and Housing and Supply Cooperative House Building Society and state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that a large number of houses are still being built on the land ; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to stop these unauthorised constructions ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) and (b). The Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Setting up of Sewage Pumping Station on Vikas Marg

2348. SHRI KAMAL NATH: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Preet Nagar Sewage Pumping Station on Vikas Marg has been set up on the land which is shown as a District Park in the approved layout when land was allotted to the Ministry of Works and Housing and Supply Cooperative House Building Society by the Delhi Administration ;

(b) if so, whether there is a violation of the approved plan ; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to set up more pumps in this pumping station ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

वृक्षारोपण की प्रगति का सर्वेक्षण

2350 **श्रीमती किशोरी सिन्हा :**
डा० सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी :
श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा :

क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने विभिन्न राज्यों में वृक्षारोण के कार्य में हुई प्रगति का पता लगाने के लिए कोई सर्वेक्षण दल भेजा है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सर्वेक्षण दल की रिपोर्ट की मुख्य-मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ;

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालयों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आर० वी० स्वामीनाथन) : (क) मंत्रालय के अधिकारियों ने आन्ध्र प्रदेश, असम, बिहार, गुजरात, जम्मू व कश्मीर, कर्नाटक, मध्य प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र, उड़ीसा, पंजाब, राजस्थान सिक्किम, उत्तर प्रदेश तथा पश्चिम बंगाल राज्यों और अरुणाचल प्रदेश व गोआ संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों का दौरा कर कुछ वृक्षारोपण का निरीक्षण किया ।

(ख) निरीक्षण अधिकारियों द्वारा प्रस्तुत की गई रिपोर्टों में निम्नलिखित मुख्य बातें कही गई हैं :—

1. वर्ष के दौरान लगाई गई पौदों की विद्यमानता संतोषजनक थी जो सामान्यत 75 प्रतिशत से अधिक थी ।

2. पिछले वर्ष तथा चालू वर्ष में लगाए गए पौधों में से जो पौधे मुर्झा गए थे उन्हें बदल दिया गया है ।

3. पौदों, विशेषकर सड़कों के किनारे लगाए गए पौदों को पशुओं द्वारा क्षति पहुंचना पाया गया । इस सम्बन्ध में पौदों की सुरक्षा करने तथा ऊंचे और बड़े आकार के पौदों को लगाने का सुझाव दिया गया ।

4. क्षेत्र के अनुसार उपयुक्त प्रजाति वाले पौद लगाने पर बल दिया गया है ।

5. नर्सरियों में पौद तैयार करने का कार्य सामान्य तौर पर संतोषजनक पाया गया ।

6. उन सभी राज्यों, जिनका निरीक्षण किया गया था, में वन रोपन कार्यक्रमों के सम्बन्ध में जागरूकता पाई गई तथा इस कार्यक्रम में स्थानीय व्यक्तियों और स्कूली बच्चों को शामिल करने का प्रयास किया गया ।

7. निरीक्षण अधिकारियों ने वनरोपण तथा सामाजिक वानिकी, जिसमें फार्म वानिकी जो कि नए 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम की 12वीं मद है, शामिल है की भी जांच की । इस सम्बन्ध में हुई अध्यतन प्रगति का विवरण संलग्न विवरण में दिया गया है ।

विवरण

राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	वन रोपण (पौद की संख्या) लाख पौद		सामाजिक वानिकी (हैक्टर क्षेत्र)		फार्म वानिकी (पौद की संख्या) लाख पौद	
	ल	उ	ल	उ	ल	उ
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
आन्ध्र प्रदेश	1410.00	993.06	29000	12630	600.00	590.48
असम	260.00	306.00	3600	4200	30.00	16.50
बिहार	900.00	866.97	18000	18000	200.00	200.00
गुजरात	2330.00	2152.50	24680	24850	1500.00	1350.00
जम्मू व कश्मीर	200.00	उ०न०	4000	उ०न०	40.00	उ०न०
कर्नाटक	1975.00	1292.11	4365	20728	1075.00	682 44
मध्य प्रदेश	2500.00	2761.70	38000	49231	1000.00	1000.16
महाराष्ट्र	1200.00	1165.29	26000	19592	150.00	152.58
				1032.30	(कतार-किलोमीटर)	
उड़ीसा	950.00	109.62	20000	3889	89.00	22.83
पंजाब	650.00	392.47	10050	9756	450.00	252.31
राजस्थान	400.00	347.49	12300	11000	104.00	112.31
सिक्किम	80.00	45.60	उ०न०	1520	शून्य	3.60
उत्तर प्रदेश	2100.00	1458.14	41000	29669	1138.00	852.44
पश्चिम बंगाल	650.00	556.00	20000	14000	270.00	260.00
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	110.00	14.57	830	245	1.60	0.75
गोआ, दमन व दीव	20.00	26.40	शून्य	220	शून्य	9.22

ल—लक्ष्य

उ—अध्यतन उपलब्धियां

Distribution of Land, Houses and Plots to Weaker Sections

2351. SHRI RAMJIBHAI MAVANI): Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) what is the progress of distribution of land, houses and plots to weaker sections of the society in Gujarat as per new 20-Point Programme upto 30 September, 1982 ;

(b) how many have been distributed till the above period to each category of the weaker sections in various places of cities and districts of Rajkot, Bhavnagar and Amreli ;

(c) how many are expected to be distributed upto 31st December, 1982 and 31 March, 1983 ;

(d) the names and details of various agencies and departments of Central and Gujarat Governments who have been entrusted these tasks and the progress of each department and agency ; and

(e) the steps taken to supervise for the speedy progress of the same ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) The progress during the period from Ist April to 30th September, 1982 is as under:—

Point No. 9:

(i) House sites allotted	46,281 sites
(ii) Construction Assistance/houses provided	21,798 families

Point No. 10:

Houses provided to E.W.S.	1571 families

(b) The information is being collected from the State Govt. and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(c) The targets for 1982-83 are as under:—

(i) House sites to be alloted	75,000 sites
(ii) Construction Assistance/houses provided	39,000 families
(iii) Houses for E.W.S.	17,546 families

(d) The programme from part of the State Plan and the undermentioned State Departments/Agencies are implementing the programme in Gujarat:

(i) Panchayats & Community Development Department ;

(ii) Housing and Urban Development Deptt. ;

(iii) Gujarat Housing Board.

(iv) Rural Housing Board.

(v) Slum Clearance Board.

(vi) Major Municipal Corporations Separate details of progress of the above mentioned agencies are not available. The question of implementation by the Central Govt. does not arise.

(e) The State Govt. has set up Review Committees at the field, Distt. and State levels. The Central Govt. is receiving progress reports on monthly basis and senior officers held discussions with the State and District officers periodically.

Construction of Government Quarters and Buildings in Gujarat

2352. SHRI RAMJIBHAI MAVANI :

SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) whether the Government has constructed houses, quarters and buildings etc., in Gujarat for allotment to Central Government employees at various places in the cities and

districts of Rajkot, Amreli, Bhavanagar and other districts of Gujarat during 1-2-1980 to 30-9-1982 ;

(b) if so, the details of construction of the same during the above period ;

(c) the details of work under construction in each district ; and

(d) how many quarters and houses have been allotted to each categories of Class IV, III, II, I and Gazetted Officers in each of the above districts and cities ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) The Central Government has not constructed any 'general pool' accommodation for Central Government employees in Gujarat during 1-2-1980 to 30-9-1982.

(b) to (d) Does not arise.

Construction of FCI Godowns in N.E. Region

2353. SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA:
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether, keeping in view the increased foodgrains demand, Food Corporation of India proposes to build new godowns in the State of North-Eastern Region ;

(b) if so, the locations where the proposed godowns are likely to be built ;

(c) the total capacity of the godowns; and

(d) to what extent the godowns will be beneficial to meet the requirement of the people living in far flung hilly areas ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) to (c). The Food Corporation of India proposes to build godowns with a total capacity of 20,000 tonnes at Haflong, Kumarnagar, Mokukchung, Tuensang, Pasighat, Lunglei and Lawngtlai.

(d) Construction of godowns will enable adequate stocking of foodgrains and thereby help in improving the availability of foodgrains in the region.

Recommendations of Task Force on use of Farm Land

2354. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA:
SHRI GHUFRAN AZAM:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a task force which was set up about three years ago by his Ministry to suggest ways for making optimum use of farm land has recommended the setting up of new institutions for research, development and training in farm forestry and strengthening the existing ones ;

(b) if so, whether Government have approved the proposed recommendations of the task force ;

(c) whether Government have asked all the States to implement the recommendations of the task force vigorously ; and

(d) if so, the progress so far achieved by each State in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R.V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) A task force was set up in December, 1979 to go into the question of encouraging Forestry on Farmers' lands involving commercial

banks and industries. In one of the recommendations, this task force had recommended research in Farm Forestry to provide a back-up for the extension and training programme.

(b) to (d). The recommendations of this task force have been accepted by the Government. The States have been requested to implement the recommendations of the task force. No implementation report was called from the States.

Scheme for Promotion of Agricultural Operations in Dry Land

2355. SHRI DAULAT SINHJI JADEJA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have formulated any scheme to promote agricultural operation in dry land ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

(c) the area and State where dry farming methods have been introduced so far ;

(d) the result achieved ; and

(e) if it is successful what steps are being taken to popularise this method for increasing agricultural products ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R.V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Out of about 143 million hectares of net sown area in the country, about 105 million hectares (73.4% of net sown area) is rainfed. Prior to the announcement of new 20-Point Programme of the Prime Minister, agricultural development was largely concentrated in irrigated areas which are capable of producing sure and quick results. With the inclusion of development of dryland farming in the new 20-Point Programme, vigorous and concerted efforts are being made through various programmes for stepping up and stabilising production and productivity in rainfed/dry-land areas. The Schemes/Programmes taken up/proposed to be taken up are enumerated below:—

(1) Intensive development of micro-watersheds in each of identified blocks ;

(2) Rainfed Farming Development projects to be implemented with the assistance of World Bank in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra.

(3) Adoption of villages for their integrated development by each of the rural branches of commercial banks.

(4) Launching of 23 model projects in the vicinity of ICAR's Dryland Research Centres with the assistance of Agricultural Refinance and Development Corporation.

(5) Consideration of a Dryland Development Project in Madhya Pradesh with thrust on production of pulses and oilseeds effectively utilise kharif and rabi follows with the assistance of International Fund for Agricultural Development.

(6) The States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Jammu and Kashmir, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu are continuing integrated dryland agricultural development programme in selected districts.

(7) Indian Council of Agricultural Research is intensifying research on its 23 dryland research centres. In addition, four operational research projects located at Hyderabad, Bangalore (Hebbal), Ludhiana (Hoshiarpur) and Ranchi are in progress. Four more operational research projects are proposed to be taken up in the current plan at Hissar, Sholapur, Rewa, Anantapur, Rajkot.

(8) International Crops Research Institute for Semi-arid Tropics (ICRISAT) at Hyderabad have evolved dryland farming systems which the States like Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Karnataka etc. are testing for further adoption.

(9) Kandi Watershed and Area Development Project in Punjab has been launched with the assistance of World Bank.

(10) Propagation of Water Conservation/Harvesting Technology in Rainfed areas.

(11) Provision of inputs like seed-cum-fertiliser drills, seeds of improved varieties and plant protection measures for dryland farming areas.

Besides, following schemes for promotion of agricultural development in dryland areas have also been taken up :

(1) Agricultural Extension and Training Programme.

(2) Crop oriented programmes including minikit programme for oilseeds and foodgrains including pulses, intensive cotton development programme, intensive jute development programme, intensive oilseed development programmes etc.

(3) Supply of inputs including seeds, fertilisers, pesticides, agricultural machinery and credit.

(4) Land and water resources development programmes including schemes on soil conservation in the catchments of River Valley Projects, Integrated Watershed Management in the catchments of flood Prone Rivers of Indo-Gangetic basin.

(5) Livestock and forage development programmes.

(6) Social forestry.

(7) Intensive fertiliser promotion compaign.
In promising rainfed districts.

(8) The Ministry of Rural Development are also operating Drought Prone Areas Programme where development of dry land farming is one of the important components.

(d) The efforts so far have been to test, refine and adopt dry farming technology on cultivator's fields through operational pilot research projects. The results of Integrated dryland Agricultural Development Projects implemented at 24 locations to cover various agro-climatic conditions indicate 50% to 100% yield increase can conveniently be achieved on farmer's fields. The technology tested and refined in operational research projects and the projects of other research organisations is being extended to larger areas in various states under new 20-Point Programme.

(e) All the State Governments have been advised to introduce intensive dryland development programme in one selected micro-watershed in each of the identified blocks and to hold workshops for re-orientation of State officers in the dryland farming technology. The dry farming technology in all T. & V. States is transmitted to the farmers through the scheduled visits of village level workers. In persuance to Prime Minister's new 20-Point Programme, the State/Union Territories have also been requested to lay emphasis on adoption of dryland development technology with particular reference to crops and cropping system, contingency cropping plans, use of seed-cum-fertiliser drills, pest management, input management, credit management, coordination and training etc.

Sarda Sahayak Irrigation Project (U.P.)

2356. SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) how much amount had been sanctioned for the Sarda-Sahayak Pariyojna of Uttar Pradesh ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the estimated cost is insufficient and it may go up ; and

(c) if so, the total amount likely to be spent and by what time the Sarda-Sahayak Pariyojna will be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) to (c). The approved estimated cost of Sarda-Sahayak Project (1976) was Rs. 199.87 crores. However, it has now been reported by the State Government that the latest estimated cost is Rs. 378 crores. An expenditure of Rs. 303.52 crores was incurred by the end of March, 1980. Against a spill-over cost of Rs. 74.48 crores, the outlay proposed during the Sixth Plan by the State Government is only Rs. 43.35 crores. The actual expenditure incurred during the Sixth Plan is as under:

1980-81	25.46 crores
1981-82	18.20 crores
1982-83 (outlay)	25.00 crores

Although bulk of the irrigation potential under this project has been created, the project will be completed in all respects only in the Seventh Plan period.

Amendments in Rent Control Laws

2357. SHRI P.M. SAYEED:
SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Economic Administration Reforms Commission or any other Commission had proposed a series of changes in the Rent Control Laws in various States in order to bring them in line with the prevailing conditions and help promote house building in the country ;

(b) if so, the names and status of the members of the Commission ;

(c) whether the Commission has already submitted many recommendations in regard to the Rent Control Laws ; and

(d) what were the other recommendations made by the Commission and how many of them have been examined and accepted by Government ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. The Economic Administrative Reforms Commission has made certain recommendations in this regard.

(b) Shri L.K. Jha, Chairman, is of the Status of the Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission. The members S/Shri R. Tirumalai, and R.J. Chelliah are of the status of the Members of the Planning Commission.

(c) Very recently the Commission has submitted a Report containing recommendations in regard to Rent Control Laws.

(d) The recommendations of the Commission are being examined by the Government.

Import of Deep Sea Fishing Trawlers by States

2358. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Ministe of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the States which are proposing to import deep sea

fishing trawlers and the number of trawlers each state proposes to import ;

(b) whether they have applied for Central Loan for this purpose ; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to meet their demands ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R.V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) An application has been received from the Andhra Pradesh Fisheries Development Corporation through the Government of Andhra Pradesh for import of two factory trawlers. The Orissa Maritime and Chilka Area Development Corporation have also applied for import of 2 shrimp trawlers. The Government of Tamil Nadu have requested for issue of Letter of Intent for import of 4 shrimp trawlers.

(b) None of the above mentioned Corporation/State Government has applied for loan.

(c) Does not arise.

Cost of Irrigation Projects from Kerala Pending Clearance

2359. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state the total cost of each irrigation project in Kerala awaiting clearance from the Centre ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): The required information is given in the statement enclosed.

Statement

(*Rs. in lakhs*)

S. No.	Name of Project	Estimated cost
	Major Schemes:	
1.	Kerala Bhavani	805.00
2.	Kakkadavu	1335.50
3.	Muvattupuzha	4808.15
4.	Kuttiadi Augmentation Multi-purpose Scheme (Irrigation portion)	500.00
5.	Idamalayar	1785.48
6.	Chimoni	2343.00
7.	Karapara Kuriar-Kutty Multipurpose Scheme (Irrigation portion)	2685.60
	Medium Schemes:	
1.	Attapady	842.00
2.	Vamanapuram	3722.00

Pazassi Project, Kerala

2360. SHRI M. RAMANNA RAI: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the original estimate of cost of Pazassi Project in Kerala ;

(b) what is the amount already spent in execution of the project.

(c) whether the work is going to be completed in the Sixth-Five-Year Plan and what will be the cost of them ; and

(d) what was the original estimate of land expected to be benefited and what is the land going to be finally benefited ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) Pazhassi Project was approved by the Planning Commission in April, 1964 at an estimated cost of Rs. 4.42 crores.

(b) An amount of Rs. 34.15 crores is anticipated to have been incurred on the project upto March, 1982.

(c) The project is expected to be completed during the Sixth Plan period at an estimated cost of Rs. 42 crores.

(d) The ultimate irrigation benefits remain 32,374 hectares the same as originally provided in the project report approved by the Planning Commission.

Payaswani Project, Kerala

2361. SHRI M. RAMANNA RAI: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received the survey report of Payaswani Project in Cannanore district of Kerala ; and

(b) the reasons for delay in taking a decision to execute the scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Kakadavi Irrigation Project, Kerala

2362. SHRI M. RAMANNA RAI: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state the reasons of so much delay in giving sanction to the Kakadavi irrigation project in Cannanore district of Kerala ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): Presumably, the Honourable Member is referring to the Kakkadavu Major Irrigation Project of Kerala. In the light of the representations from the people likely to be affected by the construction of this project, the Government of Kerala have constituted a Committee to study the financial, economic and social benefits, the results of which are awaited.

Our Play-grounds in Schools and Colleges for Training Students in Sports

2363. SHRI M. RAMANNA RAI: Will the Minister of SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the majority of schools and colleges in the country do not have their own play-grounds and as such the students get very poor training in the sports particularly important games like hockey, football, and cricket ;

(b) whether because of that the Indian hockey, football and cricket suffer heavily and the standard is going down ; and

(c) is there any proposal before the Government to provide sports facility in all the schools and colleges at least for the above mentioned games ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND OF THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) and (b). Government are aware that many schools and colleges in the country do not have adequate playground facilities. It is recognised that it is essential that every school and college should have such facilities. It is, however, difficult to agree to the suggestion that the standards of Indian hockey, football and cricket are going down although obviously the standards can be even higher than at present.

(c) The Draft National Sports Policy formulated by the All India Council of Sports is being finalized in consultation with the State Governments and Union Territories. The Draft Policy, inter alia, recommends the provision of minimum facilities for sports in schools, colleges and universities. Once the Draft National Sports Policy is finalized, it would be possible to take concrete steps for provision of such facilities in concert with the State Governments having regard to the fact that sports is a State Subject.

Illegal Export of Agarwood

2364. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE :
SHRI SURAJ BHAN :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that precious agarwood from Arunachal Pradesh

forests and adjoining areas is being illegally cut and sent out to Gulf countries, earning huge profits to Bangladeshi immigrants in Hojal resulting in destruction of vast and very precious agarwood forests of Khasi hills etc. ;

(b) the details of facts in this regard and measures being adopted ; and

(c) estimated losses due to smuggling of agarwood out of the country and also due to destruction of agarwood forests ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R.V. SWAMINATHAN) (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

कृषि शास्त्रियों के प्रतिनिधिमंडल की चीन यात्रा

2365. **श्री बापू साहिब परुलेकर :**
श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा :
श्री मोती भाई आर० चौधरी :

क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अगस्त 1982 में कृषि शास्त्रियों का एक प्रतिनिधिमंडल चीन की यात्रा पर गया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस यात्रा का उद्देश्य क्या था और प्रतिनिधिमंडल के सदस्यों का ब्योरा क्या है ;

(ग) क्या चीन से वापस आने के बाद इस प्रतिनिधिमंडल ने सरकार को अपनी रिपोर्ट दे दी है ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस रिपोर्ट के मुख्य मुद्दे क्या हैं ; और

(ङ) यात्रा की उपलब्धियां क्या हैं ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालयों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आर० वी० स्वामीनाथन) : (क) भारतीय कृषि वैज्ञानिकों का एक मिला-जुला प्रतिनिधिमंडल अगस्त, 1982 के दौरान चीन भेजा गया था ।

(ख) हाल के वर्षों में चीन में कृषि के क्षेत्र में हुए विकास की सामान्य जानकारी हासिल करने के उद्देश्य से प्रतिनिधिमंडल भेजा गया था । प्रतिनिधिमंडल में निम्नलिखित सदस्य थे :

(1) डा० ओ० पी० गौतम,
महानिदेशक,
भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद् और
सचिव, कृषि अनुसंधान और शिक्षा
विभाग नेता

(2) श्री एन. जे. जोशी, (कृषि वानिकी)
उप-महानिरीक्षक, वन
कृषि और सहकारिता विभाग

(3) डा. एम. वी. राव, (फसल विज्ञान)
उप-महानिदेशक (सी एस)
भा० कृ० अ० प०

(4) डा. एस. एन. द्विवेदी, (मत्स्य पालन)
निदेशक,
केन्द्रीय मत्स्य पालन शिक्षा
संस्थान बम्बई

(5) श्री आर. वी. सूर्यनारायण (सिंचाई)
निदेशक,
केन्द्रीय जल आयोग,
सिंचाई मंत्रालय

(6) डा० एन० एन० गोस्वामी
अध्यक्ष, (मृदा और जैव गैस)
मृदा विज्ञान विभाग,
भा० कृ० अ० सं०, नई दिल्ली

(ग) रिपोर्ट तैयार की जा रही है।

(घ) उपरोक्त के कारण, प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

(ङ) कृषि अनुसंधान, विशेष रूप से संकर चावल का उपयोग और विकास, मूंगफली, शकरकन्दी, मक्का, सोयाबीन और मोटे अनाज जैसी फसलों की उत्पादन प्रौद्योगिकी के संदर्भ में वर्तमान स्थिति का अध्ययन करने के लिए प्रतिनिधिमंडल ने चीन जनवादी गणराज्य का दौरा किया। प्रतिनिधिमंडल ने समेकित कीट और बीमारी प्रबन्ध पद्धति, जैव गैस प्रौद्योगिकी, फार्म और पशु छीजन का पुन: उपयोग, अजोला का उपयोग, कृषि वानिकी, धान रोपण यंत्र, जल प्रबन्ध और जल निकास तथा समुद्री मछली पालन के क्षेत्र में हुई प्रगति से संबंधित सूचना भी एकत्र की। चीन में अब संकर चावल का उपयोग व्यापारिक स्तर पर किया जा रहा है और लगभग 70 लाख हैक्टेयर भूमि में इसकी खेती की जा रही है। यह पाया गया कि, संकर चावल की उपज, जनक किस्मों की अपेक्षा 10-12 प्रतिशत अधिक होती है। विभिन्न फसलों और वन वृक्षों की कुछ किस्में और जर्मप्लाज्म हमारे देश के लिए उपयोगी होंगे। कुछ चुनींदा कीटों, जैसे कपास के डोडे के कीट के मामले में समेकित कीट प्रबन्ध पद्धित को काम में लाया जाता है। चावल और सब्जी दोनों की कृषि में, नाइट्रोजन के पूरक स्रोत के रूप में अजोला का बड़े पैमाने पर उपयोग किया जाता है। जैव-गैस उत्पादन, सूअर पालन और मछली पालन के लिए फार्म, मनुष्य और पशु छीजन का उपयोग, जैविक सामग्री के पुनर्चक्रण की पद्धति अपनाकर विशेष प्रगति की गयी है। इसी तरह से कृषि-वानिकी, अन्त: फसल पद्धति और बहु-फसल पद्धित, वनविकास, जल प्रबन्ध तथा जल निकास के क्षेत्र में अच्छी प्रगति की गयी है। कम्पून पद्धति (जिस में उत्पादन ब्रिगेड और उत्पादन दल शामिल हैं) के द्वारा प्रौद्योगिकी को अनुसंधान प्रयोगशाला से किसानों तक बहुत तेजी से पहुँचाया जाता है।

प्रतिनिधिमंडल चीन जनवादी गणराज्य में 10 दिन तक ठहरा। चीन में ठहरने के दौरान, प्रतिनिधिमंडल ने कृषि अनुसंधान का ढांचा, फसल उगाने की पद्धतियां, मृदा और जलवायु की परिस्थितियों, फसलें उगाने, पशुओं, मछली और रेशम के कीड़े पालने में अपनायी जाने वाली विधियां, समेकित कीट प्रबन्ध विधियों, जैविक छीजन का उपयोग, मछली पालन, कृषि वानिकी, जल प्रबन्ध और कृषि से संबंधित अन्य क्षेत्रों के बारे में जानकारी प्राप्त की। इस भ्रमण से चीनी कृषि, फसलों, पशुओं (जिसमें मछली आदि शामिल हैं) के उपयोग से संबंधित विधियों के बारे में जानकारी प्राप्त करने का मौका मिला। भ्रमण से भारत और चीन जनवादी गणराज्य के बीच सामग्री, जर्मप्लाज्म और विचारों का आदान प्रदान करने के लिए रास्ता खुला।

समेकित ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत राजस्थान में गरीबी की रेखा से ऊपर लाए गए परिवारों की ब्लाक-वार संख्या

2366. **श्री मूल चन्द डागा** : क्या **ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1980-81 तथा 1981-82 के दौरान समेकित ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत राजस्थान में ब्लाक-वार, कितने

परिवारों को गरीबी की रेखा से ऊपर उठाया गया है; और

(ख) उनमें अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जन-जातियों के लोगों की संख्या क्या है ?

कृषि और ग्रामीण विकास मन्त्रालयों में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री बालेश्वर राम) : (क) वर्ष 1980-81 तथा 1981-82 के दौरान राजस्थान में समन्वित ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत सहाय्यित परिवारों की संख्या क्रमश: 82,683 तथा 1,20,205 है । इन में से उन परिवारों जो गरीबी की रेखा पार कर चुके हैं की संख्या के बारे में सूचना अभी तक उपलब्ध नहीं हुई है । समन्वित ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम के बारे में खण्ड-वार आंकड़े इस मंत्रालय में एकत्र नहीं किए जाते हैं।

(ख) वर्ष 1980-81 तथा 1981-82 के दौरान राजस्थान में समन्वित ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत सहाय्यित अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जन-जातियों की संख्या क्रमश: 43,207 और 67,000 है ।

Alleged Misuse of Premises Constructed on Government Lands in Baird Road

2367. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in the old part of New Delhi certain Perpetual Leases on Government lands in Baird Road (now Gurudwara Bangla Sahib Marg) and Hanuman Road, etc. were entered into by the Governor General in Council on behalf of the Secretary of State for India ;

(b) whether there is any clause in such leases for levy of additional ground rent or penalty or fine for alleged misuse of the premises constructed on such lands ; and

(c) if so, the details of such clauses in the perpetual leases ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The purpose for which the leased premises may be used in respect of each lease is specified in the perpetual lease deed executed between the lessor and the lessee. According to the covenants of lease deed executed with the lessee, he is required to use the premises only for the specified purpose mentioned in the lease. In case he uses the leased premises for any other purpose, he thereby commits a breach of the lease conditions and the lessor is empowered to re-enter the premises. The misuse charges are offered as terms for regularisation of the breach on the application of the lessee.

Financial Assistance to Assignees of Surplus Land for Agricultural Operations

2368. SHRI B. V. DESAI :
SHRI P. M. SAYEED :

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether States had been utterly lagging behind in utilising the financial assistance of Rs. 1,000 per hectare to an assignee of surplus land for agricultural operations ;

(b) if so, whether out of the total allocations of Rs. 16 crores from 1975-76 to 1981-82 to 19 States and Union Territories only Rs. 8 crores upto 1978-79 has been utilised ;

(c) whether only Rs. 2 crores were spent against Central share of 15 per cent during 1979-80 and 1980-81 ;

(d) whether this scheme has been extended to whole country from 1981-82 but is restricted to land distributed upto January, 1975 ; and

(e) whether Centre had advised the States in February, 1982 for using District Rural Development Agencies for extending financial assistance to such assignees ; if so, the total beneficiaries after February, 1982 and steps being taken to see that State Governments utilise these funds properly ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) and (b). An amount of Rs. 8.48 crores was according to available information utilized by the State Governments. Releases amounting to Rs. 16.42 crores have been made by the Centre during the period 1975-76 to 1981-82.

(c) Expenditure of about Rs. 2.00 crores has so far been reported to have been incurred by the State Governments against the Central share of 50% during 1979-80 and 1980-81.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) Such instructions have been issued. Information about number of beneficiaries covered is not being collected. State Governments are advised from time to time about proper utilisation of funds.

Sugarcane Arrears—A Result of Heavy Release of Free Sale Sugar in the Market

2369. SHRI B.V. DESAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the current years' sugarcane arrears of over Rs. 100 crores will spill over the next season which commences from October 1, 1982 ;

(b) if so, whether this is the direct result of larger sugar releases by Government during the month of September which has caused serious difficulties to the sugar industry ;

(c) whether the larger releases of sugar by Government have led to a fall in the market prices of sugar and the factories have, therefore, been receiving a lower realisation from their output over the past few weeks ;

(d) if so, whether Government have examined the implications of this extra release of sugar to the sugar industry ; and

(e) if so, compensation provided by the State Governments to them ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) As per information available, the amount outstanding for payment by sugar factories to the cane growers in respect of cane purchased by them during the 1981-82 season upto 15-9-1982 was Rs. 83.33 crores. Increased bank credit was made available to factories to help clear the cane dues as early as possible.

(b) A very large quantity of cane was crushed and a record quantity of sugar was produced during the year 1981-82. Releases of free sale sugar are made on the basis of availability and anticipated demand and after close monitoring of the prices. A release of 3.30 lakh tonnes of free sale sugar for September, 1982, was made to meet higher demand during the festival season and to keep the prices at reasonable levels.

(c) and (d). The average ex-factory realisation from the sale of free sale sugar upto August, 1982 had been at a satisfactory level to warrant break-even viability to the industry. Although the prices of free sale sugar in the last few weeks have been somewhat on the lower side, particularly in the Southern Region and Maharashtra;

the prices are expected to stabilise gradually at reasonable levels in view of the higher Festival demands of Dussehra and Diwali as also in view of the fact that the free sale quota for October has been reduced by 10,000 tonnes and also because 20,000 tonnes of the quota has been released extra from factories in the Northern Region for consumption in that Region.

(e) The higher or lower realisations made by factories in regard to the sale of free sale sugar is determined by market forces of supply and demand and are part of the ups and downs of any commercial transaction. In view of this, as also (c) and (d) above, the question of providing compensation to factories does not arise.

Lambs in ICAR Sheep Projects

2370. SHRI B.D. SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what was the number of adult females and lambs available centre-wise of ICAR Sheep Project as on 1 April, 1981 and how many were added by birth/purchase etc. during 1981-82 ;

(b) how many of these died and were culled in 1981-82 ;

(c) what percentage of female stock, centre-wise, was gone thus during 1981-82 and what are norms for such losses, for adults and for young stock, permissible annually in such flocks ;

(d) total expenditure made, expenditure on feed alone and revenue receipts anticipated vis-a-vis actually accrued during 1981-82 centre-wise ; and

(e) how is the performance of these centres monitered periodically by ICAR ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R.V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) the Centre-wise number of adult and young females as on 1-4-1981 and female lambs born during the year 1981-82 in respect of the all the eight centres of the All-India Coordinated Research Project (AICRP) on Sheep Breeding of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research is furnished in Statement-I (attached).

(b) The centre-wise number of adult and young females which died or were culled during 1981-82 in respect of the eight centres of AICRP on Sheep Breeding is furnished in Statement-II (attached).

(c) The centre-wise death and culling percentage of adult and young females in 1981-82 in respect of the eight centres of AICRP on Sheep Breeding is furnished in Statement-III (attached). The norms of the annual mortality for native sheep as decided by the meeting on "Breeding strategy for sheep" sponsored by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research held at Haryana Agricultural University, Hissar in November, 1978 are as under:—

Age group	Percentage mortality
Birth to 12 months	28
Adult	10

(d) The total expenditure incurred as well as expenditure on feed and upkeep of animals and revenue receipts which actually accrued in the five centres of the project, where information is available has been furnished in Statement-IV. The information with respect to the other centres is being collected and shall be laid on the table of the House. The figures in respect of the three centres viz. Central Sheep & Wool Research Institute, Avikanagar (2 units) and Central Institute of Research on Goats (one unit) have not been included in the Annexure-IV as these centres are a

regular research activity of these Institutes and no separate accounts on expenditure and receipts from these projects are maintained.

(e) The performance of the centres of the AICRP on Sheep Breeding is monitored by the Project Coordinator (Sheep Breeding) and the ICAR Headquarters servicing scientist by scrutinising the periodical progress reports and at the workshops. The workshops of the project performs achievement and it function and examines critically the progress of each project unit and the problems confornted at each of these units. The future technical programme of the project is also decided at the workshops. Regular visits are also made by the Project Coordinator to each unit every year.

Statement

Centre-wise numbers of Adult and Lamb (Female) as on 1-4-1981 and Lambs (Female) born during 1981-82

Name of Unit	No. of females as on 1-4-1981		Female lambs born during the year 1981-82	Total	
	Adult	Lamb		Adult	Lamb
1. Central Sheep & Wool Research Institute, Avikanagar (Fine Wool) (Rajasthan)	854	224	307	854	531
2. Livestock Research Station Dantiwada (Gujarat)	703	192	201	703	393
3. Sheep Breeding Research Station, Sandynallah (Tamil Nadu)	861	253	261	861	614
4. Livestock Research Station M.P.K.V., Rahuri (Maharashtra)	802	139	188	802	327
5. Livestock Research Station, Palamaner, Hyderabad (Andhra Pradesh)	1210	373	319	1210	692
6. A.I.C.R.P. on Sheep Breeding (Fine Wool) Sikkim (Gangtok)	75	13	26	75	39
7. Central Institute of Research on Goats, Makhdoom (U.P.)	332	108	118	332	226
8. Central Sheep & Wool Research Institute, Avikanagar (Mutton) (Rajasthan)	813	147	197	813	344

Statement-II

Centre-wise Adult and Lamb (Female) died and culled during 1981-82

Name of Unit	No. of females died		No. of females culled	
	Adult	Lamb	Adult	Lamb
1. Central Sheep & Wool Research Institute, (Fine Wool) Avikanagar, (Rajasthan)	67	45	72	21
2. Livestock Research Station, Dantiwada (Gujarat)	29	20	45	12
3. Sheep Breeding Research Station, Sandynallah (Tamil-Nadu)	1	14	208	23
4. Livestock Research Station, M.P.K.V., Rahuri (Maharashtra)	45	18	79	12
5. Lovestock Research Station, Palamner Hyderabad (Andhra Pradesh)	355	70	349	—
6. A.I.C.R.P. on Sheep Breeding (Fine Wool) Sikkim (Gangtok)	23	4	—	—
7. Central Institute of Research on Goats, Makhdoom (U.P.)	36	21	21	31
8. Central Sheep & Wool Research Institute, (Mutton) Avikanagar (Rajasthan)	128	44	114	10

Statement-III

Centre-wise death and culling percentage of Adult and Lamb (Female) during 1981-82

Name of Unit	Death % of females during the year 1981-82		Culling % of females during the year 1981-82	
	Adult	Lamb	Adult	Lamb
1. Central Sheep & Wool Research Institute, (Fine Wool) Avikanagar (Rajasthan)	7.85	8.47	8.43	3.95
2. Livestock Research Station, Dantiwada, (Gujarat)	4.13	5.09	6.40	3.05
3. Sheep Breeding Research Station, Sandynallah, (Tamil Nadu)	0.12	2.72	24.16***	4.47
4. Livestock Research Station M.P.K.V. Rahuri (Maharashtra)	5.61	5.50	9.85	3.67
5. Livestock Research Station, Palamner, Hyderabad (Andhra Pradesh)	29.34**	10.12	28.84***	0.00
6. A.I.C.R.P. on Sheep Breeding (Fine Wool) Sikkim (Gangtok)	30.67****	10.26	0.00	0.00
7. Central Institute of Research on Goats, Makhdoom (U.P.)	10.84	9.29	6.33	13.12
8. Central Sheep & Wool Research Institute (Mutton) Avikanagar (Rajasthan)	15.74*	12.79	14.02	2.91

* There was an out-break of sheep-pox during 1981-82.

** There was an out-break of rinderpest during 1981-82.

*** As decided during the 5th workshop most of the native sheep viz., Nilagiri, Mandya and Nellore have been removed as they are no longer required in the technical programme.

**** The main reason of death is grass poisoning.

Statement-IV

Statement showiug Unit-wise the Actual Total Expenditure and expenditure incurred on feed & upkeep of Animals during 1981-82

S. No.	Name of Unit	Total Expenditure during 1981-82	Expenditure on Feed and Upkeep of animals	Receipts during 1981-82
1.	Livestock Research Station, Palamaner, Hyderabad (Andhra Pradesh).	6,96,490	1,55,000	98,534
2.	Livestock Research Station, M.P.K.V , Rahuri (Maharashtra)	5,65,308	—	46,642
3.	Sheep Breeding Research Station. Sandynallah, (Tamil Nadu).	6,96,290	2.37,620	—
4.	Livestock Research Station, Dantiwada, (Gujarat)	5,82,608	11,346	—
5.	A.I.C.R.P. on Sheep Breeding (Fine Wool) Sikkim (Gangtok)	2,68,230	Nil	—

Production of Sugar

2371. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the production of sugar this year has touched an all time high of 85 lakh tonnes ;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that according to the present indication there is no immediate prospects of improving export of sugar ; and

(c) what steps are being taken to boost up internal market ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) Sugar production in 1981-82 season has reached the record level of 84.34 lakh tonnes.

(b) Exports of sugar are to be limited to India's export quota entitlement under the International Sugar Agreement, 1977.

(c) With effect from April, 1982 the monthly levy sugar quota for allocation to the State Governments has been increased to 2.94 lakh tonnes from the earlier level of 2.71 lakh tonnes. Efforts are also being made to keep the prices of sugar in open market at reasonable levels to boost the consumption of freesale sugar. Thus, the consumption of sugar in

the country in 1981-82 sugar year has gone up to about 57 lakh tonnes from 49.89 lakh tonnes in 1980-81 and 52.03 lakh tonnes in 1979-80.

Problems of Orange Growers of Nagpur

2372. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government share the anxiety of the orange growers of Nagpur who are perturbed by the fact that not only production is going down but there is a danger of quality also being affected ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Centre had sent a task force to examine in detail this problem ; and

(c) if so, what are the findings of the task force and suggestions made to overcome difficulty ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Task Force generally found that there has been a decline in the condition of orchards. The decline is generaly the result of many factors like unsuitable soil, in-appropriate irrigation, absence of wind break, lack of soil drainage, over production accompanied by in adequate fertiliser application and lack of pest control. The recommendations of the Task Force are divided in three parts. The main recommendations are briefly given below:—

I Immediate remedial measures:

It was recommended that Punjabrao Krishi Vidyapeeth, Akola should work out a package of practices to be followed by orange growers on the basis of work carried out at the college of Agriculture, Akola, Nagpur and Fruit Research Station, Katol. The following aspects were recommended to be taken care of under the package of practices.

(1) Fertilizer dose in relation to yield ;

(2) Provision of wind breaks ;

(3) A proper irrigation and drainage schedule ;

(4) Control measures against Indarbella borer, phytophthora rootrot, nomatodes, citrus pslylla, white and black flies.

(5) Fruit thinning where necessary.

(6) the digging of the soil for 'Bahar' treatment should be discouraged and the growers should be advised to take the 'Ambia Bahar', in order to avoid the water stress during the summer months ;

(7) Deep ploughing of the orchard should not be restored to. The use of chemical weedicides combined with only very shallow tillage should be encouraged.

(8) It was observed that orchards where the trees are closely planted showed more attack of white fly, citrus psylla and other pests. The hedging of the trees in such orchards to provide more light and air to improve their health is recommended.

II. Long term measures:

(1) The farmers should be discouraged from planting mandarins on unsuitable soils and without adequate irrigation facilities.

(2) For the present, the use of Rangpur Lime, as rootstock should be encouraged ;

(3) The Government and University nurseries should be expanded to provide more realiable trees to the growers. The State Govt. should rigidly enforce the 'Nursery Act' ;

(4) There is need to identify alternative fruit crops for the area.

(5) A programme of Community sprays under the Deptt. of Agriculture should be developed.

(6) Subsidy for the pesticides may be provided at the source itself ;

(7) There should be an endemic scheme which should provide at least 50% subsidy on the cost of pesticides for the benefit of the farmers ;

(8) A separate extension service for Horticulture should be developed.

III. Strengthening of Research:

The following studies were suggested:—

(1) Root stock for saline soil, resistance to phytophthora and virus diseases are still needed ;

(2) Indexing of large drying trees ;

(3) Nutrient status of the healthy and declining trees ;

(4) Studies on water requirement especially interval between two irrigations ;

(5) Studies on Bahar treatment to have only one crop ;

(6) Studies of partial shade on citrus trees ;

(7) Studies on fruit thinning ;

(8) Studies on cross protection.

Increasing the Coconut Production

2373. SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) steps being considered by Govt. for increasing the current annual output of coconuts in the country ;

(b) whether Government have requested banks to exploit the scope for coconut development finance ; and

(c) if so, the results of such efforts, in details ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI) : (a) The Government have sanctioned various schemes for increasing annual output of coconut under Centrally Sponsored Schemes, Coconut Development Board's Projects & World Bank assisted Kerala Agricultural Development Project in which the major share is of Coconut. Setting up a Coconut Development Board in January, 1981 is also a step in this direction.

(b) and (c). The Government have been emphasizing the importance of institutional credit through National Bank for Agricultural and Rural Development (NABARD) and other Banks. According to the report received from (NABARD) the following schemes have been sanctioned for coconut development upto 31-3-1982.

States	Financial assistance	ARDC Commitment	Disbursements
Andhra Pradesh	272	207	73
Goa	24	19	—
Gujarat	21	16	16
Karnataka	1285	966	705
Kerala*	4601	3618	1143
Maharashtra	5	4	—
Orissa	167	145	51
Pondicherry	29	22	1
Tamil Nadu	486	366	105
Tripura	10	10	—
West Bengal	21	17	3
Total :	6921	5390	2097

*Includes schemes for cocoa, pepper and coffee also.

The Government have provided Rs. 599.390 lakhs through institutional finance on the extension of area in Coconut under Coconut Development Board during Sixth Plan period.

Assistance to Gujarat under N.R.E.P.

2374. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the assistance in cash and kind given under National Rural Employment Programme to Gujarat during the year 1981-82 ;

(b) the details of work done ;

(c) the details of the assistance likely to be given during the current financial year ; and

(d) the details of the programme for the implementation of work for the rural development during the year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) An amount of Rs. 560 lakhs was given to the Government of Gujarat for implementation of National Rural Employment Programme in the State during the year 1981-82. An equal amount was to be added by the State Government as their matching contribution. A quantity of 9200 MTs of foodgrains, the value of which was included in the cash assistance was also given to the State under the programme. The State Government also had an unutilised balance of Rs. 109.00 lakhs from the year 1980-81 including the value of the foodgrains.

(b) A statement indicating the assets created under the programme during the year 1981-82 in Gujarat is enclosed (Statement-I).

(c) A Central assistance amounting to Rs. 280 lakhs has already been released to the State for implementation of NREP during the first two quarters of the current year. For the remaining two quarters, the assistance likely to be given to the state roughly works out to Rs. 310 lakh. State Government are required to make a matching contribution from their own budget.

(d) Sector-wise programme for implementation of NREP in the State during the year 1982-83 is given in the Statement-II placed below.

Statement-I

Statement showing the Physical benefit created under National Rural Employment Programme in Gujarat State during 1981-82

Sl. No.	Category of work	Achievements
1.	Area covered under afforestation, Social Forestry etc. (Hect.)	2376
2.	Drinking Water Walls for SCs/STs. (Nos.)	5774
3.	Construction of Village Tanks (Nos.)	34
4.	Area benefited through Soil and Water Conservation and reclamation (Hect.)	3271
5.	Area benefited through Minor Irrigation Works Flood Protection Works etc. (Hect.)	2885
6.	Rural Road Constructed (Kms.)	533
7.	School and Balwadi Building/Panchayat Ghars Constructed (Nos.)	31
8.	Other Works (Nos.)	40

Statement II

Statement showing Sector-wise Programme implementation of N.R.E.P. in the Gujarat State during 1982-83

Sl. No.	Name of Sector	Proposed expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)	Proposed generation of employment (Mandays in lakhs)	Percentage of total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Afforestation Social Forestry	159.21	17.99	13.5
2.	Works directly beneficial to S.C./S.T.	134.49	15.37	11.4
3.	Construction of Village Tanks	105.43	11.53	8.9
4.	Minor Irrigation Works (including Flood Protection, drainage anti-water logging works etc.)	141.46	16.08	12.1
5.	Soil and water conservation and land reclamation	128.45	15.07	10 9
6.	Rural Roads	444.52	47.52	37.7
7.	School and Balvads buildings, Panchayat Ghars etc.	63.94	6.44	5.5
		1,177.50	130.00	100.00

Increase in activities of Central Water and Power Research Station, Poona

2375. SHRI D.P. YADAV: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been an increase in the activities of Central Water and Power Research Station at Poona ;

(b) if so, whether there has been an actute shortage of land in the campus for field study of the project ; and

(c) if so, what steps Government propose to acquire the needed land there ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There is general shortage of land.

(c) Matter has been taken up with the Government of Maharashtra for acquisition of additional land.

Quarters for Staff of Central Water and Power Research Station, Poona

2376. SHRI D.P. YADAV: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total technical and non-technical staff strength of Central Water and Power Station, Poona ;

(b) whether there has been an acute shortage of staff quarters for the employees there ;

(c) if so, whether any demand has been made by the staff association for construction of the staff quarters ; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) Total Technical and non-Technical staff strength of Central Water and Power Research Station is 1902.

(b) There is general shortage.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Proposal for construction of additional 204 staff quarters at the Research Station is already under consideration of the Government.

Utilisation of Flats Constructed for ASIAD

2377. SHRI D.P. YADAV:
SHRI R.P. YADAV:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) how many residential flats have been constructed for the accommodation of sportsmen who will be taking part in the ensuing Asian Games and at what cost ;

(b) how the above flats would be utilised after the Asian Games are over ; and

(c) whether Government will sell the above flats after the Asian Games are over, if so, at what price and to whom ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) The Delhi Development Authority has reported that 853 houses have been constructed at Asian Games Village Complex for accommodating the sportsmen and that their cost of construction is Rs. 15.64 crores.

(b) and (c). No decision has been taken about the manner of disposal of the houses built by the Delhi Development Authority in the Asian Games Village Complex.

Completion of Rajasthan Canal during Sixth Plan

2378. SHRI JAI NARAYAN ROAT: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government have advised the Rajasthan Government that Rajasthan Canal be completed during the Sixth Five Year Plan period ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the amount so far sanctioned and released to Rajasthan Canal by the Central Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) and (b). Rajasthan Canal Project is being executed by the State Govt. and is being financed from its own plan allocation. With a view to expediting completion of Projects the Government of India had been suggesting the Government of Rajasthan to consider early completion of Rajasthan Canal Project also.

Introduction of the Centrally Sponsored Rural Water Supply Scheme

2379. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) when the Centrally sponsored Rural Water Supply Scheme was introduced in different States ;

(b) the number of tube-wells that have been installed in each of those States so far, (year-wise) under the above scheme ;

(c) whether it has come to the notice of Government about the non-functioning of most of the tube-wells set up in Orissa ;

(d) what are the number of tube-wells installed in different districts of Orissa and the steps taken by Government to repair the tube-wells not functioning ; and

(e) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) The Centrally sponsored accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme was first introduced in 1972-73 and continued for two years. Due to inclusion of the rural water supply in the State Sector M.N.P. in the 5th Plan, the centrally sponsored A.R.W.S.P. was discontinued. However, it was re-introduced in 1977-78 with an aim to accelerate the coverage of identified problem villages.

(b) The monitoring is done with respect to the number of identified problem villages covered and the achievement since 1977-78 are as under:—

1977-78 5534)
1978-79 7054)
1979-80 7640) Identified problem
1980-81 5757) villages.
1981-82 8728)

State-wise information is given in Statement-I.

(c) Drinking water supply is a State subject and the State Govt. is responsible for the formulation, implementation of the programme and maintenance of the scheme. This Ministry is not aware of any large scale non-functioning of tube-wells in the different districts of Orissa.

(d) and (e). A number of tube-wells installed in different districts of Orissa is given at Statement-II.

According to the information supplied by the State Government in respect of the tube-wells out of order temporarily the State P.H.E. Organisation immediately take up the repair work in order to bring it back to working condition.

Statement-I

Coverage of Problem Villages under the Centrally Sponsored Accelerated RWSP during 1977-82

	States/UTs	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980 -81	1981-82
1.	Andhra Pradesh	218	332	962	297	198*
2.	Assam	54	34	11	10	59
3.	Bihar	1399	1486	876	926	750
4.	Gujarat	192	73	129	61	199*
5.	Haryana	55	55	65	82	82
6.	Himachal Pradesh	308	192	575	617	531
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	23	90	33	101	85
8.	Karnataka	343	132	449	482	1455**
9.	Kerala	6	12	13	25*	31*
10.	Madhya Pradesh	50	170	1324	563*	950*
11.	Maharashtra	261	162	465	98	174
12.	Manipur	3	11	15	6	53
13.	Meghalaya	Nil	11	56	21	20
14.	Nagaland	3	39	37	41	49
15.	Orissa	898	1867*	1639	858	1502
16.	Punjab	143	115	58	27	10
17.	Rajasthan	150	155	122	47	995
18.	Sikkim	Nil	15	4	6*	8*
19.	Tamil Nadu	224	878**	82	280	273
20.	Tripura	184	Nil	63	104	30
21.	Uttar Pradesh	52	146	398	221	110
22.	West Bengal	965	418	216	852	1116
23.	A&N Islands	2	2	9	6	1*
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	Nil	42	24	15	21
25.	Chandigarh	—	—	—	—	
26.	Delhi	Nil	10	10	7	—
27.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	—	—	—	—
28.	Goa Daman & Diu	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	1
29.	Lakshdweep	—	—	—	—	—
30.	Mizoram	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	2
31.	Pondicherry	Nil	7	5	4	3
	Total	5534	7054	7640	5757	87

* Includes partial coverage.
** Includes habitations/hamlets also.

Statement-II

Orissa Tube-wells under A.R.W.S.P.

Sl. No.	Name of the District	No. of tube-wells sunk during the year under ARWSP						No. of T.W.s Completed during (ending 82-83) upto end of 30-9-82	Total
		1972 to 1974	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	80-81	81-82		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Cuttack	440	222	318	700	355	1521	314	
2.	Puri	324	112	137	202	245	628	309	
3.	Balasore	266	321	406	467	377	795	180	
4.	Ganjam	30	134	92	19	128	359	216	
5.	Phulbani	—	133	102	3	42	88	29	
6.	Sambalpur	34	66	125	85	467	287	68	
7.	Bolangir	39	117	135	92	152	240	88	
8.	Kalahandi	34	118	153	34	30	184	68	
9.	Sundergarh	81	90	109	52	120	152	31	
10.	Keonjhar	80	85	46	20	143	339	148	
11.	Dhenkanal	72	111	143	58	104	226	40	
12.	Koraput	44	79	68	85	14	98	83	
13.	Mayurbhanj	76	70	42	18	—	150	68	
		1520	1658	1876	1835	2177	5167	1642	

Installation of Dugwells

2380. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of dugwells that had been proposed to be installed in different States in 1981-82 ;

(b) whether the targets set for digging dugwells in different States under different schemes have been achieved in 1981-82 ;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ; and

(d) the details about the progress made in achieving the targets in 1982-83 ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) to (c). Drinking Water Supply is a State subject. However, central assistance is given to supplement the resources of State Govts. to provide safe drinking water to identified problem villages. Safe drinking water can be provided through appropriate systems like sanitary wells, tube-wells, piped water supply, etc. The progress of the scheme is monitored in terms of the number of problem villages covered and not in terms of the systems by which the villages are covered. No targets in terms of wells accordingly set for the year 1981-82. However, 29,837 problem villages were provided drinking water facilities during the year 1981-82 in various States and Union Territories.

(d) The target for coverage of problem villages during the year 1982-83 announced by the Planning Commission was 35,292. According to reports received, 11,824 villages have been covered upto the end of the August, 1982.

Damage of Lands along Hill Slopes due in Shifting Cultivation

2381. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that large hectares of land along the hill slopes are getting damaged due to shifting cultivation every year ;

(b) if so, the total hectares of land got affected in the State of Orissa due to the 'Podu' or shifting cultivation in last two years ;

(c) whether Government have a proposal to introduce some comprehensive programmes for prevention of shifting cultivation and saving the land ; and

(d) if so, the details about the financial assistance provided to Orissa for this purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). The Government are aware of the damage caused by shifting cultivation. The total area affected thus in any one year is estimated to be nearly one million hectares of which Orissa is reported to account for nearly 0.529 million hectares. There has been no practice of annual assessment of area affected by shifting cultivation (locally called *Podu*). No such information therefore is available in respect of Orissa for the last two years.

(c) and (d). A Central Sector Scheme of Pilot Project for the Control of Shifting Cultivation was introduced in 1977-78 with cent per cent financial assistance by the Central Government. Orissa State was also included in the scheme and a sum of Rs. 20.596 lakhs was released in favour of Orissa, against a total amount of Rs. 53.726 lakhs released under the scheme upto 31-3-1979. According to the decision of the National Development Council, Central assistance to the States has been discontinued under the scheme, with effect from 1-4-1979, and the States are expected to tackle the problem of shifting cultivation from their own resources.

Training Programme for Specialists in Dry Farming Technology

2382. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has arranged special training programme for the specialists in dry farming technology ;

(b) whether the specialists will be provided such training through Agricultural Universities of different States ; and

(c) the details about the training programme proposed to be given to the specialists in dry land farming ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R.V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Subject-matter Speicialists and other senior officers working in the state department of Agriculture are being provided training through All India Coordinated Research Project on Dry Land Agriculture Hyderabad which is recognised as a specialised institute of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research.

