

LOK SABHA DEBATES

" (Tenth Session)



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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Monday, October 11, 1982/Asvina 19, 1904
(Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at
Eleven of the Clock
(MR. SPEAKER in the Chair)

OBITUARY REFERENCE

MR. SPEAKER: I have to inform the House of the sad demise of Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath, an able parliamentarian, a constitutional expert and staunch socialist in practical life.

Shri Kamath was Member of Constituent Assembly and Provisional Parliament during 1946—52. He was also Member of First, Third and Sixth Lok Sabha representing Hoshangabad Constituency of Madhya Pradesh during 1955—57, 1962—67 and 1977—79 respectively.

The debates of the Constituent Assembly bear witness to the knowledgeable and fine contribution made by Shri Kamath, in fashioning the various clauses of the Constitution and in bringing out their subtle nuances. His contribution in the First, Third and Sixth Lok Sabha was equally notable for his dedication to the work of the House. He was a vigilant Member who took keen and consistent interest to see that the parliamentary procedures were correctly observed in the House in letter and spirit.

He made very distinguished contribution as Chairman of the Committee on Petitions during 1977-78.

He was an intellectual who loved books and was a Member of the Parliament Library Committee.

He took very keen interest in the talks and discussions arranged by the Bureau of Parliamentary Studies and Training.

A veteran freedom fighter, he resigned from the then prestigious Indian Civil Service in 1938 and joined the freedom struggle and was imprisoned several times.

Prior to his joining freedom struggle, he held various high positions in the State Government.

A widely travelled person, he was a delegate to many international forums including the United Nations General Assembly.

A freelance journalist, he was author of many publications.

Shri Kamath passed away at Nagpur on 9 October, 1982 at the age of 75 years.

We deeply mourn the loss of this distinguished personality and I am sure the House will join me in conveying our condolences to the bereaved family.

The House will now stand in silence for a short while to express sorrow.

(The Members then stood in silence for a short while)

11.05 hrs.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Building of dams over rivers Kosi, Kamala and Bagmati

*101. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 414 on 9 August, 1982 regarding building of dam over rivers Kosi, Kamala and Bagmati and lay a statement showing:

(a) the broad details of the updated project report for the proposed multipurpose dam over river Kosi at Barahkshetra, the exact date when this updated project report was handed to the Government of Nepal, any contact made and reaction sought and got therefor;

(b) the specific details of any report or proposal for multi-purpose dams over river

Kamala at Chisapani and over river Bagmati at Nunther and whether any further discussion with Nepal has since been held; and

(c) whether it is proposed to postpone barrage construction on Bagmati at Ram Nagar by India and further north by Nepal with World Bank help till finalisation of Nunther Dam; if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR PANDAY): (a) to (c). A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) The broad details of the updated feasibility Project Report for the proposed Multi-purpose project over River Kosi at Barahkshetra is enclosed as Annexure-I. This updated Feasibility Report was sent to His Majesty's Government of Nepal in August, 1981. In February, 1982, an Official Nepalese team headed by Secretary (Water Resources), HMG Nepal visited India to discuss various issues relating to the water resources development of the rivers common to both the countries. Dur-

ing discussions the Nepalese side had indicated that the Feasibility Report submitted by Government of India was under study by HMG Nepal. He had agreed to discuss this issue in the next official level meeting by which time the study would have been completed.

(b) A proposal for a Multi-purpose dam over River Kamala at Chisapani in Nepal has been suggested by Government of Bihar, details of which are at Annexure-II. As regards Multi-purpose dam on river Bagmati, the details of the proposal as formulated by His Majesty's Government of Nepal are given in Annexure-III. The subject of the Multi-purpose projects on River Kamala and Bagmati was discussed during the official level meeting in February, 1982, when the Nepalese side indicated that they would discuss the subject in the next meeting.

(c) There is no proposal to postpone the barrage construction on Bagmati nor presently there is any proposal to approach World Bank for credit assistance for the project.

ANNEXURE-I

Statement showing the salient features of the proposed Kosi High Dam as given in the feasibility report

- (i) Location of the dam 1.6 km. upstream of village Barahakshetra in Nepal.
- (ii) Barrage near Chatra village 8 km. downstream of the proposed dam.
- (iii) Maximum height of the dam above foundation—269 metres (883 ft.)
- (iv) Gross storage 10.9 MAF
- (v) Live storage 7.6 MAF
- (vi) Dead storage 3.3 MAF

Irrigation Benefits

- (i) G.C.A. 15.22 lakh ha. (37.59 lakh acres)
- (ii) C.C.A. 12.17 lakh ha. (30.07 lakh acres)
- (iii) Gross Command area in Nepal 5.46 lakh ha. [13.49 lakh acres (including firming up of 0.9 lakh ha.) (2.24 lakh acres) under existing inundation irrigation.]
- (iv) Gross Command area in India 9.76 lakh ha. (24.10 lakh acres)

Power

- (a) Installed capacity at the dam power house 3000 MW (6 units of 500 MW)
- (b) Installed capacity of the canal power house 300 MW

(c) Annual power generation 17.99 Twh.

Cost..... Rs. 4074 crores.

ANNEXURE II

The salient features of the proposed reservoir at Chisapani (Kamala)

Dam Crest Elevation	199.9 m	656.0 ft.
Highest Water Level for flood control	199.5 m.	654.4 ft.
River Bed Elevation	137.0 m.	449.4 ft.
Dam Height	64.0 m.	209.92 ft.
Effective Storage capacity	1.04 Millid M ³	8.48 LAF
Dead Storage capacity	0.14 Millid M ³	1.14 LAF
Extra Storage capacity for flood regulation	0.28 Millid M ³	2.28 LAF
Catchment area	1528 sq. km.	590.0 sq. miles

ANNEXURE III

Details of HMV Nepal's proposed Bagmati Multipurpose Project

Location	About two kilometers upstream from the East-West Highway near Karmaiya.	
Power	Dam height	105 meters (344.4 ft.).
	Installed capacity	140 Megawatts.
	Transmission	3 kilometers (1.9 miles)
	Estimated cost	between 240 and 290 million 1980 US (dollars).

Irrigation Outflows from the reservoir will be diverted at the downstream barrage for gravity irrigation purpose.

Stage-I Rautahat and Bara Districts 58,000 ha. (1,43,320 acres)

Sarlahi District
10,000 ha. (24,710 acres)

Sub Total : 68,000 ha. (1,68,030 acres)

Stage-II Sarlahi District.
54,000 ha. (1,33,440 acres)
Total : 1,22,000 ha. (3,01,470 acres)

Estimated cost of Barrage and irrigation distribution system Between 160 and 180 Million 1980 US \$

Total estimated cost : Between 400 and 470 Million 1980 US \$

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: The Question was specifically asked to know the Government's reaction in regard to the Government's reaction in regard to the three dams on the rivers, Kosi, Kamala and Bagmati, that is, on Kosi at Barahkshetra, on Kamala at Sesapani and on Bagmati at dam over the river Kosi and another reservoir and another multi-purpose project. Here, I would like to know from the Minister how the confusion had arisen at the highest level, which has been harming the country as a whole and the relations between the two countries, India and Nepal. When they confuse a dam for a reservoir and multi-purpose project it is a serious matter. Due to this confusion our relations with Nepal have been strained. We constructed a barrage at Bhimnagar and two channels in Nepal. But Nepal could not get any benefit except a few megawatts of hydel power generated from the Eastern Kosi Canal. Upstream of the barrage was left at the mercy of the river which results in floods and inundation of several villages. Nepal justifiably nourishes a grievance for this.

We constructed a weir at Jainagar and there was an understanding, or agreement with Nepal that our embankment would be extended up to Mirchayi in Nepal so that there would not be any over-flooding due to our weir. I want to bring to the notice of this House, that through a secret circular the Government of India refused to construct that embankment and extend it up to Mirchayi, and thereby torpedoed that agreement with Nepal. I feel infuriated by it.

Nepal has got constructed a barrage at Godar and also two small canals with one thousand cusecs capacity this year which has made our Kosi canal system totally redundant. When there is an exceptionally severe drought situation whatever water is available has been utilised by the Godar river. A major part of the Nepalese land on both sides of Kamala river also remains unirrigated and is a victim of drought and our Kamala Canal system had become worthless and this will be so hereafter every year, because we did not coordinate the projects with Nepal. The remedy would have been construction of a multi-purpose dam at Sesapani.

Again, the reply given refers to a project in Nepal, at Rajpath, or Rajamarg over the river Bagmati. Here also, a multi-purpose dam would have irrigated the entire area of Nepal through which that river flows and it would have controlled floods and also helped in generating power. My submission is...

MR. SPEAKER: What is the question now?

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Because, if they do not understand the difference between them there will be confusion again.

SHRI KEDAR PANDAY: I understand it.

MR. SPEAKER: I think you can utilise his services as extra expertise.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: We have a master plan worth Rs. 187 crores for Bagmati, which has not been mentioned, for a project at Ramnagar. And Nepal has a project. Our project will hamper their project and their project will hamper our project. Our project is proposed at Nunther.

MR. SPEAKER: Why do you not ask a simple question whether they are going to construct the dam at Nunther or not?

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: I want to ask whether they are going to postpone this and strain the relations between the two countries.

MR. SPEAKER: It is all right. Mr Minister, please answer.

SHRI KEDAR PANDAY: There are three rivers—Kosi, Kamala and Bagmati. These are very important rivers of North Bihar.

So far as river Kosi is concerned, the proposal is to construct a dam at Barahkshetra. Negotiations for that have been going on for long. In the year 1980, the first meeting was held at the Secretary's level. Then in August, 1981 an updated feasibility project report was sent to HMG Nepal. In pursuance of that feasibility report, in February, 1982, an official Nepalese team headed by the Secretary,

Water Resources, visited India, and had a long discussion with the officials of our Irrigation Ministry. At that time, they agreed that they would discuss it further in the next official level meeting by the which time the study of the feasibility report would have been completed.

MR. SPEAKER: What about Nunther?

SHRI KEDAR PANDEY: So far as river Bagmati is concerned, the proposal is to construct a dam at Nunther. Bagmati is a very important river. This proposal has been going on for so many years. And so far as river Kamala is concerned, the proposal is to construct a dam at Chisapani. That is also being discussed.

So far as construction of barrage on rivers Kamala and Bagmati is concerned, Nepal has already constructed a barrage on river Kamala and is constructing a barrage on river Bagmati, in their side of the territory. Since they are in the upper riparian region, we cannot check them, obstruct them or prohibit them just as Bangladesh cannot do anything to us in the matter of the Ganga. But we are very serious about it. We must have an understanding with Nepal.

So far as the discussions are concerned, we are discussing it at the official level. But, I think, unless there is a discussion at the political level, higher level, it will take longer time. Now, I am convinced that we will have to discuss it with the HMG, Nepal at the higher level, political level. That is the core of it.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr Buta Singh is here. Please make them participant in the marathon.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND OF THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): May I know the countries?

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: It is good that the Government feels the necessity of having discussion at the political level. But again, a wrong picture has been given by the Minister when he said that due to Nepal, the dam is being delayed.

MR. SPEAKER: Please ask a simple question.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Is it not a fact that the construction of the dam was postponed not because of Nepal but because of our faulty understanding? I am quoting:

"The construction of the high dam was postponed to a later stage as at that time, there was no market for the huge block of power and stored water was not required for irrigation."

Now they cannot say they have no market for power. So, I want to ask whether we are going to postpone the construction of the proposed barrage at Ram Nagar, requesting Nepal to postpone theirs at Rajmarg over the Bagmati, so that the matter may be clinched in favour of a multi-purpose dam at Nunther to the benefit of both countries and, similarly, a multi-purpose dam over the river Kamala at Sesapani and at Baranhkshetra over Kosi so that it can solve the problems of flood and drought and generate sufficient hydel power for the whole country.

SHRI KEDAR PANDEY: The proposal is there. We are not going to postpone the construction of dam on Kamala or Bagmati or Kosi. We have got that proposal in our mind and we are very serious about it. That is why I said in the reply that at the highest political level this matter should be discussed and finalized.

SHRI D. P. YADAV: The question concerns Bihar. Coming from Bihar, I would like to ask the hon. Minister specifically whether there is a proposal for the construction of a barrage at Ajay in Santhal Parganas, which is pending with the Central Water and Power Commission for the last five years. Since it is oscillating between the Planning Commission and the Central Water and Power Commission, I would like the hon. Minister to assure the House by which time this Ajay barrage scheme will be sanctioned.

SHRI KEDAR PANDEY: Though it does not come within the purview of this question, I may inform the House that we are going to take immediate action in

this respect for the construction of the barrage on Ajay.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : मंत्री जी ने सारों बंगाल और नेपाल की बात कह दी। मैं मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि कोसी का कितना टार्गेट था और कितना एचीव किया और अभी तक प्रोटेक्शन कितना हो पत्था है। मेरा घर कोसी इलाके में है और प्रत्येक साल वहां पर आदमी बह रहे हैं। कितना टार्गेट एरिया का आप का था और बांध से कितना आप प्रोटेक्शन करेंगे और अभी तक प्रोटेक्शन आप करने में सक्षम हो सके हैं। कोसी में भव्यंकर लूट चल रही है, जैसे के सम्बन्ध में मैंने पहले भी सदन को आकर्षित किया था और चैफ मिनिस्टर द्वारा लूट चल रही है और इस लूट के बारे में आप क्या कह रहे हैं।

श्री केवार पांडे व्हेस्चन : वास्तव में इस के अन्दर ये सब बातें नहीं आती हैं लेकिन मैं बताना चाहूँगा कि कोसी एरिया का फुल प्रोटेक्शन हो गया है लेकिन जहां तक इर्रिगेशन की बात है, इस्टन कोसी का काम तो कम्प्लीट है।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : आप कहते हैं कि फुल प्रोटेक्शन हो गई और हमारे इतने सारे आदमी बह गये।

श्री केवार पांडे जहू तक वेस्टन कोसी केनाल की बात है, उस में कुछ काम हुआ है और हो रहा है। प्रोटेक्शन की जो बात है, यह मैं बता दूँ कि कोसी की बजह से बाढ़ नहीं आई है।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : और लूट जो बात है।

श्री केवार पांडे लूट की कोई बात नहीं है। . . (ध्वनिरूपण) . . लूट की बात है, तो इसकी इंकायरी हो सकती है।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : कमेटी एस्टीमेट की रिपोर्ट है। इस सदन में पिछली बार मैंने एटोमेट कमेटी की रिपोर्ट के संबंध में कहा था, तो यह कहा नया था कि इंकायरी चल रही है और अभी आप कह रहे हैं कि एसी कोई बात मही है चमर की रुदिग की बात भी मैंने कहा था। पश्चिम कोसी नहर के संबंध में कहा था कि उस पर इंकायरी चल रही है और आप कहते हैं कि लूट नहीं है। (ध्वनिरूपण)

श्री केवार पांडे : जरनल लूट की द्वीपार ह लह दही ह। (ध्वनिरूपण)

Heavy Losses incurred by FCI

+

*102. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH
SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:

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

(a) whether Government are aware that Food Corporation of India has been incurring huge losses during the last five years and if so, what are the reasons thereof;

(b) what is the total amount of loss incurred, year-wise;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Food Corporation of India has been paying huge sums as demurrage to the Railways;

(d) if so, what is the total amount of demurrage paid by Food Corporation of India to Railways during the last five years; and

(e) steps taken or proposed to be taken to avoid such huge losses and payment of demurrage to Railways?

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

Statement

(a) and (b). The operations of the Food Corporation of India mainly are non-commercial in nature. Its main function is to procure, store, transport and distribute foodgrains all over the country,

in pursuance of the food policy of the Government of India. The gap in the cost of undertaking these operations and the receipts on the basis of issue prices fixed by the Government is re-imbursed in the form of subsidy by the Government of India.

The food subsidy paid to the Food Corporation of India during the last five years is as below:—

Statement

Year	Amount (Rs. in crores)
1977-78	480
1978-79	570
1979-80	600
1980-81	650
1981-82 (RE)	700
1982-83 (BE)	700

(c) and (d) The amount of demurrage paid by the Food Corporation of India to the Railways during the past five years was as under:—

Year	Amount (Rs. in crores)
1976-77	1.51
1977-78	1.78
1978-79	1.86
1979-80	1.49
1980-81	1.62

(e) While all efforts are made to streamline the operations of the Food Corporation of India, the amount of subsidy paid to the Corporation is primarily dependent upon the policy of the Central Government to supply foodgrains to the consumers through the public distribution system at less than economic cost.

In order to minimise the accrual of demurrage charges, the Food Corporation

of India have been taking various steps like recovery of demurrage charges from the handling and transport contractors, fixation of responsibility against the staff, approaching the railways for providing adequate facilities for loading, unloading of wagons and making the Railways agreeable the increase the free time for loading and unloading in respect of Box and Jumbo rakes.

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह : मान्यवर, मंत्री जी से जो पूछा गया है, उस का उत्तर इन्होंने नहीं दिया है और जो स्टेट-मेट में इन्होंने कहा है, वह यह है :

"The operations of the Food Corporation of India mainly are non-commercial in nature."

एक बात यह कह दी और दूसरी सब्सीडी वाली तात कह दो और कहा कि सब्सीडी मिलती है। हम ने पूछा था कि लास कितना हुआ है और उस के बारे में कुछ नहीं कहा। मैं यह कहना चाहूँगा कि लास के बारे में इन को बताना चाहिए था और यह उत्तर पूर्ण नहीं है। 1978-79 फूफेंडग्रेस, सूगर और दूसरी कामोंटटी के ट्रांजिट में जो लास हुआ, वह 28.8 करोड़ रुपये था और 1980-81 में यह 41.40 करोड़ रुपये हो गया यानी 50 प्रतिशत हर साल बढ़ रहा है लेकिन मंत्री जी ने इस बारे में कुछ नहीं कहा और सिर्फ सब्सीडी की बात कह दी। इस तरह से ये लासेस हो रहे हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि ये लासेस 50 प्रतिशत प्रतिवर्ष बढ़ रहे हैं और यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या

Unscrupulous wheat dealers, officials and politicians had together swindled about Rs. 200 crores worth of Indian wheat causing an artificial scarcity to promote import of foodgrains?

क्या इसके पिछे कोई साजिश तो नहीं कि पालोटोशियन और आर्काशियल्स सब

चिन कर इस तरह चोटासा कर रहे हों। इसके पारे में क्या आपने कोई कार्यवाही को है?

MR. SPEAKER: It is too sweeping a statement to be answered.

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: Sir, I would like to answer the hon. Members' question like this. The Food Corporation of India is not a commercial organisation. It works on no profit and no loss basis in pursuance of the food policy of the Government of India. The issue prices fixed by the Government of India do not cover full costs incurred by the Corporation on procurement and distribution of foodgrains and are subsidised as a measure of deliberate social policy of the Government. The difference between the total cost to the Corporation in respect of the foodgrains and the Central issue price is reimbursed to the Corporation by the Government as subsidy.

The FCI is one of the biggest organisations of its kind in the world—and if I may say so, if not 'the biggest' organisation in the world—handling purchase and distribution of foodgrains. It moves millions of foodgrains all over the country for catering to the public distribution system so as ensure easy availability of foodgrains throughout the country including in the most inaccessible areas. During 1981-82, the FCI moved 11.6 million tonnes of foodgrains alone by rail.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: What are you trying to do?

श्री राजेश कुमार तिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय मेरा जवाब नहीं आया। (अव्याप्ति)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Sir, I understand neither his language nor the substance. I am a Member of the House and you should protect my rights. I could not understand either the language or the content.

MR. SPEAKER: He has asked certain things about the losses.

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: He has asked about the officials involved in all these things.

श्री राजेश कुमार तिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, 200 करोड़ रुपये को क्या है और आप इस तरह से कह रहे हैं, जैसे कुछ दुआ ही ने हो।

MR. SPEAKER: You don't treat losses as losses?

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: It is wrong to say that Rs. 200 crores have been lost.

MR. SPEAKER: You say like this.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Is it right to say that it would be more than Rs. 200 crores?

श्री राजेश कुमार तिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री जी का उत्तर बहुत गड़बड़ है। मैं जानता चाहता हूँ कि जैसा कि सी आर डी में कहा गया है कि पैसा रेनवे को डेसरेज आदि के लिए दिया गया है। मेरा कहना यह है कि 41, 40 करोड़ की 77-78 में नुकसान हुआ है और 59 करोड़ का नुकसान 80-81 में हुआ है और रेनवे द्वारा कंपंसेशन दिया गया 25 करोड़ और 80-81 में 18 करोड़। इसी नुकसान होने के बाद मिला कुछ भी नहीं है। आप ने कहा है कि मुठ कार्यवाही का भई है।

In order to minimise the actual demurrage charges, the Food Corporation of India has been taking various steps like demurrage charges from the handling and transport contractors fixing of responsibility on the staff etc.

इस संबंध में मंत्री जी से जानता चाहता हूँ कि क्या मंत्री जी बताएंगे कि जैसा कि अब तारों में भी निकला है, 2 अनस्त का पेट्रोल है...

Case against the corrupt—FCI Officer closed", "The Central Vigilance Commission has taken exception to the closure of a "major penalty proceedings...."

अधिकारी महोदय : आप सवाल करिए।

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इसी से संबंधित मामला है। मान्यवर, डिप्टी मैनेजर के खिलाफ करप्पन का मामला चला और फिर वह ब्लोज कर दिया गया। क्या इसी तरह से होता रहेगा?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ब्लोज क्यों किया जाएगा, इक्वायरी होगी। इस पर आधे घंटे की चर्चा होनी चाहिए। जो अखबारों में आया है उससे साफ है कि डिप्टी मैनेजर फूड कारपोरेशन के ऊपर ये सारे चार्ज हैं। लेकिन इसके बावजूद भी उनके खिलाफ इन चार्जिज को वापिस ले लिया गया है। ऐसा क्यों?

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: Sir, he is making allegations against a Deputy Manager on corruption charges. I have no information about that. If he gives any specific charge against him, we are prepared to enquire into it. And he is taking about....

MR. SPEAKER: Was there any enquiry against him?

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: He is talking about demurrage that would be paid to Railways by FCI.

MR. SPEAKER: Was there any enquiry against him? That is what he asked.

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: I want notice for that, because I do not have any information about that.

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह : फूड कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया को अगर फाड़ कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया या फूड कुरप्सन

आफ इंडिया कहा जाए तो ज्यादा अच्छा होगा। यह कृषि मंत्रालय के सम्बन्ध में 22वीं और 36वीं रिपोर्ट है कमीटी की जिस के बेयरमैन बंसी लाल जी थे। उन्होंने सारी चोरी सरकार के सामने लाकर रख दी है। आप देखें कि कितनी ज्यादा बंगलिंग होती है। भारत के महालेखी परीक्षक ने अपनी 1976-77 की रिपोर्ट में साफ कहा है कि 13 करोड़ 29 लाख रुपये का गेहूं खराब हुआ है। गुजरात में गांधी धाम में 19 करोड़ 1 लाख का खराब हुआ। 18 परसेट खराब हुआ। कितनी बंगलिंग हुई इसको आप देखें। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या सरकार तैयार है कि एक हाई पावर्ड कमीट बनाई जाए जो एक सी आई में बंगलिंग चल रही है, जो घटिया सामान खरीदा जाता है और गोदामों में रख दिया जाता है और स्टेशनों पर जमा करके रख दिया जाता है जिस के बजह से फैमरेज आदि देना पड़ता है और प्रतिवर्ष जो सबसिडी बढ़ती जा रही है और जो 480 करोड़ हो गई है, उस सब के वास्ते परमानेटले इक्वायरी करती रहे?

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: We are not going to have any such enquiry.
(Interruptions.)

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Why?

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Sir, he has quoted from official documents.

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: See, when he is talking about demurrage....
(Interruptions.)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: It is a total bungling.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: He has mentioned from the official report.

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: Sir, all are shouting.

MR. SPEAKER: I think, this question cannot be dealt with in this Answer. We shall have a Half-an-hour discussion.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes, Sir.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-BORTY:**

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing goes on record.

अकाल की स्थिति के संबंध में उच्च स्तर के अधिकारियों की बैठक

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103. श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा :
श्रीमती किशोरी सिंहा :

क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह उच है कि देश में विद्यमान अकाल की स्थिति से निपटने के लिए उठाए जाने वाले कदमों के बारे में निर्णय करने के लिए हाल ही में उच्चाधिकारियों की एक बैठक बुलाई गई थी;

(ख) यदि हां, तो मुख्य रूप से कौन सी-सिफारिशें की गई ; और

(ग) उन पर सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT. (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) to (c). A number of meetings of senior officers have been held to review the drought condition in the country and the steps required to be taken to meet the situation. The position in regard to supply of diesel, electricity, release of water from irrigation reservoirs, setting up of community nurseries, supply of seed, fodder banks, drinking water situation, allocation of foodgrains for public distribution, National Rural Employment Programme, etc. were reviewed. The concerned Ministries have taken steps to implement the decisions taken in these review meetings.

श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा : मंत्री महोदय ने अपने उत्तर में चारे की, डीजल की, सिंचाई

आदि की व्यवस्था के बारे में बताया है। हमारे देश का यह दुर्भाग्य है कि 35 साल की आजादी के बाद भी न तो हम सूखे से निपटने की कोई स्थाई योजना बना पाए] हैं और न हो . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ज्यादा विस्तारपूर्वक बोलेंगे तो कोई बात नहीं बनेगी ।

We are going to have a full discussion on this subject, later on. We will have a complete discussion later.

(Interruptions.)

MR. SPEAKER: We are going to have this discussion later this week, on the whole situation. It is better if you want to put a question make it short.

श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा : अध्यक्ष जी, देश के जिन जिन प्रान्तों में सूखा पड़ा है जैसे मध्य प्रदेश, पश्चिम बंगाल, राजस्थान महाराष्ट्र, बिहार, कर्नाटक आदि, इन सारे प्रदेशों में सूखा पड़ा है। मध्य प्रदेश के 45 जिलों में से 23 जिलों में सूखे की स्थिति है, क्या मध्य प्रदेश की सरकार ने तथा अन्य प्रान्तों की सरकारों ने इस सूखे से निपटने के लिए कुछ धनराशि मांगी है ? यदि हां, तो आपने कितनी धनराशि की स्वीकृति दी है, और सूखे की स्थिति का जायजा लेने के लिये आप कोई टीम भेज रहे हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह सारा मामला डिस्कशन में आ जायेगा। 4, 6 घंटे का डिस्कशन होगा ।

It will all be discussed during the discussion.

श्री राम विलास पतिवंत : सूखे के कारण जो लोग मरे हैं उस बारे में कोई डिस्कशन नहीं हुआ है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सारे का सारा मामला डिस्कस होगा ।

श्री फूस चन्द्र दर्मा : मध्य प्रदेश से लोग नीकरी की तलाश में भाग रहे हैं।

मध्यप्रदेश महोबद्द : सारे का सारा मामला आयेगा डिस्कशन में।

That is why I put the discussion.

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: So far as Madhya Pradesh is concerned, I can answer. No memorandum has been received from the State Government of Madhya Pradesh. When we received the memorandum we can send our team there

MR. SPEAKER: You can fully answer during the discussion.

Low offtake of rice from central pool by Tamil Nadu

*104. SHRI ERA ANBARASU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Tamil Nadu have given any reasons for lifting only 1,18,900 tonnes of rice out of the allotment of 1,95,000 tonnes of rice for the months from January to May 1982;

(b) whether Centre propose to allot rice to Tamil Nadu or to any other State only to the extent of their capacity to lift the allotment; and

(c) whether the Centre has made any effort to find out that the rice and wheat meant for fair price shops in Tamil Nadu are being diverted for the Nutritious Food Programme meant for the school-children?

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

(a) The Government of Tamil Nadu have reported that they lifted 1,68,947 tonnes of rice out of the allotment of 1,95,000 tonnes of rice from the Central Pool for the months from January to May 1982. According to them the balance unlifted quantity could not be moved to Tamil Nadu by

the Railways and the Food Corporation of India. However, according to the information available with the Government, there were sufficient stocks in FCI godowns in Tamil Nadu to meet the allocations to the State from the Centre.

(b) Allocations of rice from Central Pool to various States including Tamil Nadu are made on a month to month basis taking into account the overall availability of stocks in the Central Pool, relative needs of the various States, market availability and other related factors. The requirements of the various States are reviewed every month in the light of the criteria mentioned above and allocations increased/decreased.

(c) The State Government have reported that rice and wheat meant for Public Distribution System has not been utilised for Nutritious Food Programme meant for school-children.

SHRI ERA ANBARASU: Sir, before I go to the question...

MR. SPEAKER: You would first like to visit some other place!

SHRI ERA ANBARASU: Not that. I would like to point out the contradictory answer given by the Government of Tamil Nadu in comparison to the answer given by the Government of India. Firstly, according to them, the balance unlifted quantity could not be moved to Tamil Nadu by the Railways and the Food Corporation of India. That is the answer given by the State Government of Tamil Nadu. But in the next line, they say, however, according to the information available with the Government, there were sufficient stocks in the FCI godowns in Tamil Nadu to meet the allocations of the State from the Centre.

It, therefore, shows that the answer given by the Government of Tamil Nadu is certainly false. Sir, you know, the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu is a veteran in playing double roles in films. He also wants to play double roles, even multi-roles, in politics. For example, recently, there was a statement by the Chief

Minister of Tamil Nadu and the Revenue Minister that the Central Government had failed and neglected in giving sufficient quantities of rice and wheat to the Government of Tamil Nadu. I would like to know whether the Hon. Minister is aware of such a statement.

I want a categorical assurance through the Hon. Minister to the people of Tamilnadu that the statements made by the Chief Minister of Tamilnadu and the Finance Minister are misleading. It is nothing but an attempt to confuse the public of Tamilnadu.

Therefore, I want a categorical assurance from the Hon. Minister. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Put your question.

SHRI ERA ANBARASU: The statement made by the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu is that the Central Government has not given sufficient quantities of rice and wheat to meet the requirements of Tamilnadu.

I want a categorical assurance through the Hon. Minister to the people of Tamilnadu that the statement made by the Government is false and misleading.

I would like to know whether there is any demand from the Government of Tamil Nadu for the allotment of rice for the year, 1982-83.

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: The off-take was less because of railways. But FCI has got stock. There are other reasons.

Suppose, for Tuticorin, we have got stock of 10,000 tonnes of parboiled rice and 2,000 tonnes of raw rice. Suppose, they want 5,000 tonnes of raw rice. But we have only 2,000 tonnes of raw rice. They will take from us only 2,000 tonnes of raw rice and 3,000 tonnes they will supply.

Out of 1,95,000 tonnes of rice only 25,000 tonnes they have not lifted. Therefore, in different States, district headquarters may be there. That may be one of the reasons.

The other question which the Hon. Member has put is that Tamilnadu has requested that foodgrains should be given. So far as the Central Government policy is concerned, we allot foodgrains on the basis of only whatever is given by the State Pool to the Central Pool. Last year, the Tamilnadu Government has not given any foodgrains to the Central Pool. That is why we did not give. Up to May, it was last year's allocation.

But now Tamilnadu is suffering from drought conditions. Out of 16 district, we understand that 12 districts are affected by drought. We have been asking the State Government to send a memorandum. They have not sent their Memorandum yet. When they send their memorandum, we will see and we will examine. After their report is received we can supply the foodgrains to Tamilnadu. We have also been anxious to supply all the foodgrains to Tamilnadu. We do not allow people to starve. In spite of our request and also telephonic call to the Chief Secretary by our Secretary the Tamilnadu Government is still sending their memorandum. This is the reason why we have not been able to supply.

SHRI ERA ANBARASU: I would like to know whether the Hon. Minister is aware of the statement made by the Chief Minister that the Centre has not given adequate quantity of foodgrains to the Government of Tamilnadu. That was my specific question. The Hon. Minister has not given a categorical answer to that.

The Hon. Minister has not answered the question whether the statement made by the Chief Minister is misleading.

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: I have to say that they have requested. They are requesting us to supply foodgrains. But we have not been able to release it to them because they have not given anything to the Pool. But they have got 4 lakh tonnes of foodgrains procured by them in stock. Immediately they can utilise the 4 lakh tonnes which they have got in stock. That is the position.

SHRI ERA ANBARASU: Is there any demand from the Government Tamilnadu for additional quantity of rice?

MR. SPEAKER: No, You have put two supplementaries.

SHRI ERA ANBARASU: This is for nutritional programme.

MR. SPEAKER: You had your two supplementaries.

SHRI ERA ANBARASU: This is my second supplementary.

MR. SPEAKER: How can it be the second supplementary? I know the primary counting at least!

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR: The statements made by the Hon. Minister of State for Agriculture are cent per cent contrary to statements made by the Hon. Chief Minister of Madras. The hon. Finance Minister, Mr. Nedunchezhiyan, the hon. Health Minister, Hande and as my hon. friend said, the Revenue Minister, Mr S. D. Somasundaram of the Tamilnadu Government plus the Chief Minister have been telling the Assembly of Tamilnadu as well as in the election speeches and other public speeches that they demanded 85,000 tonnes of wheat and rice to be allotted from the central pool to the State Government but they could get only 38,000 tonnes. Therefore, they are blaming the Central Government, but the Central Government is making quite opposite and contradictory statements. Sir, we, therefore, want a full discussion in this matter.

The Tamilnadu Government has got no plan of its own and they are converting all your plans into their own plans. You are having the Self Sufficiency Scheme...

MR. SPEAKER: Please put your question... What is your question?

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR: And you have the Food for Work scheme and is that scheme being conducted by you or by MGR? We do not know. That is now called the National Rural Employment Programme and for that you are allotting food, you are allotting certain amount of rice money and other things. Now I want to know from the hon. Minister. Did he verify when he answered to part (c) of

the question? Sir, the Tamilnadu Government has given a totally false and mischievous and misleading report to the Government of India. I want to know from the Government of India whether they will check up and verify if this statement made by the Tamilnadu Government is false or not and report to this supreme and sovereign body of India...

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Can he say that it is a false statement, Sir.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR: Then, Sir, (b) MGR has published in all the newspapers and in all the Union Offices that it is MGR's Children's Nutrition Programme. Sir, when I went to the villages in connection with the election work, they asked me whether 'we have given birth to our children or **

This is what they are asking. It is titled— 'MGR's Children's Nutrition Food.'** (Interruptions) This is mischievous. All these nefarious things are being done with your food... (Interruptions) Therefore, let him answer.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-BORTY: What is wrong in it?**

(Interruptions)

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR: That is a different matter...

(Interruptions)

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: The CPI (M) is habituated to supporting MGR in Tamilnadu. Why should they come to Parliament also to support MGR?

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-BORTY: No question. All of them are demonstrating their loyalty to the Central Government.

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: The Chief Minister and the Tamilnadu Government do not come into the picture.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR: I want to know from the hon. Minister. From what

source are they getting rice and money for the Children's Nutritious Food Programme? ..(Interruptions) They are not willing to say. They are forgiving all the faults committed by MGR.

MR. SPEAKER: He is answering but you are not allowing him.

SHRI R. V SWAMINATHAN: He is not allowing me to answer.

They have been asking for 80 to 85 thousands tonnes of foodgrains. And according to our basis we have agreed to give 35,000 tonnes per month and we have been allotting at the rate of 35,000 tonnes per month and they are being satisfied. They are satisfied with whatever allotment we have made.

So far as the statement is concerned, when asked them whether, you 'have diverted the food supplied by us for your children's nutritious food programme?' the State Government said, 'We have not diverted the food you have allotted to us.' Sir, when the State Government gives that report, we, the Central Government have to believe the State Government. We cannot go on accusing the State Government. Our Party governments are also there other Party Governments are also there, the Communist Party Governments are also there in the States. We cannot go on accusing them...

MR. SPEAKER: Whatever was said about the Father of the Nation will not form part of the proceedings.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: The Minister of State has very kindly made a statement, while giving the reply, that since Tamilnadu could not make proper procurement.. (Interruptions) as such he has not supplied Tamilnadu sufficient food.

Has it become the policy of the Government of India that for such States who cannot make a proper procurement due to scarcity of rain or due to drought you do not supply food? Is this the policy of the Government.

MR. SPEAKER: He has explained it already that he had asked for a memo-

randum and some other facts and figures. After that, they do it. He has replied only in that way.

Supply of wet foodgrains through F.P.S.

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*105. SHRI SURAJ BHAN:

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJ-PAYEE:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) details of disposal of the wet grains purchased by Government this year and found unfit for human consumption;

(b) total amount of expenditure on such grains;

(c) whether it is a fact that a certain percentage of such grains was being mixed by flour-mills to produce the Atta which has been and is being distributed through fair price shops in Delhi and elsewhere; if so, what has been the percentage; and

(d) what has been the comment of Public Health Authorities in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) to (d). The Food Corporation of India and other State agencies have procured wheat for Central Pool, as per the specifications laid down by Government of India. The specifications which were originally laid down were relaxed to enable FCI to acquire stocks of wheat which were rain affected, but could be used for human consumption. No relaxation in the prescribed moisture content of grain was given. Out of the quantity of wheat purchased for the Central Pool, wheat which is more affected by rains would be issued to roller flour mills along with good wheat and the mills are advised to clean and wash the grain so that the wheat products supplied by the flour mills are within the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act limits. In view of this fact, there is no occasion to obtain the comments of the Public Health Authorities.

श्री सूरज भन : ग्राम्य महोदय, माननीय मंत्री जी ने अपने जवाब में माना

है कि जिन स्पेसिफिकेशन्स की वहत पहले गेहूं खरीदा जाता था उन स्पेसिफिकेशन्स को रिलैक्स किया गया है। आठा मिलों को गेहूं सप्लाई करते वक्त और स्पेसिफिकेशन्स को रिलैक्स करते वक्त—दोनों ही स्टेजेज पर हेल्थ मिनिस्ट्री की कोई राय नहीं ली गई। मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि आजकल पब्लिक में जो यह आम इम्प्रेशन फैला हुआ है कि न केवल दिल्ली में बल्कि देश के अन्य हिस्सों में फलू बुखार फैल रहा है वह इस खराब गेहूं के कारण... (व्यवधान) यह बात फैली हुई है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : गलत फैली हुई है।
Don't try to harm the farmers.

श्री सूरज भान : इसमें फार्मस का सवाल नहीं है। बदकिस्मती से यही बात टी वी पर भी कही गई थी, एक सी आई के एक रिप्रेजेन्टेटिव ने कहा था कि लोग घरों में गेहूं धोते हैं, यहां कुदरत ने ही धो दिया है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहूँगा कि अभी कितना डेमेज गेहूं सरकार के पास है और क्या इसको हर स्टेज पर डिस्ट्रीब्यूट करने से पहले आप हेल्थ मिनिस्ट्री की राय लेंगे ताकि पब्लिक को और ज्यादा नुकसान न पहँचे?

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: Sir, our specific instruction is that when the flour mills mix the rainaffected wheat, they have firstly to clean and wash it and secondly with that wheat, good wheat should be mixed. This has been our clear instruction. Even the health authorities who examine this wheat also certify that it is fit for human consumption. The Prevention of Food Adulteration Act is there and that Act has to be complied with by them. Therefore, it is not necessary for us to refer the matter to the Health Department.

श्री सूरज भान : अध्यक्ष जी, मंत्री महोदय का कहना है कि धोने के बाद

गेहूं ठीक हो जाता है लेकिन क्या जिस गेहूं में बीमारी लगी हुई है वह भी धोने से ठीक हो जायेगा? बारिश के कारण डेमेज ब्हीट ही सरकार ने प्रोक्ष्योर नहीं किया है बल्कि दूसरा गेहूं भी खरीदा है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं कि जो डेमेज ब्हीट आपके स्टाक में है उसको ह्यूमन कंजम्शन के लिए रिलीज करने के बजाये क्या आप मिलिट्री डेरी फार्मस तथा अन्य फार्मस को रिलीज करेंगे और ह्यूमन कंजम्शन के लिए अगर रिलीज करना ही हो तो क्या पहले हेल्थ डिपार्टमेंट की संक्षण लेंगे और किर रिलीज करेंगे?

MR. SPEAKER: No question. Shri Vajpayee—not here. Shri Banatwalla.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Sir, the wheat which is of bad quality is being supplied specially to the flour mills. Now, this is very adversely affecting specially the quality of the bread which is a common man's food. We are told here that the wheat which is more affected by rains would be issued to the Roller Flour Mills along with the good quality wheat and the mills are to mix both the wheat for bread production. I would like to know that in the interest of the quality of bread, have the Government fixed any ratio in which the rain soiled wheat and the good quality wheat will be supplied to the flour mills because the quality of bread made available in Bombay is very bad. Is there any ratio fixed in which the rain-soiled wheat and the good wheat which are being supplied to the flour mills would be mixed for the production of bread?

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: This question requires notice.

(Interruptions)

Survey regarding provision of basic amenities to cities

***106. SHRI ANATHA RAMULU MALLU:** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have conducted any survey regarding the colonies in me-

tropolis and other important cities of India where electricity and other essential facilities have not yet been provided to the people living there; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT): (a) No Sir. Urban Development is a State Subject.

(b) Question does not arise.

SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU MALLU: Is it not the fact that one of the points of the 20-point Programme is that slum special areas in urban colonies should be provided with the basic minimum civic amenities? What is the thinking of the Government of India as to calling for such of the particulars from the State Governments?

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT: The question framed did not say that it related to slums. As I said, the subject is a State subject. But it is a fact that the Planning Commission has estimated that the total slum population would be around 33 million by 1985. It is estimated that basic amenities have been provided to about 6.8 million persons out of this population. The remaining slum population of about 26.2 million is believed to be without electricity and other basic amenities. The objective of the Sixth Plan is to provide basic facilities such as community water supply, sewerage drainage, community latrines, paved pathways and street lighting to about 10 million slum population in all the urban areas. The Plan outlay in the State sector is Rs. 151.45 crores. There are no funds available in the Central Sector for the improvement of slums. The Scheme has been included in the 20-Point Programme also. The target for the current year is 1.78 million. The achievement during the first two years of the Plan period is estimated to be about 1.9 million. Efforts are being made to implement the various schemes so that there is a steady progress in the provision of amenities to the slum areas.

SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU MALLU: Since Delhi, Pondicherry and such other

cities which are Centrally Administered, come under the Government of India, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether necessary action is proposed to be taken for taking up a survey in these cities. I would also like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government is thinking of working out a master plan for such of the cities and also for Hyderabad.

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT: So far as Delhi is concerned, the D.D.A. had made some kind of survey about Delhi. Some figures are available about Delhi where population is stated to be about 18 lakhs. A large number of them have been settled in the re-settlement colonies. As far as Pondicherry is concerned, the information is not available because it is not a metropolitan city and so also about Hyderabad, this information is not available.

श्रीमते कृष्ण माहो : मंत्री जी ने यह कहा है कि यह राज्य सरकार का विषय है, उन का कहना सही है लेकिन मैं यह जानना चाहती हूँ कि क्या भारत सरकार के पास ऐसे कोई प्रतिवेदन आए हैं कि आबादी बढ़ जाने के बाद मद्रास, कलकत्ता, दिल्ली और बम्बई के बाद कौन-कौन से छड़े शहर महानगरों की श्रेणी में आने वाले हैं ?

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT: The information, whether any such representation has been made to the Government, is not available with me at the moment.

श्री मनो राम बागड़ी: अभी माननीय मंत्री जी ने बताया है कि जो गंदा पानी है, उसको डैनेज के द्वारा निकाला जा रहा है। क्या मंत्री जी को मालूम है कि गांवों की जो जमीन कौड़ियों के दाम पर ली जाती है, उन किसानों की सुविधाओं के बारे में क्या किया जाता है। क्या सरकार का ध्यान सिर्फ किसानों को उजाड़ने की ओर है या उनको बसाने की ओर भी कोई ध्यान दिया जा रहा है।

SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU MALLU:
My question, whether the Government is prepared to take up the survey, has not been answered.

(Interruptions)

श्री एच के० एल० भगत : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने प्रश्न एडमिट किया है इसलिए उत्तर दे रहा हूँ कि जहाँ तक गांवों के आम पास की जमीनें ली जाती हैं, उनको कठिनाई जरूर होती है, उन कठिनाइयों का समाधान करने के लिए भी इंतजाम किए गए हैं। कुछ गांव तो शहरों में भी गए हैं और उनके डेवलपमेंट का अन्तर से इंतजाम किया जाता है। कुछ जो रुरल ऐरिया में हैं, वहाँ एकवीजीशन कम है। लेकिन जहाँ भी होता है, उनकी कठिनाइयों का समाधान किया जाता है।

जहाँ तक सैण्ड एकवीजीशन का संबंध है, इसके कर्पेंसेशन इत्यादी के लिए संबंधित मंत्रालय द्वारा शीघ्र ही एक बिल लाया जा रहा है, जिसमें कर्पेंसेशन नियमों में कुछ संकोधन का प्रावीजन है।

विस्तीर्ण को आटा मिलों को गेहूँ की सप्लाई

+

*108. श्री मोतो माई आर० चौधरी :

श्री बापू साहिब पार्सेकर :

क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली में आटा मिलों को गेहूँ की सप्लाई की जाती है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो प्रति किंवंटल गेहूँ किस दर पर सप्लाई की जाती है और उनके द्वारा मैदा, सूजी और आटा किन दरों पर बेचा जाता है; और

(ग) इन आटा मिलों को कितने प्रतिशत लाभ कमाने की अनुमति है?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND

2353 LS-2

RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Wheat is being supplied to the Roller Flour Mills at present at the rate of Rs. 185/- per quintal. The ex-mill prices of maida, suji and flour in Delhi are as under:-

Sl. No.	Name of Wheat Product	Ex-mill price per quintal
1.	Maida	Rs. 245/-
2.	Suji	Rs. 251/-
3.	Resultant atta	Rs. 165/-

(c) On the basis of ex-mill prices fixed in Delhi, the milling margin works out to Rs. 16.50 per quintal.

श्री मोतो माई आर० चौधरी : माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, जब गेहूँ का इश्यू प्राइस 155 भी, उस समय मैदे का भाव 204 रुपए था। वोनों के बीच 49 पैसे अंतर था। अब जब कि गेहूँ का इश्यू प्राइस 185 रुपए दिया गया है वो मैदे का भाव 245 रुपए रखा गया है। इस तरह से इसमें 60 पैसे का फर्क कर दिया है। 11 पैसे ज्यादा दिया गया है। इसका कारण क्या है? इसके पहले दूसरे एक जवाब में यह भी बताया गया है कि घटिया गेहूँ भी मैदा बनाने के लिए सप्लाई किया जाता है, जिससे इसमें मूनाफा और भी ज्यादा होता होगा। जब किसान को ज्यादा प्राइस देने की बात आती है तो 2-3 रुपये प्रति किंवंटल से ज्यादा उसका नहीं दिया जाता। मैदे की कीमत बढ़ने से इससे बनने वाली अन्य समान की कीमत भी बढ़ेगी।

राशन की जो दुकानें चल रहीं हैं, कई सालों से उनका मूनाफा कम चला आ रहा है। उस बारे में कुछ नहीं किया गया है और मैदा मिलों को अधिक मूनाफा दिया जा रहा है। इस के लिए क्या तर्क है, बताया जाए।

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: These prices are fixed by the Delhi Administration, and not by us. So far as the margin of profit is concerned, we have referred this matter to the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices. We are expecting a report. When it comes, we will look into this question of marketing.

MR. SPEAKER: The Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Membership of AARRO

*107. **SHRI G. NARSIHMA REDDY:** Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of countries who were the members of Afro-Asian Rural Reconstruction Organisation when the organisation started;

(b) whether it is a fact that many countries dropped out because they found the services rendered by AARRO as useless;

(c) whether a number of present members have not renewed their membership and paid their contribution although they technically remain members of AARRO; if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether India has to bear a heavy burden financially although the returns derived are negligible?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) to (c). The Afro-Asian Rural Reconstruction Organisation started functioning with five founder members in 1962. Between 1962 and 1981, Indonesia, Laos, Shri Lanka, Tanzania and Iran withdrew from the membership of AARRO. The exact reasons for their withdrawal are not known. A statement indicating the arrears of membership contributions due to the organisation till January, 1981, circulated by AARRO is attached.

(d) In accordance with the constitution of AARRO, India is required to pay every year membership contribution at the rate of 10 per cent on the basic amount payable by it to the funds of FAO. This amount during 1982 was Rs. 8,20,428.15 The Government also provides rent free accommodation to the AARRO Secretariat at New Delhi on which the expenditure at present is approximately Rs. 70,000/- per year. The returns which the country derives cannot be related to its financial contribution. The organisation has promoted cooperation among the member countries in the field of rural development.

Statement

Membership Contribution Arrears, Due, Received & Balance 1980

(U.S. Dollars)

S. Member No.	(1)	Arrears Due			Received Balance		Remarks
		Jan. '80 (a)	1980 (b)	Total (c)	1980	Jan. '81	
	(2)		(3)		(4)	(5)	(6)
1. Algeria	.	41,440	12,450	53,890	Nil	53,890	
2. Egypt	.	1,290	Nil	1,290	Nil	1,290	
3. Ethiopia	.	1,790	Nil	1,790	1,790	Nil	

1	2	3	4	5	6
4. Ghana	.	5,360	5,000	10,360	Nil
5. Kampuchea	.	7,570	2,500	10,070	Nil
6. Lebanon	.	15,430	6,230	21,660	6,330
7. Liberia	.	3,380	Nil	3,380	Nil
8. Libya	.	48,100	20,750	68,850	Nil
9. Maldives	.	3,650	2,500	6,150	3,650
10. Sierra Leone	.	6,110	2,500	8,610	Nil
11. Sudan	.	2,500	2,500	5,000	2,500
12. Syria	.	4,870	3,110	7,980	Nil
13. Tunisia	.	8,650	3,110	11,670	Nil
14. Vietnam	.	9,780	2,500	12,280	Nil
15. Yemen, P.D.R.	.	2,500	2,500	5,000	Nil
TOTAL	.	162,330	65,650	227,980	14,270
					213,710

**Draining out of excess water in Sambalpur
Orissa**

*109. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Orissa has submitted any proposal for draining out of excess water in Sambalpur town; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR PANDAY) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. The State Government have a proposal for flood protection of Sambalpur town estimated to cost Rs. 38.55 lakhs. The scheme has to be scrutinised and cleared by Technical Advisory Committee of the State Flood Control Board of the State of Orissa. The scheme as prepared provide protection to an area of about 2 sq. km. of Sambalpur town by constructing a 9000 feet long embankment along with a number of sluices.

Storage of raw cashewnuts

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

(a) whether Government are facing a serious problem of storing nearly 53,000 tonnes of raw cashewnuts because of the failure of the cashew processing units to lift their quotas allotted to them; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to see that the cashew crop does not lack storage facilities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN) : (a) and (b) Until a few months ago, the Kerala State Cooperative Marketing Federation was holding about 61,000 tonnes of cashew procured by it. There was no problem of storage. As a result of the efforts made by the State Government, the private processors have started lifting the stocks allotted to them and the problem has now been solved.

राजस्थान नहर के लिये कोयले तथा सीमेंट को सप्लाई

*111. श्री मूल चन्द डांगा : क्या सिचाई मंत्री निम्नलिखित जानकारी दर्शाने वाला विवरण सभा पटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा राजस्थान नहर निर्माण कार्य के लिए समय पर कोयले और सीमेंट की सप्लाई न किए जाने से राजस्थान नहर के कार्य में पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान कितना विलम्ब हुआ है; और

(ख) राजस्थान सरकार ने 1979-80, 1980-81 और 1981-82 में कितने कोयले और सीमेंट की मांग की थी और कितने कोयले और सीमेंट की

सप्लाई की गई थी और शेष मात्रा की सप्लाई न किए जाने के क्या कारण हैं?

सिचाई मंत्री (श्री केशवर पांडे) :

(क) राजस्थान नहर के कार्य की प्रगति में मुख्यतः राज्य सरकार द्वारा अपर्याप्त मात्रा में धनराशि आवंटित करने के कारण विलम्ब हुआ था।

तथापि, 1979-80 और 1980-81 के वर्षों के दौरान सीमेंट और कोयले की कमी के कारण भी प्रगति पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ने की सूचना दी गई है।

(ख) राजस्थान सरकार द्वारा राजस्थान नहर परियोजना के लिए निम्नलिखित आंकड़ों (मी. टन) की सूचना दी गई है :—

	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
सीमेंट	—	—	—
आवंटन	1,60,811	64,356	120,706
प्राप्त हुई मात्रा	61,032	41,769	45,522
कोयला			
राजस्थान द्वारा			
मांगी गई मात्रा	1,18,000	1,19,000	85,000
प्राप्त हुई			
मात्रा	8,295	22,257	55,036

शेष मात्रा की सप्लाई न किए जाने के कारण ये थे—बिजली की कटौती के कारण सीमेंट फैक्टरियों में सीमेंट का कम उत्पादन होने के परिणामस्वरूप सीमेंट को अपर्याप्त सप्लाई हुई थी और कोयले तथा सीमेंट की ढुलाई के लिए वैगन ५०८८ संख्या में उपलब्ध नहीं थे।

Assistance to West Bengal for rural housing and Urban Slum Improvement

*112. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of West Bengal have recently asked for more assistance for rural housing and urban slum

improvement from the Central Government; and

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

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

(b) Does not arise.

Central Assistance to Increase Production of Oilseeds

*113. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI:

SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prime Minister has directed the States to increase the production of oilseeds particularly groundnut;

(b) if so, what steps are being taken in this respect and what are the difficulties the States are facing for increasing the production of oil-seeds; and

(c) the details of the Central assistance offered to increase the production of oilseeds?

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

(b) and (c) A statement is attached.

Statement

(b) The following steps are being taken to increase the production of oilseeds:—

1. Intensive Programme for Development of Oilseeds under a Centrally Sponsored Scheme. The scheme aims at demonstrations on farmers' fields, strengthening of seeds production and distribution arrangements, distribution of seed minikits, intercropping of oilseeds, expansion of plant protection measures and training for farmers and extension workers. A total number of 1.59 lakh minikits have been distributed in Kharif 1982 as against only 73,000 in the whole year in 1981-82 and 32,000 only in 1980-81.

2. Launching of special projects on production of groundnut in Saurashtra region of Gujarat and soybean in Madhya Pradesh.

3. Increase in allocation for development of oilseeds during the Sixth Plan to Rs. 65 crores against Rs. 14 crores in Fifth Plan.

4. Extension of irrigated area under groundnut from 8 lakh hectares in 1979-80 to 14 lakhs hectares by 1984-85.

5. Increase in area under non-traditional oilseed crops, namely, soybean and sunflower.

6. Intensification of research efforts.

7. Fixation of minimum support price to ensure that the farmers receive adequate prices for their produce.

The oilseed crops are mainly grown under rainfed conditions and that too on marginal lands. Consequently, the production of oilseeds shows year to year fluctuations depending upon the weather conditions.

(c) Central assistance is being provided under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Oilseeds Development in the Sixth Plan, in the form of subsidy on seeds, plant protection chemicals, operational charges (both for aerial and ground spraying), laying out demonstrations, free distribution of minikits and staff for implementation of the programme.

In addition to the above, the following subsidies have been provided under the Special Projects:—

(i) *Special Project for Increasing Groundnut Production in Gujarat:—*

Subsidies towards seed-drills, sprinkler sets, plant protection appliances and irrigation.

(ii) *Special Five Year Soybean Project in Madhya Pradesh:—*

Subsidies on plant protection equipment, weedicides, assistance for rhizobium culture laboratories, training programme and publicity etc.

An outlay of Rs. 65.00 crores has been earmarked for oilseeds development under the Sixth Plan as per broad details given below :—

	(Rs. lakhs)
1. On-going Centrally Sponsored Schemes	1935.00
2. Intensive Production of Groundnut in Gujarat	3500.00
3. Five Year Soyabean Project in Madhya Pradesh	1065.00
Total	6500.00

Bhimkund Multipurpose Project Orissa

*114. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken decision to execute Bhimkund Multipurpose Project in Orissa in the Sixth Plan period; and

(b) if so, the progress made so far in executing this multipurpose project of Orissa?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR PANDAY): (a) The Government of Orissa has not provided any outlay for Bhimkund Multipurpose Project in the Sixth Plan.

(b) Does not arise.

ग्रामीण तथा शहरी क्षेत्रों में मकानों की कमी

*115. श्री राम लाल राही: क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में शहरी तथा ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में मकानों की कितनी कमी है;

(ख) क्या सरकार यह कमी दूर करने के लिए कोई ठोस योजना बना रही है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो योजना का व्यौरा क्या है जिसके अन्तर्गत यह कमी दूर की जाएगी ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री भीमन नारायण सिंह) :

(क) 1971 की जनगणना तथा 1981 के लिए उस पर भारत के महापंजीकार द्वारा किए गए जनसंख्या प्रक्षेपणों के आधार पर राष्ट्रीय भवन निर्माण संगठन द्वारा आंकी गई आवास की कमी के अनुमान निम्नलिखित हैं :—

नगरी	48 लाख
ग्रामीण	165 लाख
योग	213 लाख

(ख) और (ग) एक विवरण संलग्न है।

विवरण

छठी योजना के उद्देश्य नितान्त आश्रयहीन लोगों की संख्या में भरभूर कमी करना तथा अन्य लोगों को अपने आवास पर्यावरण के सुधार करने के लिए स्थितियां मुहैया करना है। योजना में 1490.87 करोड़ रुपये के कुल परिव्यय की व्यवस्था है। 300 करोड़ रुपये केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र में तथा 1190.87 करोड़ रुपये राज्य क्षेत्र में। न्यूनतम अवश्यकता कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत राज्य क्षेत्र के ग्रामीण आवास स्थल एवं निर्माण सहायता कार्यक्रम में योजना अवधि के दौरान सभी शेष पात्र ग्रामीण भूमिहीन परिवारों को समाविष्ट करने के लिए 68 लाख परिवारों को आवास स्थल की व्यवस्था करने तथा पात्र परिवारों के 25 प्रतिशत को लाभान्वित करने के लिए 36 लाख परिवारों को निर्माण सहायता मुहैया करने पर विचार किया

गया है। यह नए 20—सूत्री आर्थिक कार्यक्रम का एक अंग है। इस योजना में आर्थिक दृष्टि से कमज़ोर वर्गों के लिए 16.2 लाख एकड़ मुहैया करने के उद्देश्य से स्थल तथा सेवा योजनाओं के लिए 485 करोड़ रुपये के पूँजी निवेश पर भी विचार किया गया है। आवास क्षेत्र के लिए राज्य सरकारों को प्रतिवर्ष जीवन बीमा निगम तथा सामान्य बीमा निगम के ऋण भी उपलब्ध कराये जाते हैं। जीवन बीमा निगम सहकारी आवास क्षेत्र के लिए भी ऋण सहायता देता है।

2. केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र में, बागान मजदूर आवास हेतु वित्तीय सहायता के लिए 10 करोड़ रुपये परिव्यय की योजना है। केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों को गृह निर्माण अग्रिम को स्वीकृति हेतु औसतन लगभग 30 करोड़ का नियतन प्रतिवर्ष किया जाता है। इस योजना में सामान्य पूल रिहायशी एवं कार्यालय वास के लिए 142 करोड़ रुपये के परिव्यय की भी व्यवस्था है।

3. आवास तथा नगर विकास निगम (हुड़को) ने जो भारत सरकार का एक उद्यम है, योजना अवधि के दौरान 600 करोड़ रुपये के निवेश पर विचार किया है जिस का 55 प्रतिशत आर्थिक दृष्टि से कमज़ोर वर्गों/निम्न आय वर्गों के लिए होगा।

4. आवास के लिए अनुसूचित वाणिज्यिक वैकों द्वारा भी वित्तीय सहायता दी जाती है। वर्ष 1981 के भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक भार्ग निदेशनों के प्रनुसार, बैंकिंग क्षेत्र द्वारा 100 करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान किया गया था जिसमें से 66 करोड़ रुपया वैकों ने बांट दिया है।

Conference of Revenue Ministers of States

*116. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM:

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the decisions taken at the recent Conference of State Revenue Ministers held in New Delhi for speedy implementation of land reforms and distribution of surplus lands; and

(b) the action proposed to be taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) State Governments have been requested to expedite distribution of ceiling surplus land and to this end, take steps to secure quicker disposal of cases pending in courts. They have also been requested to adopt various measures for updating land records.

(b) Implementation of land reforms is the responsibility of the State Governments who are taking appropriate steps on the lines of the suggestions made at the Conference.

Steps to Increase Food Production

*117. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA:

SHRI K. LAKAPPA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to a study conducted by the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI), India's foodgrain production is unstable despite impressive increases in foodgrains;

(b) whether it is also a fact that due to unprecedented floods and drought in the country, the food output remains unstable despite increases; and

(c) if so, steps taken/proposed to be taken to stabilise the increased food output in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND

RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Yes, Sir. A study entitled "Instability in Indian Foodgrains Production" by Peter B. R. Hazell at the International Food Policy Research Institute, has pointed to the unstable nature of foodgrain production in the country despite impressive increases. The Study however clearly underlines that "A large part of the increase in production instability probably has to be accepted as a necessary consequence of successful agricultural growth".

(b) Due to effects of droughts and floods from time to time food production is affected.

(c) It has been the constant endeavour of the Government to increase and stabilise the production of foodgrains. The various measures taken in this direction are as follows:—

(i) Extending irrigation facilities to unirrigated areas and efficient utilization of the available water resources;

(ii) Introduction of high-yielding and short duration varieties of crops;

(iii) Adoption of improved technology including water harvesting and moisture conservation, for cultivation of crops in drylands and under rain-fed conditions;

(iv) Timely availability of various farm inputs to the farmers;

(v) Increased and balanced use of fertilizers;

(vi) Regular monitoring of diesel and electric power supplies for irrigation purposes;

(vii) Intensive extension efforts to bring about transfer of technology at the farm level;

(viii) Extension of credit facilities to the farmers; and

(ix) Implementation of contingency production plans to mitigate the adverse effects of drought and floods.

