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Sravana 31, 1905 (Saka)

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(Twelfth Session)



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C O N T E N T S

No. 20, Monday, August 22, 1983/Sravana 31, 1905 (Saka)

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

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Monday, August 22, 1983/Sravana, 1905
(Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWER TO QUESTIONS

भारतीय खाद्य निगम के लिए सुरक्षा बल

*391 श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा :

श्री मोतीभाई आर० चौधरी : क्या खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय खाद्य निगम का विचार सुरक्षा बल का गठन करने का है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस बारे में तथ्य क्या है; और

(ग) इस सुरक्षा बल का गठन करने की आवश्यकता किन कारणों से हुई?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) There is already a Security Wing in Food Corporation of India, with over 20,000 watchmen and head watchmen, apart from personnel of various other ranks, to look after security arrangements for stocks, stores, buildings and assets etc. of the Corporation. There is no proposal to raise a security force.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA : I am not what surprised at the smugness of my hon. friend's reply. Only two days ago, the newspapers have reported that more than 2 lakh gunny bags of grains were siphoned away in instalments from godowns in Purulia and Burdwan districts. This, as he very well knows, is only the tip of the iceberg. Year after year, the Food Corporation, in its reports, has itself mentioned heavy losses in transit and storage. The responsibility of the Food Corporation lies not merely in maintaining the stocks in the depots, but its responsibility starts from the moment it procures food, and last till it disburses them either into the public distribution or otherwise.

Will the hon. Minister kindly state the total losses incurred by the Food Corporation in transit or under the head 'Transit and Storage' during the last three years—both in volume and in value?

SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO : I still stick to my word that there is no possibility of starting a security force; but, at the same time, we are taking adequate measures, wherever necessary, to induct Central Industrial Security Force or the Central Reserve Police, wherever the occasion demands it.

But regarding the basic question of losses, to give an instance, in 1981-82 we had a turnover of 309 lakh tonnes of foodgrains, amounting to Rs. 5868 crores, whereas the losses are 6.5 lakh tonnes; and in terms of rupees, it is Rs. 118 crores which amounts to near-about 2% which, I consider, is not high.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : He says that the theft is less, compared to national wealth.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA : The hon. Minister thinks, in these days of food shortage and drought, when the public distribution system is not in a position to satisfy the demands made on it, that 6.5 lakh tonnes is no loss at all. But I want to ask him whether, in view of the fact that the Food Corporation has consistently year after year failed to ensure that losses in transit and storage are minimized, and in view of the fact that the Public Undertakings Committee itself has examined this question and pointed out that nearly 3 lakh tonnes are lost every year, and the tendency is for these losses to increase, and that more than 80% of these losses have been at railway stations where gunny bags are waiting for transit to place where they have to be stored etc., has he considered the necessity to improve efficiency in the protection of grains both during transit and in the depots? I pointed out to the fact that yesterday's newspaper reports that 2 lakh gunny bags have been stolen in instalments from two depots in Purulia and Burdwan Districts. This has gone on for years and yet the hon. Minister says that there is an adequacy of personnel to protect stock. Two points have been mentioned. One is that the losses occur in railway stations. Is there, therefore, any proposal—if they are not raising a supplementary force—to ensure greater coordination between GRP and the Railway Protection Force?

SHRI CHARAN SINGH : Has anybody been punished for these losses?

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA : Secondly, in view of the fact that railways do not issue clear receipts but only issue receipts called 'said to contain' receipts, and 75 per cent of the stock is carried under 'said to contain' receipts, it becomes impossible for the Food Corporation to track down the amount of loss and the responsibility for the loss, will the hon. Minister say whether, in view of this, there is any proposal to improve coordination and also to ensure that railway receipts are "clear receipts" and are not "said to contain" receipts? What action has been taken against those found respon-

sible or guilty for the losses?

SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO : I agree with the hon. member that we have to improve further to see that the losses are minimised. But, at the same time, I like to bring to his notice the stresses and pressures on FCI. Please remember, last year, we had transported foodgrains to the tune of 15.1 million tonnes. In terms of bags, it comes to about 150 million bags are transmitted from one end of the country to another. At the same time also, you are aware that we have to take some time due to pressure, because it affects the farmers. At the moisture rate, even sometimes above 15 percent, there will be losses. But, at the same time, we are aware of these defects. We are continuously monitoring it. We are trying to improve it further; and to give one aspect how we improve in 1977, we had under plinth storage system covered to the tune of 5.4 million tonnes. Now that we reduced this year to 6 lakh tonnes. Like that we are making efforts to improve it. I assure the hon. member that we are trying to improve it.

PROF. N. G. RANGA : What about the railway receipts he was talking about?

SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO : That also we take care; we are taking effective measure in this respect also.

श्री मोतीभाई आर० बौधनी : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा प्रश्न सुरक्षा बल गठित करने के बारे में है। मन्त्री जी ने अपने उत्तर में बताया है कि 20 हजार लोगों का सुरक्षा बल है लेकिन फिर भी पुरुलिया और बर्देवान जिला के गोदामों में से पिछले तीन सालों में दो लाख बोरे अनाज की चोरी हो गई है। मैं मन्त्री जी से जानना चाहूँगा कि सारे देश में पिछले तीन सालों में कितने अनाज की चोरी हुई है, उसकी कुल क्या मात्रा थी और कुल कितनी कीमत थी। आज यहां पर सुरक्षा बल पर जितना खर्च होता है उससे ज्यादा

चोरी में चला जाता है। आपका तो सुरक्षा विंग है और जो अधिकारी लोग हैं वे मिले रहते हैं और इसीलिए चोरियां होती हैं वरना क्या कारण है कि आपके गोदामों से इतनी अधिक बोरियां चली जाती हैं और आपका सुरक्षा बल कुछ भी नहीं करता है? क्या इसीलिए आप सुरक्षा विंग पर इतना पैसा खर्च कर रहे हैं? क्या सरकार अलग से सुरक्षा बल का गठन करेगी जिससे कि करोड़ों हजार की चोरी हर साल बचाई जा सके?

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय: आप सवाल करिए, आप तो लेक्चर दे रहे हैं।

श्री मोतीभाई आर० चौधरी: मन्त्री जी ने बताया है कि हमारे पास सुरक्षा विंग है लेकिन वह कुछ भी काम नहीं करता है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि अलग से सुरक्षा बल गठित किया जाए। वह सही जवाब क्यों नहीं दे रहे हैं? इतना खर्च होता है फिर भी चोरी ज्यादा होती है?...

अध्यक्ष महोदय: आप बिना मतलब की बात करते हैं।

श्री मोतीभाई आर० चौधरी: वह बात कियर करना जरूरी है। वह कह रहे हैं कि इसकी जरूरत नहीं है; अगर जरूरत नहीं है तो चोरी कैसे होती है?

SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO: As regards the depots, I like to mention that we have about 1,855 depots throughout the country. I like to bring to the hon. Member's notice that we have about 20,000 watchmen, and what will we do when through a separate recruitment we create another security force?

AN HON. MEMBER: What are they doing?

SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO: The other point is, even if we recruit another security force, where is the guarantee about their integrity? The question is, we have to improve the quality of people. So we have to give better training to our own people and to try our best to get better results.

श्री मोतीभाई आर० चौधरी: 1 लाख से ऊपर गोडाउन्ज और 20 हजार से ऊपर चौकीदार रखे हुए हैं, कैसे सुरक्षा होगी, फिर भी कहते हैं कि जरूरत नहीं है।

श्री राम विलास पासवान: इस प्रश्न का जवाब राव साहब के बलबूते के बाहर की चीज है। एफ० सी० आई० में जो लूट चल रही है तथा जो करप्शन है, लगातार तीन मंत्रियों ने लिखा—वर्तमान मंत्री—भागवत ज्ञा आजाद जी ने लिखा, बरनाला जी ने लिखा, भानुप्रताप सिंह जी ने लिखा—लेकिन कुछ नहीं हुआ। सी० बी० आई० की जांच होने वाली थी, उसको बन्द कर दिया गया। मैं मंत्री महोदय से सीधा सवाल पूछना चाहता हूँ अध्यक्ष जी, यदि आप सन्तुष्ट न हों, तो इस पर डिस्केशन करवा दें—क्या यह बात सही है कि अभी तक 300 करोड़ रुपये की चोरी हो चुकी है? क्या यह बात सही है कि एफ० सी० आई० ने 800 करोड़ रुपये का घाटा दिखलाया है? क्या यह बात सही है कि आई० एस० आई० का जो 100 केजी स्टैण्डर्ड का मार्क-कोरी है वह 98 केजी से ज्यादा नहीं है। यदि ज्यादा होगा तो मैं सजा भुगतने को तैयार हूँ—यह मेरा चेलेन्ज है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ—क्या आप कोई उच्च-स्तरीय कमेटी बनायेंगे या संसदीय समिति बनायेंगे या कोई ऐसी मशीनरी बनायेंगे जिस के माध्यम से उस की जांच हो सके।

SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO: I have already answered that question, that the turnover is Rs. 5,868 crores;

and we had reports about losses to the tune of Rs. 118.7 crores.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : It is a fantastic question. So much money is spent but not even drinking water is being provided in rural areas.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : अध्यक्ष महोदय, प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं आया। उन्होंने कुछ नहीं बतलाया कि वे क्या उपाय करने जा रहे हैं?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उपाय बतलाते हैं—मिक्योरिटी टाइटन कर रहे हैं।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : क्या कर रहे हैं—जितनी दवा कर रहे हैं, मर्ज बढ़ता जा रहा है। एफ० सी० आई० में जो गेहूँ की चोरी हुई है, आप नवभारत टाइम्ज़ को पढ़ लीजिये—एफ० सी० आई० के चाराह और अण्डल गोदामों में गेहूँ की विश्व की सबसे बड़ी चोरी हुई है। मिनिस्टर इसको बहुत लाइटली ले रहे हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ऐसी बात नहीं है, लाइटली नहीं ले रहे हैं। There is no question of taking it lightly.

(*Interruptions*)

श्री राम विलास पासवान : साढ़े-सात लाख टन आस्ट्रेलिया का गेहूँ आया, उसको सप्लाई नहीं किया गया, सारा गल कर खत्म हो रहा है, मुर्गी भी उस को नहीं खा रही है।

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : One small supplementary question, Sir. I will hardly take half a minute. When these thefts had taken place in those godown of the Food Corporation of India, it appears that the investigation

was sought to be handed over to the C. B. I. but the C. B. I. refused to investigate the matter. What was the reason for the C. B. I. refusing to investigate the matter and are the Government of India going to get the matter investigated by the C. B. I.?

SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO : It is a fact that we had asked the C. B. I. to investigate and they had asked us to get it done through the Government of West Bengal, because the concerned State Government has to take it up. We have now forwarded the complaint to the Chief Secretary of West Bengal and they are looking into the matter.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Manohar Lal Saini.

(*Interruptions*)

श्री राम विलास पासवान : इस पर आधा घन्टे की बहम करा दीजिये।

(*Interruption*)

MR. SPEAKER : Not now. We will see latter.

(*Interruptions*)

Selection Of Soccer Players For Pre-Olympic Tournament In Bombay

*396. **SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA :** Will the Minister of SPORTS be pleased to state :

(a) Whether it is a fact that the All India Football Federation invited eight spotters entrusting the job to finalise a list of players for the Pre-Olympic tournament in Bombay;

(b) Whether it is also a fact that the AIFF paid very little attention to the lists submitted by the spotters; and

(c) If so, what was the guiding principle on the basis of which soccer players were selected by the AIFF for the Pre-Olympic tournament at Bombay?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) to (c) The selection of players is the exclusive function of the national sports federations, in this case, the All India Football Federation. On enquiry, the All India Football Federation has indicated that it had asked eight spotters to submit the list of football probables for the Pre-Olympic tournament for its consideration and that it gave due importance to the lists submitted by them.

SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA : The hon. Minister has given a very vague answer to my categorical and pointed question. After the miserable failure of our football team in the 1982 Asiad the people of our country, particularly the sports lovers, are very much worried about the performance of our football team in the Pre-Olympic matches. Because of that the AIFF appointed eight spotters to make selection of football players from different fields of football. I have already asked this in my question. Now, I am again repeating the same. How many players have been recommended by these eight spotters and how many of them have finally been included in the selection ?

SHRI BUTA SINGH : The hon. Member, on an earlier occasion also, has expressed concern about the fall in standards of our football team. It is a fact that in the last Asian Games our football team could not come upto the expected standards. Soon after that, the AIFF asked the Chief Coach for the Ninth Asian Games to submit a report on the performance of the team and also to suggest same methods by which the standards of Indian football team could be raised. On the reports of the Chief Coach the AIFF appointed some spotters to pick up talents among the football players. As per the information received by us from the AIFF, these spotters, who were eight in number, picked up 71 football players from various parts of the country, who could be considered for being probables on any national team. Out

of these 71 players, the Federation has approved 30 probables for selection for the camp for pre-Olympic tournament.

I want to reiterate that the matter concerning selection of players, organising camps, coaching programmes, etc. is the prerogative of the National Federation. The Government has hardly any power to interfere with the selection and training of players of all the Federations in our country.

SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA : Let us hope that our Football Team will give a good performance in the coming pre-Olympic matches. Has the Sports Ministry taken any policy decision and issued any guideline to the AIFF for the betterment of our football performance ?

SHRI BUTA SINGH : As I said, all the National Federations and the Sports' Associations in our country are free to chalk out their programmes. We provide them only services like booking for their air passage whenever they go abroad for participating in an international competition and providing them training at the various national institutes at Patiala, Bangalore, Calcutta and other places. These are the limited functions of the Ministry of Sports. At the moment, the Government do not give any directions to these Federations and Associations, which are free to choose their own players and coach them.

SHRI ARVIND NETAM : The basic problem with the football game in this country, especially at the national level, is that it is not upto the mark because the professional players who play for the various football clubs do not play for the country as such, because they are afraid of injuries. Are the Government aware of this problem that this is one of the reasons why our performance at the national level is not upto the mark ?

SHRI BUTA SINGH : Again my reply is that it is between the players and the clubs and federations. I am sorry that at no time can the

Government of India, or the Department of Sports, but in because they claim autonomy, and we cannot interfere in the functions of the Federation. We are equally concerned that the standard of our sports is falling down. We would like the Federation to bear this in mind in the matter of selection of their teams. At best what we can do is to send observers. But it hardly matters because it is the Federation which makes the decision. In the matter of giving training to the sportsmen, the Department of Sports is willing to help the Federation. If they want to evolve some special coaching or a training camp, the NIS, Patiala and other institutions are there to help them in the best possible manner, the way in which the Federation would like them to help them.

Piling Up Of Sugar Stock In Haryana

*397. SHRI CHIRANJILAL SHARMA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) Whether it is a fact that sugar stocks worth over Rs. 30 crores had piled up in the godowns in Haryana; and

(b) if so, steps taken or proposed to be taken to lift the same ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) It is difficult to make a reliable estimate of the value of existing sugar stocks with the factories in Haryana as free sale sugar prices tend to fluctuate because of market forces of supply and demand. The actual quantity of sugar produced is, therefore, a more reliable parameter. Sugar stocks with Haryana factories as on 31-7-83 are estimated at about 1.32 lakh tonnes.

(b) Sugar produced by the factories during the crushing season is utilised for meeting the requirements of internal

consumption and exports for the entire Sugar Year. On account of a record sugar production in 1981-82 Sugar Year followed by a near record production in the Sugar Year 1982-83 has created a situation where almost all the sugar factories in the country are being required to have larger stocks of sugar as compared to earlier years.