(c) During 1982-83, 6 training courses have been proposed to be organised in dry land farming. The details are as under:—

S. No.	Venue	Dates	Duration	No. of participants
1.	All India Coordinated Research Project on Dry Land Agriculture, Hyderabad	10th to 14th May	5 days	12
2.	do	17th to 29th May	13 days	17
3.	All India Coordinated Research Project as Dry Land Farming, Mahatma Phule Agricultural University Solapur (Maharashtra)	1st to 12th June	13 days	15
4.	All India Coordinated Research Project on Dry Land Farming, Orissa University of Agriculture and Technology Bhubaneswhar	2nd to 8th June	7 days	17
5.	All India Coordinated Research Project on Dry Land Farmnig, College of Agriculture, Jawahar Lal Nehru Krishi Vishwa Vidyalaya, Indore	Yet to be decided	13 days	30*
6.	Extension Education Institute, Anand (Gujarat)	1st Nov. to 10th Nov.	10 days	32*

*Number proposed for participation.

Assurances made on Television by Minister of State for Works and Housing

2383. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Minister of State in the Ministry of Works and Housing recently gave an interview of Television regarding problems being faced by the citizens of Delhi and priorities which will be given in solving the problems ;

(b) if so, whether a copy of the test will be placed on the Table of the House ;

(c) whether Government will give top priority to the problems of lakhs of people residing in unauthorised resettlement colonies ; and

(d) if so, the total amount estimated for the development of these two areas and how much is going to be spent during the current financial year ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH) : (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. A copy of the text of the questions and answers in Aaj Kal Programme of TV of the Minister of State in the Ministry of Works and Housing telecast by the Doordarshan Kendra, Delhi, on 22-9-1982 in Hindi current affairs programme entitled "AAJ KAL" is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-5523/82]. The problems being faced by the citizen of Delhi and priorities in tackling them have been generally dealt with by them in the said interview.

(d) Comprehensive project estimates for development of regularised unauthorised colonies and provision of additional facilities in resettlement colonies in Delhi have been prepared by the D.D.A. Delhi Administration. The projects are being processed.

Drought Relief to States

2384. SHRI SATYA SADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) state-wise drought relief given to the drought affected States during 1980-81 and 1981-82 ; and

(b) state-wise-demands for the relief ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) and (b). Statement is attached.

Statement

Statement showing State-wise drought relief given to and demands for the relief of the drought affected States during 1980 81 and 1981-82

(Rs. in Crores)

Name of State	1980-81				1981-82			
	Pre-Monsoon		Post-Monsoon		Pre-Monsoon		Post-Monsoon	
	Amount asked for	Ceiling of expenditure approved	Amount asked for	Ceiling of expenditure approved	Amount asked for	Ceiling of expenditure approved	Amount asked for	Ceiling of expenditure approved
1. Andhra Pradesh	67.67	19.64	159.33	23.33	98.00	26.25	—	—
2. Bihar	92.89	24.82	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Gujarat	42.98	6.12	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Haryana	—	—	38.79	4.02	62.66	4.00	54.97	4.25
5. Himachal Pradesh	18.80	10.01	—	—	—	—	10.26	2.65
6. Karnataka	—	—	205.21	6.65	50.05	13.81	—	—
7. Madhya Pradesh	94.95	47.90	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Maharashtra	—	—	28.62	16.25	—	—	—	—
9. Orissa	56.68	17.66	—	—	—	—	—	—
10. Rajasthan	59.46	20.10	61.38	20.20	156.26	48.29	268.41	39.53
11. Uttar Pradesh	122.23	47.52	—	—	—	—	—	—
12. Tamil Nadu	—	—	—	—	160.68	49.77	—	—
13. Tripura	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.15	0.946
14. West Bengal	—	—	—	—	—	—	59.07	18.18

दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा कालोनियों को नियमित किया जाना

2385. **श्री दयाराम शाक्य :** क्या **निर्माण और आवास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पाण्डव नगर के 'ई०' 'एफ०' और 'पी०' ब्लाक, जनता गार्डन, 'पी' ब्लाक पांडव नगर, प्रताप नगर, आचार्य निकेतन और शास्त्री नगर को ऐसी कालोनियों की सूची में नहीं रखा गया है जिन्हें दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण का नियमित करने का विचार है जबकि इन कालोनियों के निवासियों ने दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण को विकास प्रभार की पहली किस्त अदा कर दी है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार इन कालोनियों को नियमित करने का है ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मन्त्री (श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह) : (क) से (ग) यद्यपि, इन कालोनियों को दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा अनुमोदित कालोनियों की पहले वाली सूची में शामिल किया गया था परन्तु इनके नाम उस समय हटा दिये गये जब दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण तथा दिल्ली नगर निगम द्वारा सरकारी नीति के अनुसार अनुमोदित की जाने वाली अनधिकृत कालोनियों की सूची संशोधित की गई। तथापि, दिल्ली नगर निगम ने बताया है कि यमुनापार क्षेत्र में अनधिकृत कालोनियों की संशोधित सूची की समीक्षा की जा रही है। अनधिकृत कालोनियों के नियमितीकरण के सम्बन्ध में दिल्ली के उपराज्यपाल द्वारा नियुक्त की गई तकनीकी समिति द्वारा अब 612 अनधिकृत कालोनियों की सूची की जांच का कार्य किया जा रहा है और इस मामले पर उचित कार्यवाही तब की जायेगी जब यह समिति अपनी जांच पूरी कर लेगी।

निम्न आय वर्ग और मध्य आय वर्ग के आबंटितियों का डी० डी० ए० द्वारा मांग पत्र जारी करना

2386. **श्री दयाराम शाक्य :** क्या **निर्माण और आवास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने लगभग 5000 उन व्यक्तियों को मांगपत्र जारी किये हैं, जिन्हें निम्न आय वर्ग और मध्यम आय वर्ग के फ्लैट आबंटित किए गए हैं, जिसमें उनसे सितम्बर तक हजारों रुपये जमा कराने को कहा गया हैं जब कि आबंटित फ्लैटों का निर्माण अभी तक पूरा नहीं हुआ है और ना ही उनका निर्माण जून-जुलाई, 1983 तक पूरा होने की कोई सम्भावना है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके कारण क्या हैं, जबकि अधिकांश लोग ऋण लेने के बाद धनराशि का भुगतान करेंगे उन्हें मकानों का कब्जा अभी नहीं मिलेगा ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह) : (क) और (ख) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है तथा सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

Afforestation of Arawali Hills

2387. SHRI GHULAM MOHAMMAD KHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of large scale felling of trees

in the Arawali Hills and denudation of greenary of the areas;

(b) whether a scheme is under preparation to afforest the Arawali Hills;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the SIDA has given assistance for the programme; and

(d) if so, the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN) : (a) No, Sir. However, the government is aware that the Arawali Hills are progressively becoming bereft of vegetation due to excessive biotic factors such as overgrazing and browsing by cattle and over-dependence of the people on the tree cover for meeting their needs of fuelwood, small timber etc.

(b) A scheme is under preparation for re-vegetating the Arawali Hills in Haryana State.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise, in view of (c) above.

Manikhera Mohinisagar Irrigation Scheme

2388. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Madhya Pradesh Government have approached the Central Government for taking clearance of Manikhera Mohinisagar Irrigation Scheme in that State; and

(b) if so, whether the scheme has since been cleared by the Central Government and if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) The Hon'ble Member is presumably referring to the Sindh River Project Phase-II which is a multipurpose project envisaging construction of a dam across Sindh River near village Manikhera to form Mohinisagar reservoir. Project report of this scheme was received in the Central Water Commission from the Government of Madhya Pradesh in 1978 for technical examination and obtaining approval of Planning Commission.

(b) The Project being a major scheme, inter-alia, envisaging hydropower generation was examined in Central Water Commission and Central Electricity Authority. Part replies to their comments have been received recently on which further clarifications have been sought, while replies of the state to other comments are still awaited.

The clearance of the project will depend upon the State Government in promptly furnishing complete replies to the comments/clarifications sought by the Central Water Commission and Central Electricity Authority and subject to its techno-economic feasibility and cost effectiveness being established.

Effect on Ku-Babul on Wheat Crop

2389. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have seen the press report appeared in the Indian Express dated 23 September, 1982 wherein it has been stated that ku-babul an exotic variety of plant imported from tropical America as a panacea for our fodder, fuel and timber requirements, may infect the wheat crop with a dangerous fungus, fusarium semitectum ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government in regard thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT : (SHRI R.V. SWAMINATHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir, the press report in the Indian Express dated September 23, 1982 has been seen. According to the published information reviewed by ICAR Scientists, *Fusarium senitectum* is an extremely common fungus in tropical and sub-tropical areas of the world, but as a saprophyte, and not as a pathogen of plants. It occurs in diseased plant parts as a containment and not as a casual agent of any disease. In India it has been found to be associated with leguminous crops such as soybean and gram (cickpea). As a saprophyte it can be isolated from varied type of substrates including seeds of wheat, maize, etc. However, it has so far never been demonstrated to cause disease in cereals such as wheat.

Thus the fear, in the light of our current knowledge, that *Fusarium semitectum* found associated with gummosis in Ku-Babul (*Leucoena Leucocophala*) is likely to pose a threat to "grass or wheat" appears to be unfounded.

(b) The Indian Scientists are keeping vigil on the nature of association of the fungus with gummosis in the Ku-Babul.

गांवों में सार्वजनिक शौचालयों का निर्माण करना

2390. **श्री जैनुल बशर** : क्या निर्माण और आवास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि ।

(क) क्या गांवों में सार्वजनिक शौचालयों का निर्माण करने की कोई योजना उनके मन्त्रालय के विचाराधीन है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरे क्या हैं ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो क्या ऐसी किसी योजना पर पहले विचार करके उसे छोड़ दिया गया है ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मन्त्री (श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह) : (क) से (ग) कुछ राज्यों में कुछ पाइलट परियोजनाओं के सिवाय ग्रामीण स्वच्छता पर अभी तक बहुत कम ध्यान दिया गया है । ग्रामीण स्वच्छता राज्य का विषय है तथा योजनाएं राज्यों द्वारा बनाई तथा कार्यान्वित की जानी होती हैं । इस विषय के लिए केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र की कोई योजना नहीं है। फरवरी, 1982 में राज्य प्रतिनिधियों के साथ हुए सम्मेलन में अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय पेय जल पूर्ति तथा स्वच्छता दशक (अप्रैल, 1981 से मार्च, 1991 तक) के दौरान 25 प्रतिशत ग्रामीण जनसंख्या को सुलभ शौचालयों को मुहैया कराने का वास्तविक लक्ष्य स्वीकार किया गया था । ग्रामीण स्वच्छता के लिए यूनिसेफ से भी सहायता उपलब्ध होने की सम्भावना है ।

Beautification of Delhi by D.D.A.

2391. SHRI AMAL DATTA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether he is aware that the D.D.A.'s beautification drive for Asian Games has deprived thousands of residents of small huts near Nehru Place of their "homes" ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH) : (a) and (b). The D.D.A. has reported that some squatters have been removed from Nehru Place complex from the land required for development of a nodal

point for DTC on 7-9-82 and not on account of beautification drive for Asian Games. The DDA has stated that 101 persons have been allotted alternative sites in Sultanpuri.

Increase in prices of Flats constructed at Saket under Self Financing Scheme

2393. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Delhi Development Authority has now increased the price of flats under the first Self Financing Scheme in Sakét, South Delhi ;

(b) if so, the reasons for increase in the last instalment against the price first announced ;

(c) whether the allottees of D.D.A. flats have requested the Government to negotiate the final price of one room and three roomed flats ;

(d) if so, the decision taken by Government in the matter ; and

(e) if not, what is the present position ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH) : (a) The DDA has reported that the cost of dwelling units is worked out on their completion or when they are nearing completion. The DDA has not revised the disposal cost fixed in respect of the dwelling units constructed under the first Self Financing Scheme at Saket, South Delhi.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Representations in this regard were received.

(d) and (e). The matter is subjudice.

Allotment of Flats to Persons Registered under Self Financing Scheme

2394. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that persons registered with Second Self Financing Scheme of D.D.A. were promised possession of flats within 15 months of declaration of draw if so, how many persons were successful in the draw ;

(b) whether possession of flats has been given to those persons;

(c) whether it is also a fact that possession of D.D.A. flats was delayed so that enhanced price could be charged from such allottees ; and

(d) the expected date of possession of all such flats and anticipated hike in price of these flats?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH) : (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Loan from World Bank for Irrigation Purpose

2395. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that World Bank has agreed to provide loan for irrigation purposes to India ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) and (b). The World Bank is continuing to provide credit assistance for various irrigation projects in India. A statement showing the list of projects which have received World Bank assistance and which are at present receiving such assistance State-wise is attached.

Statement

Projects receiving Credit Assistance from World Bank

Sl. No.	Name of the Project and State	Loan Amount ($ Million)	Date of signing of agreement	Date of closing of agreement
	Andhra Pradesh :			
1.	Nagarjunasagar Project	145.00	10-6-1976	30-6-1985
	Bihar :			
2.	Subernarekha Irrigation Project (Bihar & Orissa)	126.00*	—	—
	Gujarat :			
3.	Gujarat Irrigation Project	85.00	17-7-1978	30-6-1984
4.	Second Gujarat Irrigation Project	175.00	12-5-1980	30-4-1986
	Haryana :			
5.	Haryana Irrigation Project	111.00	16-8-1978	31-8-1983
	Karnataka :			
6.	Karnataka Irrigation Project	117.64	12-5-1978	31-3-1984
7.	Karnataka Tanks Irrigation Project	54.00	26-3-1981	31-3-1986
	Kerala :			
8.	Kallada Irrigation and Tree Crop Development Project	60.00-IDA 20.00-IBRD	6-7-1982	31-3-1987
	Maharashtra :			
9.	Maharashtra Irrigation Project (Jayakwadi)	70.00	11-10-1977	31-3-1983
10.	Maharashtra Irrigation Project II	210.00	14-4-1980	31-12-1985
	Orissa :			
11.	Orissa Irrigation Project	58.00	11-10-1977	31-10-1983
12.	Mahanadi Barrages Project	83.00	5-12-1980	31-3-1987
	Punjab :			
13.	Punjab Irrigation Project	129.00	30-3-1979	30-6-1985

* The Project has been approved by the Board of Directors on 17-9-1982, agreement is expected to be signed shortly.

	Tamil Nadu :			
14.	Periyar-Vaigai Irrigation Project	23.00	30-6-1977	31-3-1983
	Madhya Pradesh :			
15.	M.P. Medium Irrigation Project	140.00	26-3-1981	31-3-1987
16.	M.P. Major Irrigation Project	220.00	21-2-1982	30-6-1987
17.	Chambal (MP) Irrigation-II	31.00	7-9-1982	31-12-1986
	Rajasthan :			
18.	Rajasthan Canal CAD Project	83.00	31-7-1974	30-6-1983
	Uttar Pradesh :			
19.	U.P. Public Tubewells Project	18.00	22-5-1980	31-3-1383

Projects which have already received World Bank assistance

Sl. No.	Name of the Project and State	Agency	Loan Amount ($ Million)
	Andhra Pradesh :		
1.	Pochampad Project	IDA	39.00
2.	Godavari Barrage Project	IDA	45.00
	Bihar :		
3.	Sone Barrage Project	IDA	15.00
	Gujarat :		
4.	Shetrunji Project	IDA	3.40
5.	Kadana Project	IDA	35.00
	Madhya Pradesh :		
6.	Chambal CAD Project	IDA	24.00
	Maharashtra:		
7.	Purna Project	IDA	13.00
	Orissa :		
8.	Salandi Project	IDA	7.50
	Punjab :		
9.	Flood Protection and Drainage Project	IDA	10.00
	Rajasthan :		
10.	Chambal C. A. D.	IDA	52.00
	Uttar Pradesh :		
11.	U. P. Tubewells Project	IDA	6.00

Officials Visited Abroad in Connection with Asiad 82

2396. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : Will the Minister of SPORTS be pleased to state :

(a) the officials with their designations who visited abroad so far in connection with the Asiad, 1982 and what work has been assigned to them;

(b) the expenditure incurred thereon ; and

(c) the particulars of officials who are still expected to visit abroad in connection with Asiad 1982 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND OF THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) to (c). The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Pulses Production Programme in Orissa

2397. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has adopted certain strategy for increasing pulse production in various States;

(b) if so, what are the strategies adopted in the State of Orissa for increasing the area under pulses ; and

(c) the details about the progress made in the State in pulses production during last two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The strategy adopted to increase pulse production in the State of Orissa is as under :

(i) Introduction of pulse crops in irrigated farming systems;

(ii) Bringing additional area under (a) short duration varieties of urd, moong, etc. in rice fallows by utilising the residual moisture in rabi season; and (b) in summer season with irrigation after oilseeds, sugarcane, potato and wheat;

(iii) Inter-cropping of arhar in soybean, bajra, cotton, sugarcane and groundnut both under irrigated and un-irrigated conditions;

(iv) Multiplication and use of improved pulse seeds;

(v) Adoption of plant protection measures;

(vi) Use of phosphatic fertilizers and rhizobial culture;

(vii) Improved post- harvest technology;

(viii) Public policies including pricing and marketing of pulses; and

(ix) Organisation of 'pulse crop villages' in various blocks both in irrigated and rainfed areas in order to promote an integrated approach to production, procurement and marketing of pulse crops based on the best available know-how.

(c) The details about the progress made in the State in pulse production during last two years are as under :—

(i) The area and production of various pulses crops are given below :

Area...in '000 ha.
Production : in '000 tonnes.

Crop	1980-81		1981-82	
	Area	Production	Area	Production
Gram	50.0	26.2	40.9	21 6
Arhar	81.8	42.6	100.4	52.1
Other Kharif pulse	235.6	112.6	263.3	136.3
Other rabi pulse	1358.1	704.7	1358.1	651.0 (Estimate)
Total :	1725.5	886.1	1762.7	861.0

(ii) The area and production of summer moong are given below :

Area....in '000 ha.
Production: in '000 tonnes.

Year	Area	Production
1981	56.9	31.3
1982	89.0	44.0

(iii) Under Minikit Development Programme for quick spread of short duration varieties of pulses, 7316 minikits were distributed during 1981-82 and 48050 minikits during kharif 1982-83 against a total target of 74900 minikits during the year

Setting up of Agricultural University in Rajasthan

2398. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the progress in establishing Agricultural University in Rajasthan; and

(b) the reasons for not finalising this proposal uptill now ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN) : (a) The Indian Council of Agricultural Research is pursuing the matter regarding establishment of an agricultural university in Rajasthan with the Chief Minister of Rajasthan. Agricultural Production Commissioner and the Vice Chancellor. It is understood that pending final decision on the establishment of an Agricultural University the University of Udaipur is proposing to have a separate academic council for the Agricultural Faculty.

(b) The proposal could not be finalised till now because it is still being discussed between the Government of India and the State Government to sort out all the different issues involved.

Plan from Rajasthan for protection by floods of Luni River

2399. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether a master plan has been framed by Rajasthan Government for protection of the region affected by the floods of Luni River to this date;

(b) if so, whether a copy thereof will be laid on the Table of the House ;

(c) The expenditure to be incurred thereon annually and what will be the Central share therein; and

(d) the full details of the works started and completed under the Master Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) The Master Plan of Luni basin is still under preparation with the Rajasthan Government.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

गांधी सागर बांध के अन्तर्गत आये क्षेत्रों के उपयोग के बारे में राजस्थान और मध्य प्रदेश के बीच में समझौता

2400. **श्री वृद्धि चन्द जैन** : क्या **सिंचाई मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गांधी सागर बांध के अन्तर्गत आये क्षेत्रों के उपयोग के बारे में राजस्थान और मध्य प्रदेश के बीच किसी भूमि का समझौता हुआ था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या समझौते की एक प्रति सभा पटल पर रखी जाएगी ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि गांधी सागर बांध के अन्तर्गत आई भूमि पर अनेक छोटें बांधों का निर्माण किया गया था ; जिससे राजस्थान सरकार को गांधी सागर, राना प्रताप सागर और जवाहर सागर के अपने पानी के हिस्से से वंचित रहना पड़ा है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो केन्द्र सरकार का विचार मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को अनियमित बांधों का निर्माण बन्द करने हेतु किस ढंग से राजी करने का है ?

सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जियाउर्रहमान अंसारी) : (क) और (ख) उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार, गांधी सागर बांध के अन्तर्गत जलमग्न होने वाले क्षेत्रों के उपयोग के संबंध में केन्द्रीय सरकार को किसी ऐसे करार की जानकारी नहीं है ।

(ग) और (घ) चम्बल के जल के उपयोग के संबंध में मध्य प्रदेश और राजस्थान की सरकारी के बीच कोई औपचारिक करार नहीं है । राजस्थान सरकार ने केन्द्र को सूचित किया था कि मध्य प्रदेश सरकार गांधी सागर जलाशय के जलग्रहण क्षेत्र में चम्बल बेसिन के ऊपरी भागों में कई सिंचाई स्कीमों का निर्माण कर रही है जिसके परिणामस्वरूप गांधा-सागर जलाशय में जल का अन्तर्वाह कम हो जाएगा और उसके कारण उनके राज्य को होने वाले सिंचाई तथा विद्युत संबंधी लाभों पर प्रभाव पड़ेगा । इस मामले पर सिंचाई मंत्रालय द्वारा मध्य प्रदेश सरकार के साथ पत्र-व्यवहार किया गया था । इसी बीच, राजस्थान सरकार ने फरवरी, 1981 में सूचित किया था कि वे इस मामलों को मध्य प्रदेश सरकार के साथ द्विपक्षीय आधार पर हल करेंगे ।

राजस्थान के मुख्य मंत्री से मई, 1982 में एक पत्र प्राप्त हुआ था जिसमें यह कहा गया था कि मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को कहा जाना चाहिए कि वे इस मामले का समाधान कर लिए जाने तक, ऊपरी भागों में किसी नई सिंचाई स्कीम को हाथ में लेना बन्द कर दें । केन्द्रीय सिंचाई मंत्री ने 8-6-1982 को मध्य प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री को एक पत्र लिखा है जिसमें यह अनुरोध किया गया है कि इस मामले को दोनों राज्य सरकारों के बीच सौहार्दपूर्ण ढंग से हल कर लिया जाए । इस मामले में राजस्थान सरकार से और कोई पत्र प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है ।

Construction of Silchar District Sports Association Stadium Silchar

2401. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV : Will the Minister of SPORTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether he is aware that Silchar District Sports Association Stadium at Silchar in Assam is in incomplete stage ;

(b) the quantum of money allotted from State and Central Budget for the said Stadium ;

(c) the quantum of money raised by the Districts Sports Association Silchar, and

(d) the steps Government propose to take to complete this Stadium?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND OF THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) The District Sports Association, Silchar sent a communication in April, 1981 according to which the stadium was yet incomplete. No further communication has been received by the Department of Sports in this regard.

(b) and (c). The maximum grant of Rs. 50,000 from the Central Government then admissible under the Central Scheme of financial assistance to State Sports Council etc. was sanctioned in respect of the above stadium and its release was completed in February, 1978. A matching amount of Rs. 50,000 was also sanctioned by the State Government of Assam. As already mentioned, no further communication after April, 1981 has been received in respect of the Stadium in question and the information, therefore, of the contribution made for its construction by the District Sports Association, Silchar is not available.

(d) The balance amount needed for the completion of the stadium is to be raised by the District Sports Association, Silchar according to their original application.

Relief Measures at Deoli Village

2402. DR. A.U. AZMI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that about 100 Harijans families of Deoli Village in Orissa had nothing to eat for three days as their village was submerged with flood waters and no relief measures reached them and they had to leave their village because the upper-cast people snatched away the entire relief stocks;

(b) if so, reasons thereof ; and

(c) actioa taken to check the non-occurrence of such events in future?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI) : (a) No, Sir. According to the State Government the Village of Deoli of Kakatpur Tahasil of Puri District has only seven households with a population of 35, and of these, six families belong to Scheduled Caste/Harijans. The State Government have reported that flood waters reached this village on 31-8-82 and relief was distributed to affected persons in the afternoon of that day.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

ICAR Poultry Project and Expenditure

2403. DR. A.U. AZMI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the total expenditure, expenditure on feed and actual revenue

receipt accrued for each research centre of ICAR Poultry Project year-wise for Fifth and Sixth Plan period ;

(b) number of adult birds kept per year in Fifth and Sixth Plan centre-wise, with corresponding number of eggs and/or weight of meat produced and the price of sale ;

(c) whether Government propose to stop imports of commercial poultry breeding stocks; and

(d) whether Government are satisfied with the performance of each centre under ICAR Poultry Research Project and how much expenditure on works has been made at each centre from start and how much additional amount is proposed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN) : (a) Total expenditure and revenue receipts unit-wise and year-wise for fifth and sixth plan period are given in Statement-I and II respectively.

Information on expenditure on feed alone is being collected and shall be placed on the Lok Sabha in due course.

(b) Information is being collected and shall be placed on the table of Lok Sabha in due course.

(c) The policy with respect to import of commercial poultry stocks is finalised by the Commerce Ministry after considering the recommendations of Agriculture Ministry every Year. The import of poultry stock during 1983-84 will, therefore, depend on the decision of the Government to be taken in due course.

(d) A review committee constituted by ICAR has reviewed the functioning of each unit and has found it satisfactory and has recommended the continuance of all the centres during the sixth plan. Information in regard to expenditure on works is being collected and shall be placed on the table of the Lok Sabha in due course of time.

Statement-I

Funds Spent on All India Co-ordinated Research Project on Poultry Breeding Year-wise and Unit-wise

Name of the Centre	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Hyderabad	900429	791947	876924	978156	1000687	924362	944130	1162780	1208535
Jabalpur	657178	513128	779325	1098920	786185	816399	918971	984677	1174403
Mathura	743269	790514	789890	830360	912788	1108627	997381	1178500	1073075
Aggartala	—	—	—	—	38000	95000	348000	656229	1272667
Mannuthy	—	—	—	142240	455046	1162137	581021	620000	945049
Bangalore	470000	222981	484512	636280	373933	622194	531566	578897	602125
Madras	313848	397155	472680	302902	508798	621149	556724	716137	577663
Bhubaneswar	240434	340264	372419	629929	637409	608757	455180	633562	618359
Akola	—	—	—	—	—	402960	139039	319056	417348
Sikkim	—	—	—	311972	563349	367569	786661	321831	320138
Anand	—	—	—	—	88342	154849	152589	451792	224051
Ludhiana	—	—	—	—	436219	239681	282025	650360	296000

Statement-II

Receipts released under All India Co-ordinated Research Project on Poultry Breeding Year-wise and Unit-wise

Name of the Centre	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Hyderabad	204100	214773	481119	384889	488320	469497	349478	269942	460921
Jabalpur	133319	155441	179013	244511	200838	266572	349302	310450	333605
Mathura	161212	158019	289051	390663	376073	295071	233656	189072	423583
Aggartala	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11989
Mannuthy	—	—	—	—	—	30802	176304	191633	385044
Bangalore	26978	53843	78455	150500	205758	229817	282195	286337	242200
Madras	65396	76373	96280	100106	214108	231413	152733	231966	159147
Bhubaneswar	—	—	—	110769	87968	106015	120745	90488	27306
Akola	—	—	—	—	—	229817	282195	286336	83932
Sikkim	—	—	—	—	1349	28468	338802	42121	100000
Anand	—	—	—	—	—	50623	32262	103966	137992
Ludhiana	—	—	—	—	55527	58150	77103	126479	113325

ICAR Research Scheme on Camel

2404. DR. A. U. AZMI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether ICAR has no information on Indian Camel's performance on Saudi King's gifted camel to P.M. ;

(b) whether any research scheme on Camel are financed out of ICAR funds and if so, the amount spent and duration of operation of the scheme and findings ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that ICAR has a camel breeding centre at Bikaner already ;

(d) how much expenditure has been made by ICAR at the Bikaner centre during 1980-81 and 1981-82 and with what results ;

(e) whether Press release in July 1982 was under Government permission and information given to press duly approved ; and

(f) how soon merit of Arabian Camels gifted to P.M. for camel improvement will be confirmed and what information has already been collected ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN) : (a) No Sir, the ICAR is aware that the two Camels received as gift are doing well since their arrival in India.

(b) A scheme entitled survey of Indian Camels in Punjab, Pepsu, Rajasthan, U.P., Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Kutch, Saurashtra and Ajmer was in operation with headquarters at Jodhpur from 1954 to 1956. Another scheme entitled Development of Camel was in operation at the Camel Breeding Farm, Bikaner (Rajasthan) from 1959 to 1965 and an amount of Rs. 4.15 lakhs was spent on this scheme, and some information on the performance of the Bikaneri Camel has become available.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) No press release was issued.

(f) Since the two Arabian Camels are not meant for research, it will not be possible to confirm their merit for Camel improvement.

Tapping of underground Water Resources

2405. A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) how much percentage of underground water resources is at present being tapped according to Government ;

(b) whether Government are having any definite scheme to tap the remaining underground water resources ; and

(c) if so, the details and how much amount is set apart in the Sixth Five Year Plan for this purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) According to present estimates, the ultimate irrigation potential from Ground Water Resources is 40 million ha., out of which 24.5 million ha. of irrigation potential has been created by the end of March 1982, which is 60.12 per cent.

(b) and (c). Water is a State subject hence the States are implementing the programme of ground

water development through construction of dugwells, bore wells, filter points and shallow tubewells etc. in private sector by the farmers themselves through loan assistance from the banks and subsidy to small and marginal farmers by Government. Only the scheme of higher capacity deep tubewells i.e. public tubewells, is taken up by the Government Departments or Corporations themselves. In the Sixth Plan following physical and financial targets have been fixed :—

A. Physical (1) (m. ha.) Irrigation pontential in :

Surface water	Ground water	Total
1.0	7.0	8.0

(2) (units in lakh Nos.)

(i)	Dugwells	12.0
(ii)	Private shallow tubewells	12.0
(iii)	Public tube-wells	0.15
(iv)	Energisation of pump sets	25.00

B. Financial (Rs. in crores)

(1) Plan Sector outlays

(i)	State Plan	1741.30
(ii)	Central Sector	70.00
	Total	1811.30*

(*For total Minor Irrigation Programme including ground water)

(2) Institutional investment 1700**

(**Mainly for ground water development)

दिल्ली को सुन्दर बनाना

2406. **श्री कृष्ण प्रताप सिंह :** क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले तीन वर्षों में दिल्ली को सुन्दर बनाने पर वर्ष-वार कितनी धनराशि खर्च की गई है ;

(ख) पिछले तीन वर्षों में दिल्ली में पानी की सप्लाई बढ़ाने पर वर्ष-वार कितनी धनराशि खर्च की गई है ; और

(ग) जब देश के अनेक भागों में पेय जल और चिकित्सा की सुविधायें नहीं हैं तथा उनको सूखे की गम्भीर स्थिति का सामना करना पड़ रहा है तो कुछ शहरों को सुन्दर बनाने पर किए जाने वाले खर्च का औचित्य क्या है ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मन्त्री (श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह) : (क) से (ग) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है तथा सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Interpool arrangement for Allotment of Government Accommodation

2407. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2625. on 26 July, 1982 regarding interpool arrangements for allotment of Government accommodation and state :

(a) the number of applications in which inter-pool adjustment is required, received and pending in those respective departments having their own departmental pools separately during 1981 and 1982;

(b) what efforts have been made by these departments for allotment

of quarters on ad-hoc basis to the wards of retired Government employee of different pools; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH) : (a) As the concession of ad-hoc allotment of Government accommodation to the eligible ward on the retirement of parents does not provide for inter pool arrangements no statistical data regarding number of cases involved has been kept.

(b) and (c). The concession of ad-hoc allotment to the wards of retiring Government servants is based on the recommendations of the National Council (JCM) which has not recommended for inter pool arrangments. However, on the basis of the reference which was received from the Department of Personnel and A. R. the question of providing inter pool adjustments was examined in consultation with the various Ministries and Departments of the Government of India and many of them have not supported the proposal.

Construction of Storage Godowns in Rural Areas

2408. SHRI GHULAM RASOOL KOCHACK :
SHRI S. B. SIDNAL :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government has been urged for construction of foodgrains storage godowns in every district be increased for proper storage in rural areas;

(b) if so, whether any Conference of Chairmen and Managing Directors of State Warehousing Corporations and the Central Warehousing Corporation was held in New Delhi on 15 September, 82;

(c) if so, whether construction of foodgrains storage was also discussed in the conference; and

(d) if so, what were the other subjects discussed and decisions arrived at?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI) : (a) Additional capacity for rural areas is envisaged to be built under various programmes by cooperatives and other agencies with a view to meeting the increasing requirements for storage.

(b) A conference of Chairmen and Managing Directors of Central Warehousing Corporation and State Warehousing Corporations was held at New Delhi on the 14th and 15th September, 1982.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) A Statement indicating broad conclusions reached on some important items is attached.

Statement

Broad conclusions on some important items

1. There was need for diversification and the Corporations should expand and diversify their activities within the frame work of the functions assigned to them under the Act in the first instance. Amendments in the Act, if necessary for the purpose, may be considered in due course.

2. There was need to extend the Farmers Extension Service scheme to more areas.

3. There was need for establishing a training institute jointly

by Central Warehousing Corporation and State Warehousing Corporations to improve training facilities.

4. The construction activity should be geared up so that the planned targets are achieved.

5. The State Warehousing Corporations should construct warehouses of the design and specifications adopted by the Central Warehousing Corporation with suitable changes where so warranted to suit local requirements.

Number of schemes introduced in Bihar under the food for Work Programme

2409. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number and names of the scheme which have since been introduced in the State of Bihar during the last two years under food for work programme; and

(b) whether foodgrains were properly distributed to the weaker sections of the society and if not, the action taken by Government in regard thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM) : (a) Food for Work Programme has since been replaced by National Rural Employment Programme. It is the latter programme, which is now in operation. Scheme-wise details are not maintained at the Central Government level.

(b) Under National Rural Employment Programme, 1 kg. of foodgrains per head per day are required to be given to the workers as part of their wages. Reports received from the Government of Bihar indicate that the quantity of foodgrains utilised was much less than the minimum required on the basis of 1 kilogram per head per day and the wages in many cases were paid entirely in cash. This deviation has been brought to the notice of the State Government and they have been advised to distribute foodgrains invariably at the prescribed rate as part of the workers' wages.

Delegation of Pant-versity Teachers Association

2410. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a delegation of the Pant University Teachers Association had recently met the Prime Minister and the Industry Minister of Union Government in connection with the problems of the University; and

(b) if so, the problems mentioned by them and action taken thereon by Central Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Yes, Sir. A delegation of Pant University Teachers Association met the Union Minister for Industry and the Prime Minister on 19-9-82 in connection with the problems of the University.

(b) The delegation requested for an inquiry into the circumstances that led to the alleged suicide by Dr. Ram Narayan, Associate Professor of Bio-chemistry of the University. The matter was referred to the Governor of Uttar Pradesh who is also the Chancellor of the Pant University. It is informed that the U. P. Government had already ordered a Magisterial inquiry and the proposal for a Judicial inquiry is under consideration of the U. P. Government.

Drinking Water in Indian Villages

2411. SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that only 10 per cent of Indian villages have access to drinking water despite of the expenditure of Rs. 622 crores (Surya' Sept. 1982); and

(b) whether Government propose to have a programme of hand pumps for every village in the country in view of energy crisis?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH) : (a) Out of 5.76 lakh villages as per 1971 census, 2.31 lakh villages have been identified by the State Government as 'problem villages' still to be covered with safe drinking water supply as on 1-4-1980.

(b) Due to limited financial resources and with a view to achieve maximum coverage of identified problem villages it has been impressed on the State Governments to go in for low cost solutions like installation of Hand-pumps whenever feasible.

जल प्रदाय और मल व्ययन विभाग में दैनिक मजूरी पर काम करने वाले व्यक्ति

2412. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या निर्माण और आवास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली नगर निगम के जल प्रदाय और मल व्ययन विभाग में 240 दिन से अधिक समय से कार्य कर रहे पम्प-चालकों, बेलदारों और फिटरों की अलग-अलग संख्या क्या है ; और

(ख) उन्हें स्थायी बनाने के लिए क्या मापदण्ड अपनाया गया है और अथवा अपनाया जा रहा है ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मन्त्री (श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह) : (क) और (ख) अपेक्षित सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है तथा सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Grant of Highet Scale of Pay to Draftsmen working in Flood Control Wing, Delhi Administration

2413. SHRI R. N. RAKESH : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Delhi Administration had sought the approval of his Ministry to the grant of higher scale of pay at par with CPWD to the Draftsmen Grade I, II and III working in the Flood Control Wing of the Delhi Administration ;

(b) if so, whether the same has since been accorded; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay in according approval ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Matters regarding the grant of higher scales of pay to the Government personnel of Delhi Administration do not come under the purview of this Ministry. Delhi Administration have been advised to take up the matter with their Finance and other appropriate authorities.

Drought in Gujarat

2414. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that out of 18,000 villages, 5000 villages in Gujarat are in the midst of drought;

(b) if so, reasons thereof and details of steps taken to tackle the situation ; and

(c) the details of Central assistance given to the State Government ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI) : (a) According to the information received from the Government of Gujarat, about 8000-12000 villages have been affected or are likely to be affected on account of lean agricultural situation or scarcity situation or semi scarcity situation.

(b) According to the State Government, there were scanty rains until the middle of July, 82 and the rains received thereafter were uneven and erratic resulting in lean agricultural situation. As regards steps taken, the State Government have been providing relief employment, supply of water by tankers to needy areas etc. The State Government have also issued orders for grant of fodder takavi, cash doles, seed takavi etc.

(c) No memorandum has so far been received seeking Central assistance from the State Government. However, the State Government have got a margin money of Rs. 9.56 crores during the current year out of which the relief expenditure can be met. In addition, Government of India have allocated Rs. 1.325 crores under the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme and Rs. 2.80 crores as a first instalment (including foodgrains of 6100 MTs.) under the National Rural Employment Programme. Further Government of India have sanctioned Rs. 8.50 crores as short-term loan for agricultural inputs during Kahrif 1982 and Rs. 2.00 crores for Rabi, 1982.

Projects under construction in Goa

2415. SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the projects contemplated for construction in Goa in view of the retreat of the Heads of States from the Common-wealth countries there after CHOGAM next year;

(b) what is the progress made on their constructions; and

(c) details of funds allotted to these different projects?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH) : (a) to (c). So far as the Ministry of Works & Housing is concerned, one scheme namely 'Improvement of water supply at Candolim Aguada' costing Rs. 4.86 crores was referred by the Union territory Administration for technical clearance of this Ministry.

This scheme was tehnically scrutinised and the Goa Administration was requested to revise the scheme

The Goa Administration is in touch with the Planning Commission for making available required funds for this scheme.

Sale of Tractors

2416. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the sale of tractors has dropped in the first eight months' in the year 1982;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the name of the tractor sale units affected due to drop in the sales of tractors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN) : (a) to (c). The monthwise figures of sales of tractors show a fluctuating trend and though the total sales of tractors in the first 8 months in 1982 is reportedly less than the sales in the corresponding period of 1981 in the case of all the agricultural tractor manufacturing units, it is not significantly different from sales in the corresponding period in 1980 and in 1979. The sales of tractors could be affected by a number of factors such as increase in the price, reduction in genuine demand, a realistic adjustment of demand and supply at given prices, rainfall, crop prospects, availability of credit, after sales service, sales promotion efforts etc. With the relaxation since April this year in the credit restraint measures introduced by the Reserve Bank of India in 1981 to curb the inflationary pressures in the economy, the liquidity with the banks has improved considerably and the banks have been advised to meet all genuine credit requirements for productive purposes and to ensure speedy action in processing applications for credit to purchase tractors.

Unused Barren Land between Mayapuri and Nangal Raya Jail Road

2417. SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a long and narrow stretch of barren land is lying unused growing thereon wild grass in between Mayapuri and Nangal Raya, Jail Road residential block, Delhi where people answer the calls of the nature both times thereby creating unhygeinic conditions of living;

(b) if so, reason why this has not been developed into a part for the healthy surroundings of the people residing in the vicinity of course by leaving some paths for the vehicles for bringing items of essential supplies for the shopkeepers due to non availability of road on the front side where a fly over is coming up; and

(c) if so, details of steps taken to improve the environmental conditions and to check the unhygeinic conditions prevailing there?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH) : (a) The DDA has reported that it is incorrect to say that the land is lying unused.

(b) and (c). The area is about 22 acres out of which a lawn has been laid on 18 acres of land in which plantation has also been done. The remaining portion is under development. The land has been fenced after leaving pavement area along the colony for passage.

Fire Station in Bhikaji Cama Bazar, New Delhi

2418. SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be

pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4105 on 14 September, 1981 regarding location of fire station in Bhikaji Cama Bazar, New Delhi and state :

(a) whether the work for setting up a fire service station has begun ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Dairy Board as Canalising Agency for Imports of EEC Products

2419. SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have permitted or propose to allow all development boards to handle all the items as they desire as in the case of Dairy Board ;

(b) whether Government propose to appoint Dairy Board as a canalising agency for imports of EEC products and planning of their disposal in a global basis in keeping with their recent successes in case of Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Nepal, Philippines, etc ; and

(c) whether Government have plans to fix a minimum fee in foreign exchange for this purpose to overcome its dwindling foreign exchange reserves ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R.V. SWAMINATHAN) : (a) to (c). No such proposal is under consideration.

Dissatisfaction amongst Farmers regarding Structure of APC

2420. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is wide dissatisfaction among the peasants over the structure and functioning of the Agricultural Prices Commission ; and

(b) if so, will the Commission be reconstituted with better representation to the peasants and the norms for fixing up prices of agricultural commodities be revised so as to link up prices with cost of agricultural production including transport charges and cost of living of the peasants ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R.V. SWAMINATHAN) : (a) No, Sir. There is no wide dissatisfaction among the peasants over the structure and functioning of the Agricultural Prices Commission, even though some representations have been received from time to time suggesting better representation of farmers.

(b) There is no proposal to reconstitute the Agricultural Prices Commission. It was restructured on the basis of recommendations of the National Commission on Agriculture and includes one member to represent farmers' interests. According to the revised terms of reference enforced in 1980, the Commission, while formulating its recommendations on price policy, is enjoined to take into consideration among other things, the cost of production, changes in input prices, cost of transporting produce from village to procurement centre/mandi/processing centre, changes in the terms of trade between agricultural and non-agricultural sectors.

सूखे की संभावना वाले तथा रेगिस्तानी क्षेत्रों का विकास

2421. **श्री कुम्भा राम आर्य :** क्या ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सूखे की सम्भावना वाले तथा रेगिस्तानी क्षेत्रों के विकास संबंधी राष्ट्रीय समिति के प्रतिवेदन में क्या-क्या सिफारिशें की गई हैं; और

(ख) इन सिफारिशों पर क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालयों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बालेश्वर राम) : (क) सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम तथा मरुभूमि विकास कार्यक्रम से सबंधित कार्य दल की मुख्य सिफारिशें नीचे दी गई हैं :—

1. सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम तथा मरुभूमि विकास कार्यक्रम के बीच वर्तमान परस्पर व्यवधान, जिनके मोटे तौर पर उद्देश्य एक जैसे हैं, को समाप्त किया जाना चाहिए। ऐसे मामलों में (कच्छ को छोड़कर जहां सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम को चलाया जाना चाहिए) मरुभूमि विकास कार्यक्रम को एक अकेले कार्यक्रम के रूप में चलाया जाना चाहिए।

2. सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम के निम्न-लिखित उद्देश्य होने चाहिएं :

(क) क्षेत्र के भूजल जलवायु स्रोत के आधार पर अधिक उत्पादन वाली शुष्क भूमि खेती को बढ़ावा देना ;

(ख) क्षेत्र के जल संसाधनों का विकास और उनका उत्पादन के लिए उपयोग ;

(ग) भू तथा नमी संरक्षण जिसमें भूमि के उपयोग की उचित पद्धतियों को बढ़ावा देना शामिल है।

(ग) वनरोपण जिसमें फार्म वानिकी भी शामिल है ; और

(ङ) चारागाह तथा चारा संसाधनों के विकास सहित पशुधन विकास।

3. प्रत्येक क्षेत्र की जल खपत निर्धारित करने हेतु नियमित रूप से अन्तर-क्षेत्रीय अध्ययन किए जाने चाहिएं तथा अधिक उत्पादी फसल पद्धति के लिए एक कार्यक्रम बनाया जाना चाहिए। इसी प्रकार की प्रत्येक पद्धति में अनुसंधान तथा विस्तार प्रयासों में एक दूसरे के साथ सामंजस्य स्थापित किया जाना चाहिए।

4. चारागाह क्षेत्र की उत्पादकता में वृद्धि करने तथा चारागाह वाले क्षेत्र की कमी को रोकने पर अधिक बल दिए जाने की आवश्यकता है।

5. सार्वजनिक भूमि पर वनरोपण करने के अलावा, व्यक्तिगत सीमान्त तथा उप-सीमान्त भूमि में वनरोपण के विकास पर अधिक ध्यान दिये जाने की आवश्यकता है। ठंडे मरुक्षेत्र में वानिकी अनुसंधान को बढ़ाया जाना चाहिए।

6. रेगिस्तानी क्षेत्र में रेत के टीलों को जमाना महत्वपूर्ण है। जहां बाल वाले क्षेत्र निजी स्वामित्व में हैं, वहां सरकार द्वारा भूमि अर्जित की जानी चाहिए।

7. डेयरी विकास के लिए सहायता अधिमानतः निम्न स्तरीय गतिविधियों से संबंधित होनी चाहिए तथा फ्रोसेसिंग परिवहन तथा विपणन के लिए सहायता कम की जानी चाहिए।

8. वर्षा के पानी का संचयन करने तथा इसका अधिक से अधिक लाभ उठाने के लिए प्राथमिकता दी जानी चाहिए। खात कूपों के लिए उपदान दिया जाता रहना चाहिए।

9. सिंचाई संभाव्यता के उपयोग को बढ़ाया जाना चाहिए।

10. भू-संरक्षण को एक प्राथमिकता वाले कार्यक्रम के रूप में जारी रखा जाना चाहिए लेकिन परियोजना निधियों का ऋणों के रूप में उपयोग नहीं किया जाना चाहिए।

11. ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में अलग-अलग विकास कार्यक्रमों के बीच घनिष्ट सम्पर्क होना चाहिए।

12. विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम तथा मरुभूमि विकास कार्यक्रम के कार्यान्वयन के लिए विशेष व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए।

13. इसका नियमित मूल्यांकन किया जाना चाहिए—(क) विभिन्न परियोजनाओं में विशिष्ट कार्यक्रम गतिविधियां, और

(ख) राज्य सरकार द्वारा एक परियोजना में सम्पूर्ण कार्यक्रम। राज्य स्तर पर कार्यान्वयन पर नियमित रूप से निगरानी रखी जानी चाहिए तथा विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में उपलब्धियों की जांच करने के प्रयास किए जाने चाहिएं। राज्य सरकारों को अलग-अलग परियोजना क्षेत्रों के लिए योजनाएं तैयार करने हेतु सम्बद्ध क्षेत्र के अनुभवी कार्मिकों के दल गठित करने चाहिएं तथा कार्यान्वयन के ब्योरे भी तैयार किए जाने चाहिएं।

14. मरुभूमि विकास कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत आबंटन भौगोलिक क्षेत्र के अनुसार होने चाहिएं। तथापि, सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत प्रति खण्ड 15 लाख रुपए की दर से आबंटन जारी रखे जाएं। व्यय को केन्द्र तथा राज्य सरकारों के बीच बराबर-बराबर के आधार पर किया जाना जारी रखा जाना चाहिए।

(ख) सरकार ने कार्यदल की रिपोर्ट पर विचार कर लिया है और इसकी मुख्य सिफारिशों को स्वीकार कर लिया है।

ग्राम पंचायतों को सांविधिक मान्यता

2422. **श्री कुम्भा राम आर्य** : क्या ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ग्राम पंचायतों, तहसील समितियों और जिला परिषदों और लोगों को अपनी समस्यायें स्वयं हल करने और अपने कार्यकलाप स्वयं करने के दृष्टिकोण से उनको सांविधिक मान्यता देने के मार्ग में क्या-क्या बाधायें हैं ;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार पंचायत राज की स्थापना के लिए सांविधिक प्राविधान बनाने का है ताकि लोग अपनी समस्यायें हल करने और अपने कार्य-कलाप स्वयं करने में सक्षम हो सकें ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो कब तक; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालयों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बालेश्वर राम) : (क) पंचायती राज राज्य का विषय होने के कारण भारत सरकार केवल व्यापक नीति सम्बन्धी मामले ही देखती है।

(ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(घ) राज्य सरकारें पंचायती राज निकायों की शक्तियों तथा कार्यों के बारे में कानून बनाती है। कुछेक राज्य विधानों में न्याय पंचायतों के लिए भी व्यवस्था है।

भूमि की चकबन्दी

2423. **श्री कुम्भा राम आर्य** : क्या **ग्रामीण विकास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जिन राज्यों में चकबन्दी का कार्य पूरा हो गया है, उनके नाम क्या हैं ;

(ख) उन राज्यों के नाम क्या हैं जिनमें चकबन्दी का कार्य पूरा नहीं हुआ है;

(ग) उन तीन राज्यों के नाम क्या हैं जो चकबन्दी के मामले में और राज्यों की तुलना में बहुत पीछे हैं; और

(घ) इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालयों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बालेश्वर राम) : (क) और (ख) पंजाब तथा हरियाणा में चकबन्दी का कार्य पूरा हो चुका है। उत्तर प्रदेश में लगभग 90 प्रतिशत कार्य पूरा हो गया है। बिहार, उड़ीसा, महाराष्ट्र, गुजरात, हिमाचल प्रदेश, कर्नाटक तथा मध्य प्रदेश में यह कार्य प्रगति पर है।

(ग) और (घ) कर्नाटक, हिमाचल प्रदेश तथा मध्य प्रदेश में यह कार्य अपेक्षाकृत धीमा चल रहा है क्योंकि यह स्वैच्छिक कार्य है।

Modernisation of Irrigation Projects

2424. SHRI CHITTA BASU : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have since framed proposals for modernisation of 50 irrigation projects;

(b) if so, the names of the projects and details of the modernisation schemes;

(c) the amount of new investment to be required for the purpose; and

(d) additional benefits to be derived from them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) So far, 36 modernisation schemes have been framed by the State Governments and sent to the Central Water Commission.

(b) to (d). A statement showing the details is enclosed.

Statement

DETAILS OF MODERNISATION SCHEMES

S.No.	Name of State	Name of Project	Cost in Rs. lakhs	Benefits in 1000 ha.
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Modernisation of Krishna Delta System	29171.00	18.00
2.	Bihar	Modernisation of Karamnasa Irrigation Scheme	704.00	12.55
3.	do	Durgawati Canal Modernisation Scheme	1246.00	17.57
4.	do	Remodelling of Kanchi Irrigation Scheme	485.57	16.19
5.	do	Sone Canal Modernisation Scheme	33918.40	433.82
6.	do	Modernisation of Kamla Irrigation Scheme	1149.00	25.95
7.	do	Khudia Reservior Scheme	296.14	0.60
8.	Gujarat	Modernisation of Kharicut Canal System (Ahmedabad)	5474.23	1.80
9.	do	Modernisation of Shatrunji (Polithana) (Bhavnagar)	1343.70	0.20 (Negligible)
10.	do	Modernisation of Fatewadi Canal System (Ahmedabad)	1350.65	9.70
11.	do	Modernisation of Machhu-I (Rajkot)	580.04	2.60
12.	do	Modernisation of Ukai Kakrapar (Surat)	7125.48	52.857
13.	do	Modernisation of Dantiwada Reservoir Project (Banaskantha and Mohsana)	1952.91	4.90
14.	do	Modernisation of Bhadar Project (Rajkot)	1015.00	4.62
15.	Haryana	Modernisation of existing channals Phase-I	7711.00	96.377
16.	do	Modernisation of existing channels Phase-II	8978.00	116.140
17.	Karnataka	Modernisation of existing Irrigation System of Tungabhadra Project (Bellary)	1877.35	6.00
18.	do	Improvement to Right Bank H. L. C. of Tungabhadra Project of T. B. Board (Karnataka) (Distt. Bellary) in Karnataka and Anantpur in A. P.)	158.57	6.475

1	2	3	4	5
19.	Karnataka	Improvement to Right Bank Power Canal and H. L. C. of Tungabhadra Project of T. B. Board (Karnataka) (Distt. Bellary in Karnataka and Kurnool in A. P.)	415.65	8.498
20.	Punjab	Punjab Irrigation Project Phase-II (lining of channels etc.)	36448	493.550
21.	do	Punjab Irrigation Project for lining of channels, Distributaries & Minors Phase-I	15203	236.437
22.	do	Improvement and extension of Shah Nagar Canal System	1062.79	641.87
23.	do	Lining of Faridkot Distributary system	80.72	1.462
24.	Rajasthan	Modernisation of Galwa Irrigation	258.84	0.641
25.	do	Modernisation of Gudha Irrigation	225.50	4.488
26.	do	Modernisation of Parbati Canal System	184.04	6.995
27.	do	Modernisation of Morel Irrigation	1000.00	11.230
28.	do	Modernisation of Jaisamand	625.00	8.349
29.	do	Modernisation of Gambjiri Canal System	449.82	5.050
30.	Tamil Nadu	Modernisation of Cauvery Delta (Thanjwar)	4200.00	176.00
31.	do	Modernisation of Periyar Vagai	4104.00	26.00
32.	do	Modernisation of Anandanar Channel and its branches of Kodayar System	280.00	0.93
33.	Uttar Pradesh	Modernisation of Upper Ganga Canal	1167.00	51.40
34.	do	Modernisation of Ghaggar Canal System	780.54	Nil
35.	West Bengal	DVC Modernisation Scheme Phase-I	1570.00	82.77
36.	do	Modernisation of Kangsabati Reservoir Project	28.55	32.37
		Total :	167093.38	1614.39
		Say :	1670 Crores	1.61 m.ha.