एशियाड टिकटों को विचौलियों के माध्यम से बिक्री

*118. श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पांडे :

श्री रवीन्द्र बर्मा :

क्या खेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि एशियाड 1982 की टिकटों की बिक्री या वितरण समुचित नहीं था और टिकटों सीधी जनता को नहीं मिली अपितु ये विचौलियों के माध्यम से मिली जिन्होंने इन्हें कालाबाजार में बेचना आरम्भ कर दिया है और लोगों को ये टिकटों प्राप्त करने में बहुत दिक्कतों का सामना करना पड़ता है; और

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार कालाबाजारी करने वालों के विरुद्ध कोई कानूनी कार्रवाई करने का है?

पूर्ति मंत्रालय के तथा खेल विभाग के राज्य मंत्री (श्री बूटा सिंह) : (क) नौवें एशियाड खेल, 1982 की टिकटें भारतीय स्टेट बैंक के माध्यम से भारत के 91 नगरों में तथा एमर इंडिया और इंडियन एमरलाइट्स के माध्यम से बाहर के 35 देशों में 129 बिक्री केन्द्रों पर उचित और सुव्यवस्थित ढंग से बेची गई हैं। बिक्री केन्द्रों पर बेरिकेझों की सहायता से ठीक तरह से लाइन बनाने तथा पेय जल जैसी मूल सुविधाएं प्रदान करने के लिए प्रबन्ध किए गए थे। भारत में टिकटों की बिक्री का भिन्न-भिन्न समय इस दृष्टि से रखा गया ताकि जनता अपनी मरजी की टिकटें ले सके। भारत अथवा विदेश के किसी भी टिकट बिक्री केन्द्र से टिकटों की कालाबाजारी की कोई सूचना प्राप्त नहीं हुई है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Review on AARRO Working

*119. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:

SHRI RASHEED MASOOD:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have reviewed the work of Afro-Asian Rural Reconstruction Organisation (AARRO) in relation to our country for which about Rs. 10 lakhs are contributed annually;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) how far AARRO has been helpful to India in rural development; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) to (d) The Afro-Asian Rural Reconstruction Organisation is an inter-governmental organisation of which India is one of the 28 members. The policies, programmes and work of AARRO is reviewed periodically by the AARRO Conference and its Executive Committee on which India is represented. The AARRO provides a forum to the member countries of the region to jointly discuss their problems and exchange views, ideas, information and experiences on rural development through conferences, seminars and workshops which it holds. India has availed fellowships for training at the Egyptian International Centre for Agriculture, participated in the Seminars organised at Research and Education Centres of AARRO (RECA), and also participated in the Afro-Asian Workshop.

Rabi and Kharif Prospects

*120. SHRI HARINATHA MISRA:

SHRI JAYANTI PATNAIK:

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

(a) the prospects of food production during the ensuing Kharif and Rabi season (State-wise);

(b) the arrangements made including monetary allotment and subsidy provided for the sale of food-stuffs and for the drought-affected population etc. (State-wise);

(c) the overall food-stock position with Government and the apprehended deficit during the current financial year; and

(d) the arrangements made to make up the deficit?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): (a) to (d). As a result of erratic behaviour of the monsoon in certain States and lately floods in Uttar Pradesh Bihar, Orissa and some other parts of the country, the Kharif crops have been adversely affected. However, results of crop-cutting experiments are yet to come and, therefore, it is not possible to give precise estimates of State-wise production. As regards the rabi season, it is too early to indicate the prospects of food production.

A statement giving the position in regard to Central assistance to drought affected States is enclosed. As regards the subsidy for the sale of food stuffs, the food-grains issued through the Public Distribution System are subsidised.

The foodgrain stock with the Government of India on 1-9-1982 was 13.2 million tonnes. This stock would get further replenished by procurement from the current Kharif crop. The available stocks are adequate to meet the needs of the Public Distribution System. However, to maintain buffer stock even beyond the financial year, Government's stocks would be further augmented through the import of about 2.5 million tonnes of wheat.

Statement

Name of the State affected	Central assistance sought (Rs. in crores)	Assistance given by Central Govt. (Rs. in crores)	Remarks
<i>Drought affected states</i>			
1. Andhra Pradesh . . .	199.75	—	A Central Team will visit the State shortly. Thereafter, ceiling of expenditure will be approved on the recommendation of the High Level Committee on Relief.
2. Bihar . . .	234.00	An additional quantity of 10,000 MTs of foodgrains was released.	The Central Team visited the State between 20th and 22nd September, 1982. Its report will be processed through the High Level Committee on Relief.
3. Maharashtra . . .	131.14	—	A Central Team visited the State between the 4th and 5th October, 1982 and its report is awaited.
4. Orissa . . .	57.93	—	A Central Team visited the State between the 16th and 21st September, 1982. Its report has been received on 7th October, 1982.
5. Uttar Pradesh . . .	165.00	—	The Report of the Central Team which visited the State between 20th and 24th Sept., 1982 has been received on 7th October, 1982.
6. Tamil Nadu . . .	Memorandum is awaited		—
7. West Bengal . . .	72.83	24.77	

बिहार में असिचित भूमि का सिचित भूमि में बदला जाना

1106. श्री राम स्वरूप राम : क्या सिचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बिहार राज्य में 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत अब तक कितनी असिचित भूमि सिचित भूमि में बदली गई है; और

(ख) तत्संबंधी जिला-वार, ब्योरा क्या है?

सिचाई मंत्री (श्री केशवर पांडे) :

(क) संशोधित 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम को चालू वर्ष में ही लागू किया गया है। बिहार में, 1982-83 में सिचाई के अन्तर्गत लाया जाने वाला प्रस्तावित अतिरिक्त क्षेत्र 3.23 लाख हेक्टेयर है।

(ख) सिचाई क्षमता के सूजन के संबंध में जिला-वार आंकड़े केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा नहीं रखे जाते हैं।

Import of Milk Powder, Butter Oil and Dairy Machinery

1107. DR. A. U. AZMI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether imports (gift and others) of milk powder and butter oil had reached an all time high during 1981-82 indicating gross and complete failure of Operation Flood I and II;

(b) what have been the imports of dairy machinery and indigenous dairy machinery purchased by Government, year-wise for three years and whether these are in keeping with self-reliance principles;

(c) how much Tetrapak paper Government propose to import for packing of milk for the next three years;

(d) whether funds from EEC and World Bank for Operation Flood II have been allocated by Government State-wise;

(e) if so, the full details of allocations, year-wise and releases actually made; and

(f) whether all normal for similar projects in respect of allocations by Planning Commission and PIB etc. are being

followed and audited and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) The higher receipt of gift commodities during 1981-82 is attributed to the following:—

(1) higher issues to dairies during the year on account of increase in demand of commodities due to increase in the processing capacities of dairies as well as commissioning of new dairies.

(2) increased consumption of commodities by Dairies to maintain supply of liquid milk, due to drought conditions in certain Milksheds.

(3) Receipts of commodities included arrears of previous years' quota from EEC and residual quantity from World Food programme under Operation Flood I.

(b) The year-wise imports and indigenous purchase of dairy equipment during the last three years under Operation Flood I and II projects are as follows:

Year	Imports		(Rs. in lakhs)	
	Order Value	Receipts	Order Value	Receipts
1979-80	167.11	280.04	709.55	407.54
1980-81	91.93	312.50	1190.70	827.01
1981-82	22.29	182.57	1431.71	943.14
Total	280.73	775.11	3331.96	2177.69

Imported dairy equipment have long delivery schedules and as such the figures relating to receipt of imported equipments include orders placed in years prior to 1979-80. The indigenous dairy machinery industry is by and large self reliant except for some sophisticated items.

(c) There is no proposal to import Tetrapak paper for packaging of milk.

(d) Under Operation Flood II Project, Government has not prescribed State-wise allocation of funds. Requirement of funds is determined in consultation with the State Government and its nominated implementing agency and on dimensions of the project.

(e) Does not arise.

(f) Allocation of funds to States under Operation Flood II is made on the basis of the perspective Dairy Development plan prepared and furnished by States to Indian Dairy Corporation. Such allocation is made on the Dairy Development Project Parameters contained in the plan.

The norms prescribed by the Government are followed by the Indian Dairy Corporation. The accounts of IDC are audited by the Statutory Auditors and by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India.

Elections of Board of Directors of NAFED

1108. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that NAFED has not taken any step to hold elections even though the terms of Board of Directors of NAFED had expired at the end of June, 1982; and

(b) if so, what steps Government propose to take in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) and (b) NAFED is awaiting further clarification of some of the facts presented in the Opinion dated 11th August, 1982 received from Shri A. K. Sen, Senior Advocate of the Supreme Court on issues relating to holding fresh elections of the Board of Directors of NAFED. On receipt of the same, the Board of Directors of NAFED would consider the necessary steps to be taken in this regard.

Government has already advised NAFED to take early steps to hold the elections and the matter is being pursued.

Wheat supplied to Flour Mills of West Bengal

1109. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of wheat supplied to the Roller Flour Mills in West Bengal from 1 April, 1982 to 31 August, 1982 for grinding and the price per quintal;

(b) whether some of the Mills in West Bengal also cater to the demands of Sikkim;

(c) if so, whether any separate quota is earmarked for that State and the manner of its distribution and wheat products;

(d) what is the present stage in regard to the revision of milling margins allowed to flour mills and whether the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices to whom the study for revision of margins was entrusted has since completed its findings;

(e) if so, what are these and whether Government have been able to finalise the milling margins on the basis of these findings and fix statutory prices of all the wheat products; and

(f) if not, the reasons for the delay?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) The roller flour mills in West Bengal were supplied a quantity of 1,57,100 tonnes of wheat during the period from 1-4-82 to 31-8-82. The issue price of wheat to the mills which was Rs. 155/- per quintal upto 31-7-82 has been raised to Rs. 185/- per quintal with effect from 1-8-82.

(b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(c) There is one roller flour mill in Sikkim. The allotment of wheat on Roller Flour Mill account to Sikkim which was 250 tonnes per month between April and July, 1982 was increased to 380 tonnes in August, 1982. While general guidelines are issued by the Central Government, the States are free to finalise the details of distribution pattern on their own.

(d) to (f) The Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices which was asked to undertake an indepth study of the milling margins to be allowed to wheat roller flour mills has submitted its report recently. As the report has become available only

now, Government is yet to consider the recommendations and take a decision in this regard.

दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा सड़कों और गलियों का निर्माण

1110. श्रो निहाल सिंह : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली में ऐसी कितनी प्रनधिकृत कालोनियां हैं जहां दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने सड़कें और नालियां बनवाई हैं ;

(ख) इनके परिणामस्वरूप कालोनी-वार कितने व्यक्तियों को अपने निवास स्थान से वंचित होता पड़ा ; और

(ग) इसके बदले में उन्हें स्थान-वार कितने वर्ग गज जमीन आवंटित की गई गई ?

संसदों कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्रो भोद्धम नारायण सिंह) :

(क) 17

(ख) और (ग) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है तथा सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Performance of SFDA and MFALA in Orissa

1111. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received performance report of Small Farmers Development Agency and the Middle Farmers and Agriculture Labour Agency, as to how far they have improved the rural poor particularly in Orissa;

(b) whether some difficulties are also being experienced in this regard;

(c) if so, what are the bottle-necks in achieving the desired results;

(d) the details, regarding the amount set apart for these agencies and how much therefrom was actually utilised by them during the last five years; and

(e) whether there is still some unutilised amount of the remaining amount?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) The on-going programme of Small Farmers and Marginal Farmers (SFDA) has been merged with Integrated Rural Development Programme which was extended to all the development blocks from 2nd October, 1980. Performance reports are being received from time to time.

(b) and (c). Inadequate economic and technical infrastructure, slow pace of mobilisation of credit, lack of back up services are among the difficulties experienced.

(d) The reports received from Government of Orissa regarding utilisation of funds by the Agencies viz.-a-viz. allocations indicate the position as follows:—

Year	Allocation	Utilisation	(Rs. in lakhs)
1978-79	584.90	198.98	
1979-80	912.20	555.93	
1980-81	1570.00	669.08	
1981-82	1884.00	1495.85	

Prior to merger of Small Farmers Development Agency with Integrated Rural Development Programme following amounts are reported to have been utilised under Small Farmers Development Agency Programme.

	(Rs. Lakhs)
1977-78	221.75
1978-79	240.04
1979-80	212.12

(e) Since the programme is a continuing one, the unspent balance is carried forward to the next year.

Increasing Output of Cereals

1112. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATTNAIK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to double the output of cereals;

(b) if so, the State-wise efforts made in this regard; and

(c) the target set to increase cereal output in the Sixth Plan period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) A target of increasing cereals production by 37.97 million tonnes has been fixed for the terminal year (1984-85) of the Sixth Five Year Plan over the actual production of 101.13 million tonnes in 1979-80, which is the base year.

Disputes of Sharing Water between States

1113. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the disputes regarding sharing of water between the States that are pending with the Centre and since how long they are pending;

(b) at what stage they are; and

(c) what are the reasons for prolonging the disputes and when the final decision is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR PANDAY): (a) The main pending river water disputes relate to (i) the use and development of waters of Cauvery basin amongst Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Pondicherry; and

(ii) Yamuna basin amongst Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Himachal Pradesh and Delhi.

The issue of sharing of Cauvery waters was brought to the notice of the Central Government around 1970 and that of Yamuna waters in 1974.

(b) and (c). There are some major differences among the basin States with regard to the use and further development of waters of these two river basins, negotiations for the settlement of which are being continued with the State Governments concerned so as to find amicable solutions. It is not however, possible to indicate the date by which these disputes are likely to be solved finally on account of intricate nature of the disputes.

Fee Paid to Decorator for Asiad Games Village

1114. SHRI SURAJ BHAN:

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:

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

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to press reports that a fee of Rs. 2,16,000/- has been paid to a private interior decorator for designing some items for Asiad Games Village; and

(b) the details in this regard?

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

Encroachment of Public land

1115. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that recently several measures have been initiated to stop the encroachment of public land or allow unlanded growth of the city;

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the encroachment of the public land in Delhi has been on a large scale; and
- (d) if so, to what extent the demolition of these encroachments have taken place and to what extent this has been reduced?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. The Delhi Development Authority has reported that the following steps are taken in this regard:—

(i) In respect of unauthorised constructions action is taken under Section 30(i) of the Delhi Development Act, 1957. After completing the proceedings demolitions orders are passed and the unauthorised constructions are demolished.

(ii) In respect of encroachment on land under DDA, fresh encroachments are removed as and when they are detected.

(iii) Watch and ward staff had been posted to have proper vigil.

(iv) In respect of unauthorised transactions of land in violation of the provisions of the Delhi Lands (Restriction on transfer) Act, 1972, cases are registered with the special cell constituted for the purpose.

(v) Unauthorised encroachers are being prosecuted. 80 cases have already been referred to the Court.

(c) and (d) The DDA has stated that demolition action is taken promptly as soon as the encroachments are detected. The action for removal from January to 15th September 1982, has been taken as under:—

(i) Residential pucca	290
(ii) Resl. Semi-pucca	63
(iii) Shops	645
(iv) Khokhas	93

(v) Jhuggies	1983
(vi) Boundary Walls	234
(vii) Other structures	97
(viii) Unauthorised structures demolished under the provisions of DD Act, 1957	103

The DDA has also stated that due to the action taken by the DDA the encroachers have been discouraged.

Number of problem villages lacking drinking water facilities

1116. PROF MADHU DANDAVATE: SHRI JITENDRA PRASAD:

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

(a) the total number of problem villages in India, State-wise, which face drinking water facilities;

(b) out of these how many problem villages have been provided drinking water facilities so far; and

(c) by what time will the facilities be provided to the remaining problem villages?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) and (b). The State-wise information regarding the total number of problem villages in India as on 31-3-80 is given in Column—1 of the attached statement and the number of problem villages which have been provided with drinking water facilities in the years 1980-81 and 1981-82 is given in Column 2 and 3 respectively.

(c) During the Sixth Plan effort will be to cover all the identified problem villages with atleast one source of safe potable water available throughout the year.

Statement

Rural Water Supply Programme—State-wise details—Problem villages in India as on 31-3-80 and Problem-villages covered during 1980-81 & 1981-82.

Sl. No.	Name of State/U.T.	No. of problem villages as on 31-3-80 Col. 1	No. of problem villages covered during	
			1980-81 Col. 2	1981-82 Col. 3
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8206	487	2032
2.	Assam	15743	969	1148
3.	Bihar	1594	2660	2700
4.	Gujarat	5318	525	581
5.	Haryana	3440	240	295
6.	Himachal Pradesh	7815	166	118
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	4698	321	304
8.	Karnataka	15456	2063	2906
9.	Kerala	1158	78	83
10.	Madhya Pradesh	24944	7195@	5361
11.	Maharashtra	12935	2674@	2932
12.	Manipur	1212	34	210
13.	Meghalaya	2927	52	95
14.	Nagaland	649	72	82
15.	Orissa	23616	1630	2447
16.	Punjab	1767	80	50
17.	Rajasthan	19803	2402	3854
18.	Sikkim	296	21@	30@
19.	Tamil Nadu	6649	710	749
20.	Tripura	2800	579@	193
21.	Uttar Pradesh	28505	912	870
22.	West Bengal	25243	874	1148
23.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	173	18	7@
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	1740	172	291
25.	Chandigarh	—	—	—
26.	Delhi	99	35	27
27.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	—	—

1	2	3	4	5
28. Goa, Daman & Diu	.	66	7	9
29. Lakshdweep	.		—	—
30. Mizoram	.	214	Nil	13
31. Pondicherry	.	118	8	39
TOTAL	.	230784	25978	29837

@Includes partial coverage.

£Does not include coverage under Zila Parishads Programme of spot sources under MNP.

Allotment of Houses by Haryana Housing Board to Central Government Employees

1117. SHRI R. N. RAKESH: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) number of Central Government employees who got themselves registered for allotment of built-up houses in Sector 17, Gurgaon, as per conditions laid down by the Haryana Housing Board;

(b) how many of them have been allotted houses till date;

(c) total amount sanctioned by the Central Government as House Building Advance to those Government employees who got allotment of built up Houses in Sector 17, Gurgaon;

(d) whether it is also a fact that even after allotment of houses, no provision of street lights has so far been made in that area resulting in a number of theft and other untoward incidents; and

(e) if so, details of theft incidents, reasons for not providing street lights and the action taken on the theft incidents?

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

Effect in land prices owing to removal of ban on transfer of Plots/Flats by DDA.

1118. SWAMI INDERVESH: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state the effect on the prices of land in the Capital on account of the decision of D.D.A. to remove ban on transfer of plots and flats given by DDA in the Capital?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): Government have decided that the present restriction that persons cannot transfer the plots/flats purchased from the DDA before the expiry of 10 years should be removed in the case of built up flats and the plots which are constructed upon. The other existing conditions for transfer of plots/flats would remain in force. This step is expected to stimulate private housing activity. But it is too early to forecast the effect it will have on the prices of land in the capital.

Slum Dwellers in Bombay, Poona, Nagpur and Aurangabad Cities

1119. SHRI V. N. GADGIL: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) total number of slum dwellers in the cities of Bombay, Poona, Nagpur and Aurangabad; and

(b) the total amount sanctioned for slum improvement in Poona?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) According to the information received from the Maharashtra Government the number of slum dwellers in Bombay, Poona, Nagpur and Aurangabad are 28,31,394, 2,74,316, 4,16,109 and 73,070 respectively.

(b) The total amount sanctioned for slum Improvement in Poona for 1982-83 is expected to be Rs. 47 lakhs.

Indian Scientists' Contribution in increasing Wheat Production

1120. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 664 on 12 July 1982 regarding contribution of Indian scientists in increasing wheat production and state:

(a) the facts on the reference made in the said book that "In India and Pakistan, massive shipments of Green Revolution wheat from Mexico in the late 1960s raised the wheat harvest between 50 to 60 per cent during a period of two growing seasons", and there is no reference to the contribution of Indian scientists;

(b) what is the contribution of Indian scientists except introducing Mexican seed after their selection suit Indian conditions and increasing the area under cultivation and making them available to the farmers with high inputs in terms of fertilizers, irrigation, etc; and

(c) which are the priced wheat for which some scientists fetched award, and what is the area under their cultivation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT: SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: (a) It is true that in the book entitled "Environmental Science" (1978) no mention has been made of the contribution of Indian scientists in increasing wheat production. It is clear, however, that the statement in the book: "In India and Pakistan, massive shipments of Green Revolution wheat from Mexico in the late 1960s raised the wheat harvest between 50-60 per cent during a period of two growing seasons" does not give

a complete and true picture of the significant contributions of Indian Wheat Scientists in identifying right varieties and developing appropriate production and protection technology to raise wheat production to a high level in different agro-climatic areas of the country.

In fact, only 18,000 tonnes of seeds of two dwarf wheat varieties 'Lerma Rojo' and 'Sonora 64' were imported during 1966, but these varieties being red grained could not become popular with the farmers and consumers. Subsequently the Indian Wheat Scientists made selections and released in 1967 amber grained better yielding and disease tolerant wheat varieties, like Kalyansona, Sonalika, Safed Lerma and Sharbati Sonora. The extensive cultivation of these varieties in fact, set in motion the wheat revolution in India. This programme was pursued vigorously by Indian scientists and a stream of better varieties such as Arjun, Nilgiri, HD 2189, MLKS 11, WL 711, WH 147, HD 2329, HUW 12, HI 617 etc. have been developed for commercial cultivation, which resulted in sustaining the wheat revolution. Besides the development of new varieties matching production and protection technology was also worked out to get the best return from these varieties.

It would thus appear that the authors of the book under reference were not aware of the vital facts stated above or of the contributions of the Indian Wheat Scientists and the omissions in their work is obviously due to their ignorance of these facts. It may not be out of place to add that Dr. Norman E. Borloue, the Nobel laureate and the initiator of the Green Revolution round the world has stated: "It is the All India Coordinated Wheat Improvement Project which is largely responsible for the wheat revolution and that it has developed to one of the most extensive and widely diversified wheat research programmes in the world."

(b) The contribution of the Indian Scientists apart from the introduction of Lerma Rojo and Sonora-64 are as under:-

(i) Replacement of Sonora-64 and Lerma Rojo (Red grained varieties) with better yielding and amber grained wheat varieties like Kalyansona and Sonalika

which have been selected by the Indian breeder.

(ii) Further hybridization work with the Indian and Mexican and other foreign varieties resulting in the production of varieties having still higher yield, better disease resistance and grain quality grains like, Janak, Shera, Hira, Moti, Arjun, HD 2135, HD 2204, HD 2189, WL 711, DWL 5023, WH 147, UP 62, Lok-1, HP 1209, HP 1102, HD 2204, HD 2189, HD 4502, Girija, Shailja, HD 2135, HI 617, HUW 12 etc.

(iii) To stabilise the wheat production, a new strategy in the form of development of multilines was followed as a result of which multilines such as KSML 3, MLKS 11 and KML 7406 were developed and released for commercial cultivation. These multilines being "slow-rusting" can better withstand rust epidemics. India is the first country in the world to develop and release multilines of dwarf wheats.

(iv) To work out the production technology for dwarf wheats, suitable to Indian conditions, with a view to exploit their high yield potential.

(v) Establishment of a survey and surveillance system for wheat diseases with a view to forecast occurrence of epidemics.

(c) Some of the important wheat varieties developed by the Indian Wheat Scientists for which award have been given are:—

Shera, Hira, Moti, Arjun, HD 2135, HD 2204, HD 2189.

With the development of still better wheat varieties such as WL 711, DWL 5023, KSML 3, MLKS 11, WH 147, UP 262, LOK 1, HP 1209, HP 1102, some of the earlier wheat varieties have been replaced and the acreage under new ones is as follows:—

WL-711—More than 50 per cent area in Punjab.

WH 147—Approximately 50 per cent area in Haryana.

UP 262—15 per cent area in UP & Bihar.

HP 1102—10 per cent area in UP & Bihar.

HP 1209—10 per cent area in UP & Bihar.

HD 2009—20 per cent area in Delhi, Haryana, Punjab, Rajasthan and Western UP.

HD 2204—10 per cent area in Delhi & UP.

HD 2189—20 per cent area in Maharashtra, Karnataka.

LOK 1—10 per cent area in Gujarat and M.P.

Verification about Survival of Trees

1121. SHRIMATI SANYOGITA RANE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have undertaken verification of the survival of the trees planted during the last three years and the number of trees survived; and

(b) the steps proposed to increase the rate of survival of trees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) The checking of plantations is normally done by the officers of the State Forest Departments.

Survival percentage as reported by States for 1979, 1980 and 1981 is given in the attached statement.

Random checking was also carried out by officers of Central Government during 1982.

(b) The proposed steps are selection of proper species, use of proper size of seedlings, better protection and better techniques.

Statement*Statement showing number of Trees Planted and Survival Percentage*

(Rs. in lakhs)

State/U.Ts.	1979		1980		1981		Survivals
	Trees planted	Survival	Trees planted	Survival	Trees planted		
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	
States							
1. Andhra Pradesh . . .	NA	NA	NA	NA	680.00	72	
2. Assam . . .	39.51	80.00	43.20	80.00	313.00	60	
3. Bihar . . .	274.54	80 to 90	386.58	80 to 90	553.40	88	
4. Gujarat . . .	865.00	67.5	910.00	71.00	1494.10	73	
5. Haryana . . .	186.62	NA	164.95	NA	600.00	—	
6. Himachal Pradesh . .	206.25	60 to 80	161.21	60 to 80	277.00	—	
7. Karnataka . . .	861.20	58.4	1123.27	55.2	1414.00	—	
8. Kerala . . .	103.56	NA	69.02	NA	162.00	—	
9. Madhya Pradesh . .	422.00	84.8	725.00	83.2	2456.00	—	
10. Maharashtra . . .	583.23	71.1	594.47	78.8	874.00	—	
11. Manipur . . .	27.09	61.6	64.22	65.0	63.29	—	
12. Meghalaya . . .	22.39	95.0	26.55	95.0	35.42	—	
13. Nagaland . . .	42.38	90.0	38.46	91.5	66.12	—	
14. Orissa . . .	616.78	60 to 70	506.91	70 to 80	607.41	—	
15. Punjab . . .	105.42	65.4	175.09	76.2	373.00	45	
16. Sikkim . . .	29.00	60 to 65	17.00	60 to 65	36.00	—	
17. Tamil Nadu . . .	NA	NA	NA	NA	817.00	—	
18. Tripura . . .	64.19	83.9	67.33	81.3	147.60	—	
19. Uttar Pradesh . . .	494.99	74.1	623.70	74.4	1052.00	75	
20. West Bengal . . .	261.00	78.2	288.00	80.9	431.00	—	
21. Jammu & Kashmir . .	NA	NA	NA	NA	80.00	—	
22. Rajasthan . . .	NA	NA	NA	NA	305.00	85	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
UNION TERRITORIES						
1. A & N Islands	2.68	90.0	2.63	85.0	80.40	—
2. Arunachal Pradesh	9.203	82.0	10.391	91.4	58.00	—
3. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	6.43	72.6	8.08	84.6	9.51	—
4. Delhi	2.41	71.8	3.47	74.1	—	—
5. Goa Daman & Diu	8.45	94.7	10.15	93.1	—	—
6. Mizoram	NA	NA	NA	NA	204.00	—

Number of blocks selected for intensive Employment and Development Programme

1122. SHRI JINTENDRA PRASAD : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of blocks in the country selected for intensive employment programme and intensive development programme, separately, alongwith the annual outlay for each programme; and

(b) the time by which remaining blocks will be covered under these programmes, separately?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) and (b). The National Rural Employment Programme and Integrated Rural Development Programme which aim at raising the incomes of the rural poor through provision of additional employment and productive assets are in operation in all the development blocks in the country. Allocations under Integrated Rural Development Programme have been made at a uniform rate of Rs 35 lakhs per block during the Sixth Five Year Plan with year-wise break-up as follows:-

Year	Allocation per block (Rs. in lakhs)
1978-79	5.00
1979-80	6.00
1980-81	8.00
1981-82	8.00
1982-83	8.00

Under National Rural Employment Programme an annual outlay of about Rs 380 crores including the state share is being made.

Approval of Janakharji Reservoir Project, Gujarat

1123. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Planning Commission have approved the Janakharji Reservoir Project in Gujarat;

(b) the estimated cost thereof; and

(c) the area of land to receive irrigation benefits therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR PANDEY): (a) The Project has been approved by the Planning Commission in September 1982.

(b) and (c) The Project is estimated to cost Rs. 18.70 crores and envisages annual irrigation to an area of 20612 hectares.

Nomination of SC|ST as non-official Directors on Boards

1124. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Articles of Associations of Public Sector Undertakings under his Ministry do not have any particular clause that debars from nominating persons belonging to SC and ST as non-

official Directors on Boards of all Public Sector Undertakings;

(b) if so, reasons why persons of proven calibre in Industry, Commerce, Administration, Trade Unions or from Social Fields hailing from SC/ST are not nominated as non-official/Part time Directors; and

(c) whether any recommendations to nominate outstanding personalities from SC/ST are pending with his Ministry and if so, the decision taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. AWAMINATHAN): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Confusion and Chaos prevailing at Dak Counters in the corridors of DDA's auction Hall

1125. SHRI ZAINUL BASHER: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the recently set up counters to receive Dak in the corridors of DDA's Auction Hall, much confusion and chaos prevails as there is no sign board on the counters to indicate which counter will receive which dak;

(b) whether the affected persons have to go from post to pillar to get this information and there is no guide to give correct information;

(c) whether staff at the counters generally come late in the morning and their behaviour towards public is very rude and discourteous;

(d) whether no senior official is posted there to hear complaints and the reception office does not issue entry permits in case any aggrieved person wants to meet higher officer in DDA to apprise him of the difficulties; and

(e) the steps being taken to set at right at these counters.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) The DDA has reported that this is not correct. Painted indications have been provided in the Auction Hall by the DDA.

(b) and (c) The DDA has denied these allegations.

(d) and (e) The DDA has denied this and has reported that the following arrangements have been made for the redressal of public grievances:—

(i) the public is free to meet any officer of the DDA everyday between 3.00 P.M. to 4.30 P.M.; except on Wednesday;

(ii) Vice-Chairman, DDA meets the public twice a week i.e. every Tuesday and Friday.

Wide publicity of the above arrangements is made through newspapers at intervals for the information of the public.

Use of sub-standard Material in DDA flats in Shalimar Bagh

1126. SHRI R. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether complaints have been received regarding the use of sub-standard material in the DDA Flats located in Shalimar Bagh Complex on Ring Road;

(b) whether contractor has left the flats half-done and works have not been completed even after nearly two years of their allotment; and

(c) if so, the measures being taken to redress the situation?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) No, Sir. The DDA has reported that some complaints regarding some minor defects and repairs have been received and that such complaints are attended to promptly.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The DDA has reported that steps are being taken to remove the defects at the risk and cost of the contractor.

Financial Assistance to Tamil Nadu Government by HUDCO

1127. SHRI D. S. A. SIVAPRAKASHAM: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether HUDCO has given any financial assistance to Tamil Nadu Government for housing in rural areas and urban areas;

(b) if so, whether any plans are to be submitted to Government for such assistance;

(c) whether there is any condition for granting such a loan; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The borrowing Agencies are required to apply to HUDCO which scrutinises the schemes as per prescribed guidelines.

(c) and (d) The criteria adopted for sanctioning of schemes by HUDCO are:—

(i) The project should be financially viable and technically sound.

(ii) The project should provide for a simple inexpensive and aesthetically pleasing lay-out and economical housing design with proper landscaping etc.

(iii) The scheme, to the extent possible, must use locally available and cheaper substitutes for scarce building materials like cement and steel;

(iv) The scheme should ensure optimum use of land and proper development of infrastructure facilities etc.

(v) The scheme should provide for adequate tree plantation etc.

(vi) The scheme should fulfil the criteria prescribed for the particular scheme by HUDCO.

Further in the case of rural housing, any agency nominated by the State Government is eligible for financial assistance

and for urban housing depending upon the nature of the scheme various agencies, whether in the public or private or Co-operative sector, are eligible for financial assistance.

Fixation of prices of Agricultural Products before Sowing Season

1128. SHRI ASHFAQ HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to advise the Agriculture Prices Commission to declare procurement price of paddy, wheat and other agricultural produce much before the sowing season; and

(b) whether Government will also change its basic policy of fixing the price of agricultural produce on sowing season-wise and not on Marketing season-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). It may be stated that strict adoption of the policy of declaring procurement prices of paddy, wheat and other agricultural produce much before the sowing season may not necessarily be in the interest of the farmers. If procurement prices are fixed shortly before the harvesting time, it would be possible to take into account the changes in input prices during the interval between the sowing of the crop and its harvesting. It would also be possible to take into account the latest market prices of the concerned commodity as also of its competing crops. The present approach of the Government is, therefore, considered to be more realistic. Hence, the Government is not presently contemplating any change in its approach towards price fixation of agricultural produce.

एशियाई खेलों के लिये भर्ती

1129. श्री छूटा प्रताप सिंह: क्या खेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) एशियाई खेलों के प्रयोजन के लिए संवर्ग-वार अब तक कितने कर्मचारी भर्ती किए गए हैं;

(ख) इन कर्मचारियों की भर्ती के लिए क्या मानदण्ड अपनाए गए हैं; किन-किन राज्यों, स्थानों और संगठनों/संस्थानों से ये कर्मचारी भर्ती किए गए हैं और उनकी भर्ती की क्या प्रणाली है क्या इससे संबंधित व्यौरा सभा पटल पर रखा जाएगा; और

(ग) एशियाई खेलों के लिए कुल कितने कर्मचारियों को आवश्यकता है और शेष कर्मचारी कब तक भर्ती कर लिए जायेंगे और उनकी भर्ती के लिए क्या प्रणाली अपनाई जायेगी?

पूर्ति मंत्रालय के तथा खेल विभाग के राज्य मंत्री (श्री बूदा सिंह) : (क) से (ग). प्रश्न के संबंध में विस्तृत सूचना दी जानी है, जो एकत्र की जा रही है और यथा समय सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

Ad-hoc Research Schemes in ICAR

1130. SHRI RAM KINKAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) for which disciplines Scientific panels exist in ICAR;

(b) how many ad-hoc research schemes were considered by each during last three years, each year from 1 September to 31 August of next year;

(c) how many were rejected each year, how many desired to be revised and how many were recommended for sanction, panel-wise;

(d) how many out of ad-hoc research schemes recommended were sanctioned during each of these three years; panel-wise;

(e) how much amount and duration of operation was sanctioned, scheme-wise;

(f) how many research proposals received by ICAR, panel-wise, remain to be processed as on 1 October, 1982; and

(g) the list of members of each Panel and the years during which the Chairman were either Chairmen or Members, respectively during 1960 to 1982 in each panel?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) A list of disciplines for which Scientific Panels have been set up in the ICAR is given in the attached statement.

(b) to (f). The information is being collected and the same will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

(g) The information relates to the period of the last 22 year (1960—1982). The information available from old records will be compiled and placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

List of Disciplines on which Scientific Panels exist in ICAR

1. Scientific Panel on Plant Physiology and Biochemistry.
2. Scientific Panel on Plant Pathology.
3. Scientific Panel on Entomology Nematology.
4. Scientific Panel on Plant Breeding.
5. Scientific Panel on Fruits, Plantation and Medicinal Crops.
6. Scientific Panel on Olericulture and Floriculture.
7. Scientific Panel on Animal Breeding.
8. Scientific Panel on Animal Health.
9. Scientific Panel on Animal Nutrition and Physiology.

10. Scientific Panel on Dairy and Livestock Products Technology.
11. Scientific Panel on Fisheries.
12. Scientific Panel on Agricultural Economics, Statistics and Marketing.
13. Scientific Panel on Agricultural Education.
14. Scientific Panel on Home Science.
15. Scientific Panel on Agronomy.
16. Scientific Panel on Agricultural Engineering.
17. Scientific Panel on Post Harvest Technology.
18. Scientific Panel on Microbiology.
19. Scientific Panel on Soil Science.

Memorandum regarding protection to Western Ghats

1131. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV:
SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a deputation from Kerala State has recently submitted a Memorandum for the protection of Western Ghat Forests (Calicut District) from wanton felling of trees in the area by a Coterie of Powerful People despite a Kerala State High Court Order for stopping felling of trees in that area; and

(b) if so, the Government's reaction on the Memorandum and steps taken in regard thereto?

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

(b) The matter was taken up with the State Government. They have reported that action is being taken in accordance with the High Court order. They have denied any large scale destruction of virgin forests. Government of Kerala have been asked to take action under the relevant Central and State Acts for protection of forests.

Import of Fertilizers

1132. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to allow private parties to import certain types of fertilizers under OGL;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation (MMTC) alone had the right to import, distribute and fix the price of fertilizers up till now; and

(c) if so, the reasons for departure from that policy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) MMTC are the only channelized agency to import fertilizers on behalf of the Government. MMTC, however, had no role in regard to distribution and fixing the price of fertilizers. These functions are performed by the Government.

(c) The question does not arise.

Benefit to ICAR Staff

1133. SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR:
DR. A. U. AZMI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government servants who opted for ICAR are not entitled amongst other benefits to telephone facility and retired servants Government accommodation etc.; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof and corrective steps proposed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND

RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). Government servants who have opted for ICAR service are entitled to telephone facility on the same lines as other Government of India officials. As regards accommodation to retired servants, this is the concern of the Directorate of Estates which deals with such matters in accordance with its own rules.

उत्तर प्रदेश में चीनी के कारखानों की स्थापना का प्रस्ताव

1134. श्री जयपाल तिंह कश्यप : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार उत्तर प्रदेश में, विशेष रूप से बदायूं और बरेली जिलों में चीनी के कारखानों की स्थापना के किसी प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रही है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो ये कारखाने कहाँ-कहाँ स्थापित किए जायेंगे; और

(ग) इस संबंध में सरकार की योजना का व्यौरा क्या है?

कृषि तथा आमोण विकास मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (कुमारी कमला कुमारी) : (क) से (ग). उत्तर प्रदेश के बदायूं और बरेली जिलों में चीनी मिलें स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव केन्द्रीय सरकार के

विचाराधीन नहीं है। तथापि नैनीताल जिले में सहकारी क्षेत्र में प्रतिदिन 1250 मीटरी टन की क्षमता की एक नई चीनी फैक्ट्री स्थापित करने के लिए एक आवेदन पल जुलाई, 1982 मास में प्राप्त हुआ था जोकि केन्द्रीय सरकार के विचाराधीन है।

Allotment of land to scheduled tribes

1135. SHRI JAI NARAYAN ROAT: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the land allotted/distributed to the Scheduled Tribes in the country since Independence State-wise; and

(b) the land to be allotted/distributed to the Scheduled Tribes in the country during the Sixth Five Year Plan State-wise?

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

(b) Under the ceiling laws of different States, no surplus land is acquired separately for the Scheduled Tribes, but while distributing priority is given to landless agricultural workers, particularly those belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. During the Sixth Plan period also, priority in allotment of surplus land continues to be given to the landless belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes.

Statement

(In acres)

State/Union Territory	Land allotted/ distributed to the Scheduled Tribes in the country under pre- revised ceiling laws	Land allotted/ distributed to the Scheduled Tribes in the country under revised ceiling laws	Total land allotted/ distributed to the Scheduled Tribes in the country	
			2	3
I			2	3
Andhra Pradesh	.	N.A.	54,732	54,732
Assam	.	N.A.	29,023	29,023
Bihar	.	—	15,321(a)	15,321(a)
Gujarat	.	19,217	678	19,895
Haryana	.	—	—	—
Himachal Pradesh	.	—	134	134
Jammu & Kashmir	.	—	—	—
Karnataka	.	—	1,428	1,428
Kerala	.	—	4,103	4,103
Madhya Pradesh	.	14,641	39,227	53,868
Maharashtra	.	24,101	51,072	75,173
Manipur	.	—	—	—
Orissa	.	—	44,838	44,838
Punjab	.	—	—	—
Rajasthan	.	18,970	16,555	35,525
Tamil Nadu	.	6	12	18
Tripura	.	—	293	293
Uttar Pradesh	.	—	1,38,644*	1,38,644*
West Bengal	.	N.A.	12,180(a)	12,180(a)
Dadra & N.H.	.	—	3,351	3,351
Delhi	.	—	—	—
Pondicherry	.	—	—	—
Total	.	76,935	4,11,591	4,88,526

N.A. Not available.

(a) Estimated.

*Includes area distributed to Scheduled Castes also, as separate figures are not available.

नेहरू युवक केन्द्रों को सुदृढ़ बनाया जाना

1136. श्री बृद्धि चन्द्र चंद्र : क्या खेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि नेहरू युवक केन्द्रों को सुदृढ़ बनाने तथा इस हेतु आवश्यक संगठनात्मक ढांचे तयार करने का कोई कार्यक्रम लम्बे समय से सरकार के विचाराधीन है; और

(ख) उपरोक्त कार्यक्रम कब तक क्रियान्वित किए जाने की संभावना है?

पूर्ण मंत्रालय के तथा खेल विभाग के राज्य मंत्री (श्री बूटासिंह) : (क) और (ख). नेहरू युवक केन्द्रों को सुदृढ़ बनाने और इस प्रयोजन के लिए आवश्यक संगठनात्मक ढांचे की व्यवस्था करने का प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है। इस मामले पर निर्णय लेने के बाद ही कार्यव्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठेगा।

Promotion to employees of sanitation staff of M.C.D.

1137. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV: SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE:

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

(a) whether the employees of the Sanitation Deptt. of Municipal Corporation of Delhi are forced to work on current charge basis, denying their due promotion to higher grade;

(b) whether the employees in other Departments are given due promotions in higher grade, but only this class is ignored and the Sanitation Staff is given step motherly treatment;

(c) whether previous to the formation of conservancy and sanitary engineering department and transfer of this class to work under it, the promotions used to be done in regular higher grade;

(d) if so, why this injustice and discrimination against Sanitary Staff; and

(e) when they will be given their due higher promotion grades?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) The Municipal Corporation of Delhi has informed the current duty charge is given to various categories of staff for administrative conveniences.

(b) Does not arise in view of reply to part (a) above.

(c) The MCD has reported that Sanitation staff before being transferred to the newly created department was promoted on current charge basis in the health department also.

(d) Does not arise in view of the reply to part (c) above.

(e) The Corporation has informed that meeting of the Departmental Promotion Committee has already been fixed to consider their ad-hoc regular appointment in regular grade.

Sub-standard rations supplied from the food and supply depots in the capital

1138. SHRI P. NAMGYAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that sub-standard rations particularly wheat are being supplied from the Food and Supply Depots in the Capital;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the wheat available at the ration depots is mostly found to be germinated and subsequently dried thereby unfit for "chappati" making and consumptions;

(c) if so, whether the Deptt. will stop forthwith the issue of sub-standard and germinated wheat and rice to public and replace the present stock by that of good quality wheat and rice; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND

RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) No, Sir. Only wheat and rice conforming to the specifications laid down by the Government and to the limits set out in the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act is supplied through Public distribution system.

(b) No, Sir.

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

Alleged seizure of Asiad Ticket from S.E.I. Official

1139. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a sizable number of Asiad tickets were recently seized from the residence of a certain State Bank of India official who had kept these tickets unauthorisedly; and

(b) if so, details thereof and the action taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND OF THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) and (b). According to the State Bank of India, no case of seizure of Asiad tickets from residence of any official of the Bank has come to their notice. However, on a private complaint, a case was registered by Jammu police against an official of the State Bank of India (Gandhi Nagar Branch, Jammu). The matter is under investigation by the appropriate authorities and some procedural irregularities have been noticed.

Sugar production during 1982-83

1140. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the estimated sugar production for 1982-83 season and of this how much will be needed for domestic consumption, industries and the estimated surplus?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE

AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): The sugar production during 1982-83 season is estimated at about 75-80 lakh tonnes. The total domestic consumption including the requirement of bulk consumers and the quantity to be exported is estimated at about 62 lakh tonnes and 7 lakh tonnes, respectively, the total estimated requirement being 69 lakh tonnes. Thus, the surplus availability out of the said estimated production during 1982-83 season is expected to be around 11 lakh tonnes.

Tube wells sunk in Orissa under small farmers development agency programme

1141. SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to lay a statement:

(a) the number of wells sunk in different district of Orissa to provide potable drinking water in 1978-79 to 1980-81, under Small Farmers Development Agency Programme;

(b) the number of wells sunk in those districts in 1981-82 and 1982-83 under the above Central Scheme;

(c) the number of small farmers of Mayurbhanj district had taken loan for digging wells;

(d) whether those small farmers of Mayurbhanj district repaid the loan; and

(e) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) The Central assistance under Small Farmers Development Agency/Integrated Rural Development Programme does not cover the scheme of digging wells to provide potable drinking water facilities in the rural areas. It provides assistance for digging wells for irrigation.

(b) to (e). Does not arise.

राज्यों में वर्षा के कारण हानियां

1142. श्री कृष्ण दत्त सुलानपुरी : क्या कृष्ण मंत्री यह निम्नलिखित जानकारी

दशनि वाला विवरण सभा पटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले दो वर्षों के दौरान (राज्य-वार) अधिक वर्षा होने के कारण मरने वाले लोगों तथा पशुओं की संख्या कितनी है और फसलों की कितनी हानि हुई; और

(ख) प्रत्येक राज्य को राहत उपायों के लिए कितनी सहायता दी गई?

कृषि तथा प्रानीज विकास संवालयों में उप-मंत्री (कुमारी कन्ता कुमारी) : (क) और और (ख). अपेक्षित जानकारी प्रदर्शित करने वाला विवरण 1 तथा 2 संलग्न है।

विवरण-1

1980-81 के दौरान बाढ़ों से हुई क्षति को प्रदर्शित करने वाला विवरण

राज्य का नाम	मृत मानवों की संख्या	मृत पशुओं की संख्या	प्रभावित क्षेत्र (लाख हैक्टार)
1	2	3	4
1. आंध्र प्रदेश	88	26300	0.3
2. असम	57	9155	519.9
3. बिहार	57	42	10.0
4. गुजरात	45	8744	2.8
5. हरियाणा	सूचित नहीं किया	14	1.2
6. हिमाचल प्रदेश	6	68	नगण्य
7. जम्मू तथा काश्मीर	1	सूचित नहीं किया	नगण्य
8. कर्नाटक	16	4	0.20
9. केरल	42	56	0.61
10. महाराष्ट्र	29	202	0.93
11. मणिपुर	7	43	0.5
12. उड़ीसा	73	8280	3.6
13. पंजाब	47	113	0.45
14. राजस्थान	1	27	पून्य
15. उत्तर प्रदेश	1309	5244	30.9
16. पश्चिम बंगाल	65	1055	2.1

1981-82 के दौरान बाढ़ों से हुई क्षति को प्रदर्शित करने वाला विवरण

1	2	3	4
1. बिहार		17	12.06
2. गुजरात		$121 + 3$ (खोए हुए)	2.24
3. कर्नाटक		78	0.449
4. केरल		86	सूचित नहीं किया
5. राजस्थान		$141 + 226$ (खोए हुए)	4.46
6. उत्तर प्रदेश		183	5.02

विवरण-2

वर्ष 1980-81 से 1981-82 के लिये बाढ़ से प्रभावित राज्यों को दी गई केन्द्रीय सहायता को प्रदर्शित करने वाला विवरण

(रुपए करोड़ों में)

राज्य का नाम	वर्ष
	1980-81 1981-82
1. आंध्र प्रदेश	8.3984 —
2. असम	12.7214 —
3. बिहार	26.4700 20.74
4. गुजरात	18.9754 30.9694 (बाढ़ तथा समुद्री तूफान)
5. हरियाणा	5.2426 —
6. कर्नाटक	3.4750 2.8137
7. केरल	9.0942 8.4272
8. उड़ीसा	42.8858 —
9. राजस्थान	— 45.0560
10. उत्तर प्रदेश	79.0500 45.4567
11. पश्चिम बंगाल	23.5647 —

Personnel on Committee to conduct Asian Games

1143. SHRI RAM PRASAD AHIRWAR:

SHRI BABURAO PARANJPE:

Will the Minister of SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that resentment has been expressed by secretaries of various State Athletic Associations due to induction of the inexperienced officials in the committee to conduct the Asian Games;

(b) facts thereof and action being taken in the matter; and

(c) policy of his Department in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND OF THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) No such complaints have been received.

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

एशियाड-82 खेलों में भाग लेने से इंकार करने वाले देश

1144. श्री नरसिंह मकावाना : क्या खेल मंत्री निम्नलिखित जानकारी दर्शने वाले विवरण सभा पट्टन पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन देशों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्होंने एशियाड-82 खेलों में भाग लेने से इन्कार कर दिया है और इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ख) क्या जिन देशों ने एशियाड-82 खेलों में भाग लेने से इन्कार किया है उन्हें विधिवत् निमंत्रण भेजा गया था ?

पूर्ति मंत्रालय के तथा खेल विभाग के राज्य मंत्री (श्री बूदा सिंह) : (क) और (ख) 9 वें एशियाई खेल, 1982 की विशेष आयोजन समिति द्वारा जिन देशों को निमंत्रण

भेजे गए थे, उनमें से किसी भी देश ने एशियाड में भाग लेने से इंकार नहीं किया है। केवल ब्रानी ने, जिसने पहले कभी भाग नहीं लिया, इस बार भी अपनी प्रविष्टि नहीं भेजी है।

Stadia being constructed for ASIAD 82

1145. SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Stadia that are being constructed in Delhi for the IX Asiad, 1982 and the total investment in these Stadia; and

(b) how many games would be played in IXth Asiad, 1982 and how many delegates would participating of host country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND OF THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) 6 new stadia at a total estimated cost of Rs. 39.69 crores to Government are being constructed in Delhi for the IX Asian Games, 1982 Besides, the Trade Fair Authority of India have constructed a Hall of States in Pragati Maidan and DDA an auditorium in the Sports Village complex at their own cost and these will also be used during IX Asian Games. In addition, 9 existing stadia in Delhi are being renovated for holding different events for Asiad '82.

(b) In the IX Asian Games, 1982, 24 events including 2 demonstration games will take place. Of these, 2 events will be held outside Delhi and the remaining ones in Delhi. The strength of the Indian contingent is expected to be 644 including 183 officials.

F.A.O. Report on Fisheries

1146. SHRI P. M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Food and Agricultural Organisation has urged Government to pay greater attention to and support the artisanal fisheries in Kerala;

(b) if so, whether the FAO has conducted a study on economics of artisanal and mechanised fisheries in Kerala;

(c) what are the main features of this report and whether this report has been examined by Government; and

(d) the extent to which the directive of the Food and Agricultural Organisation in this regard has been examined by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). The Government of India have not received any communication from the F.A.O. to this effect. However, a working paper on the 'Economics of Artisanal and Mechanised Fisheries in Kerala' has been published in July, 1982 under the aegis of the Bay of Bengal Programme of the F.A.O./U.N.D.P. This document is a comparative study of the cost and earnings of artisanal and mechanised fisheries in Kerala. It describes the rationale, conduct and findings of this study, along with recommendations for future action.

(c) and (d). This study report has not yet been officially cleared by F.A.O./U.N.D.P., Government of India or by the Government of Kerala.

Survey conducted by the NBCC about Housing Problems

1147. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the salient features of the survey conducted by the National Buildings Construction Corporation about urban housing problems in the country; and

(b) the steps proposed to be taken on the suggestions contained in this survey?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) National Buildings Construction Corporation Ltd. has not con-

ducted any survey about urban housing problems in the country.

(b) In view of the reply to (a) above, the question does not arise.

Advances made by I.C.A.R. to S.T.C.

1148. SHRI B. D. SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the action Government have taken against large advances made by ICAR Institute near Kullu to STC without receipt, to import rabbits from USSR in 1979;

(b) why wrong stock was imported from USSR and fresh imports from Germany made when same stock exists at Bustar for years;

(c) the expenditure incurred on First National Seminar on Fur Animal Breeding in July 1982 and schemes sanctioned or proposed to be sanctioned for rabbit research, inclusive of amount earmarked for each scheme; and

(d) year-wise total expenditure made from 1975-76, subhead-wise and corresponding revenue receipts from rabbit research at Gersa and also number of rabbits born, year-wise and numbers distributed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) The Indian Council of Agricultural Research had imported as a gift in November, 1979 125 rabbits each, of broiler strains viz. White Giant, Grey Giant and Soviet chinchilla and 65 rabbits of Angora wool strain as per the Protocol on Scientific Corporation in the field of Agriculture between the Ministry of Agriculture and the USSR Ministry of Agriculture for 1978-79. An advance of Rs. 2,30,000/- was paid to State Trading Corporation for air transport of rabbits from the USSR. A refund of Rs. 59,396.45 was received back by the ICAR from STC on 23-3-1981. The adjustment account in respect of the

balance of Rs. 1,70,603.55 is being finalised. The matter is being pursued vigorously.

(b) Angora rabbits imported from USSR under Indo-USSR protocol were a free gift and thus there was little choice in their selection. However, the rabbits imported from USSR have shown satisfactory performance in terms of reproduction, growth Survival and wool production at the Division of Fur Animal Breeding, Garsa of **Central Sheep and Wool Research Institute** but have higher percentage of guard hair. Both for having greater genetic variability & higher production there is a justification for further import of more productive strains from Europe and other continents.

(c) A sum of Rs. 15000/- was sanctioned for the First National Seminar on Fur Animal Breeding which was held in the month of April, 1982 and not in July, 1982 at Garsa. No scheme for rabbit research has been sanctioned so far. However, 4 research proposals on rabbit breeding based on the model scheme suggested by the Scientific Panel on Animal Breeding are being processed for funding.

(d) The expenditure and receipts for rabbit breeding at the Division of Fur Animal Breeding, Garsa of CSWRI, are being mained along with the expenditure and figures for receipts of the Division where work on breeding sheep for fine wool as well as improving feed resources for sheep and goats and sheep and fur animal nutrition is also in progress, and no separate budget is allocated for rabbit research at Garsa alon. The receipts of the Division

of Fur Animal Breeding, Garsa are received from time to time at the CSWRI and consolidated and credited to the ICAR Accounts and no separate accounts of receipts of the Division alone are being maintained. However, approximately, 40 per cent of the contingent expenditure could be apportioned to rabbit maintenance. Regarding receipts, since in addition to sale of breeding stocks, meat and fur-skins, rabbit wool is blended with sheep wool for making shawls and other products it is not be possible to appportion the exact amount of receipts. From import of 500 rabbits, the Division of Fur Animal Breeding, Garsa has now over 3200 rabbits and more than 2000 rabbits have been sold/supplied for research and development programme.

Approval of Sriram Sagar Project Andhra Pradesh

1149. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Central Water Commission has received report of a scheme Sriram Sagar Project stage 2 from Andhra Pradesh Government; and

(b) if so, when it is likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR PANDEY): (a) Yes, Sir. Project Report for Sriram Sagar Pro-

ject Stage-II was received in the Central Water Commission in March 1980 from the Government of Andhra Pradesh for technical examination and obtaining approval of the Planning Commission.

(b) The comments of the Central Water Commission were sent to the State Government between September 1980 and January 1981. The project can be processed further for clearance after complete replies/ clarifications to the comments of the Commission are received from the State Government and subject to the techno-economic feasibility and cost effectiveness of the project established.

Supply of Subsidised Wheat to Flour Mills by F.C.I.

1150. SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY:

SHRI SUBHASH YADAV:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that flour mills in the country are being supplied wheat by Food Corporation of India at a subsidised rate;

(b) if so, what is the rate at which the wheat is being supplied to flour mills;

(c) whether it is also a fact that there is no control of the Government on the flour mills of the country on the sale price and distribution on the products of such flour mills which are getting wheat on subsidy;

(d) whether Government propose to put a control on the sale price of their products; and

(e) if not, the reason thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Central issue price at which wheat is issued to the State Governments for roller flour mills is Rs. 185/- per quintal.

(c) No, Sir. State Governments have imposed price and distribution control on the main wheat products i.e. maida and suji.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

चीनी की खरीद के नये तरीके

1151. श्री प्यारे लाल पनिका : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार चीनी की खरीद और सप्लाई के किसी नये तरीके पर विचार कर रही है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो कैसे और चीनी उपभोक्ताओं को किस दर पर दी जायेगी ?

कृषि तथा प्रासीण विकास मंत्रालयों में उप मंत्री (कुमारी कमला कुमारी) : (क) से (ग) : इस समय चीनी मिलों को अपने वाणिक उत्पादन की कुछ प्रतिशतता अधिसूचित मूल्यों पर सरकार को देनी होती है और इस तरह अधिप्राप्त चीनी की देश भर में समान खुदरा मूल्य पर उचित मूल्य की दुकानों के माध्यम से उपभोक्त को बेचा जाता है। चीनी अधिप्राप्त करने के तरीके और लेवी चीनी की सप्लाई में कोई परिवर्तन करना विचाराधीन नहीं है। इस समय लेवी चीनी का खुदरा मूल्य 3.65 रुपये प्रति किलो है।

Sale of Tickets for Asiad '82

1152. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHA-DASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) how many tickets of Asian Games have already been sold, details thereof;

(b) what was the basis in which those tickets were sold;

(c) how many tickets are there more to be sold; and

(d) on what basis those tickets are going to be sold?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND OF THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) A statement showing number of Asian Games tickets sold in States and Union Territories upto 28-9-82 is attached.

(b) Tickets were sent for sale to all State capitals and towns having population of over 3 lakhs. Besides, tickets were sent to different towns based on their proximity to Delhi, population and popularity of the different disciplines.

(c) and (d) The number of unsold domestic tickets released for general sale as on 28.9.82 was 583323. Besides, sale of ticks for certain reserved categories like Sports Federations, Members of Parliament etc. has also started.

Statement

Statement showing Number of Asian Games Tickets sold in States and Union Territories

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	No. of tickets sold upto 28-9-82
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1	2	3
1	Andhra Pradesh	30089
2	Assam	13853
3	Bihar	36087
4	Gujarat	20704
5	Haryana	30596
6	Himachal Pradesh	3037
7	Jammu & Kashmir	2584
8	Kerala	14155
9	Karnataka	19578
10	Madhya Pradesh	33129
11	Maharashtra	65569
12	Manipur	3256
13	Meghalaya	2280
14	Nagaland	806
15	Orissa	14680

1	2	3
16	Punjab	23548
17	Rajasthan	29925
18	Sikkim	2526
19	Tamil Nadu	24273
20	Tripura	3150
21	Uttar Pradesh	40300
22	Arunachal Pradesh	1859
23	West Bengal	58812
24	Chandigarh	17043
25	Delhi	556240
26	Goa, Daman & Diu	954
27	Mizoram	1407
28	Pondicherry	2017
29	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	..
30	Lakshadweep	..

10,62,577

Provision of Extra Grants to Andhra Pradesh under NREP

1153. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state whether Government are giving extra grant under N.R.E.P. to provide work to the labourers in villages in Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BALA-ESHWAR RAM): No, Sir. The State Government are getting only their normal share under National Rural Employment Programme in accordance with the programme guidelines for allocation of resources to the States/UTs.

Water Supply in Areas Around Parliament House

1154. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the supply of water has been seriously disrupted in the New Delhi area around the Parliament House;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor, the number of days for which the supply has been disrupted in Ashok Road, Mahadev Road and B. D. Marg residential establishments; and

(c) the steps taken to improve the supply?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BMISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) The NDMC has reported that there is no serious disruption of water supply in the area.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The New Delhi Municipal Committee have a proposal to construct an underground tank with boosting arrangements for improving the water supply in the area.

ग्रामीण गोदाम योजना के अन्तर्गत गोदामों का निर्माण

1155. श्री कुमार राम शर्मा : क्या ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) प्रत्येक राज्य के उम गांवों के जिला-बार नाम क्या हैं जहां ग्रामीण गोदाम योजना के अन्तर्गत गोदाम बनाए गए हैं ; और

(ख) इन ग्रामीण गोदामों के अनुरक्षण की जिम्मेदारी किस पर है ?

कृपा तथा ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालयों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बालेश्वर राम) : (क) और (ख). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

States Recognised as Flood Prone Basins

1156. SHRI RASA BEHARI BEHERA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the names of State recognised as flood Prone basins in the country;

(b) what are the steps to be taken in those areas on priority basis for flood control; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR PANDEY): (a) All the river basins in the country experience floods some time or the other. However, according to the magnitude of the flood and their damage producing effect, the chronically flood prone States in the country, generally referred to, are the States of U.P., Bihar and West Bengal in the Ganga basin, the Assam in the Brahmaputra basin and Orissa in the eastern coast drained by Mahanadi, Vamsadhara, Brahmani and Baitarni rivers. Flood damage in varying degrees is also significant in Andhra Pradesh, Punjab, Gujarat, Haryana, Kerala and Rajasthan.

(b) and (c). The steps generally undertaken for flood control in these areas are construction of flood embankments, drainage channels, town/village protection works and raising of villages. It has been seen that significant flood control benefits have been achieved whenever major storage reservoirs have been created. Prominent examples of such cases are: Bhakra, Beas, Ukai, Hirakud, Damodar Valley, Nagarjunasagar and Chambal projects. More such reservoirs wherever possible and feasible are under various stages of planning, investigation and execution.

Setting up of research centres by ICAR

1157. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that ICAR will shortly set up research centres in selected areas to conduct research on dry land farming, oilseed and pulse production, alternative source of energy and temperate horticulture;

(b) if so, the sites selected in the different States for locating these centres particularly in Maharashtra;

(c) whether any effort has been made to develop agriculture in the hilly region like Ladakh and other high altitude regions; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

and (b). Under the current 6th Five Year Plan (1980—85) ICAR had given due emphasis on intensification of research efforts in critical areas particularly Dry Farming, Oilseeds, Pulse production etc. The position was further reviewed at the time of the mid-term appraisals and as a result, some new areas were identified for strengthening of research efforts namely (i) Establishment of a National Research Centre for Soya-bean, (ii) Lead Research Centres for Sesamum, Linseed and Safflower, (iii) National Research Centre on Bengal Gram and Arhar, (iv) Establishment of Temperate Horticultural Research Institute, (v) Establishment of a National Research Centres for Mango, Citrus and Banana and (vi) Establishment of a National Centre for Agricultural Energy. However, these new projects are yet to be cleared by the Planning Commission

and the Ministry of Finance. The sites for locating these centres when finally decided upon will have to be identified by a Committee of Eminent scientists keeping in view the extent of the problems in a particular region.