To relieve the factories of some part of the burden of sugar stocks, a buffer stock of 5 lakh tonnes of sugar has been created as a proportionate share for all the factories in the country including those in Haryana for which holding costs are being paid by the Government. Further, as a result of releases having been stepped up and sugar prices being maintained at reasonable levels in the open market, efforts have been made to stimulate internal consumption which is expected to go upto 64 lakh tonnes in 1982-83 Sugar Year from the level of 57.11 lakh tonnes in the preceding Sugar Year. Exports of 6.50 lakh tonnes of sugar are also being undertaken in the current year which is the export quota given under the International Sugar Agreement, 1977.

Government do not distinguish between various factories located in different States while considering release of free sale and levy sugar but follow the principle of equity while working out such releases. The idea being not to favour any factory or factories at the cost of others.

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA : Will the hon. Minister kindly let the House know (a) how much sugar is in stock all over the country...

MR. SPEAKER : The question is only about Haryana.

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA : In the reply, the Minister has referred to the whole country. I am coming to Haryana also.

(b) What is the total production of sugar in the various factories in

Haryana and how much out of it has been lifted ?

(c) What should be the estimated cost of this 1.32 lakh tonnes ?

SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the estimated quantities with the respective sugar factories are to the tune of about 60 lakh tonnes all over the country, whereas the Haryana factories have only 1.32 lakh tonnes. But, as I told you earlier, we had a carry over stock last year of 33 lakh tonnes and because of another record production this year we anticipate a carry over stock of 47 lakh tonnes. We are making every effort to see that sugar is consumed more in the country, as well as we are making effort to export it. According to the international sugar agreement, we have a quota for export of 6.5 lakh tonnes, and we hope to increase it further next year.

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA : Will the hon. Minister kindly let us know (a) whether he is aware of the fact that the arrears of sugarcane price exceeding over a crore of rupees or so are still due and is it for the reason that sugar is not being lifted by the factories that the farmers are made to suffer; and (b) whether it is also a fact that the Government of Haryana or the people of Haryana are pressing for giving licence to three more sugar factories. If so, will the Government be ready and willing to grant licences ?

SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have already informed that we had a full-fledged Calling Attention motion about the sugarcane arrears where in we clearly stated that in spite of the successive record crop, because of the excellent management of the civil supplies, we could manage to bring down the arrears only to 13.9 per cent and we assure you that we are taking effective measures to see that sugarcane is sold more and we are creating opportunities by giving a loan of Rs. 40 crores to Uttar Pradesh so that they could help the sugar factories to reduce cane arrears. By taking such measures we could

reduce it and we assure you that we would take possible further measures to reduce the cane arrears.

SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the festival season, with the Onam, has already started. In view of the fact that there is so much stock of sugar and sugar production in the country, will the Government consider giving additional quota of sugar on ration cards for the festival season right up to the Christmas, for the rest of the year ?

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO : With pleasure.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : But where is the original Minister, Mr. Bhagwant Jha Azad ? What happened to him ?

SHRI D. K. NAIKAR : Sir, the hon. Minister has said that there is a bufferstock of sugar. There is scarcity of sugar in every State and people are feeling it. So, let me know from the hon. Minister whether it is due the direct supervision and distribution being left to the Centre or whether he is revising the policy to give power to the State Governments.

SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO : Mr. Speaker, Sir, as I told you, we have the levy price sugar which we sell uniformly throughout the country, at the rate of Rs. 3.75 per kilo. And as regards the free sale price, we control even that sale because, if you release too much, then because people know that there is abundant sugar availability, the price will go down below Rs. 5.5 per kilo, thereby the availability of sugar factories will be in jeopardy. That is why we control the price. But at the same time, as far as possible we release the sugar and as I told Mrs. Dandavate, with pleasure we will give more sugar.

MR. SPEAKER : Question No. 398—Shri Ram Gopal Reddy.

The question on sugar is there and he is missing.

Shortfall In Achieving Housing Target For Economically Weaker Sections

*398. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY : Will be Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) Whether Government have seen the press reports appearing in the Financial Express of 19 July, 1983 wherein it has been stated that there has been a great shortfall in housing target for economically weaker sections in the country;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) steps being taken by Government to achieve the target ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMED KHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Housing for the Economically Weaker Sections (EWS) is a part of the new 20-Point programme. Housing is a state subject and all Social Housing Schemes are implemented by the State Govts./Union Territories. Nearly 80% of the target for housing for the EWS was achieved in 1982-83. Steps have been taken by the Central Govt. to further step up the performance. These include close monitoring, regular discussions with State Govt. officials and site visits, increasing the allocation of commercial Bank funds for housing for the EWS and low income groups, earmarking of 30% of target for Housing & Urban Development Corporations' (HUDCO)'s funds for housing for the EWS at subsidised rates of interest, earmarking of the entire amount of General Insurance Corporation (GIC) funds for EWS and rural housing.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस संबंध में बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम की चर्चा में पहले कर चुका हूँ, उसमें अब नहीं जाना चाहता। गरीब वर्ग के लोगों को

दो श्रेणियों में बांटा जा सकता है। एक तो सरकारी कर्मचारी है और दूसरे वे लोग हैं जो गांवों में रहते हैं, मजदूर श्रेणी के लोग हैं। क्या सरकार ने ऐसा कोई सर्वेक्षण कराया है फिर देश में कुल कितने गैर-सरकारी गरीब गांवों में रहने वाले मजदूर, हरिजन, आदिवासी, पिछड़े लोग हैं जिनके पास माल नहीं हैं। उनकी संख्या कितनी है और उनके लिए सरकार ने क्या लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया है। किसी भी लोकतांत्रिक और बल्याण्डारी सरकार का फर्ज ही जाता है कि वह लोगों के रहने की व्यवस्था करे। उसके लिए क्या आपने कोई राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर स्कीम चालू की है जिसका पता हो कि अमुमन समय तक आवास-सुविधा दे दी जाएगी।

प्रश्न का दूसरा भाग यह है कि सरकारी कर्मचारियों की संख्या कितनी है जो इकानामिक दृष्टि से कमजोर हैं। जिनको अभी तक माल नहीं मिला है और 15-15 साल से वेटिंग लिस्ट में पड़े हुए हैं। बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम के बारे में बताया गया है। इसके अन्तर्गत कितना लक्ष्य रखा गया था और कितनी पूर्ति हुई है इसके फिरसे दीजिए।

संसदीय कार्प खेल तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री बृद्धा तिह) : इसके लिए योजना आयोग ने लक्ष्य निर्धारित किए हैं। इसमें रूरल हाउस साइड्स स्कोर्स फार रूरल लैण्ड लैंस लेबरर, 68 लाख फैमिलीज। कंस्ट्रक्शन अमिस्टेन्स रूरल लैण्ड लैंस लेबरर में 36 लाख फैमिलीज। इकानामिकल वीकर सेक्शन हाउसिंग स्कीम में 19.2 लाख यूनिट्स इन्क्लूडिंग 3 लाख यूनिट्स जो हुंडको लोन से संबंधित हैं।

इसी प्रश्न के दूसरे भाग में पूछा

है कि सरकारी कर्मचारी और दूसरे वर्ग के लोग हैं, क्या उनके लिए कोई अलग से आंकड़ा रखा गया है। इन दोनों मर्दों में रूरल हाउस साइट्स स्कीम और इकनामिकल वीकर सेक्शन स्कीम का उल्लेख किया गया है। इन्होंने के अंदर ही वे सरकारी कर्मचारी भी आ जाएंगे। अलग से एलोकेशन किया गया है जिसमें सौशल हाउर्सिंग स्कीम के अन्तर्गत दोनों योजनाएं कवर होती हैं। 200-02 करोड़ रुपया डिपार्टमेंटल हाउर्सिंग और बिल्डिंग एडवांस के लिए रखा गया है। उसमें सरकारी कर्मचारी भी आएंगे जिनमा उल्लेख माननीय सदस्य ने किया है।

लक्ष्य की पूर्ति के बारे में बताना चाहता हूँ कि 80 परसेंट इंप्लीमेंटेशन हुआ है। इसके बारे में सभी राज्यों से आंकड़े प्राप्त हुए हैं। उनको देखने हुए 78 से 80 प्रतिशत लक्ष्य की प्राप्ति हुई है।

श्री राम विलस पासवान : फिर बताइए। स्टेट वाइज नहीं सारा बताइए।

श्री बृटा सिह : हमारा टारगेट 67 लाख से 7। लाख था। इसमें से 32 लाख 18 हजार 488 यूनिट्स तैयार हुए हैं। इसी तरह से 1982-83 में टारगेट था 9 लाख 83 हजार 250 और अचीवमेंट था 10 लाख 7 हजार 466। इस तरह से यह 102 परसेंट है। यीअर वाइज अब मैं बताता हूँ। 1982-83 में 8 लाख 76 हजार 967 और 1981-84 में 1 लाख 94 हजार 576। अचीवमेंट जो करेंट यीअर में है वह 22 परसेंट है।

श्री राम विलस पासवान : उत्तर में माननीय मंत्री ने कहा है कि 80 परसेंट है। Nearly 80% of the target of housing for the E.W.S. was achieved in 1982-83.

अभी जो फिर दे रहे हैं उसके मुताबिक 52 परसेंट हो जाती है या 102 परसेंट हो जाती है जैसा उन्होंने कहा है। यह 82 परसेंट एवं ज कैसे निकाल लिया 1982-83 में।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपके हिसाब से क्या आती है?

श्री राम विलस पासवान : हमारे हिसाब से दस परसेंट भी नहीं आती है।

सरकार को सीधा जवाब देना चाहिये। हाउर्सिंग प्रावलैम को हल किए बर्गेर कोई काम देश का नहीं चल सकता है। यदि लोगों के पास रहने के लिए मकान ही न हो तो कोई भी सरकार नहीं चल सकती है। यह एक बुनियादी चीज़ है। सरकार छठी योजना बनाए या बारहवीं बनाए, सीधे-सीधे सरकार बताए कि क्या कोई आपने लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया है कि 1990 तक या 2000 ई० तक आप गांव में हर आदमी को रहने के लिए या जो सरकारी कर्मचारी है उसको रहने के लिए मकान की सुविधा दे देगे। किराये के मकान वाला जो मामला है वह बहुत टेढ़ा मामला है। शहरों में कोई मकान-मालिक किरायेदार को किराये पर मकान देना नहीं चाहता है इस वास्ते कि किरायेदारी ऐक्ट चलता है और उसको डर लगता है कि एक बार वह घुस जाएगा तो निकलेगा नहीं। जो कर्मचारी है वह कहाँ जाकर रहेगा? यह सरकार को जवाबदेही है।

दूसरे लोन की बात उन्होंने कही है। हकीकत यह है कि किसी को निष्पक्ष रूप से लोन नहीं मिल पाता है। जब तक वह घूस न दे, पैसा न दे, तब तक रेलवे डिपार्टमेंट से, पी एण्ड टी से या डिफैस मिनिस्टरी से उसको लोन नहीं मिलता है। आपकी यह

जबाबदेही है कि आप अपने कर्मचारियों के लिए मकानों की व्यवस्था करें। विभिन्न डिपार्टमेंट्स जो हैं या मंत्रालय जो हैं उन्होंने क्या कुछ टारजेट्स फिक्स किये थे और किये थे तो क्या उनको अचौक दिया है या नहीं दिया है?

श्री बूटा सिंह : पहले जो फिर भैंने पढ़ी है वह हाउस साइट-कम-कंस्ट्रक्शन असिस्टेंस के बारे में थी। जहां तक इकोनो-मिकली बीकर संक्षण्ज का ताल्लुक है वाकई में उसमें परसैटेज थोड़ी है। आपने इनके बारे में बिल्कुल दुरुस्त कहां है। आल इंडिया टारगेट जो निर्धारित किया गया था वह 1.86 लाख का किया गया था। The achievement is from April 1982 to March, 1983 1.46 lakhs. This definitely is 78.5% which is roughly reflected in the body of answer to the Question asked by my hon. friend. यह सच है जैसा माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है कि जब तक बेघर गरीब मजदूर, खेत में काम करने वाले जो हैं उनको हाउस साइट्स नहीं मिलती हैं तब तक समस्या का समाधान नहीं हो सकता है। मुझे खुशी है कि उन्होंने बीस प्वाइंट प्रोग्राम की महत्ता को समझा है। इसको इम्प्लीमेंट करने की हम विगारसली कोशिश कर रहे हैं राज्य सरकारों के माध्यम से। इसके ऊपर जो कार्रवाई होने जा रही है वह उन्हीं के माध्यम से होने जा रही है। प्रशासनिक प्रणाली उन्हीं के पास है, पूरा ढांचा उन्हीं के पास है।

आपने घूस और रिश्वत के बारे में कहा है कि इसको दिए बर्गेर काम नहीं चलता है। आपके पास कोई इसके बारे में केसिस हों तो जरूर आप हमें लिखें। जितनी भी इंस्टीट्यूशंज हैं, चाहे एल. आई. सी. हो, जनरल इनश्लोरेंस हो, हुडको लॉज हो,

बाकायदा डिस्ट्रिक्ट आथोरिटीज के माध्यम से, आप तो स्वयं जानते हैं बैंकों के थू उनका वितरण किया जाता है। यदि आपके सामने कोई ऐसी बात आए तो हमें जरूर लिखिये और हम जरूर जांच करेंगे।

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA : This problem . . .

Dr. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : I am in the economically weaker section. He is not.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA : He has resources not only national but international.

Dr. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : No, no.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV : It should be taken note of.

MR. SPEAKER : I have already noted.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA : I am indigenous M.P. He is a Senator.

This problem of housing is a problem of national dimension. The hon. Minister just now said that it is the responsibility of the State. The way in which the Central Government and the State Governments are proceeding in the matter of housing is not satisfactory. They have not been able to touch even the fringe of the problem.

I would like to ask the Government whether they would very seriously address themselves to solving the housing problem for the poorer and the middle class people of this country.

Will you constitute a National Housing Board and coordinate the efforts between the Central Government and the State Governments and fulfil this primary responsibility of yours and not evade the question by giving evasive replies?

Dr. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : It is a very good suggestion.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : As you know there is already a Central Council for Local Government and Urban Development in which the Ministers looking after the housing activities of all the States are represented and this is a very important National Body which decides about the policies which the Government must follow. That Body met in February, 1982. They passed a resolution which was conveyed to all the State Governments. I agree with the Hon. Member that this cannot be left to the discretion of the State Governments. The monitoring will have to be strengthened and we will have to see that specially the weaker sections in our rural society are given that due attention which has been prescribed in the Sixth Five Year Plan.

SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU MALLU : There are a good number of cases where the landlords have filed writ petitions in the courts and get the stay orders wherever and whenever the Government desires to construct houses for the weaker sections. Is Government thinking to have Special Benches in the Courts to vacate the stay orders so as to enable the weaker sections to construct houses?

SHRI BUTA SINGH : Yes. There are instances where these problems are faced by the local bodies and the State Government, where the courts have come in and issued stay orders against the implementation of many schemes. It is for the State Government to see that these stay orders and other impediments do not come in the way of implementing the programmes of weaker sections in any way.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH : I would like to know whether the Union Government would provide all the finances required for the development schemes to build houses for the weaker sections and if the Union Government cannot make arrangements for housing those who do not have houses here on earth, will they get a berth in Heaven, if at all there is a Heaven?