Expenditure incurred by ICAR

2425. DR. A. U. AZMI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) actual expenditure incurred in Sixth Plan and corresponding outlays for Fifth Plan by ICAR under each of the following :—

ICAR Institutes; Coordinated Projects; Education and World Bank/ foreign aided projects;

(b) how much cut of each plan's budget the amounts proposed under above categories were utilised upto mid-plan periods;

(c) what percentage of actual expenditure made under each category in Fifth Plan for buildings, equipments, salaries and allowances and under recurring contingencies.

(d) percentage of amounts in Sixth Plan sanctioned under each category and expenditure incurred sub-head-wise; and

(e) the amount of deposits for each ICAR Institute with CPWD/ State PWDs that were outstanding on 1-4-82 for which work was incomplete, Institute-wise corresponding amounts on 1-4-1980 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN) : (a) A statement showing the outlay for the Sixth Plan as on 30-9-82, and actual expenditure for the 4 years of the V Plan (i.e. 1974-78, under the groups Indian Council of Agricultural Research Institutes including National Research Centres, Headquarters & Publication, Coordinated Projects including Project Directorates; Agricultural Education and World Bank including Foreign aided projects is enclosed.

(b) It is not possible to retirve the required comparative information relating to all the past Plans as desired, from the records pertaining to these plan periods, as too much time has elapsed.

(c) and (d). No detailed break up of expenditure under various heads is shown in respect of coordinated projects, education and foreign aided projects in the accounts maintained in Indian Council of Agricultural Research. This information is not therefore available.

(e) The required information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House as soon as it becomes available.

Statement

Statement showning break-up of outlay as on 30-9-82 and Actual Expenditure for the years 1974-78

(Figures in lacs)

	Outlay as on 30-9-82	Actual expenditure for the four years 1974-78 of V Plan
1. Institutes including National Research Centres, Headquarters and Publication	12359.50	4338.56
2. Project Directorates and Coordinated Projects	8069.54	2480.82
3. Agricultural Education	7231.01	3748.73
4. World Bank aid Foreign aided Projects	5117.67	23.79
	32777.72	10591.90

Design for Emblem of Asiad

2426. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the Minister of SPORTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the design for Emblem of Asiad (APPU) was submitted by Mr. Pradip Powle of Bombay through F.D. Stuwart and Co. if so, amount paid to Mr. Pradip Powle and M/s F.D. Stuwart and Co. for the same ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the approved Emblem (Trade mark) was published in the name of Mr. Ramendranath Sarkar with his preamble ;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor, and amount paid to Mr. Sarkar ; and

(d) who is the real inventor of the said design and whether Government have made any inquiries in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND OF THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) The design for Emblem for Asiad (APPU) approved by the Special Organising Committee for Asian Games 1982 was produced by M/s. F.D. Stuwart, and they were paid Rs. 25,000 therefor by the Committee.

(b) No such name has been indicated in any official publication of the Special Organising Committee for Asian Games 1982.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The Special Organising Committee got the design from M/s. F.D. Stuwart. Government has not made any enquiry.

Nigerseed Exporters Complaints against NAFED Re: Delay in accepting Export Orders

2427. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been serious complaints by Nigerseed exporters against National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India (NAFED) alleging delayed tactics in accepting offers for export for the trade circle ;

(b) whether the export trade control under Ministry of Commerce has by public notice No. 85/82, dated 3rd July, clarified the position on this subject ;

(c) the reason for delay in issuing trade notice on the part of NAFED ;

(d) whether it is a fact that NAFED is holding huge unsold stocks of Nigerseed containing mixture of foreign material to the extent of 0.5 per cent ;

(e) whether NAFED holds monopoly for exporting Nigerseed against higher potential for exports be trade ciryles ; and

(f) whether the Ministry have taken steps to solve the above position ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI) : (a) to (c). Some complaints were received from private trade desiring to export nigerseed against the National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India (NAFED) alleging delay in accepting offers for export of nigerseed. NAFED has explained that

after NAFED was appointed as the canalising agency for nigerseed, private trade was being associated for the first time in the export of the commodity and it had therefore to settle, in consultation with Government, the details of the procedure for associating private trade in the export of nigerseed.

(d) NAFED is holding stocks of nigerseed procured directly from the tribals through the Tribals Co-operative Development Corporation by offering remunerative prices to the tribals. In the normal course, nigerseed stocks contain some foreign matter. These stocks are subjected to further cleaning before export.

(e) Private trade is also now associated with export of nigerseed and NAFED thus holds no monopoly. The objectives of export of nigerseeds should not only be to maximise foreign exchange earnings but also to ensure a better price to the producer. NAFED was appointed as a canalising agency for the export of nigerseed since 1978-79. Since then, India's performance in export of nigerseed has been better than what it was prior to canalisation, both in terms of quantity exported and per unit realisation as can be seed from the following table :—

S. No.	Year (Financial year 1st April, 31st March)	Qty. exported MT	Per Unit value realisation (F.O.B. Value) PMT	
1.	1974-75	5133	3478	By Trade
2.	1975-76	12014	2750	By Trade
3.	1976-77	9441	2613	By Trade
4.	1977-78	3736	4694	By Trade
5.	1978-79	6469	8795	By NAFED
6.	1979-80	5087	7536	By NAFED
7.	1980-81	7620	7423	By NAFED
8.	1981-82	8843	10150	By NAFED

Nigerseed is essentially a tribal produce. Prior to canalisation, the average price paid to the tribal population was around Rs. 175 per quintal of nigerseed against which NAFED has been able to pay a price of Rs. 450 per quintal to the tribals during the crop season 1981-1982.

(f) Yes, Sir.

Brahamputra-Ganga Link and Sahring of Ganga Waters

2428. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE :
SHRI HARISH RAWAT:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) what is the position with regard to Brahamputra-Ganga Linkage proposal of India to the Government of Bangladesh and agreement on sharing of Ganga waters ;

(b) whether any new steps were taken in this regard during the visit of the Chief Martial Law Administrator of Bangladesh to our country ; and

(c) if so, with what results ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) to (c). The natural flow in the River Ganga at Farakka during the lean season is not adequate to meet the full requirements of India and the rasonable needs lower down in Bangladesh. For this purpose the Government of India have been endeavouring to augment the flows at Farakka and India has proposed the Brahamputra-Ganga Link Canal Project.

Pursuant to the visit of Lt. General H.M. Ershad, President of the Council of Ministers, Government of Bangladesh on 6th and 7th October, 1982 and has meetings with the Prime Minister, an Indo-Bangladesh Memorandum of Understanding was signed

on 7th October, 1982, by the Foreign Ministers of India and Bangladesh. According to this the two leaders recongnised that the basic problem of inadequate flow of waters in the Ganga available at Farakka imposed sacrifices on both countries and that it was necessary to arrive at an equitable sharing of waters available at Farakka. They further agreed that the long-term solution lay in augmenting the flow available at Farakka and to this end directed their experts concerned to expedite studies of the economic and technical feasibility of the schemes which had been proposed by either side in order to settle upon the optimum solution for urgent implementation. It was decided that the Joint Rivers Commission would complete the pre-feasibility study and decide upon the optimum solution within 18 months, at the end of which the two Govts. would immediately implement the augmentation proposal agreed upon the Joint Rivers Commission. Meanwhile, the two leaders agreed on the releases for sharing the flow available at Farakka for the next two dry seasons, and the joint inspection and monitoring arrangements for this purpose. It was further agreed that in the case of exceptionally low flows during either of the next two dry seasons, the two Governments would hold immediate consultations and decide how to minimise the burden to either country.

It was also agreed that a further and final sharing agreement would be reached immediately after the completion of pre-feasibility study of augmentation, in the light of the decision on the optimum solution for augmentation that would be implemented following pre-feasibility study.

Commercial activities of Dairy Board

2429. SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether he is aware of the taking over of a cotton textile mill by the Dairy Board and GCMMF which have a common Chairman and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether the Dairy Board, a registered society is debarred from commercial operations and it was for these reasons that Government set up Dairy Corporation in 1969 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R.V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) No Cotton Textile Mill has been taken over by National Dairy Development Board or GCMMF.

(b) National Dairy Development Board is undertaking activities in accordance with the provisions contained in the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Board.

The Indian Dairy Corporation was set up primarily to undertake various activities related to handling of donated milk products, storage and sale to the public sector dairies, the handling of the generated funds and coordinating developmental activities of the project for stimulating milk marketing and dairy development with funds to be generated from W.F.P. donated skimmed milk powder and butter oil.

Functioning of Department of Architecture

2430. SHRI D. L. BAITHA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Department of Architecture is functioning under the control of civil engineers in various department of States as well as Centre affecting its independent and free functioning;

(b) whether even the accepted norms of architectural establishment based on 1.75 per cent of the total work load, are not followed with the result that either the designs are prepared without much thought or the old type designs are repeated;

(c) whether all senior Architects, are placed under the Chief Engineers as per orders of DG (Works) in CPWD.

(d) whether no extra financial implication is involved if Architecture is made an independent department; and

(e) if so, whether Government would consider making Department of Architecture as independent body, if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH) : (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Appointment of Junior Engineers in Develompment Division No. V of DDA

2431. SHRI GHULAM RASOOL KOACHAK : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there were some irregularities in the appointment of some junior engineers in development division No. V of the Delhi Development Authority;

(b) details thereof stating the particulars of such Junior Engineers and the date of their appointment with the DDA ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that these junior have duped a sum of rupee one lakh by drawing false salary paid to them by the DDA;

(d) if so, what action has the Government taken in this regard and to what extent ; and

(e) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH) : (a) The DDA has denied it.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The DDA has denied this also.

(d) and (e). Do not arise.

Expenditure incurred on projects for ASIAD

2432. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of SPORTS be pleased to state :

(a) the total expenditure incurred uptil now on various works executed in connection with the Asiad Games in the capital like flyovers, widening of roads, construction of Khel Gaon, stadia—renovation and construction of new ones—and other works and infra-structure relating thereto;

(b) whether this entire expenditure was pre-audited or is post-audited; and

(c) the estimated amount of money defalcated in various ways—theft or pilferage of stores, fraudulent practices by the officials and contractors and the action taken in each case ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND OF THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) The total expenditure booked by the Department of Sports up to 30th September, 1982 on Asiad projects is Rs. 40.12 crores including Rs. 32.09 crores on construction/ renovation of Asiad stadia.

So far as non-Asiad projects such as construction of overbridges, hotels, residential flats near Siri Fort, and widening of roads, etc. are concerned, these form part of the normal

development programme of the concerned agencies some of which have been advanced so that their benefit is available also for the Asiad.

(b) The agencies incharge of the execution of Asiad projects have since intimated that they are following their normal procedure regarding audit of expenditure which is otherwise applicable under the various codes and procedures laid down for their normal functioning. The system of audit differs from agency to agency. In some cases, it is both pre-audit and post-audit while in others it is only post-audit.

(c) No case of theft or pilferage of stores or fraudulent practices by the officials/contractors has come to the notice of the Department of Sports.

हरिजनों द्वारा मल को सिर पर ढोये जाने को रोकने हेतु कानून

2433. **श्री मूल चन्द डागा** : क्या निर्माण और आवास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देश में हजारों हरिजनों द्वारा मल की अपने सिर पर ढुलाई की जाती है और सरकार ने इस प्रथा को रोकने का निर्णय किया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस प्रथा को अब तक क्यों नहीं समाप्त किया गया और क्या इस बारे में कोई कानून बनाया गया है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस प्रथा को समाप्त करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गये हैं ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मन्त्री (श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह) : (क) यह सच है कि देश के कई शहरी क्षेत्रों में मानव मल को मनुष्यों द्वारा उठाया जाता है। फरवरी, 1982 में नई दिल्ली में हुई स्थानीय शासन व नगर विकास की केन्द्रीय परिषद् की बैठक, जिसमें राज्य सरकारों के मन्त्री स्तर के प्रतिनिधि थे, में एक संकल्प पारित किया गया था कि शुष्क शौचालयों को सुलभ शौचालयों में परिवर्तित करने तथा मानव मल को मनुष्यों द्वारा उठाए जाने की कुप्रथा को समाप्त करने का एक कार्य क्रम अपनाया जाना चाहिए।

(ख) और (ग) इस सम्बन्ध में आगे की कार्यवाही राज्य सरकारों द्वारा की जाती है; जहां आवश्यक हो पालिका अधिनियमों को संशोधित किया जाना है। विद्यमान शुष्क शौचालयों को सुलभ शौचालयों में बदलने का एक चरणबद्ध कार्यक्रम भी बनाया जाना है। क्योंकि सुविधाजनक मलनिर्यास योजनाएं बहुत ही खर्चीली हैं इसलिए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने निम्न लागत के जलवाही शौचालयों की शुरूआत करने के चयनित कस्बों में व्यवहार्यता अध्ययन तैयार करने के लिए यू० एन० डी० पी० की सहायता को शामिल किया है जिससे कि शुष्क शौचालयों के परिवर्तन तथा मानव मल को मनुष्यों द्वारा उठाये जाने की प्रथा को समाप्त करने की प्रक्रिया में तेजी आयेगी।

Sea-Erosion in Western Coast

2434. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether large scale erosion of Western Coast by sea tides during last decade due to which large strack of lands have become Khar-lands or blocked by silting;

(b) whether many important all weather ports on West Coast have

become heavily silted and non-operative during major part of the year;

(c) whether Government has received proposals from West Coast States viz., Gujarat, Maharashtra, Goa and Kerala demanding anti-sea-erosion measures and financial assistance;

(d) if so, details of proposal of each States;

(e) whether oceanic-studies on sea-erosion tidal waves and reclamation schemes on West Coast line have been done;

(f) if so, the details thereof;

(g) what plans are now in operation to stop coasted erosion, making existing ports all-weather and side-effects of major reclamation schemes; and

(h) details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) Large scale erosion on its coastline has been reported by the Kerala Government. Erosion has also been reported on its coastline affecting Uttara and Dakshina Kannada districts by the Government of Karnataka. Gujarat and Maharashtra Government have also reported some localised sea erosion problems.

(b) Out of the 5 major ports of Cochin, New Mangalore, Marmugao, Bombay and Kandla on the Western Coast, some siltation has been reported on Bombay harbour which is within manageable limits and not affecting the port working. The approach channel to Kandla port is reported to be silting heavily due to certain changes taking place in the approaches to Kandla Creek and heavy siltation in the Gulf of Kutch has been affecting the permissible draught for ships. The siltation problem at Kandla Port is under study by the CWPRS, Poona.

(c) and (d). The Government is providing some loan assistance to the Government of Kerala for executing anti-sea erosion works since 1972-73. The Karnataka Government has also asked for some Central assistance for 1982-83.

(e) and (f). Some studies on sea-erosion have been undertaken by CWPRS, Poona which include short observations for sea waves for some specific sites along both the Coasts.

(g) and (h). No major ports are being seriously affected by sea erosion. Local problems are, however, being attended to.

Scheme for Welfare of Slum Dwellers Children

2435. SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the World Health Organisation and the Delhi Administration have jointly prepared a scheme for the welfare of the slum dwellers children in the capital ;

(b) if so, what are the programmes proposed to be undertaken under the above scheme; and

(c) the details about the financial allocation and the target set for1982-83 and onwards ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH) : (a) to (c). The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Shakurpur Re-settlement Colony

2436. SHRI D. L. BAITHA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Shakurpur Re-settlement Colony has been recently inspected :

(b) if so, the purpose of the inspection; and

(c) what steps have been taken to remove the difficulties being faced by the residents of the Colony ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH : (a) to (c). The DESU has reported that the Lt. Governor of Delhi had inspected the Shakurpur Re-settlement Colony during the second week of September, 1982 and, directed by the Lt. Governor, the defective street lighting points have since been got attended to and the same are functioning satisfactorily.

The DDA has also reported that the Director (Slum & JJ) inspected the Colony recently in connection with the allotment of built up stalls and ordered in respect of some readjustment of the allotted stalls desired by the allottees were passed on the spot by him.

World Bank Assistance for Chambal Valley Development Project

2437. SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the World Bank has given funds for the implementation of Chambal Valley Development project by way of loan or by way of assistance ; and

(b) the details of the works on which it will be spent ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The International Development Association (IDA) an affiliate of the World Bank provided a credit assistance of US $ 52 million for Chambal CAD Project in Rajasthan, the agreement for which has since been closed in June, 1982. The main components covered under the project were canal lining, canal capacity works, control structures aquatic weeds control, roads, aforestation and on-far development works. Second phase of the project is currently under discussion with I.D.A. for credit assistance.

A credit assistance of $ 24.0 million was given by IDA for Chambal CAD Project in Madhya Pradesh, in September, 1975. This amount has been fully utilised as on June, 1982. Another credit agreement for a credit assistance of $ 31 million has recently been signed on 7-9-1982 for Phase-II of the Chambal CAD Project in Madhya Pradesh. This assistance will be for a 4-year timealice for irrigation development in the project area, comprising mainly :

(i) works started under Phase I Project including improvement of canal conveyance and drainage systems, expansion of the road system, prevention of ravine erosion; and

(ii) construction of a system for conjunctive use of ground and surface water.

12 hrs.

SHRI M. M. LAWRENCE (Idukki) : Sir, I have given an adjournment motion regarding Anglo Indian nomination in Kerala State. It is about four-five months. It is constitutionally provided. Kerala Government is infringing the right of Anglo-Indian minority community.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We are ascertaining the facts.

SHRI RASHEED MASOOD (Saharanpur) : Sir, we have given an adjournment motion. There are famine conditions in certain States, such as, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We have discussed it for two days. Are you not still satisfied ?

SHRI RASHEED MASOOD : It is a very serious matter. The House should be adjourned.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am sorry.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI (Pollachi) : Sir, I have given an adjournment motion regarding Kaveri water. We need, including you, water from Kaveri.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Don't involve me.

SHRI C.T. DHANDAPANI : You come from Tanjavor.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We have received calling Attention notice also. It is under consideration of the Speaker.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI : Sir, in Calling Attention only limited number of Members can take part. I want to draw your attention.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Adjournment motion is not allowed. With regard to Calling Attention...

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI :They are blaming Central Government. Karnataka Government has not released the water. Central Government should intervene in the matter and convene a meeting... (*Interruptions***)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Don't record. What he says for more than one minute.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : Sir, I am raising a question that arises out of what the Agriculture Minister said in this House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Have you given any adjournment motion ?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I have given. I shall never speak unless I have given notice. Sir, the Agriculture Minister has already stated in the House during the debate on drought conditions in the country that there has not been even a single starvation death and particularly in Bihar. He mentioned the constituency of Shri Ram Vilas Paswan. Sir, yesterday in this context a prominent news had appeared and today again it has been repeated that there have been hundred starvation deaths in Bihar.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN : All false news.

श्री तपेश्वर सिंह (विक्रमगंज) : सरासर गलत है ।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I will be happy if it is wrong.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You have made your point clear. We have received a Calling Attention motion on the subject and we are ascertaining the facts. I have replied to you. I must allow all your other colleagues also.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: But my sentence must be complete, otherwise there will be trouble in the record. What I say is that since Press has reported hundred starvation deaths in Bihar, it is a very serious thing and on the basis of that I have given a Calling Attention motion. Kindly make some observation that Government should inquire into the

** Not recorded.

matter and clarify the issue. It is a very important thing.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Consent to adjournment motion has been withheld. We are ascertaining the facts on Calling Attention motion which has been received.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, मेरा भी यही कहना है कि संथाल परगना और छोटा नागपुर में 100 से अधिक लोग भूख से मरे हैं और इस सदन के ...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have already replied, Calling Attention is already under consideration. We are ascertaining the facts.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : इस सदन के सदस्य श्री शिबु सोरेन ने अखबारों में बयान दिया है कि :

He has led the procession of those who are starving.

यह बहुत संगीन मामला है.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We are ascertaining the facts.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : जब तक आप असर्टेन करेंगे तब तक मामला बिगड़ जायेगा। यह बहुत बड़ा सवाल है।

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI (Sambalpur) : Hon. Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I will request you...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Have you given any Adjournment Motion ?

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : I have given Calling Attention.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : On Calling Attention, we don't reply. You may please see the Speaker in his Chamber.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : The point is this : In the newspapers It has been reported that more than 100 people have died of starvation...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have said about it.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : I am explaining it , Sir. Up till now in India no definition of 'starvation death' is there. So, let us see that. Let the House decide...(*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Let us hear him. He is also speaking of starvation death.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : The House should decide this, because, otherwise, it will create a bad name internationally that in India starvation deaths are going on. I request the Hon. Speaker, let us first define what is starvation death.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It is a big subject that you are raising.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Without knowing that.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We have asked for factual note on the subject with regard to Calling Attention notice given by Hon. Members.

Now, Mr. Gangwar. What do you want ?

AN HON. MEMBER : You have to give your ruling..

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : When life comes to an end, that is called 'death'. Tell him that.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am afraid of you because you may object to that ruling.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Gangwar, what do you want ?

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार (पीलीभीत) : कावेरी विवाद पर तो आपने कह दिया कि कालिंग अटेंशन अडर कन्सीडरेशन है। दूसरे महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न, जिसके बारे में मैं आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ, कि मिजोरम के चीफ मिनिस्टर ने सैन्ट्रल गवर्नमैंट पर चार्ज लगाया है, बयान दिया है कि सैन्ट्रल गवर्नमैंट वहां पर विद्रोह और अशांति फैला रही है। यह बहुत गम्भीर सवाल है।

(व्यवधान)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We have received a Calling Attention. Mr. Gangwar. We are ascertaining facts.

Now, Mr. Harikesh Bahadur.

I will complete it in two minutes.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur) : Sir. it is a very serious matter. It is a very serious charge. I have given an adjournment motion also. Insurgency is being instigated by the Central Government. Chief Minister of Mizoram has said this. It has appeared in the newspapers.**

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : This will not go on record. Don't record.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : Why it should not go on record ? I have said the same thing as Mr. Gangwar has said.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : What is it that you want ?

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : Whenever I am raising any issue, you are saying 'It will not go on record.'

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Don't be angry. You are like my son. I always take it when you become very angry that my son has become very angry. Therefore, I would suggest to you this : You are a young man. You have to come up in public life. Don't be angry. Don't be emotional. Because, then, you will be losing your reasoning. Therefore you may not be able to convince me. It is my advice to you. I am asking you to follow this advice hereafter whenever you speak. You must do it with a smile.

Yes, what do you want now ? With a smile, go on....

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : Sir, it has appeared in the newspapers..

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No. Newspaper reports cannot be taken cognisance of by any Government.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : Kindly ask the Government to ascertain the facts.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We are ascertaining facts.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : The National Herald employees are not getting their salary. There is a Calling Attention.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We are ascertaining the facts.

Now, Mr. Paswan.

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, जिन 100 लोगों के मरने का समाचार है, यहां पर माननीय मंत्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह जी बैठे हुए हैं, कमला कुमारी जी बैठी हुई हैं, ये दोनों उठकर बोलें कि यह जो मेरी कान्सटीटूऐंसी का मामला है, वह गलत है। वहां पर 100 लोग भूख से मर गये और 5 लाख लोग बिहार से बाहर गए हैं।

**Not recorded.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We are ascertaining the facts.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : I have given Calling Attention. Let the Government read out a statement in the House; let them say yes or no. I want that the facts should be ascertained.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We are ascertaining the facts.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : How you are you ascertaining the facts ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please don't go into details.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Excuse me : How are you ascertaining facts ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : From the respective Governments. Otherwise, from whom can we ascertain the facts ?

Supposing anything is told or has appeared in the newspapers, first we will have to ascertain from the concerned State Government, whether it has happened in West Bengal or in any other State.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South) : I am supporting Mr. Paswan.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि बिहार में लोग भूखे मर रहे हैं। दक्षिणी बिहार और छोटा नागपुर के इलाके सबसे ज्यादा सूखे के ग्रिप में हैं। केन्द्रीय सरकार बिहार राज्य को अकालग्रस्त क्षेत्र घोषित करे।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We are ascertaining the facts.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : People are dying out of hunger in some parts of Bihar. I have given an adjournment motion.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : If you all keep standing and talking like this then I will have to go to the next item in the List of Business for the day. I have taken note of what Mr. Paswan said and we are ascertaining the facts.

(*Interruptions*)

श्री राम विलास पासवान : भीष्म नारायण जी बिहार राज्य के हैं। आज बिहार में भुखमरी की स्थिति चल रही है इसलिए आप बिहार राज्य को अकालग्रस्त क्षेत्र घोषित करवाइये या बिहार सरकार को डिसमिस कीजिए।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Hon. Speaker has been allowing discussions on any important subject that you want and they have been discussed in this House for the past two years. You need not insist on this point and Mr. Speaker knows which subject should be discussed by this House.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, I have allowed Mr. B.D. Singh to make his point.

श्री बी० डी० सिंह (फूलपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, पिछले कई दिनों से बिहार में संथाल परगना में भुखमरी की बात उठ रही है। अखबार में भी है कि सौ लोगों से ज्यादा वहां पर भूख से मरे हैं। (**व्यवधान**)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We are ascertaining the facts. What else can we do ?

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Ramavatar Shastri, you are always on your legs during the 'Zero Hour.'

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am allowing one by one. But everybody gets up at the same time.

SHRI A. K. BALAN (Ottapalam) : Sir, Articles 14, 15 and 29 of the Indian Constitution have been violated by the State Government of Kerala. This is because of the non-representation of Anglo-Indian community in the State Assembly.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We are ascertaining the facts.

SHRI A. K. BALAN : What is your ruling on this ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have already told that we are ascertaining the fact.

श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल (कोटा) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, एशियाड 1982 के आरम्भ होने में अब मुश्किल से एक महीना रह गया है। कल जवाहर लाल नेहरू स्टेडियम में पुलिस द्वारा लाठी-चार्ज किया गया। ला एण्ड आर्डर की कोई स्थिति नहीं है और न ही कोई कन्ट्रोल है। अतः इस सदन में इस विषय पर चर्चा की जानी चाहिए।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Have you given any adjournment motion ?

श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल : जी हां।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Consent to the Adjournment Motion is withheld.

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह (फिरोजाबाद) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, मैंने आपके पास कालिंग अटेंशन मोशन भेजा है। कल के 'हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स' में और आज के भी अखबारों में यहां के एक मशहूर हकीम जी और इनकम टैक्स आफिसर्स के बारे में एक स्कैंडल की खबर छपी है। इसमें बड़े-बड़े अधिकारियों के इन्वाल्व होने की बात लिखी गई है। इसके बारे में भी इस सदन में चर्चा की जानी चाहिए।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We have received a Calling Attention Notice. We are ascertaining the facts.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur) : Sir, 100 adivasis have died of starvation. It is a Central subject and an adjournment motion should be allowed. I have also given a calling attention motion regarding yesterday's incident at Nehru Stadium. If they could not manage one stadium, how will they do so at the time of Asian Games, when there will twelve stadiums working simultaneously ? I want you to admit my calling attention motion.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : While consent to the adjournment motion has been withheld, with regard to the other item that you have raised, we are ascertaining the facts.....

....(व्यवधान) ..

श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल (झझारपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, बिहार के अकाल की चर्चा हो रही है, भूख से मृत्यु की चर्चा हो रही है। सबसे बड़ी शर्म की बात मैं आप को यह बता रहा हूँ कि वहां के काफी आदमी हरियाणा और पंजाब में रोजी रोटी कमाने के लिए जाते हैं, तो उनको जेल में बन्द करके रख दिया जाता है। मैंने 20 हजार मजदूरों को पटियाला जिले में देखा है, जिनके टिकट फाड़कर जेल में बन्द कर

दिया गया है। क्यों वहां उनको अकाली कैदियों की सेवा करनी थी।

....(व्यवधान)....

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Why don't you accept the calling attention motion ?...

..(*Interruptions*)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have already told almost all of you, who have raised this issue that we are ascertaining the facts from the Government. Do not record.

I go to the next item.

12.16 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

REVIEW ON AND ANNUAL REPORT OF WATER AND POWER CONSULTANCY SERVICES (INDIA) LTD., FOR 1980-81.

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR PANDEY) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section(1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :—

(1) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Water and Power Consultancy Services (India) Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1980-81.

(ii) Annual Report of the Water and Power Consultancy Services (India) Limited, New Delhi for the year 1980-81 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-5510/82]

NOTIFICATION UNDER DELHI DEVELOPMENT ACT.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Delhi Development Authority, Commissioner (Planning) (Recruitment) Regulations, 1982 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. F.9/(52)/79-PBI in Gazette of India dated the 23rd September, 1982 under section 58 of the Delhi Development Act, 1957. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-5511/82].

ANNUAL REPORT OF AND REVIEW ON NARMADA CONTROL AUTHORITY, NEW DELHI FOR 20-12-80 TO 30-6-81.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Narmada Control Authority, New Delhi for the period from 20th December, 1980 to 30th June , 1981 along with Accounts and the Audit Report thereon.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Narmada Control Authority New Delhi for the period from 20th December, 1980 to 30th June, 1982 and (ii) reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned of (1) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-5512/82].

**Not recorded.

ANNUAL REPORT OF AND REVIEW ON ANIMAL WELFARE BOARD, MADRAS FOR 1-4-80 TO 31-3-81.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R.V. SWAMINATHAN) : I beg lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) :—

(1) (i) Annual Report of the Animal Welfare Board, Madras, for the period from 1st April, 1980 to 31st March, 1981 along with Accounts and the Audit Report thereon.

(ii) Review by the Government on the working of the Animal Welfare Board, Madras, for the period from 1st April, 1980 to 31st March, 1981.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library . *See* No. LT-5513/82.]

NOTIFICATION UNDER ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT AND ANNUAL REPORT OF AND REVIEW ON NATIONAL FEDERATION OF COOPERATIVE SUGAR FACTORIES LTD., NEW DELHI FOR 1980-81.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI) : I bet to lay on the Table :—

(1) A copy of the Wheat Roller Flour Mills (Licensing and Control) (Second Amendment) Order, 1982 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 882 in Gazette of India dated the 20th October, 1982 under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-5514/82.]

(2) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions):—

(i) Annual Report of the National Federation of Cooperative Sugar Factories Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1980-81 along with Accounts and the Audit Report thereon.

(ii) Review by the Government on the working of the National Federation of Cooperative Sugar Factories Limited, New Delhi for the year 1980-81.

(3) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-5515/82.]

12.18 hrs.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY : Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha :—

(i) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 16th October, 1982, agreed without any amendment to the Drugs and Cosmetics (Amendment) Bill, 1982, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 11th October, 1982."

(ii) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 16th October, 1982 , agreed without any amendment to the Road Transport Corporations (Amendment) Bill, 1982, which was

passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 12th October, 1982."

(iii) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 16th October, 1982, agreed without any amendment to the Charitable Endowments (Amendment) Bill, 1982, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 4th October, 1982."

(iv) "In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Contingency Fund of India (Amendment) Bill, 1982, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 4th October, 1982 and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."

(v) "In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Customs Tariff (Second Amendment) Bill, 1982, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 5th October, 1982, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill".

12.20 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON ABSENCE OF MEMBERS FROM THE SITTINGS OF THE HOUSE

TENTH REPORT

SHRI P.V.G. RAJU (Bobbili) : I beg to present the Tenth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Absence of Members from the sittings of the House.

12.21 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED INADEQUATE AND IRREGULAR SUPPLY OF POWER IN DIFFERENT PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD (Badaun) : Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of Energy to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon :

"Reported inadequate and irregular supply of power during the last few weeks in different parts of the country including Rajasthan, Haryana, Delhi, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Gujarat resulting in losses to crops and set back to industrial production and the steps taken by the Government to improve the position."

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Do not record. Only the calling attention and the Minister's reply will go

**Not recorded.

on record. I have done the maximum.

SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL : On a point of order, Sir....

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : When there is no subject under discussion in the House, under rules you have to take my permission to raise a point of order. I am not allowing all these points of order. There is no subject under discussion in the House.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : As a matter of fact in Zero Hour already Hon. Members have raised many points and I have to replied to every one. And if this is the cooperation that the Opposition Members give, I am sorry. I cannot say.

(*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : Sir, repeat what you have assured us earlier. They have not heard. You have already said that 'we have asked the matter to be inquired into, and if necessary Calling Attention will be admitted.'

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have already said. If you go through the proceedings, Professor, to each and every Member who raised that issue, I have said that we are ascertaining the facts. It is already there for everybody.

(*Interruptions*)

श्री राम विलास पासवान : हम वाक आऊट करते हैं।

[Shri Dhanik Lal Mandal and Shri Ram Vilas Paswan then left the House.]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : This matter will also be looked into.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : This is not the way. What do you want ?

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : I want one minute, Sir. Sir, famine is a very serious thing and when we give adjournment motions, it is in all seriousness and we want that the Government should come forward not with ascertaining the matters alone, but what we want is that the Government should express concern and assure the House that they are also ascertaining the facts and very quickly they will inform the House that such things are not taking place. And if these things take place the Government should assure the House what steps they are going to take.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The Government have heard what you have said.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The position is if an issue is raised by any Hon. Member, immediately all the Hon. Members, I don't know why, want that the same question should be repeated. I don't understand that. Therefore, whatever has been raised by Shri Satyasadhan Chakraborty has been heard by the Government and it has also been recorded. Therefore, now we go to the next item.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : This is not the way. I cannot allow. We cannot conduct the proceedings of the House in this way. With regard to the starvation deaths, I have already said that we will ascertain the facts.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY - SPEAKER : I have already allowed you.

(*Interruptions*)

** Not recorded.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Sir, we want to condemn the Government. Starvation deaths are taking place while you are talking of productivity and all these things.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri Masood and Harikesh Bahadur, you can meet me.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Why should the people die of starvation ? On this we want to condemn the Government. Why should starvation deaths take place ? Mr. Bhishma Narain Singh, you should say something. We want to condemn the Government. You are also holding the responsibility as being the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs. Why are they not ready to come forward ? You also read newspapers. It is not only the duty of the Opposition, it is also your duty.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have already allowed you. Please sit down.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : How can I conduct the deliberations of the House like this.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He is going on talking. Don't record anything, of what he says.

(*Interruptions*)**

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH) : Sir, I have to make a request about today's business. If you see the Order Paper, lot of important business is listed therein. If we dispense with lunch today, then there will be good progress.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Is it the sense of the House to dispense with the Lunch Hour ?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS : Yes.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, he is asking only for the cancellation of the Lunch Hour, not lunch at all.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : I agree to the proposal, as a sympathy to the starving people of Bihar, I am prepared to forego my lunch today.

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : Sir, Hon. Members have invited attention to inadequate and irregular supply of power in certain parts of the country and its impact on agriculture and industry. I appreciate the anxiety displayed by the Hon. Members and I shall attempt to present a brief picture of the performance of the power sector during the current year, as well as the prevailing situation and measures being taken to maximise power availability.

I am glad to inform Hon. Members that power generation since April this year has been practically according to target. The cumulative generation from April to September has been 65.2 billion units as against the target of 65.6 billion units. Compared with the generation during the corresponding period last year, there has been an increase of 7.8%. What is heartening is the fact that the trend of improvement in the thermal power station performance witnessed last year is continuing to be maintained. Between April and September, the thermal generation was 12.7 per cent higher than during the corresponding period last year. In terms of Plant Load Factor, this works out to 48.3% as against 44.6% in the year 1980-81 and 46.8% in the year 1981-82. I would not like to burden the Hon. Members with too many statistics but there is one other parameter which I would like to place before them. The overall energy shortage in the country came down to 8% during April-September, 1982, compared with 12.6% in 1980-81 and 10.9 % in 1981-82.

** Not recorded.

Hon. Members will appreciate from the few facts which have just been stated that the power generation is maintaining a steady upward trend. It is a fact, however, that the picture is not uniform in all the regions of the country. The Southern Region has been the most comfortable during the first six months of the year with no power cuts or other restrictions most of the time. There has also been no shortage of power in the North-Eastern Region of the country. In the Northern Region, though generation went up by 12% during the first half of the year, the increase in demand for power supply to agriculture was sharp on account of the poor monsoon conditions, with the result that power cuts and restrictions became unavoidable. But these shortages are temporary in nature and are due to poor monsoon conditions and temporary increase in Demand due to agricultural requirements. The situation is improving now. The statewise position is, in Punjab and Haryana, power supply to tubewells was maintained for 10-12 hours per day on an average, but in order to able to do so, power cuts had to be imposed on large industries. In Uttar Pradesh, the power position this year has been far better as compared to last year and the State has been able to provide 8 hours supply to agricultural pump sets. Except for staggering of load and some restrictions on power supply to certain industries, the requirements of industrial consumers has largely been met.

Rajasthan has been passing through a difficult period for the last several months. Since March when both the units of the Atomic Power Station went out of operation, the State has faced power shortage. Assistance to the tune of 100 MW was given to Rajasthan from Delhi and other neighouring systems in order to provide some relief. However, the State had to resort to power cuts on industrial consumers in order to maximise power supply to agriculture. The storage position in the Chambal hydro system has also suffered on account of inadequate rains. The position has slightly eased with the recommissioning of the second unit of the Atomic Power Station two weeks ago.

The Western Region which is predominantly thermal, has generally maintained a high level of performance. Even though this region did register an increase of 8.3% in power generation during the first six months of the year compared with April-September, 1981, there have been problems during certain periods arising out of multiple outages of units in Maharashtra, Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh.

In the Eastern region, the failure of rains in Orissa has aggravated the situation. The storage in the reservoirs of the DVC System has also been poor.

During the last two weeks, there has been, as anticipated, a decline in the power demand for agriculture. This has narrowed down the gap between supply and demand in most parts of the country. In Gujarat also, there is a temporary shortage of power.

Even though hydro generation this year is affected by the indifferent monsoon, I am confident that with the improvement in thermal generation and addition of new capacity which is projected, there will be a further improvement in the power situation in the coming months. We have set high generation targets for the thermal power stations and we are monitoring these very closely, as also the coal supply to these stations. Action has also been taken to overcome the temporary setbacks which have occurred in a few generating units during the last few weeks. We have an ambitious programme of adding 3500 MW of new generating capacity during the current year. Even though their full impact will be felt only next year, some of the units would be adding to power availability in the current year itself. Hon. Members will appreciate that, given the long gestation period of power projects, improvement in power supply

[Shri P. Shiv Shankar]

has necessarily to be a gradual process. We are fully conscious of the importance of power as an input to both agriculture and industry and I assure the Hon. Members that we shall do our best to maintain as high a level of power supply as possible.

श्री मोहम्मद असरार अहमद : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष जी, मंत्री जी ने एक बहुत ही खूबसूरत तरीके से बयान दिया है जोकि किसी भी सूरत में सही नहीं कहा जा सकता। मंत्री जी तो कभी गांव में, किसी इन्डस्ट्रीयल जगह पर नहीं गए होंगे। मैं यह जानना चाहता था इनसे शायद यह सब चीजें इकट्ठा करके लायेंगे। गालियां, हम सड़कों पर खायेंगे, कारखानों में खायेंगे, मालूम नहीं कहां-कहां खायेंगे और यहां कह दिया कि सब चीज ठीक है तो मैंने जो मोशन दिया था वह एडमिट ही नहीं होना चाहिए था। मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि कोई भी स्टेटिसटिक्स हो, जितनी भी इसमें होती है, मैं इस हाऊस में चैलेंज करने के लिए तैयार हूं कि कभी भी सही नहीं होती है और इस तरीके से हमें गुमराह नहीं किया जा सकता क्योंकि हम जगह-जगह पर जाते हैं और देखते हैं।

मंत्री जी यह बतायें कि कितनी चोरी की गई बिजली की, बिजली की चोरी है और कमी हमारे ऊपर पड़ रही है। काश्तकार से आप मिनिमम चार्जेस लेते हैं और पूरी सप्लाई नहीं देते, उसका क्या रिबेट मिलता है काश्तकार को। इसी तरह से कारखानों में जब बिजली देते हैं, वहां पर आपके बड़े-बड़े पांच-पांच, छह-छह हजार की तन्खवाह वाले पैसा लेकर बिजली की चोरी कराते हैं। वहां पर देखिए कि कितने कारखाने वाकई बन्द हुए हैं, कितनों को कम मिली, कितनों को नहीं मिली। मालूम हुआ इतना इन्क्रीज हुआ और फलां जगह से इन्क्रीज हुआ, कैसे मानिटरींग किया।

मंत्री जी यह बता दें कि किसके मानिटरींग से यह चीजें हुई क्योंकि साउथर्न एरिया में और नार्थ-इस्ट एरिया में सब ठीक है। कभी यह देखा है कि कितने ट्यूबवैल बन्द हैं। जितने यूनिट इसमें दिखाए गए हैं क्या उसका बिलिंग हुआ है? मैं गारन्टी से कह सकता हूं कि कभी भी बिलिंग यूनिट के हिसाब से नहीं हुआ। मगर, कार्ड पर दिखला दिया कि इतने यूनिट का हमारा प्राडक्शन हुआ क्योंकि हमने बिजली दी और आइन्दा भी होता रहेगा। बजट सैशन, मानसून सैशन और इस सैशन में भी बिजली के सिलसिले में बहुत सी चर्चाएं हुईं। उन चर्चाओं के होते हुए भी यह गलत तरीके से स्टेटमैंट दिया जाता है तो मुल्क का काम कैसे चलेगा?

मंत्री जी यह कहते कि ये ये हमारी कमियां हैं और इन इन तरीकों से हम इनको दूर करेंगे तो कुछ सन्तोष होता और हम भी समझते कि कुछ उम्मीद है कि बिजली ठीक से मिलने लगेगी। यह तो ऐसे ही है जैसे गैस का मामला चल रहा है। उसी तरह से पावर का भी चल रहा है। न पावर ठीक है और न गैस। किसी जगह ठीक है तो वह हमें बताएं और समझाएं।

क्या आपने कोई मानेटरींग की व्यवस्था की है या यह पता लगाने की कोशिश की गई है कि बिजली की जो चोरी आज हो रही है वह चाहे इंडस्ट्रीज के द्वारा हो रही हो, या ट्यूबवैल्स के जरिये से और चाहे दूसरे तरीकों से वह कितनी हो रही है? क्या आपने यह पता लगाया है कि डिमांड कितनी

है और कितनी आप मीट कर रहे हैं। अभी उन्होंने कहा कि डिमांड तो कम हो गई है। हम उसको मीट कर रहे हैं। लेकिन हम समझते हैं कि डिमांड मीट नहीं हो रही है। इसका मतलब यह है कि या तो हमारा सवाल गलत है या आप गलत हैं। अब कैसे मालूम पड़े कि कौन गलत है।

क्या मंत्री महोदय ने यह जानने की कोशिश की है कि जहां जहां ट्यूबवैल लगे हैं वे काम भी कर रहे हैं या नहीं या उनको बिजली भी मिल रही है या नहीं ? उत्तर प्रदेश की तो मैं कह सकता हूं, अगर आप ज्यादा सख्ती करेंगे तो उसका नतीजा उलटा होगा। मैं एक एस० ई० से बात कर रहा था। बीच में ही लाइट चली गई और रैफ्रिजेटर ही खराब हो गया। वह जल गया। मैं यू० पी० में चेयरमैन पी०ए०सी० का था। वहां पर मैंने देखा है कि जो भी फिगर्ज दिए गए, जो भी स्टेटिसटिक्स दिए गए सब कागजों पर ही थे। हम आडिट आबजैक्शन पर विचार कर रहे थे और हमने पाया कि जो जानकारी दी गई कोई सही नहीं थी। क्या मन्त्री महोदय ने जानने की कोशिश की है कि जहां कहा जाता है कि ट्यूबवैल्ज को आठ-आठ और दस-दस घण्टे बिजली दी जाती है वहां आध घन्टा भी उनको बिजली नहीं दी जाती है और पैसा पूरा ले लिया जाता है, बिल पूरी बिजली के भेज दिए जाते हैं। बिजली मिले या न मिले किसान को बिजली का पैसा देना पड़ता है किसी भी पार्टी की सरकार रही हो कम से कम उत्तर प्रदेश में तो शायद कभी भी सिंचाई के लिए आठ घण्टे बिजली सप्लाई नहीं हुई है। वहां के मुख्य मन्त्री से भी मेरी बात हुई है, पावर मिनिस्टर से भी हुई है। उन्होंने माना है कि किसान को तकलीफ है। हमारे मन्त्री जी यहां कहते हैं कि आइन्दा कमी बिल्कुल नहीं रहेगी। किस आधार पर वह ऐसा कहते हैं ? सौ आदमियों के मरने का मामला यहां उठा था। जिनकी सिंचाई के बगैर खेती मर गई है उनको आप कैसे संतोष दे सकेंगे ? क्या उनको मन्त्री महोदय कम्पेन्सेशन देंगे ? जो भूखों मरेंगे, उनका क्या होगा ?

क्या मन्त्री महोदय तैयार हैं कि इस हाउस की एक कमेटी बना दी जाए जो देखे कि जो स्टेटिसटिक्स दिए जाते हैं वे कहां तक सही हैं और कहां तक गलत ? अगर ऐसा किया जाए तो सही तस्वीर हमारे सामने आ सकती है। मैं आपकी बात मानने के लिए तैयार नहीं हूं।

मन्त्री महोदय ने कोई स्टेटिसटिक्स नहीं दिए हैं जिनसे पता चले कि कितने ट्रांसफार्मर चाहे इन्डस्ट्री से ताल्लुक रखते हों या ट्यूबवैल्ज से जले हैं और कितने दिनों में जले हैं। क्या उनको यह भी पता है कि कह दिया जाता है कि सामान नहीं है, इक्विपमैंट नहीं है, ट्रांसफार्मर नहीं है ? क्या वह बताएंगे कि इन चीजों की कमी कितनी है और क्या कारण है कि इस कमी को दूर नहीं किया जाता है ?

किसानों को रात को बिजली दी जाती है और वह भी आध घण्टे और एक घण्टे के लिए और साथ ही साथ एमरजैंसी कट जिसको कहा जाता है लगाया जाता है। एमरजैंसी एक दो तीन दिन के लिए हो सकती है रोज-रोज के लिए नहीं। आप तो कहते हैं कि हम बिजली के साधन बहुत पैदा कर रहे हैं लेकिन हम लोग तो बिजली के लिए तरस रहे हैं।

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I do share the anxiety and anguish that has been

expressed by my Hon. friend. But I have not said that everything is well with the Kingdom of Denmark.

AN HON. MEMBER : He said the statement is not true.

SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD : This is India.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : I said the Kingdom of Denmark, namely, electricity itself. . (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That is a proverb in English, he mentioned that only.

SHRI MOHD. ASRAR AHMAD : We are in India, not in Denmark.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We will ask him to say an Indian proverb.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : Sir, I am sorry to say that I may not share the criticism of my Hon. friend that the statistics that I have given are wrong. My Hon. friend has chosen to make a very bald statement, but this is based on the records that we have and if my Hon. friend can bring to my notice any particular case where the statistics I have given are wrong, I will certainly look into them, but it would not be possible for me to accept his sweeping remark that the statistics in the entirety that I have given are not correct.

श्री मोहम्मद असरार अहमद : आपकी बात मैं नहीं मानूंगा ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : When you spoke for 12 minutes, he did not interrupt.

श्री पी० शिव शंकर : आप सुन लीजिये । जब आप कह रहे थे मैंने कुछ नहीं कहा, मैं तो सुनता रहा । आपके गुस्से की दाद देता हूं । लेकिन आपकी उम्र इतनी बड़ी है कि आप हमको आराम से बोलने का मौका दीजिये ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Shiv Shankar, follow it up in Hindi, he may keep quiet.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : Sir let me compliment him, he understands and speaks better English than me.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I know that.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : My Hon. friend has referred to the theft that is committed in electricity, while it is being transmitted. And he has made a reference to the big industrialists indulging in this type of nefarious activities. He has also referred to some of the persons in the agricultural sector. Sir, the point is that we do give necessary instructions to the Electricity Boards for the purpose of proper monitoring of the transmission lines. We also give them from time to time the guidelines that they should follow. I do not say that the electricity theft is not being committed; I am not making a statement of that nature. But wherever it had been possible to detect the thefts, the Electricity Boards and their officials are directed to take necessary action in this regard.

On the question of the monitoring of this aspect, this of course is carried out by the local authorities, but they have strict instructions that in the case of this type of violations they could take certain measures even to the extent of disconnecting the electricity supply. In fact, the laws and the rules that had been framed with reference to the Electricity Supply Act do take care of these infirmities that creep in sometimes.

My Hon. friend has asked about the demand and supply position. I presume that he has only asked about

the demand and supply position of the energy with reference to this period of April and September 1982-83. Now, the position is that the demand position in this period had been 66,701 units and the supply position was 61,352 units. Thus there had been a little shortage. But one aspect which I have said in my main statement is that in 1979-80 the shortage of supply used to be 16 per cent. Now it has been reduced to 8 per cent. This by itself is an achievement. But this is not the position all over. There are certain regional imbalances. I do not rule out that in certain places the percentage of supply had been more. I have given the reasons as to why the supply could not be made. I have already given them in the main statement. There is no necessity for me again to repeat them.

My Hon. friend was particular to ask with reference to the supply of electricity to the agriculture sector in Uttar Pradesh. According to the guidelines agriculture is the sector which has got to be given the top most priority with reference to the supply of electricity. The information that has been passed on to us, which I presume to be correct notwithstanding the assertion that has been made by my Hon. friend that in this area the electricity supply has been effected to the agriculture sector at the rate of eight hours per day.

My Hon. friend has asked about the compensation whether the Government of India is prepared to pay the compensation for not being able to supply electricity. I do not think that such a question will arise. I do not think my friend is suggesting a practical course. I would certainly consider any practical course. I said that the monitoring is taking place. Had he said that it was not that intensive, perhaps, that could have been a proper statement. But I assure the House, on our part we leave no stone unturned. I have given the assurance in the main statement itself and I adhere to it.

श्री वृद्धि चन्द जैन (बाड़मेर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यहां पर मंत्री जी ने जो बयान दिया है, उसमें भी यह स्पष्ट किया गया है कि विद्युत की दृष्टि से राजस्थान की स्थिति अच्छी नहीं है। मंत्री महोदय ने इसको स्पष्ट रूप से स्वीकार किया है। इसके साथ, मैं सदन को यह जानकारी देना चाहता हूँ कि राजस्थान में करीब पिछले 4-5 सालों से सूखा पड़ता आ रहा है और वहां की स्थिति अत्यन्त गम्भीर है। सूखे ने स्थिति को भयंकर से भयंकरतम कर दिया है। यदि बिजली की स्थिति में कुछ सुधार होता तो हमें फैमीन से लड़ने में सुविधा मिलती और हम फैमीन की समस्या काफी हद तक हल कर पाते। राजस्थान गवर्नमेंट को उससे कुछ सहायता मिलती परन्तु आज वह स्थिति भी नहीं है।

केवल राजस्थान में ही नहीं, पूरे भारतवर्ष में स्थिति आज यह है कि हम अपनी आवश्यकता के अनुसार बिजली का उत्पादन नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। अभी भी हमारी आवश्यकता से 8 प्रतिशत कम बिजली पैदा होती है। परन्तु राजस्थान में स्थिति यह है कि 1981-82 में आवश्यकता के अनुसार 23.6 प्रतिशत बिजली की कमी थी और 1982-83 में जैसी स्थिति की अपेक्षा की जा रही है, उसके अनुसार लगभग 40 प्रतिशत की हम एक्सपैक्टेशन करते हैं, कमी होगी, वह स्थिति हमारे लिए बड़ी नाजुक स्थिति होगी। ऐसी अवस्था में राजस्थान कृषि उत्पादन और औद्योगिक उत्पादन में किस प्रकार आगे चले, हमारे सामने यह प्रश्न उत्पन्न हो गया है। इसलिए मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि सतपुड़ा में जो हमारा शेयर है सतपुड़ा में हमारा शेयर 125 मेगावाट हैं। इस सम्बन्ध में एनर्जी

[श्री वृद्धि चन्द जैन]

सैक्रेटरी ने 2 अगस्त, 1982 को एक बैठक बुलाई, जिसमें हमारे अधिकारी और मध्य प्रदेश के अधिकारी उपस्थित थे। उस वक्त हमारे लिए 50 मेगावाट बिजली की सहमति दी गई थी, लेकिन वह भी हमें प्राप्त नहीं हुई है। मंत्री महोदय अपने प्रभाव को काम में लाएं और मध्य प्रदेश तथा राजस्थान के मुख्य मंत्रियों को बुला कर इस मामले का सालूशन निकालें, ताकि 125 मेगावाट का हमारा शेयर हमें मिल सके। इस सम्बन्ध में हम केन्द्र सरकार की सहायता चाहते हैं।

अणु बिजलीघर की प्रथम इकाई 4 मार्च से बिल्कुल बंद है। पहले भी वह बार-बार बंद होती थी, करीब 300 बार बंद रही और उससे हमको बहुत ही कम लाभ हुआ। दूसरी इकाई हमने कंट्री में ही तैयार की है, उसकी भी वही स्थिति है। वह 4 सितम्बर को बन्द हो गई थी। उसने चार दिन पहले कार्य शुरू किया है। वह अब चालू है या नहीं, यह भी पता नहीं है। दूसरी इकाई की क्षमता 200 मेगावाट की है, लेकिन वह 60 मेगावाट पावर दे रही है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि प्रथम इकाई का कार्य कब शुरू होगा। क्या दूसरी इकाई की फाल्ट्स ठीक कर दी गई हैं और क्या वह अच्छी तरह से चल सकेगी ?

सिंगरौली में हमारा हिस्सा 8.8 परसेंट है। उसका एक थर्मल प्लांट आपरेशन में आया है। उससे हमें 17 मेगावाट बिजली मिलनी चाहिए। उसमें भी 8 से 10 मेगावाट प्राप्त हो सकी है। जैसी कि सूचना है, दूसरा सैट अक्तूबर में आपरेशन में आ रहा है। उससे भी हमें 17 मेगावाट बिजली मिलनी चाहिए। इस प्रकार हमारा हिस्सा 34 मेगावाट हो जाता है। इस बिजली को प्राप्त करने के लिए हमने आगरा से भरतपुर तक 220 के० वी० लाइन का निर्माण तीव्र गति से शुरू कर दिया है और अक्तूबर में वह पूरी हो जाएगी। वह 34 मेगावाट का हमारा हिस्सा हमें प्राप्त हो, क्या इसके लिए मंत्री महोदय हमारी मदद कर रहे हैं ?