(2) The Dryland Project of the ICAR is already in operation at 23 centres (list appended Statement 1) out of which two centres are located in Maharashtra at Sholapur and Akola.

(3) Under the National Agricultural Research Project (NARP) Regional Research Stations are established/strengthened to conduct need-base research on the basis of identified agro-climatic zones in each State. This provision is there for all the Agricultural Universities (23) (Statement II) including Jammu & Kashmir where particular emphasis is given to rainfed farming on cereals, pulses and oilseeds. Under this programme for Maharashtra State the Research Review is still under progress.

(c) and (d). (1) As regards agricultural research in hilly areas, it may be mentioned that under the 6th Plan (1980—85) a Regional Centre to be located at Ladakh has been sanctioned under the CAZRI, Jodhpur. Efforts are being made to establish this centre at an early date.

(2) The Central Soil and Water Conservation Research Institute, Dehradun and its regional centre located at Chandigarh have been developing appropriate technologies for the degraded soils of hilly regions. In this context, the Dehradun Institute has undertaken an operational research project at Fakot (Tehri Garhwal)

where a watershed of 370 hectares of land was selected for providing technology for watershed development and integrated land use planning for this hilly region. Another ORP in the Shivaliks has been under implementation at Sukhomajri near Chandigarh on an area of 85 hectares. The emphasis in this project is on reduction of sediment, flood control and recycling the harvested water for increasing and stabilising production.

(3) The ICAR Research Complex for NEH region which was established in the year 1975 and has multi-disciplinary research programmes on various aspects of agriculture, horticulture, animal husbandry and fisheries in progress. This Institute has regional centres located at Basar (Arunachal Pradesh), Kolasib (Mizoram), Imphal (Manipur), Ghaspani (Nagaland), Lembu Cberra (Tripura) and Gangtok (Sikkim).

(4) At the time of the mid-term appraisal, it is proposed to strengthen further the research efforts in the Cold Desert Areas of Ladakh. This project is also yet to be approved by the Planning Commission and the Ministry of Finance.

(5) Under the National Agricultural Research Project proposals of the Assam Agricultural University for establishing centres in the hilly region of North Lakhimpur and lower Brahmaputra (Goalpara) and for Kulu Valley in Himachal Pradesh have been proposed. For the North Western Region, in the State of J & K, the review team has yet to complete its assessment and necessary action for establishing centres in this region will be initiated after receipt of their report.

Statement I

List of ICAR Research Centres of Dryland Project

State	Location of centres
A. Coordinating Unit	Hyderabad
B. Centres-23	
1. Andhra Pradesh	(1) Hayat Nagar (Hyderabad) (2) Anantapur
2. Bihar	(3) Ranchi
3. Gujarat	(4) Dantiwada (5) Rajkot
4. Haryana	(6) Hissar
5. J&K	(7) Rakhedhiansar (Jammu)
6. Madhya Pradesh	(8) Indore (9) Rewa
7. Maharashtra	(10) Akola (11) Sholapur
8. Karnataka	(12) Hebbal (13) Bellary (14) Bijapur
9. Punjab	(15) Hoshiarpur
10. Rajasthan	(16) Jodhpur (17) Udaipur
11. Tamilnadu	(18) Kovilpatti
12. Uttar Pradesh	(19) Jhansi (20) Varanasi (21) Agra (22) Dehradun
13. Orissa	(23) Bhubaneswar

Statement-II

List of Agricultural Universities

1. Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University, Rajendranagar, Hyderabad-500030 (A.P.)

2. Assam Agricultural University, Jorhat—785013 (Assam)

3. Rajendra Agricultural University, Veterinary College Campus, Patna—800014 (Bihar).

4. Gujarat Agricultural University, Bungalow No. 6, Shahi Bagh, Ahmedabad—300004 (Gujarat).

5. Haryana Agricultural University, Hissar—123001 (Haryana).

6. Himachal Pradesh Krishi Vishwa Vidyalaya, Palampur—176062, Distt. Kangra (H.P.).

7. University of Agril. Sciences, Hcbbal, Bangalore—560024.

8. Jawaharlal Nehru Krishi Vishwa Vidyalaya, Jabalpur—482004 (MP).

9. Kerala Agricultural University Mannuthy—680651.

10. Konkan Krishi Vidyapeeth, Dapoli—415712, Distt. Ratnagiri (M.S.).

11. Mahatma Phule Krishi Vidyapeeth, Rahuri—413722, Distt. Ahmednagar, (M.S.).

12. Marathwada Agril. University, Parbhani—431401 (M.S.).

13. Punjabrao Krishi Vidyapeeth, Krishi Nagar, Akola—444001 (M.S.).

14. Orissa University of Agri. and Technology, Bhubaneswar—751003.

15. Punjab Agricultural University, Ludhiana—140001 (Pb.).

16. University of Udaipur, Udaipur—313001 (Raj.).

17. Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, Coimbatore—641003.

18. Chandra Shekhar Azad University of Agriculture & Technology Kanpur—288002 (U.P.).

19. G. B. Pant University of Agriculture & Technology, Pantnagar—263145, Distt. Nainital (U.P.).

20. Narendra Dev University of Agriculture & Technology, Faizabad—224001 (U.P.).

21. Bidhan Chandra Krishi Vishwa Vidyalaya, Haringhatta, P.O. Mohanpur, NADIA—741246 (W.B.).

22. Birsa Agricultural University KANKE, RANCHI—834006 (Bihar).

23. J & K University of Agricultural Sciences and Technology.

Decline in per capital production of Oil seeds and Pulses

1158. SHRI AMAL DATTA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that per capita production of both pulses and oilseeds has gone down during the last three decades, if so, give details thereof; and

(b) steps Government are taking to enhance per capita production as well as average yield of pulses and oilseeds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Over the last three decades, the per capita annual production of pulses has shown a decline while that of oilseeds has been fluctuating, as detailed below:

Year	Per Capita Production (Kgs./Year)	
	Pulses	Oilseeds
1951-52	24.7	13.6
1956-57	30.0	15.7
1961-62	25.9	16.1
1966-67	16.6	12.7
1971-72	19.7	16.1
1976-77	18.0	13.4
1981-82	16.2(P)	17.2(P)

(P)-- Provisional

(b) Government of India is implementing central and centrally sponsored programmes for increasing yield and production of pulses and oilseeds 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, amongst others demonstrations, production and distribution of quality seeds, integrated pest management, etc. Besides these, special measures to step up yield and production of pulses and oilseeds 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 fertilizer, expansion of area under short duration varieties as catch-crop and inter-cropping both under irrigated and un-irrigated conditions.

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

Recruitment of qualified athletes and sportsmen

1159. SHRI DEEN BANDHU VERMA: Will the Minister of SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) how many athletes and sportsmen duly qualified in different games and sports have been recruited in last 2½ years;

(b) what is their number categorywise and State-wise;

(c) how many are still on waiting list, males and females;

(d) how Government propose to absorb them and in what time; and

(e) do Government have any scheme to give them stipend till they are employed by respective State Sports Council?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND OF THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) to (e) The requisite information is being collected from the State Governments and other concerned agencies and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Accreditation cards for newspapers

1160. SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR: Will the Minister of SPORTS be pleased to state,

(a) the names of various newspapers for accreditation for Asian games;

(b) are the language papers given equal treatment as compared to those of English papers; and

(c) is it a fact defying norms, National Herald, New Delhi has been given 8 accreditation cards, though normally one paper has not been given more than one or two such cards; if so, why this discrimination?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND OF THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) Since accreditation is still in progress by the Special Organising Committee for IX Asian Games, 1982, it is not possible, at this stage, to give the names of various newspapers for accreditation for the Games.

(b) Allotment of accreditation is based mainly on the coverage of sports and the circulation of a newspaper, irrespective of the language in which it is published.

(c) Keeping in view the number of games to be covered which is 21, certain groups have been given more than one accreditation, based on their circulation,

readership and sports coverage. While National Herald has been proposed to be given 8, there are quite a few others which have been given more than that number.

Appointment of FCI dealers to flush out stock of imported fertilizers

1161. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Food Corporation of India proposed to appoint its own dealers to flush out its surplus stocks of imported fertilisers; and

(b) if so, the places where these outlets are proposed to be opened and quota allotted to each State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R.V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Food Corporation of India have been handling and distributing imported non-potassic fertilizers. The absence of their own distribution/dealer network has become a constraint for efficient and expeditious supply of fertilizers by Food Corporation of India. Food Corporation of India, therefore, propose to set up their own dealer net-work.

(b) According to Food Corporation of India 585 dealers in 12 States have been appointed by them so far for distribution of fertilisers handled by them. They propose to appoint dealers in each district upto the Block level. The quantity to be distributed by Food Corporation of India in each State will depend on the allotments given to them by the Ministry of Agriculture in each season on the basis of the requirements of imported non-potassic fertilisers.

Disbursement of Amount to Bihar under I.R.D.P.

1162. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the amount actually disbursed either as grants or loans to Bihar during the first

two years of the Sixth Five Year Plan period under the Integrated Rural Development Programme;

(b) the share of such grants or loans for the district of Santhal Paraganas and the districts of North Chota Nagpur division and South Chota Nagpur division in Bihar, district-wise; and

(c) whether any evaluation has been made so far to show that money has been spent truthfully and what is the Physical achievement thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) An amount of Rs. 1800.65 lakhs has been released to Bihar during the years 1980-81 and 1981-82 under the Integrated Rural Development Programme as Central share of grant.

(b) Out of the amount mentioned under (a) above, the amount released to Santhal Paraganas and the districts of North Chota Nagpur division and South Chota Nagpur division in Bihar is given below district-wise:

Rs. lakhs

1. Santhal Parganas	138.00
2. North Chota Nagpur division :	
(i) Dhanbad	30.65*
(ii) Giridih	47.00
(iii) Hazaribagh	100.75

*includes Rs. 0.65 lakhs released to the State Government for area planning during 1980-81.

3. South Chota Nagpur Division :

(i) Palamu	100.80**
(ii) Ranchi	64.50
(iii) Singhbhum	73.00

**includes Rs. 25.80 lakhs released to the State Government during 1980-81.

(c) The State Governments, including Bihar, have been requested to undertake concurrent evaluation/impact studies in the first instance through their own evaluation machinery or through selected academic/research institutions of standing and experience in this field. Evaluation Reports are awaited.

A total number of 4,15,125 families have been assisted under I.R.D.P. in Bihar during the years 1980-81 and 1981-82.

Allotment of Houses to Industrial Workers in Vishwa Karma Nagar

1164. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Will the Minister of WRKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Vishwa Karma Nagar a trans-yamuna industrial workers colony was developed by the Labour Department of the Delhi Administration and the houses were allotted to industrial workers in 1970-71;

(b) whether the ownership rights were granted to the workers in 1979;

(c) whether Government are aware that roof of some of the houses have collapsed putting the occupants and owners to financial difficulties;

(d) whether Public Works Department has been asked to examine if the sub-standard material was used;

(e) if so, the details; and

(f) in what way the workers-owners will be given financial help for repairs?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Out of 852 quarters, roofs of 2 quarters collapsed.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) and (f) On receipt of report about the collapse of the roof of one of the quarters in August, 82, the site was inspected by a Senior Officer of the Labour Department of Delhi Admn. with a view

to ascertain the cause of the damage. The concerned Superintending Engineer was immediately asked to examine as to whether the material used was sub-standard or not. Samples of the material were, therefore, taken by the PWD and sent to the Labouratory for examination and further action will be taken by them on receipt of the report.

Business problems of sheep breeders

1165. SHRI SUDHIR GIRI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the fact that the sheep breeders in the country, especially in Rajasthan, are being deprived of a stable and growing business for their wool with carpet makers as reported in the Times of India dated 15-8-1982;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto; and

(c) whether Government prepared to restrict the wool-imports to a level which will not upset the sale of domestic wool in the market?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Yes, Sir. However, no official communication has been received that sheep breeders, especially in Rajasthan, are being deprived of a stable and growing business for their wool with carpet makers.

(b) and (c) Having regard to the demand and supply situation, it is felt that the stage has not yet reached when Government will be in a position to consider restricting wool imports for the sake of protecting domestic wool market.

Production of Foodgrains vis-a-vis total Requirement

1166. PROF. RUP CHAND PAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total estimated production of foodgrains in our country in 1980-81 and 1981-82;

(b) the estimated shortfall vis-a-vis our total requirement; and

(c) the reasons for shortfall, if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) During 1980-81, the total production of foodgrains in the country is estimated at 129.9 million tonnes. The production of foodgrains during 1981-82 is provisionally estimated at around 133 million tonnes.

(b) In a normal year, foodgrains production in the country is sufficient to meet the requirements.

(c) Does not arise.

जल प्रदाय प्रीर मल व्यवन संस्थान में अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति का कोटा

1167. श्री तिलोक चन्द्र : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति के अधिकारियों और कर्मचारियों का कोटा जल प्रदाय और मल व्यवन संस्थान में अभी तक पूरा नहीं हुआ है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो कमी के क्या कारण हैं और भिन्न-भिन्न विभागों में यह भी कमी किन पदों के लिए बनी हुई है ; और

(ग) इस कमी को दूर करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

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

Efect of floods and failure of monsoon on agriculture production

1168. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the indifferent course of the south-west monsoon has dealt a big blow to farm hopes for the year 1982-83 with the precipitation and spatial distribution of rainfall extremely unsatisfactory;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the unprecedented floods have also added to the poor harvesting of crops;

(c) if so, to what extent the kharif crops have been affected by both these factors;

(d) whether this will greatly upset the agricultural production in the country; and

(e) what steps have been taken by Government to meet this threat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) to (d). As a result of delayed monsoon and insufficient rains as well as floods in some parts of the country, the output of kharif crops is likely to be lower than last year. However, no quantitative estimates of likely shortfall are yet available.

(e) Various measure have been taken to meet the situation arising out of drought and floods. These include, among others:

(i) Alternative cropping strategies emphasising short duration and low water using crops to reduce kharif loss.

(ii) Optimum use of available irrigation water to increase the productivity of crops.

(iii) Provision of inputs.

(iv) Ensuring availability of power and diesel for the running of pump sets.

(v) Mounting a rabi campaign to compensate likely loss in kharif output of foodgrains.

**Representation from Central Government
fishing seamen's association**

1169. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government Fishing Seamen's Association has submitted any representation to the Government; and

(b) if so, the details of the demands and the action taken by Government thereon?

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

(b) A Statement is attached.

Statement

Demands of the Association	Action taken by the Government
1. Fixation of working hours of floating staff	1. Because of the very nature of work, it is not possible to fix any definite hours of work for the floating staff when they are on board the vessels. However, considering the nature of their work on board the vessels, the Government have sanctioned high sea allowance to various categories of floating staff ranging from Rs. 100 to Rs. 200 per month.
2. Enhancement of messing allowance to floating staff.	2. The messing allowance has been enhanced by the Government from the earlier rates of Rs. 5/- and Rs. 10/- for two categories of officials to Rs. 10/- and Rs. 17.50, respectively in May 1982.
3. Revision of scales of pay of deckhands and others.	3. The existing scales of pay were recommended by the 3rd Pay Commission. Only anomalies can be looked into.
4. Redesignation of besuns with appropriate scale of pay.	4. This matter has been examined. It has not been agreed to.
5. Absorption of all categories of employees who were appointed on ad hoc basis and have completed the period of service equivalent to the period of probation prescribed for the posts.	5. Ad hoc employees satisfying the rules are absorbed in regular vacancies whenever they arise, in accordance with Government rules on the subject.
6. Norms for transfer of members of floating staff.	6. Instructions have been issued to affect transfer of floating staff only in the interest of public service.
7. Creation of posts of senior grade of skippers.	7. Any ad hoc upgrading of skippers has not been agreed to.
8. Provision of Stewards and Topass in larger vessels.	8. For larger vessels posts of Topass have been provided. Post of Steward has not been agreed to in view of the provision of separate messing allowance to floating staff in lieu of free food.
9. Discontinuance of the practice of appointing deckhands cum greaser on a personal pay of Rs. 10/- per month and Cooks as senior deckhand cum cook.	9. This was carefully examined. It has not been possible to agree to this demand.
10. Introduction of insurance for the life of the floating staff.	10. There already exists a group insurance scheme for Central Government Employees, including the floating staff.

लीलाजान, अमानत तथा झोरना नदी पर बांध

1170. श्री रणजीत सिंह: क्या सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बिहार सरकार की लीलाजान नदी के ऊपर एक बांध बनाने की योजना है ; यदि हां, तो योजना कब तक पूरी हो जाएगी ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि बिहार के हजारीबाग तथा गया जिले में "मोहने" जलाशय के निर्माण का प्रस्ताव भारत सरकार के विचाराधीन है ; और

(ग) क्या बिहार में पलामऊ जिले में अमानत तथा झोरना नदी पर एक बांध के निर्माण का प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन पड़ा है ?

सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री केदार पांडे) (क) बिहार सरकार द्वारा तैयार की गई लीलाजान जलाशय स्कीम योजना आयोग द्वारा अभी तक स्वीकृत नहीं की गई है ।

(ख) बिहार की मोहने जलाशय परियोजना की केन्द्रीय जल आयोग में जांच की जा रही है ।

(ग) बिहार सरकार द्वारा तैयार की गई अमानत जलाशय स्कीम को केन्द्रीय जल आयोग की टिप्पणियों की रोशनी में, उनके द्वारा संशोधित किया जाना है ।

पलामऊ जिले में झोरना नदी के अपर बांध के निर्माण की कोई स्कीम केन्द्रीय जल आयोग में प्राप्त नहीं हुई है ।

Dropping of operation Flood II in Milk Shed area of Bihar

1171. SHRI D. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether operation flood II in the milk shed area of Bihar has been finally dropped by Government; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Water supply to park in front of Budha Mandir Amritpuri, Ghari Jajpat Nagar

1172. SHRI HIRALAL R. PARMAR: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to USQ. No. 4586 on 9 August, 1982, regarding provision of water to park at Amritpuri "B", Ghari Lajpat Nagar, and state:

(a) whether the DDA has started to give regular water supply for the park in front of Budha Mandir in Amritpuri "B" (Ghari), Lajpat Nagar; and

(b) if not, the exact date by which the water supply will be given regularly to the park?

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

(b) Efforts are being made to arrange water supply as early as possible.

Deforestation of Lands allotted of SC/ST

1173. SHRI BHAUSAHEB THORAT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is the policy of Government to deforest the lands belonging to the Forest Department which are allotted to the Scheduled Castes/Tribes for cultivation; and

(b) if not the alternative with Government to rehabilitate those Scheduled Castes/Tribes who will be depossessed of these lands from their possession?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) There is no such policy. However, 1978 Conference of State Ministers of Forests and Tribals Welfare had recommended that tribals living in forest villages should be given heritable and inalienable rights, over the land which they cultivate.

(b) Individual beneficiary schemes have been suggested to the State Forest Departments, namely taking over marginal

and sub-marginal land belonging to tribals for plantations by the Forest Departments and giving adequate subsistence allowance until plantations become mature and sharing the net proceeds of these plantations, training of tribals in carpentry, giving them raw material for manufacture of items like tool handles, training in logging techniques, giving land for raising Mulberry, Terminalia. etc. for sericulture, giving land for raising fruit trees, agave, etc.

Deputationists working with DDA

1174. PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of the deputationists presently working with the DDA and the nature of the posts held by them;
- (b) the period for which these deputationists (in each case) were initially appointed and the period for which they have been working with the DDA; and
- (c) why has it not been possible for DDA to revert these deputationists to their parent offices after the expiry of the deputation period so as to give promotional opportunities to the eligible departmental employees?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) The DDA have informed that a total number of 530 employees were on deputation with them as on 30.9.82/1.10.82. The details about the designation of the posts held by them are given in the statements are Annexures 'A' to 'E' laid on the Table of the House. Placed in Library. See no. LT—5473/82)

(b) As reported by DDA the officials are taken on deputation initially for a period of one year which is normally extended upto 4 years on year to year basis in public and administrative interest. The dates of initial appointment of the deputationists in DDA are indicated in the enclosed statements.

(c) The DDA have informed that the deputationists are generally repatriated on completion of normal period of deputation but some of them are retained in DDA beyond the normal limits in the administrative interest of the organisation. They have added that the non repatriation of deputationists does not affect the promotional opportunities of the eligible departmental employees.

Break down of drainage system in a pocket of Shalimar Bagh DDA Flats

1175. SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that no proper drainage system has been laid in the AN Pocket of Shalimar Bagh resulting in water-logging of the whole area and flooding of ground floor flats during the rains;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that roads laid in the area are in dilapidated condition;
- (c) the reasons for not attending to the complaints of the concerned residents; and
- (d) if so, the steps being taken to redress the grievances of the residents and whether investigations have been initiated in this regard and if so, the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) The DDA has reported that proper drainage system has been laid in Block A Pocket-N at Shalimar Bagh by providing open surface drains and that normally there is no water logging of the Pocket during rains.

(b) The DDA has reported that the roads in the Pocket are in a satisfactory condition and that repairs/maintenance of the roads are being carried out as required from time to time.

(c) The DDA has reported that the complaints of the residents are being attended to.

(d) Does not arise in view of replies to parts (a) to (c).

Housing problem in Metropolitan Cities

1176. SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of acute shortage of housing and accommodation for the common people, Government employees, employees of public sector and other organisations in Metropolis of the country, any long-term or short-term schemes have been made at the National level to overcome this problem;

(b) the percentage of the people who have applied for accommodation but have not yet been provided;

(c) whether it is a fact that a large number of people have been waiting for more than 10 years and have not been given any accommodation; and

(d) the steps that are being taken to provide accommodation to those who have been on the waiting list for more than five years?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. The 6th Plan envisages a total investment (for both rural and urban units) of about Rs. 600 crores to overcome the shortage of houses. Loans from LIC/GIC are also available to the States for their housing schemes.

(b) Total demand for the general pool accommodation at various places as on 31-12-1981 was 2,20,586. As against this, the availability of accommodation on the date was 63,513.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Government have already launched a Crash Programme of construction of quarters and on completion of the programme the waiting period of the employees for the general pool accommodation will be reduced to some extent.

Illegal occupation of D.D.A. land

1177. SHRI DAULAT RAM SARAN: DR. A. U. AZAMI:

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

(a) the area of D.D.A.'s land under illegal occupation during the years 1979, 1980, 1981 and 1982 (till date) stating the area involved;

(b) when the D.D.A. authorities came to know about the illegal occupation of its land and what action was taken to get illegal occupation and how much land has since been got vacated by the D.D.A.;

(c) the details, of the existing machinery to ensure that there is no illegal occupation of D.D.A.'s land in the capital; and

(d) with the experience gained, whether Government have reviewed the working of the machinery responsible to prevent illegal occupation of public land, and if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) The DDA has reported that an area of 6.293 acres of land under its management is under illegal occupation. Year-wise break up is not available.

(b) The DDA has reported as follows:—

(i) In respect of unauthorised constructions action is taken u/s 30 (i) of the DDA Act, 1957. After completing the proceedings demolition orders are passed and the unauthorised constructions are demolished.

(ii) In respect of encroachment on land under DDA, fresh encroachments are removed as and when they are detected.

(iii) Watch and ward staff had been posted to have a proper vigil.

(iv) Unauthorised encroachers are being prosecuted. 80 cases have already been referred to the Court.

(v) The land Protection Cell has removed 11,266 encroachments/unauthorised constructions during the year 1980-81. The acreage of the area cleared is not readily available.

(c) The land under the charge of the DDA has been divided into 5 Zones headed by 5 Zonal Officers with field staff for daily patrolling to prevent fresh encroachments.

(ii) Vacant pockets of un-utilised land have been protected by DDA against squatting by providing fencing.

(d) It has been decided by the Government to bring forward legislation to amend the relevant Acts, to deal more effectively with the problem of encroachments/unauthorised constructions in Delhi.

Steep fall in Price of Cotton

1178. SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a steep fall in prices of cotton particularly in Karnataka as reported in the Deccan Herald dated 16 September, 1982, in as much as, from the usual rates of Rs. 500/- to Rs. 1200/- it has fallen to Rs. 300/- to Rs. 900/- per quintal;

(b) if so, the reasons for the fall in prices of cotton; and

(c) the steps to be taken by Government to regulate steep fall in the interest of the growers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Prices of cotton in Karnataka have shown a decline in line with the general trend of cotton prices in the country.

(b) The main reasons for the fall in prices of cotton are, textile strike in Bombay from 18th January, 1982, lack of adequate demand from mills due to finan-

cial stringency, increase in production during the 1981-82 season, start of cotton harvesting season in a number of States, power shortage in South and abnormal increase in cotton prices in 1980-81 Cotton Season.

(c) The Government is already aware of the situation and the measures taken by it would prevent a steep fall in prices and protect the interests of the growers. These measures include increase in minimum support price of raw-cotton (kapas) of basic variety from Rs. 304 per qtl. during 1980-81 Cotton Season to Rs. 380 per qtl. during the 1982-83 season, increased exports and appointment of the tripartite committee to consider the various issues regarding the continuing textile strike in Bombay.

Irrigation Projects from Kerala Pending clearance

1179. SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the names of major and medium irrigation projects in Kerala awaiting Central clearance;

(b) how long these have been pending clearance; and

(c) the time likely to be taken to clear these projects?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR PANDEY): (a) to (c). A statement giving the names of major and medium irrigation schemes of Kerala received in Central Water Commission for technical scrutiny and obtaining approval of the Planning Commission indicating therein their date of receipt in the Commission and present stage of examination is enclosed.

The schemes can be processed further for clearance after the clarifications replies to the comments of the Central Water Commission are received from the State Government and subject to techno-economic feasibility and cost effectiveness being established. The pending schemes in the Cauvery basin can be cleared only after the Cauvery water dispute is settled.

Statement

S. No.	Name of the Project	Date of receipt in Central Water Commission	Present position
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MAJOR SCHEMES

1. Kerala Bhavani	.	26-6-1972	Pending for want of agreement on Cauvery Waters.
2. Kakkadavu	.	17-9-1974	Replies to comments of Central Water Commission regarding benefit-cost ratio are awaited from the Government of Kerala. The State Government have intimated that they have set up a Committee to study the benefit cost ratio of the project and that replies to comments would be sent after completion of the re-study by the Committee.
3. Muvattupuzha	.	8-1-1975	The project was found acceptable by Advisory Committee of Planning Commission in its meeting held on 24-7-1981 subject to clearance by Department of Environment.
4. Kuttiadi Augmentation Multi-purpose Scheme (Irrigation Portion)	.	2-9-1977	Pending for want of agreement on Cauvery Waters.
5. Idamalayar	.	30-6-1978	Further clarifications on Hydrological and cost estimates aspects sought from State Government in August and September, 1982 are awaited.
6. Chimonni	.	17-9-1978	The project was considered by the Advisory Committee of the Planning Commission in its meeting held in July 1982 and observation of the Committees were communicated to the State Government.
7. Karapara Kuriar Kutty Multi-purpose scheme (Irrigation portion)	.	22-2-1979	Replies to Central Water Commissions comments sent in June and September 1979 and January, 1980 are awaited from the State Government.

MEDIUM SCHEMES

1. Attapady	.	30-6-1971	Pending for want of agreement on Cauvery Waters.
2. Vamanapuram	.	11-10-1980	The project was found acceptable by the Advisory Committee in its meeting held on 3-3-1982.

Flood in Jaunpur District

1180. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI:

SHRI TRILOK CHANDRA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total loss suffered in terms on men, cattle, crops and material during floods in Jaunpur district in 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 by the rivers Gomati and Sai with details thereof;

(b) whether any Central team has visited the flood affected areas and submitted their reports and if so, details thereof; and

(c) the measure taken to check the flood fury?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) Information is being collected from the State Government and on receipt will be laid on the table of the House.

(b) A Central team visited the flood affected areas in Uttar Pradesh between 20th and 24th April, 1982 and its report has been received. It is under processing;

(c) Flood control being a State subject, the responsibility for planning, inspection and implementation of flood control and other related works rests with the State Governments. Funds for this sector are provided by the State Governments in their respective annual-plans. The Central Government only provides block grants and loans for the State Plan as a whole. Appreciating the magnitude and complexity of the flood control of the Ganga Basin, the Government of India have constituted Ganga Basin Flood Control Commission in April, 1972 for preparation of a comprehensive plan for flood control in the entire basin and its implementation in a coordinated manner through the agencies of the State Governments concerned.

Establishment of Rice Research Institute in India

1181. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI:

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether China is going to set up rice research institute in China;

(b) what are the main function of the said institute;

(c) whether Government of India will also consider to establish such an institute in India also; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATH): (a) and (b). Government of India is not aware of the setting up of a rice research institute in China.

(c) and (d). Government of India has already established a Central Rice Research Institute at Cuttack since 1946. The Institute has been carrying out research on basic and applied aspects covering all the disciplines of rice culture. Similarly the different State Departments of Agriculture and the Agriculture Universities in the country have also set up rice research stations to develop improved varieties, protection and production technologies. For testing proven results of research, an All India Coordinated Rice Improvement Project of the ICAR with 61 centres has been established since 1965-66, as a part of the C.R.R.I. with its headquarters at Hyderabad. ICAR is also supporting certain basis aspects of rice research through its A. P. Cess funds.

The existing infrastructure is constantly reviewed and suitably strengthened keeping in view the contingencies arising from time to time. During the Sixth Five Year Plan, new research centres at Hazaribag (Bihar) for conducting research on upland rice and at Panskura (West Bengal) for carrying out research investigations on lowland rice have been established. In view of this extensive infrastructure already developed it is not contemplated at present by the Government of India to establish a new research institute on rice in the country.

Contract taken by NBCC in Iraq

1182. SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether NBCC has secured a prestigious contract of Rs. 63 crores in Iraq;
- (b) the details of the project;
- (c) the number and details of other works handled by NBCC in foreign countries during the last five years; and
- (d) the profit and loss of NBCC during the last five years by taking works in foreign countries?

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

(b) The projector relates to the civil works in respect of Baghdad-Al-Qaim Akashat Railway Project in Iraq. The work has been awarded by the State Contracting Company for Industrial Projects Iraq. The value of the work is 20.862 Million Iraqi Dinars (Rs. 62.586 crores approximately). The scope of the work covers passengers amenities buildings, maintenance centres, engine sheds, sidelines, freight sheds, refrigerated freight sheds, loco depots, repair centres, mess buildings, platforms, administration buildings, installation of weigh bridges fuel gasolene stations, erection of overhead travelling cranes, laying of roads etc.

The total area of the various buildings is about 80.292 sqm. The other services to be provided in these buildings essentially comprise internal/external plumbing works, internal/external electrification works, heating ventilation and air-conditioning.

(c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5474/82].

(d) The yearwise net profit earned by the Corporation on its overseas projects

during the last five years is given hereinunder:—

Year	Profit (Rs. in Lakhs)
1977-78	119.17
1978-79	119.44
1979-80	189.83
1980-81	112.48
1981-82	100.00
	(provisionally)

Irregularities in Gujarawala Cooperative House building Society

1183. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Gujarawala Cooperative House Building Society Limited, Delhi is in shambles and grave irregularities have been committed by its Office-bearers;

(b) whether it is a fact that some of the Office bearers past and present—hold a large number of plots-benami, in the names of their near relations; if so, the number of such plots which are still lying vacant as per Society's record; and

(c) whether any investigation had been conducted into the affairs of the Society; if so, the outcome and action taken against the functionaries for the various irregularities committed by them?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) The Registrar, Cooperative Societies, Delhi has reported that this society was not functioning as per provisions of the Delhi Cooperative Societies Act, 1972, and rules framed thereunder and registered bye-laws of the society. Consequently, after observance of due process, the Managing Committee of the society was superseded on 4th May 1978 and an Administrator was appointed by the Registrar, Cooperative Societies under Sec-

tion 32 of Delhi Cooperative Societies Act, 1972.

(b) As per reports of the Administrator of the society no such complaint has been received by him.

(c) An inquiry under section 55 of Delhi Cooperative Societies Act was ordered as suggested by the Administrator of the society. The inquiry officer has since completed the inquiry. The Registrar, Co-operative Societies will take further action after scrutiny of the inquiry report.

Allocation of funds to West Bengal under the IRDP and NREP

1184. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the funds allotted to West Bengal during the current year under Integrated Rural Development Programme and National Rural Employment Programme;

(b) the blocks covered by these programmes in the Sunderbans area in West Bengal and the number of families provided assistance;

(c) to what extent the national scheme of Training of Rural Youth for Self-Employment (TRYSEM) has helped in developing the economy of the Sunderbans area, the most backward one; and

(d) whether the Khadi and Village Industries Commission in the implementation of the ISB adopted the target of 50 beneficiaries in any block in the Sunderbans area; if so, how far it has helped the rural poor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) During 1982-83 an amount of Rs. 13.40 crores has been allocated by the Central Government to West Bengal for the Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP). Under the National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) the allocation by the Central Government for the first two quarters was Rs. 6.74 crores and for the third and fourth

quarters, it is expected to be about Rs. 7.70 crores.

(b) All the blocks in the country are covered under both the programmes. Area-wise information about the number of families assisted within a State is not maintained in this Ministry.

(c) and (d). Area-wise information of this nature is not maintained in this Ministry.

Development of Inland Fisheries in West Bengal

1185. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in the development of Inland Fisheries in West Bengal under the various schemes and projects launched by the Central Government;

(b) whether it is a fact that the marine fisheries landings have very much declined in West Bengal, and if so, whether any expert study has been conducted in this regard;

(c) whether there is a great scope for development of fisheries in the Sunderbans area of West Bengal; and

(d) if so, what steps are being taken by the Central Government to tap these resources and ensure their full utilisation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) The following programmes have been launched by the Central Government for the development of Inland Fisheries in West Bengal;

(i) Inland Fisheries project with the World Bank assistance from April, 1980.

(ii) 50 ha. Pilot Project on Brackish Water Fish Farming in Hanry's Island in the lower Sunderbans from June, 1977.

(iii) Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Brackish Water Fish Farming as an area development programme from the year 1982-83.

The progress of various schemes is furnished as under:

(i) *Inland Fisheries Project with World Bank assistance:* The project envisages development of 34,000 ha. water area in 11 selected districts through Fish Farmers' Development Agencies with a total outlay of about Rs. 14.3 crores. Nine commercial fish seed hatcheries are to be constructed with a total nursery area of 150 ha. with an anticipated fish seed production of 158 million per annum. A training centre will also be established for training of the extension staff of the Fish Farmers' Development Agencies. The project on full development is likely to produce 82,000 tonnes of fish per annum besides creating considerable rural employment.

The Government of West Bengal have processed applications for development of 2546 hectares and sent them to the banks. Out of this 951 hectares of water area have been developed for fish culture upto the 31st August, 1982. Construction work on two fish seed farms has started; and the other farms are in different stages of processing design and tendering.

(ii) *50'ha.—Pilot Project on Brackish Water Fish Farming in Hanry's Island in the lower Sunderbans:* The scheme was sanctioned with a total outlay of Rs. 15.16 lakhs as one time grant. The construction of the pilot farm is complete and the culture of fish and prawn is in progress.

(iii) *Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Brackish Water Fish Farm as an Area Development Programme:* The administrative approval has been issued to the Government of West Bengal along with necessary guidelines for formulation and submission of a suitable scheme for consideration of the Government of India.

(b) The marine fish landings in West Bengal as reported by the State Government in the last three years are given below:—

1979	—	60,000 MT
1980	—	65,000 MT
1981	—	53,000 MT

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) To tap the potential of Brackish Water Aquaculture in the Sunderbans area and to demonstrate and extend the technology of Brackish Water Fish Farming, the Central Government initiated a 50 ha. Pilot Project during the Fifth Five Year Plan, in the Hanry's Island of the lower Sunderbans.

The Central Inland Fisheries Research Institute of the Inland Council of Agricultural Research has a sub-station at Kakdwip in the Sunderbans area to give research support to the development of Brackish Water Fish Culture. Under the same organisation a Krishi Vigyan Kendra is also operating at Kakdwip for imparting training to the fish farmers besides one at Nimpith in Sunderbans area.

Hike in Prices of Onion

1186. SHRI RASA BIHARI BEHERA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the rise in the prices of onion in the capital;

(b) if so, the efforts made by Government to reduce the prices; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Wholesale prices of onion in major Delhi markets were as follows:

		Price (Rupees per Qts.)
April	—	90
May	—	60
June	—	90
July	—	140
August	—	140
September	—	150 to 155

(b) and (c). The steps taken include, inter-alia, arrangements for adequate supply and distribution. Arrangements have been worked out under which the cooperative marketing and consumer cooperative structure available in Delhi will also be utilised for maintaining supplies and distribution. Retail outlets are proposed to be reinforced/increased. NAFED will play a supplementary role to private trade in procurement and supply through the retail outlets. NAFED is also keeping a buffer stock in and around Delhi to meet the lean period requirements.

दिल्ली नगर निगम और नयी दिल्ली नार पालिका द्वारा सड़कों का निर्माण और चौड़ा करना

1187. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली नगर निगम और नयी दिल्ली नगर पालिका द्वारा 1978 से अक्तूबर, 1982 तक की अवधि में नयी बनायी गयी सड़कों और चौड़ी की गई सड़कों की संख्या क्या है; और

(ख) इस पर कितना खर्च आया?

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

Slum dwellers in metropolitan cities

1188. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of slum dwellers in the urban areas in India;

(b) whether it is a fact that there is an increase in the number of slum dwellers in

big cities like Delhi, Calcutta, Bombay and Madras; and

(c) what measures are being taken to solve the problem?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) Slum Improvement is a State subject. It is estimated that there would be 33.1 million slum dwellers by 1985 in all the urban areas.

(b) It is estimated that there has been an increase in the number of slum dwellers since 1975-76.

(c) Schemes for providing houses and developed sites to the poorer sections have been taken up by different State Governments. A Centrally Sponsored Scheme for the Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns is being operated—one of its objectives being the reduction of migration to larger cities. A scheme for the environmental improvement of slums is in operation in the State sector.

Discriminatory practices indulged in by NAFED in respect of Malaysian and Singapore importers

1189. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the price fixed by Price Fixation Committee of NAFED from May to August 1982 for certain importers of Indian onions in Malaysia and Singapore;

(b) whether that Committee has fixed a flat rate of Rs. 1200/- from May to July 1982 for the Malaysian monopoly importers whose contract for 50000 tonnes of onions with NAFED was cancelled;

(c) whether a discount of 5 per cent has been allowed to this importer by NAFED and not to other importers;

(d) whether the Malaysian monopoly importer has been allowed to charter vessels of other liners, enabling him to save Rs. 3000/- per metric tonnes in freight charges; and

(e) if so, the reasons for such discriminatory practices being indulged into by NAFED in respect of Malaysian monopoly importer and other importers of Malaysia and Singapore?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) The minimum export prices fixed by the Price Fixation Committee of NAFED for export of onions to the gulf countries and to Malaysia and Singapore for the months of May to August, 1982 were as under:—

	For Gulf Ports Rs. FOB/ PMT	For Malaysia & Singa- pore Rs. FOB/ PMT
May	1150	1250
June	1100	1200
July	1900	1950
August	1700	1750

The above minimum export prices were applicable for shipment by NAFED as well as by associate shippers to gulf ports and to Malaysia and Singapore, respectively. Bulk of export of onions from India takes place to these destinations.

(b) No separate minimum export price was fixed for the party with whom NAFED entered into a long-term agreement which was later rescinded during this year. The said party was getting onions from NAFED as also from other associate shippers at the rates fixed for Malaysia and Singapore for the respective periods.

(c) In order to maximise onions export, an incentive to the buyer is given in the form of trade discount, which is given to all buyers for purchases over a period by NAFED as well as associate shippers. In their letter to all associate shippers, NAFED

had indicated that the MEP prices shall include 3 per cent price rebate payable to the buyer if the shipment is more than 1,000 tonnes but less than 10,000 tonnes, during a particular period and in case, the shipment exceeds 10,000 tonnes, 5 per cent rebate shall be payable to the buyer.

(d) According to the guidelines issued by NAFED, the associate shippers have to give first option to the Shipping Corporation of India's vessels. In view of the limited availability of Indian vessels to Malaysia and Singapore, NAFED has indicated that buyers nominate their vessels and advise Indian shippers to use these nominated vessels for export. This facility is available to all the buyers of onions, according to NAFED.

(e) NAFED has pointed out that as explained in the replies given to (b), (c) and (d), NAFED has not indulged in any discriminatory practices among the buyers from Malaysia and Singapore.

Measures to Boost Horticulture

1190. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to take certain new measures to boost horticulture in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) what are the main objectives of developing horticulture in the country; and

(d) the names of the States which are more benefited?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Horticulture industry in the country is being given a new deal by the Government to improve the rural economy, bring about ecological balance, enhance nutrition standards and exploits the export potential of fruits and vegetables.

The allocation for the development of horticulture, which was only Rs. 6.61 crores in the Fifth Plan, was raised to Rs. 17.19 crores in Sixth Plan. It was also planned to bring under horticulture an additional 10 lakh hectares during the current plan.

The World Bank is financing several horticultural projects in Kerala, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Orissa, Jammu and Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh. The UNDP is funding project in Himachal Pradesh and yet another project is being funded by the Australian Government in Jammu & Kashmir.

(c) The main objectives of developing horticulture are to improve the gross national income, economic uplift of the backward areas and poor sections of the population, creation of more employment opportunities in rural areas, provision of protective diets and nutrition to the country, encouragement for export and import substitution and improvement of environment and soil conservation.

(d) The Centrally Sponsored Central Sector Schemes, Coconut Development Board Schemes and World Bank and Internationally Aided Schemes are in Operation in 21 States listed in the attached statement.

STATEMENT

Statement showing the names of the States:

1. Andhra Pradesh
2. Assam.
3. Bihar
4. Gujarat
5. Harayana
6. Himachal Pradesh
7. Jammu & Kashmir
8. Kerala
9. Karnataka
10. Maharashtra
11. Orissa
12. Punjab
13. Rajasthan
14. Tamil Nadu

15. Tripura
16. Uttar Pradesh
17. West Bengal
18. Arunachal Pradesh
19. Andaman & Nicobar
20. Goa
21. Pondicherry.

Production of edible oil from forest-Based oilseeds

1191. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Centre plans to promote development of forest-based oilseeds to minimise diversion of edible oils for non-edible uses;
- (b) whether his Ministry have launched any scheme to tap the full potential for production of sal, mahua, neem and some other varieties;
- (c) if so, whether the scheme was included in the Sixth Plan and an allocation of Rs. 200 lakh was provided for it;
- (d) if so, what is the main objective of the scheme and in which States the scheme was to be introduced; and
- (e) by what time the scheme is likely to be implemented and Financial Assistance desired for its implementation?

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

(b) No, Sir. But the Government of India in the Ministry of Civil Supplies have formulated a scheme "Development Programme of Oilseeds of Tree and Forest Origin with Focus on Tribal Areas".

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) and (e). The scheme aims at development of infrastructural facilities like laying of roads to inaccessible areas, construction of storage godowns etc. with a view to tapping maximum potential of oilseeds. Orissa, Madhya Pradesh and Bihar have been identified for its imple-

mentation. The Orissa Government have submitted a project for collection of salt-seeds in the Mayurbhanj district and for setting up a solvent extraction plant for processing them. The project report is being finalised. Projects in the case of Bihar and Madhya Pradesh are also under finalisation.

Research Conducted by scientists for Optimum use of Chemical fertilizers

1192. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Scientists have conducted research on the optimum use of chemical fertilizers;

(b) if so, how far it will be effective for the fertilizers; and

(c) other steps taken/proposed to be taken to conduct a thorough research on fertilizers by Government?

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

(b) In order to determine the time, method, rates and sources of fertilizers for different cropping systems, more than 10,000 fertilizers trials at experimental stations and on farmers' fields are conducted annually in various parts of the country. A network of 332 soil testing laboratories also analyse about 12 million soil samples for recommending judicious use of fertilizers. These efforts have contributed towards better profitability from fertilizers use and have helped to enhance fertilizer use efficiency. However, considering the vastness of the country, with varied soil, crop and climatic conditions, agricultural research including fertilizers use will be further strengthened with the establishment of a network of agricultural experimental Stations under the National Agricultural Research Project.

(c) The Indian Council of Agricultural Research is constantly incorporating new technologies for making fertilizer use more efficient. Besides improvement

in soil test methodology and intensification of soil testing service, efforts are also being made to popularise the use of bio-fertilizers. Research on soil test crop response correlation is also simultaneously being carried out at several Centres for providing a better/optimum return from fertilizers use.

असम में चक्रवात

1193. श्री भोतीभाई आर० चौधरी :

श्री बापूसाहिब परस्तेकर :

श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा :

क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पिछले ४ महीनों के दौरान असम में कोई तेज चक्रवात आया था और यदि हाँ, तो क्या पहले से कोई चेतावनी दे दी गई थी ;

(ख) उक्त चक्रवात के परिणामस्वरूप हुई क्षति का व्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार द्वारा दी गई सहायता का व्यौरा क्या है ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालयों में उपमंत्री (कुमारो कमला "कुमारो") :

(क) से (ग) राज्य सरकार से जानकारी मांगी गई है प्राप्त होते ही सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

अतिरिक्त माल गोदानों का निर्माण

1194. श्रीमती किशोरो सिंहा :

श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा :

डा० सुब्रह्मण्यम् स्वामी :

क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि खाद्यान्नों को नष्ट होने से बचाने के लिए सरकार

अतिरिक्त माल गोदामों के निर्माण की आवश्यकता पर विचार कर रही है;

(ब) यदि हाँ, तो इस संबंध में सरकार के विचाराधीन योजना का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) क्या विचाराधीन योजना में सरकार ने राज्य सरकारों और निजी क्षेत्र को सम्बद्ध करने का निर्णय लिया है?

कृषि तथा भासीण विकास मंत्रालयों में उप मंत्री (कुमारी कमला कुमारी):
(क) केन्द्रीय खाद्य विभाग के नियोजित कार्यक्रम के अनुसरण में, खाद्याभ्यों के भण्डारण की बढ़ती हुई आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए अतिरिक्त भण्डारण क्षमता तैयार की जा रही है।

(ख) और (ग) इस कार्यक्रम के अधीन, भारतीय खाद्य निगम, केन्द्रीय भाण्डागार निगम और राज्य सरकारों के 16 भाण्डागार निगम अतिरिक्त भण्डारण क्षमता तैयार करने में कार्यरत हैं। छठी पंचवर्षीय योजनावधि 1980-85 के दौरान इन एजेंसियों द्वारा जितनी अतिरिक्त क्षमता तैयार किए जाने की परिकल्पना की गई है वह इस प्रकार है:—

लाख मी० ट०

भारतीय खाद्य निगम	35.60
केन्द्रीय भाण्डागार निगम	16.25
राज्य भाण्डागार निगम	25.00

केन्द्रीय भाण्डागार निगम और राज्य भाण्डागार निगमों द्वारा जितनी अतिरिक्त क्षमता बनाए जाने की परिकल्पना की गई

है उसमें से लगभग 50 प्रतिशत भण्डारण क्षमता खाद्याभ्यों के भाण्डारण के लिए उपलब्ध होने की आशा है। इस समय गोदामों का निर्माण करने में प्राइवेट पार्टियों को सम्बद्ध करने की कोई योजना नहीं है।

Non-Implementation of Recommendation of Third pay Commission in respect of sanitation staff

1195. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR

YADAV:

SHRIMATI GEETA
MUKHERJEE:

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

(a) whether Government are aware that the recommendations of Third Pay Commission have not yet been complied with in respect of the sanitation staff such as sanitation Superintendent, Chief Sanitary Inspector, Sanitary Inspector and Assistant Sanitary Inspector etc. working in Municipal Corporation of Delhi, in spite of repeated representation to the Department;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) how much time Municipal Corporation of Delhi will take to implement the recommendation of Third Pay Commission;

(d) the conveyance allowance of this class of employees has not been revised since long where as the same has been revised three/four times in respect of other employees of MCD;

(e) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(f) when it will be revised?

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

Centres Approval of irrigation projects in inter-state rivers

1196. SHRI ERA ANBARASU: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the States can construct irrigation projects on Inter-State rivers without the approval of the Central Government; and

(b) if not, how the Centre is going to treat the Hemavathi, Haringi Kabini irrigation dams on the river Cauvery which have been constructed by the Karnataka State Government with an investment of Rs. 250 crores for which no approval of the Centre has been obtained?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR PANDEY): (a). Under the existing constitutional arrangements, water is a State subject. As such, all irrigation projects are planned, investigated, formulated, constructed, operated and maintained by the State Government. In the case of major and medium irrigation schemes, the States have to submit the Scheme reports to the Central Government for scrutiny and clearance and acceptance by the Planning Commission for inclusion in the development plans. The projects having inter-State aspects are not approved by the Central Government till agreements are reached among the States concerned on the inter-State aspects involved. The States are not expected to construct irrigation projects on inter-State rivers without the approval of the Central Government.

(b) These schemes have not been processed for acceptance by the Planning Commission due to non-settlement of Cauvery water dispute among the basin States. The Government of Karnataka have however, been incurring expenditure on these projects from non-plan funds.

Japanese Uniforms for Athletes as Donation

1197. SHRI SURAJ BHAN:

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJ-PAYEE:

Will the Minister of SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a move to accept from Japan uniforms for athletes as 'donation'; and

(b) if so, compulsions for accepting such a donation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND OF THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) and (b). No, Sir. One Japanese sports manufacturing firm has, however, taken the franchise of IX Asian Games Mascot and Emblem from the Special Organising Committee in which context, as a normal practice, they are making free supplies of some sports kit which is being utilised for Indian athletes and players. The ceremonial kitting of the Indian team for the IX Asian Games will be done, as usual, by the Indian Olympic Association. The question of any compulsion does not arise.

Allotment of D.D.A. Flats to M.P.s/Ex-M.P.s/M.L. A.s/Ex-M.L.A.s/Metropolitan Council Members

1198. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the name of the Members of Parliament, Ex-M.P.s. M.L.As, Ex-M.L.As Metropolitan Council Members and Ex-Metropolitan Council Members who have been allotted DDA flats and plots so far; and where they have been allotted; and

(b) the new policy for the allotment of DDA flats and plots to these persons?

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

Afforestation Measures to Control Floods

1199. SHRI SURAJ BHAN:

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJ-PAYEE:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that experiments in West have shown that mechanical

measures to control floods such as embankments, reservoirs, diversion channels etc. have only limited utility, while afforestation, measures (e.g. in France) have much more controlling effect and are more lasting;

(b) what is Government's thinking in this regard and measures being taken; and

(c) details of comparative figures of experiments undertaken to control floods in through mechanical measures and afforestation method?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR PANDEY): (a) to (c) Experimental results in certain countries and also experiments carried out in India in Central Soil and Water Conservation Research and Training Institute have indicated that the flood peaks could get somewhat moderated due to measures such as afforestation, bunding, terracing etc. These conclusions derived from experimental plots of small sizes cannot be extrapolated for expensive areas under sustained precipitation as is the case in Indian conditions where rainfall is concentrated in a short period during the monsoon, and the intensities are higher as compared to the uniformly distributed rainfall in west.

After detailed examination of the various flood control measures, the Rashtriya Barh Ayog had recommended taking up of afforestation and soil conservation measures as a useful complement to other measures, especially in watersheds of rivers with heavy silt charges.

A Centrally sponsored scheme of Integrated Watershed Management in catchments of flood prone rivers of Indo-Gangetic basins has been taken up since 1980-81 under the Ministry of Agriculture. The Scheme envisages to treat areas in the 8 catchments of river basins of the Upper Ganga, Upper Yamuna, Sahibi, Gomti, Sone, Punpun, Ajay and Roopnara.

Housing Units for weaker Sections

1200. **SHRI SURAJ BHAN:** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the details of scheme for providing housing units for people below poverty line; and

(b) State-wise break-up of housing units provided for people below poverty line in each of the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) The State Govts. are implementing the House Sites-cum-Construction assistance Scheme under which free house-sites measuring about 100 sq. yds. are provided to the rural landless workers. The allottees of the house-sites are also provided construction assistance by way of subsidy/loan ranging from Rs. 500/- to Rs 5000/- in different States. Some States are constructing houses and allotting them to such families. The Sixth Plan envisages allotment of 6.8 million house-sites in addition to 7.7 million families covered earlier thereby covering all the landless families estimated to be around 14.5 million by 1985. The construction assistance is proposed for 3.6 million families besides 0.56 million families already covered. The scheme forms part of the Minimum Needs Programme and the 20-Point Programme.

(b) The information is being collected from the State Govts. and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Command area Development Programme in Andhra Pradesh

1201. **SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU MALLU:** Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some grant has recently been sanctioned in favour of Andhra Pradesh as the first instalment of the Central share in the Command Area Development Programme under Centrally sponsored plan scheme; and

(b) if so, the details alongwith the items including it?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR PANDEY): (a) and (b) Item-wise details of the grant sanctioned

as first instalment of 1982-83 are as follows:—

	Rs. in lakh,
1. State level CAD Cells and Estt. of CAD	14.720
2. Topographical Surveys Supervision etc.	53.965
3. Warabandi	20.725
4. Adaptive trials	5.720
Total	95.13

(Rupees Ninety-five lakhs and Thirteen Thousands only).

Octroi duty charged by MCD on Sugar

1202. SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Octroi duty on sugar charged by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi per quintal is Rs. 11 whereas it is 50 paise in Kanpur and Rs. 1.80 paise in Bombay;

(b) whether it is also a fact that a heavy release of sugar was made-into the market keeping in view the Dussehra and Diwali being held in September and this has reduced the wholesale price but it was not reflected in the sale price of sugar in Super Bazar of Delhi; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) The terminal tax/octroi duty on import of sugar in the Union Territory of Delhi is Rs. 11 per quintal as against Re. 1 per quintal in Kanpur. Information regarding octroi duty on sugar in Bombay is not readily available.

(b) As a result of 3.30 lakh tonnes of free sale sugar released for September, 1982 there was an appreciable fall in sugar prices throughout the country. The wholesale sugar price for C-30 Grade in Delhi, which ruled at Rs. 512 per quintal at the beginning of September declined to the level of Rs. 468 per quintal by the end of September, 1982. This decline in wholesale prices of sugar in Delhi was re-

flected in the retail prices of sugar fixed by Super Bazar on various dates during September, 1982, as given below:—

Date	Rate for loose Rs. per Kg.	Rate for packed Rs. per Kg.
Before September, 1982	5.50	5.65
2-9-82	5.40	5.55
4-9-82	5.25	5.40
11-9-82	5.15	5.30
15-9-82	5.10	5.25
23-9-82	4.85	5.00
24-9-82	4.95	5.10
28-9-82	4.85	5.00

(c) Does not arise

Allotment of land to hotels in New Friends Colony and Vasant Lok

1203. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether land has been allotted by Delhi Development Authority to two hotels in New Friends Colony and Vasant Lok;

(b) if so, the mode of allotment and the price charged;

(c) whether the allotment of land has been made according to the rules; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) The total plots were allotted on the basis of auction. The plot in Friends Colony was sold for Rs. 1,60,00,000/- and the plot in Vasant Lok was sold for Rs. 1,82,00,000/-. However, in the case of Hotel in the Friends Colony, an additional 2,000 sq. mtrs. of land was allotted exclusively for parking @ Rs. 541/- per sq. mtr. is for an additional amount of Rs. 10,82,000.00.

- (c) Yes, sir.
 (d) Does not arise in view of reply to part (c).

Casualties caused due to uncovered Manholes

1204. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of deaths caused by uncovered manholes in Delhi during the last three years;
 (b) the number of persons who received serious injuries due to uncovered manholes during the above period;
 (c) the number of cases registered on the above accounts and the convictions made; and
 (d) the compensation if any given to the victims?

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

Conversion of Viceregal lodge at Simla into a Five Star Hotel

1205. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the former Viceregal lodge in Simla is proposed to be converted into a hotel to cater to the needs of the forthcoming international conferences going to be held in India and also to meet the need for a five-star hotel in the 'queen of the hill stations';

(b) if so, the suitability of the building for the purpose; and

(c) the decision taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) to (c) A suggestion to con-

vert the former Viceregal Lodge Simla into a hotel is under examination. No decision has been taken so far.

Committee to suggest preventive measures to avoid losses of foodgrains

1206. SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that a high level roving team with wide-ranging powers has been constituted by Government to investigate the causes of losses of foodgrain, and suggest immediate preventive measures;
 (b) whether any kind of assessment can be made on the benefits of this scheme, and if so, the details thereof; and
 (c) other steps being considered or put into action to effectively cover these foodgrain losses?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) and (b). No, Sir. However, in 1966 an expert Committee reviewed the causes of losses of foodgrains during post-harvest operations. The losses in storage have been identified to be due to rodents, birds, insects and moisture.

(c) The Government has taken the following steps to prevent post harvest losses. These are:—

(1) establishment of 17 Save Grain Campaign teams to popularise the scientific storage practices in rural areas.

(2) establishment of Indian Grain Storage Institute at Hapur and its five field stations located at, Ludhiana (Punjab), Hyderabad (Andhra Pradesh), Jorhat (Assam), Jabalpur (Madhya Pradesh), Udaipur (Rajasthan) to develop appropriate code of practices for prevention of losses.

(3) assistance to various State Governments in the form of loans and Grant-in-Aid to improve farm level storage.

(4) establishment of Food Corporation of India, Central Warehousing Corporation and State Warehousing Corporations to handle and store the foodgrains at the national level on scientific lines.

Neglect of indigenous breeds of bullocks

1207. SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the report by M.K. Tikku regarding neglect of the indigenous breeds of bullocks in the country that appeared in Far Eastern Economic Review: September 10, 1982; and

(b) whether Government are aware of the disastrous economic consequences which are going to affect country's cart transport system?

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

(b) Cattle breeding policy has been periodically reviewed by appropriate bodies of experts/scientists keeping in view the country's milk and draught power requirements. Based on recommendations by National Commission on Agriculture (1976 Report), the breeding policy recommended in the Sixth Plan document envisages that cross-breeding may not be taken up in the home tracts of well-defined indigenous cattle breeds, where selective breeding be adopted for improvement of cattle. This breeding policy will not have an adverse effect on availability of overall draught power.

Supply of foodgrains to States

1208. SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a request from Tamil Nadu for 80,000 tonnes of rice per month to tide over the tight food situation in the State;

(b) which other States have requested for foodgrains; and

(c) what steps Government have planned for the recipient States to receive the foodgrains and the basis of this Central pool aid to them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) The Government of Tamil Nadu have requested for allotment of 80,000 tonnes of rice from the Central Pool for October, 1982 in view of the failure of South-West Monsoon resulting in shortfall in cultivation and production and likely increase in offtake of rice under the public distribution system in the coming months.

(b) A statement showing the demand for foodgrains received from various States /Union Territories for the month of October, 1982 is attached.

(c) The State Governments/Union Territories are requested to intimate every month their realistic requirements of foodgrains from the Central Pool for issue through the public distribution system, after taking into account the stocks available with them and procured by them locally. The allotment of foodgrains to the various States is made on a month to month basis taking into account the overall availability of foodgrains in the Central Pool, relative needs of various States, market availability and other related factors.

Monthly allocation orders are issued 10 to 12 days in advance of the commencement of the month to which the allocation relates, to ensure timely supplies by the Food Corporation of India to the State Governments for distribution to the Fair price shops.

Food Corporation of India also maintains adequate reserve stocks of foodgrains at their godowns in all parts of the country to meet the requirements of the public distribution system.

Movement of foodgrains to all the States is regularly monitored by a composite high-level Group to ensure conformity with movement programme and availability at the districts and depots.

Statement

Statement showing DEMAND of foodgrains made by State Government/Union Territories for the month of October, 1982.

(In '000 tonnes)

States/Uts.	Rice	WHEAT		C.G.	Total
		P.D.	Mills		
Andhra Pradesh	50.00	14.0	16.0	30.0	80.0
Assam	50.0	17.5	21.0	38.5	88.5
Bihar	60.0	65.0	33.0	98.0	158.0
Gujarat	25.0	40.0	15.91	35.91	100.91
Haryana	1.5	15.0	24.0	39.0	40.5
H.P.	3.5	5.0	6.0	11.0	14.5
J. & K.	16.0	7.0	14.0	21.0	37.0
Karnataka	40.0	10.0	40.0	50.0	90.0
Kerala	135.0	10.0	10.0	20.0	155.0
M.P.	80.0	60.0	12.0	72.0	152.0
Maharashtra	60.0	60.0	40.0	100.0	160.0
Manipur	6.0*	2.6*	..	2.0	8.6
Meghalaya	9.2	1.3	1.3	2.6	11.8
Nagaland	5.0	1.5	3.0	4.5	9.5
Orissa	..	15.0	15.0	30.0	30.0
Punjab	0.6	15.0	35.0	50.0	50.6
Rajasthan	2.0	60.0	15.0	75.0	97.0
Sikkim	8.5	0.25	0.4	0.65	4.15
Tamilnadu	80.0	10.0	50.0	60.0	140.0
Tripura	12.0	0.7	2.8	3.5	15.5
U. P.	75.0	75.0	50.0	125.0	200.0
W. Bengal	200.0	120.0	55.0	175.0	375.0
A&N Islands	..	0.5*	..	0.5	0.5
Arunachal Pradesh	3.5	0.4	..	0.4	3.9

(In '000 tonnes)

States/Uts	Rice	WHEAT		C.G.	Total
		P.D.	Mills		
Chandigarh	0.2	1.5	1.0	2.5	2.7
D & N Haveli	0.06	0.02	..	0.02	0.08
Delhi	20.0	60.0	36.1	96.1	116.1
Goa, Daman & Diu	3.78	1.5	1.9	3.4	7.18
Pondicherry	1.0	0.24	0.25	0.49	1.49
Mizoram	10.0*	0.05	0.45	0.5	10.5

*Demand not received. Based on previous month's demand.