SHRI BUTA SINGH : I can only mention the Schemes which are in the Central sector. The Housing and Urban Development Corporation covers a large area. The National Building Organisation and the Hindustan Pre-fab Ltd. and the General Pool/Central Pool accommodation, Subsiding Housing Scheme for the Plantation workers, Housing Scheme for Dock Labour and House Building advances for Government employees, Science & Technology and the Police Housing Scheme, National Buildings Construction Corporation and the Training Institute for CPWD. This is a large scheme the allocations for which are quite substantial. The Government of India, on its part, is doing all that is possible within the resources at its disposal. But the rural Scheme has to be implemented by the State Governments. I would request the Hon. Member to use his persuasion and also his influence with the State Governments especially in the State to which he belongs, to see that the Scheme for rural housing is implemented in its true spirit.

श्री रक्षीद मसूद : क्या गवर्नमेंट स्लम्ज में रहने वालों को इकानोमिकली वीकर सेक्शन्ज कन्सिडर करती है या नहीं; अगर हाँ, तो जब से गवर्नमेंट बैट बक्स पावर में आई है, तब से—इन तीनों सालों में—कितने स्लम्ज को क्लीयर करके वहाँ रहने वाले लोगों के लिए ड्रॉविंग हाउसिज बना कर दिए गए हैं?

SHRI BUTA SINGH : Sir, at present it is not covered by this. But, let the hon. Member feel assured that the Government of India is very much alive to the question of improving the living conditions of the slumdwellers. In each State, we have earmarked areas, specially, in the metropolitan cities, like, Delhi, Bombay, Madras, Kanpur etc. We are following very vigorously with the State Governments and the Local Authorities to see that the living conditions of the slumdwellers are improved.

Ban On Cow Slaughter

*399. SHRI RAMJIBHAI MAVANI : SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) Whether it is a fact that on 25 July, 1983 at Delhi "Cow Protection promise day" had been observed and a big procession was taken out from Red Fort to Boat Club, New Delhi;

(b) Whether it is also fact that a delegation met and discussed with the Prime Minister and Agriculture Minister and also have handed over Memorandum in regard to complete ban on cow slaughter;

(c) if so, the details thesof;

(d) the action taken thereon and outcome thereof; and

(e) whether any assurance from Prime Minister, Agriculture Minister and Government were given to them and if so, the action taken to implement the assurances ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGEDRA MAKWANA) : (a) About 150 to 200 workers of the All India Go-Sangrakshan Parishad took out a procession from Gauri Shankar Mandir near Red Fort to Boat Club the 25th July, 1983.

(b) and (c) No delegation has met the Prime Minister and handed over a Memorandum to her regarding the ban on cow slaughter. Recently one delegation led by Shri Ashok Jain, President, FICCI and another by Shri Keyur Bhushan, M.P. met the Minister of Agriculture. They wanted a ban on cow slaughter in the States where it does not exist through a Central Legislation and strict implementation of the Acts in the States.

(d) and (e) Delegations were assured by the Minister of Agriculture

that the Government of India was pursuing the Policy enunciated in the Directives Principles and had been impressing on the States the need to enforce the existing laws.

श्री रामजी भाई मावणि : क्या यह सच है कि 1979 में स्वर्गीय आचार्य विनोबा भावे ने गो-हत्या को बन्द कराने के लिए अनशन किया था और उसी बक्त प्राइम मिनिस्टर श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी ने भी अनशन किया था और इस सम्बन्ध में कार्यवाही करने का आश्वासन भी दिया था ? क्या यह भी सच है कि स्वर्गीय आचार्य विनोबा भावे के सहयोगी, श्री बद्रीनारायण गांडोदिया, ने मई, 1983 में उपवास किए थे ? क्या यह भी सच है कि माननीय ससद्-सदस्य श्री कैयूर भूषण को प्राइम मिनिस्टर की ओर से लिखित रूप से यह आश्वासन दिया गया था कि हम इसके बारे में भोचेंगे । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि स्वर्गीय आचार्य विनोबा भावे और श्री बद्रीनारायण गांडोदिया के अनशन के समय और श्री कैयूर भूषण को जो आश्वासन दिया गया है, उसके सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ।

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : Sir, it is a fact that Vinoba Ji and others observed the fast on this issue. But, it is primarily a State subject. It falls within the List II of the Seventh Schedule. Therefore, it is not possible for the Central Government to enact a common law. But, however, the Prime Minister has written letters to the Chief Ministers of the States to enforce their law very strictly. The Agriculture Minister has also written letters.

श्री रामजी भाई मावणि : क्या यह सच है कि सातवीं लोक सभा में इस विषय पर पूरा डिसक्षण किया गया और सरकार की तरफ से यह आश्वासन दिया गया कि हम इसके बारे में सेन्ट्रल एक्ट बनाएंगे और सब स्टेट्स में गो-हत्या-बन्दी लागू की जाएगी ?

श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना : इस बारे में डिसक्षण तो बहुत दफा हुआ है और बहुत दफा यह भी वहा गया है कि हम इस बारे में राज्यों को लिखेंगे — और लिखने भी रहे हैं और उन्हें कहते भी रहे हैं कि इस कानून का पूरा इस्लीमेंटेशन नहीं हुआ है। लेकिन यह कभी नहीं कहा गया है कि इस बारे में सेन्ट्रल लॉ इनेक्ट होगा, क्योंकि यह एक स्टेट सबजैक्ट है।

श्री उत्तमभाई एच० पटेल : आचार्य विनोबा भावे ने 1982 में अपने जन्म-दिन पर लिखित रूप से यह जाहिर किया था कि कृषि-प्रधान भारत में किसी भी उम्र के गाय-बैल के कल्प को कानून द्वारा बन्द किया जाना चाहिए। अनुमति यह है कि जब तक केन्द्रीय कानून द्वारा किसी भी उम्र के गाय-बैल के वध पर पूर्ण प्रतिबंध नहीं लगाया जाएगा, तब तक हम उपयोगी गाय-बैलों को नहीं बचा सकते। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि केन्द्रीय सरकार इस बारे में केन्द्रीय कानून बनाने के लिए कौन से कदम उठाने जा रही है।

श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना : मैंने यह बात बार-बार कही है कि यह स्टेट सबजैक्ट है।

श्री अटल विहारी वाजपेयी : काहे का स्टेट सबजैक्ट है ?

श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना : वाजपेयी जी, इसीलिए कि आप ही उसके लिए लड़ रहे हैं। आप कह रहे हैं कि स्टेट्स की पावर पर सेन्टर एन्कोचमेंट कर रहा है।

श्री अटल विहारी वाजपेयी : क्या यह सच नहीं है कि इन दिनों बड़े पैमाने पर गौ मांस का निर्यात किया जा रहा है ?

क्या यह भी सच नहीं है कि निर्यात की बढ़ती हुई मांग को पूरा करने के लिये

अच्छी गाय और अच्छे बैलों को नकारा और निस्पर्योगी बताकर कत्ल किया जा रहा है ?

श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्ता : टैलों के लिये है।

श्री अटल विहारी वाजपेयी : केवल टैलों के लिये नहीं है। टैलों का हम आयात कर रहे हैं और गौ मांस का निर्यात कर रहे हैं। क्या गौ मांस का निर्यात करना भी राज्य का विषय है ? क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार गौ मांस के निर्यात को रोक नहीं सकती ? क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार इस मामले में कदम उठाने को तैयार है ?

श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना : यह बात सही नहीं है कि गौ मांस का एक्सपोर्ट हो रहा है। The export of beef is banned.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Sir, this is a serious matter. Beef is being exported as buffalo meat.

MR. SPEAKER : He is there on record. You can give me motion under rule 111.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Sir, allow me to ask for a clarification. It is not a fact that beef is being exported as buffalo meat ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वाजपेयी जी, अब नहीं। श्री केयूर भूषण।

श्री केयूर मूषण : कृषि मंत्री द्वारा अभी आश्वासन दिया गया है कि कानून का ठीक से प्रदेशों में पालन किया जायेगा। इस आश्वासन के आधार पर कोई निर्देश केन्द्र से गया है क्या ?

क्या कानूनों का पालन वहां हो रहा है ?

बम्बई में जहाँ पर महाराष्ट्र का कानून है कि उपयोगी बैलों को काटा नहीं जायेगा,

किर भी वहां पर उपयोगी बैलों को अनुपयोगी बनाकर काटा जा रहा है। इसके विपरीत, यह कानून वहां ठीक से लागू हो इसके लिये डेढ़ वर्ष से लगातार सत्याग्रह चल रहा है। उसी तरह से 15 तारीख को अभी-अभी मुगलसराय याँड़ में भी और उत्तर प्रदेश में भी यह कानून है कि उपयोगी जो बैल और गाय हैं, उनको कत्ल करने के लिये बाहर नहीं भेजा जायेगा, लेकिन वहां पर रेल ट्रारा इन्हें बाहर भेजा गया है। कानून के अमल के लिये वहां भी सत्याग्रह किया गया है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या वहां पर सत्याग्रहियों पर लाठी-चार्ज हुआ ?

अंतिम रूप से यह पूछ रहा हूं कि दुधारु गाय और उपयोगी बैलों की संख्या क्या दिन-प्रतिदिन कम होती जा रही है ? इस कमी को रोकने के लिए और दुधारु गाय और उपयोगी बैलों को बचाने के लिए सरकार क्या कर रही है ?

श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना : ये तीनों सवाल एक ही बात है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सवाल सीधा सा है कि टैलों को बन्द किया, यह भी बन्द किया जाये। इस पर भी पूर्ण प्रतिबन्ध किया जाये।

श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना : मैंने कहा है कि प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने भी पत्र लिखा है इम्प्लीमेंटेशन की मशीनरी स्टेट गवर्नमेंट की होती है, उसमें भारत सरकार क्या कर सकती है ? हम ज्यादा से ज्यादा चीफ मिनिस्टर्स को रिक्वेस्ट कर सकते हैं, कह सकते हैं और उसको परस्थू कर सकते हैं, लेकिन ऐसी कोई मशीनरी नहीं है जो स्टेट के लॉ को इम्प्लीमेंट कराये।

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पांडे : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि जितने आदेश केन्द्र से मुख्य मंत्रियों

को गये हैं, वह कौन-कौन से मुख्य मंत्री हैं और कौन-कौन सी प्रदेश सरकारें हैं जो केन्द्र के सुझावों को मानने के लिये तैयार नहीं हैं ?

क्या यह सच है कि गौ मांस को विदेश में एक्सपोर्ट करने पर प्रतिबन्ध लगा दिया गया है ?

श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना : दूसरी बात मैंने पहले कही कि बैन लगाया गया है। जो पहली बात है उसके बारे में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि किसी भी चीफ मिनिस्टर ने अभी तक यह नहीं कहा है, सब ने यही कहा है कि जो लॉ उनके स्टेट के अन्दर बनाया गया है उस का अच्छी तरह से इम्प्लीमेंटेशन हो रहा है।

SHRI E. BALANANDAN : Sir, on religious grounds if eating of cow is banned, those who are not bound by these kinds of religious objections, and lakhs of people all over the country, are eating beef. Therefore, any State Government should be given the full freedom to implement the direction of the Central Government relating to the requirements of each particular State, looking to the position which is prevailing in each State. Therefore, Sir, will the Government take that step ? This is my question.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : The Directive Principles to be followed by the State Governments are very clear in this regard. For the information of the Hon. Member, I would like to read it so that he can know about it. Article 48 of the Directive Principles of State Policy states as follows :

“The States shall endeavour to organise agriculture and animal husbandry on modern and scientific lines and shall, in particular, take steps for preserving and improving the breeds, and prohibiting the slaughter of cows and calves and other milch and draught cattle.”

So, this position is made very clear in our Constitution itself, as Direction has been given to all the State Governments to ban cow slaughter and its progeny.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : What about non-Hindus ? Non-Hindus are also compelled not to eat the cow.

श्री हीरा लाल परमार : मंत्री महोदय ने अपने जवाब में अभी बताया कि भारत सरकार गऊ की रक्षा के लिए अपनी नीति और नियमों के ऊपर कटिबद्ध है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या गोवंश का कत्ल रोकने की कोई नीति भारत सरकार की है या नहीं ?

श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना : मुझे बार-बार यह कहना पड़ता है, आप देखें :

Entry No. 15 of List II of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution is very clear in this regard. It is very clear that it is a State subject. As I have already said, we can only prevail upon the States to implement the laws which they have already enacted. In case the law is not enacted, we can request the State Government concerned to make a law. But today, the Government of India cannot do anything more than this.

राज्यों को खाद्यान्नों का आवंटन

*400. प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता :

श्री सत्येन्द्र नारायण सिंह : क्या खाद्य और नागरिक पूति मन्त्री निम्नलिखित जानकारी दर्शने वाला विवरण सभा पटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने राज्यों को उनकी आवश्यकता के अनुसार खाद्यान्नों का कोटा आवंटित करने से इनकार कर दिया है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने राज्य सरकारों को कोई वैकल्पिक प्रबंध करने का सुझाव दिया है;

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी व्योरा क्या है;

(ङ) क्या इस संबंध में कुछ राज्यों में प्रति व्यक्ति खाद्यान्नों की प्रति इकाई मात्रा कम कर दी गई है; और

(च) यदि हाँ, तो राज्य-वार उपभोक्ताओं को प्रति इकाई कितना खाद्यान्न सप्लाई किया जा रहा है ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) to (d) Allotments of foodgrains to the various States/Union Territories are made on a month to month basis taking into account the availability of stocks in the Central Pool, relative needs of the various States, market availability, and other related factors. As a result of monthly reviews, the allocations are increased/decreased, where necessary. The allocations from the Central Pool are only supplemental in nature and the need of the population have to be met through free market mechanism, supplemented by the public distribution system.

(e) and (f) No, Sir. There is no reduction, so far as allocations from the Central Pool are concerned. However, the method of distribution, its coverage within the State, and the scale of issue to the consumers, are all decided by the State Governments, keeping in view the various factors that may prevail from time to time in various places in their jurisdiction.

प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता : बिहार राज्य में सूखे की स्थिति भयानक है और उसका अधिकांश भाग सूखे से प्रभावित है। वैसी स्थिति में यह कहना कि भण्डार से

आबंटन केवल अनुपूरक स्वरूप होते हैं और सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली के अतिरिक्त मुक्त बाजार तंत्र के माध्यम से जनता की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करना होता है, मुक्त बाजार में मुनाफाखोरी करने वाले भेड़ियों के आगे इनको झोक देना होगा। क्या मन्त्री महोदय बताएंगे कि बिहार राज्य में फरवरी महीने से अब तक कितना आप से आबंटन मांग गया है और कितना आप ने दिया है?

MR. SPEAKER : Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Restriction On The Sale Of Panghat And Rath Vanaspati Ghee

*392. SHRI MANOHAR LAL SAINI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 206 on 25 July, 1983 regarding production and sale of Panghat and Rath Vanaspati Ghee and State :

(a) Whether Government propose to fix with immediate effect 10 per cent of ghee packed in Panghat tins as the limit for packing of ghee in small tins ;

(b) the reasons that restriction on the sale of Panghat has been imposed but there is no such restriction on the sale of other brands *vis. Ganesh No. 1, Dalda, Gopal, Sunehri Tir, Gagan, Rajhans, Sohna, Chetak, Hanuman, Boat etc.* ; and

(c) Will the restrictions on the sale of Panghat ghee be also lifted since this creates shortage in the market *Viz-a-Viz* blackmarketing by the retail licence holders ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) to (c) Government of India have stipulated that, by 31-8-83, the

production of vanaspati by a vanaspati unit, during any calendar month, in small packs, *i.e.*, 1 kg, 2 kg, 4 kg and 5 kg, both in tins as well as in high density polythene containers, shall be so regulated as not to exceed 90% of its average monthly production of vanaspati in small packs, during the oil year 1981-82. This order will uniformly apply to all vanaspati units manufacturing small packs.