सिंगरौली में 50 परसेंट सेंट्रल गवर्नमैंट का रिजर्व है। आज हम भयंकर कठिनाई में हैं। हमारा औद्योगिक उत्पादन ठप्प हो गया है। स्थिति यह है कि उद्योग के लिए बिजली में 60 परसेंट की कटौती है और कृषि के लिए सिर्फ 6 घण्टे से 8 घंटे तक बिजली मिल रही है। ऐसा भी समय आता है कि केवल 4 घंटे बिजली मिलती है। बाड़मेर और जैसलमेर क्षेत्र में 2 घंटे के लिए भी बिजली प्राप्त नहीं होती है।

मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब वहां पर इस प्रकार की संकट की स्थिति है तो सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमैंट के पास सिंगरौली में जो 50 परसेन्ट रिजर्व है, उसमें से कुछ पावर देकर इस संकट को दूर करने का प्रयास करेंगे ?

एशियाई खेलों के कारण भी राज्य में पावर की कटौती की गई है। राजस्थान को 80 लाख यूनिट प्रतिदिन जो पावर मिल रही थी, उसके स्थान पर 60 लाख यूनिट मिल रही है। इस कटौती से भी संकट और बढ़ेगा। मैं जानना चाहूँगा इस संकट को दूर करने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार अपने पास से तथा पड़ौसी राज्यों से सहायता लेकर राजस्थान को किस प्रकार से मदद करेगी ?

नेशनल ग्रिड के सम्बन्ध में राज्याध्यक्ष कमेटी की जो रेकमेंडेशन है उसके सम्बन्ध

में क्या प्रोग्रेस हुई है—यह भी मैं जानना चाहूँगा। क्या राज्यों के मिनिस्टर्स की कांफ्रेन्स बुलाकर आप इस सम्बन्ध में जल्दी से जल्दी कार्यवाही करेंगे ? राज्याध्यक्ष कमेटी ने 45 परसेन्ट एलेक्ट्रिसिटी सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेन्ट को अपनी रखने की भी सिफारिश की है ताकि सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेन्ट संकटग्रस्त राज्यों की सहायता कर सके। पावर एक कानकरेन्ट सब्जेक्ट है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं इस सम्बन्ध में सेन्टर ने क्या कदम उठाए हैं और बैकवर्ड स्टेटस को संकट में किस प्रकार से मदद की जायेगी ?

अन्त में मेरा निवेदन है कि मलाना लिगनाइट प्लान्ट को अभी प्लानिंग कमीशन से क्लियरेन्स नहीं मिला है इसलिए छठी योजना में उसको नहीं लिया गया है। हमारे यहां लिगनाइट के बहुत से भण्डार निकले हैं उनका प्रिलिमिनरी सर्वे भी हो गया है लेकिन डिटेल्ड सर्वे और एक्सप्लोरेशन के लिए राज्य सरकार ने आपसे सहायता मांगी है। उसके बाद पावर हाउस बनाने के लिए भी आपसे सहायता मांगी है। मैं जानना चाहूँगा इस सम्बन्ध में आप क्या सहायता देने जा रहे हैं ?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, my Hon. friend in the process of raising a question has made diverse observations with reference to the entire power structure in Rajasthan. So far as Rajasthan is concerned, I have explained the difficulties that were faced and I stated that since March both the units of the Atomic Power Station went out of operation as a result of which the State faced the power shortage. I have also said that assistance to the tune of 100 MW was given to Rajasthan from Delhi and other neighbouring States so that it could cater to the abject needs of the State. Because of this difficulty, I have already said that the State had to resort to power cuts in the industrial sector in order to maximise power supply to the agricultural sector.

One aspect which I have already mentioned is that so far as the position with reference to atomic power station is concerned, it has slightly eased because of the recommissioning of the second unit.

So far as unit 1 is concerned, it is not possible for me to given firm indication as to when it would be commissioned because such information is not available from the Department of Atomic Energy.

On the question of Singrauli Power Station, Rajasthan had been getting help from this station. Arrangements have also been made to a transmit to Rajasthan, the share of its power from this station.

My friend has asked the question with reference to Satpura. With reference to Satpura, the Rajasthan Chief Minister has been spoken to about the details. A meeting was also held at the Secretarial level. At that meeting which was called by my Secretary, it was decided that from Satpura 50 MW of supply should be effected to Rajasthan which has a share of 125 MW not 34 as my friend has tried to put it. Actual supply has been only 30.35 MW because of acute shortage of power in Madhya Pradesh itself. This is with reference to Satpura.

My friend has asked the question whether from Singrauli, the reserve that the Government of India has, could be transmitted to Rajasthan. That I would consider. As on today we are confronted with supply to Asiad also. I have kept it as an alternative source in a meeting that I have myself held for that purpose. But this is a suggestion which I will certainly consider, if not today, after a couple of weeks.

[Sh. P. Shiv Shankar]

I stated earlier that we have provided the electricity to Rajasthan from different sources because of the difficult situation. I have made the position clear that 100 MW electricity supply had been effected to Rajasthan not only from Bhadrapur and Singrauli thermal stations but from certain other places also. That was done because the Asiad was a little ahead.

My friend has raised the question about the National Grid. It has already been made clear before Parliament that we shall make the regional grids effective as a first step towards a national grid which has to be gradually evolved. All States have accepted the concept of a national grid. Therefore, it should not be difficult to implement this concept gradually.

My Hon. friend has asked the question about the Palana Lignite Project. This is based on local mining of lignite in Bikaner district. Power generation proposed is 120 MW. This has been cleared by the CEA, but the Planning Commission has not given investment approval for want of funds, to Rajasthan plant, for both mining and power generation. This aspect has been taken care of.

A general question has been asked by my friend with reference to the steps taken generally with regard to improvement of power situation. I think that in some other context in this House, I had already placed the details of the units that are commissioned in 1981-82. All these details have been given—the units that are to be commissioned and which are under the rolling. I will check up . If my memory does not fail me, we have already furnished those details. If we have not furnished those details, I will make them part of the record by placing them on the Table of the House. It would not be possible for me to read out all those details because it is a very wide question that my friend has asked; it would consume time and it is better that I lay it on the Table of the House.

These are the broad questions that my friend had raised and I am sure I have satisfied him with my answers.

13.12 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(1) Need for Constructing Railway Line from Pathankot to Kandla *via* Bikaner, Jaisalmer and Barmer.

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN (Barmer) : There is an imperative need to connect Pathankot with Kandla through railway line passing through Bikaner, Jaisalmer and Barmer. The following are among the compelling reasons for this project :—

1. This will be of strategic importance from the defence point of view. Jaisalmer and Barmer have got headquarters of army units and nearby Pokaran is the field firing range area. There are aerodromes at Jaisalmer and Utarlai, seven miles from Barmer.

2. This will provide a quicker mode of transport for cement, coal and other construction material needed for the construction of the Rajasthan Canal.

3. Some thirty lakh tonnes of cereals that are likely to be produced by the land that will be irrigated by the canal can be conveniently transported by the railway line.

4. This will bring into easy reach desert areas for prospecting minerals, limestone, gypsum, salt and yellow stone. Prospecting for gas and oil is also being undertaken in Jaisalmer district.

5. This will provide an impetus for exports and imports from Kandla port by providing a convenient mode of transport from northern India.

Pathankot and Suratgarh farm in Ganganagar district are already connected by a broad gauge line. The railway segment from Suratgarh to Bikaner is already sanctioned by the Defence Department and is under construction. The railway administration should expedite the construction of this segment and then take up the survey of the Bikaner-Jaisalmer segment. Survey and construction work on the remaining segment of the Pathankot-Kandla line should be taken up early during the seventh Five-Year plan.

(II) NEED FOR CONSTRUCTING OVERBRIDGE AT RAILWAY CROSSING OF ENTRY ROAD TO PILIBHIT IN U. P.

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार (पीलीभीत) : मान्यवर, पीलीभीत (उत्तर प्रदेश) नगर में प्रवेश के नियमित एकमेव मार्ग पर एन० ई० आर० के रेलवे क्रासिंग पर पीलीभीत स्टेशन के दक्षिण की ओर कोई ओवर ब्रिज नहीं बना है । इस क्रासिंग पर बरेली, शाहजहांपुर, लखीमपुर खीरी, पुरनपुर, पिथौरागढ़, अलमोड़ा आदि अनेक स्थानों से ट्रक, बस मोटर आदि का भारी यातायात रहता है । ओवर ब्रिज न होने से यातायात व परिवहन के इन साधनों को एक घंटे से भी अधिक उस समय खड़ा रहना पड़ता है जब रेल के आगमन के कारण रेलवे क्रासिंग बन्द हो जाता है । परिणामस्वरूप आवागमन में भारी कठिनाई तथा देरी होती है । पहाड़ी क्षेत्र से जुड़ा होने के कारण यहां बस व ट्रक ही यातायात व माल ढोने के बड़े साधन हैं ।

मैं माननीय रेल मंत्री से आग्रहपूर्वक मांग करता हूं कि वे उक्त स्थान पर ओवरब्रिज बनाने का आदेश देने की कृपा करें ।

13.15 hrs.

[DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI *in the chair*].

(III) IMPLEMENTATION OF POLICY OF COMPULSORY AND FREE PRIMARY EDUCATION.

श्री भीखाभाई (बांसवाड़ा) : इस वर्ष शिक्षक दिवस पर प्राथमिक शिक्षा को व्यापक बनाने के लिए राष्ट्रीय अभियान की घोषणा की गई । इस अवसर पर प्रधानमंत्री ने अपने संदेश में राष्ट्र के सर्वांगीण विकास हेतु प्राथमिक शिक्षा को सबके लिए अनिवार्य बनाने पर जोर दिया । भारतीय संविधान में सबको नि:शुल्क शिक्षा देने व उसे अनिवार्य करने के निर्देश हैं व उसी को लक्ष्य करके उसके इस ज्ञान के प्रकाश को पूरे देश में फैलाने के लिए ज्ञान दीप प्रज्जवलित करने का आह्वान किया गया ।

देश में शायद ही ऐसे लोग होंगे जो अपने बच्चों को शिक्षा दिलाना नहीं चाहते और इस दृष्टि से इस अभियान को सफलता मिलने में कोई सन्देह नहीं हो सकता । आकांक्षाओं के आधार पर तो देश में अब तक अधिकांश लोग शिक्षित हो चुके होते । परन्तु आकांक्षाएं भी सब कुछ नहीं हैं । वे एक सीमा तक सामाजिक व आर्थिक बाध्यता से ग्रसित हैं । देश की बड़ी आबादी गरीबी की सीमारेखा से नीचे जीवन-यापन कर रही है तथा इसमें प्रति वर्ष वृद्धि होती जा रही है । इन लोगों में बड़ी संख्या में पूरा परिवार कृषि और अन्य क्षेत्रों में काम में लगा रहता है । उनमें यह सामर्थ्य नहीं होती कि वे अपने सरक्षण में पलने वाले बच्चों की नियमित आवश्यकता की पूर्ति कर सकें । वे यह भी ध्यान नहीं दे सकते कि उनके बच्चे स्कूल जा रहे हैं या नहीं ?

[श्री भीखा भाई]

कोई भी अभियान नारों से ही नहीं चल सकता। उसके लिए आवश्यक उपकरण और निष्ठावान कार्यकर्ता भी चाहिएं। फिर इस समय न तो पर्याप्त स्कूल हैं और न उन शालाओं के लिए शिक्षक उपलब्ध हैं। उन्हें निष्ठावान बनाने के लिए सामान्य सुख सुविधाओं का भी अभाव है।

1990 तक सभी को शिक्षित करने का लक्ष्य तो महान है परन्तु इस महान लक्ष्य की चुनौतीं का सामना करने के लिए महान उद्देश्य से प्रेरित लोगों को आगे लाना होगा। समाज में उनके कार्यों को उचित सम्मान देना होगा। किसी भी अभियान की सफलता उसको अधिक से अधिक सामाजिक रूप से सम्बद्ध करने से ही हो सकती है।

(IV) NEED FOR EARLY CONSTRUCTION OF JAKHPURA – BANSPANI LINE TO REDUCE THE COST OF TRANSPORTING IRON ORE

*SHRI A. C. DAS (Jaipur) : A serious situation has arisen in Orissa due to the sharp decline in the export of iron ore through Paradip port. Orissa abounds in mineral wealth and it mainly exports high grade iron ore through this port. But it is a matter of great regret that the export of iron ore has declined in the last few years. The reasons are not far to seek.

MMTC buys iron ore from Banspani Barbil sector and takes it to Paradip port. Trucks are the only means of transport as adequate rail transport facility is not available between Banspani and Paradip. In the process MMTC has to bear high cost of transport charges. At Paradip port wagon trippler has not been installed. The present loading is not satisfactory and the rate of export duty is very high. It is not favourable and remunerative to MMTC. The combined effect of all these factors together with reduction in off-take of iron ore by the MMTC from the mine-owners has adversely affected iron ore mining trade in Orissa and this has led to the closure of a few mines and fall in production. Thousands of workers, most of whom are tribals, have been thrown out of employment. Unless immediate steps are taken to reduce the export duty, the MMTC will suffer further loss. The facilities at Paradip Port have to be improved substantially. The loading work should be increased. Ministry of Commerce should co-ordinate with the Ministry of Railways to expedite the construction of the Jakhpura-Banspani line which alone can reduce the cost of transport. I appeal to the Minister of Commerce to intervene in the matter and extend all possible help to increase the export of iorn ore through Paradip Port.

(V) NEED TO INCRREASE PRODUCTION OF PULSES.

श्री बी० डी० सिंह (फूलपुर) : ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि देश में दालों के उत्पादन पर अपेक्षित ध्यान नहीं दिया जा रहा है। भारत की अधिकांश जनसंख्या शाकाहारी है और प्रधानतया दाल ही उसके प्रोटीन का स्रोत है। इसे Poormen's seat कहा जाता है। दालों में 20 से 25% तक प्रोटीन पाया जाता है। यह चिन्ता का विषय है कि देश में प्रति व्यक्ति दालों की उपलब्धि दिनों-दिन कम होती जा रही है। दालों की उपलब्धि, जो द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना काल में 68 ग्राम थी, पांचवी पंचवर्षीय योजना काल में घटकर 44 ग्राम रह गयी है। दाल आज गरीबों के पहुंच के बाहर हो गई है। इसकी कीमतों में अप्रत्याशित रूप से वृद्धि हुई है। खरीफ की स्थिति को देखते हुए ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि ये कीमतें निरन्तर बढ़ती ही जायेंगी। अतएव उत्पादन वृद्धि की ओर ध्यान देने के साथ ही साथ इस बात का प्रयास आवश्यक है कि दालें गरीबों को उचित मूल्य पर उपलब्ध हो सकें।

दुर्भाग्यवश हमारे यहां दालों का अधिकांश क्षेत्रफल असिंचित है। इस क्षेत्र-

* The original speech was delivered in Oriya.

फल का मात्र लगभग 10 प्रतिशत क्षेत्र ही सिंचित है। अपरंच गत तीन दशाब्दियों के दौरान दालों का क्षेत्रफल लगभग समान ही रहा है। उसकी वृद्धि के लिए प्रभावकारी प्रयास नहीं किया गया। यद्यपि बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत भी इसे सम्मिलित किया गया है और भारतीय कृषि अनुसन्धान परिषद् द्वारा भी इस सम्बन्ध में काफी कुछ कहा जाता रहा है, परन्तु वास्तविकता यह है कि दालों की उत्पादन वृद्धि पर अभी तक कोई अनुकूल प्रभाव नहीं पड़ा है। इस बात की नितान्त आवश्यकता है कि दालों की उन्नतिशील जातियों तथा उनकी खेती के तरीकों का प्रचार-प्रसार तेजी से हो। अधिक से अधिक क्षेत्र सिंचाई के अन्तर्गत लाया जाय। दाल की फसलें प्रायः कीटों का शिकार हो जाती हैं। अतएव कीटनाशक दवाओं का प्रचार-प्रसार तथा उचित दर पर किसानों को उनकी उपलब्धि बहुत जरूरी है। दालों की आपूर्ति कम होने से व्यापारी मूल्य वृद्धि करके अनुचित लाभ उठाते हैं। अतएव उसके विपणन पर भी सरकार को उचित ध्यान देना चाहिए।

मैं माननीय कृषि मंत्री जी से साग्रह निवेदन करूंगा कि वे व्यक्तिगत रुचि लेकर एक तात्कालिक सुनिश्चित नीति-निर्धारण करें और समयबद्ध कार्यक्रम चलाकर दालों के उत्पादन में वृद्धि करके उसके विपणन की समुचित व्यवस्था करें, जिससे देश के नागरिक लाभान्वित हो सकें।

(vi) DEMAND FOR INQUIRY INTO FUNCTIONING OF THERMAL POWER PLANT AT KOTA.

श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल (कोटा): सभापति महोदय, कोटा राजस्थान में निर्माणाधीन थर्मल परियोजना, यन्त्रों की खराब सप्लाई के कारण अनिश्चित काल तक व्यवसायिक उत्पादन नहीं कर पावेगी। थर्मल परियोजना की प्रथम इकाई ने धुआं उगलना पुनः बन्द कर दिया है, जबकि टरबाइन की गति पूर्ण चल रही थी। लेकिन प्लांट का इन्टरलाक स्वचालित व्यवस्था के काम न करने के कारण यह गति खतरे की स्थिति की ओर बढ़ गई, जिसके कारण प्लांट शट डाउन कर देना पड़ा।

दुबारा पुनः बायलर में अग्नि प्रवेश कर टरबाइन को गति प्रदान की गयी, परन्तु टरबाइन के नीचे लगे कन्डेन्सर में से पानी खींचकर व बायलर में आने वाली स्टीम को गति प्रदान करने वाले फीडिंग पम्प में पुनः गड़बड़ हो जाने से इसे रोक दिया गया। इन्टरलाक व्यवस्था में गड़बड़ी का प्रमुख कारण डीजल टैंक के इन्जैक्टर का कार्य न करना तथा फीडिंग पम्प की गड़बड़ी भी प्रमुख कारण है।

पहली इकाई व दूसरी इकाई के लिए संयुक्त रूप से बनाया गया कोयला फीडिंग प्लांट अभी भी अधूरा पड़ा हुआ है, जिसमें काफी समय लगने की संभावना है।

थर्मल की प्रथम इकाई को वर्तमान परीक्षणों की स्थिति में आ रही कठिनाइयों को देखते हुए, यह कह पाना कठिन है कि उक्त इकाई व्यवसायी विद्युत उत्पादन कब तक कर पावेगी।

राजस्थान व देश में वर्तमान बिजली संकट को देखते हुए, मैं ऊर्जा मंत्री जी से आग्रह करूंगा कि वे कोटा थर्मल में आ रही खराबी की उच्च स्तर जांच करावें व इस सम्बन्ध में वक्तव्य दें।

(vii) ALLOTMENT OF AGENCY FOR DISTRIBUTION OF LPG IN TAMIL NADU

SHRI A. SENAPATHI GOUNDER (Palani) : Madam Chairman, under Rule 377 I wish to bring the following matter of public importance.

Palani Constituency in Tamilnadu comprises Business Centres like Oddan Chatram, Dharapuram, Vellakkoil, Chennimalai, Kangayam and holy places like Palani, Lord Karthikeya being the presiding deity. Palani is like Tirupathi. Lakhs of pilgrims from Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Kerala visit this place and stay mainly in Choultries/lodges. The hoteliers in their efforts to serve food to pilgrims, in the absence of cooking gas, scanty supply of kerosene, have resorted to buying firewood from illegal felling of trees from unscrupulous elements. These forests lie within a distance of ten miles from Palani. This has upset the ecological balance. Local population of more than one lakh people have to do the same to cook their daily food. This, I am afraid, will upset the National Forest Policy of our Government aiming at preserving forests, wild life and green vegetation.

Our Government under the leadership of respected Prime Minister has always endeavoured to improve the standard of living of all. One way is to provide uninterrupted supply of cooking gas, L.P.G. connections, and kerosene.

I understand that there are two L.P.G. Bottling plants at Coimbatore and Salem which are likely to be expanded. I, therefore, insist upon the Government that agencies for distribution of L.P.G. be immediately allotted at the above places, especially, in view of the fact that interviews have been conducted for agencies at Palani at least eight months ago and further provide continuous supply of kerosene.

13.20 hrs.

STATUTORY RESOLUTION *RE*-DISAPPROVAL OF CENTRAL EXCISE LAWS (AMENDMENT AND VALIDATION) ORDINANCE, 1982 (ORDINANCE NO. 1 OF 1982) AND CENTRAL EXCISE LAWS (AMENDMENT AND VALIDATION) BILL

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, the House will take items 10 and 11 together—Statutory Resolution.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Madhubani) : Madam, I move the following Resolution :—

> "This House disapproves of the Central Excise Laws (Amendment and Validation) Ordinance, 1982 (Ordinance No. 1 of 1982) promulgated by the President on the 24th September, 1982."

Madam, this Ordinance is based and has arisen because of a judgement of Delhi High Court, as we have been told in the statement of the Finance Minister, on 6th August, 1982. So the judgement of the Delhi High Court was delivered on 6th August, 1982. One fails to understand why the Central Government did not think it fit to go to the Supreme Court itself and seek the remedy because here the matter has been raised by the High Court, as the statement of the Minister states, that if any partial exemption is made to any excise duty then the whole range of such duties even on other enactments would be affected, cannot be collected and would have to be refunded to the parties. The Minister in his statement has very correctly narrated if they refund the amount already collected, the consumers would not be benefited by that. Only those in the higher echelons of business would be benefited who have already collected from the consumer. But the pertinent point is that this House is sitting from 4th October and the notification for it has been issued earlier and the Ordinance by the President has been promulgated on

24th September. So, firstly the Government had the option of moving the Supreme Court so that it could be thrashed out because it is not only applicable to this case but may be to other cases of the country also in other enactments where Government will be forbidden from exempting partially even particular cess or duties because the partial exemption will compel the total failure of the Government to collect any excise duty or any cess in other cases also. That was a major problem and ought to have been thrashed out in Supreme Court. The Minister's statement does not touch this point.

Secondly, suppose they did not find it fit to go to the Supreme Court. Then, on the 4th of October, the House was meeting. It was open to the Government to have this Bill from the first day itself. They could have given priority to this particular legislative business. Only for about 6 or 7 or 8 days, what was the particular hurry, I don't understand, for promulgating this ordinance.

In a sense, Madam Chairman, this is an affront to the Parliament itself. Parliament was to meet from 4th. This notification was issued just before that. Questions were being tabled by Hon. Members. But then, Government comes forward with such an Ordinance, So, I repeat, this is an affront to the Parliament itself. And the Minister's statement does not explain this at all. He has not stated what harm it would have caused between those 6 or 7 or 8 days. He could have brought up the Bill and this would have been passed by both the Houses. Because, at present, they are not afraid of this House . Rightly or wrongly they have got overwhelming or absolute majority in the House. They have majority in the other House also. Therefore there is no hitch to get it passed. Some of the Members even on this side would have no objection to some of the proposals of the Government; but the Government did not choose to adopt that method. Instead of that, the Government rushed in and brought forward an ordinance. That is my primary and basic objection. That is why I seek disapproval of the ordinance by the House. I wish to record my disapproval of this method of promulgating ordinances just in the eve of Parliament session. The Parliament had been called. We have been summoned. Notification has already been issued. Members are preparing for it. Then you come with such an ordinance. This has become a habit which we should try to avoid. There must be an end to this habit, in the interest of Parliamentary Democracy, in the interest of the Sovereignty of this Parliament and to give it, its due place, and not to face the House with a *fait accompli.* Because, the ordinance is already there and you come with this before the House. The Minister's statement does not touch this point at all. Firstly there was no hurry for it. Since the House was sitting from 4th October, there was no hurry. Secondly, ignoring the House, you do it. After promulgating the Ordinance you face the House with a *fait accompli.* What harm would have exactly happened if they had not passed this ordinance ? That, they have not stated. There was an Act in 1944 enacted by the Britishers. It is called 'Excise and Salt Act' . So, Salt was also included in it. For a certain period even after our freedom, we used to say that whereas everything is being hit by inflation the price of salt has not been rising so much. But now it cannot be said like that. It is a touchy subject. Salt is an essential item. It is an essential commodity. Without salt even the poorest in the country cannot carry on. Everybody has to depend upon it. That is why Mahatma Gandhi made it an issue against the British Colonisers, the then British Government. That kind of enthusiasm was there in the country. People began manufacturing salt out of even barren soil in order to defy the Tax laws of the Britishers. After

[Shri Bhogendra Jha]

freedom it was expected that salt would totally be exampted from Excise. But up till now it has not been done. Rather, the excise duty is going on increasing even on salt. Now you cannot dare say that an essential commodity like salt is cheaper or will become cheaper. I request them to reply to all the points which I have just now narrated. Government should have taken a bit of courage and a bit of care for the common man. So, exempt the salt from all sorts of excise duty so that at least it is available at the cheapest price for the common man. I have already narrated in my statement that in order to make the controlled cloth cheaper, it is necessary that excise duty on other variety of cloth is raised. About 105 textile mills in the country had to be taken over by the Government, not because Government wanted to take them over but because the mill owners declared that those mills were sick and kept them as such for several years. The textile workers were unemployed for several months and the production of cloth had been stopped. So, the entire nationalised mills of the National Textile Corporation were declared as sick mills. At that time, when these mills were nationalised, one policy was adopted that these mills alone would produce the cheaper variety of cloth because private mill owners and millionaires had to be allowed full freedom to raise prices to the extent they could or they would like to do. That itself was discrimination against the public sector, particularly the sector which had been almost killed by the private sector at the cost of the nation. They had been taken over and nationalised and they have been brought to life again so that they could function as before.

Now, Sir, in order to make the controlled cloth available for the people which itself is very meagre, we are not in position to meet the demands of the common man with regard to the cheaper variety of cloth. Now, it is very rarely available in most parts of the country. Why can't the burden of excise duty be put on the private mill owners ? Now, the Minister's statement says that the excise duty had to be levied on cloth in order to keep the controlled cloth prices as controlled, but then again, it is being transferred to the consumer. Even with regard to the excise duty, the whole policy has been changed. When this item is taxed by the Government, everyone is taxed. In a country like ours where there is economic inequality, where a larger percentage of people are below the poverty line, a few hundreds of people are growing richer and richer. The entire profit of the country is exploited by them. The policy of the Government is to tax all the people, both rich and the poor. That is un-just. Here the policy should be tax the rich, tax the millionaires and give relief to the common man. But through this taxation policy and the excise duty policy also, the common people are taxed. That is extremely unjust. The basic issue is that the excise policy should be changed, altered in the interest of the common man and in the interest of our own country, in the interest of sovereignty of Parliament democracy, this habit of bringing Ordinance on the eve of the Session, after the issue of the Notification for the holding of the Session and after the issue of the notice to the Members of Parliament should be given up.

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : वैसे तो सारी चीजें ठीक हैं, लेकिन इस वक्त यहां दो मन्त्री हैं और एक सदस्य उस तरफ बैठे हैं। यदि ऐसे ही सब चले जाएंगे ..... लंच रखा नहीं है.....

सभापति महोदय : लंच तो आज खत्म है .....

श्री राम विलास पासवान : लेकिन ट्रेजरी बैन्चेज को कुछ लोग तो जमा कर रखने चाहिए.....कुछ कोरम तो होना चाहिए....

सभापति महोदय : कोरम तो होना चाहिए। कोरम की घण्टी बजाइयेगा ....

श्री राम विलास पासवान : तो भी कोरम पूरा नहीं होगा। हम लोग कोरम का सवाल नहीं उठाते हैं। अगर इसमें हम लोगों की भी जिम्मेदारी है, तो हम लोग बैठे हुए हैं। सरकार की जिम्मेदारी ज्यादा है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : आपकी तरफ केवल चार सदस्य बैठे हुए हैं।

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Madam Chairman, we can appreciate your helplessness, but we feel that it is very pertinent to point this out to you. They will come only to keep this Government in power, not to run this House and to participate in the proceedings of the House.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : इस बिल को पास करवा लीजिए, लेकिन इसका क्या यूज है ? हाउस में सिर्फ दो मिनिस्टर हैं और चार मेम्बर हैं। यह पार्लियामेंट है :

SHRI AMAL DATTA (Diamond Harbour) : Ordinance itself is a farce and the way the Bill is being passed is also a farce.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : It seems to be a mockery.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : आप कोरम करवा दीजिए। इसका कोई मतलब या सेन्स नहीं है। इससे अच्छा है कि लंच आवर रखा जाए।

सभापति महोदय : अगर आप चाहते हैं, तो मैं कोरम की घंटी बजाने के लिए कह देती हूँ। आप लोगों की अंडरस्टैंडिग है कि लंच आवर में वह नहीं बजानी चाहिए।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : अंडरस्टैंडिग यह नहीं है कि सिर्फ मंत्री ही रहें।—अब रहने दीजिए।

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : Mr. Chairman, Shri Bhogendra Jha has mentioned that the Ordinance should not have been issued just a week before the Parliament actually met. I may mention for his information that no Ordinance has been issued by the Government of India during the last one year except this one. This is the only Ordinance that has been issued. It was because it was such an important one. If we did not issue this Ordinance, we would have lost crores of rupees every day, and we cannot afford to lose so much; everyday counts for us.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South): Madam, at least you ask the Minister to bring their Members from the Central Hall who are holidaying there. Most probably, they are in a mood to desert him.

SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH : You are there.

MR. CHAIRMAN : It is the responsibility of both the sides.

Resolution moved :

"This House disapproves of the Central Excise Laws (Amendment and Validation) Ordinance, 1982 (Ordinance No. 1 of 1982) promulgated by the President on the 24th September, 1982."

Mr. Minister, you have to move the consideration motion.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : I beg to move :

"That the Bill to provide for the amendment of laws relating to

[Shri Pattabhi Rama Rao]

Central excise and to validate duties of excise collected under such laws, be taken into consideration."

Hon. Members would have seen from the Statement of Objects and Reasons as well as clauses of the Bill that it has been introduced to overcome a delicate and difficult situation created by a judgement of the Delhi High Court relating to assessment of various types of additional duties of Central Excise.

Hon. Members may be aware that the Government has been collecting different types of duties of excise under various enactments, apart from the basic excise duty levied under the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944. These duties, for instance, include the additional excise duties in lieu of sales tax leviable on sugar, tobacco and fabrics, which are entirely passed on to the States and Union Territories, under the provisions of the Additional Duties of Excise (Goods of Special Importance) Act, 1957 ; additional duties of excise on specified fibres, yarns, fabrics, etc. which are meant for the purpose of subsidising the production of controlled cloth, under the Additional Duties of Excise (Textiles and Textile Articles) Act, 1978 ; special excise duty under the Finance Acts for the purpose of augmenting Central revenues, and the proceeds of which are shared between the Centre and the States ; and cesses on various items such as fabrics, bidis, paper etc. (which are levied and collected as duties of excise), earmarked for specific purposes related to the commodities.

The maximum rates to which goods can be subjected to duties of excise are specified in the various enactments and the Central Government has been empowered to exempt excisable goods wholly or partially from the levy of any such duty of excise. For this purpose the Central Government has been issuing notifications following a particular pattern for exempting excisable goods from the basic duty of excise leviable under the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944 or the additional duties/special duties leviable under other enactments.

The Delhi High Court in a recent judgement had held that in the absence of a specific reference to the nature of duty of excise in the notification itself, which provides for exemption from duty of excise on any goods, the exemption granted under the notification would apply to *all* the duties of excise leviable on such goods under different enactments, that is by whatever name they are called.

The High Court has thus, by its judgement set at nought a long standing and time tested practice of levy and collection of additional excise duties.

The judgement of the Delhi High Court, apart from affecting the prospective levy and collection of additional duties, will also affect assessments made over a long period of time.

In fact, after the pronouncement of the judgement a number of writ petitions have been filed by various manufacturers agitating the same points.

While it is not possible to estimate precisely the revenue implications, on a rough basis it has been estimated that during the financial year 1982-83 alone a sum of Rs. 400 crores approximately can be at stake if the ratio of Delhi High Court judgement is applied to all the notifications currently in force. The judgement will also affect the special/

additional duties collected over the years in the past. The adverse effect on revenue will therefore, be much more than I have indicated.

I am already somewhat perturbed over the trend of revenue collections, which are showing a shortfall due to certain economic causes. The effect of the Delhi High Court judgement, will, therefore, only serve to aggravate the situation.

Hon. Members are aware how the scheme of central excise duty operates. Being an indirect tax, it is collected, from the manufacturers, who-in turn, pass on the incidence of duty to their wholesale customers who, then, pass it on to the retailers so that it ultimately lands on the consumers. In this chain it is thus the ultimate consumer who has to bear the burden of the duty.

The point I want to place before the Hon. Members is that in all these cases where refund may have to be given following the Delhi High Court judgement, the consumer will have already borne the burden of the duties. And refund of duty to the manufactuers will only mean a fortuitous windfall benefit to them, without the possibility of any relief accruing to the ultimate consumers. Hon. Members would agree with me that the Government cannot afford to stand by and watch this money being put into the pockets of the manufactuers.

This apart, the judgement of the Delhi High Court has created an uncertainty in the entire scheme of levy of additional duties on excisable goods.

It, therefore, became imperative that the position regarding exemptions granted through various notifications be remedied and clarified immediately, and past assessments of excise duties on the basis of the long-standing scheme for the levy of duties where validated. It was for this purpose that the Central Excise Laws (Amendment and Validation) Ordinance, 1982 was promulgated by the President on the 24th September, 1982.

The present Bill seeks to replace the Ordinance. The validating provisions of the Bill seeks to place on a legal footing all levies, assessments and recoveries made in the past.

Some of the Hon. Members may perhaps have a genuine apprehension that the Bill seeks to impose duty retrospectively from 1944. Let me set their fears at rest. The Bill does not seek to impose any duty whatsoever retrospectively. It merely seeks to validate the excise duties already collected, and thus already passed on to the ultimate consumer. Those assessees who did not pay the additional levies because of any stay orders/judgements of Courts of Law, will therefore be required to pay the duty which was not paid, since the Bill seeks to overcome the situation created by the judgement, and the stay orders that have emanated therefrom.

Madam, I beg to move that the Bill to provide for the amendment of laws relating to Central excise and to validate duties of excise collected under such laws, be taken into consideration.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : With regard to the Ordinance, the Minister has not touched a single objection that has been raised.

MR. CHAIRMAN : He will speak about them at the time of giving his speech.

SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO : I will then touch all the points.

MR. CHAIRMAN : He will clarify all these things.

Motion moved :

"That the Bill to provide for the amendment of laws relating to Central excise and to validate duties of excise collected under such laws, be taken into consideration."

Now, Shri Amal Datta.

SHRI AMAL DATTA (Diamond Harbour) : Madam Chairman : The Hon. Minister has tried to impress upon the House the urgency of having this Bill enacted, or rather, to go a little back, the urgency for having promulgated the Ordinance on 24th September. He tried to do so, by saying that because of the jugdement of the Delhi High Court which, according to the Objects and Reasons appended to the Bill, was delivered on 6th August 1982, the Government was losing crores of rupees daily. Now, in the statement which had been circulated previously to us, authenticated by Shri Pranab Mukherjee, the Finance Minister, it has been stated that in the financial year 1982-83, a sum of Rs. 400 crores would have been at stake, because of that judgement.

It is not stated either by the Minister here, or in the statement of the Finance Minister, whether this estimate is based on the collection of excise duty all over India, or confined to the State or Union Territory of Delhi alone. As is well known, or should be known to the Minister, the judgement of a High Court has effect on the territory to which the jurisdiction of that High Court extends. I do not know, because this has not been made clear, as I said before whether in case this calculation of losing Rs. 400 crores over a year as given in the statement by Shri Pranab Mukherjee, or the statement by the Hon. Minister in the House that the Government was losing every day crores of rupees, is based on an estimate of the loss which would occur in the collection of Central excise duties all over India, then it is certainly not a correct estimate. The whole basis of the estimate is fictitious.

That is my first point. The second point is that since on the 6th August this judgement was delivered, what has the Government been doing from that date till 24th September—only sitting back on the chair, losing revenue ? Government has a big Law Department ; and I had the fortune or misfortune to go through the Annual Report of that Ministry, which boasts of having four Departments under it and spends crores of rupees. Why could not Government get that Law Department, through the Law Officers of the Government, to file an appeal in the Supreme Court ? This point has been raised by Shri Bhogendra Jha, in moving his Resolution ; and I am emphasizing it for this reason, that there are, after all, 16 or 18 High Courts in this country. They will all give their own interpretations of Statutes, or statutory notifications.

Now, in every case when the interpretation of any notification given by any High Court is contrary to the Government's own interpretation, will the Government rush to amend the law ? Or will the Government go to the Supreme Court, which is the highest judicial authority in this country, to have the law settled by the Supreme Court and only then come, if necessary and if so advised by the Law Department, to have the Act amended and to enact valid laws so far as the provisions made in the previous law are concerned ? I think it is a very bad policy on the part of the Government, first of all, not to go to the Supreme Court on a matter as important as this, when the Government admittedly was going to lose Rs. 400 crores and to have the law settled ; because, this kind of notification

is not confined to this excise law alone. Similar notifications are issued, I am sure, in all taxation laws, in the Customs Act, in the Income-Tax Act and in various other taxation Acts. So, they will have to by and by bring up similar amendments, because people will keep on going to the Court, on the basis of the Delhi High Court judgement. If they cannot go to court for any clarification about the notification under the excise laws, they will still do so in respect of some other laws. as long as that decision is allowed to stand.

The Hon. Minister should have stated clearly and categorically, particularly because this point was mentioned by Shri Bhogendra Jha while moving his resolution—why did the Government not go to the Supreme Court? We are in the dark, in spite of the fact that we have been given a written statement by Shri Pranab Mukherjee, which was circulated to us on Saturday and in spite of the Minister's long written statement he has not mentioned as to whether the Government has or has not gone to the Supreme Court so that this decision of the Delhi High Court is not allowed to stand. Of course any decision of any High Court, which causes a loss of revenue, the Government has to fight, up to the last judicial hierarchy and the Government has not stated whether it is doing so or not.

Madam Chairman, will you give me a little more time?

MR. CHAIRMAN : Only one hour has been allotted.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : The Central Excise Act is a very important Act. The total amount of revenue which the Government expect to collect in the year 1982-83, excise and customs duty together, form about 75 per cent. The total tax revenue the Government expects to collect in this year is Rs. 17,000 crores and customs and excise together form about Rs. 13,000 crores. And the direct taxes, namely, income tax, estate duty, wealth-tax, and Corporation tax, etc., which have their effect on individual taxable entities including individuals themselves having high income, are only Rs. 4,000 crores. So, this 75 per cent of the total revenue of the Government is now coming from indirect taxes. Now by any canon, of taxation, if equality is to be established through taxation, it cannot be wholly established—and any move towards equality cannot be taken—unless direct taxes play a progressive role in taking money from those who have too much money and then the Government to distributing it to those who do not have it; and indirect taxes are regressive in character because their burden falls on the low income group of people. This is exactly what the Government has done. A comparison between 1978-79 and 1982-83 shows that indirect taxes have gone up from 70 per cent to 75 per cent of the total Government revenue. This is an indication of the policies being pursued by the Government in opposition to their stated policy of moving towards a socialistic pattern of society.

The Government in levying any excise duty do not follow any proclaimed policy as to what duty is to be imposed on what commodities. There are 140 exciseable goods, out of which 7 are exempted.

Why they have been exempted, we do not know, possibly, they have been thoroughly lobbied and, therefore, the Government has exempted them. So far as the goods before tax are concerned, there is no relationship between the value added in manufacture and the rate of taxation. This is a tax which falls on the manufactured goods. It is the process of manufacture which is taxed. But the Government at the time of levying the Central Excise

[Shri Amal Datta]

or any other Excise Duty, completely ignores the value added in manufacture and levies the tax on the basis of the value of the manufacured goods.

Take for instance, a semi-agricultural commodity like tea. The Government has levied excise duty on tea and the collection of excise duty is not meagre. It is more than Rs. .60 crores every year although the Government does not spend even a fraction of that on development of tea industry. What happens is that the tea is an agricultural produce. Very little value is added in its manufacture. It is a labour intensive product. Out of the total ex-garden value of the tea, 60 to 65 per cent goes to labour in the garden. They are very low paid. In spite of that, the Government has put the tax on tea. There again, there is a difference between the tea within a cartain price range and above a certain price range. Of course, the higher the value of the goods, the higher is the *ad valorem* duty. But the Government should also see what is the value being added and what is the manufacturing cost of a particular product before they levy a tax. I will give you an example. There is a higher duty on Darjeeling tea as compared to Dooars tea or Assam tea, in spite of the fact that the cost of production is less in Dooars or Assam. The result is, while the Dooars and Assam tea gardens are making profits, the Darjeeling tea gardens are running at loss. The Government has, therefore, no policy in levying central excise duty. While levying this duty it does not see that the weaker sections of the people are not hurt, that the labour intensive industry is not hurt and that the burden of this taxation falls on the people who are able to pay and *ad valorem* duty is so arranged that it only touches those manufactured goods where the value added in manufacturing, is high. Therefore, I oppose this particular amendment which is sought to be brought on the ground firstly, that the Government is not going to the Supreme Court, secondly, it has brought an amendment on the basis of the High Court Judgement and thirdly it has promulgated this ordinance only on 24th of September, after the summons have been issued to convene the House and there were only a few days left before the House was convened. There was really no hurry. When the Government could wait from the 6th of August to the 24th of September, they could have certainly waited for another ten days or so, until the 4th October, to bring this Bill before the House. So, on all these counts, particularly because of the policy which the Government is following in such matters, which is an arbitrary policy, I oppose this Bill.

13.59 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri Girdhari Lal Vyas. I am calling him first today because I did not give him an opportunity last time.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS : You are calling me because there is nobody else to speak.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You are a reserve speaker.

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास (भीलवाड़ा) : केन्द्रीय उत्पाद-शुल्क विधि (संशोधन और विधिमान्यकरण) विधेयक 1982 का मैं समर्थन करता हूं।

माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो उत्पाद शुल्क के सम्बन्ध में जो बिल यहां पर प्रस्तुत किया गया है और उसमें कोर्ट के डिसीजन की वजह से जो इन्कम का लास सरकार को हो रहा है, उसको विधि मान्य बनाने के लिए सरकार ने यह बिल प्रस्तुत

किया है। दूसरा, हमारा यह भी ध्येय है कि ऐसे आइटम्स पर बिक्री-कर समाप्त करके और इस प्रकार से व्यवस्था लाने की बात हम बहुत अरसे से सोचते आए हैं और उसी प्रकार से कुछ सामान के ऊपर बिक्री-कर के बजाय उत्पाद शुल्क और अतिरिक्त उत्पाद शुल्क इन्होंने इस सम्बन्ध में लगाने की बात कही है। उसकी वसूली में बहुत बड़ी सहूलियत आयेगी और उस सहूलियत के हिसाब से यह उत्पाद शुल्क जो है, इसकी व्यवस्था की है।

मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं और जैसा हमारे जैन साहब कह रहे हैं कि इसके सम्बन्ध में और वस्तुओं के ऊपर भी इस प्रकार से उत्पाद शुल्क लगा दिया जाए तो जो बिक्री कर में तकलीफें लोगों को आती हैं और जिस प्रकार की धांधलेबाजी और गड़बड़ है, वह सब की सब समाप्त हो जायेगी। हमारी सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में एक कमेटी बनायी है और वह कमेटी सारे पाइन्ट्स पर बहुत गम्भीरता से विचार कर रही है कि बिक्री-कर को समाप्त करके, कैसे ऐसी व्यवस्था की जाए जिसकी वजह से इसकी वसूली में जो विकृतियां घुस गई हैं, उनको समाप्त करके हम लोगों को सहूलियत दे सकें और सरकार की आमदनी भी किसी प्रकार से कम नहीं हो सके।

स्टेट गवर्नमेन्ट्स, उनकी वसूली के संबंध में, उनकी आमदनी के बारे में अलग-अलग राय रखती हैं। हरेक स्टेट को आज जो बिक्री-कर से जितना फायदा हो रहा है, उसको वे लोग छोड़ना नहीं चाहते हैं और अभी भी इस प्रकार का कोई फार्मूला हमारी सरकार ने इवाल्व नहीं किया है जिसकी वजह से यह बताया जा सके कि हमारे स्टेट्स को इस उत्पादन कर से भी उसी प्रकार का फायदा मिल सकेगा जिस प्रकार की बिक्री-कर से उन सरकारों को होता है। इस सम्बन्ध में जब तक कोई निर्णय नहीं लिया जायेगा तब तक सारी व्यवस्था ठीक प्रकार से बैठ नहीं पायेगी।

माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके सामने यह सुझाव इसलिए रख रहा हूँ कि स्टेट गवर्नमेन्ट की तरफ से जो बिक्री-कर वसूल होता है, उसकी वसूली में भी लम्बी प्रक्रिया है, उसमें कठिनाइयां भी बहुत हैं। जो कागजात भरे जाते हैं, और उसके हिसाब-किताब पेश करने की जो व्यवस्था है उसमें भी लोगों को बहुत बड़ी तकलीफ होती है। साधारण ट्रेडर के सामने भी इस प्रकार की भयंकर तकलीफें हैं। जो इन्सपैक्टोरेट और अधिकारी इसकी वसूली के सम्बन्ध में मुकर्रर किए हुए हैं, उनसे लोगों को बहुत तकलीफ होती है। इस सारी कठिनाइयों को दूर करने का सब से अच्छा तरीका यह है कि हम दूसरी आइटम्ज पर भी इस प्रकार का उत्पाद शुल्क वसूल करें। इससे आमदनी भी बढ़ेगी और जो प्रक्रिया की कठिनाइयां हैं वे भी दूर होंगी और लोगों को राहत भी मिलेगी। निश्चय ही इस तरह की व्यवस्था करने की सख्त जरूरत है। आप ने उत्पाद शुल्क लगाया और उस के खिलाफ कुछ कम्पनियों ने हाई कोर्ट में जा कर इसके खिलाफ जो याचिका पेश की और उस कारण से जिस प्रकार की कठिनाई सामने आ कर खड़ी हो गई है उसको रेग्युलराइज करने के लिए सरकार जो बिल लाई है उसका जो माननीय सदस्य विरोध कर रहे हैं मैं समझता हूं कि वह राजनीतिक कारणों से कर रहे हैं। इस बिल का विरोध करने का तो सवाल ही पैदा नहीं होता। इस प्रकार की प्रक्रिया अपनाई जानी चाहिये ताकि वसूली में भी सहूलियत हो और आम नागरिक को तथा

[श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास]

दूसरे लोगों के ऊपर भी कोई विशेष भार न पड़े। आज देखा जाता है कि सैल्स टैक्स का जो पैसा है वह सरकारी खजाने में जाता भी नहीं है, व्यापारी उसको अपने पास रख लेते हैं और सरकारी अधिकारी जो हैं वे अनेक प्रकार से उनको तंग भी करते हैं। आप ऐसी प्रक्रिया अपनाएं ताकि लोगों को सहूलियत मिले। अगर उत्पाद शुल्क की व्यवस्था कर दी जाए तो बहुत लाभ होगा। इस में विरोध का सवाल ही नहीं है। जो विरोध करते हैं उन्होंने कोई कनक्रीट सुझाव नहीं दिए हैं। इस बिल का जो विरोध कर रहे हैं वे राजनीतिक दुर्भावना के कारण कर रहे हैं। इस बिल के विरोध का कोई प्रश्न ही पैदा नहीं होता है। आप को चाहिये कि आप गम्भीरता से सोचें कि इन आइटम्ज के अलावा और भी क्या कोई आइटम्ज हैं जिन पर उत्पाद शुल्क लगाया जा सकता है। इस से वसूली में सहूलियत होगी और रोजमर्रा जो कीमतें बढ़ती ह, रोजमर्रा राज्य सरकारें सैल्ज टैक्स बढ़ा देती है, जब भी बजट सैशन आता है हर आइटम पर बढ़ा देती हैं, किसी पर एक प्रतिशत, किसी पर दो और किसी पर तीन प्रतिशत, और रोज जो इस तरह से आमदनी बढ़ाने की बात करती हैं और व्यापारी उससे भी अधिक, चौगुना लोगों से वसूल करते हैं और यह जो रातदिन की प्रक्रिया बन जाती है, वह भी नहीं। उत्पाद शुल्क उत्पादन के स्थान पर ही लग जाए तो उससे बड़ी सहूलियत होगी।

यह बहुत अच्छा बिल है और इसका स्वागत किया जाना चाहिए। इसलिए मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूं।

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार (पीलीभीत) : दिल्ली उच्च न्यायालय के छः अगस्त 1982 के निर्णय के प्रभाव को रोकने के लिए जो कि मोदी रबड लिमिटेड बनाम भारत सरकार हुआ था, यह छोटा सा विधेयक लाया गया है। इसका जो विषय वस्तु है उससे किसी को कोई बहुत बड़ा विरोध नहीं हो सकता है। परन्तु इस अवसर पर मैं कुछ बातों की ओर आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं।

आज हमारी नीति आयात के सिलसिले में, केन्द्रीय उत्पाद शुल्कों के मामले में बर'बर बदलती रहती है। कभी किन्हीं चीजों के शुल्क में कमी कर दी जाती है, कभी छूट दे दी जाती है। स्पष्ट जो नीति होनी चाहिए, जो कुछ समय तक चल सके, होनी चाहिए, वैसा नहीं होता है। मैं आप का ध्यान बीड़ी, चाय तथा तम्बाकू जैसी चीजों की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूं—जिन का इस्तेमाल आम लोग करते हैं। जिसे लोग इस्तेमाल करते हैं, इनमें बीड़ी एक घरेलू उद्योग के रूप में भी देश में प्रचलित है और एक बहुत बड़ा उद्योग है जिसमें लाखों लोग श्रमिक के रूप में लगे हुए हैं। घरेलू उद्योग पर बहुत दिनों से यह मांग उठाई जा रही है। बीड़ी के कारखाने वालों की तरफ से कि जिसमें लंगोट लगा होता है, ऐक्साइज ड्यूटी आप लगाते हैं, तो खुली हुई बीड़ी पर छूट मिलनी चाहिए और जो पैकिट वाली बीड़ी है जिस पर लंगोट लगा होता है उस पर भले ही अधिक उत्पादन शुल्क हो। अगर ऐसा नहीं होता है तो बीड़ी उद्योग चौपट हो जायेगा। इस बारे में कई बार सदन में प्रश्न भी उठाये गये हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि गरीब आदमी के इस्तेमाल की चीजें जैसे नमक है वह भी महंगा होता चला जा रहा है। उसके शुल्क के लिए भी कोई स्पष्ट नियम नहीं बनाये हैं, और जो देर तक चलें ऐसे नियम भी नहीं हैं। नतीजा

यह है कि केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क की वजह से बहुत सी चीजें बहुत महंगी हो जाती हैं। मैं माननीय व्यास जी की इस राय से सहमत हूँ और इस अवसर पर यह कहना चाहूंगा कि देश के अन्दर बिक्री कर के स्थान पर केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क के रूप में कोई शुल्क लगाया जाये तो ज्यादा अच्छा रहेगा। मैं कोई व्यापारियों की वकालत नहीं करता। लेकिन हम जब बिक्री कर की वसूली करते हैं तो उसमें काफी बंगलिंग का खतरा रहता है और बंगलिंग होती भी रहती है। आपने सैकड़ों मामले इस प्रकार के सुने होंगे कि दिल्ली से सामान बाहर जाता है और दूसरी जगह उस पर ज्यादा टैक्स न पड़ने पाए, दो-दो बार टैक्स न लगे, इस लिए बार्डर पार करते-करते 10, 15, 20 रु० ट्रक रिश्वत देकर लोग माल ले जाते हैं और 6-6 घण्टे तक वहां ट्रकें खड़ी रहती हैं, पुलिस वाले घेरे रहते हैं, चैक करते हैं, लोगों को परेशान करते हैं। अगर केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क लग जाय बिक्री कर की जगह तो फिर इस चैकिंग की जरूरत नहीं रहेगी।

आज हालत यह है कि व्यापारी दोहरे खाते रखते हैं, रखने पर मजबूर हैं और सेल्स टैक्स अफसर के यहां रिश्वत पहुंचाते-पहुंचाते परेशान हैं, और इतनी डिस्क्रीशनरी पावर्स सेल्स टैक्स अफसर की हैं कि जहां एक लाख रु० पैनाल्टी पड़नी चाहिए वह चाहे तो 10-12 हजार लगा कर मामला रफा-दफा कर सकता है, और इसलिए सौदा होता रहता है। बिक्री-कर अधिकारी की अदालत आजकल के जमाने में सिवाय लेन-देन का सौदा करने के और कोई काम नहीं रह गया है। कोई न्याय की बात नहीं होती है, लिखा कुछ नहीं जाता है, जो सौदा तय हो जाता है उस हिसाब से लिखा जाता है। दो-तीन बार सेल्स टैक्स लगेगा तो कीमतें बढ़ेंगी और आम आदमी पर उसका पूरा बोझ पड़ेगा। और इस तरह से काले धन को यह जन्म देता है।

इस सम्बन्ध में जैसा बताया गया एक कमेटी बनाई गई है, लेकिन अभी उसका कोई निष्कर्ष नहीं निकला। इस बिक्री-कर की वजह से जो रेवेन्यू आता है उससे 4, 5 गुना आमदनी हो जाय। यदि इसकी प्रक्रिया का कुछ सरलीकरण कर दिया जाए और उसके स्थान पर केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क लगा कर स्टेट्स में बैठा दिया जाए तो मेरे विचार में अधिक अच्छा रहेगा।

वैसे तो इस अवसर पर विरोध करने का कोई बहुत बड़ा कारण नहीं है। मैं सिर्फ इस लिए इस संशोधन विधेयक पर बोलने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ कि सरकार को अविलम्ब या तो कोई गाइडलाइन्स बनानी चाहिएं या कोई सैन्ट्रल एक्ट ऐसा बनाना चाहिए जिससे तमाम देश के अन्दर बिक्री-कर के नियम एक से बनें। उसकी प्रक्रिया सरल कर दी जाए।

एक वस्तु पर एक स्टेट में 5 प्रतिशत कर की व्यवस्था है, दूसरी स्टेट में उस पर साढ़े सात प्रतिशत कर लगता है और तीसरी स्टेट में उस पर 10 प्रतिशत टैक्स लिया जाता है। अलग-अलग राज्यों में अलग-अलग प्रकार से टेक्सेशन की प्रणाली है, और वे अपने तरीके से बिक्री-कर वसूल करती है। इसका नतीजा यह होता है कि जब वह वस्तु दो राज्यों में जाती है तो उस के दाम बहुत ज्यादा बढ़ जाते हैं। इस लिये इस त्रुटि को दूर करने के लिये, व्यापारी की परेशानी और उपभोक्ता की परेशानी को हल करने के लिए, भ्रष्टाचार को रोकने के लिए और आमदनी को चार गुनी पांच गुनी बढ़ा देने के लिए मैं सरकार

[श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार]

से मांग करता हूं कि इस अवसर पर बिक्री-कर को समाप्त करके केन्द्रीय उत्पाद शुल्क जैसी कोई वस्तु लागू करे और उससे जितने राजस्व की प्राप्ति हो, उसका बंटवारा राज्यों में कर दिया जाए। यदि नहीं, तो सेल्स टैक्स यूनीफार्म तरीके से सारे देश में, सभी राज्यों में लिया जाए और सब जगह उसका प्रभाव एक सा हो। उसकी प्रक्रिया इतनी सरल कर दी जाए कि जिससे कर-वंचना बच जाए। इन शब्दों के साथ, श्रीमन, मैं आप को धन्यवाद देता हूं।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी हमसे पहले कई वक्ताओं ने कहा है ....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It should be the shortest speech.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : और आपका और मन्त्री जी का ध्यान इस विधेयक के उद्देश्यों और कारणों की ओर खींचा है। मैं भी आपका ध्यान उसी ओर ले जाते हुए "उद्देश्यों और कारणों का कथन" के अंत में जो कुछ कहा गया है, वह बतलाना चाहता हूं—

"दिल्ली उच्च न्यायालय के उपरोक्त निर्णय के अनुसरण में अनेक याचिकाएं फाइल की जा रही हैं और न्यायालय अधिसूचनाओं में विनिर्दिष्ट रियायती दरों के आधिक्य में उत्पादन शुल्क के संग्रहण के लिए रोक-आदेश मंजूर कर रहा है। राजस्व की भारी रकम की हानि की सम्भावना को ध्यान में रखते हुए यह अत्यावश्यक हो गया है कि विधि द्वारा भूतलक्षी प्रभाव से पूर्वोक्त आशय को स्पष्ट कर दिया जाए और विधिमान्यकरण सम्बन्धी आवश्यक उपबन्ध किए जाएं। तदनुसार राष्ट्रपति ने 24 सितम्बर, 1982 को केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क विधि (संशोधन और विधिमान्यकरण) अध्यादेश, 1982 प्रख्यापित किया।"

इसमें दो बातें मुख्य हैं। पहली बात तो यह है कि जैसा हमारे साथी भोगेन्द्र झा जी ने आपका ध्यान खींचा और यह बात बार-बार इस पार्लियामेंट में आ रही है कि जब पार्लियामेंट का सेशन खुलने को हो तो उसके पहले आप कोई आर्डिनेंस वगैरह निकालने की बात मत करिए। इसके सम्बन्ध में स्पीकर साहब की भी रूलिंग है और चेयर की भी यही रूलिंग हमेशा से रही है। जब पार्लियामेंट का सैशन होने को हो तो आर्डिनेंस को बजाए पार्लियामेंट के द्वारा ही उसको पास करवाया जाए। क्योंकि इससे लोगों में भ्रम उत्पन्न होता है। यह आवश्यक नहीं कि हर चीज के लिए आर्डिनेंस ही आये।

इस विधेयक को लाने के पीछे कई कारण बताये गए हैं, जैसे कुछ वस्तुओं पर अन्य उत्पाद-शुल्क लगाया जाना कुछ पर डायरैक्ट टैक्सेज लगाया जाना और कुछ पर इन्डायरैक्ट टैक्सेज लगाया जाना। आज मैं उस बहस में ज्यादा नहीं जाना चाहता। लेकिन उसके स्थान पर मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि हमारा सीधा-साधा मत यह है कि धनी आदमी पर यदि कोई टैक्स लगाया जाता है तो आप उसे तुरन्त लगा दीजिए। यदि गरीब पर वह टैक्स लगाया जाता है तो आप गरीब को आगे परेशान मत करिए। आपको जो 13 हजार करोड़ रुपये अभी एक्साइज ड्यूटी के नाम पर टैक्स के रूप में मिल रहे हैं 4 हजार करोड़ रुपये डायरैक्ट टैक्सेज के तौर पर मिलते हैं, आपके कुल टैक्सेज का 75 प्रतिशत भार हिन्दुस्तान की

गरीब जनता को सहन करना पड़ता है। घुमा-फिराकर वह गरीब ही बीच में मारा जा रहा है। हमारे जैसा आदमी इसलिए इस बात का हिमायती रहा है कि आम जनता को कुछ न कुछ राहत मिलनी चाहिए। इस देश में कुछ मुट्ठी भर लोग ही ऐसे हैं, जो खूब कमा रहे हैं, कुछ ब्लैक मनी के रूप में कमा रहे हैं, कुछ दूसरी मनी के रूप में कमा रहे हैं. यदि उनसे आपको कोई टैक्स वसूल करना हो तो आप बेशक कीजिए, लेकिन आम जनता को आप राहत देने के बारे में सोचिए। आप इस बारे में कोई कदम अवश्य उठाए। इस चर्चा में सब से बड़ा मुद्दा यह है कि इस केस में दिल्ली हाई कोर्ट में सरकार की हार क्यों हुई। मैं इस प्रश्न में नहीं जाना चाहता कि सरकार इस फैसले के खिलाफ सुप्रीम कोर्ट में क्यों नहीं गई। आपके विभाग में हजारों रुपए तनख्वाह पाने वाले अधिकारी हैं। इसके बावजूद कानून में इस प्रकार के लूप-होल्ज क्यों रह जाते हैं, जिसके कारण हाई कोर्ट सरकार के खिलाफ स्ट्रिक्चर्ज पास करता है ?