P.D.— Public Distribution

C.G.— Coarse Grains

U.Ts— Union Territories

ऐसे व्यक्ति जिन्हे बोर्स सूची कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत आवासीय मूल्यांड आवंटित किये गये हैं

1209. श्री मूल चन्द डागे : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में ऐसे बेघर लोगों की संख्या क्या है जिन्हें 20 सूची कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत आवासीय भूखंड दिए गये हैं तथा राज्यवादी कितने परिवारों को ऐसी जमीन दी गई है ; और

(ख) ऐसे परिवारों की संख्या क्या है जिन्हें अपने मकानों का निर्माण करने के लिये वित्तीय सहायता दी गई है तथा राजस्थान में, विशेषरूप से पाली जिले में इस सहायता से कितने मकानों का निर्माण हुआ है ।

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री भोजप्रसाद सिंह) : (क) और (ख). व्यौरे संलग्न विवरण में दिये गये हैं ?

विवरण

ग्रामीण भूमिहीन कामगारों के लिये आवास स्थल व निर्माण सहायता योजना के अन्तर्गत प्रगति
(बीस सूती कार्यक्रम का सूत्र संख्या-9) - 30-6-1982 तक कुल प्रगति
(हजारों में)

राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	आवंटित आवास स्थलों की संख्या	निर्माण सहायता दिये गये परिवारों की संख्या	टिप्पणी
1	2	3	4
1. ग्रांध प्रदेश	.	1625	503
2. ग्रसम	.	47	20
3. बिहार	.	40	41
		730 (1)	
4. गुजरात	.	555	197
5. हरियाणा	.	225	2
6. हिमाचल प्रदेश	.	6	3
7. जम्मू तथा काश्मीर	.	7	1
8. कर्नाटक	.	991	297
9. केरल	.	47	25
10. पश्च प्रदेश	.	762	94
11. महाराष्ट्र	.	475	484
12. उडीसा	.	214	17
13. पंजाब	.	295	22
14. राजस्थान*	.	949	86
15. तमिलनाडु	.	1505	99
16. लिपुरा	.	38	प्राप्त नहीं हुआ
17. उत्तर प्रदेश	.	1471	42
18. पश्चिम बंगाल	.	267	83
		10,249	2016

1	2	3	4
1. प्रंडमान तथा निकोबार द्वीप समूह	.	1	0.8
2. दादर तथा नगर हवेली	.	1	0.3
3. दिल्ली	.	14	4.7
4. गोआ दमन एवं द्वीप	.	1	0.3
5. पांडिचेरी	.	12	6.6
		30	8.7
योग		10,278	2024.07

(I) वास भूमि किरायेदारी अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत अतिक्रमण का नियमितकरण के दारा :

टिप्पणी : यह योजना चर राज्यों (मणिपुर, मेघालय, नागालैंड, सिक्किम) तथा तीन संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों (अरुणाचल प्रदेश, लक्ष्मण द्वीप तथा मिजोरम) में कार्यान्वित नहीं की जा रही है।
चंडीगढ़ की समस्याएँ नगण्य हैं।

*राजस्थान में पाली जिले में उपलब्धियां सिम्ललिक्षित हैं:—

1980-81

187 मरुन-क्षुण योजना—137 आवास

सहायता योजना

1981-82

993 आवास सहायता योजना

1982-83

300 आवास सहायता योजना

(ग्रावॉटिंग)

“ग्राई० आर० डी० पी० एलोकेशन्स फार हरिजन्स पिट्टेंस” शोषक समाचार

शोषक समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है;

1210. श्री भूल चन्द डागा :

क्या ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान दिनांक 13 अगस्त, 1982 के “दी हिन्दुस्तान एस” में प्रकाशित “ग्राई० आर०डी० एलोकेशन्स फार हरिजन्स पिट्टेंस”

(ख) क्या अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जन जाति आयोग के अन्तिम प्रतिवेदन में यह उल्लेख किया गया है फिर छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के लिए निर्धारित लक्ष्यों को प्राप्त करने हेतु कम से कम एक लाख पैंतीस हजार करोड़ रुपये की जरूरत है जब कि इस योजना में केवल 1500 करोड़ रुपये का नियन्त्रण किया गया है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में सरकार के क्षमा प्रस्ताव हैं?

छवि तथा प्रामोण विभाग मंत्रालयों में राज्य भवों (श्री बालेश्वर राम) :
(क) जी हां।

(ख) अनुसूचित जाति तथा अनुसूचित जनजाति आयुक्त की रिपोर्ट 1979-81 में यह उल्लेख किया गया है कि छठी योजना में आवैटिंग किए गए केवल एक हजार पांच सौ करोड़ रुपये के आवधान के मुकाबले में छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के लिए निर्वाचित लक्ष्यों को प्राप्त करने के लिए कम से कम कुल तेरह हजार पांच सौ करोड़ रुपये (चार हजार करोड़ रुपये आर्थिक सहायता के रूप में और तीन हजार पांच सौ करोड़ रुपये शृण के रूप में न फि एक लख पैंतीस हजार करोड़ रुपये) की आवश्यकता होगी।

(ग) समन्वित प्रामोण विकास कार्यक्रम के लिए योजना परिवर्य में वृद्धि करने पर विचार किया जा रहा है।

ICAR Poultry Projects

1211. DR. A. U. AZMI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) whether research units of ICAR Poultry project are functioning in each State and if so, the locations thereof;

(b) funds given to each unit from 1971-72, year-wise, by ICAR, amount of receipts realised and number of scientists in position, unit-wise;

(c) what has been the expenditure annually on feed alone at each unit from start and how many birds were kept;

(d) what was the feed cost alone and corresponding number of birds kept at Central Poultry Farms annually from 1975-76 and the total revenue receipt accrued; and

(e) the total expenditure, expenditure on feed alone and revenue receipt anticipated unit-wise and year-wise, during Sixth Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) No, Sir. However the poultry units of the All India Coordinated Research Project on Poultry Breeding are located at Hyderabad (Andhra Pradesh); Jabalpur (Madhya Pradesh); Mathura (U.P.); Agartala (Tripura); Manuathy (Kerala); Bangalore (Karnataka); Madras (Tamil Nadu); Bhubaneswar (Orissa); Akola (Maharashtra); Gangtok (Sikim); Anand (Gujarat); Ludhiana (Punjab); and Izatnagar (U.P.) along with the Project Coordinator unit.

(b) Funds spent on AICRP on Poultry Breeding are given in Appendix-A unit-wise and yearwise from the year 1971-72 onwards [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5475/82]. The amount of receipts realised from the year 1971-72 onward are given in Appendix-B also unit-wise and year-wise [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5475/82]. The number of staff in position is given in Appendix-C. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5475/82]

(c) The information is being collected from individual units and will be placed on the Table of Lok Sabha in due course of time.

(d) The information on feed cost alone and corresponding number of birds kept at Central Poultry Breeding Farm is given in Appendix-D.

(e) The total expenditure, expenditure on feed alone and revenue receipt anticipated unit-wise and year-wise during Sixth Plan are given in Appendix-E, F & G, respectively.

Study team to flood affected areas of Tripura

1212. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have sent a study team to Tripura to assess the damages caused due to the recent flood and determine the Central assistance;

(b) if so, the details of the report of the study team; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) No, Sir. It has been decided to invite the officers of the State Government to Delhi on 14th October for a discussion with the Inter-Ministerial Group which will suggest Central assistance to the State.

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

Grant of diesel subsidy to coastal mechanised fishing industry

1213. **SHRI NAVIN RAVANI:**

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA:

SHRI V. S. VIJAYRAGHAVAN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assurance has been given to the All-Kerala Federation of Mechanised Fishing Boat Owners Association by him for the grant of diesel subsidy to coastal mechanised fishing industry;

(b) if so, what has been done in this respect;

(c) whether it will be done only for Kerala or for coastal mechanised fishing industry in other States also; and

(d) when the final decision is likely to be taken for the safeguard of fishermen and for the benefit of Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). No, Sir. The Federation submitted a Memorandum in September, 1982 emphasising the need for exemption on excise duty on

High Speed Diesel (HSD). They have already been informed that a proposed scheme providing exemption on excise duty on H.S.D. is being examined at inter-Ministerial level.

(c) and (d). Final decision on the scheme will be taken as soon as the examination of various aspects of the scheme is completed at inter-Ministerial level.

Setting up of regional applied research stations in States

1214. **SHRI HARIHAR SOREN:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Regional Applied Research Stations are expected to be set up in different States where training and visit extension programme has been introduced; and

(b) what other steps are proposed to be taken to undertake relevant research work on agriculture in various States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINAHAN): (a) Regional research stations are being established under National Agricultural Research Project launched by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research. The training and visit extension programme has been introduced in 13 States (Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Karnataka, Tamilnadu, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Haryana, West Bengal, Bihar and Assam). However, the programme of establishing regional research stations under N.A.R.P. is open to all the State Agricultural Universities. So far 43 research sub-projects have been sanctioned to establish regional research stations in 10 States (Andhra Pradesh, Haryana, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamilnadu, Assam) and the proposals in respect of the other States are being processed. These regional research stations are established/strengthened based on the agro-climatic zones identified in each State to conduct research on the specific problems of the area (zone).

(b) under the Training and Visit System (T & V), there is a regular system of visits of Agriculture Extension Officers and Village Level workers to the villages. The Subject-Matter Specialists after being trained by the University, transfer the know-how to the Agricultural Extension Officers/ Village Level workers through fortnightly training sessions. Thus there is an efficient feed back system and transfer of technology through the introduction of T & V system. Even under the Regional Research Stations supported under the National Agricultural Project, there is a provision of six monthly Regional Workshops. These Workshops are attended by the scientists of the concerned University, farmers representatives and the representatives of the Department of Agriculture. During the meeting, they review the progress of research done by the Research Institute and also give information about the new problems which forms a part of the research programmes of the concerned Regional Research Station for coming years.

Declining trend in sugar production in Southern States of Maharashtra

1215. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether sugar production in the four Southern States and in Maharashtra in the coming season is likely to register a decline by at least 20 per cent on an average; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof and the steps proposed to be taken to arrest this decline in sugar production?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) and (b). The

percentage decline in estimated sugar production in 1982-83 season as compared to that in 1981-82 season in the case of Maharashtra, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Tamilnadu/pondicherry is expected to be about 1.4, 4.3, 8.8 and 13.5 respectively, whereas in the case of Kerala an increase of 29.4 per cent is expected. Such variations in sugar production from year to year occur in the normal course based on the production of sugarcane and its availability to the sugar factories in competition to the manufacturers of other sweetening agents namely gur and khandsari, as also variations is agro-climatic conditions.

वृक्षारोपण के लिए राज्यों को वितो : धनराशि

1216. श्री कृष्ण दत्त सुल्तानपुरी : क्या भूषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1981-82 और 1982-83 (अब तक) के दौरान देश में वृक्षारोपण के लिए प्रत्येक राज्य को कितनी धनराशि दी गई है; और

(ख) इस संबंध में राज्यवार व्यौद्ध क्या है?

भूषि तथा ग्रामोग विकास मंत्रालयों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आर० वी० स्वामी-नाथन) : (क) और (ख) एक विवरण संलग्न है।

विवरण

राज्यों तथा संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को वर्ष 1981-82 तथा 1982-83 (अब तक) के दौरान दो गई और 1982-83 के सिर निर्धारित की गई घनराशि

राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	निम्नलिखित वर्षों के दौरान निर्मुक्त की राशि	1982-83	
		1981-82	के लिये निर्धारित की गई ¹ राशि
	1982-83 (अब तक)	1982-83	1982-83
1	2	3	4
आनंद प्रदेश	45.82	14.59	58.38
असम	15.60	7.29	29.19
बिहार	—	19.46	77.84
गुजरात	38.20	9.73	38.92
हरियाणा	80.74	13.48	68.92
हिमाचल प्रदेश	55.87	23.55	159.19
जम्मू व कश्मीर	—	1.88	44.19
कर्नाटक	32.14	12.16	48.65
केरल	7.01	7.29	29.19
मध्य प्रदेश	88.18	24.32	97.30
महाराष्ट्र	—	17.03	68.11
मणिपुर	—	2.44	9.73
मेघालय	9.96	2.44	9.72
नागालैंड	20.34	7.36	39.46
उड़ीसा	28.40	9.73	38.92
पंजाब	45.70	11.67	64.19
राजस्थान	45.95	19.46	77.84
सिक्किम	2.47	4.32	24.73
तमिलनाडु	28.96	9.73	38.92
त्रिपुरा	7.60	14.94	29.73

1

2

3

4

उत्तर प्रदेश	111.12	44.82	257.30
पश्चिम बंगाल	7.62	12.85	63.92
योग	574.16	282.54	1394.35

संघ राज्य क्षेत्र

अरुणाचल प्रदेश	29.25	13.25	53.00
दिल्ली	—	—	0.50
मिजोरम	56.51	20.55	52.00
योग	85.76	33.80	105.50
कुल योग (राज्य तथा संघ राज्य क्षेत्र)	759.92	316.34	1499.85

Plots earmarked for Nursing Homes|Shops|
Guest Houses in Golf Links Colony

1217. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAEYEE: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the permitted land use for the colony of Golf Links (New Delhi) and which sites in this colony are earmarked in the zonal development/site plan for housing any nursing homes, shops and Guest Houses;

(b) the upto date list of non-conforming uses of land in violation of Delhi Master Plan which are exempted from prosecution by DDA for non-conforming use in the Zonal Development Plan covering the area of Golf Links; and

(c) what is the DDA's policy in regard to prosecution of tenants and house owners when a tenant puts a premises to a non-conforming use without permission of a house owner and when the house owner initiates eviction proceeding against the tenant?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) The Delhi Development Authority have reported that according to Delhi Master Plan and the Draft Zonal Development Plan for zone D-11, in which Golf Link Colony is located, the land use of this colony is residential. No specific site is earmarked in the zonal plan for nursing homes, shops and guest houses in the colony area.

(b) No particular non-conforming use in violation of Delhi Master Plan provisions is exempt from prosecution in the zone where Golf Link is located.

(c) Both the tenant and landlord are prosecuted for the non-conforming use in accordance with the provisions of the Delhi Development Act, 1957.

Sale of fertilizers by farmers given under crop-loan

1218. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD:
SHRI DAULAT RAM SARAN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state;

(a) whether Government are aware that a large percentage of the fertilizers given to small farmers under the crop loan system is being sold by them at a discount as the quantity of fertilizers given under the system is in excess of their requirements;

(b) if so, what is the existing ratio, if any, fixed between the cash and kind components of crop-loan; and

(c) whether Government would consider the question of reviewing the existing ratio to make it more rational and scientific?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Cash and kind components of crop loans are fixed by a technical group consisting of the representatives of the Agriculture Department, Cooperative Department and Cooperative Institutions and a few progressive farmers on the basis of agricultural practices followed, the type of seed used, availability of irrigation facilities etc., in each district. Therefore, there is no need for any change in the existing system.

Impact of recent natural calamities on the Output of Rabi and Kharif crops

1219. SHRI P. M. SAYEED:
SHRI K. MALLANNA:
DR. VASANT KUMAR PAN-DIT:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state;

(a) whether paddy output is likely to suffer a sizeable loss during the current

season on account of floods in Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Orissa, Assam etc;

(b) if so, whether any estimate has been drawn as to what extent the paddy loss will be there;

(c) whether both Rabi and Kharif crops have been affected, by droughts, unseasonal rains and floods;

(d) if so, what extent; and

(e) steps being taken to meet the shortage?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). Paddy output in the current season is likely to be adversely affected to some extent on account of floods in Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Orissa, Assam etc. However, no quantitative estimate of the likely loss is as yet available.

(c) and (d). The unseasonal rains in the April-May 1982 affected the standing/harvested wheat crop in the States of Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan. The extent of loss is estimated at about 2 million tonnes.

As a result of drought and floods during the Kharif 1982, the production is likely to be lower than last year. However, the quantitative estimate of shortfall is not yet available;

(e) Various measures have been taken to meet the situation arising out of drought and floods. These include, among others;

(i) Alternative cropping strategies emphasising short duration and low water using crops to reduce kharif loss.

(ii) Optimum use of available irrigation water to increase the productivity of crops.

(iii) Provision of inputs.

(iv) Ensuring availability of power and diesel for the running of pump sets.

(v) Mounting a rabi campaign to compensate likely loss in kharif output of foodgrains.

त्वरित ग्रामीण जल सप्लाई कार्यक्रम

1220. श्री बुद्धि चन्द जन : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 20 सूत्रीय कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत त्वरित ग्रामीण जल सप्लाई कार्यक्रम में मंत्रियों ने केवल उन समस्या वाले गांवों को उनकी पेयजल समस्याओं के हल के लिए चुना है, जहां हैण्ड-पम्पों को लगाने से इस में सफलता मिलेगी और यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उपरोक्त कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत राजस्थान के अधिकांश रेगिस्तान वाले क्षेत्रों में कोई क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण जल सप्लाई कार्यक्रमों को स्वीकृत न कर के केन्द्रीय सरकार ने इन क्षेत्रों के प्रति धोर अन्याय कर रही है जो कि भयंकर जल संकट का सामना कर रहे हैं और जहां हैण्ड पम्प लगाने से सफलता प्राप्त नहीं होगी और यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार अपनी नीति बदल कर राजस्थान के रेगिस्तान वाले क्षेत्रों को न्याय देगी; यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी व्यौरा क्या है?

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री भौम नरामय सिंह) :

(क) से (ग). जी, नहीं। पता लगाए गए सभी समस्याग्रस्त गांवों के लिए पीने के पानी की सप्लाई 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम के सूत्रों में से एक सूत्र है। इसका लक्ष्य छठी योजना अवधि के अन्त तक सभी समस्या ग्रस्त गांवों में स्वच्छ पेय जल का कम से कम एक स्रोत मूल्या करने का है। तथापि पेय जल पूर्ति राज्य का विषय

है। राज्य सरकारें कार्यक्रम को कार्यन्वित करने के लिए उत्तरदायी हैं, जिस के लिए राज्य के बजट में प्रावधान किए जाते हैं। राज्यों को उनके प्रयासों में सहायता करने के लिए, केन्द्र त्वरित ग्रामीण जल पूर्ति कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत अनुदान देती है। त्वरित ग्रामीण जल पूर्ति कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत आरम्भ की जाने वाली परियोजनाओं के लिए इस मंत्रालय का पुर्वानुमोदन आवश्यक है।

मित्रव्ययता, और समस्याग्रस्त गांवों की अधिक से अधिक लाभ पहुंचाने की दृष्टि से खर्चीली पाइपों द्वारा जल पूर्ति योजनाओं की बजाय जहां भी तकनीकी रूप से व्यवहार्य हो, हैण्डपम्पों को लगाने जैसे कम लागत के साधन अपनाने के लिए राज्य सरकारों पर जोर डाला गया है। तथापि उन क्षेत्रों जहां पाइप द्वारा जल पूर्ति ही इसका हल है, वहां राज्य सरकारें पूर्ण औचित्य के साथ इस प्रकार की योजनाएं भेज सकती हैं और केन्द्रीय सरकार त्वरित ग्रामीण जल पूर्ति कार्यक्रम के कार्य क्षेत्र के भीतर इन योजनाओं पर विचार करेगी। त्वरित ग्रामीण जल पूर्ति कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत यदि तक राजस्थान में केन्द्रीय सरकार ने 4909 गांवों के लिए 64.70 करोड़ रुपये की अनुमानित लागत की योजनाओं की मंजूरी दी है, जिन में से 13.64 करोड़ रुपये हैण्ड-पम्पों द्वारा लाभान्वित किए जाने वाले 3006 गांवों को लिए हैं और शेष 1903 गांवों को 51.06 करोड़ रुपये की अनुमानित लागत से पाइप द्वारा जल पूर्ति योजनाओं से लाभान्वित किया जाना है।

**रूस की तकनीकी आनंदारी से बांध आवि
का निर्माण**

1221. श्री बुद्धि चंद्र बैन : क्या
सिंचाई बंदी यह बताने की कृता करेंगे
कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारतीय
विशेषज्ञ बांधों के निर्माण और नदियों
को एक विस्फोट से एक दूसरे से मिलाने
के लिये सोवियत तकनीकी का अध्ययन
कर रहे हैं और क्या ऐसे प्रशंसन भारत में
करने का विचार है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में पूर्ण
ब्यौरा क्या है ?

सिंचाई बंदी (श्री केशवर पांडे) :
(क) भारतीय विशेषज्ञ, दिशात्मक विस्फोटन तकनीक के प्रयोग के द्वारा बांधों के निर्माण की सोवियत तकनीक का अध्ययन कर रहे हैं। इस तकनीक द्वारा नदियों को जोड़ने के बारे में अध्ययन नहीं किया जा रहा है।

(ख) हिमाचल प्रदेश में दिशात्मक विस्फोटन को पद्धित के प्रयोग द्वारा एक प्रयोगात्मक बांध के निर्माण हेतु एक व्यवहार्यता रिपोर्ट तैयार करने के लिये सोवियत संघ की सरकार के साथ एक संविदा पर हुस्तोक्षर किये गये हैं। यह केवल एक प्रायोगिक परियोजना है जिसमें प्रायोगिकी का अन्तरण अन्तर्गत है और इस समय यह नहीं कहा जा सकता है कि क्या दिशात्मक विस्फोटन की पद्धति द्वारा कोई परियोजना किया जायगी।

Tenders for Advertisements in Stadia

1222. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that no tenders were called for advertisements in the seven stadia in New Delhi during the ASIAD and whether a single foreign firm's offer has been accepted;

(b) whether this single foreign firm has not yet paid the guarantee money so far; and

(c) how the Government propose now to rent out the space in the seven stadia for advertisements?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND OF THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) to (c). The Special Organising Committee for IX Asian Games issued a limited tender notice in November, 1981 to leading international and national advertisers for the appointment of arena advertising agencies and sponsors in connection with the advertising space inside the stadia to be used for the IX Asian Games. Subsequently, a contract was entered into by the Special Organising Committee, which is a registered Society, with the Meetco Group of Companies of Dubai for advertising rights in the specified venues where Asian Games are to be held.

According to the terms of contract, they were to pay to the Society six million US dollars of which one million dollars were to be deposited with the Society by the 30th August, 1982. They have not deposited this amount.

Instead on 21-8-82 they requested for deferment of this payment as well as the balance of the instalments that were due to be deposited by them. As this amounts to non-fulfilment of their contract, the Special Organising Committee is taking action against the Meetco Group of Companies, by referring the matter to arbitration, for fulfilment of the contract, as provided in the agreement with Meetco.

No fresh arrangements have been made for advertisement during Asiad'82, as this matter is connected with the arbitration proceedings to be taken with regard to the contract with the Meetco Group of Companies.

Proposal for Second Dam Over Mahanadi

1223. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :
SHRI ARJUN SETHI :

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Orissa Government have sent a proposal to the Centre to have a second dam over the Mahanadi in view of the recurring floods in the river;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to implement the proposal; and

(c) whether the survey has been conducted and when the dam is likely to be constructed?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR PANDAY): (a) to (c) Government of Orissa has suggested a proposal of taking up the Multi-purpose Project at Manibhadra to control floods in the lower reaches of river Mahanadi. The project report for the same is under preparation with the State Government. The question of construction of the

Project could be considered after the Project report is furnished by the State Government to Government of India and is scrutinised.

Execution of Irrigation Projects in Andhra Pradesh

1225. SHRI SUBASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI :

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of medium irrigation projects under execution in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) the estimates of each of those ongoing medium irrigation projects; and

(c) date for their completion and progress made so far?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR PANDEY): (a) to (c). The required information in respect of medium irrigation projects under execution in Andhra Pradesh is given in the attached statement.

Statement

(Rs. Lakhs)

S. No.	Name of Scheme	Latest estimated cost	Expendi- ture upto March 82 (anti- cipated)	Likely year of comp- letion		
				3	4	5
<i>On-going Schemes</i>						
1	Vottigedda Project	282	246.13			Completed
2	Thandava Reservoir	1191	746.72			1984-85
3	Kanupur Canal Scheme	587*	559.44			1983-84
4	Gandipalam Canal	503	419.65			1984-85
5	Pulivandala Canal	785	626.34			Do.
6	Gajuladinne	885	676.32			Do.
7	Guntur Channel	289	250.89			Completed
8	Swarna	301*	303.89			Do.
9	Ukic hettivagu	213	202.37			Do.
10	Raiwada	1185	788.78			1984-85
11	Konam	309	265.10			Completed
12	Vengalaraya Sagaram	917	496.96			1984-85
13	Mallurvagu	987	923.33			1983-84
14	Vottivagu	924	282.06			1984-85
15	Mukkamamidi	115*	119.11			1982-83

1	2	3	4	5
16	Boggulavagu	315	198.05	1983-84
17	Pedderu Stage I	605*	570.54	1983-84
18	Vengalaraya L.I. Scheme	382	359.95	Do.
19	Krishnapuram	250*	242.72	Do.
20	Jhanjhavatdi	2148	557.35	1984-85
21	Peddakalam	141	133.26	Completed
22	Madduvalasa	1286	506.03	1984-85
23	Chayyeru Project	978	400.11	1984-85
24	Errakalva Reservoir	1013	420.30	Do.
25	Poddavagu	508*	590.60	1982-83
26	Taliperu	1357	684.61	1984-85
27	Gundlavagu	307*	304.62	1983-84
28	Satanala	633	378.94	1984-85
29	Jalleru	345	278.18	1983-84
30	Maddigedda	256	243.88	Completed

†New Schemes of Sixth Plan

1	**Varadarajawamy Gudi	713	28.7	Beyond Sixth Plan
2	Andra Reservoir across Champavati	520	5	Do.
3	Paddaru Reservoir Stage-II	824	..	Do.
4	**Buggavanka Reservoir Scheme	486	..	Do.
5	Anicut across Manjia	300	..	Do.
6	Maddileru Reservoir	424	..	Do.
7	Reservoir across Palamvagu	300	..	Do.
8	Upper Kaulasanala Scheme	273	..	Do.
9	Reservoir Bhauda near Boda Pada Village	700	..	Do.
10	Reservoir Buradaalva	2500	..	Do.
11	Paddavagu near Ada Village	1526	..	Do.
12	Paddavagu near Dasnapur	666	..	Do.
13	Modikuntavagu	600	..	Do.
14	Chalamalavagu	300	..	Do.
15	Sileru Diversion Scheme	1200	..	Do.

**These are unapproved scheme hence the year of completion is not known.

*Estimated cost likely to be revised.

†Year of completion of new schemes cannot be precisely indicated at this stage.

Progress of Irrigation Projects

1226. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) what are the names of major and medium irrigation projects which are behind schedule and for how many years;

(b) by when each one of them is expected to be completed; and

(c) what was the original expected cost of each one of these projects when started and what will be the expected total revised cost on completion?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR PANDEY): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

गन्ने का उत्पादन बढ़ाने हेतु नये तरीके

1227. श्री राम घारे पनिका : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि क्या सरकार गन्ने की आगामी फसल से गन्ने के उत्पादन में वृद्धि करने का विचार कर रही है;

(ख) क्या गन्ने के उत्पादन में वृद्धि करने के लिये नया तरीका लागू करने हेतु कोई प्रस्ताव है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बंधी व्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो सरकार का गन्ने का उत्पादन किस प्रकार बढ़ाने के विचार हैं; और

(घ) गन्ने के उत्पादन में किस हद तक वृद्धि करने का प्रस्ताव है?

कृषि तथा प्रामाण विकास मंत्रालयों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आर० ब० स्वामी-नाथन) :

(क) जी हां।

(ख) और (ग). (1) उत्तम बीज के उत्पादन और वितरण, (2) मृदा उपचार आदि सहित गहन बनस्ति रक्षण उपायों को अपनाने, (3) उर्वरक का उचित प्रयोग करने, (4) प्रदर्शनों तथा विस्तार सेवाओं के माध्यम से उत्पादन प्रौद्योगिकी का प्रचार करने, (5) गन्ना विकास कर्मचारियों तथा गन्ना उत्पादकों आदि को प्रशिक्षण देने की चालू नीति अगले वर्ष भी जारी रहेगी तथा रेट्न व्यवस्था पर यथिक बदल दिया जाएगा।

(घ) 1981-82 में गन्ने का 1836.4 लाख मीटरी टन के अनुमानित उत्पादन से 1984-85 तक 2150 लाख मीटरी टन तक करने का प्रस्ताव है।

Acquisition of improved design of bullock cart wheel

1228. SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have obtained the improved design of the bullock cart wheel from Australia as announced in the Parliament; and if so, the details of its evaluation; and

(b) whether Government have seen in this connection the newsreport by M.K. Tikku in the Far Eastern Economic Review of September 10, 1982?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Yes, Sir. Details have been provided by the Australian High

Commission on the wheel developed by Mr. Fen Gerrand of the University of Melbourne. It has been examined and found of limited use. However, for experimental trials more information is required. Mr. Gerrand has been contacted. Information is still awaited. It may be mentioned that Mr. Gerrand is still experimenting with the proposed wheel for animal drawn vehicles involving used truck tyres with low air pressure tube or stuffing of coir, rigid wooden spokes and improvised roller bearings made up of GI pipes separated by steel round bars.

(b) Yes, Sir. The Government is fully aware of Shri Tikku's article in the Far Eastern Economic Review September 10—16, 1982 issue.

New sugar policy

1229. SHRI B. V. DESAI:

SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is glut in the production of sugar this year;

(b) whether it is a fact that new sugar policy is being evolved for the year 1982-83, with a view to aim at maximizing domestic consumption and ensuring remunerative prices to the cane growers;

(c) if so, what will be the main features of this new sugar policy and whether this policy will cater to the needs of sugar industry, cane-growers and consumers;

(d) whether Government have taken a final decision about the new sugar policy in consultation with the Agricultural Prices Commission and also the suggestions made by the State Governments; and

(e) if so, by what time the new policy is likely to be announced?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND

RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) The sugar production in the 1981-82 season reached an all-time record level of over 84 lakh tonnes. The highest production earlier was 64.62 lakh tonnes in 1977-78.

(b) to (e). The policy for the Sugar Year 1982-83 is under active consideration of Government.

The Central Government fixes only the statutory minimum prices for sugarcane. The actual cane prices which sugar mills pay to the cane growers are determined by the market forces of supply and demand.

The quantity of sugar required for domestic consumption is released on a monthly basis taking into account availability, the prices prevailing in the market and the anticipated demand.

Cauvery water dispute

1230. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that fresh initiative to resolve the Cauvery waters dispute was discussed on 4th September, 1982 at Bangalore;

(b) if so, whether he also attended the conference with Chief Ministers of the 4 Cauvery Basin States; and

(c) if so, the details of the discussion and whether any agreement has been reached in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR PANDAY): (a) The Inter-State Chief Ministers meeting on Cauvery waters convened by the Union Minister of Irrigation at Bangalore on 4th September, 1982 could be held.

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

Anti-Poverty Schemes in the rural areas

1231. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the anti-poverty schemes launched by his Ministry in the rural areas;

(b) since when such schemes have been launched;

(c) the efforts made by Government for success in implementing those schemes; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) The main anti-poverty schemes launched by the Ministry of Rural Development are: (i) Integrated Rural Development Programme; and (ii) National Rural Employment Programme.

(b) the IRD Programme was launched in selected blocks during 1978-79. From

2-10-1980, the scheme has been extended to all the blocks in the country. The Food for Work Programme was introduced in 1977-78 and in 1980-81, the name of this programme was changed to National Rural Employment Programme.

(c) The District Rural Development Agencies have been registered under the Societies Registration Act for implementation of IRD and NREP Programme. Planning teams have been provided at the agency level for formulation of the schemes. Blocks level administration is being strengthened for implementation of the IRD Programme with financial assistance from this Ministry. At the State level monitoring cells are being set up for monitoring the programme effectively. Several other steps, including training of officials, field visits and monthly progress reports on performance have been taken for the successful implementation of these schemes.

(d) Statements I & II indicating progress under IRDP and NREP during 1980-81 and 1981-82 are enclosed.

Statement I

Progress under I.R.D.P. (Provisional)

Year	Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)	Term Credit mobilised (Rs. in lakhs)	Beneficiaries (in Nos.)
1980-81	15,624.34	23,662.84	27,82,755
1981-82	26,259.45	43,464.72	28,29,393
1982-83	3,336.26	4,586.56	4,85,299*

(upto July, 1982).

*Upto August, 1982.

Statement-II

Progress of Food for Works Programme/National Rural Employment Programme from 1980-81 to 1982-83

Sl. No.	Item	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83 (upto the end of June, '82)
1.	<i>Carry over from the previous year:</i>			
	(a) Cash funds (Rs. in lakhs)		96.42	154.69@
	(b) Foodgrains (lakh Mts.)	6.68	1.93	
2.	Cash funds released (Rs. in crores)	127.40	333.08*	180.02*
3.	Foodgrains released (Lakh Mts.)	12.88	3.12	1.56
4.	<i>Availability of resources:</i>			
	(a) Cash funds (Rs. in lakhs)	127.40	429.50	334.71
	(b) Foodgrains (Lakh Mts.)	19.56	5.05	1.99
5.	<i>Utilisation:</i>			
	(a) Cash funds (Rs. in lakhs)	30.97	290.99	43.01
	(b) Foodgrains (Lakh Mts.)	13.33	2.08	N.A.
6.	Employment generated (Lakh Mandays)	4208.11	3588.91	789.91

@Includes the value of balance of foodgrains on 1-4-1982.

(i) *Include States Share and the value of foodgrains lifted is met out of the cash funds available.

(ii) Release of resources in 1982-83 referred to first quarter only.

Soil Conservation measures in Catchment area of upper Kolab, Indravati and Subernarekha river valley projects

1232. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATTNAIK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Orissa have submitted a scheme before Government of India to take up soil conservation measures in the catchment areas of upper Kolab, Indravati and Subernarekha river valley projects;

(b) whether the approval of the above scheme is under consideration of Government; and

(c) if so, when that soil conservation scheme is expected to get Central approval?

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

(b) and (c). The Centrally Sponsored Scheme of soil conservation in the catchments of River Valley Projects during Sixth Five Year Plan continues the same catchments which were under implementation during Fifth Five Year Plan. No new catchment have been included on account of paucity of funds and work still remaining to be completed in the catchments already under treatment. Therefore, though the Government of Orissa submitted a scheme during 1981 to include catchment areas mentioned in part (a) of the question, they could not be considered.

Increasing cashewnut Production

1233. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATAIK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) the recent steps taken by Government to increase the production of cashewnut;
- (b) the guidelines sent by his Ministry to the States growing cashewnut in this regard;
- (c) the financial allocation made to those States for this purpose in the last two years; and
- (d) the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) The following steps were taken to increase the production of Cashewnut:—

- (i) A centrally Sponsored Scheme on the Package Programme for the Deve-

lopment of Cashewnut is in operation in the major Cashew growing States.

(ii) A Rs. 38.36 crores Multi-State Cashew World Bank Financed Project is in operation in the States of Kerala, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Orissa to increase the Cashewnut production in the country.

(b) (i) Guidelines are issued alongwith sanction of the scheme.

(ii) Director, Directorate of Cashewnut visits States from time to time to review the progress and gives on the spot guidelines.

(iii) Some States have been given guidelines for the preparation of Cashew Development Projects.

(c) and (d). The year-wise details of financial allocation made during 1980-81 and 1981-82 to different States/Union Territory under Centrally Sponsored Scheme is given below:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the States/UTs	1980-81		1981-82	
		Amount allocated	Central Assistance	Amount allocated	Central Assistance
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Kerala	25.997	12.998	36.24	24.42
2.	Karnataka	9.477	4.738	17.76	11.58
3.	Andhra Pradesh	13.235	6.617	27.00	14.85
4.	Maharashtra	3.867	1.933	4.65	3.22
5.	West Bengal	1.155	0.577	1.69	1.07
6.	Orissa	22.809	11.404	55.44	28.62
7.	Tamil Nadu	15.301	7.650	25.40	15.40
8.	U.T. of Goa	7.697	7.697	10.60	10.60
9.	Tripura	—	—	0.52	0.26
TOTAL		99.538	53.614	179.30	110.62

LIC/GIC Loan Assistance sought by Kerala Government for Housing Schemes

1234. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHA DASAN NADAR:

SHRI E. BALANANDAN:

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

(a) the details of the LIC/GIC loan assistance requested by the State Govern-

ment of Kerala from the Central Government for the implementation of Social, rural and general housing schemes; and

(b) the action taken by Government of India on the request?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) The request received from the Government of Kerala for LIC/GIC loans during 1982-83 is as under:—

(Rs. in lakhs)
G.I.C.

L.I.C.

For General housing	For Rural Housing	Total
600.00	400.00	1000.00

(b) The request of the Government of Kerala is being processed alongwith similar requests from other States and allocations will be made shortly

SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. This Ministry has received a number of proposals revising original estimates of schemes under the A.R.W.S.P.

(b) The grounds for revising the original estimates indicate tender excesses, escalation in the price of material, machinery and equipment, scarcity or non-availability of the type of material provided for in the original estimates and changes and modifications from the sanctioned estimate during actual execution.

Difficulties faced by the Government of Kerala in Implementation of the Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Scheme

1235. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHA DASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Kerala has brought before the Central Government the difficulties faced on the course of the implementation of the Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Scheme due to escalation of the price of the materials, scarcity or non-availability of the materials provided in the estimates, scarcity of cement and steel and so on; and

(b) if so, the details of those difficulties and the actions taken by Government of India in this respect?

Drinking water supply is a State subject and provision for the programme is made in the State budget. The Centre assist the efforts of the State Government by providing grants under the A.R.W.S.P.

To provide maximum coverage of problem villages and keeping in mind limited financial resources available for achieving the targets, it has been suggested to the States to go in for low cost solutions for providing water supply, rather than for expensive schemes. A.R.W.S.P. funds are limited and allocations to States have been made. In these circumstances the State has been asked to meet any upward revision in respect of schemes already sanctioned from their own funds.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN

Subsidy to farmers for Installing shallow tube-wells

1236. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government abolished the scheme for subsidy to small and marginal farmers for installing shallow tube-wells at their own expenses; and

(b) are the Government aware that in West Bengal the spread of irrigation through shallow tube-wells is still very meagre due to paucity of funds?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR PANDAY): (a) No, Sir. The subsidy at the usual rates of 25 per cent, 33-1/3 per cent is available to the small and marginal farmers respectively for construction of shallow tube-wells under the Integrated Rural Development Programme subject to the ceiling of Rs. 3000. However, the subsidy for Scheduled Tribes beneficiaries is upto 50 per cent subject to the ceiling of Rs. 5000/-.

(b) No such report has been made by the State Government. However, institutional funds are available in the West Bengal also for this purpose. The year-wise disbursement by A.R.D.C. for the last three years is as follows:

	(Rs. in crores)
1979-80	5.36
1980-81	5.09
1981-82	5.69

Request from Andhra Pradesh to treat Certain Projects as National Projects

1237. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Andhra Pradesh Government have represented to the Government to treat Nagarjuna and some other projects in Andhra Pradesh as National Projects; and

(b) if so, the action taken by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR PANDAY): (a) No request has been received from the Andhra Pradesh Government to treat any irrigation project as a National Project.

(b) Does not arise.

Land in excess of ceiling

1238. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details regarding the land in excess of ceiling, State-wise, found out so far under the 20-Point Programme; and

(b) whether Central Government have asked the State Governments to co-operate in this regard and complete the work of finding out land in excess of ceiling during 1982-83?

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

(b) Implementation of land ceiling laws is the responsibility of the State Government. The State Governments have been

requested, in the context of the new 20-Point Programme, to expedite the disposal of pending ceiling cases and the distribution of ceiling surplus land by removing all administrative and legal bottlenecks.

Statement

(In acres)

State/Union Territory Land in excess of ceiling found out so far under the 20-point programme (area declared surplus since January, 1982 under revised ceiling laws)

	1	2
Andhra Pradesh	.	..
Assam	.	3,052
Bihar	.	901
Gujarat	.	17,310
Haryana	.	1,426
Himachal Pradesh	.	..
Jammu & Kashmir	.	..
Karnataka	.	14,392
Kerala	.	3,537
Madhya Pradesh	.	455
Maharashtra	.	..
Manipur	.	..
Orissa	.	849
Punjab	.	299
Rajasthan	.	..
Tamil Nadu	.	2,078
Tripura	.	..
Uttar Pradesh	.	2,974
West Bengal	.	3,947
Dadra & N. H.	.	..
Delhi	.	..
Pondicherry	.	40
TOTAL	.	51,259

Release of levy sugar to States

1239. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the State-wise allotment and distribution of levy sugar, month-wise, by the Centre during the last six months;

(b) the details regarding the monthly quota released of free sale sugar, State-wise; and

(c) whether any additional sugar quota has been allotted to the flood affected States?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) The State-wise monthly levy sugar quotas allotted during the last 6 months i.e. from April to September, 1982 for distribution through fair price shops are shown in the attached statement. So far as the distribution of levy sugar through fair price shops is concerned, it is solely the responsibility of the State Governments.

19 State Governments/Union Territory Administrations themselves arrange the lifting of allotted sugar from the factories where-as Food Corporation of India performs this operation in the case of remaining 12 States/Union Territories. The validity of levy allotment orders is also extended from time to time to enable the lifting of entire allotted quantity after the expiry of original validity period.

(b) There is no State-wise monthly allocation of free sale sugar quota since under the present partial control policy factories are free to sell free-sale sugar released to them each month to the licensed dealers of any State in the country. The monthly free-sale quota released for the country was 1.40 lakh tonnes for April, 1982, 1.50 lakh tonnes for May, 1982, 2.00 lakh tonnes for each of the months of June and July, 1982, 3.00 lakh tonnes for August, 1982 and 3.30 lakh tonnes for September, 1982.

(c) No additional quota of sugar has been released for the flood affected States. However, a festival quota of 50,000 tonnes of levy sugar has been released for distribution on the occasion of festivals falling during October-November, 1982 to

various State Governments/Union Territories.

Statement

State-wise monthly levy sugar quotas allotted during last 6 months i.e. April to September, 1982

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Monthly quota allotted during April to September, 1982 (in tonnes)
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1	2	3
1	Andhra Pradesh	22696
2	Assam	8439
3	Mizoram	207
4	Bihar	29675
5	Gujarat	14433
6	Haryana	5462
7	Himachal Pradesh	1801
8	Jammu & Kashmir	2542
9	Kerala	10796
10	Madhya Pradesh	22156
11	Maharashtra	26645
12	Karnataka	15743
13	Nagaland	340
14	Orissa	11166
15	Punjab	7085
16	Rajasthan	14494
17	Tamil Nadu	20526
18	Uttar Pradesh	47111
19	West Bengal	23156
20	Andaman & Nicobar	190
21	Chandigarh	275
22	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	44
23	Delhi	6104
24	Goa, Daman & Diu	470
25	Lakshadweep	65
26	Manipur	609

1	2	3
27	Meghalaya	564
28	Arunachal Pradesh	267
29	Pondicherry	257
30	Tripura	876
31	Sikkim	134

Total	294348
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Remarks :— In addition small quantities were allotted for R.S.F., I.T. B.P. & C. R. P. F. etc.

Irrigation potential in Madhya Pradesh

**1240. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV:
SWAMY INDERVESH:**

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the present irrigated and unirrigated land in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) whether Madhya Pradesh Government have approached the Central Government for financial assistance for new projects in that State for the full utilisation of the irrigation potential; and

(c) steps taken by Central Government to bring more land under irrigation potential in Madhya Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR PANDAY): (a) Land Use Statistics are collected and compiled by the Economics and Statistics Directorate of the Department of Agriculture. According to the latest (1978-79 Provisional) statistics available, the gross irrigated area in Madhya Pradesh was 2.413 million hectares and gross unirrigated area was 19.334 million hectares.

(b) Madhya Pradesh Government have asked for additional financial assistance of Rs. 55 crores for 1982-83.

(c) The request is under consideration.

Giving of loans by Reserve Bank to apex Banks

1241. SHRI UTTAM RATHOD: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that the Reserve Bank of India gives loans to apex banks for extending loans to agriculturists at concessional rates;

(b) is it also a fact that the apex banks, District Cooperative Banks and Primary Societies charge their own rates of interest from the agriculturists resulting in charging of greater rate of interest from the agriculturists; and

(c) is there any proposal to do away with any of these three agencies to reduce the rate of interest payable by the agriculturists?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Yes. Reserve Bank of India, now NABARD, provides re-finance facilities to apex banks on behalf of district central co-operative banks at concessional rate of interest of 3 per cent below the bank rate for extending loans through primary agricultural credit societies for agricultural operations.

(b) NABARD has also prescribed the maximum rate of interest on agricultural

loans given to farmers. Therefore, there is no discretion with the Primary Agricultural Credit societies to charge interest at a rate higher than what is prescribed by NABARD to the ultimate borrower.

(c) There is no such proposal now.

Save Foodgrain Campaign

1242. SHRI KUMBHA RAM ARYA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the places where 'Save foodgrains campaign groups' are serving to educate and persuade farmers to adopt the scientific storage systems developed by Indian Foodgrains Storage Institute, Hapur;

(b) the total number of these groups;

(c) whether their working is satisfactory; and

(d) if not, reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) and (b). There are 17 Save-Grain-Campaign teams engaged in disseminating scientific practices for storage of foodgrains. The location of these teams and the States/Union Territories served by them are given below:—

S. No.	Location	States/Union Territories served
1.	Ahmedabad	Gujarat
2.	Bangalore	Karnataka
3.	Bhopal	Madhya-Pradesh
4.	Bhubaneswar	Orissa
5.	Calcutta	West Bengal and Tripura
6.	Chandigarh	Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir Punjab & Chandigarh.
7.	Gauhati	Assam, Manipur and Meghalaya
8.	Ghaziabad	Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and Delhi
9.	Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh
10.	Jaipur	Rajasthan

S.No.	Location	States/Union Territories Served
11.	Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh
12.	Madras	Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry
13.	Patna	Bihar
14.	Pune	Maharashtra and Goa, Daman & Diu
15.	Raipur	Madhya Pradesh
16.	Trivandrum	Kerala
17.	Varanasi	Uttar Pradesh

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Legislation of Threshing Accidents

1243. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL:

SHRI NIHAL SINGH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken note of the decision of the Supreme Court wherein they have strongly urged upon the Central Government to enact a law to protect agricultural labourers from suffering injuries and amputated limbs while working on power threshers without safety devices;

(b) whether the Central Government have made any assessment of the injuries suffered and limbs lost by the agricultural workers by threshers during the last two years all over the country;

(c) whether at present there is no facility available to such agriculturists to get any compensation or for medical treatment arising out of such accidents;

(d) whether Government would in pursuance of the Supreme Court judgement bring forward a suitable Central legislation to prevent the present hardships to the agriculturists; and

(e) if so, when this will be done?

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

proposed to enact a Central legislation to regulate manufacture, sale and use of power threshers with approved safety devices.

(b) Information from all the States/Union Territories has been collected. During 1980-81, 799 persons were injured whereas in 1981-82, 988 were injured and 3 died. Injuries are usually serious, resulting in loss of one or more limbs.

(c) Agricultural labourers engaged in operating power threshers are entitled to the payment of compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923. Though there is no provision in the Act for medical treatment of the injured workers, facilities in public dispensaries and hospitals are available to them.

(d) As per answer to (a) above.

(e) A bill is proposed to be moved for consideration in the Budget Session of Parliament.

Implementation of I.R.D.P. under the 20-Point Programme

1244. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the State Governments are implementing Integrated Rural Development Programme under the 20-Point Programme of the Government;

(b) the total Central assistance given to the States, Statewise, for the implementation of such programmes;

(c) whether it is a fact that as yet there is no monitoring cell which can assess the

result so far achieved as a result of the implementation of the programme;

(d) whether at a conference held recently in Delhi, (August 27, 1982) it was suggested that Government must draw perspective plans, annual action plans, physical verification and impact evaluation of the programme;

(e) whether Government have considered these suggestions; and

(f) if so, the steps taken to implement them?

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

(b) A statement is enclosed.

(c) Responsibility of monitoring has been assigned at various levels and a monthly progress report is furnished to the Planning Commission. Most States have set up monitoring Cells at the State level and financial assistance is provided by the Ministry for this purpose.

(d) to (f). A Conference on monitoring of Integrated Rural Development Programme was held on 24th and 25th August, 1982. Review of calendar of operations particularly with reference to formulation of perspective plans, annual action plans physical verification of assets, impact evaluation etc. formed part of agenda of the Conference. A tentative schedule for operations in this regard was drawn by the Ministry and the State Governments were requested to adhere to the time schedule in order to improve the pace of implementation of the programme.

Statement

S. No.	State	1980-81		1981-82	
		Central alloca- tion	Release	Central alloca- tion	Release
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	810.00	715.39	972.00	1434.765
2	Assam	335.00	26.60	402.00	148.50
3	Bihar	1467.50	551.59	1761.00	1249.06
4	Gujarat	545.00	466.87	654.00	508.79
5	Haryana	217.50	161.15	261.00	299.93
6	Himachal Pradesh	172.50	167.55	207.00	176.10
7	Jammu & Kashmir	187.50	59.05	225.00	180.07
8	Karnataka	437.50	376.86	525.00	360.30
9	Kerala	360.00	351.66	432.00	371.54
10	Madhya Pradesh	1145.00	708.94	1374.00	1374.00
11	Maharashtra	740.00	713.7875	888.00	693.02
12	Manipur	65.00	32.50	78.00	13.50
13	Meghalaya	60.00	13.28	72.00	16.50
14	Nagaland	52.50	73.42	63.00	63.00
15	Orissa	785.00	680.34	942.00	731.19

1	2	3	4	5	6
16	Punjab	292.50	277.50	351.00	351.00
17	Rajasthan	580.00	580.00	696.00	676.09
18	Sikkim	10.00	3.00	12.00	6.00
19	Tamil Nadu	942.50	655.749	1131.00	1272.76
20	Tripura	42.50	41.26	51.00	50.00
21	Uttar Pradesh	2190.00	1407.657	2628.00	2513.58
22	West Bengal	837.50	42.08	1005.00	39.84
<i>Union Territories</i>					
23	A. & N. Islands	25.00	..	30.00	..
24	Arunachal Pradesh	240.00	52.00	288.00	130.00
25	Chandigarh	5.00	5.00	6.00	..
26	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	5.00	..	6.00	..
27	Delhi	25.00	17.83	30.00	30.00
28	Goa, Daman & Diu	60.00	52.73	72.00	72.00
29	Lakshadweep	25.00	3.00	30.00	..
30	Mizoram	100.00	15.00	120.00	60.00
31	Pondicherry	20.00	6.66	24.00	23.40
Total		12780.00	8258.4535	15336.00	12844.935

Experts views on Current Agriculture Output

1245. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that agricultural experts are of the view that Kharif production this year will be much less than last year's output of 80 million tonnes inspite of efforts to make up the shortfall by sowing short duration pulses and edible oils in the initially drought affected areas;

(b) if so, whether Government have since revised or propose to revise their target of production of foodgrains of 84 million tonnes for the current year; and

(c) what are the factors that have led the experts to feel that the Kharif production this year will be less and the steps being taken to keep the production level at least upto the level of 1981?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Kharif production this year is expected to be lower than last year.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The Kharif output this year has been affected due to weak monsoons and long dry spells both at the early and late stages of south west Monsoon season in a number of States as also by floods in some parts of the country. To meet the situation Government of India issued detailed guidelines to the State Governments and Departments of Government of India and requested them to take appropriate steps to keep the situation continuously under watch and take timely action for helping the farmers. Some of the steps taken inter-alia include:

(a) Planned release and husbanding of irrigation water in the canals to ensure growing of Community Nurseries and availability of water during the crucial stages of the growth of Kharif crops, (b) availability of diesel and electricity for irrigation purposes during the growth of nursery seedlings and during the crucial stages of crop growth, (c) a massive programme of community nurseries in irrigated land so that paddy seedlings are available to farmers in unirrigated areas with the onset of monsoon. (d) supply of seeds and a contingency plan for ensuring availability of seeds of alternative crops in case the first crop fails and alternative crop is to be taken up for midseason adjustments, (e) discouraging farmers from raising paddy in the upland areas where rainfall is not assured, (f) availability of credit and conversion of short-term loans into medium-term loans in case of drought, (g) a massive campaign to repair the State tubewells, canals, distribution outlets, etc. and bring them into operation, (h) the Ministries of Energy, and Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilisers have been impressed up to augment the supply of electricity and diesel for running of tubewells and pumpsets, particularly in Punjab, Haryana and U.P., and (i) Central Teams consisting of officers of the Department of Agriculture and Co-operation, Central Water Commission and Rural Electrification visited the selected districts in the States of Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan, U.P., Bihar, West Bengal, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Gujarat to assess the situation and suggest remedial measures.

Karnataka's Recommendations re-Procurement price of paddy

1246. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Karnataka Government have recommended Rs. 145 per quintal as procurement price for paddy for 1982-83 marketing season;

(b) whether Government are aware that last year also Karnataka Government had paid Rs. 10 as bonus to farmers over and above the price of Rs. 115 as recom-

mended by the Agricultural prices Commission; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Central Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Central Government has been advising all State Governments not to announce support prices at levels higher than those fixed by the Government of India. This policy is considered advisable in the overall national interest.

Swimming Pool at Talkatora

1247. SHRI M. K. SHEJWALKAR:

PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA:

Will the Minister of SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that swimming Pool at Talkatora was originally constructed as indoor swimming Pool but later on after the major construction of the covering structure and of the covering was removed and it has been made an open swimming pool involving a loss of lakhs of rupees;

(b) if so, why it was so done and who is responsible for this default and loss;

(c) is it also a fact that even this swimming pool is not constructed as per international sports requirements and it has to be rebuilt after several modifications to remove various defects; and

(d) who was responsible of passing of this wrong design and causing loss of again lakhs of rupees and what action, if any, had been taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND OF THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) Originally it was proposed that the Swimming Pool at Talkatora Garden to be constructed by

NDMC should be an indoor Swimming Pool. The decision to omit the roof was taken long before any major construction work for the roof structure had been taken in hand.

(b) The roof structure as designed was of a complicated nature. On getting a second check of the roof designed, it was found that certain modifications in it would be necessary. Looking at the complicated nature of the structure and the modifications suggested, it was felt that it would not be possible to complete the work on the covered Swimming Pool before the start of the IX Asian Games. Since Swimming is a mandatory sport in the Asian Games and the open Swimming Pool could well meet the Asian Games requirements, it was decided to have an open Swimming Pool.

(c) and (d). It is not a fact that the Swimming Pool constructed by NDMC does not meet the international sports requirements. However, certain snags came to light which have been overcome. NDMC which is the construction agency and which has engaged an Architect Consultant through competition, will examine the matter at the appropriate time.

Shortage of Foodgrains and other Commodities in Laddakh

1248. SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that after the rainy season in the first month about one thousand trucks go to Laddakh for supply of essential commodities including foodgrains and that this year it were just 50 trucks which could go to Laddakh in that period resulting in a serious shortage of foodgrains and other commodities;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof and what measures have been taken to make up the shortage; and

(c) precautions Government intend to take so that this may not recur in future?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI

KAMLA KUMARI): (a) to (c). Information is being collected from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as it is received.

Irrigation Projects Completed in Chota Nagpur

1249. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the names of medium and major irrigation projects completed in North and South Chota Nagpur divisions during the period covering First Five Year Plan and Fifth Five Year Plan; and

(b) details with regard to progress so far made in each of the medium and major irrigation projects during the Sixth Five Year Plan period that have been taken on hand?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR PANDAY): (a) and (b). The information on North and South Chota Nagpur divisions of Bihar are given in Statements I and II. Laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5476/82]

राजधानी में पानी, विजली आदि से धिहोन कालोनियां

1250. श्री एन० ई० होरो : क्या निर्णय और आवात्मकी यह बताने की करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजधानी में ऐसी कालोनियां हैं जिनमें लोग विजली, पानी आदि के बिना अंधेरे में रह रहे हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में ब्यौरे क्या है ?

संलग्नोप कार्य स्वा निर्णय और आवात्मकी मंबो (श्री शोभ्य भाराद्युष लिह) :

(क) और (ख). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख ही जायेगी।

Non-Purchase of Sugarcane by Mill Owners

1251. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the owners of sugar mills have decided not to buy sugarcane from the cane growers;

(b) if so, the details thereof and what steps Government propose to take in the matter;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Batala Cooperative Sugar Mill was closed recently; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) The Central Government have no such information.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Reports received by the Central Government state that the Batala Co-operative Sugar Mill closed its seasonal crushing operations on 15th July 1982 and propose to start crushing in the new season on 15th November 1982.

(d) Does not arise.

Probe on Illegal Felling of Trees in H.P.

1252. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Union Minister of State has asked the Government of Himachal Pradesh to probe the illegal felling of trees; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and action taken by the State Government thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) No, Sir. However, reports of illegal felling of trees have been received in the past and were referred to the State Government.

(b) The State Government have reported that fellings are normally carried out under the prescriptions of the working plans. There, however, have been some irregularities in felling of trees in private areas due to wrong marking and demarcation of areas. Defaulters have been brought to book and many cases are pending in Courts.

दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय परिसर में एशियाई खेलों के टिकटों की बिक्री का काउन्टर

1253. श्री आर. एन० राकेश : क्या खेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय परिसर में एशियाई खेलों के टिकटों की बिक्री के लिये कोई काउन्टर नहीं खोला गया है जिसके परिणामस्वरूप इस महान समारोह को देखने के इच्छुक बहुत से विद्यार्थियों को टिकट नहीं मिल सके तथा विद्यार्थी समुदाय में बहुत असतोष व्याप्त है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिये कि इस महान समारोह को जो भारत में पहली बार आयोजित किया जा रहा है, को देखने का लाभ उठा सकें, क्या कदम उठाये जायेंगे ?

पूर्ति मंत्रालय के तथा खेल विभाग के राज्य मंत्री ((श्री बूटा स्थिंह)) : (क) और (ख). एशियाई खेल, 1982 के लिये विशेष आयोजन समिति, ने खेलों के लिये केवल छात्रों और सुरक्षा कर्मचारियों को ही रियायती टिकटें देने का निर्णय किया। रियायती टिकटें खरीदने वाले छात्रों के लिये, प्रति छात्र टिकटों की बिक्री प्रति खेल/समारोह प्रति स्टेडियम प्रति खेल दिवस एक टिकट और एक स्टेडियम में एक खेल के सभी दिनों के लिये कुल तीन टिकटों तक सीमित कर दी गयी थी। उद्घाटन और

समापन समारोहों के लिये दिल्ली में इन समारोहों के लिये छात्र एक-एक टिकट के हक्कदार थे। दिल्ली में छात्र के दो टिकटें संस्था के प्रधान द्वारा जारी किये गये पहंचान पत्र/पहंचन पर्चियां प्रस्तुत करने पर ही 1 अगस्त, 1982 से निम्नलिखित 9 सार्वजनिक विक्री केन्द्रों में पृथक काउन्टरों पर बेची गई थीं:—

1. श्रमिक कल्याण केन्द्र, विश्वकर्मा केन्द्र, शाहदरा—110031.

2. बबू राम स्कूल, शाहदरा—110032

3. अन्तर राज्यीय बस अड्डा, काश्मीरी गेट के बाहर, दिल्ली—110006

4. दिल्ली नगर निगम सामुदायिक केन्द्र, अंजादपुर, दिल्ली—110033

5. नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका, सामुदायिक केन्द्र, बाबर रोड, बंगली मार्केट के पास, नई दिल्ली—110002

6. बापू सेवा समाज सदन, सामुदायिक भवन, पंचकुइंया रोड, नई दिल्ली—110001

7. दिल्ली नगर निगम सामुदायिक केन्द्र, एन० डी० एस ई०-११, नई दिल्ली—110049

8. नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका, सामुदायिक केन्द्र, गोल्फ लिक्स, नई दिल्ली—110003

9. श्रमिक कल्याण केन्द्र, करमपुरा, दिल्ली—110015

Ceiling on Private Land Holdings

1254. SHRI SUDHIR GIRI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of land-ceiling relating to private land holdings as existing at present in different States;

(b) the total land declared surplus to-date in the country, State-wise; and

(c) the total surplus land distributed so far, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) A statement—I is appended.

(b) and (c). A statement—I is appended.

Statement—I

LAND CEILING LIMITS

Name of the State	Irrigated	Non-Irrigated
Andhra Pradesh	10 to 27 acres	35 to 54 acres
Assam	50 bighas (16 2/3 Acres)	50 bighas (16 2/3 acres)
Bihar	15 to 25 acres	30 to 45 acres
Gujarat	10 to 27 acres	20 to 54 acres
Haryana	7.25 hectares to 10.9 hectares	21.8 hectares
Himachal Pradesh	10 to 15 acres	30 to 70 acres
Jammu & Kashmir	8-13/14 to 12.5 Acres	14-12/17 to 22-8/11 acres
Karnataka	10 to 30 acres	54 acres
Kerala	12 to 15 acres	12 to 15 acres
Madhya Pradesh	18 to 27 acres	54 acres

Name of the State	Irrigated	Non-Irrigated
Maharashtra	18 to 36 acres	54 acres
Manipur	5 hectares	6 hectares
Meghalaya	—	—
Orissa	10 to 15 acres	30 to 45 acres
Punjab	7 to 11 hectares	20 hectares
Rajasthan	18 to 27 acres	54 to 175 acres
Sikkim	12.5 to 50 acres	12.5 to 50 acres
Tamil Nadu	12 acres	60 acres
Tripura	4 to 12 hectares	4 to 12 hectares
Uttar Pradesh	7.30 hectares	10.95 to 18.25 hectares
West Bengal	5 hectares	7 hectares

Statement-II

(In acres)

State/Union Territory	Total land declared surplus under revised ceiling laws	Total surplus land distributed under revised ceiling laws	
		1	2
Andhra Pradesh	3,70,881	3,16,870	
Assam	5,84,592	3,21,886	
Bihar	2,37,590	1,41,867	
Gujarat	1,49,598	8,623	
Haryana	29,088	19,862	
Himachal Pradesh	94,187	3,344	
Jammu & Kashmir	—	—	
Karnataka	2,83,597	82,124	
Kerala	1,23,211	53,331	
Madhya Pradesh	2,56,666	82,072	
Maharashtra	3,70,193	2,81,586	
Manipur	1,029	—	
Orissa	1,37,821	1,03,974	
Punjab	46,616	12,926	
Rajasthan	2,61,976	1,30,938	
Tamil Nadu	81,370	60,783	
Tripura	1,827	1,210	
Uttar Pradesh	2,85,121	2,34,249	
West Bengal	1,64,767	62,460	
Dadra & N.H.	8,958	3,383	
Delhi	722	374	
Pondicherry	2,560	906	
TOTAL	40,01,870	19,22,168	

Purchase of Cement on behalf of other Government Agencies

1255. SHRI SUDHIR GIRI: Will the Minister of SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of cement purchased a year on an average by his Ministry on behalf of different Government agencies;

(b) whether his Ministry has been able to supply the necessary cement for fulfilling the construction contracts entered into by Government since February, 1982; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND OF THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) Approximately 5 million tonnes based on drawals, against annual rate contracts operated by Direct Demanding Officers.