The restriction on production of small packs is expected to increase the availability of vanaspati in loose form to meet the requirements of general consumers.

Public Distribution System Through Fair Price Shops

*393. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) Whether Government are aware of dissatisfaction about the public distribution system through fair price shops in regard to quality and quantity, weights and measures, irregular supplies and unfair service by the shopkeepers;

(b) Whether Government propose to modernise the public distribution system by making provisions like pre-cleaning of foodgrains, packing pulses, maida, suji and sugar in polythene bags etc.; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) to (c) Under the present scheme of public distribution of essential commodities, the organisation and administration of the Public Distribution System in the respective States is primarily the responsibility of the concerned State Government. In the guidelines given by the Central Government, the State Governments have already been asked to review the working of the system from time to time and

to see that it works in a smooth and effective manner. For maintaining the supply-line, the State Governments have been urged to effect a greater degree of coordination in respect of lifting, storage, transportation and distribution of essential commodities through the fair-price shops. They are also to see that these commodities do reach the *bona fide* consumers at pre-fixed prices. Checks, both regular and surprise, are to be undertaken by the local authorities of the State Government on the working of the fair-price shops to see that irregularities do not take place. wherever such irregularities are detected, strict action under the law is to be taken. In order to associate the general public with the working of the system, the State Governments have been told to set up Advisory/Vigilance Committees at the field level which could keep a watch on the working of the Public Distribution System in their areas. Reports received from the State Governments show that they have been taking action in accordance with the above guidelines. Complaints about dissatisfaction with the Public Distribution System, which are received by the Central Government, are passed on to the concerned State Government for appropriate action.

Under the present scheme of Public Distribution, the Central Government supplies wheat, rice, sugar, imported edible oils, kerosene, soft coke and controlled cloth through the system. Generally speaking, the Central Government is in favour of issue of these commodities in bulk rather than in packed form so as to put down on the cost of distribution and thus to keep the issue-prices of these commodities at a level where they could be afforded by even the weaker sections of the society. Nevertheless, as the system is administered at the local level by the State Governments, it is for the latter to consider whether it would be feasible to pack any of these commodities before issue.

Facilities To Indraprastha Extension II

*395 SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether General Development Plan of Indraprastha Extension II (Shahdara Zone) was finalised sometime in 1971 and land was allotted to house-building cooperative societies;

(b) whether building plans have not been released to most of the house building cooperative societies in that area and many of the societies plots are not inhabited;

(c) whether peripheral service like water and sewerage facilities have been provided to the residents of these societies;

(d) if not, why even after 12 years, these basic facilities are denied to the residents of these societies even after recovering peripheral charges from them amounting to several lakhs of rupees; and

(e) by when these facilities are expected to be available to the residents of the area ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) General Development Plan of Indraprastha Extension II (Shahdara Zone) consists of two parts. One part covers Zones E-8 and E-12 and the other part covers Zones E-9, E-10 and E-11. These were prepared for allotment of land to the cooperative house building societies and were finalised by Delhi Development Authority in December, 1972 and August, 1971 respectively.

(b) Out of 43 cooperative house building societies in this area building activity has been released in respect of 38 societies.

(c) The work of peripheral services like water supply, sewerage, drainage and roads is in progress.

(d) According to the information given by DDA the delay in the provision of these facilities has been due to various factors like (i) highly undeveloped nature of the land in question; (ii) unwillingness of the Societies to pay the development charges for the peripheral services as demanded by DDA; and (iii) time taken in apportionment of the agency wise responsibility for execution of various types of development works in this area including peripheral services.

(e) The Delhi Development Authority expect that most of the awarded works for these services will be completed by the 31-3-84.

Flood Control Measures In Assam

*401. SHRI BISHNU PRASAD :

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) progress made by the Brahmapura Board in regard to flood control measures in Assam; and

(b) special allocations, if any, made by Government during the current financial year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) The Brahmaputra Board has taken up hydrological and hydrometeorological observations and studies in Brahmaputra basin for preparation of the Master Plan for controlling floods, bank erosion and improvement of the drainage conditions of affected areas. The Board has also expedited the investigations on Dehang and Subansiri multipurpose projects and have prepared their reports. The studies undertaken so far show that the multipurpose storage reservoirs on Dehang and Subansiri would help moderate flood peaks, reduce the flood levels and also the duration of

the floods and drainage congestion in varying degrees in the Brahmaputra Valley. The Board has taken up in-depth study on the acute erosion problem of the Brahmaputra and has also initiated the model studies.

(b) An outlay of Rs. 7.5 crores has been provided during 1983-84 for grants-in-aid to the Brahmaputra Board for its various activities.

बारानी खेती

*402. श्री हरीश रावत : क्या कृषि मन्त्री निम्नलिखित जानकारी दर्शाने वाला एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखने को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वर्ष 1982-83 के लिए बारानी खेती हेतु निर्धारित लक्ष्य प्राप्त कर लिया गया है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी व्यौरा क्या है और कुछ क्षेत्र में से पृथक-पृथक कितनी भूमि माइक्रोवाटर शेड स्कीम तथा अन्य योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत बारानी खेती के अधीन लाई गई है; और

(ग) केन्द्र तथा राज्य सरकारों द्वारा पूरी योजना पर कितना व्यय किया गया है ?

कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) : (क) और (ख) जी, हाँ। चरणवद्ध रूप में समेवित विकास के लिए 3024 सूक्ष्म-जलविभाजकों के लक्ष्य की तुलना में 4246 सूक्ष्म-जलविभाजकों का चयन किया गया है। सूक्ष्म-जलविभाजकों के तहत लाई गई भूमि तथा उन्नत बारानी खेती की पद्धतियों के तहत चुनींदा जलविभाजकों के बाहर से लाए गए क्षेत्र का राज्यवार व्यौरा सभा पटल पर रखे गए विवरण में दिया गया है।

(ग) प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार बारानी खेती के संबंधन के लिए राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा विभिन्न योजनाओं के तहत

10·12 करोड़ रुपये की घनराशि खर्च की गई है।

विवरण

राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र

लक्ष्य 1982-83

मार्च, 1883 तक हुई प्रगति

चुनींदा सूल्म- जल- विभाजकों की संख्या	चुनींदा सूक्ष्म- जल- विभाजकों का कुल क्षेत्र (हजार हैक्टार)	चुनींदा सूक्ष्म- जल- विभाजकों की संख्या	सूक्ष्म- जल- विभाजकों के तहत ¹ लाया गया क्षेत्र (हजार हैक्टार)	बारानी खेती की पद्धतियां के तहत ² लाया गया क्षेत्र (हजार हैक्टार)
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1. आन्ध्र प्रदेश	250	250	250	506·00	111·95
2. असम	125	125	125	125·00	350·00
3. बिहार	300	300	350	—	1419·00
4. गुजरात	200	200	200	242·00	—
5. हरियाणा	87	87	134	134	2100·00
6. हिमाचल प्रदेश	50	50	50	4·41	40·72
7. जम्मू और कश्मीर	75	75	79	1·30	2·92
8. कर्नाटक	150	150	175	87·48	156·13
9. केरल	140	140	198	29·49	—
10. मध्य प्रदेश	420	420	620	615·00	1076·31
11. महाराष्ट्र	296	296	296	269·00	8949·00
12. मणिपुर	26	26	5	6·75	15·00
13. मेघालय	24	24	35	—	—
14. नागालैण्ड	21	21	2	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6
15. उडीसा	280	280	370	64.00	12.92
16. पंजाब	60	60	16	50.00	587.00
17. राजस्थान	200	200	200	—	—
18. सिक्किम	3	3	—	—	—
19. तमिलनाडु	200	200	212	101.53	324.41
20. त्रिपुरा	17	17	17	39.00	—
21. उत्तर प्रदेश	600	600	600	627.00	453.00
22. पश्चिम बंगाल	200	200	298	15.00	40.00
23. अन्दमान व निकोबार					
द्वीप समूह	5	5	5	2.84	—
24. अरुणाचल प्रदेश	48	48	—	—	—
25. चण्डीगढ़	—	—	9	0.02	0.02
26. दादर तथा नगर					
हवेली	1	1	—	—	—
27. दिल्ली	5	5	—	—	—
28. गोवा, दमन तथा					
दीव	12	12	—	—	—
29. लक्ष्यद्वीप	5	5	—	—	—
30. मिजोरम	20	20	—	—	—
31. पांडिचेरी	4	4	—	—	—
कुल	3824	3824	4246	*2919.82	17452.38

* बिहार, मणिपुर मेघालय, राजस्थान, सिक्किम, अरुणाचल प्रदेश राज्यों तथा क्रम संख्या 26 से 31 पर दिए गए संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में चुनींदा जल-विभाजकों के तहत लाई गई भूमि के आंकड़े भू-सर्वेक्षण के पूरा होने के पश्चात् इसमें जोड़े जाएंगे। इस समय भू-सर्वेक्षण चल रहा है। विशिष्ट-स्थलाकृति श्रेणी के कारण पर्वतीय तथा लहरदार क्षेत्रों में सूक्ष्म-जलविभाजकों का आकार 1,000 हेक्टार से कम हो सकता है।

इन्द्रप्रस्थ स्टेडियम के निकट होस्टल
का निर्माण

*403. डा० सुब्रह्मण्यम् स्वामी : क्या निर्माण और आवास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इन्द्रप्रस्थ स्टेडियम, दिल्ली के निकट एक बहुमंजिले होस्टल के निर्माण का कोई प्रस्ताव था;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस होस्टल का निर्माण कार्य वब आरम्भ हुआ था;

(ग) इसको पूरा करने के लिए कितना समय निर्धारित किया गया था;

(घ) क्या यह निर्धारित समय में पूरा हो गया था; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

संसदीय कार्य, खेल तथा निर्माण और आवास मन्त्री (श्री बूटा सिंह) : (क) खिलाड़ियों के ब्लाक का निर्माण किया जाना एशियाइ-1982 के लिए इन्द्रप्रस्थ स्टेडियम कम्प्लैक्स के एक अंग के रूप में प्रस्तावित था।

(ख) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने सूचित किया है कि खिलाड़ियों के इस ब्लाक के चरण-1 का निर्माण कार्य पहली जुलाई, 1981 को आरम्भ किया गया था।

(ग) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने सूचित किया है कि नवम् एशियाइ खेल 1982 के लिए अपेक्षित चरण-1 में सम्मिलित इस तीन मंजिली संरचना को 31 मई, 1982 तक पूर्ण किया जाना था।

(घ) ब्लाक के चरण-1 का कार्य 15-10-82 अर्थात् एशियाइ खेल, 1982 के

आरम्भ होने से एक माह से अधिक पहले पूर्ण कर दिया गया था।

(ङ) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने सूचित किया है कि समूचे इन्द्रप्रस्थ स्टेडियम कम्प्लैक्स को सम्पूर्णता निर्माण तिथि के अनुरूप निर्माण कार्य की सूची को संशोधित किया गया था जो कि एशियाइ खेलों से काफी पहले पूर्ण कर दिया गया था।

Self-Financing Commercial Establishments
Projects Of DDA

*404 SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :
SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN :
Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) Whether Government have seen the Press reports appearing in the Indian Express dated 19 July, 1983 stating that DDA is going to start new ventures for businessmen, commercial establishments and traders under the new Self-Financing Commercial Establishments Project on the Pattern of Self-Financing Scheme; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the Project ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) Yes sir.

(b) A Scheme for construction and disposal of floorspace in multi-storeyed commercial buildings to be constructed by the DDA on self-financing pattern has been approved in principle by the Authority. The details are being finalised.

दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण के पूर्वी दिल्ली स्थित कार्यालय से 3·5 लाख रुपये का लूटा जाना

*श्री राम लाल राही :

डा ए० य० आजमी : क्या निर्माण और

आवास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण के एक पूर्वी दिल्ली स्थित कार्यालय से 30 जून 1983 को 3.5 लाख रुपये की राशि लूट ली गई थी;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या इस मामले में दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण के अधिकारियों का हाथ होने का भी सन्देह है;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो अब तक सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है और इस संबंध में कितने कर्मचारियों अथवा व्यक्तियों को दण्डित किया गया है, और;

(घ) यदि कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

संसदीय कार्य, खेल तथा निर्माण और आवास मन्त्री (धी बूटा सिंह) : (क) जी, नहीं। यह घटना 1-7-1983 को हुई थी।

(ख) मामला अभी भी पुलिस जांचाधीन है।

(ग) और (घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Measures To Increase Pulses Production

*406. SHRI D.L. BAITHA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have taken various measures

to increase the production of pulses in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and year-wise targets fixed and the achievements made during last three years (State-wise); and

(c) What is the targeted year when the country would be able to meet the entire requirement of pulses from its own production ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Central Government have been implementing various development programmes to increase the production of pulses through Centrally Sponsored and Central Sector Schemes.

Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for development of Pulses, assistance is provided to the farmers by way of subsidies on certified/truthfully labelled seed, plant protection chemicals, plant protection equipments, operational charges and rhizobium culture. Assistance is also provided to the State Governments for laying out demonstrations and production of breeder/foundation seeds and irrigation charges for production of pulses during summer so as to motivate the farmers to adopt the improved package of practices. A Minikit Demonstration Programme is being implemented under the Central Sector Scheme wherein the seed packets of pulses are distributed free of cost to the farmers for popularising the improved varieties and larger area coverage. Recently a new Scheme for Assistance to Small and Marginal Farmers has been introduced under which Minikits of pulses and fertilisers are proposed to be supplied.

State-wise target fixed and the achievements made during the last three years are given below :—

(Production in lakh tonnes)

State	1980-81		1981-82		1982-83	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Anticipated achievement
Andhra Pradesh	3.65	4.45	3.90	4.55	4.30	
Assam	0.44	0.47	0.57	0.52	0.68	
Bihar	6.85	8.33	6.49	7.80	7.30	
Gujarat	2.43	2.67	2.75	3.50	3.13	
Haryana	10.55	5.05	11.04	3.44	11.24	
Karnataka	5.86	4.63	5.81	5.99	6.50	
Madhya Pradesh	21.00	20.11	20.67	23.84	21.70	
Maharashtra	10.60	8.31	9.27	10.39	10.28	
Orissa	8.10	8.86	8.09	8.61	10.04	
Punjab	3.45	2.00	2.87	1.59	3.07	
Rajasthan	19.40	11.70	18.53	15.20	18.90	
Tamil Nadu	2.20	1.47	3.40	2.19	4.21	
Uttar Pradesh	24.00	25.24	27.62	22.68	29.40	
West Bengal	2.63	2.38	3.22	2.35	3.65	
Others	0.84	0.90	0.88	0.86	0.80	
Total	122.00	106.27	125.11	113.51	135.20	119.50*

* Final estimates of production have not been reported by some of the States. The year was marked by a severe drought.

(c) As per the report of the Steering Group on formulation of Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85), the requirement of pulses at the end of Sixth Plan period would be 14.5 million tonnes. Accordingly, the production target has also been fixed at 14.5 million tonnes during 1984-85.

फालतू भूमि के वितरण का पुनः आंकलन

*श्री भीम सिंह :

श्री मनोहर लाल सैनी : क्या ग्रामीण विकास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि योजना आयोग ने देश में फालतू भूमि के वितरण के बारे में पुनः आंकलन किया है :

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो तस्वीरधी व्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) इस संबंध में राज्य सरकारों को जारी किये गए निदेशों का व्यौरा क्या है ?