सब से विचारणीय बात यह है कि आम आदमियों के लिए जो सामान्य कानून बनाए जाते हैं, उनके बारे में हमें यह शंका होने लगी है कि आपके यहां जो लोग कानून के निर्माता हैं, वे नीयत साफ न होने के कारण कानून में कुछ न कुछ छोड़ देते हैं, जिससे आम आदमी और गरीब का विश्वास कानून पर से उठ जाता है। आप तो गवर्नमेंट हैं, आप हाई कोर्ट और सुप्रीम कोर्ट में लड़ सकते हैं, और अगर वहां काम न बने, तो आप यह बिल लेकर पार्लियामेंट में आ सकते हैं कि 400 करोड़ रुपए का नुकसान होने का खतरा है, इसलिए यह टैक्स का प्रावधान भूतलक्षी प्रभाव से, विद रेट्रोस्पेक्टिव इफैक्ट, लागू होगा। लेकिन जब आपकी जगह कोई गरीब आदमी कानून के चक्कर में पड़ता है, तो उसे कितनी कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ता है।

मेरा आग्रह यह है कि टैक्सिज इस ढंग से लगाए जाएं कि गरीब लोगों पर उनका भार कम से कम पड़े और शक्तिशाली अमीर लोगों पर करों का भार पड़े। इसके साथ ही साथ कानून इस तरीके से बनाए जाए कि बड़े-बड़े लोग उसकी पकड़ से निकल न सकें।

इस विधेयक से गवर्नमेंट की मशीनरी की फेल्युर साबित हुई है, क्योंकि गवर्नमेंट हाई कोर्ट में हार गई है। जहां तक नमक पर इनडायरेक्ट टैक्स या एक्साइज ड्यूटी लगाने का सम्बन्ध है, जिसको ले कर इतना बड़ा सत्याग्रह हुआ था, या जनता क्लाथ अथवा केरोसीन आयल पर एक्साइज ड्यूटी लगाने का प्रश्न है, हम लोग उसका हमेशा विरोध करते रहेंगे। बुद्धिमत्ता इसी में है कि जो आम आदमी से सम्बन्धित जीवनोपयोगी वस्तुएं हैं, कम से कम उनपर एक्साइज ड्यूटी न लगाई जाए। बड़े लोगों से सम्बन्धित चीजों पर एक्साइज ड्यूटी इस तरह लगाई जाए कि वे लोग उससे बच न सकें। आज वे लोग कोर्ट के माध्यम से अपना बचाव कर रहे हैं और अरबों रुपए उनके पास जा रहे हैं। यह नहीं होना चाहिए।

श्री चन्द्रपाल सिंह (अमरोहा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, केन्द्रीय उत्पाद-शुल्क विधि (संशोधन और विधिमान्यकरण) विधेयक के बारे में कई वक्ताओं ने अपने विचार प्रकट किए हैं। मेरा कहना यह है कि उत्पाद-शुल्क के बारे में संशोधन करने के लिए समय-समय पर छोटे छोटे बिल लाना ज्यादा अच्छा

[श्री चन्द्रपाल सिंह]

नहीं लगता । जब सरकार को कोई नुकसान होने की सम्भावना होती है, या कोई मामला कोर्ट में जाता है तभी वह इस बारे में कोई कदम उठाती है । मैं समझता हूं कि सेल्ज टैक्स और एक्साइज ड्यूटी आदि के बारे में एक व्यापक और पूर्ण कानून बनाने के लिए एक कमेटी गठित करनी चाहिए, ताकि एकरूपता लाई जा सके और छोटे बड़े के भेद को खत्म किया जा सके ।

आज स्थिति यह है कि हम छोटे लोगों पर बहुत टैक्स लगाते हैं और बड़े लोगों से टैक्स वसूल नहीं कर पाते हैं । टैक्स वसूल करने वाले अधिकारियों का ताम-झाम देख कर आप ताज्जुब करेंगे । अगर सरकारी अधिकारियों के भ्रष्टाचार का बोलबाला देखना है, तो इस विभाग में देखिए । सैकड़ों गुना पैसे वे दबा लेते हैं । वह सरकार के पास तक नहीं पहुंचता है । इसके लिए भी प्रबन्ध किया जाना चाहिए । इस प्रकार से यहां पर संशोधन लाने से कोई लाभ होने वाला नहीं है । बेसिक मुद्दा यही है कि आज जो भ्रष्टाचार व्याप्त है उसको दूर करने का प्रयास किया जाना चाहिए । यह प्रयास तभी हो सकता है जबकि इसमें एकरूपता लाई जाए । जैसा कि गंगवार जी ने यहां पर कहा है, इस सम्बन्ध में कोई व्यापक बिल यहां पर लाया जाना चाहिए । आज तो अधिकारियों को असीमित अधिकार मिले हुए हैं, वे जैसा भी चाहें कर दें । इसलिए मेरी भी आपसे प्रार्थना है कि आप इसके लिए कोई व्यापक बिल यहां पर प्रस्तुत करें । जल्दी-जल्दी में इस प्रकार से संशोधन लाने से नुकसान होता है । अतः आपको पहले से पूरी तैयारी करके व्यापक बिल यहां पर लाना चाहिए ।

श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा (कोडरमा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं मन्त्री जी को धन्यवाद दूंगा क्योंकि उन्होंने कहा कि करों के सम्बन्ध में उन्होंने कमेटी के माध्यम से गहन अध्ययन किया है और यह अच्छी बात है । आज सारे देश में उत्पादन और वितरण में करों के सम्बन्ध में भयंकर भ्रष्टाचार चल रहा है । इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार को कोई क्लियरकट व्यू लेना चाहिये । आज प्रतिदिन काम में आने वाली जो जनोपयोगी वस्तुयें हैं उन पर उत्पादन कर और विक्रय कर, दोनों ही लगते हैं । हर राज्य में और केन्द्र में भी कर लगते हैं और एक ही चीज पर दो-तीन दफा कर लगने से उस वस्तु का दाम कई गुना बढ़ जाता है । इसके अलावा सरकार करों का संग्रहण भी ठीक प्रकार से नहीं करती है । सरकारी मशीनरी और व्यवसायी वर्ग के साठ-गांठ से भ्रष्टाचार पनप रहा है । इस प्रकार करों की चोरी जोरों से हो रही है । दूसरी ओर करोड़ों-अरबों रुपया एक्साइज और बिक्री कर का बकाया है । अभी तक इस देश में सरकार इस बात में स्पष्ट नहीं हो सकी है कि किन वस्तुओं पर कैसा कराधान होना चाहिए और उनके संग्रहण की पद्धति क्या होनी चाहिए । यही कारण है कि भयानक चोर-दरवाजे बने हुए हैं जिसमें अधिकारियों को भी भ्रष्ट होना पड़ता है और व्यापारियों को भी । आज की स्थिति में बिना भ्रष्टाचार के न तो कोई व्यापारी अपना व्यापार ही चला सकता है और न सरकारी मशीनरी ही ठीक प्रकार से चल सकती है ।

हाईकोर्ट का जो निर्णय हुआ, रबड़ के सम्बन्ध में, उसके बाद आप इसमें संशोधन कर रहे हैं । यह अच्छी बात है लेकिन जो रबड़ कम्पनियां हैं उनपर 80 लाख कर बकाया है । उसकी वसूली नहीं हो रही है ।

टोबैको कम्पनियां इण्डिया में जो हैं चार और उनकी जो सब्सीडियरी कम्पनियां हैं उनपर भी करोड़ों रुपये का एक्साइज कर का बकाया है। सरकार इस बात को स्टडी नहीं कर पाई है कि जो इसमें कमजोरियां और लूपहोल्स हैं उनको किस तरह से दूर किया जाय। उदाहरण के लिए एक सिग्रेट की डिब्बी पर एक रुपया लिखा रहता है। भारत की जो चार बड़ी-बड़ी टोबैको कम्पनी हैं, उनकी पैदावार पर 72 पैसे एक्साइज कर लगता है। कम्पनी प्राइस, कन्ज्यूमर प्राइस, डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन प्राइस और रिटेल प्राइस—इन चारों में अन्तर है। हम लोग प्रति डिब्बी एक रुपया जनता से लेते हैं, उनको बहुत कम में देते हैं। इससे भी हम लोगों को सबक लेना चाहिए कि व्यवसायी वर्ग जो है, वह सरकार को झांसा देता है। इससे लगता है कि सरकार और उनकी मिलीभगत है। इस से राष्ट्र को क्षति होती है। अभी तक अरबों रुपया उत्पादन कर, बिक्री-कर के रूप में बाकी है। इस तरह से कर के बीच बड़ा संघर्ष हो रहा है। यह उचित होता कि जितने भी कल-कारखाने हैं, जितनी भी वस्तुयें पैदा होती हैं, उनका उत्पादन कर फैक्ट्री में लगाया जाए, ताकि उसके बाद तो दूकानदार द्वारा, होलसेल द्वारा और रिटेलर द्वारा जो टैक्स लगता है, वह बच सके। दाम बढ़ता जाता है। सेल्स टैक्स को तो समाप्त ही कर देना चाहिए। उत्पादन जो होता है, उस पर उत्पादन कर वहीं पर लगाया जाए। उसकी पूरी जांच पड़ताल की जाए और मशीनरी-टाइट की जाए, ताकि वहां पर भ्रष्टाचार न चल सके और जनता को राहत मिल सके।

इस दिशा में और भी विचार करके सम्पूर्ण तरीके से काम्प्रिहैंसिव बिल लाना चाहिए। कोर्ट के डिसीजन पर आप यह अमेंडमेंट ला रहे हैं अगर उसमें और भी डिसीजन आने वाले हैं, तो यह अच्छा नहीं है कि बार-बार एक-एक अमेंडमेंट के लिए आप बिल लायें। इसके लिए आप एक कमेटी बनाकर, जिसमें अर्थ-शास्त्री, विशेषज्ञ और बड़े-बड़े व्यवसायी और जनता के प्रतिनिधि हों, इसमें इस पर चिन्तन मनन करना चाहिए। ताकि जनता को लाभ मिल सकें।

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I must express my gratitude to all the seven Members who have participated in the discussion on this legislation. Mr. Bhogendra Jha spoke first and said that this Ordinance need not have been promulgated particularly when Parliament was meeting this month; he also mentioned that we should not have been in a haste to do this and that, instead, we could have gone to the Supreme Court and appealed. Let me assure him that this Government has not brought in any other Ordinance during the last one year; this was the only Ordinance which was brought in last month and that too because it was absolutely necessary, it was a question of losing several crores of rupees every day in view of the judgment of the Delhi High Court...

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKER (Ratnagiri) : You waited from 6th August to 27th September.

SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO : That is not the point. We did not waste any time. We asked for leave of appeal to the Supreme Court. We have appealed to the Supreme Court. In the meanwhile, though this High Court jurisdiction is limited only to this Union Territory, unfortunately people from all over India, traders and manufacturers from

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all over India, were rushing to the court to get stay orders and thus we were losing very heavily. The point is that we did not want to give time and see that they went on like that and got stays for the writs they were filing.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : Your estimate of Rs. 400 crores is on the basis of all India or only the Union Territory of Delhi ?

SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO : That is for all India.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : Then it is not relevant.

SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO : Why ?

SHRI AMAL DATTA : Because, as I said, the authority of Delhi High Court extends only to the Union Territory of Delhi.

SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO : Traders from other places are also coming and rushing here and file writs. That is what I am telling you. So every trader thinks that he has got a right to file a writ here and he is then filing a writ and getting a stay. That way we are losing heavily.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : Have you seen the Minister's statement ? It says that a few writ petitions have been filed.

SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO : Few or more—that is not the point. But they are quite in number. The question is : whether a few or more, the income lost is very heavy. You should not forget that...

SHRI AMAL DATTA : The Supreme Court did not give you leave yet.

SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO : That is not the point. But the procedure has to be followed.....

SHRI AMAL DATTA : I know the procedure.

SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO : It had been referred to the Law Ministry and they have advised . We cannot, however, afford to wait. Every day we are losing, as I have said, so much money. It is not possible to wait for the Supreme Court's decision.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : I have pointed out that from 6th August to 24th September they have waited. My specific question is whether they have gone to the Supreme Court. When did you file the application in the Supreme Court ? Why did you not get the leave yet ? That point you make clear. You come to this House to have a Bill like this passed but you have no specific details. You should have gone to the Supreme Court on the 24th. When did you go ?

SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO : All that procedure takes time. Please hear me.....*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Why don't you hear him ? He is replying not to only to you but to all the members. Let him complete his reply and if you want any clarification, I will allow.

SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO : I am mentioning and I think Mr. Jha and a few others raised that question that an appeal should have been filed in the Supreme Court. We lose every day so much of money which we cannot afford. ....Sir, since you wanted that information, I just got it. More than 125 writs have been filed and stay orders have been obtained ever since the judgment of the High Court—involving several crores of rupees.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : 125—are you not satisfied ? Is it a small number ?

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR : The question is : when did the Government file the leave application ? That is what my learned friend was asking . He is not referring to that.

SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO : We must first get the leave. Unless we get the leave.....

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR : When did you apply for leave ?

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR : When did you apply for leave?

SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO : There is no question of applying. Hear me. All that requires procedure and loss of time. Instead of that.. (*Interruptions*) Why don't you allow me to have my say ? I heard you very patiently...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You can ask your clarification afterwards. Let him complete his reply.

SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO : If you have to resort to all that, it will take more time and every day we are losing, as I mentioned, so many crores of rupees. Then meanwhile so many writs have come. So the best course was to issue the ordinance and then come before the House. Otherwise we lose money....Mr. Agarwal, you, yourself, had been Finance Minister earlier. You know what it means.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL (Jaipur) : That is why I had not opposed the Bill. But I oppose the tendency to issue ordinances.

SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO : There is no other go. When we were losing crores of rupees by this judgment of the Delhi High Court, are we to wait and silently and patiently see how much money we are losing ? It is right ? Then where is it going—this revenue ? It is going into the pockets of the manufacturers and not to the consumers. Do you like it ? Is it the socialistic pattern that you want to encourage ? Actually not. I am sure you will not be a party to that.

MR. DEPUTY - SPEAKER : If I am correct, the traders have already collected this from the people. What I say—is it right ?

SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO : Yes, Sir. They have collected and it has not been passed on to the consumer. That is the whole trouble. Now the revenue that we are getting cannot be passed on to the consumers. So unless we brought this ordinance and stopped it, it was not possible to go ahead with the collection of the revenue.

As regards the other important point raised by some friends, including Mr. Vyas it is about sales tax. He said instead of sales tax, why not a central excise levy ? The sales tax, you know very well, is a State subject. Unless the States give their consent to change this, it is not possible. Yes, since they have agreed, on three commodities central excise has been levied, namely, tobacco, sugar and textiles. But there is a snag there again. The entire proceeds will go to the States or the Union Territories. The revenue will not come to the Central Government. That is why a committee has been set up under the chairmanship of Pandit Kamalapati Tripathi to go into the question and after we receive their report, we will go into it and see how best we can rectify that matter or at any rate, to bring more goods into the net of the central excise.

Most of my friends have been talking only about the issue of the ordinance before the Parliament meeting. I have mentioned about it. Mr. Datta, I think, was saying about the tax on tea. Actually this tax on tea was made according the quality of the

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tea. It is not as if a tax has been levied all over the same thing....(*Interruptions*) Not merely on the price but on the quality. The price is according to the quality.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : Are you not taking into consideration the high cost of production of Darjeeling tea ? That was my specific question.

SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO : All that must have been taken into consideration. But in any case, that subject is beyond the scope of this Bill. That is a different matter. However, I am replying to you. That is the point.

By and large, Hon. Members have understood the serious situation and though they say that the ordinance should not have been issued just before the Parliament was meeting, but, as I explained, we were losing crores of rupees and therefore, we had to issue the ordinance and there was no other go. So instead of going deeper into it and taking more time of the House, I request the House to kindly accept the Bill.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : The Minister has tried to answer some of the points and he has kept silent on some basic points. He could not let the House know what amount was actually lost between 6th August and 24th September when the ordinance was issued. Why was the matter not taken up earlier and has any accountability and responsibility been fixed therefore at whatever level—political or administrative which is their affair ? But the country will like to know that. As a corollary, from 24th September upto 4th October when the House sits, had they waited for this House without issuing an ordinance, what amount would they have lost ? When they say that there was a loss from 6th August to 24th September, how much the country had lost during this period ? What actually the country had lost from 24th September to 4th October ? My apprehension is that from 24th September to 4th October, the loss would not have been such as to warrant promulgation of the Ordinance on the 24th September when the House was to sit on the 4th October. That is why the question arises like this. The tax was collected from the consumers by the industrialists or wholesalers or big traders and it is lying there. None in this House will stand in support of these big sharks but we would support only the consumers. On that there need be any apprehension. The major point here is that you have treated this Parliament contemptuously and you did not take this House seriously—you had no respect for this House. Now, this House is faced with a *fait accompli*. You promulgated the Ordinance and that is bad as far as it goes. What is worse is your system. You are trying to create this system which is the worst for our democracy, for our Parliamentary system. That is why I have moved this disapproval Resolution.

The other point is this. I have raised that when the excise duty was being discussed and the Government was arguing in favour of the consumers, I wanted some satisfactory reply from the Hon. Minister. For example, the question of salt is here even today. On the issue of salt we have participated in our Freedom Struggle. When Gandhi Ji selected the minor issue of salt, at that time, many intellectuals argued why this minor issue was selected. It was selected because this issue concerned every single individual, every single person—rich or poor. That was why this issue was selected.

Government now talks in the name of the common man. It does not exempt the salt. You cannot dare say that at least salt is cheaper. Will the Government be courageous enough

to announce in this House just now that it will come later on with some amending Bill to exempt salt from excise duty throughout the country so that the country, the whole world, will at least know that this country has exempted salt from excise duty ? Sir, the Minister has kept mum. He said certain things in his statement and had been arguing on behalf of Government that in order to make the controlled cloth cheaper, they had to levy excise duty on other varieties of cloth. Sir, I had raised this point and I again raise it. The Government is following a policy whereby the public sector is being penalised. In the category of textile mills, I think they have nationalised 105 of them if I remember correctly. These were taken over only after they had become sick for several years together. The mill owners closed these down and opened other mills. The workers were unemployed and so the production came to a standstill. In such a situation, these mills were taken over and the burden fell on the National Textile Corporation. The private sector sharks were always allowed to loot the people. In such a situation, are they going to change this policy in favour of the common man not to levy excise duty on other varieties of cloth but they will levy only on luxurious varieties of cloth ? But the common man's variety of cloth, that is, control cloth is not available. The common man is not getting cloth. These are pertinent questions. If all these things are taken into account, I think, the promulgation of Ordinance just on the eve of the Session was wrong. Therefore, I have submitted before the House for the disapproval of the Ordinance promulgated by the President.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, I shall put Shri Bhogendra Jha's Resolution to the vote of the House. The question is :

"This House disapproves of the Central Excise Laws (Amendment and Validation) Ordinance, 1982 (Ordinance No. 1 of 1982) promulgated by the President on the 24th September, 1982."

The motion was negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill to provide for the amendment of laws relating to Central excise and to validate duties of excise collected under such laws be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The House will now take up clause by clause consideration of the Bill. The question is :

"That Clauses 2 and 3 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 and 3 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : Sir, I beg to move :

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. DEPUTY - SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That the Bill be passed."

SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA (Bangalore South): Sir, the Bill has been substantially discussed and the Minister has given his reply also. My observation here is that in no other country of the world we have got as many taxes as we have in India, namely, Estate Duty, Special Excise Duty, Additional Excise Duty, Central Excise Duty, Central Sales Tax, etc. and States also levy different types of taxes like octroi and in many cases

[Shri T.R. Shamanna]

so many cesses like education cess, etc. The amount collected from these taxes vary from one State to another.

Sir, recently I have been to Germany and you will be wonderstruck to know that there are hardly three or four taxes and these too are collected at the source. If there are a few taxes so much of expenditure will be saved and so much of worry to the tax-payer will be avoided. The more and more methods you adopt to levy the taxes, the more and more you are teaching the taxpayer to cheat the Government. The fundamental principle of taxation is that it has to be simple, economical and easily collectable.

Sir, here you are amending an Act to give protection from 1944 and the wording here is :

"Had been in force at all material times."

So, this Bill applies even if it is 100 years old. Sir, the Government has got a large number of legal experts and such things will not arise if enactments are made after proper scrutiny. Furthermore, the Minister has said that this is the first Ordinance. It may be first Ordinance for this Session but many other Ordinances have been passed earlier. Gundu Rao's Government has passed thirty-nine Ordinances in one year.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : How does it concern here. You ask your party people to oppose it there.

SHRI T.R. SHAMANNA : Sir, what I am suggesting is that let it be properly examined. People should not be harassed and at the same time tax-payer should be taxed to the extent it can bear it . I think the Government of India will hereafter avoid such in-consistencies and the taxes should be levied on the basis of their being simple, economical and useful.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, इस विधेयक के जरिये अगर बड़े लोगों पर, पैसे वालों पर, पूंजीपतियों पर उत्पाद शुल्क ज्यादा से ज्यादा बढ़ाया जाता तो मुझे बड़ी प्रसन्नता होती। लेकिन सरकार बुनियादी तौर पर जनता पक्षीय नहीं है, आम जनता का पक्ष नहीं लेती है, बल्कि उन पर चोट करती है और बड़े पूंजीपतियों का पक्ष लेती है। इसकी यह नीति है। यही वजह है कि नमक पर भी शुल्क बढ़ रहा है, या उस पर लगेगा। मोटे कपड़े पर भी लगेगा, बीड़ी और चाय पर भी आपने कर लगाया है। तो मैं केवल दो बातों की चर्चा करना चाहता हूं।

आचार्य भगवान देव : (अजमेर) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, इनको डबल पेंशन मिलनी शुरू हो गई है, संसद से भी और स्वतंत्रता संग्राम सेनानी की भी।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : संसद की तो अभी नहीं मिलती है, जब मेम्बर नहीं रहेंगे तब मिलेगी भाई।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He wants to know whether you are getting double pension.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : He does not know.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Are you not getting ?

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : How can I get ? I get only one.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He is M. P. now. Therefore, he gets one.

आचार्य भगवान देव : हमेशा यह मांग करते रहे हैं कि यह बढ़ायी जाय, अधिक दी जाय। डबल पेंशन के हमेशा हिमायती हैं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The sacrifice made by Mr. Shastri is so great. I know he has gone to prison for so many years.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : मुझे सरकार ने मजबूर किया बोलने के लिये नमक और मोटे कपड़े को शामिल कर के। नमक सत्याग्रह याद रखिये मेरी राजनीतिक पैदाइश 1930 में नमक सत्याग्रह से ही हुई। नमक सत्याग्रह गांधी जी ने चलाया, पूरे देश को एकताबद्ध किया और उनकी मांग थी कि गरीब से गरीबी और अमीर से अमीर नमक सब कोई इस्तेमाल करता है। इतनी उपयोगिता शायद और किसी चीज की नहीं है। इसलिये उन्होंने कहा कि गरीबों पर टैक्स लगाना नमक के जरिये गलत है, और उन्होंने नमक सत्याग्रह बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर हिन्दुस्तान में शुरू किया। यह सरकार महात्मा गांधी की अनुचर अपने को बताती है, उनका अनुसरण करने वाली बताती है। लेकिन उनके द्वारा जिस कर का विरोध किया गया उस कर को लगाती भी है। यह अजीब विडम्बना है। तो इस तरह से कम से कम नमक पर तो टैक्स नहीं लगाना चाहिये, और पर लगायें।

आचार्य भगवान देव : उपाध्यक्ष जी, आजादी की जो लड़ाई लड़ी गई वह पेंशन के लिए नहीं लड़ी गई।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There was a foreign Government in India when Mahatma Gandhi opposed it. The same is not the case now, when a national Government is there. Now the whole of the taxes go to the people of the country. Previously it was going to England.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : My point is,—the poor people are hit.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : At that time the conditions were different. Now, it is going to the people.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : तो नमक को तो कर से बिल्कुल मुक्त रखिये और गांधी जी की शिक्षा पर चलिये। विदेशी सरकार हो या देशी सरकार, नमक का इस्तेमाल गरीब करता है जिसको आज खाने को नहीं मिल रहा है वह भी मार में नमक मिला कर पी लेता है। तो इसका तो हम कभी समर्थन नहीं कर सकते हैं कि नमक पर उत्पाद शुल्क आप लगायें।

ठीक उसी तरह से मोटा कपड़ा। अजीब तरीका है, यानी जो कपड़ा सरकार बनाये जनता के लिये उस पर टैक्स लगा दीजिये, और जो बड़े-बड़े पूंजीपति टाटा, बिड़ला, डालमिया आदि बनायें, निजी मिल मालिक बनायें उन पर···· उत्पाद शुल्क उतना नहीं लगाइये, कम लगाइये या तुलना में उसको कम कीजिए। इस लिए हम समझते हैं कि गरीब लोग जिस कपड़े को इस्तेमाल करते हैं, खासकर आपका कन्ट्रोल्ड क्लाथ होता है, पहले तो वह आसानी से मिलता नहीं है क्योंकि आज भी मेरे पास पटना से चिट्ठियां आ रही हैं कि हम लोग दुकानदार हैं और हमारे पास कपड़ा नहीं है, फिर आप इस विधेयक के जरिये उस पर टैक्स बढ़ाना चाहते हैं, तो आप उस पर टैक्स मत बढ़ाइये। एक तरफ तो आप बीस सूत्री प्रोग्राम के अंतर्गत मोटा कपड़ा गरीबों को देना चाहते हैं, फिर उस पर टैक्स बढ़ाना चाहते हैं। इसलिये मैं चाहता हूं कि आप मोटे कपड़े को इससे छूट दीजिए।

15 hrs.

जहां तक फैन्सी कपड़े की बात है, यहां से भगवान देव जी चले गए, यदि उनकी तरह कोई फैंसी कपड़े पहनें, तो उस पर आप अधिक टैक्स लगा दीजिए, उस में कोई हर्ज नहीं है। लेकिन गरीब जिस कपड़े का इस्तेमाल करता है, उस कपड़े

[श्री रामावतार शास्त्री]

पर इस तरह का शुल्क नहीं लगाया जाना चाहिए ।

इसलिए मैं आपका ध्यान दो बातों की तरफ विशेष रूप से दिलाना चाहता हूं और सरकार से चाहूंगा कि जैसा अग्रवाल जी ने कहा कि नमक पर शुल्क नहीं लगाया जा रहा है, मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि सचमुच में क्या आपने नमक को छोड़ दिया है, यदि छोड़ दिया है तो मैं आपको धन्यवाद दूंगा। यदि नहीं छोड़ा है और आप नमक पर भी उत्पाद शुल्क लेना चाहते हैं तो मैं उसका विरोध करता हूं। नमक और मोटे कपड़े को आप छोड़िये। फिलहाल तो हम चाय पर भी छोड़ने के लिए कहेंगे, लेकिन इन दो चीजों पर विशेष रूप से, एक तो नमक और दूसरा राशन की दुकानों से मिलने वाला कन्ट्रोल्ड कपड़ा। वैसे राव साहब हमारे पुराने दोस्त हैं, एक कमेटी में हम दोनों थे, इसलिए उन से निवेदन करने का मेरा अधिकार है कि आप इन दोनों चीजों को उत्पाद शुल्क से मुक्त करने पर विचार कीजिए। धनी लोगों पर कर खूब लगाइये, हम समर्थन करेंगे ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri Amal Datta, you have already participated in the debate on this Bill. I am allowing you as a special case to ask certain clarifications. You cannot make a speech. Please put your points.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : It cannot be done in that fashion.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You cannot make a speech; you have already done that. If I allow you to do that today, you must not forget that I have to allow other Members also like that. Please ask for clarifications.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I had made a point in my speech that indirect taxes in this country have gone up in four years time from 70 to 75% which means that through indirect taxes, Government is creating more disparity among the people. I do not know whether the learned Minister had taken note of this point, but he has not replied to that. I hope, he will give a reply to this now.

My second clarification is about the case on which the Ordinance was issued and the Bill has been brought forward before the House now. What exactly is the date on which the application for special leave to the Supreme Court has been filed. That is very important for me to know whether it has been done before or after the promulgation of this Ordinance.

In the same context, it has been stated that 125 writ appetitions have been filed. What is the amount at stake in those 125 writ petitions ? That has not been made clear. On what basis has the amount of Rs. 400 crores been arrived at ?

These are the points on which I would like to have clarification from the Minister. Then, thirdly...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You are making another speech. It is not possible. You should not take the time of the House like this. The total time allotted for this Billl is only one hour.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL (Jaipur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I would not take much time while participating in this debate. I am one of the signatories to the motion for rejection of the Ordinance. So far as the third stage of the Bill is concerned, I would like to make a few points.

While participating in the discussion on this Bill, my colleague, Shri Ramavatar Shastri made a point that there should be no excise duty on salt.

For his information I may tell him that there is absolutely no excise duty on salt, but it is through the Finance Bills that salt is exempted from the levy of the duty. It has been the consistent policy of every Government, whether Congress or Janata Government, not to levy any duty on salt. If that be the position and that position is going to continue, I would like to make one suggestion. Any party may come to power, so far as salt is concerned, no party is going to support levy of excise duty on salt. The Government, at the moment, is proposing to bring forward a comprehensive excise law. At present, it is the Central Excise and Salt Act, 1944. I would suggest that when the Government bring forward a comprehensive excise Bill, the word 'salt' may be deleted for all times to come. This is because in future any Government may become mad and impose some duty because the law provides for levying of duty. It is only through the Finance Bill that no duty is levied on salt and that declaration is made every year. But for future let this intention be made clear to the country that any Government, whosoever may come to power, will never be able to levy any excise duty so far as salt is concerned. The Comprehensive Excise Bill should be only the Central Excise Act, and not the Central Excise and Salt Act.

Since 1979, when I was the Minister incharge of the Customs and Excise, I distinctly remember that we have been making pronouncements in this House and outside that we shall be bringing forward a comprehensive Excise Bill before this House. The Excise law hardly contains 10-12 sections, and the whole administration is governed by rules. Rules are changed by the Department every now and then, they just lay a copy of the rules on the Table of the House ; the rules are generally not amended and modified. I would plead with the Minister that so far as the comprehensive excise law is concerned, earlier the better that you bring forward this legislation, if not now, at least in the coming Budget session, because we have been making pronouncements in this House for the last four years that we shall bring such a legislation. And for this purpose, I had sanctioned strength to draft out this legislation, but unfortunately for the last four-five years, it has not seen the light of the day.

Now, the last and the most important point. I have had a lot of experience about the working of this Department. It contributes 75% of the total Government of India revenue to the Consolidated Fund of India. Customs and Excise revenue contributes 75% of the total revenue of the Government of India. But unfortunately, there is no mechanism at the Central level to know as to what is the position with regard to the cases pending in the High Court and Supreme Court, and the stakes are very high. If in one single case a stay order is granted, hundreds of writ petitions are filed, because nobody wants to pay excise duty to the Government. If stay orders are granted, crores of rupees are blocked. Nobody in this House will support that big sharks should take benefit of it.

The Public Accounts Committee had very strongly recommended this year as also last year the fortuitous gains accruing to these manufacturers should be forfeited to the State and they should not be allowed to avail of that. There is a very strong recommendation of the Public Accounts Committee about these fortuitous gains. These people collect excise duty from the consumers saying that it is leviable, and they know it well that it is not leviable. They go on collecting, and after a year or so they file a refund application or go to a court of law, that under the law, the duty is not leviable, it should be refunded to them and the High Court grants refund worth crores of rupees.

In the Bombay Sales Tax Act, there is a provision that if we have collected duty which was not leviable in the eye of the law knowing it full well, but because you have collected from the

[Shri Satish Agarwal]

consumers, and because it cannot be refunded to the consumers, it must be go to the State, which is meant for the welfare of the people. I think, the House will agree with me, so far as this question is concerned, that the amount of duty collected by these manufacturers which was not liable for collection, and which cannot be refunded to consumers should go to the welfare fund, that is the Consolidated Fund of India and not to these manufacturers. So you must bring forward a suitable amendment to the law in that behalf.

And lastly, you must create a Directorate of Prosecutions. Government should not be penny-wise and pound foolish. Crores of rupees are locked up in cases, but at the Central level, the Hon. Minister and even I, we were not in a position to know as to how many cases are pending in these High Courts, how many in the Superme Court, who is going to prosecute or defend the Government in those cases ? The level of the lawyers is very poor. They are paid very little. They are under the Control of the Ministry of law and the Finance Ministry has nothing to do with it. And when the Collectors of Customs and Excise approach those penel of lawyers, they say you will pay me hardly Rs. 50 or Rs. 100 per hearing while in private cases I charge a thousand or two thousand rupees. They don't bother about the departmental cases. So, some suitable mechanism has to be evolved by the Finance Ministry itself in order to safeguard its interest in various litigation cases pending in the High Courts and Supreme Court so that the stay orders are not obtained by those parties in absence, so that the stay orders are vacated at the earliest, so that the Government revenues are not locked up in litigation worth crores of rupees. I am aware of many such cases. In one single case of Tata Telco, more than Rs. 25 crores are locked up.

Stay order has been obtained ; no excise duty is being collected in one single case.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Agarwal, there should not be also arrears in the High Courts and the Supreme Court also.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: That is a different matter, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That might be different, but for five or six years they do not come to the Supreme Court.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: That is for, the Government to see to it ; whether they can keep some judges earmarked for disposal of revenue cases or not, as far as your Department is concerned and that is within your competence and your jurisdiction to create a separate Directorate of Prosecutions regarding which proposals are already there, which was to be set up, but could not be set up. I think it is worthwhile spending Rs. 10 lakhs for a Centralised coordination or information data and also mechanism to see that your cases are properly defended in the High Courts and the Supreme Court ; stay orders are not easily obtained, stay orders are vacated, proper securities are furnished and I am not going into those cases where the house securities have been furnished and later on when the department went for realisation, the man was not at all available and like that. So, this Department of Prosecutions should be created, proposals of which are already in the files. You must see to it that it is done as early as possible. With these observations and advice, I support so far as the Bill is concerned. I oppose the Ordinance, not the Bill.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, as regards the three good friends from the Opposition who have spoken just now, I don't think I need mention anything to the first Speaker, Shri Shamanna, because he spoke mostly with his own State in his mind. So, I cannot reply

to all that he said and I do not propose to reply to him.

But as regards my good friends Sarvashri Shastri and Agarwal, I must mention that Shri Agarwal himself has answered on my behalf that there is no excise duty on salt. And I would like to tell him and the other friends who have spoken about the excise duty on salt that today there is no excise duty levied on salt. But one thing is that the Act of 1944 carries the title—Central Excises and Salt. We are trying to remove that "Salt" from that title and therefore, in future it will be Central Excises only. But to do so there are so many formalities that are to be followed.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO: One minute, please. Please do not disturb me.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Whenever any Minister or any Member is replying or speaking, only if he yields, then you speak. He is not yielding, so please do not disturb him.

SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO: Actually the modalities are to be followed because salt is mainly dealt with by the Commerce Ministry. So, when we are now processing the Bill through, very shortly, there will be no difficulty about it. We are amending the name also."Salt" will be omitted and hereafter it will be called only "Central Excises". As regards the other point of Mr. Agarwal, viz. that a comprehensive Bill has to be brought, actually the Bill is ready and it can be introduced anytime. There is no difficulty about it.

The third point is about the Directorate of Prosecution. It is a good idea. Being myself a lawyer, I personally prefer that such a thing is created. Anyway, I am not giving any assurance. I am telling that I appreciate the idea; but, then, we have to examine it in depth and see what best can be done in that direction—regarding Directorate of Prosecution. It is a good idea. We will get it examined, and see what best can be done to expedite these matters. Certainly we will examine it, because we are losing crores of rupees in stays. Certainly we will examine.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Datta wanted some dates.

SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO: Mr. Datta wanted to know about the date of appeal to Supreme Court—special appeal. We have gone in for special leave. All that will take time. We wanted to take care of that completely. So, we also went for the Ordinance. An appeal in the Supreme Court would not help us. (*Interruption*) It would not help us. It is only a question of delaying and helping the traders. The traders' writs are there and stay orders are there. We will be losing heavily. So, we had to issue an Ordinance and save revenue.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed".

The motion was adopted.

15.18 hrs.

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE: APPROVAL OF NOTIFICATION UNDER ESSENTIAL SERVICES MAINTENANCE (ASSAM) ACT

AND

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (ASSAM), 1982-83

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now we go to the next item namely, Statutory Resolution. We are taking up items 12 and 13 together.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): Sir, I beg to move the following Resolution:

"That in pursuance of sub-section (2) of section 2 of the Essential Services Maintenance (Assam) Act, 1980 (41 of 1980) as amended by the Essential Services Maintenance Act, 1981 (40 of 1981) this House approves the issue of the Government of Assam, Political (A) Department notification No. PLA-906/82/125, dated the 30th September, 1982 declaring the following services to be essential services within the State of Assam for the purposes of the Essential Services Maintenance (Assam) Act, 1980 (41 of 1980):

(i) All services in any establishment or shop dealing with the essential commodities declared as such by the Government of India under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 (Central Act No. 10 of 1955) from time to time and licensed under the Assam Trade Articles (Licensing and Control) Order, 1982, dated 22nd June, 1982 and the Assam High Speed Diesel Oil (Distribution and Control) Order, 1981 and Assam Paddy and Rice Procurement (Licensing and Levy) Order, 1981.

(ii) All services in any establishment or shops of appointed dealers which include the wholesaler and retailer dealing with the essential commodities as declared by the Government of India under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 from time to time and licensed under the Assam Public Distribution of Articles Order, 1982."

As the Hon. Members are aware, the All Assam Students Union and the All Assam Gana Sangram Parishad have been launching a movement throughout Brahmaputra Valley in Assam from the last part of the year 1979 on demand for detection and deportation of foreigners from Assam. To fulfil their various demands they have been giving frequent calls of Assam Bandh/Non-cooperation/Black Day/Demonstration and Rallies/ Road and Rail Blockade/Janata Curfew (people's curfew). These programmes have not only been seriously disrupting the functioning of the Government offices but also dislocating the supply of essential commodities. In these circumstances the employers and employees of retail and wholesale business have per force to close down their establishments which resulted in *adhocism* and certain unscrupulous persons taking advantage of the situation to create artificial scarcity in the State. The movement has still been continuing and the supply of essential commodities through private trade continues to be disrupted affecting the planning of the State Government to supply essential commodities adversely. Hence, there is need to ban strikes in the shops and business establishments. The State Government was of the opinion that strikes in the aforesaid services connected with shops, establishments, etc., dealing with essential commodities, high speed diesel oil etc., would prejudicially affect maintenance of supplies and services necessary for the life of the community, resulting in grave hardship to the community. They, therefore, declared these services as essential services under sub-clause (v) of clause (b) of sub-section (1) of Section 2 of the Essential Services Maintenance (Assam) Act, 1980 as amended by the Essential Services Maintenance Act, 1981. The State Government also issued an order on the 30th September, 1982 prohibiting strikes in the essential services so notified. I commend that the Resolution approving the issue of the notification by the Government of Assam be passed by the House. Thank You.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Resolution moved :

"That in pursuance of sub-section (2) of Section 2 of the Essential Services Maintenance (Assam) Act, 1980 (41 of 1980) as amended by the Essential Services Maintenance Act, 1981 (40 of 1981) this House approves the issue of the Government of Assam, Political (A) Department notification No. PLA-906/82/125, dated the 30th September, 1982 declaring the following services to be essential services within the State of Assam for the purposes of the Essential Services Maintenance (Assam) Act, 1980 (41 of 1980):

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(ii) All services in any establishment or shops of appointed dealers which include the wholesaler and retailer dealing with the essential commodities as declared by the Government of India under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 from time to time and licensed under the Assam Public Distribution of Articles Order, 1982."

We are also discussing Supplementary Demands for Grants (Assam), 1982-83 along with this Resolution.

Motion moved :

"That the respective Supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Assam to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1983, in respect of heads of demands entered in the second column thereof—

Demand Nos. 6, 16, 18, 21, 25, 26, 30, 37, 41, 55 61 and 65."

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (ASSAM) FOR 1982-83 SUBMITTED TO THE VOTE OF THE LOK SABHA

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant submitted to the vote of the House	
1	2	3	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
6	Land Revenue and Land Ceiling	20,00,000	...
16	District Administration	6,50,000	...
18	Police	1,42,00,000	...
21	Administrative and Functional Buildings	...	1,21,000
25	Guest Houses, Government Hostels etc.	1,09,000	...
26	Administrative Training	3,00,000	...
30	State Lotteries and Others	5,00,000	—
37	Residential Buildings	...	87,000
41	Civil Supplies	4,06,000	...
55	Agriculture	9,00,000	...
61	Forests	35,00,000	...
65	Cottage Industries	5,82,000	...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Prof. Satyasadhan Chakraborty. Hon. Members, one hour has been allotted for both the items. Therefore, I request the Members to be as short as possible.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I vehemently oppose this Statutory Resolution and I oppose the enforcement of the Essential Services Maintenance Act in Assam.

When this was discussed in this House the whole Opposition made it amplyclear to the Government that in cir umstances like this the ordinary l-ws of the country were enough to deal with the miscreants and no such extraordinary law was necessary to deal with such persons. We also emphasised that any law which denies the Fundamental Rights of an Indian citizen is undemocratic and basically authoritarian. It goes against the very spirit of our Constitution. Unfortunately, though the situation in Assam is extraordinarily bad, I do not find any reason why the Government cannot rely on the ordinary laws of the land which are sufficient to deal with it.

It is most unfortunate that for the last three years in Assam the situation is such as that the ordinary people of Assam feel a sense of insecurity and also, the agitators who have links with some outside powers or outside agencies have often been successful in creating conditions where all minorities—religious, linguistic ethnic and cultural—are in a very insecure position. The agitators are challenging the right of the Central Government as to the determination of citizenship. They have taken upon themselves the right to detect the people, who are living in that part of India, as foreigners. Not only have they taken upon themselves this right, but they are trying to implement it. It is the responsibility of the Central Govt. to deal with the matter of citizenship. But when a group of people masquerading as the friends of the Assamese people for the protection of their cultural identity are doing this, unfortunately, I find that we have in our country some people, who sympathise with them. I find a Central Government which is incapable of dealing with this type of thing firmly. In the last three years, almost a parallel Government has been running in Assam. The whole State machinery is now with the agitators. Because of this weak policy of the Central Government, they were bold enough to impose janata curfew. On 15th of August, when our party people were fighting for the unity and integrity of the country, they were attacked and some of them were killed.

I would ask this Government one fundamental question. The Preamble of our Constitution says that it is the duty of the Indian citizens to promote fraternity. This idea or slogan was raised during the French revolution—liberty, equality and fraternity. The Preamble of our Constitution talks of fraternity, particularly because in our country, we have communal forces, casteist forces, disruptive forces and secessionist forces. In Assam when a group of people, taking advantage of ignorance of a section of the people, have created this condition, unfortunately, the Central Government is not dealing with the situation firmly.

I would like to draw your attention to what is happening in our country. In Kashmir, they have passed a Resettlement Bill. They want to invite people from Pakistan to come and stay here. They are determining who will be the citizens of India and who will not. In Assam, a group of people are determining who will remain in India and who will not remain in India. Is it not a challenge to our unity, integrity and fraternity ? I think, it is. And the Central Government should deal with this question. On all other questions we may have differences, but on the question of security integrity and unity of the State and of its people, there should be no concession, vacillation and slackness of any kind. Today we have found in our country that this basic

idea of the unity of the Indian people is challenged.

For all practical purposes, Assam is a multi-lingual State. The majority dominant linguistic group is trying to oust the minority linguistic group and also other cultural, ethnic and religious groups. How long will you tolerate it ? You have tolerated it for three years.

I know in this House, and also outside, there are people, who, because of the magnitute of the movement in Assam, believe that there must be some substance in the demand of the agitators. I will not take much of the precious time of this House, but I will refer to one thing. I am quoting a press-note issued by the Government of Assam in 1980, which appeared in an Assam newspaper, the *Assam Tribune* of 3rd March:

> "So far as the members of the minority community of erstwhile East Pakistan, who have migrated into Assam before, 1971 are concerned, there are already policy decisions, laid down right up to 1969, to register them as Indian citizens, provided they fulfil the conditions laid down in rule 9 of the Citizenship Rules. These refugees have been accepted for all practical purposes as citizens."

This is the declaration by the Assam Government in the year 1980, that these people, the refugees from East Pakistan, have been accepted as the citizens of India, for all practical purposes.

15.30 hrs.

[SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE *in the Chair*]

What was the assurance given by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru ? He said:

> "There is no doubt, of course, that those displaced persons, who have come to settle in India, are bound to have their citizenship. If the law is inadequate in this respect, the law should be changed."

It is clear that the refugees, who have come from East Pakistan, have been accepted as the citizens of India. There is also the policy declaration by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, there is the Government's statement in the *Assam Tribune*, published on 3rd March 1980. What is the substance of the agitators ? They are now trying to declare them as foreigners and drive them out from India.

I would again refer to a Lok Sabha question, answered on the 10th August 1972, the heading of which is: Bangladesh Refugees in Eastern States. The Question No. is 1606, which reads:

> "Will the Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:
>
> (a) whether there are still a large number of Bangladesh refugees in Assam, Meghalaya and Tripura ;
>
> (b) if so, the number of such refugees State-wise ; and
>
> (c) the steps taken to send them to Bangladesh."

The answer by the Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation, Shri R.K. Khadilkar, reads:

> "(a) No, Sir. All camp refugees in the States of Assam, Meghalaya and Tripura have been repatriated to Bangladesh."

This is a reply given in the year 1972.

> "As regards the non-camp refugees, that is, those who were staying with their friends and relatives, most of them have also returned to Bangladesh of their own. Isolated cases, as and when detected, are dealt with by the State Government, in accordance with the provisions of the Foreigners Act, 1946."

[Shri Satyasadhan Chakraborty]

So, in 1972, it was the Government of India's case that the Bangladesh refugees, who were staying in the camps, had gone back, the people who came from Bangladesh and are staying with friends had left, if there are isolated cases, the Government were detecting and sending them back. Then, what is the substance when the agitationists raised their slogan that there are lakhs and lakhs of foreigners ? Who are those persons ? They are the citizens of India ; they are the refugees from East Pakistan who have been accepted in our country as citizens of India with all the rights and privileges to remain in India.