(b) No complaint has been received from user Government Departments No Agencies.

(c) Does not arise.

Procurement Price of Wheat

1256. PROF. RUP CHAND PAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether procurement price of wheat has been fixed by Agricultural Price Commission for the current year; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction to the prices announced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). The procurement price of wheat for 1982-83 marketing season was fixed by the Government on 15th April 1982 at Rs. 142/- per quintal, as recommended by the Agricultural Prices Commission.

दिल्ली दुर्घ योजना/मदर डेरी द्वारा दिल्ली में द्रालियों से दूध की बिक्री

1257. श्री विलोक चन्द्र : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली दुर्घ योजना तथा मदर डेरी ने 1 सितम्बर, 1982 से दिल्ली में द्रालियों से दूध की बिक्री की एक योजना प्रारम्भ की है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो दिल्ली/नई दिल्ली तथा पुनर्वास कालोनियों में दूध की बिक्री के लिये द्रालियों की संख्या कितनी है ; और

(ग) क्या दूध विक्रेताओं को लाइसेंस या परमिट जारी किये गये हैं ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालयों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आर. वी. स्वामी-नाथन) : (क) दिल्ली दुर्घ योजना अथवा मदर डेरी के द्वारा कोई ऐसी योजना प्रारंभ नहीं की गयी है ।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न ही नहीं होता ।

Soviet Fishing Trawlers

1258. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an agreement between India and Soviet Union has been reached for supply of Soviet fishing trawlers for use in India;

(b) if so, the details of the trawling capacity, financial commitments, technical help and the location of their operation and connected information; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to manufacture such deep-sea trawlers in India and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) Some Indian Shipyards are already manufacturing deep sea trawlers of certain categories.

Ground water exploration schemes under execution/investigation in Assam

1259. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the schemes which have been under execution/investigation for ground water exploration during the last three years, district-wise, including the current financial year in Assam;

(b) the names of the schemes which have since been completed alongwith the cost of the area of land likely to be irrigated in each case; and

(c) the likely date for the completion of other schemes which are still under execution/investigation including the estimated cost of the proposed area of irrigation in each case?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR PANDEY): (a) During the past three years, including the current financial year, the Central Ground Water Board has executed the scheme of ground water exploration in the districts

of Nowgang, Kamrup and Darrang in Assam.

(b) and (c). The scheme of Ground Water Exploration in Darrang district has been completed. However, work is going on in Nowgang and Kamrup districts, which is likely to be completed as soon as a Percussion-cum-Rotary rig is available for deployment in the area. The cost of work on pro-rata basis is calculated as Rs. 14.30 lakhs for Nowgang, Rs. 9.35 lakhs for Kamrup and Rs. 11.00 lakhs for Darrang districts.

Land allotted to small, marginal and landless farmers and agricultural Labourers in Assam

1260. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of small, marginal and landless farmers and agricultural labourers in Assam; and

(b) the number of such people allotted land in Assam under the old and new 20 Point Programme?

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

(b) A statement-II is attached.

Statement-I

	Number	Year	Source
Number of small farmers (Operational holdings between 1 to 2 ha.)	5,09,800	1976-77	Agricultural Census 1976-77
Number of marginal farmers (Operational holdings below 1 ha.)	13,43,700	1976-77	Agricultural Census 1976-77
Landless farmers (Agricultural labour households without land)	1,25,000	1974-75	Rural Labour Enquiry, 1974-75
Agricultural Labourers (Agricultural labour households with and without land)	2,82,000	1974-75	Rural Labour Enquiry, 1974-75

Statement-II

	Number	Period
Number of landless labourers allotted land in Assam through revised ceiling laws under old 20-Point Programme	1,72,662 acres allotted to 1,49,449 landless labourers.	March, 1975 to January, 1977
Number of landless labourers allotted land in Assam through revised ceiling laws under new 20-Point Programme.	2,533 acres allotted	January, 1982 to June, 1982

अमाखार सिचाई परियोजना ६

1261. श्री रणजोज निह : क्या सिचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बिहार के गया जिले में अमाखार नाम की कोई सिचाई योजना है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो वह कब तक पूरी हो जायेगी ?

सिचाई मंत्री (श्री केवार पांडे) : (क) उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार, बिहार के गया जिले में अमाखार सिचाई परियोजना नाम की कोई स्कीम, योजना आयोग का अनुमोदन प्राप्त करने के लिये प्राप्त नहीं हुई है।

(ख) प्रश्न उत्पन्न नहीं होता ।

Leasing of restaurants and snack bars at Indraprastha Stadium

1263. SHRI B. D. SINGH:

SHRI JAGPAL SINGH:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that restaurants and snack bars constructed at Indraprastha Stadium for Asiad have not so far been leased out by Dehli Development Authority; and

(b) if so, what are the reasons for the delay and what steps have been taken to lease out these restaurants and snack bars?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) and (b) The Delhi Development Authority has reported that 3 restaurants and 30 snack bars out of 4 restaurants and 40 snack bars in Indoor Stadium Complex have already been allotted. It has also reported that the remaining restaurant and 10 snack bars will be disposed of shortly.

Projects pending negotiations with Nepal

1264. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR

SINGH:

SHRI RASHEED MASOOD:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any project pending negotiations with Nepal which after completion would not only help generating more power in the State but would also be a solution to the recurring floods in large parts of Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) if so, details thereof stating the reasons for delay in the settlement of the projects with the Government of Nepal?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR PANDAY): (a) and (b). Government of India is having bilateral talks with His Majesty's Government of Nepal on Water Resources Development Project on all rivers flowing from Nepal to India. Multipurpose storage schemes in Nepal, on River Karnali (Gbaghra), on River Sarda (Mahakali) and River Rapti will, in addition to benefits from irrigation and hydel power generation also is expected to afford flood control benefits to areas in Nepal and Uttar Pradesh. Preliminary identification of storage sites have been

done. HMG Nepal's concurrence for taking up investigations of these Projects to determine their scope and preparation of feasibility report is required. This is being appropriately pursued.

Allocation to scheduled castes' cooperatives

1265. SHRI BHAUSAHEB THORAT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total finances given to the Scheduled Castes' cooperative in the country as a whole up to the end of March, 1982;

(b) how many of such cooperatives have been financed and their categories; and

(c) whether Government have prepared any pattern to give financial assistance to these societies?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a). The National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC), which is an executive wing of the Ministry of Agriculture, Department of Agriculture & Cooperation, has released upto the end of March, 1982, the financial assistance of Rs. 72.148 lakhs to the State Governments of Assam, Karnataka, Tripura, West Bengal and Kerala for assisting fishery cooperatives, weavers' cooperatives and marketing and processing societies with 50 per cent or more members belonging to Scheduled Castes.

(b) The NCDC has financed 30 societies—27 fishery cooperatives, 2 weavers' cooperatives and 1 fruit and vegetable marketing society.

(c) The NCDC has evolved a pattern of assistance for giving financial assistance to Scheduled Castes' Cooperatives through State Governments for share capital participation, margin money assistance, purchase of transport vehicle, construction of godowns and establishment of processing

units, subsidy for setting up of Technical and Promotional Cell by the State level Scheduled Castes' Cooperative Corporations/Federations and subsidy for undertaking feasibility study. Assistance is also available for rehabilitation, expansion and modernisation of the existing processing units. Under the revised pattern of assistance, the NCDC provides 100 per cent assistance to State Governments to assist such cooperatives in the States.

Legislation on insurance of crops and cattle

1266. SHRI KRISHNA PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state whether there is any proposal before Government to bring legislation in the ensuing session of Parliamentary for the insurance of the crops and cattle in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): There is no proposal at the moment to introduce legislation for crop and cattle insurance. However, the subsidiary companies of the General Insurance Corporation of India (GIC) are offering cattle insurance throughout the country. The G.I.C. is also offering crop insurance on a pilot basis in collaboration with State Governments.

टिहो दल का आक्रमण

1267. श्री नरसिंह मकवाना : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) टिहो दल के आक्रमण से देश के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में, क्षेत्रवार कितना नुकसान हुआ;

(ख) टिहो दल के आक्रमण की सूचना कब मिली थी और उसे रोकने के लिये क्या कदम उठाये गये थे; और

(ग) टिहुी दल के आक्रमण से देश के किन भागों में फसलों और वृक्षों का नुकसान हुआ ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालयों में राज्य मंत्री श्री आर वी स्वामीनाथन)

(क) अभी तक देश के किसी भी भाग में टिहुी दलों के आंतक से कोई नुकसान नहीं हुआ है ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं हो होता ।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं होता

Effect of Dry Spell on Crops in Haryana

1268. SWAMY INDERVESH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the prolonged grip of dry spell affecting more than 25 per cent crop in Haryana;

(b) whether the Government of Haryana has sought any Central assistance to meet the situation; and

(c) if so, the nature and the quantum thereof and the assistance proposed to be given by the Centre to the State Government of Haryana to meet the situation?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): (a) No report about the dry spell affecting crops in Haryana has been received from the State Government.

(b) No. Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

राज्यों को भेजे गये पत्र

1269 श्री रामेश्वर शास्त्री : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उनके मंत्रालय/विभाग द्वारा 1982 के पूर्वाद्वि के दौरान क और खेतों राज्यों को कुल कितने मूल पत्र भेजे गये और उनमें से कितने पत्र हिन्दी में तथा कितने अंग्रेजी में भेजे गये ;

(ख) क्या राजभाषा अधिनियम, 1963 में यह उपबंध है कि इन राज्यों को सभी मूलपत्र हिन्दी में भेजे जायें ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या इन राज्यों को मूल पत्र अंग्रेजी में भेजे गये और यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और क्या राजभाषा अधिनियम, 1963 के उपबंधों का उल्लंघन हुआ है ; और

(घ) यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिये कि भविष्य में इन राज्यों को मूल पत्र हिन्दी में भेजे गये, क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालयों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आर० वी० स्वामीनाथन) : (क) से (घ) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और प्राप्त होने पर सभा पटल पर रख दी जायगी ।

Grant of House Building Advance to Central Government Employees

1270. SHRI R. N. RAKESH: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government grant House Building Advance to its employees subject to a maximum of 75 months' pay or the cost of flats whichever is less;

(b) whether paying capacity of those Government servants who have less than 10 years of service is taken as 60 per cent of their pay; and

(c) whether D.A. merged with basic pay of Government servants recently will be considered as pay while determining 60 per cent paying capacity of a Government employees of the aforesaid category referred to in part (b) above to enable him to meet the high cost of D.D.A. built flats?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) The maximum amount of HBA admissible to an employee is

Rs. 70,000 or 75 months' basic pay or cost of construction of house/flat or repaying capacity of the employees, whichever is least.

(b) For those Government servants, who have less than 10 years of service, their basic pay up to 60 percent is taken into consideration for repayment of the loans.

(c) No, Sir.

Interest on Registration Amount

1271. SHRI R. N. RAKESH: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a D.D.A. allottee ceases to get interest on the amount deposited by him at the time of his registration after the date of draw;

(b) whether it is a fact that DDA takes a lot of time viz. six months to 1 year in issuing demand letters and giving possession to allottees;

(c) whether D.D.A. propose to give interest on the amount deposited at the time of Registration upto actual date of issue of intimation/demand letters; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) The DDA has reported that generally there is no abnormal delay in issuing demand letters and giving possession to allottees, after the draw. However, in exceptional cases where the completion of flats is delayed due to unforeseen circumstances, the issue of demand letters etc. is delayed.

(c) and (d) The DDA has reported that in respect of cases where possession of the flats cannot be given within a reasonable time after the draw of lot due to non-completion of flats or of services such as water supply, electricity etc., interest is allowed upto the date of completion of such flats.

Use of Forest Land for Mining

1272. SHRI JAI NARAYAN ROAT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that some parts of the land in Rajasthan State are lying in forests where neither trees nor plants have so far been grown nor any plants can be grown in future;

(b) if so, the details thereof and whether Government propose to use this type of land for the mining purpose or for any other purpose; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Blanks occur in forest areas of Rajasthan due to natural and/or biotic factors. With the advancement of technology it should be possible to grow plants in these areas.

(b) and (c) Details are not available but such areas are being tackled under Social Forestry and other plantation schemes. Proposals for diversion of such areas to mining and other non-forest purposes are considered on merits under the Forest (Conservation) Act 1980 by the Central Government when referred to by the State Government. There is no policy decision in this regard.

Famine condition in Rajasthan

1273. SHRI JAI NARAYAN ROAT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) to what extent the famine condition is prevailing in Udaipur, Dongarpur and Chittor districts of Rajasthan; and

(b) the relief measures and the financial assistance given to the State Government of Rajasthan by the Central Government and the progress so far made in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND

RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) No report has been received from the Government of Rajasthan about the post-monsoon drought conditions in the districts of Udaipur, Dongarpur and Chittor.

(b) Does not arise

Inadequate famine relief works in tribal areas of Rajasthan

1274. SHRI JAI NARAYAN ROAT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government have received any report or proposal that famine relief works started by Government are quite inadequate in the tribal areas of Rajasthan State;

(b) if so, the details thereof and action so far taken by the Central Government;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the non-tribal people have been engaged for the famine relief works rather than the tribal people; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the number of non-tribal and tribal people engaged for the famine relief work in Rajasthan State and the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). Information has been called from the State Government and on receipt will be laid on the Table of the House.

Amount sanctioned to Rajasthan for flood, drought and famine

1275. SHRI JAI NARAYAN ROAT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount sanctioned to Rajasthan State in the last year for flood/drought/famine relief purposes; and

(b) the amount utilised so far for the purpose and the amount remained unutilised?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) The ceilings of expenditure sanctioned to Rajasthan during 1981-82 was Rs. 45,056 crores for floods and Rs. 87.828 crores for drought relief.

(b) The information is being collected and on receipt will be laid on the Table of the House.

Production of cotton

1276. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what was the production of cotton during the year 1979-80, 1980-81 and 1981-82 in the country and the production of different cotton growing States;

(b) the quantity of cotton purchased by Cotton Corporation of India from each cotton growing State and at what rates; and

(c) what steps are being taken to improve our cotton production and cotton quality to meet the increasing demand of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). The information is furnished in Statements I and II.

(c) For improving cotton production and quality to meet the increasing demand of the country, a comprehensive Centrally Sponsored Intensive Cotton Development Programme is in operation in nine major-cotton-growing States. It comprises (i) accelerating the spread of improved technology, (ii) bringing additional area under irrigated cotton and (iii) extension of area

under high-yielding hybrid cottons to the maximum potential.

Statement I

Production of Cotton

(Lakh bales of 170 kgs each)

	State	1979-80 (Final)	1980-81	1981-82 (Provisional)
Andhra Pradesh	.	4.2	7.5 (P)	6.6
Gujarat	.	17.9	17.1	21.0
Haryana	.	5.9	6.5	6.8
Karnataka	.	7.1	4.7	5.4
Madhya Pradesh	.	2.6	2.7	3.3
Maharashtra	.	17.0	12.7	14.6
Punjab	.	12.2	11.8	12.7
Rajasthan	.	4.8	3.9	4.3
Tamil Nadu	.	4.7	2.6	3.1
Others	.	0.6	0.6	0.5
All-India :	.	77.0	70.1 (P)	78.3

(P)—Provisional

STATEMENT II

Quantities of Cotton purchased by Cotton Corporation of India from Cotton growing States with rates

(Quantity in quintals—

Prices in Rs. per quintal)

State	Variety	1979-80		1980-81		1981-82	
		Qty. purchased	Avg. price	Qty. purchased	Avg. price	Qty. purchased	Avg Price
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Punjab	J-34	1626545	362	1038204	447	882511	464
	F-414	35227	383	265791	484	98499	486
	Desi	48248	301	32645	331	19208	462
Haryana	J-34	444873	356	361536	434	347108	464
	Desi	74703	306	24936	388	15483	454
	H-777	4753	530	5067	486	..	..
	320-F	1862	..	..	..	..	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Rajasthan	J-34	621318	345	586582	441	595636	460
	Desi	45589	326	3062	364	40847	439
	320-F	15301	385	18599	456	12037	557
	Agatti	10872	375	28645	493	4508	535
	Vijay	..	..	8032	572	..	..
	Digvijya	..	..	..	..	10574	460
	Co-2	..	..	..	..	195	440
Gujarat	S-4	144823	452	325941	576	249542	529
	Co-2	143460	372	186691	544	130342	445
	Digvijay	140817	418	164054	548	144869	500
	V-797	167668	356	130939	556	120875	453
	Wagad	101	..	..	..	..	..
	CJ-73	24202	341	32228	453	686	608
	Kalagin	7626	..	43155	..	1457	..
	V/Laxmi	5632	..	..	..	..	..
	SRT	..	..	512	509	..	..
Madhya Pradesh	V/Laxmi	28173	479	3138	541	37655	493
	H-4	69825	444	139904	503	88190	513
	A-51/9	413414	374	499052	515	395237	496
	197/3	24785	343	19329	497	11811	481
	L-147	20528	398	..	..	..	..
	CTI	648	440	4510	525	5208	455
	Y-1	94978	383	243653	516	243308	501
	JK-11	156	450	594	582	..	..
	1007	..	..	55083	547	24129	518
Andhra Pradesh	V/Laxmi	198383	504	112852	546	186083	481
	H-4	6258	429	55838	544	53098	557
	MCU-5	98332	461	351779	526	320303	508
	1007	83361	363	91976	504	54727	510
	G-6	..	..	7531	495	..	..
	Mungari	..	..	214	..	..	..
	FCo2	..	..	520	473	..	..
	Suvin	..	..	33592	706	..	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Tamil Nadu	V/Laxmi	77121	493	30390	574	1892	495
	MCU-5	179019	455	458315	472	307824	536
	Suvin	2695	775	5396	745	..	..
	Laxmi	..	..	359	510	..	..
Karnataka	V/Laxmi	186865	490	37932	503	66947	518
	H-420	219	..	4446	..	2249	640
	Jaydhar	248532	332	296855	475	187403	418
	Laxmi	27508	318	90608	419	19131	375
	Virnar	220	..	5569	..	3601	609
	Farm	400	..	..	..	..	..
	Hampi	22554	536	16432	528	9328	383
	AK-235	..	..	110	..	..	..
	Mungri	..	..	208	..	..	..
	Jayodhar	..	..	20679	490	4488	369
	170/C02	..	..	5523	466	..	..
U.P.	J-34	..	..	815	434	1236	489

In addition to above following varieties have been purchased in the form of F.P Sales and Lint.

1	2	3	4	5
Lint	(In quintals)	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
	Wagad	10462	36101	45269
	V/Laxmi	583	133	11
	Jayadhar	10522	22729	33994
	Laxmi	11	4071	7801
	Hampi	10414	7725	..
	V-797	..	1364	51825
	Suyodhar	..	5037	38
	CJ-73	..	..	512

1

2

3

4

5

F.P. Sales (of 170 Kgs. each)

S-4	.	19353	10050	36141
CU2	.	878	..	1900
Jayadhar	.	..	..	1000
V-797	.	950	3600	5173
Y-1	.	..	..	200
V/Laxmi	.	300	..	406
A-51/9	.	256	350	900
1007	.	100	..	..
MCU-5	.	1600	..	..
RIG	.	..	..	300
Wagad	.	..	..	394

Misuse of quarters allotted to CPWD

1277. SHRI NIHAL SINGH: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have allotted two quarters in every block/sector in DIZ area, New Delhi to CPWD; if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) the number of blocks/sector-wise and the criteria indicating the purpose for which Government have allotted these quarters;

(c) the number of Junior Engineers residing in these quarters and the total amount of rent received from each of the allottees and since when; and

(d) the circumstances under which these Government officials are drawing house rent allowance when they are residing in Government accommodation and steps Government purpose to check that official accommodation may not be used for residential purposes?

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 House.

दिल्ली जल प्रदाय और मल व्ययन संस्थान
द्वारा खरीदी गई मशीनरी

1278. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली जल प्रदाय और मल व्ययन संस्थान, केशोपुर, (तिलक नगर) ने 4.53 लाख रुपये की मशीनरी किस तारीख को खरीदी थी ;

(ख) क्या उपयोग में न आने तक मशीनरी को सुरक्षित स्थान पर रखा गया था ; और

(ग) उस समय खरीदी गई मशीनरी का वर्तमान मूल्य क्या है तथा इसे शीघ्र बेचने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री भीम नायण सिंह) : (क) से (ग). अपेक्षित सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Amount earned from cricket test matches in Delhi

1279. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of SPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether large amounts earned from Test Matches for the last so many years, under the Delhi and District Cricket Association (DDCA) had been earmarked to construct a modern Stadium at Kotla ground;

(b) if so, what is the amount, the interest earned thereupon since years and who is in possession of it;

(c) whether the Board of control for Cricket in India is in anyway concerned with this amount; if so, the reasons thereof;

(d) in whose name was all this amount credited and whether the same has been now recovered by the Delhi and District Cricket Association; and

(e) what are the plans for utilisation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND OF THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) to (e). The Board of Control for Cricket in India has been requested to furnish the requisite information and the same will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha in due course.

Construction of Birampur Ghat on Gomati

1280. SHRI TRILOK CHANDRA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Birampur Ghat was constructed by the Centre on Gomati in Jaunpur District to check the devastating flood fury;

(b) if so, when was it completed and have all the 17 dampers been provided therein; and

(c) if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR PANDAY): (a) No, Sir. The work was not taken up by Central Government.

(b) and (c). Question does not arise.

Coordinated Project on Improvement of Pulses

1281. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a coordinated project on the improvement of pulses was initiated at IARI in 1967, and it is on record that there is no improvement in pulses production and their production is stagnant for more than a decade;

(b) if so, the total expenditure incurred on the project during the last 15 years; and

(c) the achievements from this project in improving the pulses production in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) The All India Coordinated Project on the Improvement of Pulses was initiated at IARI in 1967, with 28 Research Centres in different States throughout the country. Under the project, a number of improved varieties with high yield potential and short duration varieties suitable for multiple cropping system have been developed. These would enable the expansion of the area under pulse crops under different cropping systems and sequences with additional production. Crop management technologies including plant protection schedules have also been standardised which on adoption would help to increase and stabilise production of pulses.

(b) During the last 15 years (1967-68 to 1981-82) the ICAR has incurred a total expenditure of Rs. 366.83 lakhs under the All India Coordinated Pulse Project.

Improved Varieties

Crop	Varieties
(i) Gram	G-130, G-235, H-208, H-355, K-468, BG-209, Pant G-114, JG-62, Annegeri, Chaffa, RS-10, Kabuli, L-530.
(ii) Arhar	Prabhat, UPAS-120, Pant A-3, Pant A-1, Mukta, T-21, Pusageti, Sharda.
(iii) Black Gram	T-9, Mash-28, Khargaon-3, Pant U-19, Pant U-30.
(iv) Green Gram	T-44, Pusa Baisakhi, PS-16, S-8, PS-7, PS-10, Varsha, G-85, S-8 (Mohini).
(v) Cowpea	Pusa-Phalguni, Pusa-dofasali, FS-68, C-152.
(vi) Lentil	L-912, T-36, Pant L-639, Pant-209, Pant L-406.
(vii) Peas	L-116, EG 33866.

2. Summer Moong Technology:

A number of short duration varieties of mung have been evolved which can fit into a large number of multiple cropping patterns, involving crops like sugarcane, potato, mustard and wheat. They can also be grown in rice fellows in the Southern and Eastern parts of the country. The mean yields of eight mung varieties tested in trials under North Indian conditions during summer ranged between 7.36 quintals to 9.97 q/ha in 63 to 65 days. The yield of one of these varieties, viz. PS-16 in farmers' fields in Haryana and Uttar Pradesh during summer, is of the order of 9.00 to 11.4 quintals per hectare.

3. Short Duration Varieties of Arhar:

Scientists of the Indian Agricultural Research Institute as also scientists in other parts of the country have developed a number of short duration varieties of arhar which can be harvested in about five months' time. These arhar varieties make it possible to practise a wheat-arhar rotation in the north western plains which was not feasible earlier. Some of these new arhar varieties have been tested in a large number of demonstrations in far-

(c) Some of the important achievements of pulse research under the All India Co-ordinated Pulse Improvement Project are listed below:—

mers' fields. The average yield from such demonstrations was found to be 21 quintals per hectare. The average yield of arhar in the country as a whole is less than 8 quintals per hectare.

4. Plant Protection Technology:

Most of the varieties that are available in the country are susceptible to one or more pests and diseases. A number of chemicals have been identified which protect the crops against pests and diseases. Plant protection measures including genetic resistance, need based application of plant protection chemicals have been developed.

5. Breeder Seed Production Programme:

Under the All India Coordinated Pulse Improvement Project, Breeder Seed Production programme of the improved and short duration varieties is being organised on a mass scale. The seed chain is being streamlined so that enough quantities of breeder seed, foundation seed and certified seed are produced to meet the demand of the farmers.

Nomination of SC and ST as Non-Official Directors on Boards of Public Sector Undertakings

1282. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Articles of Associations of Public Sector Undertakings under his Ministry do not have any particular clause that debars from nominating persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as non-official Director on Boards on all Public Sector Undertakings;

(b) if not, then why persons of proven calibre having faith in Public Sector from Industry, Commerce, Administration Trade Unions or from Social Field hailing from Scheduled Castes|Scheduled Tribes are not nominated as non-official|part time Directors;

(c) whether any recommendations to nominate outstanding personalities from Scheduled Castes|Scheduled Tribes are pending with his Ministry; if so, the decision taken thereon; and

NBCC Ltd.	—
H.P. Ltd.	—
HUDCO Ltd.	—

Their terms would expire in (NBCC Ltd.) December, 1982, (HPL) April, 1983 and (HUDCO Ltd.) December, 1983 respectively.

Assistance to Maharashtra for Famine

1283. SHRI V. N. GADGIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased state:

(a) whether of Maharashtra have asked for special financial assistance to meet the famine conditions; and

(b) if so, what is the amount sanctioned?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(d) the name of Public Sector Undertakings and their subsidiaries under his Ministry on whose Boards non-official/part time Director are to be nominated and their tenure?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) and (b). There is no clause in the Articles of Associations of the Public Sector Undertakings under the Ministry of Works and Housing which debars persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes from being nominated as non-official Directors on their Boards. The nomination of non-official members of Boards is made after taking all factors into account.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The three public sector undertakings functioning under the administrative control of the Ministry of Works and Housing are (i) National Buildings Construction Corporation Ltd. (ii) Hindustan Urban Development Corporation Limited. Their existing Boards of Directors were constituted in:

April, 1980
December, 1980
March, 1981

(b) The Central assistance to the State Government will be determined on receipt of the report of the Central Team which visited that State between the 4th and 6th October, 1982 and the recommendations of the High Level Committee on Relief thereon.

Cooperative Spinning Mills

1284. SHRI V. N. GADGIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of proposals of Co-operative Spinning Mills sent by Government of Maharashtra to the Union Government;

(b) whether it is a fact that the propose Jagdamba Anusuchit Jati Sahkari

Soot Girin, Madhe, District Solapur is the only co-operative spinning Mill in the country whose entire shares are subscribed by persons belonging to Scheduled Castes; and

(c) if so, whether it will be given high priority while sanctioning the proposals of Government of Maharashtra?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) The Government of Maharashtra sent to the National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC) 24 proposals—20 for setting up of new Cooperative Spinning Mills and 4 for expansion of the existing mills.

(b) According to the information available, this is the only society whose entire shares are subscribed by persons belonging to Scheduled Castes.

(c) NCDC accords priority to societies organised for weaker sections.

Photographic Exhibition of Indian Games

1285. SHRI V. N. GADGIL: Will the Minister of SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Special Organizing Committee of Asian Games propose to arrange any photographic or pictorial Exhibition of Indian Games for the benefit of foreign participants; and

(b) whether the Committee propose to distribute to the foreign participants any literature on Indian Games?

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

(b) It has been decided to distribute literature on Kabaddi during the demonstration of the game.

Environment and traffic problems due to expansion of Delhi

1286. SHRI JITENDRA PRASAD: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the rapidly growing population of Delhi causing air and water pollution from the smoke of industrial colonies and traffic hazards;

(b) if so, whether Government have formulated any scheme to check further expansion of the city by banning the construction of new colonies and houses and setting up of new industries and shifting some office to other States;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) and (c) The Delhi Development Authority is preparing the Perspective Plan for Delhi for the period upto 2001 AD which will take into consideration the measures to control and contain the growth of Delhi. The details will be available after the Plan is finalised.

(d) Does not arise in view of reply to parts (b) & (c) above.

Delegation demanding taming of rivers of Mithila (North Bihar)

1287. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a delegation on behalf of the All India Mithila Sangh including some Members of Parliament had submitted a memorandum to the Minister on 9 August, 1982 demanding taming and training of rivers of Mithila (North Bihar) through Multipurpose dams; and

(b) if so, details thereabout and steps taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR PANDEY): (a) A memorandum from the All India Mithila Sangh in this regard has been received.

(b) The various multipurpose storage dams proposed in the memorandum lie in Nepal. Consultations with Government of Nepal are being held in this regard.

Proposal to pump up Western Kosi Canal

1288. **SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:** Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Monitor of Central Water Commission alongwith a Member of Parliament and concerned officers of Bihar had visited the Kosi and Kamla river areas on 19—21 of September, 1982;

(b) if so, details thereabout;

(c) whether it was proposed to pump up the whole Western Kosi Canal from near Bhalkua to the North of the Weir on Kamla to turn the entire Kamla Canal system, now almost defunct into a perennial canal and after remodelling and extending the same do away with the need for cyphen under Kamla and land acquisition and digging of Western Kosi Canal West of Kamla; and

(d) whether the proposal in (c) will save about Rs. 50 crores and two years' time, if so, Government's reaction thereon?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR PANDEY): (a) and (b). The Chief Engineer Monitoring of the Central Water Commission along with the Member of Parliament and the State Engineers, inspected the Western Kosi Canal Project from 19th to 21st September, 1982.

(c) Such a suggestion was made by the Hon'ble Member during the inspection.

(d) The feasibility of the proposal referred to in part (c) of the Question, cost, benefits and relative merits in comparison with other measures will have to

be carefully examined in detail by the State Government.

Provision of civic amenities in N. W. Vishnu Garden

1289. **SHRI R. L. P. VERMA:** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that N. W. Vishnu Garden is one of the approved colonies of Municipal Corporation of Delhi;

(b) whether civic amenities sewer, electricity and water are not being provided to the residents whereas these are available to the residents of other approved colonies;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) by what time these facilities will be made available to the residents of the colony?

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

(b) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

केशवपुर गैस संयंत्र से गैस

1290. **श्री निहाल सिंह :** क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री 28-4-1982 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 10078 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली नगर नियम के जल प्रदाय और मल व्ययन संस्थान के केशवपुर गैस संयंत्र में अप्रैल, 1982 तथा 15 अक्टूबर, 1982 के दौरान कितनी गैस भण्डार की गई;

(ख) इस संयंत्र की गैस का भण्डार करने के लिए खरीदे गए भण्डार उपकरणों का मूल्य कितना है ; श्रीर-

(ग) उपर्युक्त संयंत्र की गैस के वितरण के लिये उपभोक्ताओं से आवेदन प्राप्त करने हेतु किस स्थान पर कार्यालय

लोला गया है तथा वहां पर कितने कर्मचारी नियुक्त किये गये हैं और अब तक कितने आवेदन प्राप्त हुए हैं?

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और अधिकास मंत्री (श्री भोद्म नारायण सिंह) : (क) से (ग). अपेक्षित सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायगी।

Setting up of commission for development of Delhi and National Capital Region

1291. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a demand has been made for the setting of a high power commission consisting of town planners and representatives of political parties to advise and oversee scientific and coordinated development of Delhi and the National Capital Region;

(b) whether Uttar Pradesh and Haryana Governments have decided to raise the status of peripheral towns around Delhi and as a result thereof it would be the biggest city of its kind in the world;

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) No, Sir. However, it has been agreed to initiate action to set up a statutory board at the Central level for planning, monitoring and developing of the National Capital Region, under the Chairmanship of the Union Minister of Works and Housing.

(b) to (d). Government is not aware of any such decision taken by the Uttar Pradesh and Haryana Governments. However, the Central Town and Country Planning Organisation have been asked to prepare a revised perspective plan for the National Capital Region.

राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र के निकटवर्ती नगरों का विकास

1292. श्री विलोक चन्द्र क्या : निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र के निकटवर्ती नगरों के विकास की योजना तैयार कर रही है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो सिकन्दराबाद, खुर्जा, बुलन्दशहर, दादरी और जहांगीराबाद के विकास की क्या योजनाएं हैं; और

(ग) इन नगरों में डाक, तार, परिवहन और रेल सेवाओं तथा उद्योगों के विकास के लिये क्या उपाय किये जा रहे हैं?

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और अधिकास मंत्री (श्री भोद्म नारायण सिंह) : (क) और (ख). एक राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र योजना विद्यमान है जिसे एक उच्च प्रधिकार प्राप्त बोर्ड ने 17 सितम्बर, 1973 को राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र की संतुलित वृद्धि सुनिश्चित करने के द्योग्मे अनुमोदित किया था। तथापि, यह अब संशोधन धीन है। राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र योजना लगभग 30,292 वर्ग किलो मीटर की एक अन्तर्राज्यीय क्षेत्रीय योजना है जिसकी अनुसानित जन संख्या 1971 की जनगणनानुसार 140 लाख है। इस योजना में संघ राज्य क्षेत्र दिल्ली, उत्तर प्रदेश के 2 जिले, हरियाणा के 3 जिले व 9 तहसील तथा राजस्थान की 3 तहसील शामिल हैं। इस बात पर विचार किया गया था कि इस दायरे में अवस्थित 18 क्षेत्रीय अथवा ग्राम-पास के नगरों को वर्ष 1981 तक 31 लाख की मूलभूत जनसंख्या के रोजगार तथा निवास का व्यान रखने के अर्थों में स्वतः पूर्ण एकत्रों के रूप में विकसित किया जायगा। इन 18 ग्राम-पास के नगरों में सिकन्दराबाद, खुर्जा तथा बुलन्दशहर भी शामिल हैं। तथापि,

फिलहाल केवल पांच आस पास के नगरों प्रथम भेरठ तथा हापुड़, उत्तर प्रदेश में, गुडगांव तथा पानीपत, हरियाणा के और अलवर राजस्थान के नगरों को राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र हेतु केन्द्रीय योजना के अन्तर्गत कृषि सहायता के माध्यम से विकसित किया जा रहा है। जिसमें इन 5 नगरों की अनुमोदित चालू योजनाओं पर व्यव की 50 प्रतिशत लागत पूरी की जानी है बशर्ते कि समतुल्य निधियां राज्य सरकारों की हों।

(ग) डाक, टेलीग्राफ, परिवहन तथा रेल सेवाओं तथा इन नगरों में उद्योगों ही आवश्यकताओं पर उचित समय पर संबंधित केन्द्रीय एवं राज्य अभिकरणों द्वारा विचार किये जाने की संभावना है।

12.00 hrs.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-BORTY (Calcutta South): We raised a question of the Delhi University Teachers. You said you would allow a calling attention on this. Where is that calling attention?

MR. SPEAKER: It is under my consideration.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-BORTY: Last week you said that there will be a discussion on the calling attention; last week, you had assured us that there will be a discussion on the Delhi University teachers.

MR. SPEAKER: Look here, Professor.
(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing goes on record.

(Interruptions) **

MR. SPEAKER: Whatever I say I stick to my words. It is under my consideration; it will take time and it will come.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot be bamboozled; I cannot be coerced like this.

(Interruptions) **

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing goes on record. It is under my consideration.

(Interruptions) **

MR. SPEAKER: I have asked Shri Mani Ram Bagri.

(Interruptions) **

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-BORTY: What about the calling attention?

MR. SPEAKER: It is under my consideration.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-BORTY: They are going on strike from tomorrow.

MR. SPEAKER: I do not know.

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी (हिसार) : यूनिवर्सिटी वाले मामले पर हमने भी देरखा है और आपने कह दिया कि वह अंडर कंसिड्रेशन है। लेकिन रेलवे के बारे में जो मेरा कालिंग एंटेशन है.....

MR. SPEAKER: मेरे पास है।

It is under my consideration

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-BORTY: How long will it continue to be under your consideration?

अध्यक्ष भहोदय : प्रोफेसर सौहब मेरे कंसिड्रेशन में है।

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-BORTY: Why can't you say about the time?

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot say about the time; no, I will not say anything.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot, because it is not according to the rules.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-BORTY: You are making this Parliament a strange thing. Why is it?

MR. SPEAKER: Look here, Professor. You are an educated man. You are teaching people. Is it not? But this is not a teaching class. This House consist of representatives of the people and there are certain rules laid down in this Book. Calling attentions are under my consideration and they remain under my consideration until they are disposed of. So simple is this. I discuss them not here; I discuss them with me, myself, which is the priority and I give them the priority. I have not rejected your calling attention; it is still pending. But I have decided about the railway tomorrow, that is, I decided today. On what I have to decide for day after tomorrow I will take a decision tomorrow. That is what the rule says and therefore, I cannot announce date-wise, this is what it is.

(*Interruptions*)*

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing goes on record without my permission.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: I just want that you should announce the date. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: You fix up the date.

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I don't say that I will not allow it; I don't say that I have allowed it. It is under my consideration at that time at least; it might be considered even day after tomorrow; it might be considered next week; I cannot say.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: What does it matter?

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: It is for me to look into it according to the rules.

(*Interruptions*)

श्री राम बिलास पासवाल (हाजीपर) : बिहार में पत्रकारों की पिटाई है। एक फोटोग्राफर को जान से मारने की कौशिश की गई है। यह पूरे देश का मामला है।

MR. SPEAKER: It is a Stage subject. It does not matter.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Ponna-ni): About strike in the National Hearld. I have given an adjournment motion.

MR. SPEAKER: No.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI (Sambalpur): There is a law and order situation in West Bengal. I have given notice for a calling attention.

MR. SPEAKER: No, it is a State subject.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: You are going to discuss floods.

(*Interruptions*)*

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing goes on record, whatever they say.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing goes on record.

(*Interruptions*)**

श्री बी. डॉ. सिंह (कूलपुर) : रेलवे में रोजाना चोरियां हो रही हैं। एम पीज तक का समान लूटा गया है। नई दिल्ली स्टेशन पर हो रही है....

प्रधानमंत्री : रेलवे का आ रहा है। कल बात करिये।

*Not recorded.

12.03 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

STATEMENT SHOWING THE ACTION TAKEN BY GOVERNMENT AND VARIOUS ASSURANCES, PROMISES AND UNDERTAKINGS GIVEN BY MINISTERS DURING THE VARIOUS SESSIONS OF LOK SABHA.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND

(1) Statement No. XXIII	Seventh Session, 1979	Sixth Lok Sabha
(2) Statement No. XIII	Second Session, 1980	
(3) Statement No. XX	Third Session, 1980	
(4) Statement No. XIV	Fourth Session, 1980	Seventh Lok Sabha
(5) Statement No. XIV	Fifth Session, 1981	
(6) Statement No. VIII	Sixth Session, 1981	
(7) Statement No. VI	Seventh Session, 1981	
(8) Statement No. V	Eighth Session, 1982	
(9) Statement No. I	Ninth Session, 1982	

[Placed in Library Sec. No. LT-5455/82].

REVIEW ON AND ANNUAL REPORT OF ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS FOREST AND PLANTATION DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LTD. PORT BLAIR FOR 1980-81.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI) on behalf of Rao Birendra Singh: 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) Review by the Government on the working of the Andaman and Nicobar Forest and Plantation Development Corporation Limited, Port Blair, for the year 1980-81.

(2) Annual Report of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands Forest and Plantation Development Corporation Limited Port Blair for the year 1980-81 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—5456/82].

HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): I beg to lay on the Table the following statements (Hindi and English versions) showing the action taken by the Government on various assurances, promises and undertakings given by the Ministers during the various Sessions of Lok Sabha:—

REVIEW ON AND ANNUAL REPORT OF NATIONAL HEAVY ENGINEERING COOPERATIVE LTD. NEW DELHI FOR 1980-81 AND STATEMENT FOR DELAY. REVIEW ON AND ANNUAL REPORT OF ALL INDIA FEDERATION OF COOPERATIVE SPINNING MILLS LTD. BOMBAY FOR 1980-81 AND STATEMENT FOR DELAY.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): I beg to lay on the Table

(1)(i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Heavy Engineering Cooperative Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1980-81 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) on the working of the National Heavy Engineering Cooperative Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1980-81.

(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—5457/82].

3 (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the All India Federation of Cooperative Spinning Mills Limited, Bombay, for the year 1980-81 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the All India Federation of Cooperative Spinning Mills Limited, Bombay, for the year 1980-81.

(4) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—5458/82].

ASSAM PURCHASE TAX (AMENDMENT) RULES, 1980 AND STATEMENT FOR DELAY, NOTIFICATIONS UNDER CUSTOMS ACT, 1962 AND CENTRAL EXCISE RULES, 1944.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) on behalf of Shri Janardhana Pojary: I beg to lay on the Table.

(1) A copy of the Assam Purchase Tax (Amendment) Rules, 1980 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. FTX 143/79/57 published in Assam Gazette dated the 17th March, 1981, under sub-section (4) of section 43 of the Assam Purchase Tax Act, 1967 read with proclamation issued by the President on the 19th March, 1982.

(2) A copy of the statement (Hindi and English versions) giving reasons for delay in laying the notification mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—5459/82].

(3) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962.

(i) The Customs (Appeals) Rules, 1982 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 564(E) in Gazette of India dated the 10th September, 1982 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(ii) G.S.R. 581(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st October, 1982 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding rates of exchange for conversion of certain foreign currencies into Indian currencies or vice-versa.

(iii) G.S.R. 584(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st October, 1982 together with an explanatory Note regarding continuance of the existing basic customs duty on unwrought copper at 70 per cent ad valorem for a period of one month ending on 31st October, 1982.

(iv) G.S.R. 585(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st October, 1982 together with an explanatory Note regarding continuance of exemption from auxiliary duty of customs on wrought copper for a period of one month ending on 31st October, 1982.

(v) G.S.R. 588(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st October, 1982 together with an explanatory Note regarding extension of concessional basic customs duty of 10 per cent ad valorem on imported plain aluminium foil for use in the manufacture of plastic film capacitors.

(vi) G.S.R. 589(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st October, 1982 together with an explanatory Note regarding reduction of the rate of export duty on soft cotton waste from 25 per cent ad valorem to 12.5 per cent ad valorem.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—5460/82].

(4) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944:—

(i) G.S.R. 586(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st October, 1982 together with an explanatory Note extending the existing basic excise duty on copper.

(ii) G.S.R. 587(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st October, 1982 together with an explanatory Note extending the existing basic

duty on manufacturers of copper at Rs. 3700 per M.T. for a period of one month from 1-10-82.

(iii) G.S.R. 590(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 5th October, 1982 together with an explanatory memorandum exempting Cotton Fabric printed on fixed tables by heated oil circulated by pump manually, from whole of duty of excise.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—5461/82].

12.05 hrs.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY: Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:—

'I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held today, the 8th October, 1982, adopted the following motion in regard to the presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Mental Health Bill, 1981:—

"That the time appointed for presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Mental Health Bill, 1981, be extended up to the last day of the first week of the Hundred and Twenty-fifth Session of the Rajya Sabha".'

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing goes on record, whatever they say.

(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Dr. Azmi. Calling attention. He is not present. Shri B. V. Desai. Shri P. K. Kodiyan. Shri Kodiyan is also not there?

(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Rajesh Kumar Singh.

(Interruptions)*

*Not recorded.

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing goes on record whatever they say.

श्वेतवान

अध्यक्ष महोदय : फ्लड और ड्राउट पर डिस्कशन आ रहा है।

श्री रामविजास पासवान (हाजीपुर) अध्यक्ष जी, मेरी कांस्टीट्यूयोंसी का मामला है, इसकी जांच करवाइये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : लीडर बनकर भी उसनी ही बात करते हो जितनी पहले करते मैं यही बात कह रहा हूँ, आप सुनते नहीं हो। पहले भी बताया, आज भी बता रहा हूँ कि डिस्कशन आ रहा है फ्लड और ड्राउट पर, इसी हफ्ते आ रहा है।

SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH (Firozabad): I call the attention of the Minister (Interruptions)

13.06 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE REPORTED RACKET IN REMOVAL OF SOILED AND NON-ISSUABLE CURRENCY NOTES FROM CHESTS OF NATIONALISED BANKS INCLUDING PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK AND ACTION TAKEN BY GOVERNMENT

SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH (Firozabad): I call the attention of the Minister of Finance to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:—

"The reported racket in removal of soiled and non-issuable currency notes from the chests of the nationalised banks including the Punjab National Bank and the action taken by the Government in the matter."

(Interruptions)

269 Removal of soiled Currency notes from Bank (CA) ASVINA 19, 1904 (SAKA) Removal of soiled Currency notes from Bank (CA) 270

SHRI A. NEEUALHITADASAN (Trivandrum): Starvation deaths are taking place.

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR (Trivandrum): Starvation deaths are taking place.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Do the starvation deaths occur without drought?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Do they occur without any drought? Drought and starvation deaths, are they not one factor?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Why do you not take your seat? This is too much. It does not become. It does not behove. We have already announced.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: We have already announced that we are going to discuss it.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You think what the people will think about you.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South): Starvation deaths occur because of non-purchasing power.

MR. SPEAKER: Because, if there is enough of food nobody will die.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Why do you always shout?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I do not listen to unnecessary things.

I listen to positive things.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): It may be recalled that in reply to....

(Interruptions)

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Mr. Speaker, Sir.... (Interruptions)

AN HON. MEMBER: We do not know whether Shri Niren Ghosh is speaking or not.

(Interruptions)

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: It may be recalled that....

(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): It may be recalled that in reply to an unstarred question No. 4386 by Hon. Shri G. Y. Krishnan answered in this House on 6th of August this year it was stated that during the inspection of its Naroji Nagar Branch of Punjab National Bank, New Delhi in June 1982 inspectors of the Bank had detected shortage of cash in the currency chest. The bank had initiated immediately physical counting of the entire cash lying at the concerned branch. The counting has since been completed on 30th September 1982. The physical verification of currency chest balances revealed a shortage of Rs. 29,043.

The Punjab National Bank has also undertaken physical verification of the balances of its currency chests at other places in Delhi. Physical verification is, however, still going on.

In view of the shortage of cash in the currency chest at Naroji Nagar, Punjab National Bank requested RBI New Delhi to examine/re-examine its pending remittances with them. The currency chest at bank's office Parliament Street, New Delhi had made six remittances to RBI between the period 27th June, 1979 to 8th March, 1982. The counting of one remittance sent on 14th January 1981 amounting to Rs. 19.40 crores has been taken up in hand. Out of Rs. 17,23,40,000/- already counted, a cumulative shortage of Rs. 90,670/- has been noticed upto 9th October, 1980. The counting is still going on.

In respect of shortage detected at Naroji Nagar branch, an FIR has been lodged with the police and 4 employees including one Assistant Manager have been suspended. Steps are also being taken to initiate departmental action against cashiers who had appended their signatures on the packets in token of having re-counted the cash

[Shri Pranab Mukherjee]

and in which packets shortages were detected. As regards shortages in remittances with the RBI the full extent of shortage is yet to be ascertained. Meanwhile the slips received from RBI indicating the deficiencies noticed by them during detailed examination, are being examined with a view to fixing responsibility and taking action against those found guilty.

After the occurrence of the incident at Naroji Nagar, Punjab National Bank has taken steps to strengthen its inspection and control system. Instruction have been issued to all the regional/zonal managers all over India to conduct immediate surprise checking of the currency chest balances. Steps are also being taken to strengthen the inspection network. These inspections will be in addition to the monthly verification to be conducted by officials authorised by the regional managers. Branches have been advised to remit cash to the currency chest accompanied by the cashier and an officer of the branch and to get the cash counted and obtain the credit advice. The standing instructions in this regard have been reiterated and detailed instructions given regarding the re-counting and verification of notes deposited in the currency chests. Monthly verification of currency chest balances would be monitored through a proforma indicating the percentage and the value of notes of different denominations which have been counted physically.

As regards the question of shortage of cash in the currency chests of other nationalised banks, in 1982, there was one other case as reported by the Reserve Bank of India. There was a shortage of Rs. 6,095 in the currency chest with State Bank of India, Hungund (Karnataka). The shortage was detected at the time of physical verification of cash balances in August 1982. FIR has been lodged with the police.

The Government have advised the RBI and the nationalised Banks to tighten the administrative arrangements and ensure strict observance of the instructions on the subject with a view to preventing such losses.

12.00 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय मंत्री ने अपने व्यक्तिगत में कहा है :—

"The physical verification of currency chest balances revealed a shortage of Rs. 29,043."

फिर उन्होंने और बैंकों के बारे में भी कहा है कि स्टेट बैंक में भी कहीं पर स्टॉर्ज है। इन्होंने यह भी कहा है कि—

"Instructions have been issued to all the regional/zonal managers all over India to conduct immediate surprise checking of the currency chest balances."

यह कहने से हो बात पूरी नहीं होती वास्तविकता के बारे में मंत्री महोदय ने कुछ बताने की कोशिश नहीं की।

नये नोटों पर तो प्रीमियम मिलता ही है, लेकिन यब पुराने नोटों पर भी प्रीमियम मिलता है। डिस्ट्रक्शन को पद्धति के बारे में भी उन्होंने कोई संकेत नहीं दिया है। उन्होंने यह तो बता दिया कि कितनी स्टॉर्ज कहां पर काउटिंग में हुई है। एक स्पेशल प्रोसीजर उन्होंने अडाप्ट किया पहले टाप सीक्रेट प्रोसीजर था। इसके अलावा और भी बहुत सारे प्रोसीजर फाइनेंस मिनिस्ट्री या रिजर्व बैंक ग्राफ हैंडिया ने अडाप्ट किये।

मेरा कहना यह है कि जो स्पेशल प्रोसीजर है, इसमें इन्हीं ज्यादा लूपहोल्स हैं जिनका इन्हां नहीं है और वे लिफेजल भी करते ही हैं और साथ ही नेशन एक्स-चैकर को भी काफी बड़ा नुकसान पहुंचा रहे हैं जिस पर भा. आ। गैर कर लें।

होता क्या है कि पुराने नोटों के बड़ल के बड़ल बन लेते हैं और उसके बाद किसी पंचिंग मशीन से निशान नहीं किये जाते हैं और न उसकी डिफ़ेसिंग की जाती है और उनको बोरों में भर दिया

जाता है। ऐसे बैंग डिस्ट्रिक्शन के लिये ते जाये जाते हैं, उसके साथ दो कांस्टेबल और एक सबइन्सपैक्टर और उनके अफसर होते हैं। जो सौंपल हो गये हैं, उनके 2, 3 बंडल निकाले और जला दिया जाता है, लेकिन इसके बीच की बात आप जरा सोचें।

जब सायल्ड नोटों को डेस्ट्राय करने के लिये ले जाते हैं, तो बीच में बोरे गायब हो जाते हैं और कई बार नोटों की जगह कागज मिलते हैं। सिक्युरिटी की आज कल क्या हालत है, इससे तो आप अपरिचित नहीं हैं। लगभग 16 लाख रुपये के एक रुपए और दो रुपए के नोट रोज डेस्ट्राय किए जाते हैं। 600, 700 लाख रुपए के नोट हर महीने डेस्ट्राय किए जाते हैं।

जहां तक नोटों को जलाने की पद्धति का सम्बन्ध है, मंत्री महोदय को याद होगा कि यन्नियन गवर्नरेंट ने इस स्पेशल प्रोसेजर का विरोध किया था। इसी तरह रिजर्व बैंक के डायरेक्टर्ज की भी राय थी कि इस प्रोसेजर में खामियां हैं। मैं जानता चाहता हूं कि बोर्ड आफ डायरेक्टर्ज की राय के बावजूद इस प्रोसेजर को क्यों एडाप्ट किया गया। देश में 3300 चेस्ट्स हैं और वे सब पुराने नोटों से ओवरफ्लो कर रहे हैं। इसकी वजह यह है कि उन्हें जलाने की व्यवस्था नहीं है और स्टाफ को कमी है।

इन नोटों के बारे में एक रैक्ट चल रहा है। अखबारों में आया है कि पंजाब और चंडीगढ़ में बैंक के अधिकारियों से मिल कर इस तरह के नोट बाजार में पुनः चलाए जाते हैं। चूंकि सायल्ड नोटों का डीक्रेसिंग या चंचिंग नहीं होता, इस लिए वे जीगल टैंडर बने रहते हैं। इसका

नतीजा है कि पुराने नोटों का कारबार करने वाले बहुत से लोग पनप रहे हैं। वे इस तरह के नोट डिस्फाउंट पर लेते हैं, दस रुपये का नोट आठ रुपए में लेते हैं। मेरे दोस्त ये दो नोट दिखा रहे हैं। मुझे पता नहीं कि ये सायल्ड नोट्स हैं या नहीं। इनकी हालत खस्ता है। पता नहीं, ये कैसे चल रहे हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश, हिमाचल प्रदेश, जम्मू-काश्मीर और पंजाब में इनका खूब प्रचलन है।

इस स्पेशल प्रोसेजर की जस्टिफिकेशन यह दी जाती है कि हमारे पास स्टाफ की कमी है और हमारे लिए नोटों की काउंटिंग करना संभव नहीं। रिजर्व बैंक आफ इंडिया एक्ट के मुताबिक इस बारे में बीकली फिगर्ज पब्लिश किए जाने चाहिए कि सर्कुलेशन में कितने नोट हैं और प्राप्तर पंचिंग के बाद कितने नोट डेस्ट्राय किए जाए हैं। लेकिन ऐसा नहीं किया जाता है पता नहीं, क्यों। 1 जुलाई, 1972 को 1953 मिलियन गारंटी नोट्स और चेस्ट नोट्स का एग्रामिनेशन होना बाकी था।

रिजर्व बैंक ने एडवाइस दी कि हम पर बत बर्डन है, इस लिए काउंटिंग का काम कार्मशल बैंक कर लें, डेस्ट्रिक्शन का काम हम कर लेंगे। कार्मशल बैंकों ने यह कर कटु मना कर दिया कि हम यह खाम-म-खाह का बर्डन नहीं लेना चाहते। यह कार्मशल बैंक काउंटिंग कर देते हैं और बंडल बना देते हैं तो वे रास्ते में गायब हो सकते हैं। यह जो करोड़ों रुपये का घपला हो रहा है, इसकी कोई खोज-खबर नहीं की गई है। रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा अलग अलग बैंकों द्वारा रेमिटेंसिज एक्सेप्ट करने के बारे में अलग अलग रवैया अपनाया जाता है।

एक बात में और कहना चाहता हूं कि यही रिजर्व बैंक एम्पलाईज एसोसि-

[श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह]

एशन के सेक्टरी ने बड़े साफ शब्दों में इस मामले के सम्बन्ध में कहा है :

The circulation of soiled, defective and unserviceable currency notes has thrown upon the region to unscrupulous elements who are suspected to be circulating the fake currency notes.

उनका एलिंगेशन यह भी है कि सारे लूपहोल्स के लिए रिजर्व बैंक के अधिकारी ही जिम्मेदार हैं। वे मि० शर्मा हैं जिन्होंने खुलेआम चार्ज लगाया है।

Mr. Sharma charged that this has led to new openings for misappropriation, fraud and mismanagement, and under the Reserve Bank of India Act, the bank should publish latest weekly figures of currency notes in circulation and the number of notes destroyed after proper punching.

इतना ही नहीं उन्होंने यह भी कहा है :

He alleged that the bank management in all its 15 issue centres where about 3000 currency chests are provided by straightway burning the soiled notes without proper verification, counting and examination and ascertaining the numbers qualitatively and quantitatively.

कोई ज़रूरत ही नहीं है, न तो गिनने की, न ब्यालिटी देखने की और न ब्याटिटी देखने की। सोचते हैं कि यह तो जनना का पैसा है जैसे चाहे इस्तेमाल किया जा सकता है। इस निर्धन देश की दौलत यदि इस तरह से बर्बाद होती रहेगी तो उसका क्या नतीजा निकलेगा—इस बात पर सरकार को बड़ी गम्भीरता के साथ विचार करना चाहिए।

ओवर-फ्लोइंग के दारे में यह कहकर वे बच नहीं सकते हैं कि ओवर-फ्लोइंग बनी रहेगी। इसके साथ ही साथ जहां

नोट्स की प्रिंटिंग होती है, नासिक में, उसके बारे में भी अखबार में निकला है :

"High Wastes Rates in Currency Printing"

पब्लिक एकाउन्ट्स कमेटी ने भी 1971-72 में अपनी रिपोर्ट में इन नोट्स के बारे में कार्यवाही करने के लिए कहा था लेकिन उनके सुझावों पर भी सरकार ने कोई विचार नहीं किया। आपको सुनकर ताज्जुब होगा कि प्रिंटिंग में 1980-81 में एक रुपए के नोट्स 11.09 परसेन्ट बर्बाद हुए, दो रुपए के नोट्स 13.23 परसेन्ट बर्बाद हुए और सौ रुपए के 11.38 परसेन्ट बर्बाद हुए। उसमें से कुछ परसेन्ट की खराबी मशीनों और पेपर की बजह से हो सकती है परन्तु इन सारी बातों पर कभी भी विचार नहीं किया गया। मैं मन्त्री जी से जानना चाहूंगा कि इन सारे लूपहोल्स को प्लग करने के लिए आप क्या कार्यवाही करेंगे? आज इस देश की जो आर्थिक स्थिति है उसमें इस प्रकार से जो देश का धन बर्बाद हो रहा है, उसको रोकने के लिए क्या आप आफिसर्स के खिलाफ, जोकि कुछ लोगों से मिलकर एक रैकेट चला रहे हैं, कार्यवाही करेंगे? इसमें केवल पंजाब नेशनल बैंक का ही सवाल नहीं है, स्टेट बैंक्स में भी, सारे मुक्त में यही हालत है। इसलिए पहले तो इसमें प्रोसीजर बदलने की बात आती है और दूसरे जो आफिसर्स इसमें इन्वालब्ड हैं उन्हें बदलने तथा उनके खिलाफ कार्यवाही वरने एवं प्रिंटिंग, एकाउन्टिंग और सेक्योरिटी को मजबूत करने की बात आती है।

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Sir, the hon. Member has mentioned a number of points, and as I mentioned in the reply to the motion, already we have taken action. The persons against whom F I R has been lodged are placed under suspension, and in respect of all the current-

cy chests of PNB, physical counting is being made. Sir, we shall have to understand the dimension of the problem. All over the country, we have 3,795 currency chests including the State Bank of India, nationalised banks and others. And the number of pieces of notes handled—I am just giving you the figures for the understanding of the hon. Members. As on 31st March, 1982, 354.1 crores of pieces of soiled notes had to be destroyed and the number of personnel required would be 2,600—Coin and Note Examiners—throughout the year. I am just mentioning these figures. Why—I will come little later. Apart from that, the Reserve Bank has to handle about 900 crores of pieces of various denomination—notes from one rupee to 100 rupee. And if you do not have a special procedure and if you just go on having counting by a physical verification, the total number of persons required would be 7,300. Now, the question is whether it would be worthwhile to deploy this much personnel and causing that much expenditure?

AN HON. MEMBER: Why not worthwhile?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: I am coming to that.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA: This procedure has to be followed!

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: The problem with my friends is, they do not try to understand. The same problem will come. Today what is the position? I am just giving you one instance. For one rupee note, we are having some cost on paper, incidental etc. The one-rupee notes are in circulation for six months. If you deploy these personnel—the administrative expenditure today in the Reserve Bank is that the number of total staff is 2,500 and only for this purpose, I will have to require additional 7,300 hands? What would be the cost?

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: It will solve unemployment.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: In that way, you can solve unemployment problem by giving doles. But where the economy will go? What is the amount of this? Out of 3,795 currency chests, during the last 4 years, 11 cases of this type of frauds have been detected—from 1978 to 1982. And whenever it has come, one of the special procedures, for which the hon. Member expressed his view, is that in regard to the currency note of one rupee to ten rupee, it is true that before destruction, we are not having the physical counting; we are having sample counting which the hon. Member mentioned. But, in two stages, the physical counting takes place. One stage is when it is being sent from the branch office to the currency chest and the second stage is at the currency chest itself. In regard to the notes of higher denomination, that is, 20 rupees note, 50 rupees note and 100 rupees note, even at the point of destruction, physical counting takes place.

But, if you want, I do understand any trade union would be interested to expand its empire by providing more jobs. But what would be cost-benefit ratio? (Interruptions.) Why this is objected to, I know little of what is being advocated now. It will help certain unions to have the expansion of their empires. For that, I do not mind it. But I would have a serious objection....(Interruptions.)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let him complete his reply. Would he not reply? Please hear him.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Sir, definitely I cannot accept the proposition because the cost of the destruction of notes would be more and disproportionate than this. Therefore, this special procedure which is being adopted by the Reserve Bank, to my mind, is justifiable and we can, if justifiable, obviously see that random checking is done and strict compliance of the detailed procedure are followed. And for that, whenever occasion like this comes, we shall have to take the responsibility. But, definitely, we cannot accept the solution which will

[Shri Pranab Mukherjee]

be disproportionately expensive one. We will have to strike a balance between these two. This is exactly what we are doing. There is another aspect also. That is why, precisely it has been decided that in order to reduce the hazard, we are trying to replace one-rupee and two-rupee notes by the coins so that they will have a larger and longer durability. At the same time, the problem of destruction would also be, to some extent, lessened.