ग्रामीण विकास मन्त्रालय के मन्त्री (श्री हरिनाथ मिश्र) : (क) से (ग) भूमि की अधिकतम सीमा उपायों के अन्तर्गत कब्जे में

ली गई फालतू भूमि का वितरण 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम की एक मद है। ग्रामीण विकास मन्त्रालय द्वारा कार्यक्रम पर निगरानी रखी जाती है जो हर माह राज्यों से भूमि की अधिकतम सीमा कानूनों के कार्यान्वयन के बारे में आंकड़े प्राप्त करता है। योजना आयोग 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम की निगरानी तथा मूल्यांकन के भाग के रूप में इस कार्यक्रम का मूल्यांकन करता है। इस प्रयोजन के लिए उन्होंने अप्रैल, 1982 से लेकर मार्च, 1983 तक की अवधि हेतु सम्पूर्ण देश के लिए 5,30,700 एकड़ फालतू भूमि के वितरण का लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया था। इसमें से 2,53,000 एकड़ भूमि का वितरण कर दिया गया है जो लक्ष्य का 47.7 प्रतिशत है।

लक्ष्य तथा उपलब्धि के बीच इतना अन्तर इस तथ्य से पूर्णरूप से स्पष्ट हो जाता है कि बहुत से राज्यों में फालतू भूमि का अधिकांश क्षेत्र मुकदमेवाजी में फंसा हुआ है और इसके परिणामस्वरूप उस भूमि को वितरित नहीं किया जा सका। इसके अतिरिक्त, भूमि के कुछ फालतू क्षेत्र ऐसे हैं जो फसलों की काश्तकारी के लिए वितरित नहीं किए जा सकते हैं।

ग्रामीण विकास मन्त्रालय फालतू भूमि के शीघ्र वितरण की आवश्यकता के बारे में बहुत चिन्तित रहा है। ग्रामीण विकास मन्त्री की ओर से राज्यों के मुख्य मन्त्रियों को पत्र लिखे गए थे जिनमें उनमें फालतू भूमि के वितरण हेतु प्रभावी कदम उठाने का अनुरोध किया गया था। इस बारे में विशेष रूप से सुझाव दिया गया है कि अदालतों में लम्बित पड़े मामलों को कम करने के लिए विशिष्ट उपाय किए जाएं। भूमि वितरण उपायों के कार्यान्वयन में प्रगति की जांच करते और उनका मुचाह तथा तीव्र कार्यान्वयन करने के रास्ते में आने वाली कठिनाइयों के निराकरण के लिए प्रभावी उपायों के बारे में सिफारिश

करने हेतु सितम्बर, 1982 में राज्यों तथा केन्द्र शासित क्षेत्रों के राजस्व मन्त्रियों का एक सम्मेलन हुआ था। इसके पश्चात् भी इस मन्त्रालय द्वारा राज्य सरकारों को समय-समय पर पत्र भेजे जाते रहे हैं जिनमें भूमि वितरण उपायों के कार्य में विशिष्ट कमियां बताई गई और उपचारी कार्यवाही करने के सुझाव दिए गए।

Apple-Scab In Orchards

*408. SHRI JITENDRA PRASADA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn towards serious fungus disease calle 'Apple-scab' claiming and ruining almost all the apple orchards and their production mostly in all the apple growing States of Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and hilly areas of Utter Pradesh;

(b) if so, whether the Central Government have taken steps to send teams of horticultural experts to these States to diagnose the devastating disease and rushed adequate assistance as a compensation to the apple producers of these States;

(c) whether State Government of Himachal Pradesh and some organisations of apple growers from the State have urged the Central Government to come to the rescue of the apple producers by way of sending free of cost spraing medicines and providing support price of Rs. 200 per quintal;

(d) if so, the action taken thereon; and

(e) if not, the reasons for the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes, Sir. The problem of apple scab disease in Jammu and Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh is known since long.

So far, no report of this disease occurring in the hilly areas of Uttar Pradesh has been received.

(b) Yes, Sir. Teams of experts were sent to both Jammu and Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh in order to make an on-the-spot study of the conditions of disease and to suggest suitable control schedules against this disease. On the basis of their reports adequate quantities of fungicides were made available to Himachal Pradesh and advance releases of Central subsidy were made to these two States.

(c) to (e) The State Government of Himachal Pradesh had approached the Centre for providing cent per cent subsidy on fungicides. No proposal for providing support price for apple has been received from the State Government. Apart from advance releases of Central subsidy as above, the State Government has been advised telegraphically to use their margin money for natural calamities to take preventive control measures and to supply fungicides on cent per cent subsidy basis to small and marginal farmers and on 50% subsidy to other farmers. A further assistance of Rs. 13 lakhs has also been approved for various other plant protection measures.

Fake Permits For Fair Price Cement

*409. SHRI ANAND SINGH : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a racket involving the issue of fake permits for the purchase of fair price cement has been unearthed in Delhi recently;

(b) if so, whether any inquiry has been made in this regard; and

(c) what action has been taken against the racketeers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Delhi Administration has reported that a first information report was lodged in this regard on 23-12-1982 at Police Station, Shahadara. As a result of

subsequent investigations by the Delhi Police, 6 persons have been arrested. Further action would be taken by the Delhi Administration after the investigations are completed.

Roller Flour Mills In Gujarat

*410. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the number of roller flour mills working in Gujarat State and the present monthly capacity;

(b) whether it is a fact that the quantity of wheat supplied to them is much less than the capacity;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Central Government have permitted installation of additional mills in the State;

(d) if so, the number of letter of intents issued and what is the milling capacity of each rolling flour mill per day and the quantity of wheat required per month for rolling by the mills; and

(e) whether Government will consider to release additional wheat for those new roller flour mills for which licences have been issued ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) At present there are 20 licensed units in Gujarat with monthly capacity of 20,636 tonnes.

(b) Yes, Sir. The present monthly allotment to Gujarat State is 8,800 MTs per month.

(c) and (d) Out of the new units permitted to be set up or registered by the Government of Gujarat during the period June 1979 to May 1980, when such permission could have been accorded, seven have been licensed and are included in the answer to part (a). Six more units have been cleared by the Central Government and are under construction. All these new units have a capacity of 750 tonnes per month.

(e) The allotment of wheat to various States for grinding by roller flour mills is made on month to month

basis depending upon the availability of stocks with the Central Pool, requirement of such products in the State and other relevant factors. The requirement of newly commissioned units has to be met out of the total allocation of wheat to the State Government for this purpose.

Leakage Of Revenue In CPWD, Land D.O. And DDA

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

(a) whether a large amount of Government dues are lying unrecovered by Central Public Works Department, Land and Development Office and Delhi Development Authority; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to stop leakage of revenues and recover Government dues ?

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

(b) Maximum possible steps to recover Government dues in accordance with the law are being taken.

Eradication Of Pests

*412 SHRI K. RAMAMURTY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the steps being taken to eradicate pests and diseases affecting crops in 300 lakhs hectares and cutting agricultural production to the tune of 5 to 25 per cent;

(b) the details of the scheme under which Rs. 5 lakhs would be given to each of the 5100 blocks during the current kharif season for purchase of inputs; and

(c) how much of the above financial allocation has already been released by the Centre ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The following are the important steps

taken for eradication of pests and diseases affecting the crops in the country :

- (i) Central financial assistance to the State Governments/Union Territories under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Control and Eradication of Pests and Diseases of Agricultural Importance including Weed Control in Endemic Areas;
- (ii) Continuous pest and disease surveillance, including rapid roving surveys in the States;
- (iii) Popularising integrated pest management. This programme mainly aims at popularising adoption of various cultural, mechanical and biological methods including need-based application of ecologically accepted pesticides;
- (iv) Imparting training in various aspects of plant protection to in-service personnel and unemployed agricultural graduates;
- (v) Adoption of villages in order to transfer plant protection technology to farmers;
- (vi) Ensuring supply of quality pesticides.

- (b) Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for assistance to small and marginal farmers for increasing agricultural production, the outlay for this year per block is Rs. 5 lakhs for each of 5019 blocks in the country. Fifty per cent of this amount is borne by the Central Government and the balance 50% by the State Governments. In the case of Union Territories, the total outlay is borne by the Government of India. Of Rs. 5 lakhs, 3.50 lakhs are for subsidy on minor irrigation, Rs. 0.50 lakh is for fruit and fuel tree plantations and Rs. 1.00 lakh for distribution of minikits of fertilisers and seeds of oilseeds and pulses, land development and staff.
- (c) The Government of India have so far released Rs. 35.01 crores to the States who have agreed to provide the matching contribution.

Interim Relief to FCI Employees

4435. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI :
SHRI MANI RAM BAGRI :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have agreed to pay interim relief pending decision about wage structure of Central Government employees through 4th Pay Commission;

(b) whether demand for payment of interim relief pending wage revision, from Food Corporation of India Employees has been under consideration of Government for the last 2 years;

(c) if so, the latest position about payment of interim relief to F.C.I employees and whether in view of announcement for payment of interim relief for Central Government employees, the Food Corporation of India employees will also be extended same benefit; and

(d) whether Government/Food Corporation of India have decided to form Pay Committee for Food Corporation of India employees also for reviewing wages structure/allowances or they wish to settle it through negotiation with the Unions ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The demand for payment of interim relief pending wage revision has been under consideration for sometime.

(c) The matter is yet under examination.

(d) An Informal Group of Officers was constituted for the purpose. Negotiations are held by the Management of FCI with the Unions in thier respect.

Import and Export of Rice

4436. SHRI ASHFAQ HUSAIN :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the export of high quality rice and other seeds, if so, details of complaints received by Government and action taken thereon; and

(b) whether it is a fact that import of rice has arisen from failure to take suitable and timely action on the information available with Government and if so, corrective steps proposed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) No specific complaint about the export of high quality rice seeds and other seeds has been received by this Ministry. However, some Members of Parliament brought the question of export of rice seeds to the notice of the Government and this matter is being looked into by the Ministry of Commerce. However, according to the existing export and import policy of the Government of India, seeds of foodgrains, except wheat seeds, are exported on the basis of Open General Licence subject to quality control certificate being obtained from the National Seeds Corporation or any State Seed Certification Agency. The export of seeds of pulses and oilseeds is banned.

(b) No, Sir.

Supply of Poor Quality of Steel by SAIL, IISCO and TISCO

4437. SHRI D.S.A. SIVAPRAKASAM : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of India are aware that M.S. Rounds supplied by SAIL, IISCO and TISCO are poor in quality of steel though they bear I.S.I. certificate mark; and

(b) if so, whether Government will take action against the concern firms ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) SAIL, IISCO and TISCO hold ISI certification marks licences under two ISI Standards which cover mild steel rounds also. The Certification Marks Scheme, under which these licences are issued, provides for procedure for redressing the complaints from purchasers and consumers. ISI has not received any complaint from any users about the poor quality of mild steel rounds supplied by SAIL, IISCO and TISCO.

(b) Does not arise. If any complaint is received, it will be looked into by the ISI and necessary action taken in accordance with the Certification Marks Scheme.

Area of Cultivation of IARI Varieties

4438. SHRI R.L.P. VERMA : Will

the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Questions No. 9598 on 2 May, 1983 regarding Achievement of IARI in agricultrural production and state the areas in the country where IARI varieties released during the last five years as listed in part (c) of the reply are being cultivated by the farmer ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : The areas of cultivation of varieties developed at Indian Agricultural Research Institute, based on the recommendations of the concerned Crop Improvement Project Research Workers Workshops, and the Release proposals submitted to the Central Sub-Committee for Release of Crop varieties of the Government of India, is given in the attached statement.

Statement

IARI varieties released during last 5 years

Crop	Variety	Areas recommended for cultivation
WHEAT	CC 464	Penninsular Zone (Maharashtra, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Goa and Plains of Tamil Nadu)
	HD 2189	-do-
	HW 657	-do-
	HD 2177	Northern Zone (Punjab, Haryana, Western U.P., Delhi and parts of Rajasthan and M.P.)
	HD 2204	Northern Zone (Punjab, Haryana Western U.P., Delhi and parts of Rajasthan and M.P.)
	MIKS 11	-do-
	IWP 72	-do-
	HS 86	Northern Hills Zone (Himachal Pradesh, U.P. Hills and J. & K)
	HW 517	Southern Hills Zone (Hills of Tamil Nadu)

Crop	Variety	Arear recommended for cultivation
	Kshipra	Central Zone (M.P., Gujarat and parts of U.P. and Rajasthan)
	HD 4530	-do-
q	HD 2278	Maharashtra
	HD 2285	Punjab
	HD 2204	Nepal
Barley	Kedar	North Eastern Plains Zone
BAJRA	BJ 104	For all the bajra growing areas of India.
	BK 560	Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Andra Pradesh, Rajasthan and U.P.
	BD 111	Delhi, Rajasthan, U.P.
	GM 46	For all Bajra growing states, except Punjab, U.P. and Karnataka.
	BD 763	U.P., Maharashtra, Delhi, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Gujarat, Rajasthan and Haryana.
SORGHUM (Fodder)	PC 6	Suitable for general cultivation throughout the sorghum growing regions of India, particularly Northern and Central India.
FODDER	Deenanath Grass	All over India except the hill tracts where temperature is low.
MOONG	PS 16	For all Moong growing States.
	S-8	North Western Parts
	PS 7	Northern Plains for summer season.
	PS-10	-do
PEA	Hans	North Indian Plains and Central India.
GRAM	Pusa 209	For Noth Plain East Zone (Comprising Eastern U.P., Bihar, West Bengal and Assam). Now released for Peninsular zone also.
	Pusa 212	For Central Zone (comprising M.P., Gujarat and parts of Rajasthan)
ARHAR	Pusa 74	Irrigated areas of north-west Plains and the Central Region.

Tension between Workers and Management in ICRISAT in Medak District

4439. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether during the last few years there is increasing tension and strained relations between the Indian staff and workers with the foreign management in the prestigious ICRISAT (International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-arid Tropics) in Medak District.

(b) if so, what are the grievance and demands of the Indian staff workers;

(c) whether the ICRISAT enjoys special immunities and privileges and non-application of Labour Laws, Taxation etc. due to which the ICRISAT management is non-cooperative and disregards normal norms; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Government and steps taken to bringamity between the workers and the management ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) :
 (a) There were some work stopages at ICRISAT by certain groups of staff and workers this year with reference to certain demands made by them.

(b) ICRISAT has reported that pending grievances and demands have been amicably settled.

(c) In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 3 of the United Nations (Privileges and Immunities) Act, 1947, the Central Government by Notification dated the 28th October, 1972 has *inter alia* declared that the provisions of Article I, Article II, Article V (Section 17, 18(b), (d), (e) and (g), 19, 20, 21) of the Schedule to the said Act shall, subject to the modifications as indicated in the said Notification, apply *mutatis mutandis* to ICRISAT and to its officers recruited

on an international basis. This International Organisation accordingly enjoys all the immunities and privileges to the extent granted to it, in terms of the above said Notification issued by the Central Government. In particular, Article II of the Schedule to the said Act stipulates that ICRISAT, its property and assets wherever located, by whomsoever held shall enjoy immunity from every form of legal process except in so far as in any particular case, it has expressly waived its immunity. Section 7 of Article II exempts ICRISAT its assets, income and other property, subject to the conditions mentioned therein, from all direct taxes, from customs duties and prohibition and restriction on imports and exports in respect of articles imported or exported by ICRISAT for its official use. In spite of various immunities and privileges being enjoyed by ICRISAT as mentioned above and particularly in spite of its immunity from every form of legal process, the ICRISAT has been trying to sort out the problems and demands of its staff and workers from time to time through mutual consultation and discussions.

(d) It has been reported by the ICRISAT that the demands of certain groups of staff and workers have been settled amicably and satisfactorily.