Sir, it is most unfortunate that these things are happening in our country. What is the solution ? How to solve it ? At the very outset, the ruling party should have taken the course of mobilising the people of Assam. I do not believe that the majority of the people of Assam support the demands of the agitationists. This is a movement which has been primarily engineered by the bureaucrats, the police, the civil servants and the entire Governmental machinery has been utilised to strengthen this movement. I firmly believe that in Assam there are millions of right thinking people, democratic people, who are able to take the initiative. If not only the Leftist forces, but also the Ruling Party, the Congress (I), take the initiative of mobilising the people of Assam to fight against the disruptive forces who have links with some outside agencies, the problem could have been tackled. But instead of doing this, the Central Government has been talking and talking and talking, and even ideas are floated that when this was agreed with the Opposition Parties that the cut-to off year will be 1971, it may be 1965 or somewhere nearabout appease the agitationists. This is a dangerous move I would say, dangerous because, what will be the repercussion ? If today the agitationists are successful in driving out at least a part of the Indian citizens from Assam, what will be the repercussion elsewhere in India ? Can you imagine it ? Will our unity and will our fraternity remain ? Will the Indian nation remain ? My Party firmly believes in the unity of the nation, but we also believe that India is a multinational State and there should be greater and greater autonomy to the States, that democratic aspirations of the people should be encouraged. But while supporting the autonomy of the States we also believe that so far as the Central subjects are concerned, the Central Government should be strong and there must be a very united, strong nation where the States will also have full autonomy, a large measure of autonomy. Then what is the way out ? I believe, and I firmly believe, that there must be elections in Assam. People must be allowed to speak, people must express their mind. But before holding elections, congenial conditions should be created so that people can go and vote freely. That is the primary condition. Democracy becomes a mockery and democracy degenerates itself into mob rule when the State machinery fails to give protection to the people who go to cast their vote. In Assam the situation is such that the agitators are threatening by saying that 'if you hold elections, we will create chaos and see that no election can take place'. Election must take place. This House is going without the representation of Assam for three years. Do you propose that the Assam Assembly will go without any representatives ? For how long ? If there is lawlessness, this must be firmly dealt with. If the Assam Administration sides with the agitators, the Central Government should deal firmly with those persons who may be siding with the Assam agitators. What will this movement turn to ? A section of people will hold the whole State and the whole country to ransom. They will not allow the democratic process to operate in Assam. We cannot tolerate this situation. We cannot allow them to have their way. So, before holding the election, I would

urge upon you to create conditions so that all the people of Assam, all the voters, can express their opinion. They can choose their representatives. If there is any attempt at terrorisation, the Central Government should see to it that it is stopped. This is the primary condition. Before holding the election, it is the responsibility of the Central Government because in Assam we have now the President's rule. The responsibility of law and order is your responsibility. The responsibility of restoring security in the minds of the people of Assam is your responsibility. I do not know what is your aim. If the be-all and end-all of all your efforts is only to see that your party is installed in power, I think, you will be doing a dis-service to the nation and you will be instrumental in destruction of the unity of the nation. You should stand on some firm principles and so far as these basic questions are concerned, there should be no compromise. I would like to draw your attention that it should be the duty of all democratic minded people, it should be the duty of all the persons who have the unity and integrity at the very core of their heart at least to fight the disruptive forces. I have told you and I have drawn your attention to what is happening in Kashmir regarding the Re-settlement Bill ; what is happening in Punjab and what is happening in some other parts of our country. This is the time we should take note of all these things. This is the time when you should act. Any vacillation, any compromise on the basic principles is surely, in the long run, contrary to the basic interest of our country. That is why I demand that the Central Government should hold elections in Assam. The Central Government should create conditions so that people can go and vote—particularly the people of linguistic, religious, ethnic and cultural minority groups. They should feel secure. They may go to the polling booth to cast their vote without any danger of being terrorised or compelled to move in a particular direction. So, I would once again urge this upon the Central Government, urge upon the ruling party. My party in Assam is fighting the secessionists, the disruptive forces and many of our comrades have been killed. I would like to draw your attention that this eviction has been going on in Assam. The agitationists have started implementing their programmes of victimising the people from Assam. What is happening when Assam is under the President's Rule ? Mr. Minister, I would draw your pointed attention that appreciating the gravity of the situation and the danger of leaving matters to blatantly partial sections of the State Government machinery for decisions, the then Governor and his Advisers decided that no eviction would be carried out by the district sub-divisional authorities without the prior permission from the State Government. The Government policy in the matter was communicated to all DCs, SDOs and Settlement Officers through Government Circular No. RSS 550/76/PT/113-5, dated April 3, 1980. The same policy remained in force during the first Congress-I Ministry headed by Mrs. Anwara Taimur. But the stipulation about the prior permission from the Government for eviction by the district sub-divisional authorities was, however, withdrawn during the President's Rule on Nov., 22, 1981, through Circular No. RSS-707/79/PT-II/25 giving a free hand to officers at lower levels. So, at lower levels, the officers have started evicting the Indian citizens and more than 9,000 families, mostly backward, scheduled castes and all that have been evicted. What are you doing about it ? Why have you withdrawn the previous circular ? Why have you given a free hand to the officers at the lower levels ? Is it because you are to have some unholy compromise ? Is it because you want to wean away a part of the agitationists so that you can form the Government there ? Otherwise, what is the reason for withdrawing your previous circular and giving a free hand to the officers at lower levels who are in collusion with the agitationists ?

[Shri Satyasadhan Chakraborty]

Sir, I would urge upon the Government to stop this eviction so that the minority communities there can live in security. Sir, I would request the House to realise as to what is happening to these families who have been evicted? Where will they go? Will they go to Bangladesh, because they are the citizens of India? Where will these people go? You have to take a decision. You have to stop this eviction right now. You should create a condition whereby elections can take place.

SHRI MANI RAM BAGRI (Hissar): Mr. Chairman, on a point of information. मैं अभी एनेक्सी गया था तो वहां से डाक्टर जा रहे थे स्पीकर को देखने के लिए, क्योंकि स्पीकर साहब बीमार हैं। क्या आप बता सकेंगे कि क्या अध्यक्ष इसीलिए नहीं आए कि वह बीमार हैं; अगर बीमार हैं, तो क्या तकलीफ है? आखिर स्पीकर इस हाउस का सरक्षक होता है। उसकी बीमारी की इत्तिला सब को होनी चाहिए, कानाफूसी नहीं।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Bagri, let us all hope that he will be better soon and he will be able to join us.

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी: लेकिन हाउस को बताना चाहिए था न?

MR. CHAIRMAN: He is just, simply indisposed, I am told. Therefore, let us all hope that he will be all right.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: In the morning, it was told, he was ill.

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास (मीलवाड़ा): सभापति महोदय, माननीय गृह मत्री ने जो स्टैचुटरी रेजोल्यूशन रखा है, मैं उसका समर्थन करता हूं। आसाम में जिस प्रकार की परिस्थितियां हैं, उनमें लोगों को आवश्यक वस्तुओं का वितरण करना नितान्त आवश्यक है। अगर यह व्यवस्था न की गई तो वहां पर हालात और ज्यादा बदतर होंगे। इसलिए एसेंशियल सर्विसिज मेनटेनेन्स (आसाम) एक्ट, 1980 को लागू करते हुए, जो सार्वजनिक वितरण की चीजें हैं, जैसे डीजल, खाने का सामान, अनाज, शक्कर कपड़ा आदि, वह अगर ठीक प्रकार से असम के लोगों में वितरित नहीं होंगी तो उनको सतोष नहीं मिलेगा। हमारे कम्युनिस्ट भाइयों ने यहां पर इस रेजोल्यूशन को, मेन्टिनेन्स आफ एसेंशियल सर्विसिज एक्ट का विरोध किया है और यह कहा कि इसको बिना लागू किए ही अन्य कानूनों के जरिए से यह किया जा सकता है। लेकिन वे इस बात को नहीं समझते कि आज वहां पर जो हालात हैं, उनमें अगर इस कानून को लागू न किया जाए तो वहां पर वितरण व्यवस्था नहीं चल सकेगी। उन्होंने पहले मेन्टिनेन्स आफ एसेंशियल सर्विसेज बिल का विरोध किया था इसलिए अब जब भी कभी इसका हवाला भी दिया जाए, चाहे असम के सम्बन्ध में या किसी अन्य राज्य के सम्बन्ध में, तो उनकी ओर से इसका विरोध होना लाजमी हो जाता है। उन्होंने अपना फर्ज समझ लिया है कि इस नाम के आते ही इसका विरोध किया जाए।

प्रोफेसर साहब ने यहां पर अभी कई बातें ठीक भी कही है। असम का मसला किस तरह से सुलझाया जाए, उसके संबध में सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेन्ट कैसे काम करे— इस बारे में उन्होंने अच्छे सुझाव दिए हैं लेकिन इस बिल को देखते ही उनका दिमाग गड़बड़ हो गया और वे इसका विरोध करने लगे।

आज जबकि असम में रोज ही बन्द और हड़तालें की जाती हैं तब किस तरह से सार्वजनिक वितरण व्यवस्था तथा अन्य कानूनों को लागू किया जाए—यह बात प्रोफेसर साहब ने नहीं बताई। उन्होंने यह बात कही कि वहां पर उनके कार्यकर्ताओं को कत्ल किया जा रहा है, अन्याय किया जा रहा है। जब आप अपनी पार्टी के लिए ही कह रहे हैं कि अन्याय किया जा रहा है तब आप बतायें कि एसेंशियल सर्विसेज को किस तरह से मेन्टेन किया जा सकता है? इसलिए इस कानून की बड़ी आवश्यकता है ताकि वहां पर आवश्यक वस्तुओं का वितरण सही प्रकार से किया जा सके। गवर्नर ने जो आदेश निकाले हैं उसके अतिरिक्त और कोई उपाय ही नहीं है जिसके जरिए से इन सर्विसेज को मेन्टेन किया जा सके। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि खाली विरोध कर देना एक बात है और सहयोग करना दूसरी बात है। ऐसी हालत में मन्त्री महोदय यहां पर जो स्टेच्यूटरी रैजोल्यूशन लाए हैं वह स्टेट के लिए बड़ा आवश्यक है क्योंकि इसके जरिएसे लोगों तक आवश्यक वस्तुएं पहुंचाने में मदद मिलेगी। वहां पर जो बन्द और हडतालें होती हैं उनके चलते वितरण व्यवस्था भी ठप्प हो जाती है और लोगों का एक जगह से दूसरी जगह तक जाना भी मुश्किल हो जाता है। आप सोच सकते हैं कि बिना आवश्यक वस्तुओं के जनता किस प्रकार से अपना जीवन-यापन कर सकती है?

जहां तक आज असम की वर्तमान स्थिति और उसको हल करने का सम्बन्ध है, उसके बारे में मैं अधिक कहना आवश्यक नहीं समझता क्योंकि हमें अपनी सरकार और श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी पर पूरा भरोसा है। हमें पूरा यकीन है कि वे असम की समस्या भी हल करेंगी, कश्मीर की समस्या भी हल करेंगी, और पंजाब की समस्या भी हल करेंगी। उनमें इसका पूरा सामर्थ्य है। लेकिन अभी जो मुद्दा हमारे सामने है और जो बिल हमारे सामने पेश किया गया है, इसके सम्बन्ध में मैं फिर कहना चाहता हूं कि इस कानून की नितान्त आवश्यकता है और इसका मैं पूरा समर्थन करता हूं।

श्री बी०डी० सिंह (फूलपुर): सभापति जी, इस सदन में प्रायः प्रत्येक सत्र में असम के संबंध में चर्चायें हुई हैं। इस बात पर सभी ने प्रायः खेद व्यक्त किया है कि असम में जो लम्बी अवधि से आन्दोलन चल रहा है, उसका अभी तक समाधान नहीं निकल पाया है। इधर विगत दो महीनों में भी कई वार्तायें हो चुकी हैं और संभवतः इस दिशा में कोई हल निकालने की प्रगति भी हुई है और इसी संदर्भ में 6-7 नवम्बर को वार्ता होने जा रही है। हम लोग ऐसी उम्मीद करेंगे कि कोई न कोई हल उसका अवश्य निकलेगा।

मान्यवर, यह आन्दोलन जो असम की प्रगति के लिए बड़ा ही बाधक रहा है, उसमें असम प्रदेश और देश ने काफी हानि उठाई है। इस आन्दोलन में करीब-करीब चार सौ लोगों की जानें गई हैं और पेट्रोलियम तथा फर्टिलाइजर क्षेत्रों में लगभग 1300 करोड़ रु० का नुकसान हुआ है। हमारे रेलवेज ने भी करीब-करीब 35 करोड़ रुपए का नुकसान उठाया है। असम राज्य को भी रिवेन्यु को लेकर करीब-करीब 50 करोड़ रु० का नुकसान हुआ है। इसके अतिरिक्त जो कई प्रोजेक्ट असम में चल रहे थे, उनमें विलम्ब हुआ है जिससे लागत में वृद्धि हुई है। उसको पूरा करने में कठिनाई होगी। इसीलिए यह बहुत आवश्यक है कि

[श्री बी० डी० सिंह]

असम में शान्ति-व्यवस्था कायम हो। सामान्य स्थिति असम में पैदा हो। लगभग साल भर पहले इसी असम के मसले को लेकर चर्चा हुई थी। उस समय मैंने भी एक राय दी थी कि 1965 को आधार वर्ष मान लिया जाय। उस समय असम के गवर्नर श्री एल० पी० सिंह थे। उनके अनुसार 1965 को आधार वर्ष मानकर असम की विदेशियों की समस्या का समाधान होना चाहिए। क्योंकि आन्दोलनकारी 1961 का वर्ष मानते हैं और सरकार 1971। यह खुशी की बात है कि सरकार ने 1965 वर्ष को आधार मानकर अपनी सहमति कर दी है। किसी न किसी प्रकार इसका फैसला हो जाना चाहिए।

ऐसी संवैधानिक अनिवार्यता है कि असम में 18 मार्च तक चुनाव हो जाने चाहिएं। इसलिए यह भी आवश्यक है कि चुनाव से पहले वहां की स्थिति सामान्य हो जाए और सब लोग शान्ति से उसमें भाग लें। इस सबध में मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से दो बातें जानना चाहता हूं। क्योंकि 18 मार्च तक चुनाव हो जाने चाहिएं तो क्या इस बात को सरकार ने तय कर लिया है कि 18 मार्च तक चुनाव करा देंगे। यदि 18 मार्च तक चुनाव नहीं हुए तो सविधान में संशोधन की आवश्यकता पड़ जाएगी। दूसरी चीज यह, जैसा कि मुझे समाचार मिला है कि सरकार यह भी सोच रही है कि जहां पर चुनाव हो सकते हैं, जिन क्षेत्रों में वहां चुनाव कराये जायें और जहां चुनाव नहीं हो सकते हैं, अगर वहां से आन्दोलन वापिस नहीं होता है या समझौता नहीं होता है, तो वहां के चुनाव छोड़ दिए जायें। इस बारे में मैं आपको इन्डियन एक्सप्रैस की एक खबर का हवाला देना चाहता हूं :

"Elections to the Assam Assembly in March next year are a near centainty now even though the Certre has not taken a final decision. After completion of initial exercises, the State administration seems confident of holding elections in a majority of the constituencies even if the agitators oppose them."

16.00 hrs.

इस तरह की दो-तीन स्थितियां हैं जो कि चुनाव के सम्बन्ध में हैं। आशा है माननीय मन्त्री जी इनका स्पष्टीकरण करेंगे।

मान्यवर, जहां तक असम के आर्थिक विकास का प्रश्न है, यह महसूस किया जाता है कि हमारे देश का जो उत्तर-पूर्वी क्षेत्र है, उसके आर्थिक विकास की ओर पहले अधिक ध्यान नहीं दिया गया। इस वजह से वहां के लोग असंतुष्ट हैं। हम सभी जानते हैं कि किसी भी क्षेत्र के विकास के लिए विद्युत की पूर्ति की बड़ी आवश्यकता होती है क्योंकि बिजली पर बहुत से उद्योग-धन्धे और खेती आदि सभी चीजें आधारित होते हैं। लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि जहां तक विद्युत की आपूर्ति का प्रश्न है असम में बहुत कम हुई है। गत 30 मार्च, 1982 को लोक सभा के एक अनस्टार्ड क्वेश्चन सं० 5984 के उत्तर में यह बताया गया था कि किस-किस राज्य में कितने-कितने प्रतिशत गांवों का विद्युतीकरण हुआ है, उस प्रश्न के उत्तर से यह पता चलता है कि ये जो उत्तर-पूर्वी क्षेत्र के सूबे हैं, उनके गांवों में सबसे कम विद्युतीकरण हुआ।

असम में 26.9 प्रतिशत, मनिपुर में 17.1 प्रतिशत, मेघालय में 16.7 प्रतिशत, सिक्किम में 15.5, त्रिपुरा में 21.8 प्रतिशत

गांवों का विद्युतीकरण हुआ है। इन राज्यों से ज्यादा बिहार में 33 प्रतिशत, यू०पी० में 38 प्रतिशत और उड़ीसा में भी 40 प्रतिशत गांवों का विद्युतीकरण हुआ है। इन उत्तर-पूर्वी क्षेत्रों से सभी जगह ज्यादा विद्युतीकरण हुआ है लेकिन इन क्षेत्रों के गांवों में बहुत कम हुआ है।

मैं इस सम्बन्ध में यह कहना चाहूंगा कि असम में हमारे पास काफी प्राकृतिक साधन हैं। गैस को ही ले लें। असम में इतनी गैस निकलती है कि हम उसके ही पूरे उपयोग से असम का कायाकल्प कर सकते हैं। लेकिन उस गैस का हम पूरा उपयोग नहीं कर पाते। वहां पर प्रदेश में जो एसोसियेटिड नेचुरल गैस है जो कि तेल के साथ निकलती है, उसमें से करीब चार करोड़ रुपये की गैस सालाना नष्ट हो रही है। उसका हम उपयोग नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। 3.3 मिलियन क्यूबिक मीटर एसोसियेटिड नेचुरल गैस प्रति दिन वहां निकलती है जिसकी एक-तिहाई गैस हम उड़ा दे रहे हैं, उसका हम इस्तेमाल नहीं कर पा रहे हैं।

इसको इस्तेमाल न करने का मुख्य कारण है कि नामरूप उर्वरक कारखाने की तीसरी इकाई के प्रारम्भ होने में विलम्ब हो रहा है। दूसरे आयल इंडिया लिमिटेड द्वारा कम्प्रेसर यूनिट्स के प्रारंभ होने में बहुत विलम्ब हो रहा है। हिन्दुस्तान फर्टिलाइजर कारपोरेशन को जो मात्रा उपलब्ध कराई गई थी, उसका भी उपयोग वह नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। असम राज्य विद्युत परिषद् को जो मात्रा उपलब्ध कराई गई थी, उसका भी उपयोग नहीं हो रहा है। मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि मंत्री जी इससे सम्बन्धित मंत्रालयों से बातचीत कर के जो वहां ऐसी स्थिति उत्पन्न हो गयी है, उसको ठीक करने की कोशिश करें। वहां पर जो नेचुरल गैस प्राप्त हो रही है, उसका अगर पूरा उपयोग किया जाए तो उससे न केवल असम के लोगों को बल्कि पूरे देश के लोगों को लाभ होगा।

अन्त में मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि वहां जो गैस का मामला है, उसके बारे में वहां के अधिकारियों ने भी यह कहा है, जिसको मैं कोट करना चाहूँगा—

"Even more than the Bongaigaon polyester fibre, this gas is capable of changing the face of Assam. But while the Government is not interested, the private entrepreneurs are not exactly encouraged by the transport and logistics problems."

यह बहुत बड़ी बात है और इस गैस के प्रयोग पर ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए। परिवहन इत्यादि की जो समस्याएं हैं, इनकी तरफ ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए, इम्फ्रा-स्ट्रक्चर डेवलप किया जाना चाहिए। दो-तीन साल, जब से आन्दोलन शुरू हुआ है तब से यह महसूस किया जा रहा है कि सरकार ज्यादा ध्यान देने का प्रयास कर रही है। मुख्य बात जो मैं कहना चाहता हूं वह यही है कि किसी न किसी तरह से यह आन्दोलन का मामला चुनाव के पहले हल हो जाना चाहिए और सामान्य स्थिति पैदा की जानी चाहिए, जिससे वहां चुनाव हो सकें।

अन्त में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि चुनाव के कोड आफ कंडक्ट में कहा गया है कि चुनाव के पहले सरकार किसी भी प्रकार का प्रलोभन न दे। सरकार कर्मचारियों की तन्ख्वाह बढ़ाने के बारे में सोच रही है। उनकी जो उचित मांगें हैं, उनके खिलाफ मैं नहीं हूं, लेकिन चुनाव के तुरन्त पहले वेतन वृद्धि नहीं की जानी चाहिए। पिछले

[श्री बी० डी० सिंह]

9 अक्तूबर को—A high level meeting held at Dispur on 9-10-82 reviewed the situation. The meeting decided to revise the wages of the Government employees.

तो यह इलेक्शन को दृष्टिकोण में रखकर नहीं किया जाना चाहिए, क्योंकि चुनाव के कोड आफ कंडक्ट के खिलाफ है।

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA (Bombay North) : We have before us a statutory resolution moved by my Hon. friend, Shri Venkatasubbaiah and supplementary demands for grants.

It is a strange irony of fate that resolutions and supplementary demands and the budget relating to Assam get clubbed together and get clubbed out of the House in an hour or two. It is very sad that we have to discuss the problems of a State which has been in turmoil for the last 3 years within the time frame that we have before us. It is a pity that for the last 3 years there has been no popular government for most of the time in Assam. There could be no popular government and now there is no Assembly because of an unfortunate situation. I do not want to go into the question of how the Assembly got dissolved. That has been discussed in this House before. But it is clear that unless there is a popular government in the State, the problems of the State, the burning problems of the State will remain unattended to. I am in agreement with my Hon. friend from Calcutta South when he says that these problems cannot be tackled unless there is a popular government, and there cannot be a popular government unless there are elections. I entirely agree with him when he says that elections are a *must*. Elections must take place. But, Sir, elections can take place only on the basis of electoral rolls that exclude those who are not entitled to vote. The first step in any election is to ensure the purity of the electoral rolls. Therefore, it is necessary to ensure that while the electoral rolls are revised and finalised as the first step for an election, we ensure that no one who has the right to vote is baulked of his right to vote, and no one who has no rignt to vote, no one who is not a citizen of this country is enabled to infiltrate and retain his name on the voters' list. These are two sides of the coin which, together, constitute the first requisite for ensuring free and fair elections. Sir, there is the question of the notifications under the Essential Commodities Act. Then there is the notification under the ESMA. On earlier occasions I have referred to this Act as the blackest Act on the Indian statute book. I shall not take the time of the House to go into the merits of the notifications under the Act, or the draconian nature of the act, an act, about which any Government which believes in democracy should be ashamed.

But, Sir, these notifications have been made by the Government under the Essential Services Maintenance Act and the Essential Commodities Act—to meet a certain situation. That is, a grave situation, in which normal life has come to a standstill in the State. I agree with my Hon. friend, Mr. Venkatasubbaiah that it is the duty of the State to ensure the supply of essential commodities. But, I wish to ask him whether his experience enables him to claim in good conscience before this House that this law is enough to ensure this objective? There are enough laws in the statute book. You have made declarations in the past. You have promulgated Section 144. You have created conditions in which there has been a virtual curfew in Assam—not a Janata curfew, but, Government curfew—and, virtually, there has been rule by the C.R.P. I do not say for the C.R.P.—but you could not restore normalcy. It

is, therefore, clear that when confronted with a movement of such a magnitude which involves the loyalties and emotions of the people, which has proved again and again, in spite of the detractors, that it enjoyed the support of the people, it is necessary to rely on things other than statutes, rely on things other than big batons. A solution must be found for the political problem that has precipitated the present situation. You have to tackle the problem at its source.

Now, unfortunately, my Hon. friend from Calcutta (South) referred to the movement as a movement which has links with foreigners or is under foreign influence, and he went to the extent of saying that the leaders of the movement want to claim for themselves or to arrogate to themselves the right to decide who will be the citizens of India and who will not be, and to go on further to implement that decision on their own. I have the highest respect for my Hon. friend from Calcutta (South) and my Hon. friend from Jadhavpur. I do not want to import into the discussion any emotion or polemics. I know that he is a wellinformed man, a very wellintentioned man. Therefore, I am afraid that in a certain way, what he said was any symptomatic of the ignorance that prevails about the real objectives of the movement and the real attitude of those who are leading the movement.

Here I must refer to the recent rounds of tripartite talks and the informal discussions that took place between the leaders of the movement and the Government. These have created high hopes, and, for the first time, many who were sceptical have begun to feel that a solution may emerge through negotiations. It is true that no agreement has been imprisoned in parchment. Nothing has been brought to a stage where one can say that a document can be typed out, sealed, signed and delivered. In fact, both sides have repeatedly made it clear that whatever agreement has emerged is conditional on agreement being reached on all outstanding points and all issues related to the problem. So, I do not want to give any impression to the House that anyone has given any unconditional agreement. Even so, as one who has been privileged to participate in the tripartite talks and also in the informal discussions and, as one, who has watched, listened and, to some extent, contributed in some measure to the interaction of views and the evolution of areas of agreement, I feel that what has been achieved is a distinct progress towards an agreement, that warrants optimism and further efforts on the same lines.

Sir, in the face of the doubts expressed by my Hon. friend from Calcutta (South), I feel it is my duty to let the House know the amount of agreement that has been discovered. I am sure this will lead to the lifting of the fog of suspician that seems to linger in the minds of some people. Of course, You and I know that there is plenty of fog in the North-east.

In the course of the discussions it became clear that the movement did not contemplate a process in which every resident of the State would be subjected to scrutiny as in a census operation; that the goals of detection, deletion of names from the electoral rolls, dispersal and deportation of foreigners can be tackled in phases; that there would be no insistence on tackling them all together ; that detection and deletion could be delinked from dispersal and deportation—which may take more time and lead to problems involving humanitarian considerations—; that first priority would be given to the task of ensuring that the electroral rolls do not contain the

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names of foreigners; that this would enable the Government to ensure that the constitutional obligation to hold elections before March 1983 is fulfilled, that the work of detection and deletion of names will, therefore, get immediate priority and will be achieved by (1) adopting the electoral rolls of 1977 as a notional list or base ; (2) permitting any citizen or group of citizens to complain against the retention of inclusion of a name on the list; and (3) ensuring that the Government on its part fulfilled the responsibility vested in it by the Foreigner's Act to take vigorous, effective and fool proof steps to spot and identify infiltrants, particularly in areas exposed to endemic infiltration –where infiltrants have entrenched themselves in terrain that makes it difficult for citizens to detect or expose them—

Now, here I want to draw the attention of my Hon. friend from Calcutta (South); that names cannot be removed or barred from inclusion in the list, arbitrarily, merely on suspicion or on the basis of allegations; that there would must be a judicial authority/quasi-judicial authority or Tribunal which would scrutinise complaints and give its verdict, that the Tribunal or authority would be clothed with full legal powers; that the number of such Tribunals should be adequate to expedite the work of scrutiny, that the number of appeals should be limited to eluminate endless delays, that those whose status is impugned should have the opportunity to present their case and adduce evidence in support ; that the Tribunal should have before it the answers of the persons whose status is impugned with such supporting evidence as they have and a report by the relevant department of the Administration that this report should be on the basis of an agreed questionnaire, that a time-limit should be fixed for the disposal of complaints before the tribunals and the appellate authority, that those who are found to have entered between 1951 and 1961 may be accepted or regularised if there is an over all agreement, that those who are found to have entered after 1971 when new international obligations were specified after the emergence of Bangladesh should be detected, and deported; and Then names deleted from the rolls ; that Assam cannot be expected to bear a disproportionate burden of these immigrants and must be duly compensated and protected, that constitutional safeguards should be provided to preserve the cultural identity of Assam and a competent body should be appointed to define these constitutional, administrative and other safeguards.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Where will they be deported ?

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA : This is a different question.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Whether therer is any discussion or measure of agreement.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA : Sir, I am trying to indicate the areas of agreement. Everything has not been discussed but enough has been discussed, and enough areas of agreement have come into vision, to warrant hope.

All this narrowed down the area of differences to those who entered Assam between 1961 and 1971.

Even here further efforts made it look as though there could be further narrowing of the area of differences. Some of the entrants in this category have already acquired citizenship certificates and a way has been found to take their cases out of the realm of controversy.

It can thus be seen that the two sides have come very close to an overall agreement. Many issues which looked like the rocks on which the negotiations would flounder have been circum-navigated, giving genuine ground for the hope that, given goodwill and genuine, un-relenting efforts to find a solution, one will be able to find a way out through the process of negotiations.

At one point, it looked as though the negotiations would break down on the question of the circular of 1965. A way was found to get over this difficulty. At another point, it looked as though the negotiations would break down on the question of the entries and formulations in the questionnaire that would be employed to scrutinise the claims of those whose citizenship was in doubt. Yet, later, we succeeded in envolving an agreed questionnaire and that hurdle was crossed. At yet another point, it looked as through the talks would flounder on the question of citizenship certificates issued by other States—States other than Assam. Yet, in the course of the talks we found a way of invoking section 10 of the Citizenship Act, to provide for the expeditious scrutiny of complaints about doubtful certificates, certificates that might have been obtained without furnishing full or truthful information, a way that would provide for the invalidation of such certificates and other consequences, including the loss of the status that had been obtained on grounds that were untenable.

In cite these instances, not to give an exhaustive list of all the hard nuts that we cracked, but only to show how the path and the process of negotiations have enabled us to cross many hurdles that looked insurmountable, and have brought us so near to a total agreement.

I do not try to imply that the point of difference—or, rather, I should say, the main point of difference—that has not yet been resolved is an insignificant issue are that it is easy to find a way out. But, I believe that efforts have to be made. There is no way in which we can arrive at a solution except through negotiations.

To put it in a nut-shell,—I am sure you will be interested in this,—the difference that persists relates to those who entered Assam between 1961 and 1971. Of these too, as I stated earlier, it is possible to find agreement in the case of those who have already obtained citizenship certificates, either from Assam or elsewhere.

The differences have therefore been narrowed down to those who entered in this period and have not acquired citizenship certificates but yet claim that their names should be on the rolls because they are eligible to be citizens by virtue of the proviso to Section 2 of the Immigrants (Expulsion from Assam) Act of 1950 and Section 5 of the Citizenship Act.

The Government takes the view that only a Judicial authority can rule on the claim and that the Executive cannot extinguish a claim in such a case without the sanction of a judicial process. This is a very valid point of view.

The leaders of the movement point out that all these are people who have entered Assam from a foreign country; they have not obtained certificates for two decades.

Those of them who claim the right to citizenship do so under the proviso to Section 2 of the Immigrants (Expulsion from Assam) Act of 1950, and Section 5 of the Citizenship Act, 1955.

And here, I am referring to the point of view expressed by my Hon. friend ftom Calcutta South. The leaders of the movement argue that

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it is doubtful whether all immigrants them can claim the protection of the proviso of section 2 of the 1950 Act since it covers only those who entered India or Assam as a consequence of civil disturbances. Even in the case of those who can claim this protection, the proviso does not confer automatic citizenship. It only protects the person from being expelled, thus giving him the right to stay generating the right to apply for citizenship under section 5 of the Citizenship Act.

Sir, the scheme of the 1950 Act, the Immigrants (Expulsion from Assam) Act, is to provide for the expulsion of undesirable immigrants. The fact that such an Act was passed and made applicable only for Assam among the States of the Indian Union adjacent to East Bengal, then, East Pakistan, now Bangladesh, shows that Parliament was highly conscious of the vulnerability of Assam and the special danger posed by immigration or infiltration into Assam. Parliament has a special responsibility to remember this, in dealing with the problem.

The leaders of the movement say that they are not even objecting to their being granted Indian citizenship. Their objection is to linking residence in Assam with citizenship. They point out that Assam has already absorbed many lakhs of such migrants after partition, and they are willing to agree to a few more lakhs belonging to the 1951-61 period. But, if every one who crossed over since 1961 is to be given citizenship and permitted to stay in Assam, this would result in many repercussions and make it impossible to preserve the cultural identity of Assam. They cite Tripura as an obvious instance. They point out that economic compensation cannot obviate the danger to identify that can be posed by indiscriminate enfranchisement. This is their fear.

It is obvious that the question is delicate and difficult. Some suggestions have been made including that of a moratorium on the question till a decision is taken on what would constitute the proportionate burden that Assam could be expected to bear without danger to its cultural identity. It is in this context that the question of defining Constitutional safeguards to protect the identity of Assam is currently being examined. One has also heard pragmatic suggestions that since the last of the periods of civil commotion in what is now Bangladesh took place in 1965—the objective of the proviso of the 1950 Act can be achieved if one takes 1965 or 1966 as the cut-off year. I do not think I should yield to the temptation of going into further details and possibilities. The main question is to find a way that will ensure detection and deletion before elections are held, while assuring Assam safeguards to preserve its cultural identity.

I want to point out that both the Government and the leaders of the movement have come closer to each other. This has been possible because of the extremely cordial attitude that prevailed in the last round of discussions and I must therefore complement both the representatives of the Government and the representatives of the movement for the extreme cordiality that characterised the last round of discussions. When so much has been achieved, and such a vast area of agreement has been sighted, and differences have been narrowed down to one or two points, it will be a pity if the Government or the leaders of the agitation talk the language that they talked before they both had become aware of the area of agreement, if both go back to the base line, and one says that there will be no disenfranchisement of anyone who come between 1961 and 1971 and the other responds by saying that no one who came between 1961 and 1971 shall receive the right to vote—when the fact is that

both have seen that no such blanket position can be taken.

Therefore, I will respectfully tell both the Government and the leaders of the movement that this is the language of recession, and not progress. I will appeal to them not to drift away or drift apart, and think of a return to the path of confrontation. There are some signs and rumblings which I think are dangerous. It will be a tragedy of the first magnitude—an avoidable tragedy, if having come so close to an agreement—Assam and the nation itself should be baulked of the promise that friendly negotitions have offered to solve a major national problem of this magnitude, involving interests and emotions. The interests of the nation demand that we find a solution through negotiations.

I know that my time is up. I do not therefore go into other questions like the backwardness of the State, etc. I am very happy that you have reminded me that I have come back to where I started. But let it not be so as far as the negotiations are concerned, I do hope that wise councels will prevail with the Government and the leaders of the movement and a solution will be found through negotiations, so that the problems that arose in 1980 can be avoided electoral rolls can be revised and elections held and a popular Government installed in the State.

16.29 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER IN THE CHAIR]

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, गृह राज्य मंत्री, श्री वेंकटसुब्बय्या, ने जिस सांविधिक संकल्प को सदन के सामने प्रस्तुत किया है, मैं उसका विरोध करता हूं। इस संकल्प के जरिये वह किसानों और मजदूरों के पापुलर आंदोलन को दबाने की मंशा रखते हैं। इसके बारे में बहुत सारी बातें इस सदन में बार-बार कही जा चुकी हैं। अगर वास्तव में इन्होंने चोरबाजारियों के खिलाफ, गल्ला चोरों के खिलाफ या देश की एकता को तोड़ने वालों के खिलाफ इस व्यवस्था का इस्तेमाल किया है तो मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि स्थिति क्या है। हम लोग इसीलिए इस संकल्प का विरोध करते हैं कि इसका अंतिम उद्देश्य जनतांत्रिक आन्दोलनों, किसानों-मजदूरों के आन्दोलनों का दमन करना है। तो पहली बात मैं यह कहना चाहता था।

दूसरी बात यह है कि असम पिछले तीन वर्षों से अशांत है। वहां विदेशी नागरिकता के सवाल को लेकर आन्दोलन चालू है। इस आन्दोलन में ऐसे लोगों की प्रमुखता है जिन्होंने अपनी आंखों से देश की एकता को ओझल कर दिया है। अगर वह देश की एकता और जनतंत्र को पसन्द करते तो जाहिर बात है इस मसले का समाधान बहुत पहले हो गया होता। सरकार भी ढीला-ढाली करती है और जो इस आन्दोलन के नेता हैं उनकी नीयत यह है कि जो वर्षों से हमारे देश के नागरिक हैं (जिनको वे विदेशी कहते हैं) उनको यहां से निकाल दिया जाए। उनका यह दृष्टिकोण सही नहीं है और मैं इनका समर्थन नहीं कर सकता हूं। यह ठीक है कि अगर कोई विवाद है तो उसका हल आपस में बैठकर निकाला जाना चाहिए जिससे कि तमाम आबादी को सन्तुष्टि हो सके।

जो वर्षों से इस देश के नागरिक बन चुके हैं, जिनकी नागरिकता को इस देश के नेताओं ने स्वीकार किया है, उनको ओझल करके हम इस सवाल का हल नहीं निकाल सकते। सबसे बड़ी बात तो यह है कि देश की एकता से प्रभुता को हमें अपने सामने रखना होगा। साथ ही हमें यह भी देखना

[श्री रामावतार शास्त्री]

होगा कि इस आन्दोलन के दौरान हमारे देश के दुश्मन, हमारे देश की एकता को तोड़ने वाले, कोई फायदा न उठा सकें। इसलिए द्विपक्षीय या त्रिपक्षीय वार्तायें, जो इस समय-समय पर चलती हैं, उनको जल्दी से जल्दी किसी एक निष्कर्ष पर पहुँचाया जाना चाहिए ताकि मार्च में जो चुनाव होने की बात है वह चुनाव हो सकें। यदि आज जैसी स्थिति ही बनी रहती है तो चुनाव कराना कठिन हो जायेगा। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि असम में जो शक्तियां जनतन्त्र, समाजवाद और धर्मनिरपेक्षता में विश्वास करने वाली हैं, वह चाहे सी० पी० आई०, सी० पी० एम० या अन्य वामपक्षी दल हों, वे अपनी जान की बाजी लगा कर, इस आन्दोलन में जो गलत तत्व हैं, उनके प्रति जनता को सजग करते रहे हैं। उनकी इसमें एक बड़ी भूमिका रही है और उनके दर्जनों कार्यकर्ताओं को भी अपनी जान से हाथ धोना पड़ा है। लेकिन देश की एकता सबसे बड़ी चीज है और इसको ध्यान में रखते हुए इस समस्या का हल निकाला जाना चाहिए।

आखिरी बात मैं बजट के सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहता हूं। इस बजट में जमींदारी उन्मूलन की बात कही गई है। मैं सरकार से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि असम के अन्दर सरकार ने हदबन्दी से कितनी जमीन निकाली है और उसमें से कितनी जमीन का बंटवारा किया गया है।

इस आन्दोलन के मूल में वहां का पिछड़ापन है। अगर सब को वहां पर नौकरी मिल जाती, वहां के लोग आर्थिक रूप से सम्पन्न होते, खुशहाल होते, गरीबी नहीं रहती तो जाहिर बात है कि इस आन्दोलन के करने वालों को, जनता को अपने पक्ष में लेकर गलत रास्ते पर ले जाने का मौका नहीं मिलता। मूल में पिछड़ापन है, पिछड़ेपन में जमीन का सवाल जुड़ा हुआ है। मैं सरकार से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि हदबन्दी की स्थिति क्या है, कितनी जमीन आपने निकाली और उनमें से कितनी बेजमीन खेत मजदूरों को दी ?

मैं बाढ़ के सिलसिले में कहना चाहता हूँ, क्योंकि वहां पर ब्रह्मपुत्र में बाढ़ आती है। जिसकी वजह से बहुत नुकसान होता है। करोड़-करोड़ रुपयों का नुकसान होता है। सरकार को यहां से भी सहायता देनी पड़ती है और वहां की सम्पत्ति नष्ट होती है। इस बाढ़ के सिलसिले में, उसके नाम पर आपने पैसा मांगा है, जल्दी से जल्दी योजना पूरी करें, ताकि असम को ब्रह्मपुत्र नदी या दूसरी सहायक नदियों की बाढ़ से बचाया जा सके। कई जिले उससे बिल्कुल नष्ट हो जाते हैं। इस चीज से उनकी रक्षा की जा सके।

अभी कुछ दिनों पहले, जो हमारे अस्थायी गृह मन्त्री थे, श्री वेंकटरमण जी, उनको असम में वहां के अल्पसंख्यकों की तरफ से एक ज्ञापन दिया गया है। मैं यह जानता चाहता हूँ कि उस ज्ञापन में किन बातों की चर्चा की गई है ? उन बातों के सिलसिले में सरकार ने क्या सोचा है, उनकी क्या मान्यतायें हैं और क्या सरकार यह समझती है कि वे सही हैं ? यदि सरकार का कोई दृष्टिकोण कुछ बन पाया है, तो वे भी बतायें ?

इसी तरह से कटाव का सवाल बाढ़ से जुड़ा हुआ है। दोनों को साथ लेकर चलना चाहिए। पिछड़ेपन का सवाल है, सड़कों का सवाल है, रेल गाड़ियों के सिलसिले में, बड़ी लाइनों के सिलसिले में—इन सब

बातों की तरफ आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिए। ताकि वहां के लोग यह समझे कि भारत सरकार पिछड़े हुए राज्य की प्रगति में दिलचस्पी ले रही है। वे सब मिल करके फूटवादी शक्ति, जो देश की एकता को तोड़ना चाहती है, चाहे वे देशी हों या विदेशी, उनके खिलाफ डट कर मुकाबला कर सकें। इसके लिए जरूरी है कि वहां के विकास की तरफ सरकार का ध्यान ज्यादा से ज्यादा जाए और वहां के नौजवानों को काम मिले। जोतने वाले किसानों को जमीन मिले, उद्योग-धन्धे बड़े पैमाने पर खोले जायें, ताकि असम का विकास हो। हम इस तरह की फूटपरस्त शक्तियों से अपने देश की रक्षा और असम की हिफाजत कर सकें।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार (पीलीभीत) : मान्यवर, असम आन्दोलनकारियों के साथ त्रिपक्षीय वार्ता का पांचवां दौर समाप्त हो गया है। यह वार्ता भी अनिर्णित रही कोई नतीजा नहीं निकला और अब फिर नवम्बर में वार्ता होने जा रही है।

जैसा अन्य माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा है, उसको मैं दोहराऊंगा नहीं। बगैर संविधान में परिवर्तन किये, अब आप अवधि नहीं बढ़ा सकते हैं। आपको विधान सभा के चुनाव कराने ही पड़ेंगे। इसलिए मान्यवर एक तो यह स्पष्ट किया जाए कि आप चुनाव कराने के बारे में क्या करने जा रहे हैं? जहां तक आपका सम्बन्ध है कि वहां चुनाव कराने के बारे में तो अभी 16 अक्तूबर के हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स में निकला है :—

"The Chief Election Officer of Assam has said that he has received no directive on the holding of election, either from the Centre or the Election Commissioner"

यह अभी परसों निकला है। तो आप इस पर अपनी स्थिति स्पष्ट करें कि क्या आप ने वहां चुनाव की तैयारी करने के लिए कोई डाइरेक्टिव्ज भेजे हैं या नहीं?

दूसरी बात श्रीमन् यह है कि पांच आदमियों का जो डेलीगेशन चीफ इलैक्शन कमिश्नर से मिला था उस डेलीगेशन को चीफ़ इलेक्शन कमिश्नर ने यह बताया था जैसा कि अभी मैंने उल्लेख किया है। इस पर डेलीगेशन के लोगों ने कहा कि जब तक विदेशी नागरिकों का मसला तय नहीं हो जाएगा वहां चुनाव नहीं होंगे। अब यह स्थिति है, इसका आप स्पष्टीकरण करें।

मेरी समझ में यह बात नहीं आती कि जब दोनों तरफ की बात क्लीयर है, आपका स्टेण्ड भी क्लीयर है और असम के आन्दोलनकारियों का स्टेण्ड भी क्लीयर है तो फिर इतनी देर वार्ता क्यों चलती रही और किस सबब से चलती रही? सरकार 1965 के उन निर्देशों से पीछे कैसे जाए जिसमें कि उसने उन लोगों को भारतीय नागरिकता प्रदान करने का आश्वासन दिया था और ऐसे लोग 1977 की मतदाता सूची में करीब दस लाख हैं। उधर एजीटेटर्स कह रहे हैं कि हम इन दस लाख लोगों को मतदान नहीं करने देंगे। इस से क्या हल निकला? अब अगर यह बात मान ली जाय कि आप हर विधान सभा क्षेत्र में पहचान के लिए न्यायाधिकरणों की नियुक्ति कर देंगे, अगर इसमें बहुत समय लगेगा क्योंकि इसमें अपील का भी प्रावधान है। चुनाव तक उनकी कैसे पहचान हो पायेगी और विदेशी नागरिकों को कैसे

[श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार]

तय किया जा सकेगा यह एक बड़ा भारी प्रश्न है।

वहां हिंसा की घटनाएं बढ़ती जा रही हैं। वहां जून मास में हुए विस्फोट में 21 व्यक्ति मरे। रेल की पटरियां हटाने और उन पर विस्फोटक पदार्थ रखने की घटनाएं बढ़ गयी हैं। शस्त्रों और गोला बारूद की चोरी की घटनाएं बढ़ी हैं। नागरिकों व अधिकारियों से रुपये भी ऐंठने की घटनाएं बहुत हुई हैं। मिजोरम के उग्रवादियों ने भी असम के उग्रवादियों से कंधा मिला लिया है। इस समय वहां ऐसी स्थिति है।

मैं उन बातों को नहीं दोहरा रहा हूं जो पहले कही जा चुकी हैं। आप बराबर कहते रहे कि जनता पार्टी की सरकार ने कुछ नहीं किया। आपको क्या अब बीमारी है कि आप इस प्रकार से टोक रहे हैं। (व्यवधान) अगर आपको यह अच्छा लगता है तो मैं बैठ जाता हूँ। श्रीमन् मैं इसको अपना अपमान समझता हूं कि इस तरह से हंस-हंस कर जो कुछ यह कर रहे हैं। (व्यवधान)— सवाल यह है कि जनवरी 1980 से बैठे हुए हैं। पौने तीन साल पूरे हो गए, तो इस दिशा में कोई प्रयास क्यों नहीं किए गए ?

इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप शीघ्र समस्या का हल ढूंढें। चुनाव जल्दी से जल्दी कराएं। वहां पर प्रतिनिधि सरकार बननी चाहिए और किसी हालत में चुनाव नहीं रुकने चाहिएं, यह आश्वासन आप इस सदन को दें।

प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता (समस्तीपुर): माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी माननीय चक्रवर्ती जी और श्री वर्मा जी का भाषण मैं सुन रहा था। मुझे प्रसन्नता है कि त्रिपक्षीय वार्ता जो आसाम के विषय में चल रही है। उसमें काफी प्रगति हुई है।

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now nobody can stop you from talking. One advantage is, now you get two chances from Lok Dal. Yes, yes. Carry on.

प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता : मैं कह रहा था कि वार्ता की प्रगति पर मुझे प्रसन्नता है, लेकिन पूरी सफलता इस बात पर निर्भर करती है कि हमारे मन में यह भावना हो कि शरणार्थियों की समस्या, चाहे उसका कोई भी कानूनी आधार हो, इस बात पर निर्भर करती है कि जब हम यह सोचें कि यह समस्या केवल आसाम की अपनी समस्य नहीं है। यह राष्ट्र की समस्या है और इसमें राष्ट्र का उतना ही योगदान होना चाहिए, अकेले आसाम के ऊपर ही सारा भार नहीं डाला जाना चाहिए।

मुझे बड़ा दुःख होता है इस सदन में बार-बार आसाम के बजट को देखकर और खास करके जब आसाम का कोई प्रतिनिधि इस सभा में नहीं है। महाशय, मुझे अमेरीका की स्वतन्त्रता की लड़ाई के पूर्व की कुछ घटनाएं याद आती हैं। जब ब्रिटिश पार्लियामेंट में अमेरीकी उपनिवेष पर कर लगाए गए थे तो अमेरीकी जनता ने एक स्वर से उसका विरोध करते हुए कहा कि जिस सदन में उनका कोई प्रतिनिधि नहीं है, इसलिए उस सदन को उन पर कर लगाने का कोई अधिकार नहीं है। क्या हम इस स्थिति में वैसी समानता नहीं पाते हैं। यहां पर आसाम का कोई प्रतिनिधि नहीं है, जिस भू-भाग का काई प्रतिनिधि नहीं है, उस

भू-भाग के बारे में बजट पारित कर रहे हैं। इसीलिए इस समस्या का समाधान शीघ्रातिशीघ्र निकाला जाना चाहिए, इसी में सब की भलाई है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, वहां पर अभी जो राजनीतिक स्थिति है, उसमें बहुत कुछ जिम्मेदारी वहां आर्थिक पिछड़ेपन की है। आसाम पूर्वोत्तर का सब से अविकसित राज्य है और इस राज्य में पेट्रोलियम, नैचुरल गैस, कोयला और चूना पत्थर जैसे खनिज प्रचुर मात्रा में है, परन्तु इन खनिजों से जो राज्य को आय होती है, वह बहुत नगण्य है खनिज सम्पदा से होने वाली आय कुल आय का केवल 4.7 प्रतिशत है।

इसी से सोचा जा सकता है कि आसाम कितना पिछड़ा हुआ है। पूर्वोत्तर में आसाम तथा और राज्यों में शिक्षा संस्थानों का जाल सा बिछा हुआ है, इसका श्रेय सरकार को नहीं है। इन शिक्षा संस्थानों से जो युवक अपनी पढ़ाई समाप्त करके बाहर निकलते हैं, उनके सामने रोजगार की समस्या विषम रूप से खड़ी हो जाती है और रोजगार के साधनों के अभाव में जो आर्थिक तंगी उन्हें होती है उसकी कड़वाहट उनके मानस को विद्रोही बना देती है। इन्हें सहानुभूति मिलती है वहां की जनता से, जिसका आर्थिक अवस्था में उत्तरोत्तर ह्रास हुआ है। इस आर्थिक ह्रास का कारण यह है कि वहां की जमीन एक फसल वाली है और पहले कुटीर उद्योगों के कारण उनकी आर्थिक अवस्था सामान्य ढंग से अच्छी रहा करती थी।

स्वतन्त्रता के बाद जब भारतीय बाजार व्यवस्था से आसाम का सम्पर्क हुआ तो कुटीर उद्योगों के उत्पादन प्रतियोगिता में ठहर नहीं सके और उसका परिणाम यह हुआ कि हथकरघा उद्योग और कुटीर उद्योग अब बहुत सीमित हो गया। हालत यह है कि उद्योग तो जीवित हैं किन्तु अपने व्यवहार के लिए उनका बाजार में कोई स्थान नहीं है, कोई मांग नहीं है। इस स्थिति से मान्यवर बचा जा सकता था। इस स्थिति से बचने के लिए वैसे उद्योगों के लिए अन्यत्र बाजार खोजा जा सकता था और कुटीर उद्योग में काम आने वाले उपस्करों में सुधार करके उन्हें अधिक उत्पादन करने वाला बनाया जा सकता था। कम से कम उन उद्योगों को संरक्षण दिया जाता तो हालत इतनी नहीं बिगड़ती। हम यह नहीं कहते कि केन्द्र ने धनराशि नहीं दी। लेकिन उसने धनराशि देकर के अपने दायित्व का पालन करना मान लिया। यह नहीं देखा कि जो धनराशि आसाम को आबंटित होती है, उसका दुरुपयोग तो नहीं हो रहा है। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि वहां दुरुपयोग हुआ और इसकी वजह से वहां एक नव धनाढ्य वर्ग पैदा हो गया जिसका काम था ठेकेदारी और तिजारत। स्थिति यह है कि यह नव धनाढ्य वर्ग ही आन्दोलन को प्रोत्साहन देता है क्यों कि उन्हें डर है कि सही समस्या पर अगर लोगों का ध्यान गया तो लड़ाई शोषित और शोषकों के बीच में रहेगी तो इससे भुलावा देकर के अब लड़ाई स्थानीय और बाहरी लोगों के बीच में रह गई है। आजादी के बाद के वर्षों में भी इस क्षेत्र की उपेक्षा होती रही है। एक स्थान से दूसरे स्थान पर जाने के लिए जो थोड़ी लम्बाई की सड़कें हैं, वे भी बरसात के दिनों में चट्टानों के फिसलने से अवरुद्ध रहती हैं। इसका एक मुख्य कारण और कहा जा सकता है कि वहां के लोग देश की मुख्य राजनीतिक धारा से कटे हुए रहे।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : स्वतन्त्रता संग्राम में उनका बड़ा योगदान रहा है।

प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता : अंग्रेजों ने उस इलाके पर ध्यान नहीं दिया, दिया तो केवल उन इलाकों पर जहां से राजस्व प्राप्त की आशा थी और जो राजस्व को प्राप्त किया उसको वहां खर्च नहीं किया जिसका नतीजा यह हुआ कि बाकी इलाकों से यह इलाका अलग-थलग रहा, अछूता रहा। इस तरह से वहां के लोगों का देश के अन्य भागों से बहुत ज्यादा सम्पर्क नहीं हो पाया। इन सब समस्याओं का समाधान आवश्यक है। वहां पर संचार साधनों को इतना विकसित किया जाना चाहिए कि उस इलाके का देश के अन्य भागों से सम्पर्क हो सके तथा वहां पर ऐसे संवेदनशील पदाधिकारी प्रशासन में नियुक्त किये जाएं जो वहां की समस्याओं को कानूनी कठघरे से बाहर निकाल कर देवें और वहां के लोगों से संवाद स्थापित कर सकें।

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, when I moved the Resolution in this House, I was only hoping that it will be limited in its scope with regard to declaring certain services as essential services for the proper distribution of essential commodities to the poorest of the poor, who are really in need of those commodities. As usual, whenever any discussion on Assam comes, whether it is a resolution, notification or supplementary demands, all the problems that have been discussed will certainly come into focus.

My Hon. friend, Shri Ravindra Varma—I do not know whether he represents Bombay South, North or West.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA : I will tell you—Bombay-North.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: The Hon. Member representing Bombay North—that is the exact parliamentary procedure of referring to members; our difficulty is that we are not able to identify which constituency they represent; that is why we have to take the names—I hope he will not take it amiss, my referring to him by name. Broadly speaking, two suggestions have been made by him forcibly; firstly, the problem of Assam should be solved in a satisfactory manner and, secondly, more attention should be given to the economic development of Assam and other States in the north-eastern region.

My Hon. friend Shri Satyasadhan Chakraborty, who initiated this discussion, raised several issues with regard to the situation that prevails in Assam. He mentioned that the agitators are having links with some agencies outside the country, that there have been large-scale evictions, that the stipulation that was given in 1980 by the Assam Government that whenever there is any eviction they should get orders from the highest authorities has been waived and that nearly 9,000 families have been evicted. He suggested that the elections ought to be held, as per schedule, in March 1983 and that the popular Government should be installed.

The latest position is that the State Government have been advised that, pending examination of all aspects of the problem, evictions may be stayed so as to remove hardships caused to the people. Accordingly evictions have been already stopped. Sir, about the agitators having links with the agencies or forces outside, I am not in agreement with the Hon. Member. That has been clarified by my friend, Shri Ravindra Varma. Let us not go into that question and further complicate the issue.

About the protection of linguistic and religious minorities, it would be

appropriate if I quote what our Prime Minister said the other day :

> "It is a very complex, delicate and emotional matter so far as the people of Assam are concerned, and naturally we are also concerned about what happens. Now, the Government cannot take a hard and fast stand on this issue when we are negotiating with them. We are trying to see how much we can accommodate them without causing harm to other people, the minorities and others living in Assam, and considering its wider consequence on the nation as a whole."

This is what the Prime Minister has categorically stated on the floor of this House and also on several occasions. During our negotiations in which Mr. Ravindra Varma has taken a very leading part, this has been made amply clear by our erstwhile Home Minister, Shri Venkataraman and also the present Home Minister, Shri Sethi.

Mr. Ravindra Varma has brought forward several issues. These are very delicate issues with regard to detection and deletion between 1961 and 1971.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA : I do not expect an answer.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH : Sir, these are very delicate matters and we are going to have another round of talks very soon and I must appreciate the role played by Shri Ravindra Varma. And one thing I must say here is that there has been utmost cordiality and understanding between the leaders of the Assam Student's Union and Gana Sangram Parishad. There has been a very frank, candid discussion and exchange of ideas between the Government and the leaders of the Assam agitation and the Opposition parties' representatives who participated in these talks have played a very constructive and useful role so as to create a situation wherein this vexed and very complicated problem is solved to the satisfaction of all concerned.