As regards the other matter as to what the union has suggested, I have examined it. It is not possible to accept their suggestion. Let us not rake up the issue because I have been able to sort it out. They have also agreed to our formula. Let us not go into that aspect any longer.

SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH: What about printing press?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: That has nothing to do with it. You cannot bring everything under the sun under one Calling Attention.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This is with regard to soiled notes only. This is not a general discussion. You can have some other opportunity for that.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA (Dausa): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has tried to dispel many of the impressions which are prevailing in the minds of the people about destroying soiled notes. But what is important is that in our country the banking system as such should not lose credibility. Whenever anything comes out in the press about defalcations or about something fishy in the banking system, the confidence of the people sometimes in the banking system is eroded. In a country like ours which is still very much primitive in the banking system, this sort of tendency has to be strongly dealt with.

Of course, the dimensions of the problem have been explained by the hon. Minister. But what is more important is that though the instructions have been there, as the hon. Minister stated, and also these instructions should be fool-proof, these instructions have not been complied with. The hon. Minister says that these instructions have been reiterated. After all, the bank officials are getting very high salary with only a little work to do. In spite of that, I want to know why it is that these instructions have been followed more in breach rather than in observance.

In view of this, I want to know from the hon. Minister whether any action has been initiated against these Bank officials who have not complied with these instructions. I know, the statement only speaks about the Punjab National Bank. But there are many Banks, nationalised as well as otherwise, wherein large amounts of money are exchanged and this question about the Banks using the money, about the shortages in the packets and all that, is coming up day in and day out in the press. Why is it that this system of checking and counter-checking that the hon. Minister has reiterated in his statement has not been done? Firstly, I would like to know from the hon. Minister, if it has not been done, whether any action has been contemplated against those officers who have not been observing these instructions?

The second question that arises out of the answer given is this. It has been stated that steps are also being taken to initiate departmental action against the Cashier who had appended his signature on the packets.

Why departmental action? While the others have been hauled up in a police case, why this Cashier has been shown that leniency? After all, it was he who has checked the note and the primary responsibility is of that man. Why departmental action? Sometimes, departmental action means very minor punishment. The man who received the notes is the primary person who has to answer. Therefore, unless you put that man also in

that criminal case together, all the accused together, nothing can be made out. I would like to know from the Hon. Minister why departmental action has been initiated against this gentleman who is reported to be the Cashier.

The next question which arises out of the answer is the monthly verification to be conducted by officials authorised by the Regional Manager. Was this monthly inspection carried on by the officers authorised by the Regional Manager? If not, what action is contemplated against such persons? What is important is, I may again stress, that the peoples' confidence should not be eroded in the banking system. I know that the amount involved is very little and it is not that big as to create a panic in the Ministry or the Reserve Bank of India. What is important is not the amount. What is important is as I have already repeated again and again, peoples' confidence in the banking system.

The Hon. Minister has stated that 11 fraud cases have been detected from 1978 to 1981. What is the figure for the last three years? Is it on the increase? If it is on the increase, why adequate steps were not taken before hand? So far as my information goes, it is on the increase. It has doubled nearly. Therefore, I would like to know from the Hon. Minister what was the previous figure.

There is an agitation going on in Jaipur Reserve Bank. News appeared in the press that the officials of the Reserve Bank at Jaipur are bungling the soiled notes. May I know from the Hon. Minister whether that news item has come to his notice and has he examined that case and if his officers have examined, why a contradiction has not been issued? After all, the Reserve Bank has a Public Relations Officer and if there is nothing wrong, the people should also be taken into confidence. Why is it that the Reserve Bank or other banks are not issuing statements which contradict those untrue statements?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: First of all, I entirely agree with the Hon. Member that it is not a question of amount

and that it is not a question of one or two odd cases. But definitely we shall have to ensure and maintain the credibility of the banking system as a whole.

When I say that the number of such cases are few and far between, that does not mean that this type of fraud cases should arise. I just tried to explain the dimension of the problem.

But it is definitely not my intention or of anybody that this type of cases should be allowed or continued because ultimately it will erode the credibility of the institution. This is a serious problem.

It is also because of the phenomenon of physical expansion. As I have said the Hon. Member would recollect that just 13 years ago, at the time of nationalisation, the total number of bank branches was 6,800 if I remember correct. Today it is more than 35,000. But the deposits have not kept pace with this physical expansion of bank branches. It is true that we have not been able to create that type of expertise which could go into the detailed scrutiny and provide the efficiency. So that type of deficiencies are there and definitely we shall have to improve them.

In regard to the question that when I suggested that instructions have not only been reiterated, every individual bank has been instructed, 'You will have to take care that the field officers and persons in charge ought to comply with these instructions and if they fail in their duty, appropriate action would be taken.

Thirdly in regard to the Cashier for which he raised a specific question as to why departmental action was alone taken, it was not only departmental action but he has been placed under suspension. He is also a person against whom criminal charges have been brought through FIR and, therefore, in respect of all other action has been taken.

The fourth question is: in order to improve, what further steps have we taken? We have already appointed a small group under Dr. Hathi of the Reserve Bank of India to look into the security angle. Hon. Member mentioned that sometimes we

[Shri Pranab Mukherjee]

get complaints that actually notes were not destroyed. If the security arrangement is not adequate, cases may occur where somebody just pockets ten pieces of Rs. 100 notes. That will mean a lot of money—a thousand rupees. Therefore, in order to strengthen the security, a small group has been appointed and representatives of various intelligence and security agencies are also there so that they can make their recommendations and we will implement them. As and when these types of cases are brought to our notice not only from the Government side but also by the Reserve Bank and other appropriate authorities, they take note of it and we try to remove the deficiencies and plug the loopholes.

In regard to the last point about the Jaipur incident, unfortunately I do not have any personal knowledge. I will have to collect it and I will pass it on to the hon. Member.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Dr. A. U. Azmi—you must have been in your seat when you were called. But, as a special case, I am allowing you. You are the first in the Calling Attention.... He will be brief as he has been given bonus time.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA: A precedent is there.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: We can do a lot of good, Mr. Kishore, through goodwill.

Dr. Azmi.

डा. ए. यू. आजमी (जोनपुर) : डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, रिजर्व बैंक आफ इंडिया के बहुत से फंशन्स हैं उनमें एक यह भी है कि सोइल्ड नोट्स को जमा करे और नए नोट्स से उनको रिप्लेस कर के तमाम नेशनलाइज़ेड बैंक्स को दे। अभी विनाम्र महीने आर. बी. आई. ने कोशिश बैंक लोग को कन्डीशन करने की लेकिन अभी भी सर्कुलेशन में 16 करोड़ के जो नोट्स पड़े हुए हैं

उनको रिप्लेस नहीं कर सका। बदकिस्मती से यह भी पता चला कि 8 जुलाई को नौरोजी नगर की पंजाब नेशनल बैंक की बान्च से 15,000 रु. के नोट्स इस तरह के गायब पाये गये जिससे भी अंदाजा लगता है कि जो सिस्टम है सोइल्ड नोट्स को रखने का, उनकी काउन्टिंग करने का उनकी खालिटी और कंडीशन को देखने का वह बताता है कि इस तरह की गवान होती रहे। और उसके बाद यह कोशिश की गई कि कोई इमरजेंसी मैथड अडाप्ट किया जाय ताकि कलीयरेंस हो जाय। और दिल्ली आर.बी.आई. ने कोशिश की और उसने देखा, दिल्ली आफिस ने अकेले ही, 30 जून को पता चला कि 1 और 2 रु. के करेन्सी नोट्स 26 करोड़ 29 लाख के हैं... और 5 और 10 रु. के नोट 19 करोड़ 18 लाख के हैं।...

20 रुपए के एक करोड़ 74 लाख रुपए, 50 रुपए और 100 रुपए के दो करोड़ 75 लाख रुपए बर्बाद करने के लिए पड़े हुए हैं। इन्हें फिलेसमेंट को ड्यूटी पूरी न करने की वजह यह भी मालूम हुई कि जो जो हमारे नोट एग्जामिनेशन सेन्टर हैं, जहां पर कि सिर्फ 6 हजार लोग काम कर रहे हैं और एक हजार बैंकेसी पड़ी हुई है और सिर्फ 15 इश्यू सेन्टर आर.बी.आई. के हैं जो करेन्सी सर्कुलेशन को हेन्डल करते हैं।

ये बैंक सोयल्ड नोट्स को स्टोर करते हैं जिसकी देखभाल हमारा आर.बी.आई. करता है और उनकी कन्डीशन और खान्टीटी चैक करते हैं। लेकिन इसके बाद यह देखा गया कि यहां पर नया तरीका ईंजाद किया जाए और कोशिश की गई कि उसको जल्दी से डिस्पोज आफ किया जाये जिसमें कि तीन महीना लग गया। जब यह चैक पढ़ना वहां

सेन्टर पर तो काउंटिंग, एग्जामिनेशन और क्लरीफिकेशन का जो तरीका एडाप्ट किया, उसने 3 महीने 6 दिन कम कर डाला, जिससे बहुत परेशानियां पड़ी इनको। बहरहाल, यह सब तरीके ऐसे हैं कि जिसकी वजह से यह मौका दिया गया और मौका मिलता है उसमें से नोट नायब करने का। वहां स्टाफ की कमी भी है और जो स्टाफ रेगुलर काम करता है, वह भी एक रैकेट बनाये हुये हैं, इसका चैक अभी तक नहीं किया गया।

मैं मंत्री महोदय से दो बातें अर्ज करूंगा, सजेशन मेरा यह है कि जहां पर काउंटिंग होती है नोटों की, अगर मुस्तकिल हो तो स्टाफ बढ़ा दें और नहीं तो जब काउंटिंग शुरू करें उसकी, उस वक्त कुछ लागों के हायेर कर न ताकि वे रैकेट में बन सके और इस काम में गबन न हो सके। दूसरा, जो कुछ हुआ जिसके चारोंस लगाये गये हैं, बहुत से लोग कह रहे हैं हिन्दुस्तान के, क्या उसकी जांच मंत्री महोदय सी.बी.आई. के जरिये करायेंगे, और इस रैकेटियर्ज को गिरफ्तार करेंगे और सजा देंगे और इसको फिर चैक करेंगे ताकि आईन्दा ऐसा न हो सके।

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Sir, I have already replied to the main question.

So far as the Punjab National Bank is concerned, we have instructed them to have the entire currency changed after total, physical, counting. The persons concerned are already under suspension. Also we have issued instructions in regard to the persons who are not complying with the instructions and the usual procedure that appropriate action will be taken against them. In regard to having a large number of people for this job, I have explained the difficulty. I can give the hon. Member some figures as to how much work is being done.

In 1978, the total number of soiled notes destroyed was 363.5 crores. Similarly, in 1979, it was 345 crores; in 1980, it was 446 crores and in 1981, it was 378

crores. As I mentioned already, a Group has been appointed and they will make recommendations in what possible manner we can plug the loopholes and improve the functioning. The hon. Member has mentioned that it is not a foolproof system. Perhaps, in a given situation, I admit that we cannot have that foolproof system totally but we shall have to reduce the element of this as far as possible and we are trying to do that.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, matters under 377.

12.56 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) NEED TO FORMULATE A POLICY FOR MAINTENANCE OF CULTURAL HERITAGE OF INDIA.

श्री भीखाभाई (वांसवाड़ा): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं नियम 377 के अन्तर्गत निम्नलिखित विषय इस सदन में उठाना चाहता हूं -

मेरा तात्पर्य तीर्थ यात्रियों द्वारा उठाये जा रहे कष्ट के बारे में है जो भारतीय सांस्कृतिक धरोहर को बनाये रखने हेतु है। जो यात्रीगण हेमकुंड गुरुद्वारा जाते हैं, उनको आपार कष्ट का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। हेमकुंडगुरु द्वारा उत्तर प्रदेश में हिमालय की एक चोटी पर स्थित है जिसकी ऊँचाई लगभग 15,120 फीट है। इस गुरुद्वारे में जाने के लिए आखिरी पड़ाव गोविन्दघाट एवं गोविन्द धाम गुरुद्वारे में करना पड़ता है। इन गुरुद्वारों के अलावा यहां पर ठहरने आदि का और कोई प्रबन्ध नहीं किया गया है।

गोविन्द धाम एवं गोविन्द घाट के गुरुद्वारों का प्रबन्ध किसी निजी ट्रस्ट में है और यहां के कार्यकर्ता लोग मनमाने तरीके से यात्रियों की आवश्यक सुविधाएं प्रदान करते हैं। प्रायः ऐसा देखा गया

[श्री भोखा भाई]

है कि बहुत से यात्री अगर इस कष्ट के कार्यकर्ताओं आदि से संबंधित नहीं हैं, तो उनको कम्बल, लंगर वर्गेरद का प्रबन्ध सुचारु रेण नहीं हो रहा है और यात्रियों को आपार कष्ट का सामना करना पड़ रहा है।

मेरा भारत सरकार से पुनः आग्रह है कि वो भारत की सांस्कृतिक धरोहरों के रख-रखाव व सुविधाजनक वातावरण के लिए कोई ठोस नीति बनायें। बहुत पहले बनाये गये कानूनों में परिवर्तन करें तत्सम्बन्धी प्रशासनिक ढांचे की ढांस बनायें। खेल मंत्रालय की तरह एक अलग से मंत्रालय तुरन्त इसके लिए बनाया जाय।

(ii) EXPLANATION OF LIGNITE RESOURCES IN KAPURDI AND MERTA AREAS OF RAJASTHAN

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN
(Barmer): Sir, I wish to make the following statement under Rule 377.

There is a huge store of Lignite in Rajasthan, especially in Kapurdi (Barmer District) and Merta Road (Nagaura District). The Rajasthan Government, through its Mines and Geology Directorate has completed the preliminary investigation of lignite deposits in these two selected blocks.

The results achieved so far are very encouraging and it is expected that detailed investigations will be carried out by the Mineral Exploration Corporation in an area of 9 sq. kms. in Merta and 6 sq. kms. in Kapurdi. It has been estimated that these investigations would provide about 30 to 35 million tonnes of reserves in each of these areas. The quality of Lignite available in these areas compares favourably with that of Neyveli. The Kapurdi area should be taken up first, as it is reported that it is more promising.

The Central Mineral Exploration Corporation is requested to take up the work "detailed exploration and the Coal Department of the Government of India requested to provide necessary

funds to the Mineral Exploration Corporation for this purpose.

As Lignite is to be used mainly for power generation, the Department of Economic Affairs and Energy are also requested to consider a long-term collaboration programme with the appropriate foreign organisations not only for the exploration but also for setting up "Thermal Plants" in the area.

The exploitation of the Lignite resources in the desert areas of Rajasthan will ultimately pave for the economic advancement of the State.

(iii) PAYMENT OF ADEQUATE PRICE TO COFFEE GROWERS IN KERALA

SHRI E. K. IMBICHIBAVA (Calicut): The backbone of Kerala's economy can be said to be its cash crops like rubber, copra, coffee, tea, spices etc. The Coffee growers in Kerala face a number of problems which can only be properly solved by the timely actions of the Central Government. Of the total coffee estates, Kerala has 51 per cent. The coffee growers are facing a number of problems which is to be solved without delay. They are: (1) Fixing of maximum reserve price (MRP). The principal behind the MRP is that at no given time, coffee should be sold at prices below the cost of production. The cost of production is determined by the Union Finance Ministry by random sampling method. A few estimates in Kerala, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu are taking an representative units and an average is taken. This is an erroneous method. It is a known fact that the cost of production of coffee in Kerala is more than in other States like Karnataka and Tamil Nadu. Therefore, when an average is taken the high cost of production in Kerala is not reflected. Therefore, following suggestions may please be looked into.

1. The power to fix the MRP should be given to Marketing Committee of Coffee Board. (2) The Marketing Committee of the Coffee Board should be empowered to periodically revise the MRP and the MRP of coffee should be determined in such a manner as keeping to

keep pace with the prices of other essential commodities.

The excise duty on coffee is really an impediment. The excise duty and the export duty should be abolished which will enable the growers to receive the remunerative price returns without prejudice.

Unfortunately the present Coffee Board is constituted with only one representative from Kerala. The robusta growers should be represented on the Board.

(iv) SETTING UP OF POLIO CENTRE IN INDIAN INSTITUTE OF PANCHAKARMA AT CHERUTHURUTHY IN KERALA.

SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN (Palghat): There was a proposal to set up a polio Centre in the Indian Institute of Panchakarma at Cheruthuruthy, in Kerala. It was proposed to provide 50 beds for treating polio-stricken people and provide modern research facilities. The Institute of Panchakarma is under the administrative control of the Central Council for Ayurveda and Siddha. Last year a high ranking officer from this Council had held detailed discussions on this matter in the light of the discussions an estimate was prepared and sent to Delhi for approval. Now, it is learnt that the proposed polio centre will not be set up at Cheruthuruthy. This is an unfortunate decision.

The Institute of Panchakarma was established eleven years ago with the objective of conducting research mainly in paralysis. This is the first Ayurvedic Institute in South India doing research in this disease. There are adequate facilities available here for training in-door patients. The well-known ayurvedic treatment like oil message, physio-therapy, are performed here. Medicines are manufactured in its own mechanised pharmacy.

In spite of these facilities being available here, it is rather strange that a decision should be taken not to set up the proposed polio centre in this institute. Therefore, I would request the Hon'ble Health Minister to reconsider it and set up the Centre at Cheruthuruthy.

(v) STEPS FOR BANNING QUARRYING AROUND GOMATESHWARA IN KARNATAKA.

SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA: (Bangalore South): Sri Gomateshwara idol carved of monolithic stone has no parallel in the world. It is on a hillock 600 ft. high. The hillock and 57 ft. high Gomateshwara is one big rock spread over an area of one sq. mile. As per records available the Lord Bahubali (Gomateshara) statue was completed about 1000 years back. It may be remembered in 1980 the 1000th year of Gomateshwara was celebrated and with all devotion and pomp the Maha Mastahsheka was completed. Nowhere in world there is such a massive figure as that of Sri Gomateshwara is found. The idol is perfect and has life and everyone who sees the majestic divine figure will be charmed.

It is regretted that we are allowing damage to this historic divine and wonderful monument.

13.00 hrs.

A large scale quarrying at Gomateshwara rock is going on and thousands uncivilised workers are cutting the rock for powerful devil of contractors. The contractors are helped by many vested politicians interested and powerful dynamites are used to break the rock (now they say they are only using gunpowder and stopped the use of dynamite). The vibration as per the opinion of experts will cause damage to Gomateshwara. The objection of the Jain Swamiji at Sravangalola is not heard. The complaint of the officers of Archaeological Department is thrown into the wastepaper basket. The protest of all sensible people through press is not heeded. This quarrying has destroyed invaluable ancient inscriptions and a Devi Temple.

The Parliament of our country has to protect and preserve such historical monument as per Act. I strongly urge the Government of India to take effective steps to stop this uncivilised act and save any damage to this world famous Gomateshwara. There is Government order banning quarrying around sacred Hill Vindhya-giri.

(vi) STEPS FOR PROHIBITION IN THE COUNTRY.

श्री बोडो तिंहं : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आय दिन जहरीली शराब से देश में मौतें हो रही हैं। विडंबना है कि गांधी के देश में गरीबों को शराब पिलाकर मारा जा रहा है। गरीबों की वस्ती में आवश्यक वस्तुये तो उपलब्ध करा नहीं पाते, परन्तु उनके परिवारों के अनाथ तथा बर्बाद करने के लिए शराब की दुकानें अवश्य खोल दी जाती हैं। सरकार आश्वस्त करे कि गरीब, मेहनतकर्ताओं की वस्ती के आस-पास शराब की कोई दुकान नहीं खुलेगी और हरिजन आदिवासी वस्तियों के समीप विद्यमान शराब की दुकानों को शीघ्र स्थानांतरित कर दिया जायगा।

हास्यस्पद है कि एक और तो करोड़ों रुपए, ऐसे विज्ञापनों पर व्यय किये जाते हैं कि शराब जहर है, यह सर्वविनाशक है, दूसरी ओर बोतलें लोगों के गंलों में डालते जा रहे हैं। देश, समाज में निरन्तर बढ़ रहे भ्रष्टाचार, अत्याचार, बलात्कार, अनाचार आदि राष्ट्रीय चरित्र में जो ये हास आया है, उसके प्रमुख कारणों में शराब भी एक है। देश को तथ्य करना होगा कि उसे शराब की आय प्रिय है अथवा राष्ट्र का चरित्र। केन्द्रीय सरकार इस समस्या के प्रति निरपेक्ष है। मद्य-निषेध एक राष्ट्रीय नीति है। संविधान के निदेशक सिद्धांतों की धारा 47 के अन्तर्गत इसके प्रति सरकार का उत्तरदायित्व है। एक लम्बी कहानी हो जायगी कि इन्सान शराब के उन्माद में हैवान बनकर कैसे-कैसे अकल्पनीय आनाचार कर बैठता है। यह देश की प्रतिदिन की कहण गाया है।

अतएव मैं माननीय गृह मंत्री जी से आग्रह अनुरोध करुंगा कि वे राज्यों

के गृह मंत्रियों, समाज कल्याण मंत्रियों एवं एचिंचिक संस्थाओं आदि के सहयोग से कोई ऐसा मार्ग प्रशस्त करें, जो धीरे-धीरे मद्य-निषेध की दिशा में अप्रसर हो सके। इस ज्वलन्त समस्या पर दो-तर्फा प्रहार होना चाहिए मद्य निरोधनम् तथा मद्य-वर्जनम् के द्वारा। कठोर वैधानिक कार्यवाही तथा एचिंचिक संस्थाओं द्वारा जागृत चेतना, दोनों का समन्वय विशेष लाभकारी होगा।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri P. V. Narasimha Rao, Minister of External Affairs will make a statement on Prime Minister's visit to USSR and the recent visit to India to H. E. Lt. Genl. Hussain Muhammad Ershad, President of the Council of Ministers of the Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh as soon as the House re-assembles after lunch at 1405 hrs.

13.03 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till Five minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at twelve minutes past fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Narasimha Rao.

STATEMENT RE. PRIME MINISTER'S VISIT TO U.S.S.R.

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): As the House is aware Prime Minister paid an official visit to the U.S.S.R. from September 20 to 26 at the invitation of President Brezhnev. Besides Moscow she visited Tallin and Kiev. Her talks with President Brezhnev were held in the traditionally friendly and warm atmosphere that marks Indo-Soviet relations and covered a wide range of subjects of mutual interest. Prime Minister also had discussions with the Soviet Prime Minister, Mr.

Nikolai Tikhonov, the Foreign Minister, Mr. Andrei Gromyko, and prominent members of the Supreme Soviet in Moscow and with leaders of the Estonian and Ukrainian Republic in Tallin and Kiev respectively. In Moscow she addressed a public rally organised by important Soviet organisations. A Square in Moscow City was named after Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru at a special function. In Kiev the honorary citizenship of that historic city and a doctorate by the Kiev State University were conferred upon her. Wherever she went PM received an enthusiastic welcome from the people and in turn conveyed to them the warm greetings of the people of India.

The relationship between India and the Soviet Union has always rested on firm and secure foundations and PM's visit further strengthened the bonds of friendship and cooperation between our two countries. PM's talks with President Brezhnev, the results of which have been set out in a Joint Declaration, brought out the high value that the Soviet Union attaches to relations with India and its readiness to enlarge its cooperation with us in various fields. We reciprocate these sentiments. Apart from being mutually advantageous, Indo-Soviet relations are an important factor for peace and peaceful co-existence in the world. President Brezhnev spoke warmly about India's adherence to non-alignment and our work for international peace, cooperation and friendship.

In her public speeches and private discussions Prime Minister emphasised our deep concern at the deteriorating world situation and our determination to exert ourselves to the utmost for peace and disarmament.

She also explained our consistent efforts to strengthen our economy and achieve technological self-reliance, as also our endeavour to normalise relations with our neighbours and to settle differences through discussions in spite of the increasing militarisation of our region.

Both sides reiterated their belief that international relations should be based on the renunciation of the threat or use of force and on the respect for the integrity

of States and non-interference in one another's internal affairs. We also called for effective measures towards general and complete disarmament, particularly nuclear disarmament, under effective international control. The Soviet Union has supported our proposal for a Convention on the non-use of nuclear weapons and our call for the immediate suspension of nuclear weapon tests as a prelude to a complete test ban treaty. Both sides stressed the special responsibility of nuclear weapons States to take urgent measures towards disarmament, especially nuclear disarmament, and expressed their willingness to give serious consideration to all constructive proposals towards this end. We welcomed the Soviet Union's declaration not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, as an important step towards a complete ban on the threat or use of nuclear weapons.

The two sides also discussed recent developments in the Indian Ocean, West Asia, South-West Asia including Afghanistan, and Africa. They gave expression to their shock and dismay at Israel's expansionist and aggressionist policies in flagrant violation of the U.N. Charter, its unprovoked invasion of Lebanon and the brutal and reprehensible massacre of civilians, especially of refugee women and children, and the torture perpetrated in prisons. As regards Afghanistan we were agreed that a solution could and indeed must be found only through political negotiations. We also felt that the initiatives taken by the U.N. Representative were useful.

Prime Minister and President Brezhnev reviewed the economic relations between our two countries which are already extensive and are steadily expanding. Her visit to the Soviet Union was preceded by the annual session of the Indo-Soviet Joint Commission on Economic, Scientific and Technological Cooperation. The Commission reviewed the progress achieved during the last year and set concrete targets for the immediate future. Both sides will examine the possibilities of further expansion of cooperation in such areas as ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgy, coal and oil, machine building and power, and in several fields of fundamental and applied sciences and technology. We have reaffirmed our

[Shri P. V. Narasimha Rao]

resolve to ensure growth in the trade between our two countries of the order of one and a half to two times in the next four years.

In the course of discussions, President Brezhnev referred to economic and other developments in the Soviet Union. Prime Minister availed herself of the opportunity to review developments in the neighbourhood and the situation in our country and pointed to the necessity for national unity and strength in order to deal with the many challenges that India faced and how India's stability and adherence to non-alignment contribute to peace in our region and in the world.

Our relations with Soviet Union have been tested by time and are without detriment to any other nation. Prime Minister has invited President Brezhnev and Premier Tikhonov to visit India and these invitations have been accepted. We are confident that such high level exchanges of visits will contribute to the further strengthening of our relationship invested as it is with a popular character based on the enduring foundation of friendship, mutual respect and cooperation.

ओं राम लाल राही (नितरिय) : इथाइबल महोदय, इस संहंद की सीमा पर तूफान मचा है, गोलियां चल रही हैं, पब्लिक के लोग मारे गए हैं, समाज गाड़ियां फूँक दी गई हैं। मैं कहना चाहूँगा गृह मंत्री जी मे कि वह आनंदे वे यहां पर कोई प्रदर्शन होने वाला है भ्रकालियों का तो उन्होंने पुलिस की व्यवस्था क्यों नहीं की जिससे सुरक्षा हो सकती और लोगों की जानें बच जाती, जो जन सभ्यति नष्ट हो गई है वह बच जाती, यह सरकार का निकम्मापन है। सरकार का ढीनापन है। पब्लिक की तमाम मोटर साइक्लों फूँक दी गई है, गाड़ियां फूँक दी गई हैं। इस समय भी बाहर तूफान मचा हुआ है। ससद के बाहर निकल कर सीमा पर आप देख सकते हैं। एनैक्सी के एक गेट पर पत्थर चल रहे हैं, तमाम

लाइटें तोड़ दी गई हैं, तमाम सीमे तोड़ दिए गए हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ की इस सब को रोकने की व्या व्यवस्था की गई थी? क्यों इतनी पुलिस फोर्स नहीं लगाई, क्यों तत्काल बचाने की कोशिश नहीं है। आपको बताना चाहिए। समस्याओं को हल करने से सरकार कतराती है। गृह मंत्री को तत्काल व्याज देना चाहिए।

(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am not permitting him. Let him shout.

(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will not permit him. Please do not record. This is not the proper way. Let the Minister complete his statements.

(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You are not supposed to do like this. Do not record. This is not the way.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There is nothing in this. Mr. Narasimha Rao, you can read your second statement.

(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please do not record. He is speaking now without my permission. The Minister is making an important statement. There should be some seriousness in the House.

(Interruptions) **

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is not going on record. This is not the method.

** Not recorded.

12.16 hrs.

STATEMENT RE.: RECENT VISIT TO INDIA OF H. E. LT. GENERAL HUS-SAIN MUHAMMAD ERSHAD, PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF BANGLADESH.

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): His Excellency, Lt. General Hus-sain Muhammad Ershad, ndc, psc, paid a State visit to India on October 6 and 7 in response to an invitation extended by the Prime Minister.

I am placing on the Table of the House the Joint Communique issued at the conclusion of the visit, the Memorandum of Understanding on the future course of action to be taken by the two Governments with regard to Ganga waters, the Agreement on the terms of lease in perpetuity of Tin Bigha and the Agreement on the establishment of a Joint Economic Commission between the two countries, all of which were exchanged between the Bangladesh Foreign Minister and myself on October 7, 1982. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5477/82].

These documents, Mr. Speaker, are their own testimony to what was achieved during the visit. The question of Ganga waters has been a matter of the deepest concern and considerable debate in both India and Bangladesh. During the recent discussions, it was the endeavour of both sides to move forward, so that the shortages which have to be shared today, do not become a permanent feature of our lives and that the optimum necessary augmentation takes place at the earliest. The two governments therefore decided that pre-feasibility studies be carried out within the next 18 months and an optimum solution agreed upon for implementation at the end of that period. In the meanwhile, we have arranged for a new basis for sharing the available waters which does require us to continue to bear the burden of shortfalls, but in a more cooperative way and only for 18 months. An attempt has been

made to take into account both the problems of Bangladesh as well as the difficulties being faced by the Port of Calcutta. We believe the arrangement is the best way of serving the interests of both peoples' pending the studies which it has been firmly decided to complete in a short period so as to reach a long-term solution.

There had been some concern in India that with the lease of the Tin Bigha corridor to Bangladesh, the area of Kuchli Bari would be cut off from the rest of India. These concerns were taken fully into account in our negotiations with Bangladesh and, as the agreed terms show, the right of passage of Indian Nationals to and from Kuchli Bari has been fully ensured. The agreement on the lease fulfils our commitment given in the 1974 Land Boundary Agreement between the two countries, and represents another important landmark in the development of our relations.

The establishment of a Joint Economic Commission would give greater impetus and content to the economic relationship between the two countries. The Commission would not be a replacement for the existing institutions in various fields but would act, rather, as a guiding and co-ordinating agency to ensure that progress in diverse areas, as desired by both the governments, is ensured. The two Governments also agreed to consider long-term commercial contracts and to set up joint ventures for their mutual benefit.

India and Bangladesh are two neighbours bound by many common and close ties which, however, sometimes tend to be overshadowed by temporary problems. The visit of the President of the Council of Ministers of Bangladesh provided an opportunity to both Governments to review all facets of their relationship with a view to strengthening them and to resolve some pending questions. The visit was characterised by warmth and cordiality and augurs well for the future of both countries, which, I am sure, Parliament and the people of India would welcome.

श्री राम साल राहीं (मिसरिख) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा पौइंट आफ आर्डर है। मैंने अभी कहा कि संसद घिरो है और इंट पत्थर चल रहे हैं। मैं भवी महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इनको इनकी सूचना है कि नहीं? अगर सूचना है तो इनको तत्काल सदन को सूचना देनी चाहिये और बयान देना चाहिए।

(*Interruptions*) **

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please do not record. Nobody can ask for a clarification. If you want to discuss it, you may give notice. Now Legislative Business, Bills for consideration.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat): I just wanted to make one submission. In the meantime, the Foreign Minister has left the House. Anyway, it is all right.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He never expected that there will be some clarification asked for.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I am only seeking your direction for the future. I do not see why the members of the Lok Sabha should be denied of the privilege, which is given to the members of the other House. Whenever these statements, identical statements, are made in both the Houses, in the other House they are permitted, at least to seek a few clarifications and ask a few questions. Heavens would not fall, if that is allowed to be done in this House, if such a procedure is allowed. Now if anybody wants to seek one clarification, the Chair immediately shuts him out by saying "No, I would not allow him to say anything". It is not fair. . . . (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have heard your point. Rule 372 says:

"A statement may be made by a Minister on a matter of public importance, with the consent of the Speaker, but no question shall be asked at the time the statement is made."

So, please change the rules. You can change the rule and then ask questions.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: If you are so rigid. . . .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We have got to conduct the deliberations of the House according to the rules. Supposing I do not conduct the deliberations of the House according to the rules, then there will be a point of order that I have avoided this rule and that I have not acted according to the rules. Therefore, I would suggest to the hon. Members for whom I have great respect, that they may raise this issue and change the rules in the Rules Committee.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Are you suggesting that there are no rules in the other House?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am not concerned with the other House. What I say is this: kindly change the rules, which you can do. If you want, you can do it. Therefore, change the rules.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL (Jaipur): There is no need to change the rules.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Till the rules are changed, I cannot go against the rules. The rules are very clear. Rule 372 is very clear. Therefore, I go to the next subject, namely, Legislative Business.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have made the position very clear. There is nothing to state now. You have to change the rules, which you can always do.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Hon. Members, you have framed some rules and given to us. We are conducting the deliberations of this House according to these rules. It is not as if the Deputy-Speaker has made these rules. The rules were framed by you, hon. Members, and you want us to respect the rules. Therefore, I have followed rule 372, which was framed by you.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: We have been governed by the same rules for many years. . . . (*Interruptions*) Some of us have been in this House for a pretty long time.

I do not mean any personal disrespect to you when I say that I was in this House before you came here.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I was in the other House at that time.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: You were fortunate, if you were in the other House. We were governed by the same Rules of Procedure earlier also. But I can tell you, and I am prepared to adduce evidence from the records, that in the past—I am talking about 10 to 15 years ago—although we were governed by the same rules, the Chair did permit a reasonable sort of clarification and one or two questions to be asked, and such a rigid wooden attitude was never taken that because this is written in the rules, you cannot deviate half an inch from that. So, I do not think the sovereign Parliament of India can go on like this. It has to have some conventions. Some flexibility should be there.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Satish Agarwal. You should speak only on this point not on the statement. What is your view on this point only.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: As has been rightly pointed out by my colleague, Mr. Indrajit Gupta, there are certain traditions and conventions also. A little bit of clarification here or there does not violate the rules. The rules are already there. Some rules are there is the Rajya Sabha also, of which you had the honour of being a Member for long. Naturally, our only submission to you is that despite all these rules being there, certain conventions and traditions have to be there by which we can seek minor clarifications. You should always permit that.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, Mr. Halder. On this point only.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker,

Sir, I support the argument advanced by Comrade Indrajit Gupta and Mr. Satish Agarwal. But I want to make a small submission that the honourable External Affairs Minister has placed the Joint Communique between India and Bangladesh on the Table of the House. It is a very important matter. The House should discuss that.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You give notice to the Speaker. Now, Mr. Rahi may speak. Don't go into the text of the statement, only on this.

श्री राम लाल राही : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं जो व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठाना चाह रहा था, उससे इस सदन की मर्यादा भी जुड़ी हुई है। मूँझे जहां तक पता है, मुबह अकाली दल के कुछ लोग अध्यक्ष महोदय से मिलने आये और मिलकर चले गये, वह कोई अपनी मांगें लेकर मांग पत्र देने आये थे।

(अध्यक्षान)

मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि अगर यह हाउस, संसद घर जाए, कुछ लोग इसे घर लें और अगर सरकार को इस बात का पता हो कि लोग इस पर हमल करेंगे या घेरेंगे या अपनी मांगों को लेकर आयेंगे तो क्या इस सरकार का यह दायित्व नहीं है कि पहले से तैयारी रखे और कोई अप्रिय घटना न होने दे?

मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि जब सरकार को जानकारी थी, तो इस तरह से लोगों की जान खतरे में क्यों डाली गई? जन धन का नुकसान हुआ है, संसद पर पत्थर चले हैं, शीशे टूटे हैं, लोग मारे गये हैं, मोटर साइकिलें फूक दी गई हैं, मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि आप गृह-मंत्री से कहें कि वह स्टटेमेंट दें और लोगों की जान-माल की सुरक्षा की गारन्टी दें। . . .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No, no. I am not permitting this.

(Interruptions) **

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please do not record.

(Interruptions) **

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No. I am not permitting. Do not record.

(Interruptions) **

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You give notice, I will communicate it to the Speaker.

(Interruptions) **

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No. I am not permitting. Please do not record. You cannot speak on anything that happens everywhere.

(Interruptions) **

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please do not record.

(Interruptions) **

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Unless you give notice, I cannot permit you. You will speak only for your satisfaction.

(Interruptions) **

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please do not record.

(Interruptions) **

श्री मनोराम बाणी (हिसार) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह सदन बैठा हुआ है, दो मुल्कों का फैसला हुआ है और बड़ा गम्भीर मामला था। इस में जब जमीन के लेन-देने का सब ल था और भारत को जमीन परमानेटली पट्टे पर दी जाये और सदन यहां बैठा हो, तो उसको मंजूरी के बगैर राष्ट्र का जमीन देना गलत है, यह नहीं होना चाहिए।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Mayathevar, you should speak only on this issue.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR (Dindigul): Yes, only on this issue. We are not travelling beyond this issue.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Not on the text of the statement, but on the point raised by Mr. Indrajit Gupta.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR: The honourable External Affairs Minister made two statements on the Prime Minister's visit to USSR and on the visit of the Bangladesh Prime Minister here. It is a very important matter concerning the entire country and the policy of the External Affairs Ministry. As my hon. friend Shri Indrajit Gupta put it aptly and correctly, the rules are framed for our convenience.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: By you.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: At least not by me!

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR: Yes, by us. But the rules should be flexible. Our privileges are very much limited or restricted when compared to those of the other House. That House is not even directly representing the people. We are directly elected by the people. But our limitations are very much and privileges are very much restricted. (Interruptions). What is your advice, Sir? The External Affairs Minister has disappeared from the House immediately after making a statement.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Thevar, he will have some other work in the other House. He has only acted according to the Rules.

श्री रामधत्तर शास्त्री (पटना) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं सेम्बरों के अधिकार के बारे में सवाल उठा रहा हूं। हम लोग डेरे से आ रहे थे, तो हमें नहीं आने दिया गया। बहुत धूम कर आना पड़ा। वहां पर इंट पत्थर फेंकने वाले लोग भी थे। कोई व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए कि सेम्बर के आने में कोई कठिनाई न हो, रुकावट न हो। (अवधीन)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South): Sir, on the statement made by the External Affairs Minister, it is a well-laid precedent that whenever the Prime Minister goes to visit a country, immediately after returning from that country, she or he makes a statement in the House. Sir, for your information, I can quote precedents. Pandit Jawahar Lal

Nehru when he used to go outside, even with his daughter—the present Prime Minister—he used to make a statement....
(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, please.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-BORTY: Sir, even before making any statement in Parliament, he would not have even granted a bit of news to the newspaper-men. But, unfortunately, our present Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi is showing rather less importance to the House. We, as Members of Parliament—representatives of the people—are not informed first. She does not come to the House and keep us....
(*Interruptions*). This is a question of right of the Members of Parliament.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You can have other occasions to raise this. No. This is not the occasion.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-BORTY: Sir, you are the presiding officer. Allow me to submit. Allow me to finish.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please, I cannot go on allowing discussion on this Shri Indrajit Gupta and Shri Mayathevar pointed out something on which I wanted to know the opinion. Whenever a Minister makes a statement, according to Rule 372, no clarification can be sought. Now, all of you expressed the opinion that the clarifications are allowed in the other House and therefore it should be allowed here also. This has been noted by me; the appropriate place where it should be taken up is the Rules Committee for which I would recommend the case. Let it be taken up in the Rules Committee and you come with an amendment of the Rule and give me provisions to allow you to ask for clarifications on a statement.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, legislative business.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-BORTY: Sir, I want to

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have gone to the next item. Mr. Shankaranand will reply.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Nothing other than the Minister's speech will go on record.

(*Interruptions*)**

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-BORTY: You should appreciate. This has never been done in the House of Commons. It is a question of propriety. (*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Professor, you please see me. That is the last weapon in my hand. That is the last Gandhian weapon.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-BORTY: I am consistently trying to see you. Thank you, Sir.

ओ राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री (सैदपुर) मिस्टर डिपुटी स्पीकर मेरा पायंट आफ़ आड़े है। गोलियां चल रही हैं गोलियां भर्भी मैं दो मिनट पहले आ रहा हूं। एम पीज के फ्लैटों में तमाम आदमी घुसे जा रहे हैं। वहां आंसू गैस के गोले चल रहे हैं। भर्भी भर्भी पांच मिनट पहले गोलियां चली हैं। नायं एवन्यु में एम पीज के फ्लैटों में तमाम लोग घुसे जा रहे हैं। हम लोगों की ओरतें और बच्चे बतरे में पड़े हुए हैं। गोलियां चल रही हैं, आदमी मर रहे हैं।.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am not permitting you.

SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: On a point of order, Sir....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No point of order. The proceedings of the House cannot be stopped like this. No.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Whatever is being said without the permission of the Chair shall not go on record. I am not permitting them. Don't record.

(*Interruptions*)*

14.40 hrs.

DRUGS AND COSMETICS (AMENDMENT) BILL—*Contd.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House will now take up further consideration of the Drugs and Cosmetics (Amendment) Bill. The Minister is to reply to the debate.

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, at the outset, I must thank all the hon. Members who have supported the provisions of the Bill. Of course, when they were speaking about the provisions of the Bill, they not only offered bouquets but thrown brickbats also—bouquets for the provisions of the Bill and brickbats for their non-implementation and their failure. However, the House is really concerned about the sale, distribution and manufacture of spurious drugs, adulterated drugs and irrational drugs. I can understand their anger because there have been some shortfalls in the proper drug control provisions and the implementation thereof. As a matter of fact, some hon. Members asked: Were not the existing provisions sufficient to control this menace? But our experience is that we have to take some more powers. It was the Hathi Committee that recommended that the Act should be amended so that effective measures could be taken against those people who want to spin money at the cost of the health of the people.

The hon. Members are aware that the Hathi Committee which had gone into all the aspects of the drugs industry had also made certain recommendations about the need to further amend the Act with a view to ensuring more effective enforcement of the Act. As the House is aware, the Hathi Committee recommended that brand names should be abolished. The Government decided to abolish brand names in a phased manner and the Government, initially abolished 5 brand names. Some members have felt that the abolition of brand names will result in increase in the spurious and adulterated drugs. Of course, the Government do not share the apprehension of the members. The hon. Member,

Shri Ravindra Varma, while speaking on the various provisions of the Bill observed about the Delhi High Court judgment about the abolition of brand names. The judgment has been very recently given and the Government are examining the judgment of the High Court in this respect.

As I have already stated, the main feature of the amending Bill that we have been introducing is that the definition of 'drug' is being amended to enable control to be exercised over the components of the drugs including empty gelatin capsules.

There was no definition in the existing Act about the spurious drugs and we are introducing a new definition of spurious drugs.

Under the existing provisions, the Government have no power to prohibit the import and manufacture of any drugs and cosmetics which are toxic and may cause the body any harm but, in the present Bill, the Government are assuming powers to prohibit the import and/or manufacture of drugs which are toxic, ineffective or irrational and the cosmetics which are harmful.

In the present Bill, we are giving more powers to the Drug Inspectors. Of course, there have been very critical comments on giving the Drug Inspectors more powers but, without giving them more powers, we cannot implement the provisions of law and that is the reason why we are adding a new clause giving the Drug Inspectors more powers. Of course, the penalties and punishments under the Act have been rationalised and we have been making it the most stringent and more effective. Of course there were arguments but, majority of them supported this action.

The House is aware that since independence, we have added another India in terms of population of this country. The population has more than doubled.

The Drug Control Act has been amended five times and this is the sixth time that I have come before the House for the amendment of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act.

The situation has changed as the drug industry developed, as the requirement of the population expanded to a considerable extent and we have been coming to the House for amendment of the provisions of the Act as and when it is required. The last one was amended when the provisions of the Act were made applicable to the State of Jammu and Kashmir. This Act is being amended from time to time during the last ten years. Drug production in our country has gone up from Rs. 300 crores to Rs. 1,300 crores.

Another feature is the substantial increase in the number of drug manufacturers in the country which is currently about 5,000. While this growth has contributed to increase drug supplies to the consuming public, it has also thrown a heavy burden on the enforcement machinery of the Drug Control Organisations. The expansion of this machinery has not kept pace with the growth of the drug industry and trade. Naturally, the increase in the expansion of the drug industry in the country, has not been able to see similar increase in the drug enforcement machinery and that has been one of the reasons why the drug control provisions have not been effectively implemented.

I agree with the Members that along with amendments of Drugs and Cosmetics Act, the enforcement aspect should also receive attention. In this context, I have written to all the Chief Ministers of States stressing on them the need to draw up a time-bound programme for re-organising and strengthening drug control and for the appointment of adequate number of Drug Inspectors and supervisory staff with a view to bringing about stricter control over the manufacture and sale of drugs. Simultaneously the State Governments have also been asked to ensure the establishment of a well-organised drug testing laboratory capable of testing all categories of drugs, establishment of a legal-cum-intelligence wing in their respective organisations of each State and Union Territory, suitably equipped to tackle the problem of spurious drugs and appointment of technically qualified Drug Controllers and inspecting staff. The Central Government have also assisted certain States in setting up well-equipped

combined food and drug laboratories, some of which have already started functioning.

The Central Council of Health which consists of the Union and States Health Ministers have also recently passed a resolution outlining the specific measures that should be taken for the effective enforcement of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act in the country. In the absence of the definition of the term, as I said earlier, the term 'spurious drugs', our experience is that the courts do not consider offences relating to manufacture and sale of such products with the gravity that it deserves. Similarly lack of provision enabling the Central Government to ban the import and manufacture of toxic drugs and irrational combinations has handicapped expeditious action in regard to this category of product. The fact that there was no provision in the Act for summary trials was partly responsible for the long-drawn procedure for the disposal of cases filed under the Act. The proposed Bill would help in removing the shortcomings and would lead to a more effective enforcement of the law.

There has been an argument by one of the hon. Members that the Government is assuming the power of summary trial and thereby short-circuiting the judicial power. Ultimately he was also supporting this because when the House was overwhelmingly in support of summary trial on many occasions when this subject was discussed, the hon. Members who raised this objection for the Government assuming powers for summary trial for the offences as enumerated in the amending Bill, himself could not sustain his own argument and he finally agreed that in this regard it is OK.

While the Members were unanimously supporting the provisions of the Bill, they were rather chary, doubtful or suspicious and have expressed doubts about the effective implementation of the provisions of the Bill. We have been taking, as I have already said and we have taken effective measures in the sense that the Central Government has been always trying to persuade the State Governments because the drug control and drug administration

[Shri B. Shankaranand]

and licensing and manufacture in their respective States, is their concern. We have been holding and as it is my experience, we have held meetings with the regional Health Ministers continuously every year and the Central Council of Health Ministers also agreed that the drug control machinery should be effectively strengthened.

PROF. N. G. RANGA: Why not you assist them?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: We have been assisting them financially.

At present there are three laboratories of the Central Government which are statutorily engaged in the testing of drugs. One is the Central Drug Laboratory at Calcutta. The other is the Central Indian Pharmacopoeial Laboratory, Ghaziabad. The third is the Central Drug Research Institute, Kasauli. These are all central institutions. The testing facilities for all categories of drugs also exist in four States, viz., Gujarat, Maharashtra, Karnataka and Tamilnadu. Some States such as Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Punjab, West Bengal, Rajasthan, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and Kerala have facilities for testing of non-biological drugs.

During the Sixth Five Year Plan, central assistance had been extended to set up these laboratories to eight states. The eight States to whom for setting up combined food and drug laboratories, central assistance has been extended are: Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Jammu and Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Tamilnadu and U.P.

The control on the quality of drugs imported in the country by sea and by air at the ports of entry is done by the officers and drug controllers posted there. During the years 1980-81 and 1981-82, 3,183 and 2,090 samples of drugs imported in the country were tested in the Government as well as the other drug laboratories. Of these 70 and 50 respectively samples were found to be of sub-standard. The Central Drugs Laboratory at Calcutta has been conducting a study on the quality of certain essential and life-saving drugs marketed by various manufacturers in the country.

Out of 9,812 samples tested under this programme, 64 samples were found to be of sub-standard quality.

14.56 hrs.

[SHRI V. N. GADGIL in the Chair]

Thirtyeight drugs were found to be spurious. Sir, I have also appointed very recently a Task Force to examine the adequacy of drug controls. I have done it very recently and it has to recommend measures for suitably augmenting and strengthening the drug control machinery including testing centres. I am sure that all these measures which I have taken have resulted in more efficient and effective enforcement in future.

Sir, the Members have referred to the fact that certain drugs manufactured by the multi-national companies which are banned in the country of origin are being marketed in the country. This subject has been discussed on many occasions in this House as well as in the other House. I have explained in detail drugwise and countrywise. I have told them about the drugs which are banned; that information is collected by the World Health Organisation and that supplies the information to the Member countries of the WHO.

From that information, we have come to know of these. We have taken steps and stopped or rather not allowed the marketing of 16 drugs out of 20 drugs. These 20 have been banned in some countries. We have also banned 16 drugs. About the four drugs, I have already given the explanation. These four drugs have been allowed to be marketed into this country on the technical-medical advice of the experts. They know the needs of the people and the health requirements of the country. Not only that. These drugs have not been banned in other countries. Even then these are being marketed not only in the developing countries but also in the other developed countries. I have already furnished this information to the House.

Sir, the hon. Members are aware that we have also taken certain action recently to weed out the manufacture and sale of 18 categories of fixed dose combination

which are considered to be irrational therapeutically—and you will appreciate that all possible steps are being taken to ensure that only drugs of assured quality and their safety are marketed in the country.

15.00 hrs.

The hon. Member, Shri Rajnath Sonkar Shastri had exhibited a fly in a bottle and the House frowned at me looking at that fly. And, he had a complaint—a genuine complaint, of course—that nothing is being done about his complaint. Sir, I do not want to take up the time of the House. Otherwise I will give full details from the date that he wrote to me till now as to what we have done. But I can, briefly, say this that the hon. Member referred this matter to me in March, 1981 regarding the case of chloroform spirit manufactured by Surya Chemicals, Lucknow. At our instance, the U.P. Drug Controller carried out.

Investigations and suspended the manufacturing licence of the firm on 3rd July, 1981.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA (Calcutta North East): So, what he said was true. It was after it was brought to your notice that you took action. That is speaking about your efficiency.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: My friend, I think, if I know everything, then the Question Hour would perhaps be useless here. (*Interruptions*) The very fact that you have Question Hour is because you don't know everything; you want to know the facts; that is why I am giving you the information.

SHRI R. P. YADAV (Madhepura): We ask questions to elicit information. You don't know everything. (*Interruptions*).

AN HON. MEMBER: Let him proceed.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: There were complaints about the unhygienic conditions in that factory: saying that the hygienic conditions were not satisfactory. (*Interruptions*). Mr. Shastri, I am not complaining against you. I am really concerned at what you are really concerned (*Interruptions*).

AN HON. MEMBER: What is the drug controller doing?

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: As you know, Health is a State subject. Every State has got its own Drug Controller's organisation. I think the hon. Member should be aware of this.

As soon as we receive the bottle from Shri Shastri, we will start the investigation. I think Shri Shastri has agreed to give the bottle for our investigations.

(*Interruptions*)

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री (सैदपुर): मैं तो तैयार हूँ बोतल देने के लिए। लेकिन आप कहते हैं कि हम उस करेंगे। इग कंट्रोलर आफ इंडिया ने यह कहा कि आप हमारे पास बोतल भिजवा दीजिए और इसके लिये 15 दिन का समय दिया। तब मैं यहाँ वा नहीं इसने क्षेत्र में गमा दुआ था।

श्री बी. शंकरानन्द: अब तो वे दीजिए। जिसको देने के लिए हमने कहा है उसको दे दीजिए।

Please give the bottle because there is a man who is entrusted with the enquiry; and he will enquire.

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : आप हमारे पास उनको भेज दीजिये।

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: He referred to me another case of manufacture of Piriton by Glaxo laboratories of Bombay. At our instance the Officer of the Food and Drug Administration, Maharashtra inspected the manufacturing premises of the firm and this is the report of the Maharashtra authorities. They found that the firm has been following the normal manufacturing practices. As soon as the bottle is received from the hon. Member, he has kindly agreed to investigate into this matter.

Some hon. Members referred to the prevalence of spurious drugs which are

[Shri B. Shankaranand]

there in Ayurvedic, Unani and Siddha medicines in the country. I fully share their concern. It is for this purpose that in the Amending Bill which we have proposed, there are separate definitions for spurious, adulterated and mis-branded Ayurvedic, Unani and Siddha medicines in the country. Stringent punishments and penalties for manufacture, sale and distribution of spurious drugs have been prescribed.

Shri Rahi is not here. He referred to the abuse of certain drugs in the country. The House, I am sure, will be glad to know that the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules have been amended recently to provide for stricter control over the import, manufacture and sale of psychotropic drugs including Manderex.

Hon. Member, Shri Ravindra Varma, had raised certain vital points. But the figures he gave were not so correctly given. He referred to the fall in the number of inspections of Drug Manufacturing Units by the Central Drug Control Authorities. It looks to me that there has been some mix-up in his mind about the correct figure of the samples tested and the rise in the fall of the cases detected. The factual position is the total number of inspections of the manufacturing units carried out during 1978-79, 1979-80 and 1980-81 are 574, 597 and 584 respectively. He said that the number was going down, which is not correct. For the year 1981-82, the total number of inspections carried out from April to October 1981, is 346 whereas the hon. Member, Shri Varma, had said that it was only 34. Perhaps the first two digits of '346' were only mentioned by him. The House was really serious when they heard that it came down to only 34. It is not so. The figure is 346.

Incidentally, I may also clarify that these figures refer to the inspections carried out by the Central Drug Control Organisations alone as test checks and they do not include the inspections carried out by the State Drug Control Authorities. So, whatever the figures that are given out are the test checks that were carried out by the Central Drug Control Authorities and

these were the figures which do not give the total overall figures of the inspections done by both the States and the Centre. The hon. Member also referred to the need for appointing only technically qualified officers as State Drug Controllers. Sir, what he said was that in some States they were not technically qualified Drug Controllers and in certain States he said that I.P.S. and I.A.S. officers are appointed as Drug Controllers. I say that it was a fact now it is not a fact and after my persistent persuasion in this matter—I have followed up the case with the State Health Authorities—I saw to it that they did try to appoint technically qualified Drug Controllers and I am happy to inform that we have been able to succeed in this. Because in the last Central Council of Health meeting, the matter was again raised. But in my previous meeting of the State Health Ministers, they agreed that they would do this. They agreed that they would appoint technically qualified persons as the State Drug Controllers. It was unfortunate that an I.P.S. Officer was a Drug Control Authority. For example, I did persuade the Andhra Government in this matter and got changed to a person who was technically qualified. What I mean to say is whether it is the Central Government or the State Government we might not have received; hundred per cent results in this case, the House must appreciate that we have been moving in the right direction in order to see that the people get genuine drugs as and when they require them and not the spurious and adulterated drugs, the ignorance of which has been the cause of the source for money-earning by the anti-social elements who are fattening themselves at the health cost of the people.

Hon. Members have referred to the need for the display of list of ingredients in case of imported, patent and proprietary medicines. I may point out that even at present, no patent or proprietary medicine can be imported unless its formula is displayed on the label and no drug is allowed to be imported into the country unless it is found to be safe and efficacious. Then, it is not correct that IDPL does not have the technology to produce the drugs of requisite standard. Members were also agi-

tated about the losses of IDPL. But I am concerned with the standard of drugs, their manufacture, sale and distribution, because my aspect is the health aspect in so far as the drug industry is concerned.

Shri Daga, hon. Member, has pointed out that the second proviso of Sec. 18 which permits the Central Government after consulting the Board and by notification in the Official Gazette manufacture for sale or distribution of any drug not being of standard quality is self-defeating. I would like to clarify that this kind of enabling provision becomes necessary to meet emergent situations whenever the country requires. It may also be noted that such a drug can be permitted to be used in consultation with the Drug Technical Advisory Board which is a technical body and which would ensure that the use of such a drug is not likely to cause the harm.

The suggestion given by hon. Member, Shri R. L. P. Verma that adequate publicity of stringent penalties being provided in the Bill for manufacture and sale of adulterated and spurious drugs should be given is really most welcome. I would assure the House that when the Bill is passed, adequate publicity of the provisions of the Bill would be given through the various media.

The hon. Members have asked about the political will for giving standard drugs to the people. The political will is more than expressed by introducing this amending Bill that we are for providing standard drugs for the people even by introducing stringent punishment. It is not only for those who violate the provisions of the Bill, but also those who are making money at the cost of the health of the poor people of this country.

Hon. Members have expressed their doubts about the strict implementation of the provisions of the Bill, and also implementation of the Bill in such a way that the big fish may escape and the smaller one may be caught. This is because we are giving more powers to the Inspectors and they hope that it will further breed cor-

ruption by giving more powers to the inspectors.

Some Members have referred to a company which is producing substandard drugs and they feel that if the name of the company is divulged in the House, the workers will be affected. If this is the kind of cooperation that I am going to get from the public and the Members, I do not think only the Government Inspectors alone will solve the menacing problem faced by the country. I wish to have the cooperation of the public and the hon. Members for effective implementation of the provisions of the Bill. Only then we will be able to bring out the cases of corruption etc., to light.

Many hon. Members have spoken on many aspects which are not quite relevant to the provisions of the amending Bill. They have referred to their talks about matters which will go against the provisions of the amending Bill. They have not expressed their opinion, but while talking about the health matters, about the availability of drugs, they have generally supported the provisions of the Bill. So, I need not waste the time of the House. The House is agreed in principle about the provisions of the Bill and I commend the Bill.

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL (Hooghly):
Sir, the Hon. Minister has not spoken on the specific provisions of the Bill in regard to spurious drugs.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: Sir, I can say the Hon. Member has not gone into that aspect. I don't want to allege that he has not gone through, but we have given specific provisions of the spurious drugs in the Bill itself.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE:
Sir, I was the opening speaker from this House on this Bill. The Minister just now has sought our cooperation. Sir, in my speech I referred to at least four concrete cases of corruption. The Minister has not thought it necessary either to rebut or to refer to them. So, do I take it that all those are substantiated? I would also ask

[Smt. Geeta Mukherjee]

specifically about K. K., the man who was removed. In what post is he now? Like that I made several concrete questions. I would like to know the fate of that, because this is what I mean by cooperation by offering concrete facts.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: Sir, I have great respect for Geetaji. She is very studious, but I would say that the point she has made has nothing to do with the provisions of the Bill.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Hasn't it got anything to do with the provisions of the Bill—for giving powers?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: You could not understand what I said. So, what can I say?

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Yes, I am rather dull, but you in your wisdom would educate whether these are not related to provisions of the Bill?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: Sir, this is not my job to educate the Hon. Members. It is for them to be educated themselves.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: But you have to answer the concrete allegations of corruptions about your Drug Controllers. That is what I would like to know from you.

(*Interruptions*)

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL: Of course, there are specifications regarding the misbranded drugs, adulterated drugs and spurious drugs, but regarding the substandard drugs which are manufactured by the licensing Authority, it is nothing there in the provisions.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: The Hon. Member should know that there is in the law and in the rules of provisions a definition as to what is a standard drug. If any drug does not go with the provisions of the drugs, it is a substandard drug. Do you want me to define? If you know that there is something like pharmacopia, you will see standards are mentioned there.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, the question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940, be taken into consideration."

The Motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, we take up Clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

The question is:

"That Clauses 2 to 9 stand part of the Bill."

The Motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 to 9 were added to the Bill.

Clause—10—Substitution of new section for Section 13.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, there is an amendment by the Government to Clause 10.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: Sir, I beg to move:

Page 6—

(i) line 24,—

for "and" substitute "or"

(ii) line 30,

for "and" substitute "or" (1)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"Page 6,—

(i) line 24,—

for "and" substitute "or"

(ii) line 30,—

for "and" substitute "or" (1)

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That Clause 10, as amended, stands part of the Bill."

The Motion was adopted.

Clause 10, as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That Clauses 11 to 42 stand part of the Bill."

The Motion was adopted.

Clauses 11 to 42 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now the Minister.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: I beg to move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

Mr. Mani Ram Bagri.

श्री मनीराम बगड़ी (हिसार) : सभापति महोदय, मैं मंत्री जी से एक वाक्य निवेदन करूँगा कि वे जितना काम कर रहे हैं, उनकी शक्ति के अनुसार ठीक है लेकिन जहाँ 35 करोड़ लोग भूखे हों, वहाँ पर दवाइयों उनको देने की बात बया हो सकती है। यह देश बहुत भाग्यशाली है, जिसका राष्ट्रपति इतना भाग्यशाली हो कि अकेले उस पर 2 करोड़ रुपये खर्च हो सकते हैं दवाइयों पर लेकिन 35 करोड़ भूखे मरने वाले लोगों में से 10 करोड़ लोगों को दवाई मिलना तो दरकिनार, रात को वे भूखे ही सो जाते हैं दवाइयों के बारे में सज्जा देने की बात वे लोग किया करते हैं, सख्त सज्जा देने की बात वे लोग किया करते हैं जहाँ सभ्य समाज न हो। जहाँ पर सभ्य समाज होता है, वहाँ समाज को बनाने की बात की जाती है। हाथ काट दो चोरी करने वालों के और ग्रांखों को कोड़ दो कुदृष्टि से देखनेवालों की, ये जंगली और पाली लोगों के कानून हैं, सभ्य समाज के नहीं। सज्जा की अगर बात करते हों, तो जो धन जोड़ने वाले हैं, उन के लिए यह कर दो कि ऐसे कुसुरवार

लोगों की सम्पति जब्त कर ली जाएगी। तब तो समझ में आने वाली बात है। फांसी दे देंगे या छः दफ़ा उल्टा लटका देंगे, ऐसे लोगों को, यह पागलपन की बात है, कोई सभ्य समाज की बात नहीं है।

मैं मंत्री जी से यह भी कहना चाहूँगा कि जब आप दवाइयों को हिस्सों में बांटते हैं और 500 करोड़ रुपए की बात करते हो, तब 500 एम. पीज और बड़े-बड़े लोगों की ही बात आ जाती है और फिर छोटे लोगों तक वह दवाई नहीं पहुँच पाती है। 1 करोड़ रुपये या 2 करोड़ रुपये इस देश के राष्ट्रपति पर खर्च किये जाते हैं। मैं कहता हूँ कि आप 50 करोड़ रुपये उन पर खर्च करो लेकिन कम से कम लाचार और गरीब लोगों को भी कोई दवाई मिलेगी या नहीं, ऐसा इसमें कोई प्रोविजन है या नहीं। जिस देश में ऐसा हुआ करता है कि व्यक्ति पर एक करोड़ और दो करोड़ रुपये दवाई पर खर्च हो जाएं, वहाँ दूसरी तरफ देश के अन्दर करोड़ों लोगों को दवाई तो दूर रही रोटी का टुकड़ा और पानी न मिले और गन्दा पानी पी कर वे मरा करते हैं, तो कम से कम आप तो उस गरीब की कोख को पहचानते हैं, जिस कोख के साथ यह होता है। इसलिए उनके साथ भी आप को हमदर्दी होनी चाहिए। यही बात मैं कहना चाहता था।

DR. V. KULANDAIVELU (Chidambaram): While welcoming the Drugs and Cosmetics (Amendment) Bill, I would like to make a few criticisms, and also give some valuable suggestions for the proper implementation of the provisions of the Bill.