Reservation of Tribal Students in Agricultural and Veterinary Colleges

4440. Dr. R. ROTHUAMA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the Agricultural and Veterinary Colleges in the country where seats are reserved for the tribal students belonging to Mizoram/Arunachal Pradesh/Nagaland/Meghalaya;

(b) the total number of such reserved seats in those colleges or institutes per year for such tribal students, State-wise and

(c) concrete proposals by such North Eastern Tribal States, if any, to increase their reserved quota so as to cheek in-

creasing inflow of non-tribal technicians from other states into states Union Territories ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Seats for students belonging to Mizoram, Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland and Meghalaya are not reserved by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research particular Agricultural Veterinary Colleges on any long term basis. Every year, certain consolidated number of seats for these States are allocated to North Eastern Council at various Agricultural Universities. The North-Eastern Council in turn, allocates seats to

individual States/Union Territories and arranges the placement of students. The total number of seats allotted to the North Eastern Council for the admission of students from Mizoram, Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Meghalaya, Manipur and Tripura for the academic year 1983-84 is given attached statement.

(b) There is no fixed number of seats reserved for these State/Union Territories. The number of seats allocated to North Eastern Council varies from year to year depending upon the overall demand and availability of seats.

(c) These States have not submitted any such concrete proposal.

Statement

Number of seats allotted to North East Council for Mizoram, Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Meghalaya, Manipur and Tripura for the academic year 1983-84

Discipline	No. of seats allotted
B. Sc. (Agri.)	125
B. V. Sc.	37
B. Sc. (Agril. Engg.)	10
B. Sc. (Hort.)	2
B. F. Sc.	4
B. Sc. (Food Science & Technology)	1
B. Sc. (D. T.)	7

Sanctioning of Bagmati Master Plan

4441. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Planning Commission has sanctioned the Bagmati Master Plan estimated to cost Rs. 186 crores and Adhawara Project costing about Rs.225 crores.

(b) whether Nepal is constructing multi-purpose dam upstream over Bagmati which will necessarily deny water

for irrigation during lean days and overflow the area when water is not needed making Bagmati and Adhawara anti-flood projects redundant as written to the planning Minister by an M. P.; and

(c) whether even now it is proposed to combine Bagmati Adhawara Projects into one, co-ordinating them with Nepal for Dam at Noonthar to ensure irrigation and flood control; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) The revised estimate of Bagmati irrigation and Flood Control Project amounting to Rs. 185.70 crores has been considered acceptable by the Planning Commission in May 1983. Regarding the Adhwara Flood Control Project, the Government of Bihar have intimated that the project is under investigation.

(b) The Government of India is having talks with His Majesty's Government of Nepal with regard to the water resources development of the Bagmati and other common rivers from time to time at different levels. The Bagmati project with barrage at Rampur as proposed in the sanctioned project has been planned for irrigation and flood control taking into account the possible future water resources development in the Bagmati basin.

(c) and (d) In the talks at the level of Secretaries held with Nepal at Kathmandu in April 1983, the Nepalese side reported that the feasibility studies of Noonthar project on the Bagmati had not yet been completed. A view in the matter can only be taken after the feasibility studies are completed and detailed report made available by Nepal.

Milk Sold by two Government Dairies in Delhi

4442. SHRI R. N. RAKESH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any MPs have drawn attention of Government concerning non testing of milk sold by two government dairies in Delhi for last 2-3 years even though milk is being consumed by nearly 40 lakh consumers every day and if so, details of such queries and action taken thereon and redressal steps taken, if any; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that milk sold as "pasteurised" by Mother Dairy and sold loose does not fulfil the PFA standards and if so, corrective and

legal steps taken against the management during last five years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes, Sir. An M. P. has enquired about the number of milk samples taken from private traders and two Government dairies in Delhi during the last 5 years. The appropriate authority lift samples to check that the milk conform to specifications. So far, milk of DMS and Mother Dairy have been found to conform to specifications.

(b) Loose pasteurised milk sold by Mother Dairy through Bulk vending booths and insulated containers conforms to the PFA specifications.

Population Affected by Narmada Valley Project

4443. SHRI A.K. ROY : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) number of villages affected and population likely to be displaced by the Narmada Valley Project with the State-wise break-up;

(b) number of the tribals and the names of the major tribes in the affected population with the State-wise break-up;

(c) whether it is a fact that some of the tribes are in the primitive stage and their sudden displacement from the remote jungle area may lead to their extinction; and

(d) if so, steps taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Presumably, the Hon'ble Member is referring to villages and population to be displaced by Sardar Sarovar Project on the Narmada River in Gujarat taken up for execution. As per preliminary assessment, the details are given below :

State	No. of villages to be affected	Population/families displaced
Madhya Pradesh	182	108, 118 persons (17, 194 families)
Maharashtra *	35	1204 Families
Gujarat *	19	1900 Families

* (Figures of population affected are not available)

(b) to (d) These details are not available at the Centre. The Narmada Water Disputes Tribunal in its award has specified the norms for land acquisition and rehabilitation measures for the affected population. The displaced persons would be resettled in the irrigation command area of the Sardar Sarovar Project in Gujarat for such of those who wish to migrate or alternatively, the Governments of Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra would identify land for their settlement and provide rehabilitation measures without incurring much of the ecological disturbance to the people. The States are carrying out necessary surveys and studies in this regard. The cost of land acquisition and rehabilitation would be borne by the Sardar Sarovar Project.

Fish Seeds Mini Kit Distribution

4444. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether fish seed mini-kit distribution has been introduced in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the amount spent during 1982-83; and

(d) the number of kits distributed in Orissa as also the total number thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN

THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A new programme of distribution of Induced Breeding Mini-Kits for fish seed production by fish farmers was introduced for the first time during 1982-83 with 100% Central assistance under Centrally Sponsored Fish Farmers Development Agencies. Under this programme, 20 progressive fish farmers were to be selected, trained and provided with mini-kit free of cost in each Fish Farmers' Development Agency operating during the year for taking up fish seed production.

(c) Government of India released to the States an amount of Rs. 31.80 lakhs during 1982-83 for distribution of mini-kits.

(d) In Orissa 56 kits have been distributed so far to fish farmers having facilities for fish seed production out of 140 mini-kits sanctioned for distribution in 7 Fish Farmers' Development Agencies.

Clearance of Vegetable Processing Plant in Haryana

4445. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No.235 on 26 July, 1982 and USQ No. 49 on 21 February, 1983 regarding vegetable processing plant and state :

(a) whether Modern Bakeries (India) Ltd., has finalised the production of tomato paste in Pataudi, Gurgaon District of Haryana;

(b) whether the techno-economic feasibility report has been finalised, if not, how long Government would take to place the report on the Table of the House;

(c) the salient features of the project;

(d) whether Haryana Government have also sanctioned the proposal to set up horticultural development project in Gurgaon District of Haryana; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO) (a) The Modern Food Industries (India) Limited, formerly Modern Bakeries (India) Limited, has yet to finalise the proposal.

(b) and (c) The techno-economic feasibility report is under preparation. It is therefore too early to give the salient features of the project or any other information relating thereto.

(d) and (e) The Government of Haryana have not yet sanctioned the horticultural development project in Gurgaon District.

Development of Livestock

4446. SHRI S. B. SIDNAL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the special schemes of Central Government to provide help to States for development of fodder, improvement in animal husbandry, to combat diseases for livestock development and raise the economic condition of the people ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : The

special schemes of Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India, in this regard are as under :

- (i) Establishment of 7 Regional Stations for Forage Production and Demonstration in different agroclimatic regions;
- (ii) Setting up of Central Fodder Seed Production Farm, Hessarghatta;
- (iii) Scheme for Fodder Minikit Demonstrations.
- (iv) Scheme for the establishment of Central Cattle Breeding Farms.
- (v) Hard Registration Scheme.
- (vi) Progeny Testing Programme.
- (vii) Establishment of Central Frozen Semen Production and Training Institute.
- (viii) Scheme for giving assistance to Gaushalas for producing good quality indigenous and crossbred heifers.
- (ix) Setting up of Central Poultry Breeding Farms and Central Training Institute for Poultry Production and Management.
- (x) Establishment of Random Sample Test Units.
- (xi) Setting up a Central Sheep Breeding Farm and a Central Duck Breeding Farm.
- (xii) Scheme for Crossbreeding of Cattle and Improvement of Buffaloes using Frozen Semen Technique (outside Operation Flood Areas).
- (xiii) Rinderpest Eradication programme.
- (xiv) Foot & Mouth Disease Control Programme.

- (xv) Strengthening/Establishment of Disease Investigation Laboratories.
- (xvi) Establishment of Regional Disease Diagnostic Laboratories.
- (xvii) Scheme for Animal Quarantine and Certification Services.
- (xviii) Scheme for Animal Disease Surveillance.

Popularisation of Subsidiary and Protective Foods

4447. PROF NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether any research has been conducted for the development and popularisation of subsidiary and protective foods during the past 5 years;

(b) if so, the details about the subsidiary and protective foods which have been selected for popularisation along-with the areas in which it has been done and the results thereof; and

(c) the names of the institutions where the research has been conducted ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI M.S. SHNJEELI RAO) : (a) Research on the development of subsidiary and protective foods is a continuing exercise has been on during the last 5 years as well.

(b) Following are some of the new-protective and subsidiary foods which were introduced during the last 10 years and are currently in production in certain selected areas :

(i) Groundnut-based milk-like beverage known as Miltone at Bangalore in Karnataka,

Hyderabad in Andhra Pradesh and Ranchi in Bihar;

- (ii) Groundnut/Soya-based Chai-Sathi at Baroda in Gujarat;
- (iii) Soya milk at Delhi;
- (iv) Tapioca-based sago fortified products at Salem in Tamil Nadu;
- (v) Energy food based on cereals, pulses and groundnuts at Belgaum, Chitradurga and Raichur in Karnataka; and
- (vi) Extruded foods; based on cereals and Soya at Hyderabad in Andhra Pradesh, Dhar in Madhya Pradesh and Delhi.

These products are fortified with vitamins and minerals. At present, most of these products are used mainly under the social welfare programmes. Besides the introduction of these new foods, efforts have been made to popularise consumption of fresh/processed fruits and vegetables and other subsidiary and protective foods in general through extension education. As a result, there is increasing awareness of the need for and importance of consuming such foods.

(c) Central Food Technological Research Institute at Mysore, National Institute of Nutrition at Hyderabad and Indian Institute of Horticultural Research at Bangalore are some of the major national institutes engaged in research on the development of subsidiary and protective foods. Besides, certain agricultural universities and home science colleges are also engaged in this task.

Vizhinjam Fishing Harbour

4448. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHA-DASAN NADAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the steps taken by

Government for the development of Vizhinjam Fishing Harbour; and

(b) what is the reason for the delay in its completion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICUTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) :

(a) Government had sanctioned Rs. 173 lakhs in 1968 for the construction of Stage-I Fishing Harbour at Vizhinjam. The State Government had, subsequently, prepared a project report on Stages II and III of the Vizhinjam Fishing Harbour with the help of Pre-Investment of Survey Fishing Harbours Bangalore.

To establish adequate resource potential off Vizhinjam fishing grounds, exploratory fishery survey was arranged by the Government during the year 1982. On receipt of the progress report on the exploration of fishery resources, the proposals for Stages II and III of the fishing Harbour at Vizhinjam was posed for appraisal before taking investment decision.

(b) The comments of all the appraisal agencies have not been received so far.

Proposal to Attach Indore Central Electrical Division to Delhi Central Electrical Circle No. VII

4449. SHRI K. A. RAJAN : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Civil works in the area of Madhya Pradesh under the jurisdiction of Bhopal Food storage Circle is under the jurisdiction of Food zone C. P. W. D.

(b) if so, whether the electrical works in the same areas of Madhya Pradesh under the Indore Central Electrical Divison is not under the jurisdiction of Food Zone of C. P. W. D.

(c) if so, whether there is a proposal

to attach Indore Central Electrical Division to Delhi Central Electrical circle No. VII of Food Zone and transfer Mechanical and Workshop Division, New Delhi to the jurisdiction of one of the Electrical Circles under construction Zone of C. P. W. D.; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMEAD USMAN ARIF) :

(a) Yes, Sir, except one Civil Division at Indore which is under the jurisdiction of Nagpur Central Circle under western Zone.

(b) No, Sir, Indore Central Electrical Division is under the jurisdiction of western Zone and not under Food Zone of Central Public Works Department.

(c) No, Sir,

(d) Because Indore Central Electrical Division has works partly in Food Zone and partly in Western Zone, it is administratively more convenient to keep under the administrative control of Western Zone.

Encroachment of Land in R.K. Puram

4450. Dr. A.U. AZMI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the replies given to Unstarred Question Nos. 2163 on 31 August, 1981 and 8432 on 19 April, 1982 respectively regarding encroachment on Government land in R.K. Puram and state :

(a) whether by now the encroachment has been cleared to facilitate construction of CGHS dispensary; and

(b) if not, steps taken to expedite the finalisation of the construction of the CGHS building?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) :

(a) Not yet Sir.

(b) It has not been possible to execute the eviction order so far due to local problems. Renewed efforts are being made to remove the encroachment.

Recommendation of 2nd Categorisation Committee for Employees of Government of India Press

4451. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state the steps taken for the implementation of the recommendation No. 18 of 2nd Categorisation Committee for the employees of Government of India Press ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) The implementation of the recommendation involves some additional expenditure and the matter is being looked into from all angles.

राजस्थान में गांवों को सड़कों से जोड़ना

4452. श्री विरदाराम फुलवारिया : क्या ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान में कुल कितने गांवों को सड़कों से जोड़ा गया है और सभी गांवों को कब तक सड़कों से जोड़ दिए जाने की संभावना है; और

(ख) क्या इस सम्बन्ध में जिला-वार व्यौरा सभा पटल पर रखा जाएगा ?

ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री हरिनाथ मिथ्या) : (क) 31 मार्च, 1982 तक राजस्थान में सभी मौसमों में खुली रहने वाली सड़कों द्वारा जोड़े गये गांवों की संख्या 5525 थी जबकि 1982-83 के दौरान 255 अतिरिक्त गांवों को सभी मौसमों में खुली रहने वाली सड़कों द्वारा

जोड़े जाने की आशा है। छठी योजना प्रलेख में यह परिकल्पना की गई है कि 1500 से अधिक की जनसंख्या वाले सभी गांवों तथा 1000 से 1500 के बीच की जनसंख्या वाले 50 प्रतिशत गांव को 1990 तक सभी मौसमों में खुली रहने वाली सड़कों द्वारा जोड़ दिया जाएगा।

(ख) इस मंत्रालय में जिलावार व्यौरा नहीं रखा जाता है।

Mechanism for Enforcing FPO

4453. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 11 on 25.7.1983 regarding publicity and advertisement by manufacturers of aerated water and State :

(a) the details for enforcing provisions of Fruit Products Order, clause 11(3) whereby advertisements of aerated waters in mass media are scrutinised and details of advertisements scrutinised in last three months in Delhi, along with details of officials who conducted such scrutiny;

(b) whether Government have scrutinised advertisement appearing in mass-media publisng cola-lite, camp-cola, campa orange, Appela, Rasika, Sprint, Thril, Tingler, Funday, Limca and Cold Spot in Delhi; if so, reasons why these advertisements do not specify that these drinks do not contain any fruit juice or pulp;

(c) whether only crown cork specifies that they contains no fruits juice in very small unreadable print; and

(d) if so, the reasons thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) and (b) The machinery for the enforcement of

the various provisions including Clause 11(3) of the Fruit Products Order (FPO), 1955 comprises the Director (Fruit & Vegetables Preservation) stationed at Delhi and one Deputy Director in each of the four regional offices at Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras supported by technically qualified inspection staff. Action can be taken by them suo moto or on the basis of complaints. However, in view of the fact that where required under the Order the crown corks specify that the drinks do not contain any fruit juice/pulp, an indication to that effect in advertisements has not been insisted upon. 291 FPO licensees including the manufacturers of Cola Lite, Sprint, Thril, Tingler, Limca and Gold Spot have now been asked to explain why action should not be taken against them for not giving this indication in the advertisements. As Appela, Rasika and Funday contain more than 10% fruit juice/pulp, the question of their giving this indication in the advertisements does not arise.