Sir, I do not want to go into these matters because point by point, about the constitution of the tribunals and having a national electoral roll and who are foreigners and who are not foreigners, about the Immigration Explusion Act and the second proviso—these are the matters which have been discussed, and we are hopeful that a satisfacrory solution will be found with the good intentions from both the sides and we will be able to find a suitable solution.

Sir, I would like to say about the elections to be held because many of our friends have said that there are no representative of Assam in the Lok Sabha, there is no popular government and there is no Assembly there. So, Sir, the constitutional necessity of holding elections in 1983 is there. But still we are having talks with these leaders and at this stage it is not proper on my part to say anything about that matter and I will leave it at that to see that good sense is made to prevail by the people concerned and we come to a sort of a satisfactory solution.

Several people have alleged that the North Eastern Region and also Assam have been neglected. I would like to inform the Hon. House that the North Eastern Region including Assam is receiving special attention in the matter of development. All the States in the North Eastern Region including Assam have been included in the special category states. The Sixth Five Year Plan outlay of the five States and the two union territories in the region aggregates to Rs. 2,400 crores approximately. Additionally, the North Eastern Council has Sixth Plan provision of Rs. 240 crores. The per capita

[Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah]

outlay in the North Eastern Region is Rs. 1393 as compared to Rs. 872 in other States and union territories. The Central assistance in case of North Eastern Region is well over 80% of the total outlay while in the case of other State and union territories it is only 29%. The per capita central assistance in the case of North Eastern Region is Rs. 1205 while in the case of other States and union territories it is only Rs. 257.

A Committee of Ministers was set up in April, 1980 for the economic development of North Eastern Region. Of the North Eastern Region, as I have told you, the Sixth Five Year Plan outlay of 5 States and 2 union territories is Rs. 2,400 crores approximately.

Detailed provision of the Sixth Plan is given below :—

State/U.T.	1980-85	1980-82	1982-83
		(Rs. in crores)	
1. Assam	1115	210.00	258.00
2. Arunachal Pradesh	212	36.90	44.00
3. Manipur	240	43.00	48.00
4. Meghalaya	235	46.55	51.20
5. Mizoram	130	23.00	29.00
6. Nagaland	210	38.00	42.58
7. Tripura	245	45.00	50.00

So far as per capita is concerned, I have already said additionally they are receiving Rs. 340 crores.

For the accelerated economic development the pre-requisite is normalcy. Normalcy is the pre-condition to put forward our economic development programme. Unfortunately due to agitation whatever we wanted to implement, it could not be done even with the best of our intentions and efforts. I may inform the Hon House, during this agitation there has been a heavy loss with regard to our oil and other commodities. I do not want to tire out the patience of the House by quoting these figures but the Hon. Members will agree with us that normalcy should be restored and satisfactory solution should be found. Cordiality should be maintained. One cardinal and important point is those who are the citizens of this country should not be denied the right of having the enfranchisement in the electoral rolls. Our Government has been taking consistently the stand that those who not citizens of this country, they are dot eligible for voting. So, who are the citizens ? That is the point where negotiations have been carried on. So, we have to find out a satisfactory solution. Shri Verma has made several suggestions on the floor of the House. He has also been playing very important constructive role. We hope in the next round of talks which is being held very soon, we will be able to find out a satisfactory solution. Government is wedded to maintain integrity, unity and sovereignty of this country. It is our endeavour to see that vociferous tendencies are put down. Government has been time and again requesting the co-operation of the opposition parties to see that our sovereignty and integrity is maintained.

Shri Satyasadhan Chakraborty also referred about the Kashmir Resettlement Bill, Akali agitation and all those things. I do not want to go into this matter because today I saw in the *Tribune* that the Chief Minister, Mr. Basu, to some extent, giving his limited support to the Akali agitation. I do not know whether it is true or not. It is in the Press but I may be wrong.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE (Howrah) : That is only a question of autonomy.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: He was referring to Anandapur Sahib Resolution etc. Whatever it is. I entirely agree and respect the sentiments expressed by our Communist party friends, both CPI and CPM. They are one with us to fight for the maintenance of integrity and sovereignty of the nation. I know the part they have played in all these negotiations. We seek their hearty cooperation and that of all other Parties to arrive at a satisfactory solution to all concerned. At the same time, the Government has said, time and again, that the cultural identity of Assam will be preserved and protected and nothing will be done to affect the cultural identity of Assam. But Assam is an integral part of our country. So, every one of us—whatever may be the differences—should strive to find a satisfactory solution and also to see that the sovereignty and integrity of our nation is protected.

With these words, I commend the Resolution for the approval of the House.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : Sir, in addition to what my Hon. colleague, Shri Venkatasubbaiah, Minister of State for Home said, I wish to add.

Shri B.D. Singh mentioned about the poor progress of rural electrification in Assam. Out of 21,995 villages in the State, 4,226 villages had been electrified by the end of 1979-80. The target for the Sixth Plan (1980-85) is to electrify 6,000 villages more, at an estimated cost of Rs. 57.86 crores. During 1980-81, 1,400 villages were electrified. And another 1,162 villages were electrified in 1981-82. The target for 1982-83 is to electrify 1,050 villages.

My good friend Shri Ramavatar Shastri wanted to know about the progress of land reforms. A crash programme for acquisition and distribution of surplus land under the Land Ceiling Acts has been taken up. An area of 5.81 lakh acres has so far been declared surplus and out of this 3.19 lakh acres have been distributed to 2.56 lakh families. He also referred to construction of railway lines. The broad-gauge line from New Bongaigaon to Gauhati (157 k.ms) is expected to be completed shortly. The estimated cost of this work is Rs. 50 crores. A scheme for conversion of metre-gauge into broad-gauge from Gauhati to Dibrugarh, at an estimated cost of Rs. 100 crores, is under survey. A scheme for a bridge over Brahmaputra at Jogighopa is also being taken up.

The Hon. Member, Shri Ram Avtar Shastri, also mentioned about the need for flood control measures. There is a provision of Rs. 4 crores for flood control in the State budget. In addition, the Central Sector Plan also contains a provision of Rs. 9 crores. The Brahmaputra Flood Control Board has been re-constitued. The flood control measures are expected to be speeded up.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Sir. I want one clarification.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No clarification now. I shall put the Statutory Resolution to vote.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Sir, he referred to Mr. Jyoti Basu and he quoted from the newspaper... (*Interruptions*) This is an important question. I must make my party stand clear.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He has replied and I am going to put it to the vote of the House.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : I want to dispel the confusion. So far as the demand of the Akalis regarding more powers to the State is concerned, we support. So far as the other demands are concerned, our Chief Minister has not extended any support. Let there be no confusion.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, I shall put the Statutory Resolution moved by Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah to the vote of the House.

The question is :

"That in pursuance of sub-section (2) of section 2 of the Essential Services Maintenance (Assam) Act, 1980 (41 of 1980) as amended by the Essential Services Maintenance Act, 1981 (40 of 1981), this House approves the issue of the Government of Assam, Political (A) Department notification No. PLA-906/82/125, dated the 30th September, 1982, declaring the following services to be essential services within the State of Assam for the purposes of the Essential Services Maintenance (Assam) Act, 1980 (41 of 1980) :—

(i) All services in any establishment or shop dealing with the essential commodities declared as such by the Government of India under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 (Central Act No. 10 of 1955) from time to time and licensed under the Assam Trade Articles (Licensing and Control) Order, 1982, dated 22nd June, 1982 and the Assam High Speed Diesel Oil (Distribution and Control) Order, 1981 and Assam Paddy and Rice Procurement (Licensing and Levy) Order, 1981.

(ii) All services in any establishment or shops of appointed dealers which include the wholesaler and retailer dealing with the essential commodities as declared by the Government of India under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 from time to time and licensed under the Assam Public Distribution of Articles Order, 1982."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I shall now put the Supplementary Demands for Grants (Assam) for 1982-83 to vote.

The question is :

"That the respective Supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Assam to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1983, in respect of heads of demands entered in the second column thereof—

Demand Nos. 6, 16, 18, 21, 25, 26, 30, 37, 41, 55, 61 and 65."

The motion was adopted.

17.20 hrs.

ASSAM APPROPRIATION (No. 3) BILL*, 1982

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of State of

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II dated 18-10-82.

Assam for the services of the financial year 1982-83.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Assam for the services of the financial year 1982-83."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO: Sir, I introduce** the Bill.

Sir, I beg to move** :

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Assam for the services of the financial year 1982-83, be taken into consideration.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Assam for the services of the financial year 1982-83, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We shall now take up the Clauses.

The question is :

"That Clauses 2 and 3 and the Scheduled stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 and 3 and the Schedule were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO: Sir, I beg to move :

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is :

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Hon. Members, Half-An-Hour Discussion has got to be taken up 5.30 P.M. I want the consent of the House whether we can take it up now.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

17.20 hrs.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

HEAVY LOSSES INCURRED BY FOOD CORPORATION OF INDIA

श्री रशीद मसूद (सहारनपुर): मोहतरम डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, जो सवाल 11 तारीख को पूछा गया था

[شری رشید مسعود (سہارنپور) : محترم ڈپٹی سپیکر صاحب ، جو سوال ۱۱ تاریخ کو پوچھا گیا تھا -]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I would suggest that we take up the Supplementary Demands for Grants for just 10 minutes. By that time, the Hon. Minister will come.

**Introduced/moved with the recommendation of the President.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : पार्लियामेंटरी अफेअर्स मिनिस्टर ने यह कहा था कि इसको कल लिया जाएगा। हम लोगों ने कुछ कट मोशंस भी दिये हैं। उनको भी लिया जाना है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The Hon. Minister must be here. This is Half-an-hour discussion. The Hon. Minister concerned must be here. That is what I am saying.

SHRI RASHEED MASOOD : Why is he not here ? He is responsible.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The Hon. Minister will come at 5.30 P.M. He has started earlier.

The Hon. Minister will come. You carry on.

श्री रशीद मसूद (सहारनपुर) : मोहतरम डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, जब 11 अक्तूबर को यह सवाल पूछा गया था जिस पर कि अब हम आधा घण्टे की चर्चा कर रहे हैं तो उस सवाल के जवाब को आप देखें तो आपको अन्दाजा हो जाएगा कि इस सवाल का जो उत्तर दिया गया है उसमें उस सारे मामले को नजरअन्दाज कर दिया गया है जिस मामले को लेकर यह सवाल पूछा गया था उसको छुआ तक नहीं गया।

रीजंस पूछे गये थे कि पिछले पांच साल में एफ० सी० आई० को जो लॉस हो रहा है उसके क्या रीजंस हैं ? जवाब में जो रीजंस दिये गये हैं वे सब्सीडी और रेलवे को डेमरेज के दिये गये हैं। लेकिन इन दोनों वजूहात के अलावा दूसरी वजूहात भी हैं जिनके कारण एफ० सी० आई० को नुकसान हो रहा है।

मैं समझता हूं कि उस तरफ के मेरे दोस्त खफा नहीं होंगे अगर मैं यह कहूं कि 1980 से एक ट्रेंड हो गया है कि जो सवाल हमारी तरफ से पूछे जाते हैं और जिनसे हम कुछ मसले सरकार के सामने लाना चाहते हैं उनको ठीक तरह से रिप्लाई नहीं किया जाता। उनके इवेंसिव रिप्लाई दिये जाते हैं। इस तरह से हम लोग हिन्दुस्तान की जनता के सही मामलात को आपके सामने नहीं रख पाते।

यह जो सवाल पूछा गया था और जिसका जवाब दिया गया कि सब्सीडी और डेमरेज की वजह से नुकसान होता है। इनकी वजह से तो नुकसान होता है लेकिन उसमें नुकसान होने की और दूसरी वजूहात भी हैं।

आप देखेंगे कि इसकी मेन वजूहात यह है कि कारपोरेशन के पिछले दो साल से कोई चेयरमैन नहीं है। दो साल के बाद आपने उसका एक चेयरमैन अपोइंट किया था। अब उसको गवर्नर बना दिया गया है। इस तरह से आपकी यह कारपोरेशन यतीम हो गयी है, कोई आदमी उसको देखने वाला नहीं है।

इससे भी ताज्जुब की बात यह है कि उसके बोर्ड आफ डाइरेक्टर्स में 12 मेम्बर्स होते हैं। उनमें से 6 एक्स आफिसशियल मेम्बर होते हैं और 6 मेम्बर्स पब्लिक के होते हैं जिनको कि गवर्नमेंट अपोइन्ट करती हैं। उन 6 मेम्बरों को अभी तक वहां अपोइन्ट नहीं किया गया है। यानी पब्लिक का कोई नुमाइन्दा उसमें नहीं है। सारे गवर्नमेंट आफिशियल्स हैं और उस बोर्ड में 6 का ही कोरम है। आपने इन 6 गवर्नमेंट आफिशियल्स को इसलिए रखा हुआ है कि आपका कोरम पूरा हो सके और आपको पब्लिक के नुमाइन्दों की जरूरत न पड़े। यही वजह है कि एफ० सी० आई० में नुकसान हो रहा है। कोई देखने वाला नहीं है।

पंजाब में जो नुकसान हुआ, उसके क्या वजूहात है ? नुकसान डेमरेज या सब्सीडी की वजह से नहीं होता है । आपका नुकसान होता है आप जो स्टोरेज करते हैं गेहूं का, उसमें आपका गेहूँ सड़ता है, उससे नुकसान होता है । दूसरा नुकसान होता है आपके यहां से चोरी होती है । तीसरे आपके यहां से जैसे अभी अमेरीका से गेहूँ आया, उसको उतारने के सिलसिले में गैर-कानूनी तरीका अपनाया गया, उसमें नुकसान होता है । जहां से खरीदा जाता है, उस खरीद में नुकसान होता है ।

पिछले दिनों पंजाब के अटरी स्टेशन पर आपका कुछ अनाज चोरी हुआ । कुछ आफिशियल्स को आपने भेजा इन्क्वायरी करवाने के लिए । लेकिन आफिशियलस ने आकर रिपोर्ट दी कि रेलवे अथारिटीज ने हमारे साथ कुछ कोआपरेट नहीं किया और उन्होंने कहा कि यहां पर आर० पी० एफ० वगैरह है और रेलवे के एरिया में है, लिहाजा आप नहीं देख सकते हैं, लेकिन जो सबसे बड़ी अफसोस की बात है वह यह नहीं है कि रेलवे की अथारिटीज की वजह से आपको नुकसान हुआ, बल्कि यह हुआ है जहां आप लदान करते हैं वहां आपका लदान उतने बैग्स का होता ही नहीं, जितने कागज में दिखा दिए । नतीजा यह है कि आपको इतना बड़ा नुकसान भुगतान पड़ा । मोहतरीम राव साहब ने इसी साल मार्च में बताया था कि आफिशियल्स के खिलाफ एक्शन लिया जा रहा है । आज तक मालूम नहीं हुआ कि क्या एक्शन लिया गया । मैंने यह एक छोटी सी मिसाल दी है, ज्यादा वक्त नहीं है, इसलिए ।

दूसरा आपके यहां शक्ति नगर और नारायणा, दिल्ली में आपके स्टोर हैं । उनमें सिर्फ 1980 में 40 लाख का नुकसान हुआ । उसके लिए किन-किन आफिसर्स को सजाएं दी हैं । क्या आपने इसकी इन्क्वायरी कराई है । कौन लोग इसके लिए जिम्मेदार पाए गए ।

माफ करना, सब से अफसोसनाक बात यह है कि राव साहब ने वह समझ लिया है कि हम और वे दोनों अलग-चलग हैं और हमें अलग-अलग मुख्तलिफ डायरेक्शंस में चलना है । अपोजीशन चाहे कंस्ट्रक्टिव सजेशस भी दे, तब भी उनको नहीं सुनना है । (व्यवधान)

मैं कह रहा था कि जब यह एटीच्यूट रहेगा कि हम लोग अनियमितताओं को बताएं और यह समझकर कि यह अपोजीशन की तरफ से आया है, उन चीजों को नजर-अंदाज कर दिया जाए तो आप ज्यादा इम्प्रूवमेंट नहीं कर पाएंगे ।

पिछले साल जब अमेरीका से गेहूं आया और मद्रास में जब गेहूं उतरा तो आप पहले जो मेनुअल लेबर के जरिए से उतरवाते थे उससे न उतरवाकर मेकेनाइज्ड तरीका अपनाया गया, जिसमें 10 रुपये प्रति टन पोर्ट के लेबर बोर्ड को देना पड़ा । जब आप मेनुअल लेबर से उतरवाते थे तो 3000 टन रोज उतरता था, लेकिन जब मेकेनाइज्ड तरीके से उतारना शुरू किया तो एक हजार टन रोज उतार पाए । नतीजा यह हुआ कि एक करोड़ चालीस लाख रुपए का आपको नुकसान हो गया ।

मैं समझता हूँ कि इसके लिए आपने जरूर किसी न किसी को जिम्मेदार ठहराया होगा और अगर ठहराया है तो मैं पूछना चाहूंगा कि वे कौन लोग हैं और क्या इस सिलसिले में कोई इन्क्वायरी की गई है ?

[श्री रशीद मसूद]

इसी तरह से जम्मू-कश्मीर में पिछले साल, बल्कि इसी साल समझ लीजिए जो गेहूं का गुजरा है, उसमें एक करोड़ रुपए का लॉस हुआ। आपने कहा कि वहां पर रेलवे अथारिटीज़ ने कोआपरेट नहीं किया, इसीलिए नुकसान हुआ है। गवर्नमेंट की ज्वाइंट रेसपांसिबिल्टी होती है। रेलवे वालों पर आप इल्जाम लगाते रहें और रेलवे वाले आप पर इल्जाम लगाते रहें और नुकसान इस मुल्क की जनता का होता रहे।

अगर आप और रेलवे, एक ही मिनिस्ट्री में रहने वाले लोग तालमेल करके नहीं चल सकते हैं तो इस मुल्क को कैसे चलाने का ख्वाब देखते हैं। यही एक सबसे बड़ी वजह है, जिसकी वजह से हम ऐसा महसूस कर रहे हैं कि शायद कोई गवर्नमेंट ही नहीं है, कोई तालमेल नहीं है। हमेशा दूसरों के कन्धे पर चलाने की बात होती है। रेलवे वाले कहते हैं एफ० सी० आई० ने कहा है और एफ० सी० आई० वाले कहते हैं रेलवे ने किया है नतीजा यह है कि कोई हल निकलने वाला नहीं है।

गांधी धाम गुजरात में आडिटर और कम्पट्रोलर जनरल की रिपोर्ट आई थी, उसमें उन्होंने बताया है कि 13 करोड़ 29 लाख का लॉस आपको हुआ है, वहां पर जो आपका गेहूँ का स्टोर था उसकी वजह इस रिपोर्ट में यह बताई गई है कि आपने जमीन के ऊपर गेहूं को रखा है, बारिश और धूप के अन्दर वह खुला रहा जिसकी वजह से 19 करोड़ 10 लाख का जो अनाज वहां पर था उसमें 13 करोड़ 29 लाख का नुकसान आपको हुआ। उस समय आपको रेसपान्सिबिल्टी फिक्स करनी चाहिए थी। इसकी रेसपान्सिबिल्टी आपने किस पर फिक्स की है।

दूसरा मामला है सब्सीडी का। आपका 200 करोड़ रुपया वर्किंग कैपिटल जो आपने इनिश्यिली प्रोवाइड किया और आप जो ट्रान्जैक्शन करते हैं वह करीब साढ़े छः सात करोड़ का। नतीजा यह है कि बाकी जो है सब आपको लोन लेना पड़ता है। जब आप खरीदते हैं तो उसको स्टोर किया जाता है यानी एक तरह से मनी ब्लाक हो जाता है। पिछले साल का सूद मुझे मालूम है, इस साल कुछ ज्यादा हो गया। इस साल सात सौ करोड़ रुपए का आपका सब्सीडी बढ़ा हुआ है। पिछले साल जो सब्सीडी आप देते थे, उसका आधा भाग बैंक में चला जाता था। करीब 186 पाइन्ट कुछ करोड़ का सूद आपका बैंक को चला जाता था। यह इतना बड़ा आपके जरिए चलाया हुआ परचेजिंग और डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन सेन्टर है। इसको अगर आप दो सौ करोड़ रुपए की धनराशि से चलायेंगे तो मैं समझता हूं कि उसमें इतना जो जा रहा है 186 करोड़ रुपया इन्टरेस्ट का जायेगा और आपका नुकसान पूरा नहीं होगा। पहले तो दो सौ, ढ़ाई सौ शायद अब तीन सौ करोड़ रुपए का हो गया होगा इन्टरेस्ट, बैंक को जाता है।

दूसरी बात जैसा आपने बताया कि आप सब्सीडी देते हैं, यह बात सही है। सब्सीडी देनी चाहिए क्योंकि कन्ज्यूमर बहुत गरीब है, उन लोगों को बहुत जरूरत है। कहीं-कहीं तिकोना सिस्टम है, उसकी वजह से सब्सीडी का फायदा कंज्यूमर को पहुंच रहा है या नहीं आपकी और स्टेट की अलग-अलग एजेंसियां हैं। जिस रेट पर

स्टेट को देते हैं, स्टेट कुछ नहीं करती। प्रोक्यर आप करते हैं, स्टोर आप करते हैं और वो एक इन्सपैक्टर बैठा देती है। स्टेट एजेंसीज फिर से अपना खर्चा ट्रांसपोर्ट वगैरह का लगा कर जोकि 13-14 रुपये बैठता है फी क्विंटल कीमत बढ़ा देती है। कहीं पर 182 पर मिल रहा है और कहीं पर 174 या 176 पर। आपका रेट सब जगह ज्यादा है। दिल्ली में 165 है। लेकिन कंज्यूमर को कोई फायदा नहीं हो रहा है। कंज्यूमर को उसी प्राइस पर मिल रहा है। अगर आप सब्सीडी न भी देते तब भी मिलता। आपकी जो इकोनौमिक कास्ट है उससे ज्यादा कीमत पर उसको अब भी मिल रहा है। उत्तर प्रदेश, तमिलनाडु, बिहार की मिसालें आपके सामने हैं।

रोलर फलोर मिल्ज़ को आप देते हैं सबसिडाइज्ड रेट्स पर और उस पर भी आपको लास हो रहा है। यह जो आप उनको गेहूं देते हैं इस पर आपका कोई कट्रोल नहीं है कि किस तरह वे बेचेंगे और कहां बेचेंगी, किस रेट पर बेचेंगी। एक्ट में प्रोवाइडिड है कि खुद की आपको रोलर मिल्ज़ लगानी चाहिये। अगर किसी वजह से आप नहीं लगा पाते हैं तो इन पर आपका पूरा कंट्रोल तो होना चाहिये। प्राइवेट आदमी को जो मुनाफा इस वजह से हो रहा है उसको भी तो आपको देखना चाहिये। पांच छः रुपये का बैग भी आप उनको दे देते हैं, साथ में। यह जो सोर्स हैं इसको भी आप देख सकते हैं और इससे अपने लॉस को कम कर सकते हैं।

गनी बैग्ज़ वाला स्कैंडल आपने पढ़ा होगा। आप तो खूब पढ़ते हैं। राइस मिल ओनर्स के साथ क्या हो रहा है। बी और सी बैग होते हैं। सी बैग सप्लाई करके बी की प्राइस ली जाती है। यह क्यों? कौन रोकेगा इसको?

बोर्ड आफ डायरेक्टर्स को आप देखें। छः नुमाइंदे होते हैं और सारे के सारे अफसर होते हैं। चित्त भी मेरी पट भी मेरा, अंटा मेरे बाप का। कोई रुकावट नहीं है। चैयरमैन आपका मुस्तकिल होना चाहिये। डायरेक्टर आप एप्वाइंट करें। आपने श्री रामचन्द्रन को एप्वाइंट किया था और अब उनको गवर्नर बना दिया है। फिर यह कारपोरेशन यतीम हो गया है।

परचेजिंग सेंटर जो आपके हैं वहां क्या होता है। वहां भी आपको नुकसान होता है। जिनको आप वहां खरीदने के लिए भेजते हैं 140 रुपये या किसी भी कीमत पर तीन चार किलो पर क्विंटल वे वैसे ही ज्यादा ले लेते हैं। उसके बाद जो एक और तरीका वे अपनाते हैं वह रिजेक्ट करने वाला है। जब वे रिजेक्ट कर देते हैं तो बेचारा किसान बड़ा परेशान होता है, वह खुशामद करता है। फिर वे उससे 138-139 में खरीद लेते हैं और वहीं मंडी में जो आढ़ती होता है उसको एजेंट बना लेते हैं। आप इसकी इनक्वारी करवाएं। मैंने 1978 में एक केस आपको पकड़ कर दिया था। बाद में उस केस में उस आदमी को ससपेंड भी किया गया। मुझे पता नहीं बाद में क्या हुआ। 138-139 के भाव पर किसान का जो गेहूं खरीदा जाता है उसको 142 के भाव पर आपके ही सेंटर में बाद में ले लिया जाता है। ये जो तीन चार रुपये हैं जो या तो आपको बचने चाहिये थे या जाने चाहिये थे किसान को, आप में से किसी को नहीं मिलते हैं इसको भी आपको देखना चाहिये।

अब आप चोरी के मामले को लें। आपको याद होगा कि पिछले साल 4 जुलाई

[श्री रशीद मसूद]

को 81 बैग्ज ले जाता हुआ एक ट्रक पकड़ा गया था। यह आपके स्टोर से ले जाया जा रहा था। किन-किन के खिलाफ़ आपने एक्शन लिया? क्या कोई मजीद आपने इन्क्वायरी की? यह एक छोटी सी मिसाल है जो मैंने दी है। जो नहीं पकड़ा गया वह लास में गया आपका। और जो पकड़ा गया वह चोरी आप कह देते हैं। तो इनको रोकें।

दूसरे यह कि आपके यहां सिविल इंजीनियरिंग महकमा है और इंजीनियर्स भी हैं। लेकिन उसके बावजूद भी आप सी० पी० डब्ल्यू० डी० को कांट्रेक्ट देते हैं इमारतें बनाने के लिये। ऐसा क्यों? आपका यह महकमा फिर किस लिये है? क्या यह सारा पैसा बेकार नहीं कर रहे हैं?

तीसरे आपने कहा कि नुकसान के लिये कांट्रेक्टर्स पर मुकदमे चलायेंगे। कोई भी साल आपका ऐसा नहीं हैं जिसमें 1.5 करोड़ से ज्यादा डेमरेज में खर्च न हुआ हो। आप कांट्रेक्टर को 14 दिन की जेल करा देंगे, इससे ज्यादा आप कुछ नहीं कर सकते। कांट्रेक्टर भी मजे में और आफिसर्स भी मजे में। लेकिन सफर करेगी कोरपोरेशन। तो आप बतायें कितने कांट्रेक्टर्स के खिलाफ आपने केसेज चलाये हैं और कितनों में कामयाबी हुई है, और क्या करने का इरादा है?

दूसरे यह कि आपके डिपार्टमेंट की बात नहीं है, बल्कि सभी जगह करप्शन बढ़ गया है क्योंकि बकील प्राइम मिनिस्टर के करप्शन इंटरनेशनल फिनामनन है। आपके चीफ विजिलेंस अफसर के खिलाफ यह शिकायत है कि उसने हाउस रेंट अलाउन्स गलत और झूंठी रसीद के ऊपर लिया है। क्या यह बात सही है? और अगर है तो उसके खिलाफ क्या ऐक्शन आपने लिया है? चीफ विजिलेंस अफसर का काम करप्शन रोकने का है। क्या ऐसा आदमी करप्शन रोक सकता है जिसका करेक्टर खुद ऐसा हो? अभी इनको ऐक्सटेंशन मिला है, आप बतायें कि क्या इन्होंने अपनी डेट आफ बर्थ में कोई गड़बड़ी की है?

[شری رشید مسعود (سہارنپور) :

محترم ڈپٹی اسپیکر صاحب - جب ۱۱ اکتوبر کو یہ سوال پوچھا گیا تھا جس پر کہ اب ہم آدھا گھنٹے کی چرچا کر رہے ہیں تو اس سوال کے جواب کو آپ دیکھیں تو آپ کو اندازہ ہو جائے گا کہ اس سوال کا جو اُتر دیا گیا ہے اس میں اس سارے معاملے کو نظر انداز کر دیا گیا ہے جس معاملے کو لے کر یہ سوال پوچھا گیا تھا - اس کو چھوا تک نہیں گیا -

ریزنس پوچھے گئے تھے کہ پچھلے پانچ سال میں ایف - سی - آئی - کو جو لاس ہو رہا ہے اس کے کیا ریزنس ہیں - جواب میں جو ریزنس دیئے گئے ہیں وہ سبسڈی اور ریلوے کو ڈیمریج کے دیئے گئے ہیں - لیکن ان دونوں وجوہات کے علاوہ دوسری وجوہات بھی ہیں جن کے کارن ایف - سی - آئی - کو نقصان ہو رہا ہے -

میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ اس طرف کے میرے دوست خفا نہیں ہوں گے

تک وہاں اپوائنٹ نہیں کیا گیا ہے - یعنی پبلک کا کوئی نمائندہ اس میں نہیں ہے - سارے گورنمینٹ آفیشیاس ہیں اور اس بورڈ میں چھ کا ہی کورم ہے - آپ نے ان چھ گورنمینٹ آفیشیاس کو اس لئے رکھا ہوا ہے کہ آپ کا کورم پورا ہو سکے اور آپ کو پبلک کے نمائندوں کی ضرورت نہ پڑے یہی وجہ ہے کہ ایف - سی - آئی - میں نقصان ہو رہا ہے - کوئی دیکھنے والا نہیں ہے -

پنجاب میں جو نقصان ہوا اس کی کیا وجوہات ہیں - نقصان ڈیمریج یا سبسڈی کی وجہ سے نہیں ہوتا ہے - آپ کا نقصان ہوتا ہے آپ جو اسٹوریج کرتے ہیں گیہوں کا - اس میں آپکا گیہوں سڑتا ہے اس سے نقصان ہوتا ہے - دوسرا نقصان ہوتا ہے آپکے یہاں سے چوری ہوتی ہے - تیسرے آپ کے یہاں سے جیسے ابھی امریکہ سے گیہوں آیا اس کو اتارنے کے سلسلے میں غیر قانونی طریقہ اپنایا گیا اس میں نقصان ہوتا ہے - جہاں سے خریدا جاتا ہے اس خرید میں نقصان ہوتا ہے -

پچھلے دنوں پنجاب کے اتاری اسٹیشن پر آپ کا کچھ اناج چوری ہوا - کچھ آفیشیاس کو آپ نے برخاست انکوائری کروانے کے لئے - لیکن اگر میں یہ کہوں کہ ۱۹۸۰ع سے ایک ٹریڈ ہو گیا ہے کہ جو سوال ہماری طرف سے پوچھے جاتے ہیں اور جن سے ہم کچھ مسئلے سرکار کے سامنے لانا چاہتے ہیں ان کو ٹھیک طرح سے ہم لوگ ہندوستان کی جنتا کے صحیح معاملات کو آپ کے سامنے نہیں رکھ پاتے -

یہ جو سوال پوچھا گیا تھا اور جس کا جواب دیا گیا کہ سبسڈی اور ڈیمریج کی وجہ سے نقصان ہوتا ہے - ان کی وجہ سے تو نقصان ہوتا ہے لیکن اس میں نقصان ہونے کی اور دوسری وجوہات بھی ہیں -

آپ دیکھیں گے کہ اس کی میں وجوہات یہ ہیں کہ کارپوریشن کے پچھلے دو سال سے کوئی چیئرمین نہیں ہیں - دو سال کے بعد آپ نے اس کا ایک چیئرمین اپوائنٹ کیا تھا - اب اس کو گورنر بنا دیا گیا ہے - اس طرح سے آپ کی یہ کارپوریشن یتیم ہو گئی ہے کوئی آدمی اس کو دیکھنے والا نہیں ہے -

اس سے بھی تعجب کی بات یہ ہے کہ اس کو بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرس میں بارہ ممبرس ہوتے ہیں ان میں سے چھ ایکس آفیشیو ممبر ہوتے ہیں اور چھ ممبرس پبلک کے ہوتے ہیں جن کو کہ گورنمینٹ اپوائنٹ کرتی ہے - ان چھ ممبروں کو ابھی

سمجھ لیا ہے کہ ہم اور وہ دونوں الگ الگ ہیں اور ہمیں الگ الگ مختلف ڈائریکشن میں چلنا ہے - اپوزیشن چاہے کانسٹرکٹو سجیشن بھی دے تب بھی انکو نہیں سننا ہے - (انٹرپشن) .....

میں کہہ رہا تھا کہ جب یہ ایٹی تھوڈ رہے گا کہ ہم لوگ انی یمتاوں کو بتائیں اور یہ سمجھ کر کے یہ اپوزیشن کی طرف سے آیا ہے ان چیزوں کو نظر انداز کر دیا جائے تو آپ زیادہ امپروومینٹ کر پائیں گے -

پچھلے سال جب امریکہ سے گیہوں آیا اور مدراس میں گیہوں اترا تو آپ پہلے جو میڈول لیبر کے ذریعے سے اتروا تے تھے اس سے نہ اتروا کر میکینائزڈ طریقہ اپنایا گیا جس میں دس روپئے پرتی ٹن پورٹ کے لیبر بورڈ کو دینا پڑے گا - جب آپ میڈول لیبر سے اتروا تے تھے تو ۳۰۰۰ ٹن روز اترتا تھا لیکن جب میکینائزڈ طریقے سے اترنا شروع کیا تو ایک ہزار ٹن روز اتار پائے - نتیجہ یہ ہوا کہ ایک کروڑ چالیس لاکھ روپئے کا آپ کو نقصان ہو گیا -

میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ اس کے لئے آپ نے ضرور کسی نہ کسی کو ذمہ دار ٹھہرایا ہوگا اور اگر ٹھہرایا ہے تو میں پوچھنا چاہوں گا کہ وہ کون لوگ ہیں اور کیا اس سلسلے میں کوئی انکوائری کی گئی ہے -

آفیشیلس نے آکر رپورٹ دی کہ ریلوے آتھوریٹیز نے ہمارے ساتھ کچھ کوآپریٹ نہیں کیا اور انہوں نے کہا کہ یہاں پر آر - پی - ایف - وغیرہ ہے اور ریلوے کے ایریا میں ہے - لہذا آپ نہیں دیکھ سکتے ہیں - لیکن جو سب سے بڑی افسوس کی بات ہے وہ یہ نہیں ہے کہ آتھوریٹیز کی وجہ سے آپ کو نقصان ہوا بلکہ یہ ہوا ہے جہاں آپ لدان کرتے ہیں وہاں آپ کا لدان اتنے بھکس کا ہوتا ہی نہیں جتنے کاغذ میں دکھا دئے - نتیجہ یہ ہے کہ آپ کو اتنا بڑا نقصان بھگتنا پڑا - محترمہ راؤ صاحب نے اسی سال مارچ میں بتایا تھا کہ آفیشیلس کے خلاف ایکشن لیا جا رہا ہے - آج تک معلوم نہیں ہوا کہ کیا ایکشن لیا گیا - میں نے یہ ایک چھوٹی سی مثال دی ہے زیادہ وقت نہیں ہے - اس لئے -

دوسرا آپ کے یہاں شکتی نگر اور نارائنا دلی میں آپ کے اسٹور ہیں - ان میں صرف ۱۹۸۰ع میں ۴۰ لاکھ کا نقصان ہوا - اس کے لئے کن کن آفیسرس کو سزائیں دی ہیں کیا آپ نے اس کی انکوائری کرائی ہے - کون لوگ اسکے لئے ذمہ دار پائے گئے -

معاف کرنا سب سے افسوس ناک بات یہ ہے کہ راؤ صاحب نے یہ

ہوا ہے وہاں پر جو آپکا گیہوں کا اسٹور تھا - اس کی وجہ اس رپورٹ میں یہ بتائی گئی ہے کہ آپ نے زمین کے اوپر گیہوں کو رکھا ہے بارش اور دھوپ کے اندر وہ کھلا رہا جس کی وجہ سے ۱۹ کروڑ دس لاکھ کا جو اناج وہاں پر تھا اس میں ۱۳ کروڑ ۲۹ لاکھ کا نقصان آپکو ہوا - اس سے آپکو ریسپانسی بلیٹی فکس کرنی چاہئے تھی - اس کی ریسپانسی بلیٹی آپ نے کس پر فکس کی ہے -

دوسرا معاملہ ہے سبسڈی کا - آپکا ۲۰۰ کروڑ روپیہ ورکنگ کیپیٹل جو آپ نے انی شیلی پروواڈ کیا اور آپ جو ٹرانسپکشن کوتے ہیں وہ قریب ساڑھے چھ سات کروڑ کا - نتیجہ یہ ہے کہ باقی جو ہے سب آپکو لون لینا پڑتا ہے - جب آپ خریدتے ہیں تو اسکو اسٹور کیا جاتا ہے یعنی ایک طرح سے منی بلاک ہو جاتا ہے - پچھلے سال کا سود مجھے معلوم ہے اس سال کچھ زیادہ ہو گیا - اس سال سات سو کروڑ روپئے کا آپکا سبسڈی بڑھا ہوا ہے -

پچھلے سال جو سبسڈی آپ دیتے تھے اس کا آدھا بھاگ بینک میں چلا جاتا تھا - قریب ۱۸۶ پوائنٹ کچھ کروڑ کا سود آپکا بینک

اسی طرح سے جموں کشمیر میں پچھلے سال بلکہ اسی سال سمجھ لیجئے جو گیہوں کا گزرا ہے اس میں ایک کروڑ روپئے کا لاس ہوا - آپ نے کہا کہ وہاں پر ریلوے آتھورٹیز نے کوآپریٹ نہیں کیا اس لئے نقصان ہوا ہے - گورنمینٹ کی جوائنٹ ریسپونسبلٹی ہوتی ہے - ریلوے والوں پر آپ الزام لگاتے رہیں اور ریلوے والے آپ پر الزام لگاتے رہیں اور نقصان اس ملک کا جنتا کا ہوتا رہے -

اگر آپ اور ریلوے ایک ہی منسٹری میں رہنے والے لوگ تال میل کر کے نہیں چل سکتے ہیں تو اس ملک کو کیسے چلانے کا خواب دیکھتے ہیں - یہی ایک سب سے بڑی وجہ ہے - جس کی وجہ سے ہم ایسا محسوس کر رہے ہیں کہ شاید کوئی گورنمینٹ ہی نہیں ہے کوئی تال میل نہیں ہے - ہمیشہ دوسروں کے کندھے پر چلانے کی بات ہوتی ہے - ریلوے والے کہتے ہیں ایف - سی - آئی - نے کیا ہے اور ایف - سی - آئی - والے کہتے ہیں ریلوے نے کیا ہے - نتیجہ یہ ہے کہ کوئی حل نکالنے والا نہیں ہے -

گاندھی دھام گجرات میں آڈیٹر اور کمپٹرولر جنرل کی رپورٹ آئی تھی اس میں انہوں نے بتایا ہے کہ ۱۳ کروڑ ۲۹ لاکھ کا لاس آپ کو

سب جگہ زیادہ ہے - دلی میں ۱۶۵ ہے - لیکن کنزیومر کو کوئی فائدہ نہیں ہو رہا ہے - کنزیومرس کو اسی پرائس پر مل رہا ہے - اگر آپ سبسڈی نہ بھی دیتے تب بھی ملتا آپ کی جو اکانومک کاسٹ ہے اس سے زیادہ قیمت پر اس کو اب بھی مل رہا ہے - اُتر پردیش تامل ناڈو بہار کی مثالیں آپ کے سامنے ہیں -

رولر فاور ملز کو آپ دیتے ہیں سبسی ڈائزڈ ریٹس پر اور اس پر بھی آپ کو لاس ہو رہا ہے - یہ جو آپ ان کو گیہوں دیتے ہیں اس پر آپ کا کوئی کنٹرول نہیں ہے کہ کس طرح وہ بیچیں گی کس ریٹ پر بیچیں گی - ایکٹ میں پروائڈڈ ہے کہ خود کی آپ کو رولر ملز لگانی چاہئیں - اگر کسی وجہ سے آپ نہیں لگا پاتے ہیں تو ان پر آپ کا پورا کنٹرول تو ہونا چاہئے - پرائویٹ آدمی کو جو منافع اس وجہ سے ہو رہا ہے اس کو بھی تو آپ کو دیکھنا چاہئے - پانچ چھ روپئے کا بیگ بھی آپ ان کو دے دیتے ہیں ساتھ میں یہ جو سورس ہے اس کو بھی آپ دیکھ سکتے ہیں اور اس سے اپنے لاس کو کم کر سکتے ہیں -

گنی بیگز والا اسکینڈل آپ نے پڑھا ہوگا - آپ تو خوب پڑھتے ہیں - رائس مل اونرس کے ساتھ کیا ہو رہا کو چلا جانا تھا - یہ اتنا بڑا آپکے ذریعے چلایا ہوا پرچیزنگ اور ڈسٹری بیوشن سینٹر ہے - اسکو اگر آپ دو سو کروڑ روپئے کی ڈمن راشی سے چلائیں گے تو میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ اس میں اتنا جو جا رہا ہے ۱۸۶ کروڑ روپیہ انٹریسٹ کا جائے گا اور آپکا نقصان پورا نہیں ہوگا - پہلے تو دو سو ڈھائی سو شاید اب تین سو کروڑ روپئے کا ہو گیا ہوگا انٹریسٹ بینک کو جانا ہے -

دوسری بات جیسا آپ نے بتایا کہ آپ سبسڈی دیتے ہیں یہ بات صحیح ہے - سبسڈی دینی چاہئے کیونکہ کنزیومر بہت غریب ہے - ان لوگوں کو بہت ضرورت ہے - کہیں کہیں تکونا سسٹم ہے اسکی وجہ سے سبسڈی کا فائدہ کنزیومر کو پہونچ رہا ہے یا نہیں آپکی اور اسٹیٹ کی الگ الگ ایجنسیاں ہیں - جس ریٹ پر اسٹیٹ کو دیتے ہیں اسٹیٹ کچھ نہیں کرتی - پروکیور آپ کرتے ہیں اسٹور آپ کرتے ہیں اور وہ ایک انسینٹیو بیٹھا دیتی ہے - اسٹیٹ ایجنسیز پھر سے اپنا خوچہ ٹرانسپورٹ وغیرہ کا لگا کر جو کہ ۱۳ - ۱۴ روپئے بیٹھتا ہے فی کوئنٹل قیمت بڑھا دیتی ہے - کہیں پر ۱۸۲ پر مل رہا ہے اور کہیں پر ۱۷۴ یا ۱۷۶ پر - آپ کا ریٹ

میں اس کیس میں اس آدمی کو سسپینڈ بھی کیا گیا - مجھے پتا نہیں بعد میں کیا ہوا - ۱۳۸-۱۳۹ کے بھاؤ پر کسان کا جو گیہوں خریدا جاتا ہے اس کو ۱۴۲ کے بھاؤ پر آپ کے ہی سینٹر میں بعد میں لے لیا جاتا ہے - یہ جو تین چار روپئے ہیں جو یا تو آپ کو بچنے چاہئیں تھے یا جانے چاہئیں تھے کسان کو آپ میں سے کسی کو نہیں ملتے ہیں - اس کو بھی آپ کو دیکھنا چاہئے -

اب آپ چوری کے معاملے کو لیں - آپ کو یاد ہوگا کہ پچھلے سال ۴ جولائی کو ۸۱ بیگز لے جانا ہوا ایک ٹرک پکڑا گیا تھا یہ آپکے اسٹور سے لے جایا جا رہا تھا - کن کن کے خلاف آپ نے ایکشن لیا - کیا کوئی مزید آپ نے انکوائری کی - یہ ایک چھوٹی سی مثال ہے جو میں نے دی ہے - جو نہیں پکڑا گیا وہ لاس میں گیا آپکو - اور جو پکڑا گیا وہ چوری آپ کہہ دیتے ہیں - تو ان کو روکیں -

دوسرے یہ کہ آپکے یہاں سول انجینیئرنگ محکمہ ہے اور انجینئرس بھی ہیں لیکن اسکے باوجود بھی آپ سی - پی - ڈبلیو - ڈی - کو کنٹریکٹ دیتے ہیں عمارتیں بنانے کے لئے ایسا کیوں - آپکا یہ محکمہ ہے - ہی اور سی بھگ ہوتے ہیں - سی بھگ سپلائی کر کے ہی کی پرائس لی جاتی ہے - یہ کیوں - کون روکے گا اس کو -

بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز کو آپ دیکھیں - چھ نمائندے ہوتے ہیں اور سارے کے سارے افسر ہوتے ہیں - چت بھی میری پٹ بھی میرا انٹا میرے باپ کا - کوئی روکاوٹ نہیں ہے - چیئرمین آپ کا مستقل ہونا چاہئے - ڈائرکٹر آپ اپوائنٹ کریں آپ نے شری راجیندرن کو اپوائنٹ کیا تھا اور اب ان کو گورنر بنا دیا گیا ہے - پھر یہ ریزرویشن ختم ہو گیا ہے -

پرچیزنگ سینٹر جو آپ کے ہیں وہاں کیا ہوتا ہے - وہاں بھی آپ کو نقصان ہوتا ہے - جن کو آپ وہاں خریدنے کے لئے بھیجتے ہیں ۱۴۰ روپیہ یا کسی بھی قیمت پر تین چار کلو پر کوئنٹل وہ ویسے ہی زیادہ لے لیتے ہیں - اس کے بعد جو ایک اور طریقہ وہ اپناتے ہیں وہ ریجیکٹ کرنے والا ہے - جب وہ ریجیکٹ کر دیتے ہیں تو بیچارہ کسان بڑا پریشان ہوتا ہے وہ خوشامد کرتا ہے - پھر وہ اس سے ۱۳۸ - ۱۳۹ میں خرید لیتے ہیں - اور وہیں منڈی میں جو آڑھتی ہوتا ہے اس کو ایجنٹ بنا لیتے ہیں - آپ اس کی انکوائری کروائیں - میں نے ۱۹۷۸ع میں ایک کیس آپ کو پکڑ کر دیا تھا - بعد

آپ بتائیں کہ انہوں نے الوجیبیٹی ڈیپارٹمنٹ آف سروس میں کوئی گڑبڑی کی ہے -]

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री (राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह) : मैडम चेयरमैन, माननीय रशीद मसूद साहब ने आधे घण्टे का जो डिस्कशन आप से मांगा वह इस बिना पर था कि एक सवाल इन्होंने किया था उसके जवाब से इन्हें तसल्ली नहीं हुई।

श्री रशीद मसूद : उसी का जवाब पूछा है।

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : लेकिन आपने उस सवाल से बाहर पूछा। जो स्पेसिफिक केसेज उन्होंने बताये कि फलां जगह चोरी हुई तो उसका क्या हुआ? फलां जगह अनाज गल, सड़ गया उसका क्या हुआ? इसके लिये आप अलग से सवाल करेंगे तो पूरी जानकारी हासिल करके दूंगा। इन सारे सवालात का जवाब इस वक्त मुमकिन नहीं है। कौन-कौन से आदमी हैं, किनके खिलाफ मुकदमे चले, किसको सजा मिली कौन बरी हो गये, इन तमाम सवालात के लिए आप अलग से पूछेंगे तो मैं जानकारी दूंगा। कोरपोरेशन आटोनामस है, सरकार का काम उसको पालिसी देना है। और कहीं अगर शिकायत हो तो उसकी जांच कराना यह हमारा काम है। सी० ए० पी० यू० भी उसके हिसाब किताब की जांच पड़ताल हमेशा करती रहती है।

श्री रशीद मसूद : अपोइंटमेंट नहीं हुआ चेयरमैन का ?

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : अब वह गवर्नर हो गये तो आपको खुशी होनी चाहिये। अच्छा काम ही किया होगा जो गवर्नर बने। और

پھر کس لئے ہے - کیا یہ سارا پیسہ بیکار نہیں کر رہے ہیں -

تیسرے آپ نے کہا کہ نقصان کے لئے کونٹریکٹرس پر مقدمے چلائیں گے - کوئی بھی سال آپکا ایسا نہیں ہے جس ۵ء۱ کروڑ سے زیادہ ڈیمریج میں خرچ نہ ہوا ہو - آپ کونٹریکٹرس ۱۴ دن کی جیل کرا دیں گے اس سے زیادہ آپ کچھ نہیں کرا سکتے - کونٹریکٹر بھی مزے میں اور آفیسرس بھی مزے میں - لیکن سفر کرے گی کارپوریشن - تو آپ بتائیں کتنے کانٹریکٹرس کے خلاف آپ نے کیسز چلائے ہیں اور کتنوں میں کامیابی ہوئی ہے اور کیا کرنے کا ارادہ ہے -

دوسرے یہ کہ آپ کے ڈیپارٹمنٹ کی بات نہیں ہے - بلکہ سبھی جگہ کرپشن بڑھ گیا ہے کیونکہ بقول پرائم منسٹر کے کرپشن انٹرنیشنل فینامینا ہے - آپ کے چیف ویجیلینس آفیسر کے خلاف یہ شکایت ہے کہ اس نے ہاوس رینٹ الاؤنس غلط اور جھوٹی رسید کے اوپر لیا ہے کیا یہ بات صحیح ہے اور اگر ہے تو اس کے خلاف کیا ایکشن آپ نے لیا ہے چیف ویجیلینس آفیسر کا کام کرپشن روکنے کا ہے کیا ایسا آدمی کرپشن روک سکتا ہے جس کا کیریکٹر خود ایسا ہو - ابھی ان کو ایکسٹینشن ملا ہے

अच्छे चेयरमैन को तलाश किया जायगा। तो यह तो आप मानेंगे जैसी यह अहम कारपोरेशन है कोई भी कारपोरेशन है, उसमें बड़ा तलाश करके, सोच समझ कर चेयरमैन बनाना चाहिए। यों ही पकड़कर यदि किसी को चेयरमैन बना देंगे, 24 घण्टे में तो आप को ज्यादा शिकायतें होंगी। फिर, सरकारी अफसरों की जितनी जिम्मेदारी होती है, नान सरकारी अफसरों की उस से कम जिम्मेदारियां तो होती नहीं हैं। यदि कोई आफिसर्स उसके अन्दर थे, काम कर रहे थे तो वे भी पूरी तरह सरकार के सामने जबावदेह थे। हर मामले में उनकी जिम्मेदारी भी उतनी ही थी जितनी सरकारी आफिसर की होती है। उनको भी पकड़ा जा सकता है, उनको सजा भी दी जा सकती है। इसलिए आपने जो सवाल किया था, मैंने उसका जवाब दे दिया। वैसे मैं उस रोज हाजिर नहीं था, कहीं बाहर गया हुआ था लेकिन मेरे साथी ने आपको उत्तर दिया था।

श्री रशीद मसूद : सारी गड़बड़ तो उसी से हुई है ...

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : लेकिन बात तो सिर्फ समझने और समझाने की थी। गड़बड़ कोई नहीं हुई थी लेकिन जो सवाल आपने किया था, उसको देखते हुए किसी को भी यह पता नहीं लगा कि आप पूछना क्या चाहते हैं। आपने पूछा कि एफ. सी. आई. को इतना भारी घाटा क्यों पड़ता है, क्यों इतना नुकसान होता है। इसलिए नुकसान में सब कुछ शामिल हो जाता है।

श्री रशीद मसूद : उसके रीजन क्या हैं, क्यों घाटा होता है ...

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : जो बात आपने पूछी थी, उसका उत्तर आपको दे दिया गया। उसका मतलब हम यह समझे कि भारत सरकार एफ. सी. आई. को कितना पैसा घाटे के लिए देती है ...

श्री वृद्धि चन्द जैन (बाड़मेर) : आप मतलब ही गलत समझ गये...

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : उसका उत्तर हमने दे दिया कि लगभग 700 करोड़ रुपये हम देते हैं। अब उससे कुछ कम भी हो सकता है, थोड़ा ऊपर भी हो सकता है। इतनी सब्सीडी आप बजट में मजूर करते हैं जो रकम एफ. सी आई. को दी जाती है। फिर एफ.सी.आई. कोई कामर्शियल आर्गेनाइजेशन नहीं है जिसमें किसी तरह के घाटे का सवाल पैदा हो। एफ. सी. आई. तो एक सर्विस आर्गेनाइजेशन है जो अनाज को एक बार जमा करके फिर तकसीम करता है, पब्लिक डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन के लिए, और बाकी सरकार के काम करता है। यह आपने खुद माना है कि जब कोई चीज सबसीडाइज्ड रेट पर देनी पड़ेगी तो उसमें घाटा पड़ेगा। वह घाटा बर्दाश्त करने के लिए भी यह पार्लियामेंट मंजूरी देती है, आप भी उसकी इजाजत देते हैं।

जहां तक आपका प्रश्न है, कि इसकी जो कास्ट है, उसको कुछ घटाया जाए ताकि सब्सीडी की अमाउन्ट कम हो जाए और भारत सरकार की तरफ से एफ० सी० आई० जितनी अनाज की डिस्पर्समेंट करती है वह कुछ कम हो जाए, तो आपकी वह बात बिल्कुल माकूल है। आपकी यह बात बिल्कुल ठीक है कि सरकार को और एफ० सी० आई० को हमेशा यह कोशिश करनी चाहिए कि इसकी कास्ट ज्यादा न बढ़े। वैसे मैं आप को कई बार बता चुका हूं कि किस-किस मद पर हमारी कितनी कास्ट ऊपर से लग जाती है। एफ० सी० आई० जो अनाज इश्यू करती है, उस पर भारत सरकार को एक क्विंटल पर लगभग एवरेज 40 रुपये

[राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह]

का घाटा उठाना पड़ता है। यदि आप यह कहें कि यह एफ० सी० आई० की बदइंतजामी की वजह से होता है, तो आपकी वह धारणा बिल्कुल गलत है।

श्री रशीद मसूद : फिर आप हमें समझाइये कि घाटा इतना कैसे होता है ....