The hon. Minister has spoken about the generic versus brand names question. This is a controversial issue. (Interruptions). The hon. Minister was passing some remarks against the Hathi Committee's recommendations about observing

[Dr. V. Kulandaivelu]

generic names, and abandoning brand names. He has also extended his remarks to the abolition of brand names of certain drugs. This is a subject which requires amplification by professional people. Even well-reputed journals like "The Lancet", "British medical journal" and other authentic medical journals have written about the viability of drugs, on the preparation, on the absorption capacity and on the processing of drugs. The Hathi Committee's recommendation should not be taken into consideration as we take the mathematics. This is subjected to flexibility. We must follow what the recommendations are observed by the leading medical experts and journalists. I am passing on this suggestion to the hon. Minister for his consideration. There is nothing wrong in following the realistic ingredients and composition of drugs followed elsewhere in an acceptable manner.

My predecessor has pointed out regarding the paucity of medicines for the rural poor. I regret about his statement about the President. Really, we have to feel proud about our President, Shri Giani Zail Singh. He has come from one of the backward communities. He has now become the President occupying the highest post. Being a doctor in medicine I know the condition of coronary artery involving three vessels. He underwent an operation at a well-equipped hospital having attended highly technical and competent doctors. I wish him speedy recovery and I hope that the House will join me in wishing him speedy recovery.

Politicians and even Ministers are making fantastic statements about devising medicines like Unani, Sidha, Ayurveda and Homoeopathy for the poor rural sections and allopathy medicine for the urban people. How can it be? I was very much shocked to hear such statements. The disease is common; rather it is more prevalent among the poor people. The gullible people are amendable to more dreadful diseases. So, all vital drugs must be made available to the poorest section. This point must be kept in mind, even if we are facing a crucial situation.

Our Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi has made a statement about it. She was aiming at eradicating and controlling T.B. within 20 years. This disease is prevalent in the rural area. She is aiming at eradicating and controlling it by 2000 A.D. How could it be possible when there is paucity of medicines for TB? Even in the prominent hospitals like headquarter hospitals the primary medicines for TB like streptomycine, INH, PAS and other drugs are not available. So, one can assess the paucity of drugs in the primary health centres; and actually, primary health centres are being maintained as record keeping centres. No medicine is made available to these centres. The poor children are amendable even to mild diseases like diarrhea, vommitting etc., leading to death and morbidity without appropriate, electrolytes fluids and antibiotics. So, proper anti-biotics and other medicines are lacking in primary health centres. This point must be taken into consideration.

In the Consultative Committee of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare meetings, I have suggested that the Ministry must come forward to provide basic medicines to the primary health centres. When the Demands were being discussed I requested the Government that there must be adequate allocation to the health sector that poorer sections must be given adequate health care and adequate quantity of medicines also should be provided.

You were mentioning about powers to the Drug Inspectors. But we should remember that this is the era of universal corruption, bribery and scandal. So, we have to assess the Drug Controller and see that he performs his duty sincerely and is loyal to his commitment. There must be a reinforcing mechanism and there must also be checking. That must also be kept as a secret so that the force must operate in such a way the Controller, or the Drug Inspector is not given a loophole or room for exploitation. So this point must be taken note of. There must be vigilance over the malpractices and bribery and accommodation of mushroom growth of the drug industry. Actually, I welcome that the drug industry must prosper and grow and it must be on par with

the industry in other developed countries. But mushroom growth should not be encouraged as it results in spurious drugs and adulterated drugs being produced. In this connection, I want to mention about the spurious drugs being produced even by public undertakings and the cursory manner in which they are prepared. There must be suitable provisions in the relevant Act for punishing the erring officials, or careless officials who are preparing the medicines in a careless way. This Bill must have provision for punishment of the concerned officials also. Here also, I have to reiterate the point about corruption. Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee also mentioned about this on the other day.

You have also mentioned about multiplicity of punishments. This does not serve any purpose. After all anyone who is selling or manufacturing spurious drugs is committing a crime on the society. There is no reason why such a crime should be tolerated for the first time, second time and third time. After all, a mistake is a mistake. When one is erring, and is preparing spurious drugs, he has to be punished. There must be deterrent punishment. Unless you stipulate it in this Bill no purpose will be served on this issue. A court may be lenient but the legislature cannot relent on this issue. The court has to judge on grounds whether the judgment is correct or not.

MR. CHAIRMAN: In the third reading, you are not supposed to go into details. You have only to mention your arguments for or against. It is only for acceptance or rejection. So, please conclude.

DR. V. KULANDAIVELU: I am concluding. While supporting the Bill I would request the Hon. Minister to make note of the points made by me.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: I thank the hon. Members for giving support to the Bill.

Unfortunately, the hon. Member, Mr. Mani Ram Bagri, has referred to the President's treatment abroad, which has absolutely nothing to do with the provisions of

the Bill. For us, the country and for Parliament, the health and recovery of the President, who is undergoing treatment now, is paramount. While talking on the provisions of this Bill, I thought the hon. Member should not have brought this point. The House has joined me on many occasions to wish the President the best of health and quick recovery. Fortunately, the President is recovering. I request the House to join me again to wish the President the best of health and safe return to the country.

Regarding the observations made by the hon. Member about the necessity of switching over to generic names from brand names so that the medicines could be available at cheap rates, Government are taking action. But, unfortunately, some of the manufacturers have gone to the court. And the Delhi High Court has gone against us. The matter is under the consideration of the Government.

The hon. Member has said that if we give more powers to the inspecting personnel, perhaps, there will be more corruption. But I may bring to the notice of the hon. Member and the House that there has been a new provision in the amending Bill itself for this purpose. If the hon. Member had gone through the provisions of the Bill, perhaps, he would not have raised this question. Clause 36 says:

"Any Inspector exercising powers under this Act or the rules made thereunder, who,—

(a) without reasonable ground of suspicion searches any place, vehicle, vessel or other conveyance; or

(b) vexatiously and unnecessarily searches any person; or

(c) vexatiously and unnecessarily seizes any drug or cosmetic or any substance or article, or any record, register, document or other material object; or

(d) commits, as such Inspector, any other act, to the injury of any person without having reasons to believe that such act is required for the execution of his duty, shall be punishable with

[Shri B. Shankaranand]

fine which may extend to one thousand rupees."

SHRI M. MAYATHEVAR (Dindigul): That is not sufficient.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: Sufficient or insufficient is not the question. We have said that if the inspecting authority goes beyond its jurisdiction, there is this clause which deals with it.

With these observations, I request the House to unanimously accept the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

The motion was adopted.

15.39 hrs.

INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND AND BANK (AMENDMENT) BILL--
Contd.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now we take up further consideration on International Monetary Fund and Bank (Amendment) Bill.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL (Jaipur): The House is taking up this very important Bill, the International Monetary Fund and Bank (Amendment) Bill. I have an objection with regard to this Bill in view of the changed circumstances.

I was making this point and I was on a point of order the previous day i.e., 5th of October, when the Deputy-Speaker said that since we were to take up another subject at 5 o'clock, I would continue my point of order tomorrow. I shall not repeat that particular fact. I have with me the latest reply of the hon. Finance Minister which I received on 9th October, i.e., Saturday, two days back. Briefly, Sir, you will kindly consider, being an expert on constitutional law....

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, I am not an expert.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL:....that the Act that this House is going to amend

today is an Ordinance promulgated in December, 1945 by the then Viceroy and Governor-General of India, and it continued to be an Ordinance till 1959, when an amending Bill came before this House, and without much debate and discussion the Ordinance was replaced by an Act. Now, later on some amendments were carried out in 1960 in a very minor way.

The purpose of this Ordinance in 1945 was, as mentioned in the Ordinance itself, to implement the International Monetary Fund and Bank Agreement and so on. It goes on to say:

"Whereas an emergency has arisen, which renders it necessary to make certain provisions for the purpose of implementing the aforesaid agreement, this Ordinance, was enacted."

It was in 1945, it was a war time measure, and it was issued by the Britishers. So, it was a colonial ordinance which we have inherited, and now it is proposed to be amended by the hon. Finance Minister.

My main objection is that under this Ordinance there is one section, section 4, which makes it obligatory to make certain information available to the Central Government, or the Reserve Bank, or any officer authorised by the Central Government, and that information has to be furnished to the IMF, which is an outside agency. I am not at the moment on ideological grounds, and I am not discussing the merits of the Bill as such, or the merits or demerits of the borrowing policy of this Government, or the absence of any law on the point and under article 292 of the Constitution whether some limitation should be placed on the borrowing power of the Central Government. I am on a very limited point. In 1945 we had no Constitution and it was the Government of India Act, 1935, which was in force, and this section 4 was there in the Ordinance. In 1950 the Constitution came into force, and in that Constitution there are certain fundamental rights guaranteed to the citizens of this country.

I say that in the public interest, for meeting. Our requirements within the

country, we can lay down certain provisions in the Income-tax Act, which we laid down in 1932, which was amended in 1964.

By the Income-tax Act of 1964, we can force our citizens, our persons, our associations, to furnish certain information to the Central Government for purposes of public utility, for our own interest. But, under this section 4, the Government is now coming and seeking normal approval of this House whereby the information can be gathered from "persons". The word "persons" includes banks, associations, importers, exporters, institutions, organisations, in fact anything. Sir, you are very well aware, being a senior advocate of the Supreme Court, that a "person" includes everything, all organisations and institutions.

My question is this. In view of Chapter III relating to the fundamental rights in the Constitution, and India having become a sovereign State on the 26th January 1950, I want to know whether the provisions of section 4 of this Act violates our Constitution or not. According to me, it does. In order to meet the requirements of IMF, in order to furnish information to IMF, this particular section 4 is being amended now, and some authority is being given to the Government in this behalf.

I raised this question in my letter of 21st July 1982, the letter I wrote to the hon. Finance Minister. After two and a half months I received his reply. If the hon. Members want it and, Sir, if you give your permission, I can place on the Table of the House the letter that I wrote, the reply that I received, the letter that I again wrote on the 5th of October and his reply on the 9th October. In his earlier reply, in the concluding paragraph, he says:

"You have also made certain observations regarding article 292 of the Constitution and the legal implications of section 4 of the 1945 Act. I am having all these aspects examined."

That means, till this reply was sent to me, this Government was not 100 per cent

sure as to what is the legal implication of this particular provision and so they are getting this examined. I am thankful that he at least responded to this particular point, which I raised in my letter of the 21st July.

On the 5th of October when this Bill came for consideration, I raised a point of order, raised this constitutional issue, and the hon. Deputy-Speaker, who was in the chair at that time, was pleased to say: "you may continue tomorrow".

In the meanwhile the Finance Minister very cleverly and intelligently and probably with ingenuity took this immediate decision and conveyed to me on the 9th October saying that:

"The constitutional aspects of Section 4 of the International Monetary Fund and Bank Act 1945 have been carefully examined. We have been advised that the provisions of Section 4 of the Act do not suffer from the vice of unreasonableness, more so in view of the embargo put in by sub-section (3) of Section 4 of the Act. Information to be furnished under this Section relates to exchange rate policies and to overall economic and financial situation in the country and not information about a particular person or in the personal possession of an individual. Furnishing of such information as is envisaged in section 4 does not involve fundamental rights of an individual citizen."

As regards your suggestion for a monitoring mechanism in the Department of Economic Affairs to review regularly the balance of payments situation and the data regarding which are presented to the Parliament in the Annual Economic survey, even though no limit under Article 292 of the Constitution has been fixed on the borrowing power of the Union, as I have repeatedly clarified in the course of discussions in both Houses of Parliament, Government are pursuing a very cautious and selective policy in regard to commercial borrowing. Keeping in view our debt servicing capability, no change in the existing arrangements for monitoring the external position of the economy is called for."

[Shri Satish Agarwal]

So far as the second part is concerned, I am at the moment on that point. I am only on that limited point. So far as the first portion of his letter is concerned, he says, "We have been advised". I want to know, by whom? I demanded here that the Attorney General should be summoned to the House to give his opinion on this aspect of the matter. May I know whether the Attorney General has been consulted, whether he has given any opinion and whether you are prepared to lay that opinion on the Table of this House?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): I draw the attention of the Chair to this. Under what provisions and under what rule objection is raised at this stage? All these objections in regard to the validity of the Bill, whether the House has the competence to pass the Bill or not can be raised at the stage of introduction. The Bill was introduced in July, the Bill has now come for consideration. Simply, let that point be clarified, then I will clarify other points. Under what rule is this objection being raised now?

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Sir, if this objection was to be raised by my hon. friend, it should have been raised on the 5th of October, not today. I am to continue my arguments. You should have raised this objection to my original objection on this point. You cannot raise this objection today when I am at the fag end of my arguments.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: I thought you have finished it.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: No, no. There is no question. You see the proceedings. You simply wanted one minute from me.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: If you kindly go through the record of what you said the other day and what you are saying today, you will find that you raised exactly all these things and I thought that while replying to the debate I will cover them. But I did not accept because I introduced.

After you spoke, technically the position is that I said, 'Let me utter one sentence and let him start the proceedings. Thereafter, I thought that the floor would be given to me. And I decided that I will answer all your points while replying to the debate.

I do not know what is actually before you and how you are going to decide it because these are the issues which are to be raised at the time of the introduction of the Bill, when the Bill was being introduced, and the Bill was introduced in July.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Under what rule? Do you mean to say, it should have been taken objection to when the Bill was introduced?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Yes, because you are to raise the objection at the time of introduction of the Bill. Please look into the procedure. You are a Member of the Lok Sabha, you know it. There are two stages at which objection can be raised—objection in regard to whether the House is competent to pass it, whether it is in the Union list, whether it is not according to the laws. This is to be decided on at the stage of introduction. You are raising objection to certain provisions of the Bill even. This House cannot take objection to passing the Bill on this score. You may disagree with it. We pass so many bills, courts strike them down, then they become *ultra vires* as they are against the fundamental rights. Simply because the Members argue on the floor of the House that it is against the fundamental rights, that does not debar the House from considering the Bill. This is my simple point. Therefore, this is a matter which he can raise while taking part in the debate and I will reply to this.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Ponanji): Moreover, the Chair cannot rule also on the constitutionality of the Bill. It is for the House to consider.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: With regard to this objection that has been raised by the hon. Finance Minister that this objection with regard to the constitutional validity of this Bill should have been taken

when the Bill was introduced in this House on the 20th of July 1982.

I draw your kind attention to Rule 64 of Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business:

"The Speaker may, on request being made to him, order the publication of any Bill (together with the Statement of Objects and Reasons, the memorandum regarding delegation of legislative power and the financial memorandum accompanying it) in the Gazette, although no motion has been made for leave to introduce the Bill. In that case, it shall not be necessary to move for leave to introduce the Bill, and, if the Bill is afterwards introduced, it shall not be necessary to publish it again.

So, a Bill can be introduced by seeking permission. Here the Bill is also thought to be introduced when it is published in the Gazette.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: It has already been introduced.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: So far as the rules are concerned, there is no prohibition in the rules with regard to the constitutionality of a particular measure. The objection cannot be taken at the stage of discussion.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: I am not saying that you cannot raise objection. The question is—you cannot say at the Second Stage, at the consideration stage that we cannot consider it. There is a limited power.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI (Pollachi): As far as this House is concerned, the convention is this. The question of constitutional validity can be raised at the time of introduction. After the introduction, regular debate takes place. Further objection after it has been introduction is not worth while.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: So far as his intervention is concerned it should be taken Her Majesty's loyal Opposition and nothing more than that.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: I expect better suggestion from Shri Satish Agarwal.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: You support the Government at every point.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-BORTY (Calcutta South): When objection was raised by Shri Satish Agarwal, Speaker permitted him to raise the objection. At that time the hon. Finance Minister was also present. That day he did not raise his objection and he was allowed to speak. Only because of the fact that the time did not permit, he was allowed to continue his argument the next day. Please go through the records.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: No, no. Please go through the records. I uttered a sentence. I said, "Let me utter one sentence. The floor is with me." In fact, the floor was with me. Please go through the records and check up.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: No, no. You simply said, "Give me one minute. I want to say something." I thought you wanted to say something. Therefore, I agreed for adjournment.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-BORTY: I only want to draw your attention to the proceedings where I stood up and asked the Speaker—"Whether this has been formally over". He said, "No, no. The debate will continue." Shri Pranab Mukherjee, the hon. Finance Minister did not object to it. I do not find any reason for raising this objection. Most probably he has become sadder and wiser. Speaker had permitted. He is supreme. I request that Shri Satish Agarwal be allowed to continue his arguments.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur): According to which rule you can just ask the hon. Member not to speak on this particular point?

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is no rule at all.

It is a different matter whether objection can be raised at the introduction stage or

[Mr. Chairman]

later on. It is mostly governed by convention.

If I may become personal to Shri Agarwal, I remember, when in the Rajya Sabha I introduced a Bill about the Pensioners. You, as Minister of State for Finance, raised a constitutional objection 'that it is a money Bill' at the stage of introduction. Therefore, normally, it should be raised at the time of introduction. Since you have raised it, I only say this. I am quoting:

"It is accepted practice in the Lok Sabha that the Speaker does not give any ruling on a point of order raised whether a Bill is constitutionally within the legislative competence of the House or not. The House also does not take a decision on the specific question of the vires of the Bill. It is open to Members to express their views in the matter and to address for and against the vires for consideration of the House. The Members take this aspect into account in voting on the Motion for Leave to Introduce the Bill or on subsequent motion."

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: I would not have objected if there are new points. But the points are the same.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-BRTY: It is only re-emphasis.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: Because, he was reading some letter.... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: I was already thankful for all of them.

MR. CHAIRMAN: All I can say is, like a good lawyer, he raised important points but in a wrong forum. He should have raised it in the Supreme Court.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: I may recall that the International Monetary Fund and Bank Act, 1945 was last amended in 1969 in order to authorize our participation in the Special Drawing Rights (SDRs) scheme of the International Mone-

itary Fund. Creation of a Special Drawing Right scheme was an important landmark in international cooperative effort to promote suitable monetary and exchange system. The Amending Bill that I have now moved for consideration of the House follows the second amendment of the Articles of Agreement of the International Monetary Fund which became effective from April 1, 1978.

I would briefly touch on the background and nature of the second amendment to the Articles of Agreement of the International Monetary Fund. As hon. Members are aware, the International Monetary Fund was set up about 38 years ago as a result of the discussions in the United Nations Monetary and Finance Conference, known as Bretton Woods Conference. India is a founder-Member of the Fund. Participants at the Bretton Woods Conference had assigned three main functions to the Fund. First, it was to regulate exchange rate policies and payments associated with current account transactions. Secondly, it was to provide Members with financial resources for correcting payments imbalances. Thirdly, it was to be a forum in which Members could collaborate in the solution of international monetary problems.

The corner-stone of the Bretton Woods Conference was the establishment of fixed par value of national currencies which would move within narrow limits and could be altered only after consultations with the Fund and only to correct a fundamental disequilibrium. The par value system showed signs of growing strain from the mid 60's. In August, 1971, the United States formally abrogated the official convertibility of dollar into gold and other reserve assets. The system finally broke down in the early 70's due to widespread adoption of Member-countries on-floating exchange rates. In view of these developments, there was an urgent need for a thorough review and reform of the International Monetary system. The International Monetary Fund established in July, 1972, a committee on reforms of the International Monetary system and related issues, popularly known as the Committee of 20. The Committee was unable to work out all the essential details of the reform-

ed monetary system although a broad outline on reform was approved at its Sixth Meeting in June, 1974. Because of the sudden shift in the structure of international payments brought about by the energy crisis, the Committee decided to concentrate on certain urgent issues facing the international monetary system. Further negotiations of monetary reforms were carried out by a successor body of the Committee of 20, namely, the Interim Committee. Agreement on details of changes to be made was reached at a meeting of the Interim Committee at Jamaica in January, 1976. These were incorporated in the second amendment of the Articles of Agreement.

15.59 hrs.

[DR. RAJENDRA KUMAR BAJPAI *in the Chair*]

Broadly speaking, the second amendment had the following objectives.

(1) *Exchange Arrangements*: The amendment legalises the on-flowing exchange rates but strengthens Fund supervision of exchange rate practices and suggests some directions in which the system might develop. It gave Members the right to adopt exchange arrangement of their choice subject to acceptance of certain obligations. Members were to undergo a general obligation to collaborate with the Fund and with other Members in order to assure orderly arrangements. In its surveillance, Fund was required to respect the domestic, social and political policies of Members. The amendment establishes a system of exchange arrangement which recognises stability of exchange rates as an objective and relates it to achievement of greater underlying stability in economic and financial factors. The amendment also contains an enabling provision which envisages eventual return to fix but justifiable par values.

16.00 hrs.

The role of gold as common denominator of the par value of currencies and as the unit of value of the SDR has been eliminated. The official price of gold was

abolished. So were the obligatory payments in gold by the members to the Fund and by the Fund to the members. The role of SDR was proposed to be strengthened through several changes in the characteristics and usability of SDRs.

The main changes here relate to the usability of Fund's holdings of currencies. Basic criteria are the balance of payments and the reserve position of members and developments in the exchange markets. The Amendment also incorporates the concept of standby and other similar arrangements like the extended Fund facility into the Articles.

It is obvious that these changes in the Articles of Agreement can only be regarded as a transitional step towards a more comprehensive Agreement on International Monetary Reform which would, among other things, hopefully, establish a link between SDRs and development assistance and enable the developing countries to play a larger role in decision making in the Fund. Towards this end, India, in co-operation with other developing countries is making concerted efforts in the Interim and Development Committees and indeed in other forums.

The Government of India have accepted the provisions of the Second Amendment. It is only after 3/5ths of the members of the Fund accepted the proposed amendments that they become effective. The Government of India's acceptance was conveyed in June, 1977. Thereafter, the Second Amendment became effective from April 1, 1978. The Bill seeks to incorporate into the existing Act the changes which I have already referred to.

The hon. Members will see that the changes themselves are of a non-controversial nature. India as the member of the Committee of 20 was cognisant of the fact that whenever one's views on the longer term evolution of the exchange rate regimes, the world would have to live with floating exchange rate for quite some time to come.

Similarly, with regard to gold, our stand has been that the role of gold in interna-

[Shri Pranab Mukherjee]

tional monetary system should be phased out. We have consistently argued that SDR should be the centre-piece of the reform monetary system. We have to continue to work hard for re-structuring an international economic and financial relationships in the interest of global stability. That is a major item on the agenda of the 1980s.

The procedural requirements of amendment to Articles of Agreement are such that unless a sufficiently large number of countries accept proposals for amendments the amendments do not become effective.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Which means?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: 3/5ths of the voting power in the I.M.F.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: That is, the Governing Body.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Not the Governing Body. 3/5ths of the voting power. It is not a simple majority; it is like our Constitutional amendment; it is a little complicated.

It is only when the changes have been incorporated into the Articles of Agreement that legislative action can be taken. However, on the broad nature of the changes themselves, the Government have consistently kept in view fundamental national policies in the area of international economic and financial cooperation.

In regard to the changes under the Second Amendment too, we have acted throughout in the light of the broader objectives of safeguarding the interest of the developing world in a changing international environment.

I need hardly add that as far as the payments to I.M.F. are concerned, only money's voted by Parliament in the Appropriation Bill will be paid out. This Bill does not authorise any payments without the express sanction of Parliament.

I would now commend the Bill for the consideration of the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the International Monetary Fund and Bank Act, 1945, be taken into consideration."

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA (Calcutta North East): Madam Chairman, at the time of the introduction of the Bill itself, we as a party along with others expressed our opposition to the very introduction of the Bill itself.

Our party leader Shri Samar Mukherjee and others expressed their objections in the House. In any case, as it happens, these objections have more or less become a formality. It is true that objections may be there but Speaker would not give any ruling about the legislative competence or otherwise of a particular Bill.

Whatever it is, we have to understand the implications of this Bill. Unless and until we understand why these two international institutions, namely the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank were founded, who founded them, when they were founded, what was the motive force of founding them, it is not possible for us to set our perspective and discuss all the transactions that passed between the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank on the one hand and, our country on the other, and come to appropriate conclusions.

It was in the year, 1944, that when the Soviet Red Army had already cleared Russia of the Hitler's hordes and were pushing through the Eastern and Central Europe that a few nations mainly led by the United States of America decided to hold a Conference at Brettonwood, New Hampshire, USA, to decide about the future economic shape the world. And at that Conference, two institutions were founded one institution was the International Bank of Reconstruction and Development, popularly known as World Bank and the other institution was the International Monetary Fund. When these two institutions were founded, some specific aims and objects were stated there. The object of the World Bank was not as today the World Bank has been proclaiming. The stated object of the World Bank was to repair and

restore the shattered economies of Europe and the stated purpose of the founding of the International Monetary Fund was to regulate not only the international trade but also exchange rates between the countries. For these two stated objects, these two international institutions were founded in July, 1944, in a Conference which was predominantly led by the United States of America and the U.K.

In July, 1944, what was the background? The whole of Eastern Europe and the Central Europe was being overrun by the Red Army and they knew that Hitler was on the brink of defeat. Today or tomorrow Hitler would be defeated. Then their main concern was what should be done about Europe. Asia or Africa or Latin America was not their concern. Till then, they were under the impression that after the World War, the same world which existed before 1st of September, 1939, that is the declaration of the Second World War, the same world would continue, the same colonial world, spread over 3/4ths of the vast sub-continents of Asia, Africa and Latin America. They thought that would continue. But the problem was Europe. What was to be done with the shattered economy of Europe? They decided that World Bank should take up the job of salvaging whatever was left of capitalism and imperialism in the European continent and to the extent possible thwart the attempt of the European people to take over and establish socialism. But when after the Second World War this business of restoring the European economy was entrusted to the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, they found to their dismay that the job was too big for them. Instead the USA took over the job and through the Marshall Plan they tried to restore the economy of Europe and the World Bank shifted its focus from the European Continent to the third-world continents and since then they have been carrying on their business and their political work in the entire, vast and sprawling third world of Asia, Africa and Latin America.

Now, Mr. Mukherjee is right that in the year 1945 we became one of the foun-

der Members of the International Monetary Fund. But 1945 India did not become a Member. It was the British India that became a member. India was then in chains. It was, I think, either Churchill or Attlee who was ruling there. I do not remember. I think in 1945 Churchill was thrown out and Attlee came, but whether it was before July or after July, I do not remember. Here Wavell was ruling and just before that, in 1942 the whole of India was seething with discontent and India revolted in 1945 in the month of November. Mr. Mukherjee, if you remember—perhaps you were too young to remember or to participate, but I remember in the month of November 1945 in the streets of the city of Calcutta we fought against the Britishers. Then Bombay fought and the naval ratings fought. The Army revolted, the Air Force revolted and the Naval ratings revolted. So that was the mood of India in 1945. Therefore, the country which went there was India which was in chains and which was fighting for Independence and India was compelled to become a member of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank.

Why I am saying this is that he is making a blank statement and taking pride that India was one of the founder members. He is saying everything about the IMF. But it is IMF and the World Bank Bill. The Bill covers—not your amending Bill, but the original Act, embraces not only the International Monetary Fund, but also the World Bank.

Now, since the inception of the World Bank, they say and they claim that they have been trying to help the world and our Government also takes pride of the fact that so much of money we can get from the World Bank as well as the International Monetary Fund. But for what purpose are they giving the money? With the war shattered economy they wanted to salvage imperialism....

SHRI Y. S. MAHAJAN: Sir, is he talking on the Bill?

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: He is telling the whole history.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA: Unless and until you have the perspective you would never know what it is. At least have the patience to know these things. If you know it is very good. I am sure 90 per cent of that side do not know what it is.

Then, Sir, who had been the Presidents of the World Bank? I am giving you the names. Eugene Myer—from June to December 1946, John Mc Cloy—1947 to 1949, Eugene Black—1949 to 1962, George Woods—1963 to 1968, Robert Mc Namara 1966 to 1980 and Tom Claussen from 1981 and continuing. Each one of these men who became President of the World Bank came from the multi-national banks and the present one, Tom Claussen came from one of the biggest multi-national banks of America, i.e. the Bank of America. He became the President of the World Bank. All these persons are coming from the multi-national banks from the U.S.A. Is it your belief that they are coming here in order to help the third-world countries to develop industrially, in order to make them economically stronger, in order to take care of them and make them self-reliant and strong nations? Is it your argument? Is it your logic?

Sir, the World Bank was formed with this objective namely to help the third-world countries to develop capitalism in their respective countries. (*Interruptions*) You should be ashamed of yourself. What about Shri Antulay? What about Shri Gundu Rao? You are not the persons to say about this. Here is a book written by one of the most prolific writers. This is what he says in his book 'Money Lenders' The name of the author is Mr. Anthony Sampson. I quote:

"Two of the most populous countries, India and Pakistan, which were politically crucial to the West, were in desperate need of loans, but hopelessly uncreditworthy by normal bankers standards. In Washington the Senate was pressing for more lenient loans to save the third world from communism, and

as a result, the World Bank established in 1960 a new agency, the International Development Association. IDA was run by the World Bank, but it offered 'soft' loans requiring interest of only three-quarters per cent a year which could be repaid over fifty years. The funds came from nineteen of the richer countries, led by the United States, and would be lent to over eighty of the poorer countries, with per capita incomes of less than 375 dollars a year; in the next twelve years IDA lent 4.4 billion dollars to these countries—over half to India and Pakistan."

This is the money you got from the I.D.A. The IDA gave you money in order to construct the infrastructure; they then gave you money in order to develop agriculture and they gave you money in order to build up the infrastructure and agriculture so that capitalism could reach the take-off stage in this country and in the last thirty-five years you have been using the World Bank as well as the IDA's funds to develop capitalism in this country. Upto 1978, these bank's—IDA and World Bank's—cumulative lending to India was 7.09 billion dollars. With all this money, in the last thirty-five years, you have been trying to build capitalism. Now you are in a crisis and in a mess. It is no longer possible for you to end this crisis and to solve this crisis in this process.

From the statement of Mr. Mukherjee which he made the other day on the floor of this House it seems our present foreign loan is more than Rs. 15,000 crores out of which Rs. 12,000 crores have not been explained. From several other countries and institutions how much out of Rs. 15,000 crores did you get? I think you got this money from the other institutions the International finance Commission the private Sector window of the World Bank gives loans to countries for the private sectors. The money comes from the private sectors of different European and American banks. With all these things, you have been trying to develop capitalism in this country can you say, with all these aids, whether it will be possible for you

to solve the problem of food? Have you solved the problem of food? Of course, your food production has gone up. There is no doubt about it. But can you say, you will solve the problem of food for ever? (Interruption).

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please try to conclude.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA: This is an important Bill. You should give me some time

PROF. SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: This is also part of our Ideological battle—at least you should give him some more time.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please try to conclude.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA: Ours is a country where 60 per cent of the people live below the poverty line. Even if your production goes up by 100 per cent, what happens? If 60 per cent of your people live below the poverty line, you can never provide people with adequate food. This is my respectful submission. This is not my submission alone, but this is what is found in the World Development Report, 1982 published by the World Bank. It gives the examples of Bangla Desh, it gives the example of Sri Lanka, it gives the example of other countries. It has clearly pointed out that even where food production has gone up, there has been the occurrence of, famine. Famine is not only the result of loss of production in the food front, but, famine is the result of the loss of purchasing power of the people also.

For the last 35 years you have been trying hard to build up Capitalism in this country. You have been taking so much of loan. You say that you have developed Agriculture. You say that you have completed the Green Revolution. But the reality is this: It is not possible for you to provide food even to 60 per cent of the people here who are living below the poverty line.

By way of comparison, let me say what China has done. I know this: You will say that China has become now a Member of

the World Bank, it has become a Member of the International Monetary Fund and so on. But the point is, how has China been able to solve its food problem, before it became Member of these world bodies.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You please conclude.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA: I am trying to conclude but unless and until you bear with me, I will not be able to deal with all the important points. For the first time in the life of this Parliament we are amending the World Bank and International Monetary Fund Act of 1945. It has not been discussed in this House earlier—I may say, ever since the inception of this Parliament. Please therefore bear with me. For the first time we are discussing this thing; kindly hear me.

Even without World Bank aid, even without Monetary Fund Aid, how has China solved its food problem? This is what is stated in the World Development Report 1982.

I am reading this portion which has appeared in page 88. It says:—

“China’s approach to food security cannot easily be adapted to other settings because some of its features are uniquely Chinese.”

Sir, they say ‘uniquely Chinese’. It means ‘Uniquely socialist’. They don’t like to use the term ‘socialist’.

Then the report says—

“Most importantly, food security is built into the collective system, which ensures that production teams, brigades, and other local groups give their members first access to basic necessities.. Within a community basis necessities are assured mainly through the annual appropriation of collective income. Everybody receives a basic ration.”.... (Interruption) Please listen to it. ‘Everybody receives a basic ration’. Please try to understand it:

“....even those who have earned a below-average number of “work points”

[Shri Sunil Maitra]

But, there is a communal obligation to work; even the elderly usually find some light work to claim a share of the community income..

Households in temporary misfortune for example, because of illness, —go into debt to their collective..”

Mind you, not to the Money Lender; but to the collective.

“All collectives are obliged to maintain grain reserves at the Brigade and commune levels. Many communes also hold reserves on behalf of the State Food Agency or for livestock feed; and the total is usually enough to offset a bad harvest.”

—So, this is how China,

even before becoming a Members of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, had been managing its food production and food distribution and they have guaranteed food to 100 crores of the Chinese people. Why canot we feed our 70 crores of people? Therefore, you please see the difference here. In the last 35 years, you could not bring in that system. In the last 35 years you have been building capitalism in this country. The system that they have built in the last 35 years, without the help of the World Bank or the International Monetary Fund has govern the Chinese food security last you could not do so all these years.

My friend, Mr. Satish Agarwal had referred to Section 4 of Article VIII of the Articles of Agreement of the International Monetary Fund. The House and the people of this country should know that it was the British India rules by Lord Wavel and Mr. Churchill or Lord Atlee committed us to alin sorts of conditionalities of these utilisations. Now, I would like to refer to Section 5 of Article VIII of the Articles of Agreement of the International Monetary Fund. It says like this:

“(a) The Fund may require members to furnish it with such information as it deems necessary for its activites, in-

cluding, as the minimum necessary for the effective discharge of the Fund's duties, national data on the following matters:

- (i) official holdings at home and abroad of (1) gold (2) foreign exchange;
- (ii) holdings at home and abroad by banking and financial agencies other than official agencies of (1) gold, (2) foreign exchange;
- (ii) production of gold;
- (iv) gold exports and imports according to countries of destination and origin;
- (v) total exports and imports of merchandise, in terms of local currency values, according to countries of destination and origin;
- (vii) international investment position, including (1) trade in goods and services, (2) gold transactions, (3) known capital transactions, (4) other items;
- (vii) international investment position, i.e., investments within the territories of member owned abroad and investments abroad owned by persons in its territories so far as it is possible to furnish this information;
- (viii) national income;
- (ix) price indices, i.e., indices of commodity prices in wholesale and retail markets and of export and import prices;
- (x) buying and selling rates for foreign currencies;
- (xi) exchange controls, i.e., a comprehensive statement of exchange controls in effect at the time of assuming membership in the Fund and details of subsequent changes as they occur; and
- (xii) where official clearing arrangements exist, details of amounts awaiting clearance in respect of commercial and financial transactions, and or the length of time during which such arrears have been outstanding.

Now, so far as our economic information is concerned, fiscal information is concerned, so far as our development information is concerned, so far as our

trade is concerned so far as our foreign exchange holdings are concerned, so far as our economic data are concerned, already the British India had committed us to furnish these to the agency dominated by the imperialists and worst of all the United States Imperialism. They have committed us to furnish each and every data to the United States Imperialism. It is a shame of our economic, fiscal and political life. Now, way back in 1945, when this country was ruled by the Britishers, they generally imposed on us these obligations and the Finance Minister is now taking pride saying that we are one of the founder members of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund. Now, what is the role of the International Monetary Fund? In early 70s, the price of petroleum went up to four times than what it was just before that, and you would know that the Arab countries, specially the petroleum product producing countries, amassed huge wealth which they could not spend in their own countries. They deposited the moneys in the multinational banks in the U.S.A. A Senate Sub-Committee was formed in the American Congress under the Chairmanship of the Senator, Frank Church and that Committee found that in a period of 2-1/2 years—only between 1974 and 1976 March—that 14.5 billion dollars had been deposited with the six top multinational banks in the U.S.A. So, there was a rush for lending. These Multinational banks wanted to lend and they rushed to the third world for lending and lending.

I am giving you the example of their lendings. To Zaire they have lent \$4 billion, to Argentina \$ 36 billion, Brazil \$ 75 billion, Mexico \$ 33.5 billion, Nigeria \$ 5 billion. There are umpteen number of cases, but I will not take the time of the House by quoting these figures. But what is the result of it today? We have already seen that Mexico has declared itself in default. When Mexico cannot pay back, when Brazil cannot pay back, when Zaire cannot pay back, when they are not in a position to pay back, then the multi-

national Bank go to the International Monetary Fund which today is acting as the monetary policeman of the international finance and the multi-national banks throughout the world. Today not only in the IMF and the World Bank, but also in the conferences of the heads of the Multinational banks the people of the International Monetary Fund are present and through their mutual consultaion they decide to which country they should lend. It is on the advice of the multination banks that the International Monetary Fund spells out the conditons of loans. When the multi-national banks lend loans to these countries they see to it that the conditionalities of the multi-national banks are similar to those of the International Monetary Fund towards the third world countries. The terms and conditions of the loan stipulated by the IMF are pushed through the throat of the third world countries. Today ours is the country which only the other day had taken a loan of \$5 billion. When the economy goes wrong, the usual advice of International Monetary Fund will be to devalue the Rupee. When the IMF loan was being discussed in the House, it was the Finance Minister who said we will never devalue. I would ask my Hon. friend in the last three years how much the rupee has depreciated in relation to dollar? It is 30 per cent. And your Rupee has been depreciating in value every week. Already in the last two and a half years the Rupee has been practically devalued to the extent of 30 per cent; because of the daily depreciation of the Rupee value in relation to dollar. Another prescription suggested by the IMF will be to push down the wages and third will be the cutting down the subsidy. Mr. Mukherjee the other day told the House that we are not going to cut down the subsidy. And, Sir, here is the World Bank Report and he says he won't cut down the subsidy. You will be the first to do it. You are not your own masters. Your subsidy will have to be eliminated.

Now, Sir, I will end up only by giving you this quotation by a person, whom you trust, whom you love and whom you respect also. He is Arthur Schlesinger, Special Assistant of President Kennedy.

[Shri Sunil Maitra]

In his book, 'Thousand days' he said and I quote:

"If the criteria of the International Monetary Fund had governed the United States in the 19th century, our own economic development would have taken a good deal longer. In preaching fiscal orthodoxy to developing nations, we are somehow in the position of the prostitute, who, having retired on her earnings, believes that public virtue requires the closing down of the red light districts."

This is what the I.M.F. is doing, from whom you have already contracted \$5 billion loan on terms and conditions which have already started bringing disaster in the economy of this country and in the process you have mortgaged your economy to them.

SHRI Y. S. MAHAJAN (Jalgaon): The hon. Member is acting like a soldier who fires in the air, but does not hit the mark. He talks about all the other things in the world—about international capitalism, communism, colonialism and Marxism. But he does not deal with the provisions of the Bill.

The Brettonwoods Conference in Hampshire in 1944 gave birth to the twin institutions, viz., the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank for Reconstruction and Development. The first institution was meant to establish orderly monetary relations between the countries, after the Second World War. The inter-war period between 1918 and 1939 was marked by excessively unstable currency rates, currency depreciation and multiple currency practices which hindered international trade and economic development of the countries.

So, the object of the IMF was to see that international monetary relations were of an orderly nature. The second institution was to provide finance for reconstruction after the War, and the development of the economically backward or developing countries. Both the institutions have rendered a great service to the

world in the last 35 years. India was a member of the Brettonwoods Conference, where we were ably represented. And we are among the founding fathers of the IMF. The Articles were framed in 1944, but the then legislature of this country passed in Act in 1945. There is no reason to believe that we are not bound by the Act of 1945. Hundreds of Acts were passed before Independence, in India. Are we not bound by them?

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: It was not done by an Act, but by an Ordinance.

SHRI Y. S. MAHAJAN: The ordinance was later converted into an International Monetary Fund Act in 1945.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: It was an ordinance in 1945. It was not discussed in the Central Legislative Assembly. It was converted into an Act in 1959.

SHRI Y. S. MAHAJAN: The hon. Minister will clarify the position.

The object of IMF was to maintain stable foreign exchange relations, to eliminate multiple currency practices, to avoid restrictions on current transfers for international payments; and, indirectly, to promote employment and economic development of developing countries.

In the beginning, the IMF supported flexible rate of exchange by a system of *par* values. The present Bill is meant to promote greater flexibility in the exchange rate system, which is necessary in the modern world. This it could do by helping countries to tide over their temporary difficulties in Balance of payments. Help was readily given if the difficulty in the balance of payments position was temporary. If the balance of payments suffered from a fundamental disequilibrium, help was not readily given. There is fundamental disequilibrium if the country has to undergo structural changes to get over that difficulty. The concept of fundamental disequilibrium has, no doubt not been, defined by the IMF, but this explanation can be given, in a general way. The system of *par* values or pegged rates of exchange was subject

to change. It fell to pieces first in 1971, and again in 1973.

Today, the restoration of that system is not impossible in the modern world. The article has to be amended to provide for greater flexibility of exchange rate and this fits in with our economic policy.

Our exchange rate is pegged to a basket of currencies of India's trading partners since 1975 with the pound sterling as the international currency. The relationship between the rupee and the basket of currencies is maintained with a margin of 5 per cent either side. This system has proved highly satisfactory; and this shows why we should support the amendments in the Bill.

The second object of the Bill is to reduce the role of gold in the international monetary system. Gold has been dethroned from its sovereign position in the world monetary market, the position which it has held right from the end of the Napoleonic War to 1930. The U.S.A. was the last country to give up the goldstandard, that is an arrangement in which the value of a definite weight of gold and the value of a unit currency are held equal to one another. In popular language, by gold system we mean a system under which gold is used as a backing for the currency of the country or the gold is used as the main reserve for international payment. In this country, this system continued till 1930, but the USA gave it up in 1933. It reduced to redeem the dollar in terms of gold in 1933 but it continued to support dollar with the backing of gold to the extent of 25 per cent of its value; and this also it gave up in 1968. Since 1968 or between 1933 and 1968, we had some sort of system called the 'gold exchange standard', that is the countries maintain the value of their currency stable in terms of some currency which is on the gold standard, such as the dollar. So, we had some sort of a dollar exchange standard from 1933 and 1968. But, this also proved unsatisfactory because with expending trade, larger deficits and surpluses, countries of the world found that they did not have sufficient liquidity, did not have

enough means for paying differences in the international payment and, therefore, liquidity has to be increased. The International Monetary Fund found the solution in S.D.Rs. This idea was suggested by Lord Keynes, the greatest economist of this century. When the International Monetary Fund was founded, there were proposals or two schemes: one was by Keynes and other was by White who represented the American Treasury. In the beginning, White's proposals were accepted; but now, after long experience, the world is prepared to accept Keynes' proposals who said, "Let there be a unit of international currency which can be the basis of currencies reserves in the world."

As the system became precarious the IMF had to introduce a system of special drawing rights which supplements but does not displace other type of international liquidity. In pursuance of this policy of reducing the importance of gold, the International Monetary Fund embarked on a bold programme of gold sales and the total amount of gold sold in this way was 25 million ounces by May 1980 valued at 4.6 billion dollars.

The third objective of the proposals before the House is that the role of the S.D.Rs should be increased. As I said, the S.D.R. represents a new type of liquidity, a new type of reserve and the idea is to see that its importance increases in relation to dollar or pounds sterling; and this is to be done by permitting its use in swap arrangements, forward operation, donations or grants and by increasing a number of official institutions that may hold, acquire or use the S.D.R. The S.D.R. represents a new form of liquidity and marks a great step forward in the evolution of a rational International Monetary System. The amendments and the articles are measures intended to give a central role to the SDRs, i.e. to recognise it as the principal reserve asset in the international monetary system as an investment vehicle and as a contract unit of amount. These changes would make for a more suitable system of international money and permit a rational

[Shri Y. S. Mahajan]
economic system and development of the economically backward countries.

Now I come to the controversy which has been raised in this House and outside a mention of which was made by hon. Members on the other side. There has been a lot of misunderstanding about the word, 'conditionality' of the loans given by the IMF. The loan given to India has been under the Specially Extended Fund facility which was created in 1974, and its object was to assist those members countries whose economies suffered very serious balance of payments difficulties resulting from structural imbalances in trade, production or prices, that is countries which have an inherently weak balance of payments position. Drawings under this facility can be phased over a three-year period, and they are subject to performance clauses relating to implementation by the members of the policy measures that are necessary for restoring balance in their international trade. So far, about 20 countries, like Jamaica, Bangladesh, Pakistan, Egypt, Morocco, etc. have availed themselves of this facility. Most of these countries are developing countries, generally non-oil exporting countries and suffering from balance of payments difficulties. When the Specially Extended Facility was on the anvil the Committee of 20, to which the hon. Minister referred, strongly supported the scheme and the representatives of the less developed countries did not object to the concept of conditionality. And this was but proper, because the conditionality is nothing—the word is rather funny, but it is a matter of English—it means nothing but the set of economic, fiscal and financial policies agreed upon between the IMF and the borrowing countries to bring back the latter's economy to normalcy, i.e. to a condition under which its exports will be equal to its imports, including invisibles. And this objective was to be achieved not by cutting down imports to the level of exports by adopting measures which will result in multiple currency practices or restrictions on current payments but by increasing exports so that the balance can be achieved at a

higher level. Such policies on the part of each country to increase exports and achieve balance at a higher level is conducive to the development and economic prosperity of all the countries of the world. The other policy of cutting imports by restrictive measures amounts to a beggar my neighbour policy. You beggar your neighbour and in fact you beggar yourself. In fact, this is the lesson which we learnt during the entire war period of 1918-28. The idea then, that such policies are against the sovereignty of the nations is a travesty of facts. It is a shocking misrepresentation of the actual situation. There is not a single conditionality clause which does not embody a policy approved by this sovereign body and therefore by the people of this country. All that the IMF demands is the right to be informed as to the implementation of these policies, a right to which Shri Satish Agarwal referred. This conditionality requirement is non-discriminatory and even Communist countries like China, Kampuchea and Vietnam seem to have subjected themselves to this requirement. If a country takes advantage of the Specially Extended Facility, it is but natural and proper that it should agree to policies which will enable it to get over the structural imbalance in the economy and keep the IMF informed about it and allow its team of observers to come and see for themselves what the country is doing. To object to such a procedure is like eating a cake and also trying to have it. I think some Members of the Opposition do not see any thing illogical in such a position.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: I have to attend the meeting of the PAC at 5 O'clock. It would not be possible for me to conclude before that. Mr. Indrajit Gupta is to speak and he is going out. There are many persons on the list of speakers. I suggest that he may be given priority over others and I may be permitted to speak tomorrow.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I am thankful to you, Madam, and my friend, Mr. Satish Agarwal, for his generosity.

We have heard some very interesting discussions on the international economic policy and the international economic scene. I am very tempted also to join this fray, but, I think, it is not possible within the scope and compass of this debate. Perhaps, the Opposition has been a bit lax not being very vigilant at the time of introduction. Personally I do not recall that 20th of July introduction. Perhaps, some of us were not here. I do not remember. But we have been lax. I have no hesitation in saying that we should have been more alert and we should have taken these points at that time. There is no doubt about it. But this does not certainly preclude us having our say now.

Just now, we heard the hon. Member on that side, claiming that the International Monetary Fund's policies, conditionally and purposes are meant to restore the structural imbalances, which exist in the economies of developing countries, like ours. I do not know whether this theory is accepted even by the IMF authorities themselves, because, if it is the job of the IMF to correct structural imbalances in the economies of the developing countries, then the IMF must be some kind of an angel of charity. That is all I can say because the whole fight that is going on is about the new economic order, this basic struggle between the developing countries and the developed countries, between the North and the South and so on, in which context, I think, India is very much on the side of the developing countries. That is precisely because there are structural imbalances, which are in built into the economies of the developing countries for no fault of their own, but due to certain historical reasons, just because these imbalances are not only not being sought to be overcome but are being sought to be perpetuated and aggravated further by the more affluent of the developing countries. So, I do not know why this claim has been made. This is patently ridiculous.

Only recently, the President of Mexico, Louis Portilo,—who was our honoured guest two years ago, on the Republic day—when he has carried out the nationalisa-

tion of banks in Mexico, has done a bit of plain speaking about as to how the international finance is operating through all these various agencies against the interests of the developing countries. I do not want to quote him. But he has said some very patent things how, by manipulating the international interest rates, by compelling these countries to borrow more and more to sink deeper and deeper into the morass of debts, which they can never hope to repay, the third world countries whether Asia, Africa or Latin America, are being plunged into a deeper and deeper crisis. This is a deliberate policy, he has said, which is being carried out by the more affluent powers of the western world and the developed countries. Anyway, I do not wish to go into it. We can discuss it on a future occasion, if we get an opportunity, which I doubt very much.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Why?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Because, nothing is discussed in this House, of any economic policy, for ever even though I have been shouting for a long time. Even the Plan is not discussed, let alone other economic policies. So, let me confine myself to this Bill.

First of all, I want to ask one or two clarifications from the hon. Minister. The Annexure which is attached to every Bill gives extracts from clauses and sections of the original Act, which are sought to be amended, for reference of the members, so that they can easily refer to them. I should have thought that in this Bill the provisions of sub-sections (1), (2) and (3) of section 54 of the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922 would have been reproduced, the text would have been reproduced here, for our reference, as they are now being sought to be deleted from the reference in section 3. First of all, the Indian Income-tax Act of 1922 is no longer in force; it has been amended umpteen times, and the Income-tax Act, as it stands today, of 1961, incorporates so many amendments made earlier. Now you are asking us to understand the implications of the provisions of sub-sections (1), (2) and (3) of section 54 of the Indian Income-tax Act of 1922. I do

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

not know why you should compel us to do so much of home work and research; we are not bound to do it. We are not school boys here, sitting for an examination or a test. It is the common practice to give the extracts of clause or provisions in the Annexure.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: It is not the parent Act; the parent Act is not the Income-tax Act.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: The parent Act contains reference to this clause.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: If you want the provisions of the Income-tax Act here, then there will be no end to it. Then in every Bill you have to incorporate the provisions of so many enactments, if I accept that practice. The practice is to mention or give the provision of the parent Act. Here also the same practice has been followed; the provisions of the parent Act have been given.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: You can check up whether it is available. We are not bound to do so much of home work, when the thing is not available anywhere. If you ask the Library, they will give you the Income-tax Act of 1961.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: There also you will get the relevant provision.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Section 54 of the present Act and section 54 of the Income-tax Act, 1922 are not the same; they relate to two different things.

Anyway, my point is this. In the Statement of objects and Reasons, the Minister has stated:

"The present opportunity is being availed of to omit the reference in section 4 of the Act to the Indian Income-tax Act of 1922...."

But what is the reason for this deletion is not being stated anywhere. The whole purpose of this amending Bill has been shrouded in a certain amount of obscurity, and it is this which has provoked a debate or controversy which is taking place, inside the House and outside also in the press and everywhere. What is the necessity for you now to come forward with an amendment,

deleting the reference to the provisions of the Indian Income-tax Act, which should apply in relation to information obtained under this section, as they apply to the particulars referred to in that section? It was not answered so long. He himself has stated in his opening remarks that these modifications and amendments, which were made by the Board of Governors of the IMF on April 30, 1976, came into force on the 1st of April 1978; that means, about four years ago, over 4 years ago they came into force in April 1978.

16.59 hrs.

[**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair:**] This is October 1982. So, for over four years after those amendments or modifications in the articles were brought by the IMF itself, there has been no necessity to bring this amending Bill, you were able to carry on without this amendment.

17.00 hrs.

So, anybody logically would come to the conclusion that either this amendment is not of a very pressing nature at all—it is not urgent at all, you can carry on very well for four years, it means that you are supplying all the information that the IMF wants from you without any difficulty, even with that clause being there. Now, why is it necessary to delete that portion? What is it now that makes it necessary to delete that reference to the Income-tax Act, without which you want to imply that you cannot supply to the IMF the type of information on they want? Why was it not necessary all these years? You cannot have both ways, Mr. Mukherjee; you cannot have the cake and eat it too. Either there is no urgency of this amendment, you must say that. If there was no urgency how did you carry on all these years?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: I will give you the reply.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Of course you will give the reply. Why are you impatient? You take much more time than I and carry on for half a day if you like.

On the other hand, has anything inter-

vened in between 1978 and 1982—some new development which has now made it necessary for you to want to delete this clause? The only new thing of any importance that one can see is the fact that you have entered into this loan agreement last year, that you have taken a massive loan of Rs. 5000 crores and it is only after that, shortly after that, you have come forward with this amending Bill. Until you took that loan, prior to your taking that loan, you never considered it necessary to bring this amending Bill although the IMF has already brought in those amendments and modifications four years ago. Now, if you say that this must be done so that you come in conformity with those amendments, I can understand it. But why was it not necessary for four years and why has it suddenly become necessary now? The only development is that you have taken a huge loan, the largest loan that the IMF has given to any borrowing country so far. So, that means that he must explain to this House as to what are the new conditionalities attaching to last year's loan which now make it necessary to remove this reference to the Income-tax Act in order to supply the IMF the type of information and data which they may ask us to do. That is why all the suspicion has arisen. There was some protection under the Income-tax Act provisions. They can go so far and no further. They can give certain information and data but not beyond a certain point which would transgress on certain details relating to the condition of the particular Corporation or Company or individual or party who is to supply that information. Once you have ordered to supply the information, there is no go, they have to supply it. That is the meaning of the statute. And it is also stated in the IMF Act, the parent Act, that the extent of the details which have to be supplied is to be borne in mind by the Government and the Reserve Bank of India and that decision is final, nobody can question it. Nobody can go to a court and say that 'I have been asked to reveal details to an extent which it is not necessary for the IMF to obtain'. You cannot say that. Their decision will be final. But how much of the details you have to sup-

ply? My humble question is: Why was it not necessary all these years and now why has it suddenly become necessary and what is the type of information which they anticipate that the IMF will ask for? In order to supply it whatever safeguards there were in the Income-Tax Act for our people in this country are to be removed. No light has been shed on this at all. Nobody says anything about it. The Government has given no explanation either in the Statement of Objects and Reasons or in the opening remarks of the hon. Minister. Then, what do we suppose to approve or disapprove? I cannot understand. The general question which we have stated earlier many times is that there is no doubt that once you have contracted this loan, there the economic sovereignty of this country is being eroded. You are not the master in your own house as far as your economy goes. That is inevitable. I.M.F. never forced us to take this loan. I.M.F. never took us by the scruff of the neck and said, "you have got to take this loan". They cannot do that. They have no power to do that. It is we, our Government, voluntarily, with open eyes, understanding, conscious of all the risks, decided to go in for this loan knowing that these conditionalities are attached to it. Having done that it is their duty and obligation to tell this House, why are they amending this Bill and removing this provision now when it was not necessary to do so for the last four years? Obviously it was not so urgent. What has made this urgent now? It means after we have contracted this loan, there is some pressure from the side of the IMF for getting more and more information, data of a nature which is prohibited from disclosure under the Indian Income Tax Act. You must tell us what is that. Neither the Parliament, nor any court in this country nor even the Supreme Court of India has access to these things.

You remember the old voluntary disclosure scheme. Some people disclosed their incomes and assets under the voluntary disclosure scheme. Incentive was offered to them. If you voluntarily disclose your income or assets you will be spared of certain burden. Is anybody entitled to know?

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

The Finance Ministry is not liable to disclose. The Income Tax Authorities in this country are not liable to disclose who are those people and how much they disclosed voluntarily. That is kept confidential.

Last year Shri Venkataraman floated Bearer Bonds, to try to unearth black money and so many people are reported to have gone to the banks and deposited some part of their black money at least. No question was asked—who are you, where did you get this money from, how do you account for it? Guarantee was given to them that no question will be asked. Nothing is to be revealed. It is all confidential. Parliament cannot know. The Supreme Court cannot know. Nobody can know.

Now, this IMF, international external agency, can demand any information, any data, any particulars, any details, it wants to, regarding anybody and the Government has got to supply that information. Previously the only somewhat modest safeguards against going too far were those provisions of the Income Tax Act. Now that is being removed. Why? I want to know. He must reply to it. I really do not want to take much time because this is the main controversy in this Bill. There are some other things of course.

Article 9 of the original, your parent Act, Section 5 says:

"The archives of the Fund shall be inviolable"

That means that all the material, the information, the data, everything that the IMF collects and keeps in its archives are to be inviolable. That means 100 per cent secrecy and confidence is to be expected in relation to the information which is in the custody of the IMF. They are not bound to reveal anything. They are the super kind of guardian, they are super policemen. Everybody else must supply whatever information they ask for. As far as their archives are concerned, they shall be inviolable. What is this double standard which we have agreed to accept? Are we

not a sovereign country? I do not know why Members on the other side are inclined to this. After all we are Indians; we are the citizens of this country. We are Members of Parliament. We are all concerned with the sovereignty and security of our country and sovereign rights of our Government as far as they relate to foreign agencies. I do not understand why they react so. They get provoked by our criticism so much. Somebody must be satisfied about these things. IMF is put up on such a high pedestal, as a kind of super agency. Super-State, I should say. And then, they are not liable to divulge anything to anybody and every State which takes loan from them, as Member of the IMF, is obliged to give any information that they ask for. And in our particular case, there is the Indian Income-tax Act which some limitations on the details and to the extent to which we are bound to give information. Now, the Minister has come with an amending Bill and says that this must be removed and he has no obligation to explain to this House. Why he has not stated a word about it, so far? Why is it necessary? For what purpose? What are they demanding from us? We would like to know.

So, Sir, we are totally opposed to this kind of Bill. The last point which I would like to make is this. Large parts of our country, in many States, are facing a very severe food crisis arising out of the drought and flood which affected so many States. We are going to debate it later on this week. The only point I am raising in this connection is and I think, it was mentioned this morning during the Question Hour by the Minister also, that in order to save the poorest section of the people from this near-famine conditions which are likely to develop in some areas which have been affected badly by drought and flood, the Government has got to purchase and procure more and more foodgrains in order to supply to those suffering people in those areas through the public distribution system at controlled prices. Without that you would not be able to save these people in Bihar, in U.P., in Orissa, in the northern

districts of West Bengal and in so many States from the terrible conditions. Rice is now selling at Rs. 4 per kilo gram. How are our people going to survive? Statutory ration has been cut down in Calcutta from 4 kilo grams to 2 kilo grams. The issue price has been increased already by 13 paise so far per kilo gram. So, what I want to say is, in this grim condition of crisis which we are facing now, the necessity of the Government to purchase foodgrains and supply them through public distribution system will necessarily entail a subsidy. Without subsidy, these things cannot be carried out. It is obvious that the Government will have to buy foodgrains at a rate much higher than the rate at which they have to supply to the people, through the

AN HON. MEMBER: 700.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Whatever it is—700 crores or anything. I want to know from the Minister whether this is permissible under the I.M.F. conditionalities or not? I am asking this at a time when millions of people in our country—poorest section—are going to face conditions of near-famine and starvation. Already, you see, there are conditions leading to people having demonstrated for relief and food in many places. They are facing it already.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Are we to take the permission of the I.M.F. even for the public distribution system? You are asking the Minister!

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I do not know. I want to know from the Minister. I have not signed the Agreement. Not only for public distribution but for increasing the subsidy also

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have to take the permission of the great Parliament.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I am sure, you are aware of the fact that the I.M.F. conditionalities are very much up on the question that the Government subsidy must be cut down all-round. Last year, when we were debating this loan, I asked

whether this policy would apply to food also. I asked whether it is a general policy of making those countries which have taken the loan to cut-down their subsidy or it will also apply to the subsidy which is necessary for getting the public distribution system of food going. No reply was given.

But today the situation has become very acute and serious. And this new amending Bill has been brought in. I do not know what it means. No explanation has been given. I want to know whether the subsidies which are necessary in order to provide food at cheap rates in these flood and drought affected areas, are going to be affected in any way by the I.M.F. conditionalities that subsidy should be sharply reduced. (*Interruptions*). And pressure from the I.M.F. means, the issue price will be increased.

All it means is that instead of now having increased it by 13 paise per kg., tomorrow they will increase it several times, by much more, to a figure which will be beyond the capacity of the poor people to buy. That is all it means. Is that the policy that they are going to follow or are they in a position to tell the IMF that when our people are facing conditions of starvation and all that, if it necessitates paying higher subsidy in order to feed them, we are going to do it, whether conditional or no conditional. What is the position in regard to that we want to know. We have all these apprehensions. We have all these apprehensions. We have been told that we have nothing to bother about. They say that the Government is sovereign and they will do what they like. But that is not the way we are proceeding. If you cannot satisfactorily explain even this one Clause, what else can you do? Therefore, our apprehensions on bigger issues are very much justified and I oppose this Bill because it has been brought in a hole and corner way.