(c) and (d) The print on the crown cork has to be small because of the constraints of space.

Watrap Project of Sabarkantha District Pending with CWC

4454. SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Watrap Project near Palidra, Taluka Malpur, district Sabarkantha has been submitted to the Central Water Commission for clearance;

(b) the estimated cost of the project; and

(c) the steps being taken to clear the Project ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) to (c) A modified project report of Watrap Project in Sabarkantha district of Gujarat estimated to cost Rs. 21.60 crores was received in the Central Water Commis-

sion in September, 1981. The comments of the Central Water Commission on economic and irrigation aspects were sent to the State Government in October, 1981 and February, 1982. The replies to the economic aspects have just been received in August, 1983. The irrigation aspects of the project were discussed in the Central Water Commission with State Engineers in February, 1983 and the State Government are to comply with certain suggestions made during the discussions.

The latest estimated cost of the project is Rs. 26.25 crores.

Effect of Eucalyptus Tree on Ground Water

4455. SHRI PIYUSH TIRKI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that according to 1982 data from the Central Soil and Water Conservation Research and Training Institute both in Dehradun and Ooty, there is evidence that eucalyptus does effect ground water supplies;

(b) if so, why Government are encouraging the plantation of eucalyptus in the country with the World Bank Project which leaves the land mortgaged to the trees and therefore be unavailable for use for agriculture for countries;

(c) whether it is also a fact that plantation of these trees are proved to be the cause of ecological disasters;

(d) if so, why its plantation is not being stopped; and

(e) details of the large scale plantation project of eucalyptus to the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) No, Sir. The data from the two centre of the Central Soil & Water Conservation Research and Training Institute located at Dehradun and at Ootacamund

do not indicate that eucalyptus affects ground water supplies as well as the catchment water yields. On the other hand the studies on eucalyptus plantations in the Nilgiri Hills as compared with field crops like Patato show an increase in the infiltration and reduction in sedimentation, which consequently increase the life of reservoirs.

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

(c) No, Sir. Studies at Dehradun and Ootacamund have indicated that plantation of eucalyptus did not cause ecological disasters.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) There are no plantation projects specifically for eucalyptus in the country. However, eucalyptus is being planted under various social forestry programmes. The choice of species, depends on the locality factors and the socio-economic needs.

Drought Relief Sought by Madhya Pradesh

4456. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCIN-

DIA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of drought relief aid sought by and given to Madhya Pradesh Government this year;

(b) the details of the area and population affected by drought in the State; and

(c) how the quantum of such Central aid given to Madhya Pradesh compare with that given to other drought hit States, indicating the area and population hit by drought in each State ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) (a) : The Government of Madhya Pradesh had sought Central assistance of Rs. 151.00 crores during 1983-84. A ceiling of assistance of Rs. 19.97 crores was sanctioned for drought relief to the State Government for 1983-84.

(b) and (c) Information is given in the attached statement.

Statement

Sl. No.	State	Cropped area affected (lakh ha.)	Population affected (lakh) (1982-83)	Ceiling of Expenditure
				Sanctioned during 1983-84 (Rs. in crores)
1	2	4	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	38.00	31.11	28.26
2.	Bihar	44.17	190.65	8.97
3.	Gujarat	28.14	94.11	2.62
4.	Kerala	1.04	16.00	36.77
5.	Karnataka	21.67	—	14.00
6.	Madhya Pradesh	30.00	88.07	19.97
7.	Maharashtra	22.84	46.94	11.63
8.	Orissa	37.82	182.16	24.65
9.	Rajasthan	68.12	177.12	39.85
10.	Tamil Nadu	38.26	328.20	49.97
11.	West Bengal	20.14	400.00	30.59
12.	Pondicherry	0.05	1.51	0.44
13.	Mizoram	—	—	1.06
Total		350.25	1555.87	268.78

आदिवासियों को सड़ी ज्वार दिया जाना

4457. श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार : क्या खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनका ध्यान एक हिन्दी साध्ताहिक 'प्रचंड' के 28 अप्रैल, 1983 के अंक में पृष्ठ 8-9 पर 'सड़ी ज्वार आदिवासियों के लिये' के शीर्षक से प्रकाशित समाचार की ओर आकर्षित किया गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गयी है; और

(ग) यदि कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गयी है, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी विभाग में तथा खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उप मन्त्री (श्री एम० एस० संजोवी राव) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) और (ग) केन्द्रीय सरकार सार्व-जनिक वितरण प्रणाली से ज्वार का वितरण नहीं करती है। मध्य प्रदेश सरकार, जिनका उक्त समाचार में उल्लेख किया गया है, से कहा जा रहा है कि वे यह सुनिश्चित करें कि खाद्य अपमिथण निवारण अधिनियम के अधीन विनिर्दिष्टियों के अनुसार केवल अच्छे किस्म के खाद्यान्न आदिवासी तथा अन्य क्षेत्रों में वितरित किए जाएं।

Purchase of Palm Oil from Malaysia

4458. SHRI DIGAMBAR SINGH : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether a high-level delegation led by the Secretary of the Civil Supplies Ministry, visited Kuala Lumpur last month to seek new and better ways of buying palm oil from Malaysia;

(b) if so, outcome of the visit; and

(c) the particulars of the deals struck ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. A Delegation led by Secretary (Civil Supplies) visited Malaysia to assess the situation in respect of palm oil products like availability, price trends, quality control, import strategy etc., but not for striking any specific deals. The recommendations of the delegates will be kept in view in making future imports.

Misuse of Vacant Plot in Shanti Niketan Colony

4459. SHRI F.H. MOHSIN : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 7 on the 21 February, 1983 regarding misuse of a plot in Shantiniketan Colony and state :

(a) whether the requisite information has since been collected;

(b) if so, whether he will lay it on the Table of the House; and

(c) if not, how long more it will take to do the needful ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) Yes.

(b) and (c) The Department of Parliamentary Affairs had informed that the requisite information was laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha on 26.7.1983.

चन्द्रशेखर श्राजाद एप्रीकल्चर एण्ड टैक्निकल विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा अनाज की नई किस्मों का विकास

4460. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या

कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या चन्द्रशेखर आजाद एग्री-कल्हर एण्ड टैकिनकल विश्वविद्यालय, कानपुर ने अनाज की कुछ नई किस्मों का विकास किया है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) किसानों में इन किस्मों को लोक-प्रिय बनाने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है अथवा करने का विचार है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री योगेन्द्र भक्ताना) : (क) और (ख) जी हाँ, श्रीमान् । अभी हाल ही में, चन्द्रशेखर आजाद कृषि और प्रौद्योगिकी विश्वविद्यालय, कानपुर ने अनाज की निम्न-लिखित किस्में विकसित की हैं :

गेहूं—के-72 : उत्तर प्रदेश के पश्चिमी और मध्य भागों की कम उपजाऊ असिचित स्थितियों के लिए।

के-78 : पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश के लिए अधिक उपयुक्त ।

जौ—के-226 : उत्तर प्रदेश के पश्चिमी और मध्य असिचित क्षेत्रों के लिए ।

के-254 : समस्त उत्तर प्रदेश के सिचित क्षेत्रों के लिए ।

जौ की दोनों ही किस्में उत्तर प्रदेश की जलोढ़ मिट्टियों के लिए उपयुक्त हैं ।

(ग) मिनीकिट परीक्षणों के माध्यम से राज्य से कृषि विभाग और विश्वविद्यालय के विस्तार निदेशालय द्वारा इन

किस्मों को किसानों में लोकप्रिय बनाया जाएगा ।

Distribution of House Sites among Backward Classes

4461. SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) how many plots and housing sites were distributed among the backward classes and low income population under 20-Point Programme; and

(b) how many housing sites are proposed to be distributed among the deserving and needy persons in 1983-84 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) and (b) House sites are being allotted to rural landless workers (including backward classes) under the rural house sites-eum-construction assistance scheme as a part of Minimum Needs Programme and the 20-Point Programme. During 1982-83, 10,07,466 house sites were allotted in various States. The target for 1983-84 is 8,73,967 sites.

Unauthorised Occupation of Essential Staff Quarters Attached to M. Division of CPWD

4462. SHRIMATI GEETA MU-KHERJEE : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of essential staff quarters attached to M. Division, New Delhi of C.P.W.D.;

(b) the number of such quarters which are in unauthorised occupation;

(c) whether penal rent is being charged from the unauthorised occupants from the date of unauthorised occupation; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) Thirty Four.

(b) Four.

(c) C.P.W.D. has informed that action has been initiated to recover penal rent from the unauthorised occupants.

(d) Does not arise.

Land Allotted to Railway Group Housing Society in Ashok Vihar, Phase III

4463. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether some land near Laxmibai College in Satyawati Colony, Ashok Vihar Phase III which was allotted to a Railway Group Housing Society for the purpose of construction of residential dwelling units about a decade ago is presently lying vacant and instead of its development for residential purposes, it is being given on contract from time to time for agricultural purposes;

(b) whether under the relevant law if a Group Housing Society does not pursue with the construction of houses or has no such intention, D.D.A. is empowered to acquire such land; and

(c) if so, the reasons for the delay in the development of the said land for residential purposes in the wake of acute housing shortage in the city ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) The Railways Employees Cooperative Group Housing Societies was allotted one acre plot in Pitampura residential complex and the possession of the same was handed over on 28.6.78. This Society has already started construction on this plot.

No land has been allotted to this Society in Satyawati Colony Ashok Vihar Phase III.

(b) The Cooperative Group Housing Societies are required to complete construction of flats within a period of four years. In event of the breach of this condition, the lease can be determined and the land reentered upon by the lessor.

(c) Does not arise in view of the position explained against (a) above.

L. & D.O. Ban on Inspection of Buildings

4464. SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether 12 years ago, his Ministry put a temporary ban on inspection of all buildings in the city on land leased out by the Land and Development Office;

(b) if so, whether the temporary ban remains still in force;

(c) whether the ban has neither been removed nor any final decision taken in the matter and in the absence of inspections a collection of dues is piling up as huge arrears;

(d) if so, whether the exchequer is losing about Rs. 40 crore annually;

(e) if so, reasons for not having inspections; and

(f) measures Government propose to take in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government have ordered resumption of inspections of leased properties administered by the Land & Development Office except in the case of rehabilitation leases.

(c) Does not arise in respect of leases other than those in rehabilitation colonies. However, even when the ban on inspection was in force, ground rent was being recovered by the L & DO where the properties were free from breaches as per record and ground rent was recoverable as per the terms and conditions of the lease deed. Similarly, misuse charges were also being recovered where breaches arising from misuses and unauthorised construction were in the knowledge of Land & Development Office as per record.

(d) Normally if breaches were noticed during inspections, the leases would have been asked to remove the breaches or pay suitable charges for additions/alterations, misuse, damages, etc. The likely annual loss would have depended upon the breaches discovered during inspections and hence information asked for is purely hypothetical.

(e) Does not arise in respect of leases other than those in rehabilitation colonies. In respect of rehabilitation leases, the ban on inspection was imposed as a result of representations received from/on behalf of leases and in view of the fact that certain policy matters were under review.

(f) Does not arise in view of answer to (e) above.

Karnataka Irrigation Projects Pending Completion

4465. SHRI G.Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) the major and medium irrigation and multipurpose projects in the State of Karnataka which are pending completion;

(b) total outlay on these projects and the Central aid for these projects outside the Plan allocation;

(c) whether the Central assistance and loans are sought by the State Government for the early completion of these projects; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b) A Statement is enclosed. No central aid outside the Plan allocation is made available to these projects.

(c) and (d) The Irrigation Minister of Karnataka sought in March 1983 an additional allocation of Rs. 75 crores each year for 4 years for meeting the fund requirement of their irrigation sector. It has, however, not been possible to accede to this request due to constraint of resources of the Central Government.

Statement

Irrigation Projects in the State of Karnataka Pending Completion.

(Rs. Lakhs)

Sl No.	Name of Scheme	Latest Cost	Expenditure upto 1979-80	Agreed Sixth Plan Outlay
1	2	3	4	5

Major Schemes

1. Tungabhadra Left Bank Canal & Right Bank Canal. 6816 6019 493

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Tungabhadra High Level Canal Stage-II	1400	1006	74
3.	Bhadra Project	5800	4629	640
4.	Chataprabha Stage-III	15790	1604	4000
5.	Malaprabha	21380	10435	5000
6.	Upper Krishna Stage-I	75900	10077	24000
7.	Karanja	5222	900	1600
8.	Bonnithora	1600	305	1000
9.	Varahi	943	1	600
Total		134851	34976	37407

Medium Schemes

1.	Hagari Bommadahalli	426	359	67
2.	Chandrampalli	209	177	28
3.	Taraka	990	974	144
4.	Manchanabala	987	288	212
5.	Narihalla	366	292	58
6.	Amarja	570	157	413
7.	Upper Mullamari	328	151	149
8.	Lower Mullamari	1354	142	434
9.	Chulkinala	380	95	285
10.	Soudagar	278	165	60
11.	Maskinala	380	113	201
12.	Teetha	316	119	61
13.	Feeder Channel to Ranikene	388	16	233
14.	Vote-Hole	1285	583	—
15.	Hirehalla	950	8	513
Total :		9207	3339	2858

**Vacation of Writ Petition by
Vishnu Gopal Sugar Mill**

4466. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4133 on 14 September, 1981 regarding; Licensed and installed capacity of M/s Vishnu Sugar Mills Ltd., Markhana, Gopalganj; Bihar and state :

(a) whether Government had moved an application in the High Court, Calcutta against the Writ Petition filed by Vishnu Sugar Mills Ltd., Gopalganj (Bihar) for its dismissal and vacation of the Stay Order by which the Mills were getting Rs. 26/- more per quintal;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(c) the further action taken or proposed to be taken in the context thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI S.M. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The Writ Petition is still pending in the Calcutta High Court and the matter has not come up for hearing. However, as the sugar stocks of the relevant sugar year (1980-81) have already been sold, vacation of the stay order at this stage will not serve any purpose.

Supply of Edible Oil to Punjab

4467. SHRI R.L. BHATIA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the quantities of edible oil made available to Punjab Government during the current year so far and that proposed to be supplied during the remaining part of the year for supply through public distribution system;

(b) how far it is short of the demand made by the State Government; and

(c) whether any quantity of relatively cheaper palmolein imported oil will also be supplied to that Government for the use of weaker sections of the society in the rural areas; if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) and For the oil year 1982-83 (November 1982 to October, 1983) the State Government had indicated its requirement of imported edible oil at 45,300 MT. They have been allocated 13,395 MT during November, 1982 to August, 1983. Allocation of imported edible oil are made on a month basis keeping in view various factors such as demand, availability of indigenous edible oils in the State/region, allocation made earlier and quantity lifted, availability of imported edible oils with S.T.C. etc. The allocation of imported edible oils is meant to supplement the availability of indigenous oils in the State. It is not intended to meet the total demand of any State Government.

(c) The Central Government are supplying all imported edible oils including palmolein at the uniform price of Rs. 8,500/- per MT, in tins, to States/UTs for supply through public distribution system. The State Governments are allowed to add handling and distribution charges etc. and fix up the end retail price for issue through fair price shops. The State Governments have been advised to ensure that imported oils are equitably distributed among the consumers in the State.