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : यदि आप उन सब चीजों की अलग-अलग ब्रेक-अप जानना चाहें तो मैं आपको ब्रेक-अप दे सकता हूं। अनाज को प्रोक्योरमैंट के बाद मण्डी चार्जेज देने पड़ते हैं, सेल्स टैक्स, स्टोरेज चार्जेज, इंटरेस्ट चार्जेज देने पड़ते हैं और उसके बाद मण्डी की लेबर चार्जेज, हैंडलिंग और फार्वर्डिंग चार्जेज लगते हैं और कुछ इंटरनल मूवमैंट भी होती है। फिर वहां की लोकल इस्टैब्लिशमैंट और एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन के चार्जेज भी लगते हैं, जहां प्रोक्योरमैंट की जाती है। फिर कुछ दूसरे चार्जेज भी होते हैं। यदि इन सारे चार्जेज को मिलाकर एक क्विंटल व्हीट पर आप एवरेज खर्च निकालें तो वह 21 रुपया 31 पैसे आता है। यदि आप इन खर्चों में कमी लाना चाहते हैं तो स्टेट्स को कहिए कि वे ड्यूटी न लें, आप हमें फ्री लेबर सप्लाई कीजिए, गोदाम हमें फ्री दिलवा दीजिए, पैसा बगैर इंटरेस्ट के दिलवा दीजिए, तो फिर इतने ऊपर के खर्च नहीं आयेंगे। इसलिए यह तो समझने की बात है क्योंकि ये चार्जेज ऐसे हैं जिनको कोई घटा नहीं सकता है। यह तो जरूर देने पड़ते हैं। इसीलिए मैं आपको समझाने की कोशिश कर रहा हूं, आपके साथियों को भी बता रहा हूँ, क्योंकि आपने कहा कि ऊपर का खर्च बहुत ज्यादा है, ऐसी बात नहीं है। इसलिए हमें बहुत बारीकी से देखना पडेगा। यह गेहूं पर खर्चा आता है। पैंडी पर कुछ कम आता है, + 16.69 रुपए और राइस पर इससे भी कम आता है 10.05 रुपए पर क्विंटल।

श्री रशीद मसूद : मैंने बतलाया था कि कहां-कहां ऐसा नुकसान हो रहा है जिसको कि आप रोक सकते हैं। उसको आप बतलाइये।

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : आपकी जितनी बात सही है उसको तो मैं मानता हूँ। आपने कहा था ब्रेक-अप बताइये तो मैं वह बता रहा हूँ। नहीं जानना चाहते हैं तो छोड़ देता हूं।

मैं हाउस की तसल्ली के लिए अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि यह तो प्रोक्योरमैन्ट कास्ट है। इसके अलावा डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन कास्ट भी होती है। इसमें ट्रांसिट भी सारे मुल्क में कहां से कहां करना पड़ता है और सारे देश में एक रेट पर इश्यु करना पड़ता है। इतना लम्बा-चौड़ा मुल्क है। फिर स्टोरेज भी साल भर की चलती है। 15-20 मिलियन टन अनाज की देख-भाल करना, दवाई छिड़कना, उसकी चौकीदारी करना, गोदाम का किराया, फ्रेट, रेलवे और रोड ट्रांसपोर्ट के गोडाउन्स के चार्जेज, इन्ट्रस्ट चार्जेज और एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव चार्जेज, यह सारी बातें होती है। एफ. सी. आई. के एक क्विंटल पर एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव चार्जेज 2 रुपए 13 पैसे होते हैं। यह किस हद तक घटाया जा सकता है, इसके बारे में आप कह सकते हैं। इसको घटाने की कोशिश सरकार को हमेशा करनी चाहिए।

श्री रशीद मसूद : यह सब चीजें तो ठीक हैं लेकिन अमरीका से जो गेहूं आपके पास आया उसके अनलोडिंग में 1 करोड़ 40 लाख का लॉस हुआ—क्या यह सही नहीं है ?

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : इसको रोका नहीं जा सकता तो कम जरूर किया जा सकता है। **(व्यवधान)**

इसमें कुछ लासेज़ ऐसे हैं जो गल्ले के सड़ने से, कीड़ा लगने से या खराब हो जाने से होता है चूहों के खाने से भी लास होता है और इन्सान भी चुरा लेते हैं। इस तरह से मौसम, बारिश, कीड़े वगैरह से गेहूँ और चावल में मिलाकर साल भर में छः करोड़ का नुकसान होता है।

जो बाकी के लासेज हैं उसमें हम लगातार कोशिश करते रहते हैं कि उनको घटाया जाए। मैंने पिछले साल एफ सी आई को डायरेक्शन दिया था कि स्टोरेज और ट्रांजिट पर अगर एक परसेन्ट से ज्यादा का लास होगा (1 परसेन्ट गेहूं पर और 1.45 परसेन्ट चावल पर) तो उसको भारत सरकार रिइम्बस नहीं करेगी। हमारे लिहाज़ से यह लास काफी ज्यादा है। और जितनी चोरी होती है वह दो किस्म की है। आपने चार किस्म की चोरियां बताई हैं लेकिन मैं मोटी मोटी दो कैटेगरीज़ बताता हूँ। एक तो चोरी ऐसी होती है जिसमें पकड़ हो सकती है, यानी गोदाम पर हमला हो गया और चोरी हो गई। चोर को पकड़ लिया या नहीं भी पकड़ा और उसकी इंक्वायरी की गई। इस प्रकार की चोरी से 1980-81 में 1 करोड़ 35 लाख रुपए का नुकसान हुआ। इसमें कुछ लोग पकड़े भी गए जिन पर मुकदमे चल रहे हैं या डिपार्टमेंटल कार्यवाही की जा रही है। अभी कुछ समय पहले हमने यहां पर जो संशोधन पेश किया था उसको आपने मंजूर किया है कि एफ. सी. आई. के मुलाज़िमों को दूसरी बार नोटिस देने की ज़रूरत नहीं है। अगर वे पकड़े जाते हैं तो उनको एक बार ही चार्जशीट देकर उनकी छुट्टी कर दी जाए। लेकिन फिर वे लोग आपके पास पहुँचेंगे। ...**(व्यवधान)**

श्री रशीद मसूद : पहली बार आप हमसे इत्तफाक करते हैं।

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : आप तो पहले ही चले गए थे। मैंने बहुत सी चीजों से इत्तफाक किया था।

तो इस तरह से जो चोरियां होती हैं उनको रोकने के लिए विजिलेन्स को सख्त किया जा सकता है। हमारे पास अभी स्टाफ की भी कमी है। मैं एफ० सी० आई० के आफिसर्स से पूछ रहा था कि विजिलेन्स का स्टाफ आप क्यों नहीं बढ़ाते। अभी कुछ आफिसर्स यहां और कुछ रीजनल आफिसेज में हैं वे क्या काम करेंगे ? लेकिन डिस्ट्रिक्ट में अगर हम ज्यादा स्टाफ लगा दें तो हो सकता है वे एफ. सी. आई. के सेट-अप का एक अंग बन जायें। मैं इस बात को सोच रहा था कि अच्छे आदमियों को, फौजियों को, चोरी पकड़ने के काम पर लगाया जाए। मैंने इसके लिए एफ. सी. आई. को सुझाव दिया है और मैं कोशिश करूंगा कि कुछ विजिलेंस की सख्ती बढ़े।

लेकिन जैसा मैंने बताया कि ट्रांसिट और स्टोरेज के जो लासेज हैं, वह करीब सौ करोड़ के करीब हैं। आप चाहें तो मैं इसकी तलफसी बता सकता हूँ। ये लासेज भी अब घट रहे हैं। 1980-81 में 14.56 मिलियन टन (फूडग्रेन, शूगर, फर्टिलाइजर) की मूवमेंट थी। 14.56 मिलियन टन जो डेमरेज हमने घटाया वह भी लास था। वह होते-होते 1.1 परसेंट पर आया। डेमरेज का लास एफ.सी.आई. को देना पड़ता है। उससे पहले साल 1.16 परसेंट था, लेकिन अब

[राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह]

1.1 परसेन्ट पर आ गया है। उसी तरह से दूसरी चीजों में भी लॉसेस घटाने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। टोग्रल क्वांटिटी पिछले सालों में मूव हुई है, उसका ब्योरा आपको मैंने दे दिया था। उसमें 1 98 परसेंट ट्रांसिट में शार्टेज थी और 0.82 परसेंट स्टोरेज में लॉस हुआ। ये फिगर्ज 1980-81 के हैं। इससे पहले क्वान्टिटी कुछ कम थी, उसी हिसाब से कम लॉस हुआ। डेमरेज से लॉस होने की कई बजूहात हैं। मसलन एक रेक किसी स्टेशन पर जाता है। उस रेक में 75 वैगन हैं। रेलवे के कायदे के मुताबिक उस रेक को अनलोड करने के लिए 5 घण्टे से 10 घण्टे तक मिलते हैं। एक वैगन को खाली करने के लिए एक मिन्ट में शायद 30 बैग अनलोड करने पड़ते हैं। अगर 30 बैग फी मिनट अनलोड न किए जाएं तो वह वैगन खाली नहीं होता है। बाज दफा एक वैगन भी अगर अनलोड होने से रह जाता है, तो डेमरेज पूरे रेक का देना पड़ता है। गवर्नमेंट का पैसा एक जगह से आता है और दूसरी जगह चला जाता है—वह गवर्नमेंट के अन्दर ही रहता है।

इसमें रेलवे वाले क्या करें ? उनके कायदे बने हुए हैं। मैं कैसे कहूँ कि वह डेमरेज चार्ज न करे ? जो कायदा वह दूसरों के साथ रखते हैं, कार्पोरेशन से साथ भी वही कायदा रखना पड़ता है—और रखना चाहिए, वर्ना कार्पोरेशन और ढीली हो जाएगी। इस कायदे की वजह से ही ये बातें माननीय सदस्यों की निगाह में आ जाती हैं। मैंने बताया है कि गोदाम और ट्रांसिट में इस तरह लॉसिज हुए हैं। स्टोरेज में सन् 1980-81 के अन्दर 2 लाख 82 हजार टन का लॉस हुआ था। ट्रांसिट के अन्दर 3 लाख 76 हजार टन का लॉस हुआ है। में लॉसेज कहां होते हैं, यह बहुत सी जगहों पर होते हैं। चोरी बेशुमार होती है। जहां से परचेज शुरू होती है, वहीं से चोरी शुरू हो जाती है। खुरपा मार कर बोरियों से निकाल लेते हैं। मण्डियों में काफी दिनों तक पड़ा रहता है। उस जगह पर विजिलेंस बहुत जरूरी है। गोदामो में रखते वक्त चोरी हो जाती है, लोडिंग करते वक्त हो जाती हैं। कई केसेस ऐसे पकड़े गए हैं कि वैगनों के अन्दर बोरियां रख कर सील कर दिया जाता है और डैस्टिनेशन पर पहुँचने पर सील टूटी मिलती है। लॉस भी होता है। इस बारे में रेलवे मिनिस्ट्री से भी बातचीत की है। कहा है कि रेलवे की जिम्मेदारी और एफ० सी० आई० की साथ में जिम्मेदारी हो। ताकि रेलवे यह न कह सके कि एफ० सी० आई० की वजह से हो गया और एफ० सी० आई० यह न कह सके कि रेलवे की वजह से चोरी हो गई। सील करके दोनों डिपार्टमेंट के लोगों के दस्तखत होने चाहिए, ताकि रेलवे की भी पूरी जिम्मेदारी हो जाए। मैं यह तो मानता हूं कि चोरियां होती हैं वरना इतना जबरदस्त लॉस क्यों होता।

कुछ लॉसेस ऐसे होते हैं, जैसे चावल है। वह छः परसेंट सूखने की वजह से घट जाता है। इस पर आप बहस करें कि साहब नहीं पांच परसेंट घटना चाहिए या 4 परसेंट घटना चाहिये। मैं इतना काबिल नहीं हूं, लेकिन मुख्तलिफ़ कमेटी ने जांच की है, एक्सपर्ट ने देखा है कि चावल सूखने से काफी कम हो जाता है। जो घट जाता है, वह लास भी इसके अन्दर है। जैसा मैंने बताया है कि गेहूँ एक ऐसी चीज है, जिसका हमारी निगाह में नुकसान नहीं होना चाहिए। गेहूं कहीं सूखता है, तो कहीं पर नमी से उसका वजन बढ़ भी जाता है। वह बराबर चलना चाहिए, लेकिन उसमें भी हमारे कुछ दोस्त ऐसे हैं कि चोरी कर

जाते हैं और कहते हैं कि सूखने से कम हो गया। इसके लिए भी मैंने डिपार्टमेंट और एफ०सी०आई० को कहा है कि इसमें सख्ती से जांच करें और निगाह रखें कि गेहूँ जैसी चीज क्यों कम हो जाती है। गेहूं अगर कहीं नार्थ ईस्टर्न रीजन में जाता है, तो वहां बारिश ज्यादा होने की वजह से बढ़ना चाहिए। लेकिन वहां भी गोदामों में रखा-रखा सूख जाता है। दूसरे इसमें धांधली चलती है, उसपर काफी गुंजाइश है, इसको इम्प्रूव करने की। मैं आपकी सारी बातों से मुत्तफिक हूं। कोशिश कर रहा हूं कि कि एफ० सी० आई० के काम को बेहतर बनाया जाए। आफिसरों को वक्तन-फवक्तन हिदायतें दी जाती हैं। मैं तो इस बात को कहने में भी नहीं हिचकिचाता हूं कि यदि इस प्रकार आपका सहयोग मिलता रहेगा, तो मैंने कहा है कि एक-एक करके सबको डिसमिस करूंगा। उनको नोटिस दे दे कर छुट्टी करूंगा, तीन महीने की तनख्वाह वे ले जायेंगे। लेकिन गन्दगी तो निकलेगी। लेकिन आप के साथी कुछ उधर बैठे हैं, वहां पर यूनियनें सताना शुरू कर देती हैं। जितना ज्यादा इम्पलायमेंट किसी कारपोरेशन में होगा, उसकी यूनियन उतनी ही ज्यादा मजबूत होगी। यही मुसीबत टेलीफोन वालों के सामने आ रही है। गनी खां चौधरी जी को भी इसी मुसीबत का सामना करना पड़ता होगा। एफ० सी० आई० में भी कई बार हड़तालें हुई हैं, जिसकी वजह से काम रुका है। इसलिए यूनियनों के साथ निपटने के लिए भी आपका हमें सहयोग चाहिए। यदि सी० पी० एम० के लोग बैठे हुए होते, तो मैं उनसे कहता कि आप रशीद मसूद साहब का भाषण सुन लें।

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर (गोरखपुर) : ऊपर के बड़े अफसरों को ठीक करिए, तो ठीक हो जाएगा।

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : बड़े आफिसरों के खिलाफ कार्यवाही करने के लिए हमारे पास काफी अख्तियारात हैं। सही बात यह है कि नीचे के एम्पलाइज के खिलाफ कार्यवाही करने में दिक्कत पड़ती है। लेबर कोर्ट्स हैं, कंसीलियेशन का मामला है, कहीं लेबर इंस्पेक्टर आ जाते हैं, कहीं काम बन्द हो जाता है, अनाज नहीं भेजा जाता है। हम चाहते हैं कि गन्दे आदमियों को ट्रांसफर कर दिया जाए लेकिन उस पर भी झगड़े शुरू हो जाते हैं। हम चाहते हैं कि किसी अच्छे आदमी को वहां लगाया जाए, प्रोमोशन देकर लगाया जाए या डाइरेक्ट रिक्रूट कर के लगाया जाए लेकिन लोग करने नहीं देते। ये सारी मुसीबतें हैं जो मैं आपके सामने बयान कर रहा हूँ। डेमोक्रेसी में ऐसे मामलों में जो गवर्नमेंट को कठिनाइयां होती हैं उनको आपको एप्रीशियेट करना चाहिए। सरकार की तरफ से अपनी कोई कमी नहीं है, न कोई कोताही है। हम इन चीजों से नावाकिफ नहीं हैं, हम बहुत सी चीजों से वाकिफ हैं। लेकिन किस तरह से आहिस्ता आहिस्ता ठीक किया जा सकता है, उसमें आपके सहयोग और आपकी इन्फर्मेशन का भी हम पूरा फायदा उठायेंगे। आज की जो बहस हुई है उसका भी हम फायदा उठायेंगे।

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार (पीलीभीत) : सभापति महोदया, सब से पहले तो मैं माननीय मंत्री जी को इस बात की दाद देना चाहता हूं जो उन्होंने बड़ी चतुराई से 11 अक्टूबर के प्रश्न का उत्तर दिया। सवाल यह था—

> "Whether the Government are aware that the Food Corporation of India has been incurring huge losses during the last five years.

इन्होंने सीधे यह कहा कि यह कोई व्यापारिक संस्थान नहीं है जिसमें लॉस होते हों।

[श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार]

जब उनसे पूछा गया तो बराबर बताते गए कि ये ये लास हैं। मेरा मतलब है कि हमारी बात उनको अब समझ में आयी। उस वक्त तो वे कन्नी काट गए। यह व्यापारिक संस्थान नहीं है। यह नो प्राफिट, नो लास पर चलने वाला संस्थान है। यह खाने के लिए काम करता है इसके मायने यही हैं कि इस संस्थान में वह लाभ नहीं हो सकता है जो कि एक व्यापारिक संस्थान में हो सकता है।

अब ये जवाब दे रहे हैं कि ये लास हैं। अब लास को ही तो नुकसान कहेंगे। अब यह नुकसान चाहे धोखाधड़ी से हो, चाहे चोरी से हो। जो भी यह लास होता है उसको नुकसान ही तो कहेंगे। आपने घटिया डिग्री का चावल और गेहूं खरीद लिया, उससे आपको लास हुआ तो उसको भी नुकसान कहेंगे। इस सबको और क्या कह सकते हैं ? इसके लिए कोई और शब्द तो है नहीं।

हमारा मतलब यह भी है कि जो इसमें अधिक खर्चा हो रहा है वह नहीं होना चाहिए। जो गलत तरीके से व्यय हो रहा है, उसको रोक कर करोड़ों रुपये बचाये जा सकते हैं। यह हमारा मतलब है। आपने अपने बयान में कहा कि पांच साल में 8 करोड़ 36 लाख रुपये का डेमरेज दिया। अगर आप इनता डेमरेज देकर परसेन्टेज से खुश होना चाहते हैं तो बात दूसरी है। यह डेमरेज कम से कम होना चाहिए था। डेमरेज रेलवे की लापरवाही से तो नहीं दिया जाता है, अपनी लापरवाही से दिया जाता है। अगर रेलवे स्टेशन पर माल आकर खड़ा हो गया है और डिब्बों से माल नहीं उतारा गया है तो रेलवे को डेमरेज देना पड़ेगा। इसमें तो रेलवे की लापरवाही हो सकती है कि माल स्टेशन पर पड़ा है और वह डिब्बों में लादा नहीं जा रहा है जिसके कारण वह खराब हो रहा है। वहां वह रेलवे की वजह से हमारा नुकसान हुआ, लेकिन यह प्योर डेमरेज छुड़ाने वाले की ड्यूटी है जो देर से छुड़ाने के लिए जाएगा, उसको डेमरेज देना होगा। आप एक परसेंट, डेढ़ परसेंट की बात कर रहे हैं। आप 16-12-81 का ट्रिब्यून देखिए। इसमें बताया गया है लास इन ट्रांजिट 1978-79 में 28.68 करोड़, 1979-80 में 41.40 करोड़, 1980-81 में 59 करोड़। यह तीन साल का खाली ट्रांजिट का लास है व्हीट, राइस और शूगर का। यह बात मैंने क्यों कही है ? आप देखिए—

"Some loss of foodgrains during transit by road and rail is inevitable because of the vegaries of the weather, the use of open wagons and of course, pilferage But the losses incurred by the Food Corporation of India on this account were scandalous."

उनका कहना है कि यह जो रेलवे की वजह से नुकसान हुआ कहीं ट्रांजिट में तो उसको भी आपको रेलवे देती है, आपका नुकसान कवर कर देती है। कहीं अगर आपकी सौ बोरी चोरी हो गई हैं तो आप क्लेम कर दीजिए, पूरा पैसा आपको मिल जाएगा। इसमें मिला है आपको—

"The Railways have paid only Rs. 25 lakhs and Rs. 18 lakhs respectively as compensation in the years 1979-80 and 1980-81."

इसका मतलब यह है कि 25 लाख रुपया रेलवे से आपको मिला है, उसने 25 लाख का आपका नुकसान माना है, बाकी ट्रांजिट में चोरी है. करोड़ों रुपए की, जो मैंने आपको बताई है। 28.60 करोड़ में से मिला 25 लाख।

बाकी नुकसान सब चोरी का है। मैंने तीन साल की बात आपको बता दी। ज्यादा नहीं पढ़ूंगा, नहीं तो देर लगेगी। मैं सिर्फ यह कहना चाहता हूं —

HINDUSTAN TIMES dated 14-2-81 : "Fourteen held including some officers of FCI for wheat pilferage : They pilfered wheat worth Rs. 4 lakhs from Patti Railway Station near Amritsar and a godown at Roopnagar".

पेट्रियाट 12-3-81 "रैकेट इन व्हीट एण्ड राइस" इसमें राज्य सभा में आपने एडमिट किया है कि लाखों रुपए का नुकसान इन लोगों ने किया, जिसके लिए 15 एफ. सी. आई. के और मार्कफेड के आफिसर्स को अरेस्ट किया गया।

TIMES OF INDIA 7-7-81 : "A dispute between J & K Food & Civil Supplies department and F. C. I. has cropped in over the quality of rice as substandard."

HINDUSTAN TIMES 15-7-81 : "A former senior officer of the Regional Food Corporation has been suspended for the alleged purchase of over 35,000 tonnes of rice worth Rs. 6.28 crores in Shahjahanpur."

पूरनपुर मेरी कांस्टीच्यूएंसी में है, दो साल तक वहां खुले में आपका गेहूं पड़ा रहा। जब मैंने यहां शोर मचाया तब उसके बाद उठा। इस तरह से नुकसान हुआ। बीसलपुर में हजारों बोरी चावल प्राइवेट गोदामों में बंद कर दिया। ढाई साल तक नहीं उठाया। जब मैंने 377 में मामला उठाया तब आपने गोदाम खाली करवाए। आप जानते हैं कि प्राइवेट गोदाम कैसे होते हैं, सब खराब हो गया। इस तरह के नुकसान की तरफ मैं आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ।

THE INDIAN EXPRESS, Delhi Edition, of 8-4-82 says :

"6 FCI Officers suspended and directed to leave Udaipur."

THE STATESMAN of Delhi, dated 1-5-82 says :

"Grain worth Rs. 1 crore damaged at Jammu."

THE TRIBUNE, Chandigarh, dated 18-7-82 says :

"Gunny bag scandal rocks FCI."

"बी" की बजाय "सी" बैग का प्रयोग किया गया। डेढ़ लाख रुपए महीने की हानि हुई आपको इसमें।

THE HINDUSTAN TIMES, dated 21-7-82 says :

"Racket in wheat unearthed. An organised racket of destroying huge stocks of wheat."

THE PATRIOT, New Delhi, dated 2-8-82 says :

"Case against corrupt FCI officer closed."

"Central Vigilance Commission took exception."

जो गड़बड़ी करने वाला अफसर था, उसका केस कलोज कर दिया।

THE INDIAN EXPRESS, Delhi, dated 31-8-82 says :

"Rs. 13 crore worth wheat lost. This wheat—5.08 lakh tonnes—was stored at Gandhi Dham Complex.

This is the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India.

[श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार]

THE TIMES OF INDIA, dated 14-8-82 says :

"Rice sample from FCI godown found adulterated."

ये हैडिंग्स मैंने सुना दी हैं। यह सब बताने का मतलब यह है कि श्रीमन् यह व्यापारिक संस्थान नहीं है। लेकिन जिस तरीके से व्यापारी अपनी दुकान में बैठकर बंगलिंग करता है, ब्लैक मार्केटिंग करता है, वैसे ही एफ० सी० आई० कर रहा है यानी उसके आफिसर्स कर रहे हैं। आप कह देंगे कि हमारा कारोबार बहुत लम्बा है, इधर से उधर ले जाते हैं, कुछ न कुछ तो होगा ही। हमारा देश गरीब है जिसमें कि महंगाई बढ़ती जा रही है, टैक्स हम रोज लगाते जा रहे हैं इसलिए हमें आप जैसे आदमी से यह उम्मीद है कि इसे आप सही करके ही मानेंगे और अगले साल हमें कुछ अच्छा देखने को मिलेगा। आप इसको देखें कि इसको रोकने का उपाय क्या करेंगे। क्या कोई विजीलेंस बैठायेंगे, कुछ अफसरों को बढ़ायेंगे, उनको प्रोमोशन देंगे, घटिया अफसरों को निकालेंगे तो आप इसमें क्या निर्णय लेंगे ? पिछले महीने 10 करोड़ का गेहूं खराब हो गया।

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : आप तजवीज दीजिए, उसको देखकर बतायेंगे।

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार : आपके विचार इस संबंध में जानना चाहता हूँ कि आप इसमें क्या करना चाहते हैं, एफ० सी० आई० के इस लास को रोकने के लिए। देश का काश्तकार खून और पसीना बहाकर अनाज पैदा करता है।

मैं इन सब बातों में आपसे स्पष्ट उत्तर चाहता हूँ कि आप इसके लिए क्या करेंगे।

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर (गोरखपुर) : माननीय गंगवार जी ने जो कहा है उससे मैं सहमत हूं। मैं आशा करता हूं कि इस भ्रष्ट संस्था में मंत्री जी कुछ सुधार करेंगे। अपने कार्यकाल में कृषि मंत्री अगर इस एक संस्था में सुधार कर दें तो यह उनकी देश के लिए एक बहुत बड़ी उपलब्धि होगी।

एफ. सी. आई. लापरवाही और भ्रष्टाचार का बहुत बड़ा अड्डा बन चुका है। जो कुछ कहा जा रहा है उससे हर व्यक्ति इसी निष्कर्ष पर पहुंचे बिना नहीं रह सकता है कि यह लापरवाही और भ्रष्टाचार का अड्डा है। एक अखबार निकलता है दिल्ली से वीकली या फोर्टनाइटली जिस का नाम है "प्रचंड"। यह 12 अगस्त 1982 का अखबार है। मंत्री महोदय से मेरा निवेदन है कि इसको वह पढ़ लें तो उनको पता चल जाएगा कि कितना भ्रष्टाचार इस संस्था में है। आपके वरिष्ठ अधिकारी भी पढ़ें तो उनको भी इसका पता चल जाएगा। इसको मैं अपने एक पत्र के साथ आपको भेजने भी वाला हूं। इसको मैंने इसी वास्ते रोके रखा था कि चर्चा हो जाए और मैं आपको बताऊं कि क्या कुछ इस में निकला है। अब एक दो दिन में इसको मैं आपके पास भेज दूंगा। इसमें हैडिंग ही यह निकला है "सफेदपोश डकैतों का चारागाह—भारतीय खाद्य निगम" कितना इसमें भ्रष्टाचार है इसका विवरण आपको इसमें मिल जाएगा। इस निगम के जो भूतपूर्व मैनेजिंग डायरेक्टर थे उन्होंने कई मामलों में जांच के आदेश दिए थे किन्तु उनके अधीनस्थ कर्मचारियों ने भ्रष्टाचारी तत्वों से हाथ मिलाकर उन मामलों को प्रकाश में नहीं आने दिया। यह आरोप भी इसमें लगाया गया है।

बहुत से भ्रष्ट लोगों के खिलाफ जांच कराई जा रही थी, जिसे रोक दिया गया। ऐसा क्यों हुआ, यह आप बताएं।

इसमें यह भी निकला है कि जबलपुर में चावल और गेहूं की खरीद करने वाले अनेक अधिकारियों के खिलाफ आरोप लगाए गए थे। उनकी जांच होनी चाहिए।

यहां हमारे एक माननीय सदस्य ने बोलते हुए पीछे कहा था कि एफ०सी०आई० न रह करके यह फ्राड कारपोरेशन आफ इण्डिया हो गया है। मेरे साथ वह बात इसके बारे में कर रहे थे। मैंने उनसे कहा था कि आप इस बात को यहां कहिये। उन्होंने कही भी थी।

गोदामों की हालत यह है कि चावल और गेहूं का सड़ना आम बात हो गई है। पंजाब में तरनतारन में इस तरह की बात हुई है। जो सड़ा हुआ गेहूं या चावल होता है उसे अच्छे चावल में या गेहूं में मिला कर लोगों को खाने के लिए बेच दिया जाता है। जिस गेहूं को या चावल को जानवर भी नहीं खाते हैं उसको आदमियों के खाने के लिए एफ. सी. आई. के लोग दे देते हैं। इस प्रकार से वह देश के लोगों के प्रति, गरीब लोगों के प्रति अपनी जिम्मेदारी का निर्वाह कर रहे हैं, यह उनकी देश भक्ति का, देश प्रेम का नमूना है। राजनीतिज्ञों को तो सभी कहते हैं कि भ्रष्ट हैं। राजनीतिज्ञों द्वारा जो भ्रष्टाचार किया जाता है वह सारे देश के सामने आ जाता है, उसकी हर कोई आलोचना भी कर लेता है, उसको देख भी लेता है, लेकिन इन लोगों का इतना चारित्रिक पतन हो चुका है, इतना नैतिक ह्रास हो चुका है कि गरीब लोगों को सड़ा हुआ गेहूं और चावल राशन में देते हैं।

मंडला जिले के गोदाम में एक हजार बोरी चीनी रखने की क्षमता है किन्तु 2500 बोरी चीनी रखने की क्षमता दिखा कर सम्बन्धित ठेकेदार को पैसा दिया जाता है, गोदाम का किराया दिया जाता है उस व्यक्ति को जिससे यह गोदाम किराए पर लिया गया है। इसका उल्लेख भी इस अखबार में है।

मंडला जिले में डिंडोरी तहसील मुख्यालय में खाद्य निगम का बहुचर्चित घोटाला कांड मशहूर है। चार लाख रुपये कीमत की 518 बोरी चीनी चोरी करके खुले बाजार में बेच दी गई।

इस प्रकार की चोरबाजारी, भ्रष्टाचार एफ०सी०आई० के बड़े-बड़े अधिकारियों की सहमति के बगैर नहीं हो सकती है। छोटे कर्मचारियों का जहां तक सम्बन्ध है वे तो छोटी-मोटी गलती कर देते होंगे। वे यूनियन बना कर तमाम परेशानी भी पैदा कर देते होंगे जिसकी बात आप अभी कह रहे थे किन्तु वे ज्यादा गड़बड़ी नहीं करते हैं। छोटी मोटी ही करते हैं। लेकिन बड़े अधिकारी उनको कुचलने के लिए तरह-तरह की साजिशें करते हैं। बड़े-बड़े घोटाले, डकैतियां, चोरबाजारी जो चल रही है इनमें जब तक वरिष्ठ अधिकारी संलग्न न हों, तब तक यह काम नहीं हो सकता है।

मसूद साहब ने कहा कि कोई चीफ विजिलेंस अफसर एफ. सी. आई. के हैं और उन्होंने गलत रसीदें दिखा कर हाउस रेंट एलाउंस ले लिया। यह बड़े-बड़े अफसरों की हालत है। इस सब की जांच होनी चाहिये और उचित कार्रवाई होनी चाहिये। पी० यू० सी० ने जो आपको रिपोर्ट दिया था, मंत्री जी से विशेष रूप से अनुरोध है कि उसके बारे में आप थोड़ा प्रकाश डालें

[श्री हरिकेश बहादुर]

कि उस बारे में सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है। सम्भवतः वह 22वीं रिपोर्ट है। उसमें कई बातें कमेटी ने सुझायी थीं और इस आर्गेनाइजेशन की बहुत सी खामियों का भी पर्दाफाश किया था। मैं उस समिति का सदस्य था इसलिये उसके बारे में अधिक नहीं कहूँगा, लेकिन आप उस रिपोर्ट को अवश्य देखें और बतायें कि उस रिपोर्ट पर सरकार क्या ठोस कदम उठा रही है ताकि भ्रष्टाचार और कमियों को दूर किया जा सके। यही जानकारी मैं चाहता हूं।

श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन (बाड़मेर) : सभापति महोदया, मेरे साथियों ने बहुत से प्रश्न पूछ लिये हैं इसलिये मैं नहीं चाहता कि उनको दोहराऊं। यह बात तो अवश्य है कि खाद्य निगम हमारे देश की बड़ी सेवा कर रहा है। आज अगर खाद्य निगम नहीं होता तो बफर स्टाक रखना और सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली का चलना असम्भव था। इसलिये यह संस्था अच्छी सेवा कर रही है और उद्देश्य भी अच्छा है। जो भ्रष्टाचार के आरोप हैं यह हर विभाग में होते हैं। कोई ऐसी बात नहीं है कि एफ० सी० आई० में ही भ्रष्टाचार है और दूसरे विभागों में नहीं है।

18.26 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

पी० डब्ल्यू० डी० में भी है। परन्तु हमें देखना है, क्योंकि यह महत्वपूर्ण विभाग है जिसके बारे में आपने भी कहा कि ट्रांसिट में 3 लाख टन अनाज का लास हो जाता है और स्टोरिंग में 2 लाख टन अनाज का लास हो जाता है। इतने बड़े लास को हमें कम करना चाहिये। मुझे विश्वास है कि आप इस बारे में अवश्य ठोस कदम उठायेंगे। विशेषतौर से मुझे यह कहना है कि जिस समय प्रोक्योर करते हैं उस समय किसानों का, जो बेचारे गरीब किसान बेचने के लिये अपना अनाज लाते हैं, शोषण किया जाता है वह मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूं। यद्यपि आपने सपोर्ट प्राइस 142 रु० फिक्स की है परन्तु उनको वह नहीं मिलती क्योंकि उनको ऐसी स्थिति में डाल देते हैं, उनसे डायरेक्ट नहीं खरीदते हैं बल्कि महाजनों के जरिये खरीदते हैं जो एफ० सी० आई० के एजेन्ट होते हैं। और महाजन 142 रु० की जगह उन गरीब किसानों को 130 रु० या 132 रु० का भाव ही देते हैं जिससे किसानों को सपोर्ट प्राइस का लाभ नहीं पहुँचता है। किसानों को 142 रु० दाम मिलें इस बारे में आप क्या कर रहे हैं ? यह जो प्रश्न उठा था, जनता पार्टी के समय में भी और श्री आर० आर० मोरारका, जो लोक सभा के सदस्य थे, उनकी अध्यक्षता में एक समिति बनी थी, उसने कोई विशेष कार्य नहीं किया और अपना शासन आ गया। जब आप खुद महसूस करते हैं भ्रष्टाचार हो रहा है, नुकसान अधिक हो रहा है ... आप खुद यह महसूस करते हैं कि इसके लिए विजिलेंस की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। विजिलेंस के काम के लिए जितने अधिकारी होने चाहिएं, उतने अधिकारी नहीं हैं। इसलिए उचित मात्रा में विजिलेंस विभाग को मजबूत करने की आवश्यकता है। इसलिए मैं समझता हूं कि किसी योग्य और अनुभवी व्यक्ति की अध्यक्षता में एक समिति का गठन किया जाना चाहिए और वह समिति पूरी तरह से इस मामले में जांच करे कि प्रोक्योरमेंट के मामले में, ट्रांसपोर्ट के मामले में, स्टोरेज के मामले में, डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन के मामले में और अन्य मामलों में लासेज को कैसे रोका जा सकता है। तभी हमें जो प्रतिवर्ष इतना लास पहुँच रहा है, उसको रोका जा सकता है।

आप कहते हैं कि वह लास लगभग 1.2 प्रतिशत होता है, लेकिन यह 1.2 प्रतिशत ही करोड़ों रुपयों में हो जाता है। इसलिए आप 1.2 प्रतिशत लास मान कर ही सैटिस्फाई नहीं हो सकते। यह आपकी कोई उपलब्धि नहीं है क्योंकि 1.2 प्रतिशत करोड़ों रुपये में चला जाता है। यदि करोड़ों रुपये में हमारा हर साल लास हो, पिलफरेज हो, चोरियां हो जाएं, डेमरेज हो जाए और फिर आप 1.2 प्रतिशत लास मान कर कुछ न करें, यह मैं समझता हूं ठीक नहीं है। आपको पूरी प्रिकौशनरी मैजर्स उठाने चाहिएं। आखिर एक करोड़ रुपया साल का डेमरेज क्यों होता है। यदि आप किसी व्यापारी को देखें तो वह किसी भी सूरत में एक पैसे का भी डेमरेज नहीं होने देता। जब व्यापारी एक पैसे का भी बर्दाश्त नहीं कर सकता और दूसरी तरफ हम करोड़ों रुपये साल का डेमरेज करते चले जाएं, मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इसके लिए कौन रिस्पौंसिबल है। उन अधिकारियों या लोगों के विरुद्ध आपने क्या कार्यवाही की है, कौन से ठोस कदम उठाये हैं, जिनसे हम सैटिस्फाइड हो सकें। यही मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ।

यहां पर करप्शन आदि की बात भी की गई है, मैं उसको रिपीट नहीं करना चाहता। लेकिन विशेष तौर पर यह अवश्य कहना चाहता हूं कि जब गेहूं की प्रोक्योरमेंट की जाती है, तब आपने ए ग्रेड, बी ग्रेड और सी ग्रेड बना रखे हैं, लेकिन उसके अन्दर बड़ी भारी गड़बड़ होती है। आपके लोग इसमें बड़ी गड़बड़ी मचाते हैं। जिस गेहूं को वे लेते हैं और उनको कुछ मिलता है उस गेहूं को वे थर्ड ग्रेड का होते हुए भी फर्स्ट ग्रेड कर देते हैं जब कि जो किसान पैसा नहीं देता है, ईमानदार होता है, तो उसके फर्स्ट ग्रेड गेहूं को भी थर्ड ग्रेड करार दिया जाता है। इस तरह की आज किसानों के सामने स्थिति पैदा हो रही है। वे अपनी समझ के मुताबिक ही फर्स्ट, सैकिण्ड और थर्ड ग्रेड बनाते हैं और उसी के हिसाब से चलते हैं। मैं नहीं समझता कि आप थर्ड ग्रेड और फर्स्ट ग्रेड को अलग-अलग कैसे रखते हैं। आप तो सबको मिला देते हैं, और उस मिले हुए गेहूं को ही आगे दे दिया जाता है। उससे ग्रेड्स आदि का कोई पता पड़ता नहीं और उनकी गड़बड़ का भी पता नहीं चल पाता। इसी कारण मैं चाहता हूं कि आप गेहूँ को ग्रेड वाइज स्टोर करें। इस मामले में आपके एक्सपर्ट्स बहुत ही गड़बड़ करते हैं, जिसके कारण किसानों को लास पहुँचाते हैं। क्यों ग्रेड के हिसाब से तो आपके गोदामों में गेहूं रखा नहीं जाता है, उसमें तो आप सब को एक साथ मिला देते हैं। फिर दूसरे गेहूं, जो कि कैसे भी मार्केट का या ग्रेड का हो, सबको मिला दिया जाता है और ऐसे ही आगे दे दिया जाता है, चाहे उसमें कंकर हों, पत्थर मिले हों, उसको कोई नहीं देखता। यह ऐसी स्थिति है, जिसमें सुधार लाने की आवश्यकता है।

अब आखिरी प्वाइंट मैं वेट या तोल के बारे में उठाना चाहता हूं। आपके लोग जो गेहूँ देते हैं, वे तोल कर पूरा भी नहीं देते हैं। उन लोगों को जो रिटेलर्स होते हैं, कभी पूरा गेहूँ नहीं मिलता। फिर जब लेने की बारी आती है तो तोल कर ज्यादा लेते हैं परन्तु जब देने की बारी आती है तो कम तोल कर देते हैं। इस तरह भी वे गड़बड़ी करते हैं। इसलिए मैं समझता हूं कि यह मामला इतना संगीन है कि इस सम्बन्ध में अवश्य ही किसी समिति का गठन किया जाना आवश्यक है। वह समिति बैठकर निर्णय करेगी, आपको अच्छे सुझाव

[श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन]

देगी और आप अच्छे क़दम उठाकर इस लास से बच सकेंगे। जो लास हमारे यहां हर साल करोड़ों रुपये में होता है। फिर इतना खर्च नहीं होगा इस कमेटी को बनाने में, जब कि उसकी तुलना में हमारा लाभ कहीं ज्यादा होगा। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री जी अपने उत्तर में स्पष्टीकरण दें। यही मैं आपसे जानना चाहता हूं।

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, कुछ बातों का जवाब तो मैं पहले ही तफसील से दे चुका हूं। मैं मान चुका हूँ कि जितना नुकसान होता है चोरी से या डेमरेज से, जो अनाज खराब होता है, सड़ता-गलता है, मेरी निगाह में भी वह काफी ज्यादा है और इसको जरूर कम करना चाहिए। जैसा कि मैंने अर्ज किया है, उसके लिए हम कुछ उपाय करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। उपाय यही हो सकता है कि आफिसर्ज पर और जिम्मेदारी डाली जाए और सख्ती की जाए, अगर हम किसी को पकड़ सकें, तो उसे सजा दी जाए। श्री हरिकेश बहादुर ने ठीक कहा है। जो छोटे लेवल के कर्मचारी हैं, उनके पीछे तो सरकार नहीं भागती। मेरा भी कायदा यही है कि बड़ी मछली अगर पकड़ में आ जाए, तो उसे नहीं छोड़ना चाहिए, क्योंकि अगर हम सीनियर आफिसर्ज को ठीक चला सकेंगे, तो वे अपने मातहतों को ठीक चलाएंगे।

जहां तक मेरी कोशिश का ताल्लुक है, मैं इस तलाश में हूँ। कुछ आफिसर्ज तो तबदील हो गए हैं, कुछ नए आये हैं। मैं खुद भी अपने तरीके से मालूम करता रहता हूँ कि कौन आफीसर कैसा है। जहां कहीं खरीद के मामले में, या क्वालिटी कंट्रोल के मामले में, एफ० सी० आई० के हैडक्वार्टर में, या रिजनल आफिसिज में या जोनल आफिसिज में अफ़सरों का निकम्मापन मेरी नजर में आया, तो कम से कम इतना तो हम जरूर कर देंगे कि उनकी रिपोर्ट खराब करके, उनकी दुम मरोड़ कर वापस भेज देंगे। मुझे उम्मीद है कि अगर हम इस तरह से काम चलायेंगे और मुझे हाउस का पूरा समर्थन मिला, तो कोई वजह नहीं है कि एफ० सी० आई० का काम बेहतर न हो सके।

एफ०सी० आई० की बहुत बदनामी होती रहती है। उनमें से बहुत सी ऐसी बातें हैं जिनके बारे में माननीय सदस्य शायद पूरी जानकारी नहीं ले पाते, इसलिए उनको कुछ ख्याल हो जाता है। लेकिन जो बातें वे खराबी, नुकसान और करप्शन की कहते हैं, उन पर हम पूरा ध्यान देते हैं। अगर वे इस बारे में हमें केसिज बताएंगे, तो हम उनका शुक्रिया भी अदा करेंगे और जांच भी करवाएंगे।

कहा गया है कि कोई एन्क्वायरी ठप्प कर दी गई है। मैं तो यह कोशिश करता हूं कि कहीं कोई गुंजाइश मिले, तो मैं एन्क्वारी कराऊं। इसलिए कोई एन्क्वायरी बन्द कराने का सवाल ही पैदा नहीं होता है। मेरे इल्म में यह बात नहीं है। अगर मेरे इल्म में कोई बात आई, तो उसकी देख-भाल की जाएगी।

श्री गंगवार ने कहा कि सबस्टैंडर्ड गेहूँ खरीदा जाता है। इसमें भी कहीं-कहीं मैलप्रैक्टिसिज होती हैं, मैं इससे इन्कार नहीं करता। उसमें एफ० सी० आई० ही जिम्मेदार नहीं होती है। उसमें स्टेट्स की एजेन्सीज भी हैं। व्यापारी भी मिले होते हैं। रटेट्स की एजेन्सीज और एफ०सी०आई० भी मिल जाते हैं मंडियों में। मैं आपको खुली दावत देता हूँ कि अगर किसी मंडी से कोई शिकायत

हो, तो आप चुपके से मुझे खबर दिया करें, हम छापा मार कर पकड़ लिया करेंगे।

जब यह नई मिनिस्ट्री बनी थी, तो पहले साल हमने यही किया था। हिन्दुस्तान की मंडियों में जो कर्मचारी थे, मैंने जोनवाइज और रिजन-वाइज उनकी लिस्ट अपने पास मंगा कर रखी, ताकि अगर किसी एम. पी. या किसी आम आदमी से इत्तिला मिल जाए, तो फ़ौरन उस कर्मचारी को पकड़ लिया जाए। मैं हर साल मंडी-वाइज लिस्ट मंगा कर रखता हूं। हम निगाह रखते हैं। सीनियर आफिसर्स पर और ज्यादा निगाह रखेंगे। मुझे उम्मीद है कि इस बहस के बाद वे कुछ चाक-चौबंद हो जाएगे। अगर नहीं होंगे, तो मार खाएगे।

श्री गंगवार ने पंजाब के किसी बैग स्कैंडल के बारे में कहा कि अच्छी क्वालिटी के बैग में चावल, पैडी देते थे और पुराने बैग में वापस कर देते थे। श्री भाटिया ने भी यहां यह सवाल उठाया था और उसका जवाब दिया गया था। जहां तक मुझे मालूम हुआ है, इस बारे में सीनियर रिजनल मैनेजर से पूछा गया था और उसने यह सवाल होने के बावजूद कहा कि मेरे इल्म में ऐसी कोई बात नहीं है। उसके बाद हमने विजिलेंस की एन्क्वायरी करने के लिए आर्डर्ज किए। अगर विजिलेंस की एन्क्वायरी में पाया गया कि सीनियर रिजनल मैनेजर की रिपोर्ट गलत थी, या उसने कोई चीज छिपाने की कोशिश की, तो उसके खिलाफ कड़ी कार्यवाही की जाएगी। अगर हमें मालूम हो गया कि विजिलेंस वालों ने भी हमें सही रिपोर्ट नहीं दी; तो चाहे मुझे जा कर देखना पड़े, असलियत निकाल कर कुसूरवारों को सजा दी जाएगी।

जहां तक आज बातचीत से मुझे पता लगा है, पब्लिक अंडरटेकिंग्ज कमेटी की रिपोर्ट में कोई ऐसी खास चीजें तो नहीं हैं, जिनपर उतावलेपन से एकदम कोई कार्यवाही करने की जरूरत हो। लेकिन जो सुझाव हैं, हम उन पर पूरा गौर कर रहे हैं। हम उस रिपोर्ट के मुताबिक कार्यवाही करेंगे। अगर बेहतरी के लिए पार्लियामेंट की किसी कमेटी की कोई रिपोर्ट आएगी या पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बरों की तरफ कोई सुझाव आएगा, तो हम उस पर पूरा ध्यान देंगे।

जैन साहब ने कुछ बातें कही हैं। मैं मानता हूं कि लासिज ज्यादा हैं और इन्तजाम बेहतर होना चाहिए। अगर ट्रांसिट में और गोदामों में सैकड़ों करोड़ों रुपयों का नुकसान हो जाए, तो उससे देश की हानि होती है और हमारा अनाज भी कम होता है। मैं तो यह समझता हूं कि अगर करप्शन को पनपने या फैलने दिया जाए, तो माली तौर पर जो नुकसान होता है, वह इतना बुरा नहीं होता, मगर एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन के खराब होने से देश को ज्यादा देर तक नुकसान होता है जिसको सम्भालना बड़ा मुश्किल हो जाता है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He also said about demurrage to the tune of more than Rs. 1 crore.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : I have admitted that it is more than Rs. 1 crore. In fact, it is something around Rs. 1.62 crores for the year 1980-81. It was Rs. 1.08 crores the figure that I gave earlier; that is the loss in transit and storage of food grains. That is a huge loss. I agree; it must be reduced.

श्री रशीद मसूद ने जो तीन प्वांइट्स उठाये थे। मैं पीछे उनका जवाब नहीं दे सका। एक तो उन्होंने कहा था कि रोलर

[राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह]

फ्लोर मिल्ज को सब्सीडाइज्ड रेट पर जो अनाज दिया जाता है, उस पर कोई कंट्रोल नहीं है। यह बात ठीक नहीं है। कंट्रोल है मैदे और सूजी पर। उनकी कीमतें स्टेट गवर्नमेंट तय करती है, हम नहीं करते। जब हम इशू करते हैं, तो स्टेट गवर्नमेंट का अख्तियार है कि वह अपनी स्टेट में कीमतों को कंट्रोल करे—वह मैदे और सूजी की कीमत इस तरह से कंट्रोल करे कि जो आटा और चोकर बचता है, उसको बेचकर, अगर मुनाफा कम रहता है, उसको पूरा कर लिया करें।

मैंने सुना है कि कहीं कोर्ट आर्डर्स होने से यह कायदा नहीं चलता है। एक केस मेरी निगाह में आया है कि वैस्ट बंगाल की किसी मिल को अनाज मिलता रहा और हाई कोर्ट ने कह दिया कि इसे स्टेट गवर्नमेंट कंट्रोल नहीं कर सकती। मैं देख-भाल कर रहा हूं कि स्टेट गवर्नमेंट ने अपील करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए, अगर वह मिल नाजायज फायदा उठाती चली जा रही है, तो उसे कैसे रोका जाए। हम इन बातों पर निगाह रखने की पूरी कोशिश करते हैं, लेकिन कहीं-कहीं खराबियां हो जाती हैं। कहीं सरकारी वकील भी मिल जाते हैं और स्टेट सरकारें भी रियायतें बरतती होंगी। ये सब चीजें मेल-प्रेक्टिस में शामिल हैं। जहां तक सरकार निगाह रख सकती है, उसके बावजूद भी कहीं-कहीं खराबियां बाकी रह जाती हैं।

कन्स्ट्रक्शन के काम के लिए आपने जिक्र किया कि सी०पी०डब्ल्यू० डी० क्यों करे। एफ. सी. आई. क्यों न करें। एफ. सी. आई. का जितना मौजूदा काम है, पांच हजार करोड़ का उसका टर्नओवर है····

श्री रशीद मसूद : आपके यहां इन्जीनियर्स हैं ?

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : इन्जीनियर्स भी हैं। एफ सी. आई. अपने गोदाम बनाने के लिए अपने इन्जीनियर्स रखती है। लेकिन सी. पी. डब्ल्यू. डी. वाला काम भी अगर एफ. सी. आई. को सौंप दिया जाए, तो दोनों मिलकर क्या बन जायेंगे, मैं समझता हूं कि आपको इस पर ज्यादा बहस करनी पड़ेगी। ····(**व्यवधान**) ···सरकार का कायदा है। सी. पी. डब्ल्यू. डी. एक सेन्ट्रल एजेंसी है। जो भी सरकारी काम होते हैं, बिल्डिंग और सिविल वर्क के वे सी.पी. डब्ल्यू.डी. के जरिए कराए जाते हैं। उनके पास इसके लिए एक्सपर्टस हैं। अब अगर हर कारपोरेशन को आप इजाजत दे दीजिए कि वे अपना-अपना काम अलग-अलग कर लें तो मैं समझता हूं कि यह पालिसी का मामला होगा। जहां कहीं सी.पी.डब्ल्यू.डी. के काम में देरी होती है, तो वर्क्स एन्ड हाउसिंग मिनिस्टरी से इजाजत लेकर हम कोशिश करते हैं डिपार्टमेंटली जल्दी काम करा लिया जाए। लेकिन वे कई बार इस बात को नहीं मानते हैं, क्योंकि पालिसी का मामला है। इस मामले में मैं मजबूर हूँ कि एफ० सी० आई० को कन्स्ट्रक्शन के लिए एक अलग महकमा खोलने की इजाज़त दे दी जाए।

श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन : समिति के गठन के बारे में।

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : आप समिति के गठन के बारे में क्यों कह रहे है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I think you are not satisfied with your reply. But the Members are more than satisfied with your reply.

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : मैं एक बात की ओर ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं, जैसा कि माननीय सदस्यों का ख्याल है कि एफ० सी० आई० से

जिस कीमत पर अनाज इशू होता है, उसके ऊपर राज्य सरकारें रिटेल में फेयर प्राइस शाप्स पर ज्यादा कीमत चार्ज करती हैं। यह बात आपकी बिल्कुल सही है। मैं ने हाउस में भी कहा है जब यह बात मेरे ध्यान में आई, तो मैंने इन्स्ट्रक्शन दी हैं कि अगर कोई स्टेट गवर्नमेंट अपने ओवर-हैड चार्जेज का हिसाब लगा कर एफ० सी० आई० की कीमत के ऊपर दस रुपए से ज्यादा वसूल करेगी कन्ज्यूमर से, तो उसमें हमसे इजाज़त लेनी पड़ेगी। लेकिन अब भी कुछ स्टेट्स नहीं इस बात को मानती हैं। अगर कहीं पर 1 रु० 77 पै० में एक किलो चावल मिलता है, तो कहीं पर यह भी सुनने में आया है कि तीन रु० या सवा तीन रुपए तक चार्ज किया जाता है। स्टेट के अन्दर यह एक तरीका बन गया है, एफ० सी० आई० के इशू प्राइस के ऊपर वे अपने रिवेन्यू को बढ़ाएं, उससे पैसा कमायें, यह कन्ज्यूमर के हित की बात नहीं है। यह सरकार की पालिसी नहीं है, इसको हम रोकने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। आप साहेबान से भी मैं कहूंगा कि आप अपने इलाकों में भी यह पता करें कि एफ० सी० आई० की जितनी प्राइस हमने रखी हुई है, उसको कितना बढ़ा-चढ़ा कर फेयर प्राइस शाप्स पर लोगों को अनाज, गेहूं व चावल आदि, मिलता है। कहीं पर ज्यादा कीमत हो तो आप रोकिए और हमें इत्तिला दीजिए। हम उसको बन्द करने की कोशिश करेंगे। इसमें स्टेट के कोआपरेशन की भी हमें आवश्यकता है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Your Ministry also can check these Fair Price Shops in different parts of our country as to at what price they are selling them.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : We are trying to find out at what price they are selling.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You can check it

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : We have issued directions last year but I am not satisfied with the implementation and the price that is being charged in some parts of the country even now. It is not in the consumers' interest and the States are not expected to increase their revenues through its public distribution system.

18.49 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, October 19, 1982/Asvina 27, 1904 (Saka).