Now, big lectures are being given about international balance of trade and stability of exchange rate? Where is the stability of exchange rate? He talked about stability of exchange rate. My hon. Professor talked about flexibility of exchange rate.

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

Is it the same thing? They say that the IMF loan is going to lead to stability of exchange rates. Is it leading to that? The Professor said, "No, no; it is meant to provide greater flexibility to exchange rate" which means something else. You can see what is happening to the rupee in terms of the dollar every day. We cannot venture to have a bigger economic discussion now. I hope, some time will be found in future. It is not an innocuous and innocent Bill as it looks to be at all. We are waiting to see what the hon. Minister's reply comes. But I am totally opposed to it.

श्री भूल चन्द डाला (पाल्सी) : टोरेंटो में हमारे वित्त मंत्री जी ने कहा था कि उन्होंने राष्ट्रीय स्तरीय दुनिया के देशों को इनोर नहीं कर सकते हैं। प्राईंसॉफ्टॉ एम० एम० के लोन के बारे में जब चर्चा हुई थी तब भी उन्होंने कहा था कि तो सरी दुनिया बहुत बड़ी है और मालदार राष्ट्र डिवैलेपिंग कंट्रीज जो आगे बढ़ना चाहती है और चाहती है कि संसार के लोगों में आपस में बैलेंस बना रहे, उन को आये बढ़ने से रोक नहीं सकते हैं।

हिन्दुस्तान एक गरीब देश है। लेकिन उसको केडिट बैंकिंग बहुत है, उसकी इज़ज़त बहुत है। और यही वजह है कि उसको पवास भरव रुपया लोन के तौर पर मिल सका है। हमारे पहले जो वित्त मंत्री महोदय वे उन्होंने जो कुछ कहा था उस को हमको मान लेना चाहिये। उन्होंने कहा था :

"We are not obliged to take any prescriptions of theirs which are contrary to our national policy and contrary to the policies adopted by Parliament."

भूतपूर्व वित्त मंत्री ने जो बात कही थी उस को मैं रिपोर्ट करता हूँ :

"We are not obliged to take any prescriptions of theirs which are contrary to our national policy and contrary to the policies adopted by Parliament."

माननीय मंत्री श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त बताएं कि क्या यह सही नहीं है कि प्राईंसॉफ्टॉ एम० एम० लोन जब लेने की बात चली थी तो क्या यह सच नहीं है कि कुछ राष्ट्रों ने अड़चन भी पैदा की थी लेकिन फिर भी हमारी केडिट बैंकिंग की वजह से, हमारी इज़ज़त की वजह से हम को यह मिल गया था? हमें विकास के काम करने हैं। श्रीप्रेक्ष देशों ने तेल के दाम बढ़ा दिये थे। हमारा एक्सपोर्ट कम हो पा रहा था और तेल पर हमारा जो बढ़ा था आयात के कारण वह बहुत बढ़ गया था। तब हमारे सामने रास्ता कौन सा रह गया था? भारत सरकार ने कही बार इस बात को बताया है। कि हम किसी देश की शर्त मानने के लिये तैयार नहीं हैं? यह तो अपने विकासशील देश को आगे बढ़ाने का अच्छा तरोका है। और श्री सौ. सुब्रह्मण्यम ने भी कहा था :

तो इसके पहले भी हमारे भूतपूर्व वित्त मंत्री श्री सुब्रह्मण्यम ने कहा था

"Shri C. Subramaniam: "The loans have helped India tide over foreign exchange problems."

"Asked about the apprehensions of those critical of the loan transactions in the light of the near bankruptcy in Mexico, another country heavily dependent on the IMF, he said:

"Not all depends on the loan but (rather on) how it is being used. We have an adequate infrastructure to push through our socio-economic projects with the aid of the loan."

हमारे पहले वित्त मंत्री ने भी कहा था कि अभी मैं राजनीति में नहीं हूँ, न किसी पार्टी से संबंध रखता हूँ, लेकिन आज जो लोन लिया जा रहा है उसका एक बेस है कि भारत जैसे विकासशील देश को कैसे

आगे बढ़ाया जा सके। हमें जो 50 भरव का लोन मिला है हम उनकी शर्तें मानने के लिये तैयार नहीं हैं। केवल यह बात थी कि घन का उपयोग कैसे होगा। हमने पावर में उसका इस्तेमाल किया, कोल प्रोडक्शन हमारा बड़ा, स्टील का उत्पादन बड़ा, तेल की बोज में प्रैंशा लगाया थीर हमारे मेट्रो-लियरम मंत्री कहते हैं कि आने वाले समय में 75 परसेंट तेल हम स्वयं उत्पादन कर लेंगे और निकट अविष्य में आत्मनिर्भर हो सकते हैं। तो सबाल यह है कि आई० एफ० एफ० लोन जो हमने लिया है उसका उपयोग किस प्रकार से देश कर रहा है। देश ने जो तरकी की है, उन्होंने कहा है:

"The growth of India's real gross domestic product (accounting for about one-fourth of the region's total output) accelerated from 4 per cent in 1980 to 5 per cent in 1981.

"Foodgrain production rose by 4 per cent and, with an easing of supply bottlenecks, industrial production continued the recovery that had begun in 1980. Private investment increased, although gradual tightening in the credit policy began to have some restraining impact in the latter part of the year."

तो उन्होंने बताया है कि इस लोन को लेने के बाद हम सब अंदरों के अन्दर प्रगति कर रहे हैं। जनता पार्टी के शासन काल में हमारी आर्थिक स्थिति खराब हो चुकी थी। कोयले का उत्पादन घटा, तेल नहीं निकला, उद्योगों का उत्पादन कम हो गया लेकिन लोन लेने के बाद जो उसका परपरा था उसको पूर्ति को तरफ हम बढ़ रहे हैं।

आपको मालूम कि कानकुन सम्मेलन में हमारी प्रधान मंत्री ने क्या बात कही थी जब रोगन से उन्होंने मूलाकात की थी? उन्होंने कहा था यह एक दलदल है उसमें मोटा हाथी भी नहीं चल सकता है, वह भी फँस जाता है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You conclude by 5.30 P.M. because the Minister will have to reply at 5.30 P.M.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: I will have to take more time.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Minister will have to reply at 5.30 P.M.

SHRI MOL CHAND DAGA: I will have to participate in the Half-an-hour Discussion also.

कानकुन सम्मेलन के अन्दर भी यह बात कही थी कि हिन्दुस्तान किसी मूल्क के सामने झुकना नहीं चाहता। यह रूट इस लिये नहीं है, यह तो हमारा अधिकार है। अगर हम किसी बैंक से या आई० एम० एफ० से लोन लेते हैं, इसका मतलब यह नहीं है कि हम किसी राष्ट्र की नीति मानने लगे हैं।

मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या कोई ऐसा उदाहरण है कि हिन्दुस्तान द्वारा लोन लेने के बाद किसी दूसरे राष्ट्र ने हमारी नीति में हस्तक्षेप किया हो? हमारी देश की नेता प्रधान मंत्री श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी ने प्राज भी खुले शब्दों में ललकारा है कि कुछ राष्ट्र यह न समझें कि विकासशील देश आगे नहीं बढ़ सकते। हम लोगों का जो लोन लेने का अधिकार है, उसका उपयोग हो रहा है और आई० एम० एफ० लोन से काफी चेंजेज आते हैं।

पहले बोलने वाले वक्ता ने यह नहीं कहा कि इस क्लाज यह गड़बड़ है या कमी है। उनसे तो हमारे उपाध्यक्ष महोदय ने यह पूछा था कि आई० एम० एफ० लोन से आपको क्या आपत्ति है। इस पर उन्होंने कोई जानकारी नहीं दी। उन्होंने यह जानना चाहा कि आई० एम० एफ० लोन से दूसरी बार जो हमें 5,000 करोड़ रुपया मिलना था, वह भी क्या सुविधापूर्वक दिया गया है। हमारा कहना यह है कि हमने जो लोन

[श्री मूल चन्द डागा]

लिया है उससे उत्पादन बढ़ेगा और हम आगे बढ़ेगे। उन्होंने ऐसो कोई बात नहीं बताई कि यह बिल इसलिये आपत्तिजनक है।

हमने जो कदम उठाया है, जो कुछ इन्ट्रोदूक्यूस किया है, वह हमारे लिये नहीं, देश की आर्थिक स्थिति को ठोक रखने के लिये और विकसित देशों के साथ विकासशील देश आगे बढ़ सके, इसलिये उठाया है। अपनी प्रगति के लिये लोन लेने से हम किसी से गाइड नहीं होते या हम किसी से पीछे रह जायेंगे, यह सवाल नहीं है। आई० एम० एफ० लोन में किसी एक की ताकत नहीं कि वह अड़चन डाले, अगर अमरीका अड़चन डालना चाहना है, तो वह नहीं डाल सकता। हमारे एसेंट्स और क्रेडिट बॉर्निंग के आधार पर हमें लोन मिल रहा है। इसलिये हम सब को मिल कर इस बिल के बारे में कुछ बातें ऐसी कहनी चाहिये जो कि ओबजेक्शनेबल हों, केवल पुरानी बातें, जो एक दफे कह दीं, कि सबसीडी नहीं देगा, मना कर दिया, इससे कोई लाभ नहीं। फूड, फर्टिलाइजर, इलैक्ट्रिसिटी के मामले में हम आज भी वीकर सैक्षण्य को सबसीडी दे रहे हैं और बराबर घोषणा करते जा रहे हैं। सबसीडी देना जरूरी है।

श्री सुनील मीत्रा : बल्ड बैंक की रिपोर्ट पढ़िये।

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: We are not going to be carried away by their opinion.

हमने कानून में यह नहीं दिया। बल्ड बैंक ने कुछ बात बता दी थीं। हमें जो लेना है वह इसलिए कि हमें विकासशील देश को आगे बढ़ाना है हमारी आर्थिक प्रगति न रुके, हम भी विकासशील देश बन सकें, अन्यथा हम रे पास चारा क्या था इसलिये मैं समझता हूं कि हमें जो लोन लेने

की आवश्यकता हो रही है, उसके बारे में मैं आपकी इस बात को मानने को तैयार नहीं हूं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Daga is supposed to have concluded his speech.

Now we go to the next item....

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: Tomorrow I will continue.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You are supposed to have concluded. Your name is there in the half-an-hour discussion.

I will give you a chance there.

17.30 hrs.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

DROPPING OF DROUGHT PRONE AREAS PROGRAMME IN RAJASTHAN

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, we take up Half-an-Hour Discussion. Shri Virdhi Chander Jain. Please remember this is half-an-hour discussion as also the subject.

श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन (बाड़मेर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, 4 अक्टूबर, 1982 को मेरे प्रश्न का संतोषजनक उत्तर न होने के कारण मैंने यह आधे घंटे की चर्चा उठायी है। रेगिस्तानी क्षेत्रों के लिये यह जीवन-मरण का प्रश्न है और जो जवाब दिया गया है, उससे इस क्षेत्र को गंभीर धक्का पहुंचा है और उन पर बड़ा भारी प्रहार हुआ है।

सूखा संभावित क्षेत्र प्रोग्राम जो रेगिस्तानी क्षेत्र में चलता है, वह बन्द कर दिया गया है। हिन्दुस्तान में अगर सबसे ज्यादा सूखा पड़ता है तो वह रेगिस्तानी क्षेत्र में पड़ता है और अभी भी यह स्थिति है कि रेगिस्तानी क्षेत्र में 5 साल से भयंकर अकाल लगातार पड़ रहा है। इसके स्थायी हल के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार और राजस्थान सरकार की जिम्मेदारी है और उन सरकारों की भी जिम्मेदारी

है जिनके राज्य में रेगिस्तानी क्षेत्र आता है। यह विपदा राष्ट्रीय विपदा है। नेशनल कलैभिटी एंड डिजास्टर्स, इसके लिये सूखा संभावित क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम था, जिसे बन्द एर दिया गया है और इसलिये बन्द कर दिया गया है कि एक टास्क फ़ोर्स मुकर्रर की गई थी सेंट्रल गवर्नर्मेंट की तरफ से सी एम० एस० स्वामी नाथन की अध्यक्षता में और उसी की रिपोर्ट के आधार पर यह कार्यक्रम बन्द किया गया है। यह इसलिये कि दोनों कार्यक्रम एक दूसरे से ओवर लैपिंग करते हैं।

मैंने पूरी कोशिश की थी कि श्री एम० एस० स्वामी नाथन की पूरी रिपोर्ट देखूं, लेकिन वह मुझे प्राप्त नहीं हुई। मैं चाहता हूं कि यह रिपोर्ट सदन के पटल पर प्रस्तुत करें ताकि पूरी जानकारी हो और पता लगे कि हमारे साथ इस प्रकार क्यों अन्यथा किया गया है ?

प्रश्न यह उठता है कि डेजर्ट डेवलपमेंट प्रोग्राम जो चलाया गया था, यह नेशनल कमीशन आन एग्रीकल्चर की रिकमेंडेशन्ज के आधार पर चलाया गया था और 1977 में चलाया गया था और इस दृष्टिकोण से कि सेंट्रल सैकटर का कार्यक्रम है। इस पर पूरी राशि 1977-78 और 1978-79 में सेंट्रल गवर्नर्मेंट ने खर्च की। 1-4-1979 को 50-50 प्रतिशत की जिम्मेदारी राज्य सरकारों पर और भी डाल दी गई। अब यह सोचने की बात है कि रेगिस्तानी क्षेत्र सीमावर्ती क्षेत्र भी है और मैं यह भी बताना चाहता हूं कि जिस प्रकार की नार्थ ईस्ट की स्थिति है, उसी प्रकार की स्थिति इन क्षेत्रों की भी है ? इसलिये आप यह न समझें कि इनकी स्थिति अच्छी है। ऐसे ऐसे जो डिफिक्ल्ट टरेन है, रेगिस्तानी क्षेत्र है, जिसमें 10,10 मील तक पानी मिलता नहीं, आर्थिक स्थिति लोग की कमजोर है, नार्थ ईस्टन क्षेत्र से

भी हालत खराब है और वेगवर्ड एरियाज हैं, जहां यह स्थिति है कि सेंट्रल एसिस्टेंस से पूरा एमारन्ट गवर्नर्मेंट देती है, हिन एरियाज की भी यही स्थिति है। सेंट्रल गवर्नर्मेंट स्पेशल स्कीम्स बनाकर मदद देती है। पांचवी पंचवर्षीय योजना में जो 170 करोड़ का प्लान उसके लिये रखा गया था उसको छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में बढ़ाकर 560 करोड़ कर दिया गया है। परन्तु डेजर्ट डेवलपमेंट प्रोग्राम के लिये पांचवी पंचवर्षीय योजना में दो साल का तक जो राशि रखी गई, उसमें कोई भी बढ़ोतरी नहीं की गई। 50 करोड़ सेंट्रल गवर्नर्मेंट प्रोवाइड करे और राज्य सरकार भी बराबर का हिस्सा दे—ऐसा प्रावधान डेजर्ट डेवलपमेंट प्रोग्राम के लिये किया गया। ऐसी स्थिति में डेजर्ट डेवलपमेंट प्रोग्राम के लिये साधनों की बड़ी कमी है। जब एक तरफ हिल एरियाज को प्रागे बढ़ाया है, उनके डेवलपमेंट के लिये 170 करोड़ की राशि को बढ़ाकर 560 करोड़ कर रहे हैं तब डेजर्ट डेवलपमेंट कार्यक्रम के एमारन्ट को भी बढ़ाया जाना चाहिये। लेकिन ऐसा न करके इस लाभकारी कार्यक्रम को समाप्त कर दिया गया है। यह राजस्थान के लिये बड़ा भारी कुठाराधात है।

म माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहूंगा कि जब हिल एरियाज के लिये स्पेशल हिल एरियाज डेवलपमेंट कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत डी पी ए पी कार्यक्रम लागू रखा गया है, फिर डेजर्ट डेवलपमेंट कार्यक्रम को इप करने का क्या कारण है ? हिल एरियाज को स्पेशल मदद की जा रही है, डी पी ए पी प्रोग्राम को भी लागू किया गया है फिर डेजर्ट एरिया डेवलपमेंट कार्यक्रम को बन्द करने का क्या कारण है ?

[श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन]

(b) Changes in Agronomic practices and re-structuring of the cropping pattern;

(c) Development of small and marginal farmers and agricultural labourers and engaging them in subsidiary occupations, not included in Desert Development Programme, but included in D.P.P.

स्थिति यह है कि डेजर्ट डेवलपमेंट प्रोग्राम में ये बातें इन्क्लूडेड नहीं हैं। इस प्रकार हम वहां पर इरीगेशन की कोई फैसिलिटी भी प्राप्त नहीं कर सकते हैं। डी पी एस वी जो प्रोग्राम है वह डेजर्ट डेवलपमेंट प्रोग्रामस में शामिल नहीं हो सकते हैं; अतः इसके लाभ से भी हम बंचित रह जाते हैं।

तीसरी बात यह है कि हिल एरियाज के लिए प्रिफेन्स देकर 170 करोड़ की राशि को बढ़ा कर 560 करोड़ किया गया है और उसके लिए प्लान डाकूमेन्ट में एक अलग चैप्टर (पञ्चीसवां) भी है परन्तु हमारे डेजर्ट एरियाज के डेवलपमेंट को रूरल डेवलपमेंट कार्पोरेशन के अन्तर्गत रखा गया है। हिली एरियाज को तो इतना अधिक महत्व दिया गया है परन्तु डेजर्ट डेवलपमेंट प्रोग्राम को आपने कोई इम्पार्टेन्स नहीं दी है—इसका क्या कारण है, यह मैं मन्त्री जी से जानना चाहूँगा।

इसके अतिरिक्त मेरा निवेदन है कि अक्तूबर में जो आप मिड-टर्म एप्रेजल करेंगे तब, जैसा कि आप हिल एरियाज को प्रिफेन्स देकर राशि बढ़ा रहे हैं, डेजर्ट डेवलपमेंट प्रोग्राम के लिए भी 50 करोड़ का जो एमाउन्ट है, जो कि केन्द्रीय सरकार का शेयर है उसको बढ़ाकर 400 करोड़ कर दिया जाए क्योंकि राजस्थान को सूखाग्रस्त सम्भावित क्षेत्र से भी निपाल दिया गया है। हिल एरियाज के लिए भी आपने राशि बढ़ाकर तीन गुनी कर दी है। यदि आप डेजर्ट डेवलप-

मेंट कार्यक्रम के लिए 400 करोड़ की राशि कर देते हैं तभी इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत कुछ उपलब्धि हो सकेगी और उस एरिया का विकास हो सकेगा। इसलिए मेरी प्रार्थना है कि आप 400 करोड़ का प्राविजन करें। इसके अतिरिक्त आप इस प्रोग्राम को सेन्ट्रल सेक्टर में चलायें क्योंकि स्टेट गवर्नमेंट की ऐसी फाइनेंशियल पोजीशन नहीं है कि वे इसमें कुछ कंट्रिव्यूट कर सकें। इसलिए वहां पर कोई एक्सपेंडीचर हो नहीं चाहता है। अतः इसको सेन्ट्रल सेक्टर में लेफर एक्सपेंडीचर किया जाना चाहिए।

इसके साथ साथ मुझे यह भी निवेदन करना है कि डेजर्ट डेवलपमेंट कार्यक्रम में एनिमल हस्टैंडी कार्यक्रम तो ले लिया है लेकिन पशुओं के लिए पीने के पानी का कोई भी कार्यक्रम नहीं है। इन क्षेत्रों में वर्स एण्ड हाउसिंग डिपार्टमेंट के अन्तर्गत जितनी भी स्कीमें बनाई जाती हैं, वे मनुष्यों के पीने के पानी के लिए बनाई जाती हैं लेकिन पशुओं के पीने के पानी के लिए कुछ नहीं होता। इसलिए मेरा यह कहना है कि डेजर्ट डेवलपमेंट कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत पशुओं के सिए भी पीने के पानी की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए क्योंकि अगर ऐसा नहीं होता है, तो हम पशुओं का कोई सुधार नहीं कर सकते। जेसलमेर एक ऐसा क्षेत्र है, जिसमें मीलों तक, सौ सौ मील तक धास है परन्तु वहां पर पानी नहीं है। अब जब ऐसी स्थिति है और पशुओं के पीने के पानी के लिए कोई स्कीम न बनाई जाए, तो उस धास का लाभ हम कैसे उठा सकते हैं। यह आवश्यक है कि डेजर्ट डेवलपमेंट कार्यक्रम के अन्दर पशुओं के लिए भी पीने के पानी की व्यवस्था हो, पशुओं को अच्छा पानी मिले क्योंकि जितना स्वच्छ पानी उन को पीने के लिए मिलेगा उतना ही अच्छा स्वास्थ्य उन का रहेगा।

यह कार्यक्रम भी इस में सम्मिलित किया जाएगा या नहीं, यह जानकारी मैं आप से चाहता हूँ।

मेरे कहने का ग्रथ्य यह है कि सभी दृष्टिकोणों से बहुत ही डिफीक्ल्ट टीरें हैं। जिस प्रकार से हिली एरियाज की टीरें डिफीक्ल्ट हैं और वहां की एओ-कनाक्सेटिक कंडीशन्स डिफेन्ट हैं, उसी प्रकार से यहां पर भयंकर गर्मी है और लम्बा है। जो हिस्टोरीकल बैंकग्राउन्ड है, उसको आप दें, तो यहां की एकोनामिक कंडीशन्स बहुत बराबर हैं। इन सब दृष्टिकोणों को ध्यान में रख कर मेरी जाप से यह रिपोर्ट है कि आप मिड-टर्न एप्रेजल में इन के लिए एक अलग से चेप्टर बनाइए और इन के लिए अलग से प्रोविजन कीजिए और इन क्षेत्रों को इस कार्यक्रम में सम्मिलित कर के इस क्षेत्र का विकास कीजिए।

मैं यह भी बताना चाहता हूँ कि ये अन्न डिफन्स के प्वाइंट आफ व्यू से भी बहुत इम्पोर्टेन्ट हैं। जब युद्ध होता है, तब इन लोगों का मोराल वूस्ट करना चाहिए और मोराल तभी वूस्ट होता है जबकि इन की आर्थिक स्थिति मजबूत हो। मोराल को वूस्ट कर के आप इन को राष्ट्र का प्रेरणी बनाना चाहते हैं लेकिन दूसरी तरफ इन को इतना कमजोर बनाए द्वाए हैं। इन सब दृष्टिकोणों से इन की आर्थिक स्थिति को मजबूत करने के लिए डेजर्ट डेवलपमेंट प्रोग्राम को पूरी तरह से सेन्टर का प्रोग्राम आप बनाइए और ग्राधिक राशि दे कर इस कार्यक्रम को आप सफल बनायें।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ और चाहता हूँ कि आप मन्त्री तरह से इन सब का स्पष्टीकरण करें।

भूषि ताथ ग्रामीण विकास नंदनरयों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बालेश्वर राज) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष जी, श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन ने जो भावना व्यक्त की है, मैं उसके साथ हूँ और राजस्थान का जो इलाका है, वह हर दृष्टि से हमारे देश के लिये एक प्रमुख स्थान रखता है लेकिन हमारे वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन जी को याद होगा और उन्होंने जिस टास्क फोर्स का हवाला दिया है, उस टास्क फोर्स ने जो अपनी रिपोर्ट दी है, तो सरकार को कोई एतराज नहीं होगा उस टास्क फोर्स की रिपोर्ट को सदन के पटल पर रखने में और इस सदन में मैं उस की रिपोर्ट पेश कर दूँगा। इस बबत वह मेरे पास नहीं है लेकिन मैं उस रिपोर्ट को सदन में रख दूँगा। टास्क फोर्स ने आम तौर से जो ३०० पी० ५०० पी० का एरिया था पहले से, वहां सिन्चाई की कितनी सुविधा उपलब्ध है, उस को ध्यान में रख कर कुछ रद्दोबदल किया है। जैसा माननीय सदस्य ने बताया है कि जब डेजर्ट डेवलपमेंट प्रोग्राम शुरू हुआ था, तो पहले 100 फीसदी जो खर्च आता था, वह गवर्नर्मेंट आफ इंडिया करती है और जैसे आप ने बताया है अप्रैल, 1979 से फिफ्टी-फिफ्टी बेसिस पर यह खर्च शुरू हुआ और जो हमारा प्लान डाकूमेंट है सिक्सथ फाइव इयर प्लान में जो व्यवस्था की गई है, उसके मुताबिक भारत सरकार को पचास प्रतिशत खर्च करना है और राज्य सरकारों को, जहां ऐसी योजनाएं चल रही हैं, उनको 50 फीसदी खर्च करना है।

डेजर्ट डेवलपमेंट प्रोग्राम और ३०० पी० ५०० पी० दोनों योजनाएं साथ साथ चलती हैं। उसमें टास्क फोर्स ने यह महसूस किया कि दोनों कार्यक्रमों को चलाने में ओवर लेपिंग होता है। इसलिये एक ही कार्यक्रम के रूप में इसको चलाया जाय और डेजर्ट डेवलपमेंट एरिया में जो रकम अभी निर्धारित की है वह काफी है। यह ठीक

[श्री बालेश्वर राम]

है कि जिस जिले से माननीय सदस्य आते हैं और श्री डागा जी के क्षेत्र के कई हिस्सों को बन्द जरूर कर दिया गया है, लेकिन आपको याद होगा, जैसा कि उत्तर दिया गया है कि प्रति हजार स्क्वायर किलोमीटर में 10 लाख लघुये का प्रावधान टास्क फोर्स ने किया और उसके हिसाब से राशि में कोई खास कमी नहीं आई है।

जहां तक कार्यक्रमों के बारे में आपने बताया है कि डी पी ए पी के कार्यक्रम जो चलते थे, वे सारे बन्द हो जायेंगे, इस प्रकार की कोई आशंका नहीं है। जो कार्यक्रम डी पी ए पी में चलते थे, उसको डेजर्ट डेवलपमेंट प्रोग्राम में भी चलाया जा सकता है। चाहे वह माइनर इरीगेशन का हो या पशुओं को पीने के लिये पानी इकट्ठा करने का कार्यक्रम हो। विलेज़इलेक्ट्री-फिकेशन का कार्यक्रम हो या सेंड्यून्स बनाने का कार्यक्रम हो अथवा शेल्टर्स बनाने का कार्यक्रम हो। अभी तक जो एचीवमेंट्स हैं, खासतौर से राजस्थान के आंकड़े में आपको बताऊंगा कि अभी तक कितना पैसा खर्च हुआ है और उसके मुताबिक अभी तक वहां पर क्या काम हो सका है। इस साल की 1982 की रिपोर्ट मेरे पास नहीं आई है, लेकिन इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत राजस्थान में अभी तक सेंड्यून्स बनाने का काम हमने 1980-81 तक 2.27 हजार हैक्टर्स में किया है और 1.94 हजार हैक्टर्स में इसके पहले किया है और दिसम्बर 1981 तक 1.48 हजार हैक्टर्स में किया गया है। इरीगेशन एंड पेश्चर प्रोग्राम 6.73 हजार हैक्टर में किया गया है और भी कई कार्यक्रम हैं, जिनके बारे में माननीय सदस्य जानते हैं। बहुत लम्बी लिस्ट है, जिसे पढ़कर म सदन का ज्यादा समय नहीं लेना चाहता।

जब प्लार्निंग कमीशन ने तय कर दिया तो उससे हम बन्ध जाते हैं। यह राष्ट्रीय

समस्या है, यह मानने से मुझे कोई एतराज़ नहीं है, लेकिन जो प्लान डाकूमेंट है, उस के मुताबिक हमको चलना है और पचास फीसदी हम खर्च करते हैं।

नेशनल डेवलपमेंट कॉसिल में जैसा कि आप जानते हैं कि सब मुख्यमंत्री। उस के सदस्य होते हैं। उन संबन्ध में अपनी मोहर इस पर लगाई है और उसी हिसाब से जो गाइडलाइन्स दी गई है, उन्हीं पर हम चल रहे हैं। लेकिन इसके साथ-साथ में माननीय सदस्य को बता दूं कि भारत सरकार को इस संबंध में चिंता है और आप यह भी जानते हैं कि मिनिस्ट्री आफ एकालाजिकल अभी इन्वायरमेंटल मिनिस्ट्री को उसमें जोड़ा गया है, लेकिन एकालाजिकल बैलेंस को कायम रखने के लिये अवश्य चिंता है। राजस्थान में जो महभूमि के इलाके हैं, उनका विकास होना चाहिये, इसमें कोई दो राय नहीं हैं। लेकिन जो भी पैसा हमने केन्द्र से अभी तक दिया है उसको वे खर्च नहीं कर पाये हैं। पिछले साल का आंकड़ा आप लें। लगभग सात करोड़ के करीब रकम उनके पास बचे हुई थी। सतरह करोड़ और हमने एलाट किये। अब भी पिछले साल के दस करोड़ वे खर्च नहीं कर पाये हैं। शायद अब कर रहे होंगे।

श्री गिरधारी सत्त्व व्यास (भीलवाड़ा) :
यहीं तो माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है कि उनके पास पैसा नहीं है और मैचिंग ग्रांट को वे खर्च नहीं कर सकते हैं।

श्री बालेश्वर राम : मैं गलत बयानी नहीं कर सकता। प्लार्निंग कमीशन ने जो गाइडलाइन्स दी है, प्लान डाकूमेंट जो प्राविजन है उसके मुताबिक पचास परसेंट हम देने के लिये तैयार हैं। अगर राज्य सरकार और ज्यादा खर्च कर सकती

है तो हम वह भी देने के लिये तैयार हैं, अपना हिस्सा देने के लिये तैयार हैं और मैं आश्वासन देना चाहता हूँ कि पैसे की कभी नहीं होंने दी जायेगी। आप राज्य सरकार को तैयार करें इसके लिये। यह एक राष्ट्रीय समस्या है और इसकी गंभीरता को मैं समझता हूँ। लेकिन जिस तरह से एकम का एलोकेशन किया है उसको भी अगर वे खर्च नहीं करते हैं तो इसके बारे में उनको सोचना चाहिये। दूसरी मदों में उनको चाहिये कि वे कटौती करें। रेगिस्तान की सब से बड़ी जो समस्या है क्यों नहीं उस पर मेज्यादा खर्च करते हैं। आप को चाहिये कि आप राज्य सरकार पर दबाव डालें ज्यादा पैसा इस पर खर्च करने के लिये। आगे भी उसको पैसा मिलता रहेगा और अगर कोई कमी दिखाई देगी तो सरकार उस पर विचार करेगी। आप ने जितने सुझाव दिये हैं उनको मैंने नोट कर लिया है। हम जब पैसा लगाने के लिये तैयार हैं तो आपको चाहिये कि आप राज्य सरकार को भी तैयार करें। आगे जो ज्यादा खर्च होगा हम देने को तैयार हैं और कोई कभी इस में आने नहीं दी जाएगी। डी०प००ए०प०० का जो कार्यक्रम है उसको चलाया जा रहा है, दूसरे कार्यक्रम भी आप चला रहे हैं। ये डेवलपमेंट के प्रोग्राम हैं और उन में कटौती करने का कोई सवाल नहीं है।

मैं वहाँ गया था। डेजर्ट पार्क के लिये उन्होंने कहा कि बोस लाख रुपये के लिये यह कार्यक्रम बन्द हो गया है। पैसे की उन्होंने मदद माँगी। हिसाब से तो मट्ट नहीं कर सकते थे लेकिन बोस लाख रुपया हमने सेविंग से भेजा। आप राजस्थान सरकार में मुस्तेदी लायें। वह गंभीरता से इसको ले, समझे कि यह महत्वपूर्ण है। जो वह खर्च नहीं कर पाती है उसको आप कहें कि खर्च करें। जैसा मैंने कहा 1981-82 का दस करोड़ रुपया अभी तक चला आ रहा है और खर्च नहीं

हो पाया है। आगे फिर लेना चाहें तो हम देने के लिये तैयार हैं। लेकिन हमारी मजबूरी को समझे। हम बन्धे हुये हैं। हम सौ परसेंट भारत सरकार से खर्च नहीं कर सकते हैं। कम से कम जितने पैसे का प्रावधान हम हर साल करते हैं उतना तो आप उनसे खर्च करवायें। ग्रांट देने के लिये हम तैयार हैं। दूसरी मदों से कटौती करके वे पैसे को इसमें खर्च कर सकते हैं। यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण कार्यक्रम है। क्या इस पर दस करोड़ भी खर्च नहीं कर सकते हैं। मुझे माफ करें यह कहने के लिये कि राजस्थान पर साढ़े तीन सौ या चार सौ के करोड़ का ओवरड्रॉफ्ट हो गया है। क्या दस पन्द्रह करोड़ इस में नहीं लगा सकते? अगर लगते तो हमें कहते कि आप और क्यों नहीं देते हैं? हम तैयार हैं और देने के लिये और कहीं से कटौती करके भी हम ज्यादा पैसा दे सकते थे। हमारी पूरी हमदर्दी है राजस्थान के साथ। राजस्थान एक महत्वद्वार्ण स्टेट है। अगर इन्व्यू करने की जरूरत होगी किसी भी स्कीम को तो उसके लिये भी हम तैयार रहेंगे। आपने जो सुझाव दिये हैं उनको मैंने नोट कर लिया है। उन पर हम ध्यान देंगे। हमारी पूरी सुहानुभूति आपके साथ है।

श्री मूल बंद डॉग्स (पाली) : प्लानिंग कमिशन पालियामेंट से ऊपर नहीं है। उसके बारे में मंत्री जी ने बतायें। समाज का जो अंग कमजोर है, गिरा हुआ है क्या उसको मजबूत नहीं किया जाना चाहिये? क्या आप यह चाहते हैं कि जो मरा हुआ है उसको मरने दिया जाए? अगर उसके पास साधन नहीं है, उसके शरीर में हँड़ियाँ, मांस, कुछ नहीं है तो क्या यह आपका कर्तव्य नहीं है कि उसके बास्ते आप सुविधायें उपलब्ध करें? वित्त मंत्री जी बैठे हुये हैं, सिचाई मंत्री जो बैठे हुये हैं और वह छठे प्लान डाकूमेंट को जानते हैं कि उसमें क्या है।

[श्री मूल चंद डागा]

यह सरकार का डॉकूमेंट है और आपने ड्राउट प्रौन एरिया प्रोग्राम 75 जिलों में लागू किया था और छठी योजना में उसको लागू किया था और आपने डेजर्ट डेवलपमेंट प्लान भी लागू किया और छठी योजना में उसके लिए धनराशि अलग अलग मुकर्रर की, या नहीं? जब छठी योजना बनी तब आपने ३० पी०६०पी० प्रोग्राम लागू कर दिया और 75 जिले शामिल किये थिसमें बांडमेर, पाली और जोधपुर भी थे। दो साल भी नहीं हुए बीच में ही छोड़ दिया। आप यह बतायें मरुथल विकास और ३०पी०६०पी० में क्या कर्कु है? जमीन और आसमान का अन्तर है। ३०पी०६०पी० का जो प्रोग्राम है उसके अन्दर और मरुथल विकास के अन्दर कोई कर्कु है कि नहीं? अगर हिन्दुस्तान का मरुथल नहीं रोका तो जैसलमेर, जोधपुर आगे बढ़ जायेगा, और प्रान्तों को भी खा जायेगा। आपको तो बिहार का नक्शा नज़र आता है हरे भरे खेत का तो सवाल यह है कि छठी योजना जो आपने बनायी उसमें पहला प्रश्न यह है कि 1980-85 का जो यह डॉकूमेंट है उसके अन्दर 75 जिले शामिल किये हैं, उन जिलों को निकालने का आपको किसने अधिकार दिया?

मरुथल विकास का कार्यक्रम बिल्कुल अलग है और इसका कार्यक्रम अलग है। इनको आपने शामिल कैसे कर लिया? मरुथल विकास काम में और ३०पी०६०पी० के प्रोग्राम में कितना अन्तर है? जमीन आसमान का अन्तर है। ३०पी०६०पी० प्रोग्राम उन जिलों में भी बना सकते हैं जिन जिलों में कुछ हिस्से हों मरुथल के। लेकिन जहां मीलों रेगिस्तान

ही हो उसको आप कैसे दूसरे प्रोग्राम के साथ मिला सकते हैं। व्या प्लानिंग कमीशन ने जो आपको समझा दिया उसको मान लेंगे? आप उनको बापस लिखिये कि यह आपने क्या कर दिया। आप यह भी बतायें कि ३०पी०६०पी० प्रोग्राम में कितनी धनराशि है?। उपाध्यक्ष जी, हम लोग सबसीढ़ी देना चाहते हैं, और आप भी भावण देते हैं कि ५८ करोड़ लोग जो देश के गरीब हैं उनमें से १ करोड़ १५ लाख आदमियों को प्रतिवर्ष गरीबी रेखा से ऊपर लायेंगे। और ३०पी०६०पी० प्रोग्राम के आप ही मालिक हैं। यह बोधना की है कि ५०११ ब्लास्ट जी हैं उनमें प्रति वर्ष १ करोड़ १५ लाख लोगों को गरीबी की रेखा से ऊपर लायेंगे जिनकी आमदनी ३,५०० है से कम है। तो आप हमारा जो कार्यक्रम बन्द कर रहे हैं, न तो ३०पी०६०पी० प्रोग्राम चल रहा है न और कोई प्रोग्राम चल रहा है। तो आप बताइये कि ३०पी०६०पी० का जो प्रोग्राम है... राजस्थान कैनाल की १९५८ में श्री गोविन्द बल्लभ पन्त ने नीब रखी थी और यह ६० करोड़ में उस समय बनती थी। वह आज ४२० करोड़ में भी नहीं बन सकती। वह आज २५ साल में भी नहीं बन सकी है। अगर वह बन जाती तो उसकी आमदनी कम से कम ३० लाख टन अनाज देती और और २५ लाख टन चारा देती। आपने ३०पी०६०पी० को उसमें जोड़ दिया। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि राजस्थान कैनाल का क्या हुआ? हमारे मंत्री जी का जवाब नहीं आया। न कोयला दिया है और न सीमेंट दी है।

यह जो उन्होंने उत्तर दिया है, पालियामेंट के सामने जो सिव्स्य काइव

ईश्वर प्लान का डाक्यूमेंट रख दिया है, इन्होंने मान लिया है। इसको क्या वापिस लेने का इनका अधिकार है? क्या इस प्लान की आपने कभी चर्चा की है? बगैर चर्चा के उसको एक्सक्लूस व्यों नहीं किया गया? पालियामेंट सर्वोपरि है, प्लानिंग कमीशन को इसे बदलने का अधिकार किस ने दिया? जब प्लानिंग कमीशन ने एक डाक्यूमेंट यहां रख दिया तो हमसे बिना पूछे ही कैसे बदल दिया। यह बड़ा सवाल है।

The DPAP covers 557 blocks spread over 74 districts in the country.

मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि वह मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर दें। उन्होंने बड़ी कोमलता से अधूरता से ठंडे-ठंडे इसे कह दिया। आप हमसे यह छीनना चाहते हैं। आप यह कहिये राजस्थान सरकार के पास ताकत नहीं है मौनेटरी 50 परसेंट देने की, आप क्यों नहीं 100 परसेंट देते हैं? आप क्यों हिली एरिया को देना चाहते हैं? जहां कि लोग गरीबी रेखा के नीचे हैं, वहां भी आपको देना पड़ेगा।

मेरे ये चारों प्रश्न जुड़े हुए हैं। डी० पी० ए० पी० की अलग चीज़ है, आपने दोनों को कैसे जोड़ दिया। क्या सरकार ने यह नीति बना ली है कि जिसके पास पैसा नहीं होगा वह देश का हिस्सा गरीब ही रहेगा, मेरे ख्याल से वह ऊपर नहीं आ सकता? या सरकार की यह नीति है कि हम सब गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे के लोगों को ऊपर लेकर आयेंगे?

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR (Trivandrum): Sir, in the reply of the Minister given to Mr. Jain, it is stated that everything is all right. I am asking whether he has noticed, report in the *Indian Express* dated 12th July, 1982, with the heading, 'Forsaken by sarkar they go to Shylock'. It reads—

"Senior officials connected with famine and drought eradication justified the Government's inactivity on the ground of the terrain being inaccessible and adaptability of the people due to centuries of living in drought conditions. They spoke more of the ingenuity of the people in combating famine, using resources unknown to outsiders, than of measures being taken to alleviate their sufferings."

This is the position in Rajasthan. The Minister has stated that the Rajasthan Government is not utilising the grant already given to them in 1981-82 and other years. Under the circumstances in which he has given that reply, I am asking a concrete question, whether the Government is of the definite opinion that the Rajasthan Government has acted well in dealing with the drought situation in Rajasthan. Similarly, Mr. Jain put a question on October 4, 1982 in which he has asked: 'Whether the Government will treat the above programme as Central Programme as was done during 1977-78 and make hundred per cent allocation therefore?' The reply of the Minister to that was in the negative. What is the reason for not treating it as a Central Programme? What has prompted the Government of India to take such a step?

Some time back, there was a meeting of the Chief Secretaries of the drought affected States, with the Cabinet Secretary. What were the decisions arrived at in that meeting? Have those decisions been implemented fully?

How many States the Central Team visited? Has that Team visited Rajasthan? If so, what are the recommendations of that Team and whether those recommendations have been implemented?

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री (सैदपुर) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय सदस्य, श्री जैन श्रीर श्री डागा, ने राजस्थान में चलाये जा रहे कार्यक्रमों को बदल करने के सम्बन्ध में काफी चर्चा की है। मैं ज्यादा गहराई में जाते हुए कहा चाहता हूँ कि आज परिस्थितियां इतनी तेजी

[श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री]

के साथ बदल गई हैं कि राजस्थान के अतिरिक्त देश के और भी बहुत से हिस्से हैं, जो इस समय गंभीर रूप से सूखे से प्रभावित हैं। मंत्री महोदय इस बात से अवगत होंगे कि उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार में एक सप्ताह पहले एक और भयानक बाढ़ आई थी और बहुत से इलाके पानी में डूबे हुए थे तो दूसरी ओर वहां पर हजारों हजार एकड़ फ़सल बर्बाद हो रही थी और कुओं में पानी पीने तक नहीं था। अब भी पानी नहीं है।

मंत्री महोदय ने मूल प्रश्न के उत्तर में बताया कि राजस्थान में मरुस्थल विकास कार्यक्रम में विधन पड़ने के कारण डॉ. पी. ए. पी. को बन्द कर दिया गया। मंत्री महोदय क्लोयरली बताएँ कि इन दोनों कार्यक्रमों का आपस में सम्बन्ध क्या है? कि एक में कोई दिक्कत होने से दूसरे को बन्द कर देना पड़ा। उन्होंने अपना भार राजस्थान सरकार पर डाल दिया और अपनी काहिली को छिपा लिया। उन्होंने श्री डागा से कहा कि वह राजस्थान सरकार को तैयार करे। यदि यही स्थिति उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार में पैदा होती है, तो मंत्री महोदय कहेंगे कि माननीय सदस्य अपने अपने राज्य की सरकारों को तैयार करें। यदि हम को अपनी अपनी सरकारों को तैयार करना है—श्री डागा को राजस्थान सरकार को तैयार करना है, हमें उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार को तैयार करना है और शास्त्री जी बिहार की सरकार को तैयार कर लेंगे, तो फिर सैट्रूल गवर्नमेंट की जरूरत क्या है?

श्री सत्यसाधन चक्रवर्ती (कलकत्ता दर्शक): फारेन दूर; एशियाड, कलर टी वी।

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि दोनों कार्यक्रमों को एक साथ चलाने में हर्ज़ क्या था। मंत्री जी आप साफ साफ बताएँ कि एक कार्यक्रम को बन्द कर दिया गया और दूसरे को चलाया जा रहा है। क्यों? इस का मुख्य तथ्य क्या है?

दूसरी बात यह है कि राजस्थान के अलावा दूसरे स्थानों पर जो सूखा पड़ा है, क्या उधर भी इस कार्यक्रम के तहत मन्त्री जी का कोई ध्यान है या नहीं? अगर मन्त्री जी का ध्यान है तो वे बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि उन स्थानों के लिए उन्होंने क्या किया है?

अन्त में एक वाक्य में मैं सुझाव भी देना चाहूँगा। सूखे की जो समस्या है वह एक राष्ट्रीय समस्या है और मन्त्री जी ने स्वीकार भी किया है कि यह राष्ट्रीय समस्या है। मैं समझता हूं इस सरकार या उस सरकार का चक्कर छोड़कर केन्द्रीय सरकार राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर इस समस्या पर सोच-विचार करे और सारी जगहों की ओर ध्यान दे।

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर (गोरखपुर) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं ही इस सदन में अकेला व्यक्ति हूं जो तमिलनाड़ु के बारे में भी बात करता है। राजस्थान में इस वर्ष सूखे की भयंकर स्थिति है। और केवल इस वर्ष ही नहीं, कई वर्षों से यह स्थिति चली आ रही है। इसका पूरा इतिहास ही ऐसा है। राजस्थान का इलाका रेगिस्तानी रहा है, वहां पर हमेशा ही सूखे की स्थिति रही है। मैं समझता हूं यह बहुत ठीक बात सोची गई कि राजस्थान में जो सूखे की स्थिति रही है, उससे लोगों को बचाने के लिए कुछ ऐसे कार्यक्रम चलाए जायें ताकि

वहाँ पर जो सूखे की निरन्तरता है वह समाप्त हो सके। लेकिन इन कार्यक्रम को वहाँ पर सही ढंग और जिस तेजी के साथ चलाने की आवश्यकता थी, उस तेजी के साथ उनको अभी तक नहीं चलाया गया है। यद्यपि कुछ पैसा वगैरा आप देते हैं यहाँ केन्द्र से, लेकिन इसी के साथ आप केन्द्र की जिम्मेदारी को पूरी तरह से समाप्त नहीं कर सकते, यह कह करके कि संसद सदस्य उन कामों के लिए राज्य सरकार को तैयार करें। इसमें केन्द्रीय सरकार अपनो जिम्मेदारी से बच नहीं सकती है।

आज राजस्थान में सूखे की स्थिति है लेकिन राजस्थान के अतिरिक्त भी, जैसा कि अन्य माननीय समूहोंने यहाँ पर कहा है, दूसरे राज्यों ने भी जहाँ हर वर्ष सूखा नहीं पड़ता था लेकिन इस वर्ष वहाँ भी भयंकर सूखे की स्थिति है। स्वयं माननीय मन्त्रों जो के अपने राज्य विहार में भयंकर सूखे की स्थिति है। कलकत्ते से जो अखबार “टेलीग्राफ” निकलता है उसमें स्टारवेशन “डेथ्स इन बिहार” के सम्बन्ध में लिखा गया है। मन्त्रों जो और उनके मन्त्रालय के अन्य अधिकारियों ने इस समाचार को पढ़ा होगा। एक बहुत बड़ा चित्र भी अखबार में छपा है जिसमें एक बुद्धिया है जिसके पति का देहान्त भुखमरी के कारण हो चुका। दूसरे वैशाली जिले में अनेक मौतें हुई हैं जिसमें जानकी देवी के पति की मृत्यु हुई है और वही राय की मृत्यु हुई है, इसलिए कि उनके पास खाने के लिए अनाज नहीं था और काम करने के लिए कोई काम नहीं था। यदि उन्हें कहीं काम मिल जाता, कोई मजदूरी मिल जाती तो उससे वे अपना काम चला लेते लेकिन उन्हें कोई काम नहीं मिला। मन्त्रों जो के राज्य विहार के ही सम्बन्ध में आज समाचार छपा है कि संभाल परगना के पाराजोरी इलाके में छः आदि-

वासियों को गोली से उड़ा दिया गया। उनका कसूर यह था कि वे भुखमरी से मर रहे थे और उन्होंने सरकार से कहा था कि राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत कुछ कार्यक्रम चालाये जायें ताकि उसमें भाग लेकर वे कुछ मजदूरी प्राप्त कर सकें और अपनी जीविका चला सकें। बजाए इसके कि सरकार उनकी बात पर ध्यान देती, पुलिस ने उन पर गोली चला दी जिसमें 6 आदिवासी मारे गये। राज्य सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में कोई जांच समिति नियुक्त की है?

यह जो सूखे की स्थिति है इसमें एक तो खरीफ की फसल पहले नष्ट हो गई और अब रवी की फसल के लिए भी पानी नहीं है तथा साथ ही कोई काम-काज भी नहीं, जिसके द्वारा लोग अपनी जीविका चला सकें। सरकार की ओर से उनकी कोई भी मदद नहीं की जा रही है। उत्तर प्रदेश तमिलनाडू तथा अन्य राज्यों में जो आज भयंकर सूखे की स्थिति है उसके सम्बन्ध में इस सदन में व्यापक चर्चा होने वाली है लेकिन अभी मूल रूप से मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इन तमाम राज्यों में जहाँ पर भयंकर सूखे की स्थिति है और जहाँ पर भुखमरी से लोग मर रहे हैं, वहाँ के लिए सरकार ने कोई कार्यक्रम अभी तक सोचा है या नहीं, बहुत से सूखाग्रस्त इलाके हैं, अभी तक उन को सूखाग्रस्त इलाका घोषित नहीं किया गया है और इन को सूखाग्रस्त इलाका घोषित करने में क्यों देर की जा रही है। उन स्थानों में जहाँ पर भुखमरी से मृत्यु हुई है क्या उन सारे सूखाग्रस्त इलाकों को आपने सूखाग्रस्त इलाका घोषित करेंगे और अभी तक उन को सूखाग्रस्त इलाका घोषित न करने के क्या कारण हैं?

मैं यह भी कहना चाहूँगा कि सूखाग्रस्त इलाकों में विजली की समस्या बहुत

[श्री एरिकेश बहादुर]

ही गंभीर हो गई है। वहां वारिश नहीं हुई और इस से वहां रक्षी की फसल नष्ट हो रही है और दूसरे वहां पर बिजली नहीं दी जा रही है। इस का नतीजा यह हो रहा है कि किसान अपने खेतों की सिचाई करने ट्यूबवेल चला कर भी नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। साथ ही सूखाग्रस्त इलाकों की तमाम नहरों में पानी नहीं है। स्थिति यह है कि एक ही जिले में जहां एक तरफ बाढ़ आई हुई है और उस बाढ़ के कारण फसल नष्ट हुई है वहां दूसरी तरफ सूखा पड़ा हुआ है। हमारे गोरखपुर जिले में ऐसा ही है। जहां बाढ़ का पानी नहीं पहुंचा, वहां सूखा पड़ा हुआ है। नदियों में जो नहरें निकाली गई हैं, उन में भी पानी नहीं है। कितनी बड़ी विडम्बना है कि एक तरफ तो नदियों में पानी भरा हुआ है और दूसरी तरफ उस पानी को नहरों में ले जा कर जो सिचाई का काम हो सकता था, वह काम नहीं ही रहा है। मेरा प्रश्न यह है कि इन नहरों में पानी देने की समुचित व्यवस्था को जाएगी।

साथ ही मेरा प्रश्न यह है कि राष्ट्रीय यामीण रोजगार योजना के अन्तर्गत रोजगार के कार्यक्रम क्यों नहीं चलाए जा रहे हैं। अगर इन कार्यक्रमों को चलाया जाए, तो बहुत से लोगों को रोजगार मिलेगा और इस से भुखमरी की स्थिति समाप्त हो सकती है। फूड फार वर्क प्रोग्राम जनता पार्टी के जमाने में शुरू हुआ था। उस की वजाय आप ने नेशनल रूरल एम्पलायमेंट प्रोग्राम बनाया है लेकिन इस प्रोग्राम के अन्तर्गत कोई काम नहीं हो रहा है या बहुत कम काम हो रहा है। जब ऐसी बात है, तो किर ऐसी योजना बनाने का मतलब क्या है। अगर इस योजना को कार्यान्वित

किया जाए, तो लोगों को रोजगार मिलेगा और भुखमरी की स्थिति खत्म हो सकती है। इस के बारे में कई लोगों ने कहा है और हमारे मंत्री जी के राज्य विहार में भी लोग भुखमरी से पीड़ित हैं और तमाम अखबारों में यह बात आ रही है।

मैं चाहूंगा कि मंत्री जी मेरी इन तमाम बातों का उत्तर दें।

श्री बालेश्वर राम : उपाध्यक्ष जी, ऐसे तो आज की जी चर्चा थी, उस में कुछ सीमित प्रश्न ही चर्चा के लिए रखे गये थे और जो परमिन्ट एरियाज सूखा पीड़ित हैं, डी० पी० ए० पी० के जो एरियाज हैं या जो हमारा डेजर्ट का इलाका है, श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन का जो मूल प्रश्न था, वह उसी से सम्बन्ध रखता था। जो अस्थायी रूप से इलाके सूखे से प्रभावित हुए हैं, उनके सम्बन्ध में चर्चा की बात नहीं थी लेकिन माननीय हरिकेश बहादुर जी ने या हमारे दूसरे साथी जो बोल कर चले गये या नाडार साहब ने और डागा जी ने भी राजस्थान की जो चर्चा की है, उसके बारे में संक्षेप में मैं कह चुका हूं और अब थोड़ा बहुत उस में मैं जोड़ना चाहूंगा।

इन्होंने जिन समस्याओं की उठाया है, उनका अपने आप में महत्व है; यह मैं मानता हूं। हिन्दुस्तान के बहुत से इलाकों में, बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश में और दूसरे कई भागों में काफी सूखे की स्थिति बनी और भयंकर हालत पैदा हुई है लेकिन जैसा कि आप जानते हैं कि डी० पी० ए० पी० के लिए जो फार्मूला पहले इन्होंने बनाया था, उस में थोड़ी बहुत तरमीम की गई है और टास्क फोर्स की रिकमेंडेशन्स पर यह हुई है, वह एक

अलग सवाल है और सूखे से जो अभी प्रभावित क्षेत्र हैं, वहां कार्यक्रम चलने चाहिए राहत देने के लिए, इस में भी कोई दो राय नहीं हैं और भारत सरकार को भी इस की पूरी चिन्ता है। आप यह भी जानते हैं कि जो इलाके, जो राज्य सूखे से प्रभावित नहीं होते, वहां के लिए ऐसी व्यवस्था नहीं है लेकिन राजस्थान का कोई इलाका जो डी०पी०४०पी० में आता है, वहां पर अगर सूखे की स्थिति आती है, तो मार्जिन मनी तुरन्त एवं रिविल होती है। वहां राज्य सरकारों के पास प्रावधान होता है, उससे वे राहत कार्य शुरू कर सकती हैं और वहां जो नुकसान होता है, उसका एक पेमो-रेंडम भारत सरकार के पास भेजतो हैं कि हमारे यहां इतनो क्षति हुई है।

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: We want specific answers to our questions. We have put you one question that inspite of five years..

ओ० बालेश्वर राम : मैं बता रहा हूं। यह भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा बर्निंग सवाल उठाया गया है। मुझे मालूम नहीं है कि संथाल परगने में क्या स्थिति हुई, लेकिन जिस तरह का चर्चा आपने की है, यह बहुत ही दुःख की बात है और वहां की सरकार का ध्यान जाना चाहिये। Have patience. मैं आपको बता रहा हूं।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: He wanted to know from you. Of course, it is a very big question. I do not know whether you will be able to answer—is Parliament supreme or is Planning Commission supreme?

SHRI BALESHWAR RAM: Parliament is supreme.

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर और दूसरे माननीय सदस्यों ने एन० आर० ई० पी० के बारे में चर्चा की है कि भारत सरकार का क्या काम है। अगर सारी ऐसें सी हम अपने हाथ में लें लें तो एक हुंगामा शुरू हो जाये कि राज्य सरकारों के काम में हस्तक्षेप करते हैं। फाइनांशियल एलोकेशंस हम देते हैं और कार्यक्रम के क्रियान्वयन का काम राज्य सरकारों को सौंपा जाता है। भारत सरकार की कोई अलग से ऐसी इसके लिये नहीं है। भारत सरकार अपना दायित्व पूरा करती है। प्लान डाकूमेंट में जो व्यवस्था की गई है, पालियामेंट में भी जैसी की चर्चा की गई है फिफ्टी परसेंट भारत सरकार देने के लिये तैयार है—वह पैसा हम देंगे।

एन० आर० ई० पी० के बारे में आपको मालूम होगा कि 1680 करोड़ रुपये का प्राविजन है और जनता सरकार की तरफ से जो टेंपरेरी फूड फार वर्क प्रोग्राम चलता था, उसको हमने सिक्स्थ फाइव इयर प्लान में माना है और इसके लिये 1618 करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान किया गया है। जो राज्य सरकारें अपना पिछले साल का 50 प्रतिशत तक हिसाब दे दें तो उसको मान कर हम फरदर रीलीज करते हैं। लेकिन प्लार्निंग कमीशन ने जो इंतजाम किया है, उसे हमको मानना है और कोई बेसिक चैंजिंग, जैसा कि डागा जी ने कहा, कोई बहुत चैंजेज नहीं आया है। डी०पी०४०पी० और डेजर्ट डेवलपमेंट प्रोग्राम दोनों अलग-अलग चलते थे। एक साथ होने के कारण फाइनांशियल एलोकेशन में कोई ज्यादा फर्क नहीं पड़ने वाला है।

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: 74 districts have been taken under DDP programme.

SHRI BALESHWAR RAM: You have made your points. You have patience.

मैंने शुरू में कहा, आपने शायद सुना नहीं। प्रति हजार स्क्वायर किलो-मीटर के लिये 10 लाख रुपये देने जा रहे हैं। फाइनांशियल एलोकेशन में कोई ज्यादा फर्क पड़ने वाला नहीं है।

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: But our State which has been suffering from famine for the last four years, is not in a position to contribute 50 per cent. That means, we are deprived of the facility, totally. So, what is your programme? You assured the House that 135 lakhs of people every year would be brought above the poverty line by giving employment. Now, I want to ask this specific question. You say that there are 5,000 such blocks. How will you develop these blocks which are suffering from poverty? What is the way by which you bring them above poverty-line? (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please, permit him to reply.

श्री बालेश्वर राम: श्राई०श्वार०डी० के जो प्रोग्राम्स हैं, वे डी०पी०ए० पी० एरिया में कहीं बंद नहीं हुए हैं। फिर, मैं कहूँगा कि उसमें जो सबसिडी का अमाउन्ट देना है, उसमें भी 50 परसेंट वहां की सरकार को देना चाहिये। अभी एजेंट फोगर मैं वहां का नहीं दे सकता। हमारा जो टारगेट है, वह 600 फैमिलीज पर ब्लाक पर इंग्रज अबोव दो पावर्टी लाईन पर लाना है और 15 मिलियन फैमिलीज एण्ड आफ दी प्लान पावर्टी लाईन के ऊपर लाना है। इस पर हम कायम हैं और राजस्थान में काम शुरू हुआ है। एजेंट आंकड़े मुझे याद नहीं हैं कि वहां स्टेट के हिसाब से कितने बेनीफिशरीज हुए हैं।

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: You give the name of any district which has

been brought above the poverty-line and where the people have come up.

श्री बालेश्वर राम: मैं कल पूछकर आपको बता दूँगा।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have your reply. I think, the Minister is dealing only with the question of Mr. Daga.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please sit down. Your reply is over. You don't reply to Mr. Daga now. Now, you reply to others.

श्री बालेश्वर राम: कोई बेसिक स्ट्रक्चर को चेंज करने की बात होगी तो हम उसे पार्लियामेंट के सामने लायेंगे। अभी बेसिक स्ट्रक्चर चेंज नहीं किया है। फाइनेन्शियल स्ट्रक्चर में कोई चेंज करने वाले नहीं हैं। जो भी समस्याएं सामने आयेंगी, उसमें हमारी पूरी सहानुभूति है, उसमें हम मदद करेंगे।

18.27 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATION UNDER CUSTOMS ACT, 1962.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, papers to be laid on the Table of the House. Shri S.B.P. Pattabhi Rama Rao.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, sir...

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): Sir, I am on a point of order. (Interruptions.)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He has raised a point of order. I have permitted him.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, this is a point order under —Rule 31(1), read with Rule 331(1) among other Rules. This is an important notification giving exemption on the import of colour TV sets, specially when indige-

nous firms are in a position to supply the required quantity at a cheaper rate. Such a very important notification cannot be laid on the Table of the House at this fag-end. The Members cannot be taken unaware. I can understand that the Government having issued the Gazette today, wants to lay but then, the issue of the Gazette containing the notification should be so regulated that right in the very beginning of the sitting along with other papers, the Government should come forward to lay it on the Table of the House. The House should not be taken by surprise in such a manner at the fag-end to place on the Table of the House such a highly objectionable notification.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Committee on Subordinate Legislation in their Twelfth Report (Fifth Lok Sabha) had recommended that Notifications making changes in export duties, major changes in procedures and changes in import and Central Excise Duties involving revenue of more than Rs. 50 lakhs per annum, if issued before 6 P.M. on a day should be laid on the Table of the House of Parliament on the same day. This recommendation was reiterated by the Committee in their Twenty-first Report (Sixth Lok Sabha) presented to the House on 17th May, 1979. The Notifications included in today's Second Supplementary List of Business involve revenue of not less than Rs. 50 lakhs

The Notifications have been issued today and the Minister of State for Finance has sought permission to lay them on the Table today. The notifications have been allowed to be laid in pursuance of recommendation of the Committee.

Shri Pattabhi Rama Rao may now lay the papers.

SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of Notification Nos. 225/82 Customs, 226/82 Customs and 227/82-Customs (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 11th October, 1982 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to colour television sets, when imported into India as baggage or by air or by post so that the rate of import duty leviable on such sets would be equal to the rate of other imported as cargo, namely, 190.375 *per cent ad valorem*, under Section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962. [Placed in Library. See No. 5470/82]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again tomorrow at 11 A.M.

18.31 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, October, 12, 1982/ Asvina 20, 1904 (Saka).