Projects Under Survey and Investigation in Andhra Pradesh and Orissa

4468. SHRI GIRIDHAR GO-MANGO : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Governments of Orissa and Andhra Pradesh had undertaken survey and investigation of irrigation projects and taken up for execution after the settlement of water dispute between them in the year 1978;

(b) if so, the names of the irrigation projects which are under survey and investigation stage and the on going projects therefor both in Andhra Pradesh and Orissa; and

(c) the names of irrigation projects under dispute therefor between the States, if any ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) to (c) In the Inter-State meeting held between the Chief Ministers of Orissa and Andhra Pradesh in December, 1978 the sharing and utilisation of water resources of Nagavali, Jhanjhavati and Bahuda rivers were decided. In this meeting it was also decided that the Neradi barrage (joint project of Orissa and Andhra Pradesh) would also be finalised by Andhra Pradesh incorporating the requirements of Orissa and the project report would be sent to the latter. The meeting also decided about certain minor irrigation schemes with head-works in Orissa and Ayacut in Andhra Pradesh and also Ayacut lying partly in both the States.

Irrigation being a State subject the Governments of Andhra Pradesh and Orissa have to carry out necessary further investigations and studies to formulate feasibility reports for utilisation of the water resources. The project reports when formulated is sent by the States for techno-economic appraisal and acceptance by the Planning Commission for inclusion in the Plans for execution. The details regarding the names of the irrigation schemes which are under survey and investigations in the States are not maintained by the Centre.

The Government of Andhra Pradesh have however submitted the project report for Neradi Barrage in September, 1982 for examination and to enable sorting out of certain inter-state problems about surmergence in Orissa. The Government of Orissa is presently verifying the areas coming under submergence from the Barrage. In regard to Jhanjhavati Reservoir Scheme modified project is to be submitted by the Government of Andhra Pradesh based on the comments earlier sent on a preliminary report. It is also reported by the Andhra Pradesh Government that Thotaplli Reservoir Scheme to utilise Nagavali water and Bahuda Reservoir Scheme to use the Bhuna river water are under investigation.

Regarding Joint Minor Irrigation Scheme agreed to, the States are not required to send the project reports to the Centre for clearance.

Central Fisheries Advisory Board

4469. SHRI N. DENNIS : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Fisheries Advisory Board has been reconstituted; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The Central Board of Fisheries was enlarged in 1981. According to the Rules of Business, the tenure of appointment of the members of the Board other than those who are appointed by reasons of their office of appointment will be 3 years. New non-official members have been recently nominated in place of those whose 3 years tenure had expired.

(b) The present constitution of the Central Board of Fisheries is as under:-

1. Minister of Agriculture or his nominee	...	Chairman
2. Minister in charge of Fisheries of Maritime States and Union Territories (West Bengal, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Pondicherry, Kerala, Karnataka, Goa, Daman & Diu, Maharashtra and Gujarat).	...	Member
3. Ministers in charge of Fisheries of Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Jammu & Kashmir, Haryana, Rajasthan, Bihar, Tripura and Assam.	...	Member
4. Two Members of Parliament.	...	Members
5. Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture.	...	Member
6. Secretary, Planning Commission.	...	Member
7. Secretary, Ministry of Commerce.	...	Member
8. Director General, I.C.A.R.	...	Member
9. Additional Secretary (Animal Husbandry & Fisheries), Ministry of Agriculture.	...	Member
10. Joint Secretary (Fisheries) Ministry of Agriculture.	...	Member
11. Chairman, Marine Products Export Development Authority, Ministry of Commerce.	...	Member
12. Seven representatives of fishing industry comprising of representatives of small fishermen, mechanised boat owners and fish processing industries.	...	Members
13. Fisheries Development Commissioner, Ministry of Agriculture.	...	Member-Secretary

**Filling up of Class III and IV Posts
in ICAR**

4470. SHRI V. N. SWAMINATHAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) total number of posts filled up in Class III and IV during the last three years ending 1982-83 in I. C. A. R. and its institutes;

(b) total number of such posts reserved for Ex-servicemen, including those carried from previous year (s);

(c) total number of such posts filled up from amongst Ex-servicemen;

(d) whether it is a fact that the said posts reserved for Ex-servicemen are not being filled up to the extent of the quota reserved for them; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor and action taken or proposed to be taken to set right the imbalance ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) :

(a) to (e) The information relating to the Council's Headquarters is given in the attached statement.

Information in respect of Institutes under ICAR is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Statement

	Class III	Class IV	Total
(a) Total number of posts filled up in Class III and IV during the last three years ending 1982-83 in ICAR and its institutes;	87	18	105
(b) total number of such posts reserved for Ex-servicemen including those carried forward from previous year (s);	2	1	3
(c) total number of such posts filled up from amongst Ex-servicemen;	—	—	—
(d) whether it is a fact that the said posts reserved for Ex-servicemen are not being filled up to the extent of the quota reserved for them; and) Duly qualified Ex-servicemen were not available against reserved vacancies and hence the posts reserved for them were filled from the general category candidates as per the instructions of Government of India.)	
(e) if so, the reasons therefor and action taken or proposed to be taken to set right the imbalance ?			

Drought in Orissa

4471. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Central Government are aware that almost more than two-third of the population in the State of Orissa has been seriously affected by drought conditions;

(b) if so, whether Government have considered the number of problem villages in Orissa;

(c) the number of them which have been provided with water supply during the last three years, year-wise; and

(d) the number of villages which are still to be provided with this facility ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) A population of 182.16 lakhs has been reported to be affected due to drought conditions in Orissa during 1982-83.

(b) At the beginning of the Sixth Five Year Plan, there were 23,616 problem villages requiring provision of drinking water facilities.

(c) The year-wise details of coverage of these villages is as below :

1980-81	1630
1981-82	2447
1982-83	2291

(d) About 17,248 villages are yet to be provided with drinking water facilities.

Inadequate Supply of Rice to Nagaland

4472. SHRI CHINGWANG KON-KYA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Union Government have not released the full quota of rice to Nagaland since January, 1983;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the month-wise allotment of rice by Government and the actual releases of rice by the Food Corporation of India from the month of January, 1983 to July, 1983 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI S.M. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) to (c) Month-wise allotment and offtake of rice during the period January, 1983 to July, 1983 was as under :—

(In '000 tonnes)

Month	Allotment	Offtake
January, 1983	3.5	4.0
February, 1983	3.5	2.5
March, 1983	3.5	3.5
April, 1983	3.5	3.5
May, 1983	3.5	2.9
June, 1983	4.0	3.6
July, 1983	4.0	3.7
Total :	25.5	23.7

The shortfall to the extent of about 7% of the allotment was due to operational constraints including disturbances in Assam for which necessary extensions in delivery period have been allowed.

Utility of Sports Stadia After Asian Games

4473. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of SPORTS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of days that the stadia connected with the Asiad have been utilised since the IX Asiad was over;

(b) the cost of maintenance of these stadia per month;

(c) the agency which looks after them;

(d) whether Government propose to allot the stadia for private purposes such as shooting of films etc; and

(e) if so, the details regarding the amount so far collected like this up-till now ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA

SINGH) : (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in library *See. No. L.T.—6933/83*]

(d) and (e) The stadia constructed for and connected with the IX Asian Games are being used for various sports activities. As and when these stadia are not required for any sports activity, they are allowed to be used on demand for non-sports purposes such as cultural and recreational programmes and activities of youth welfare, etc., on payment. This is done to recover some money for meeting the expenditure to that extent on the maintenance of these stadia. A statement showing the names of the parties to whom the stadia have been rented out for non-sports activities so far and the rent and other charges received is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in library. *See No. L.T. 6933/83*]

दिल्ली की मास्टर प्लान की पुनरीक्षा

4474. श्रीमती विद्यावती चतुर्वेदी : क्या निर्माण और आवास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली की मास्टर प्लान की पुनरीक्षा की जा रही है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसे कब तक अन्तिम रूप दिए जाने की सम्भावना है;

(ग) मास्टर प्लान के कार्यान्वयन किए जाने पर गन्दी बस्तियों में रहने वाले लोगों के पुनर्वास के लिए सरकार का क्या प्रबन्ध करने का विचार है; और

(घ) गन्दी बस्तियों की उन इमारतों जिनका गिराया जाना अथवा बना रहना आवश्यक समझा जाता है, के लिए उप-विधियों में क्या उपबन्ध है?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में उप मन्त्री (श्री मोहम्मद उस्मान आरिफ) : (क)

दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने 1981-2001 तक की अवधि के लिए नये परिप्रेक्ष्य में दिल्ली की वृहद योजना का संशोधन कार्य आरम्भ कर दिया है।

(ख) इस स्तर पर यह बताना सम्भव नहीं है कि इसे अन्तिम रूप कब तक दिया जा सकेगा।

(ग) भावी योजना को अन्तिम रूप दिये जाने के बाद ही इन प्रस्तावों को निश्चित स्वरूप दिया जायेगा। इसलिए इस स्तर पर मलिन बस्ती निवासियों के पुनर्वास के संशोधित प्रस्तावों को बताना सम्भव नहीं है।

(घ) मलिन बस्ती क्षेत्रों के लिए अलग से कोई भवन उप-नियम नहीं है। स्लम अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत स्लम विभाग द्वारा अलग-अलग मामलों को अनुमोदित किया जाता है।

Reservation of Government Quarters for Employees of Central Provident Fund Commissioner

4475. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Director of Estate has reserved some type I, II, III and IV quarters for the employees of the Central Provident Fund Commissioner's office in the Staff Colony;

(b) if so, the ratio of the allocation of quarters made for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe employees out of the total for the reservation employees of the Central Provident Fund Commissioner's office; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOU-

SING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Additional Free Sale Sugar Released Under Sampath Incentive Scheme

4476. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state the total additional free sale sugar released under Sampath incentive scheme to each sugar factory out of 1980-81 and 1981-82 sugar production, separately?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : Two statements showing the additional freesale sugar released under Sampath Incentive Scheme to each eligible sugar factory, both expansion projects and newly established sugar factories, during 1980-81 and 1981-82 are laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in library. *See No. L.T.—6934/83*]

Irrigation Potential

4477. SHRI MATILAL HASDA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) the present irrigation potential of the country;

(b) the funds needed to carry out the modernisation programme; and

(c) whether the provision of mere Rs. 1500 crores in the Sixth Plan is adequate for lining the canals even in the critical reaches for minimising seepage and preventing water logging in the command areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b) The ultimate irrigation potential of the country has been assessed at 113 million hectares. 63.3 million hectares of

potential have been created upto June, 1983. All the irrigation schemes do not need modernisation. State Governments have been advised to identify the irrigation systems which need modernisation. So far 7 modernisation schemes estimated to cost Rs. 336 crores have been sanctioned and 31 schemes estimated to cost Rs. 2245 crores received from the State Governments are under examination. No assessment of the total requirement of funds for the modernisation programme needed has been made.

(c) Modernisation is a programme which cannot be accomplished fully during one Plan period. The allocation made during the Sixth Plan does not therefore reflect the total fund requirement for the modernisation programme as a whole.

Practice by Doctors and Running of Nursery Schools in Residential Units of D.D.A.

4478. SHRI T.S. NEGI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any provision to carry out some occupations like those of Doctors, Nursery Schools etc. in residential units of D.D.A. colony;

(b) if so, details of all such trades which can be carried out by the owners to earn their livelihood; and

(c) whether approval from D.D.A. is required in such cases; if so, the procedure for obtaining the permission?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the Sabha.

Collapse of FCI Godown in Bombay

4479. SHRI R.P. DAS : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUP-

PLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the new godown constructed at Panvel, New Bombay collapsed immediately after the take over by FCI;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the materials used for construction are reported to be substandards as per the report of the Engineering committee headed by Joint Manager; and

(c) what action was taken against the contractor for the loss suffered by the Corporation on account of this construction ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) to (c) A portion of the wall of a godown under construction at Panvel collapsed in June, 1983. The Joint Manager (Engineering), Food Corporation of India has reported that this could be due to various factors. The Corporation is investigating the matter. As the godown is under construction and yet to be taken over by the Corporation, the loss has to be borne by the contractor.

Community Facilities Charges for Prasad Nagar Flats of DDA

4480. SHRIMATI GURBIRNDAR KAUR BRAR : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Prasad Nagar Phase I (316 MIG & 231 LIG Flats) and Phase II (352 MIG Flats) under the head of Community facilities, Rs. 750 from each MIG and 500 from each LIG allottee were charged by the DDA, which amounts to more than Rs. 6 lakhs;

(b) whether no place is earmarked in the entire Prasad Nagar Complex for the Community Centre while the DDA has promised Community Centre to each colony of the DDA; and

(c) if no place for the community centre is provided, will the amount be refunded and adjusted ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Extra Charges Levied from MIG Allottees Under Inter Category Adjustments and Equalisation Charges

4481. SHRIMATI USHA VERMA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether according to the General Breakup MIG-under heads: Inter Category Adjustment and Equalisation charges, each MIG allottee has paid approximately (7½ per cent under each head) Rs. 15,000 extra; and

(b) whether Government propose to accede to the demand of allottees to delink the extra price charged from the total price so as to give relief to the allottees in the matter of house tax, etc. ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) No Sir.

(b) The Delhi Municipal Corporation has reported that the actual cost paid or payable to the Delhi Development Authority, as indicated in the demand-cum-allotment letter of the Authority, is taken into account for the purpose of levy of property tax.

Price Hike in Prasad Nagar Flats of DDA

4482. SHRI K.K. TEWARI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the allottees of Prasad Nagar 352 Flats of June 1979 allotment, had to pay more, Rs. 5000/- each, in

contravention of the price mentioned in the brochure;

(b) whether these allottees were told that they could reject the offer in view of the enhancement in price and no penalty shall be charged;

(c) whether the Welfare Association had informed DDA that what was exhibited in the sample flat was withdrawn by DDA both in terms of quality and quantity, viz., tiles were conspicuously absent and sanitary and electrical fittings were of under specifications;

(d) the reasons for the unilateral price hike; and

(e) whether in view of the foregoing, he will consider withdrawing the price hike and adjust the extra price charged?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) to (e) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

**Documents Demanded from DDA by
Prasad Nagar Phase-II Allottees**

4483. SHRI P. NAMGYAL : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Welfare Association of Prasad Nagar Phase-II has many a time requested the DDA for certain documents including the break-up of price and "Tendered Specification";

(b) whether such documents are not only the contractual commitment between the DDA and the contractor but it is a tacit commitment between the allottees at the same time; and

(c) if so, will he lay the following documents on the Table of the House :

(1) the price-Break-up

(2) Tendered Specification

(3) Details of the foundation plan

(4) A copy of the Final or Pre-Final Bill;

(5) Two Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) reports (1st report of May 1981 and 2nd of June 1982 visits) ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) to (c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Parallel Research Programme

4484. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether research programme on one and the same commodity are being conducted in I.C.A.R. as well as in Agricultural Universities established with the assistance of the I.C.A.R. in the country;

(b) if so, whether duplicate programmes should be continued;

(c) the number of such on-going research programmes;

(d) whether any research breakthrough has been made in 'Lac', Jute, 'Cotton' and other agricultural commodities and if so the details thereof; and

(e) whether the Research Institutes which have not been able to produce any technology during the past 10 years are likely to be closed, and if not, their achievements may be indicated ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) to (c) The question apparently relates to the research programmes being taken up on agricultural commodities like lac, jute, cotton, sugarcane, tobacco, oilseeds, coconut, arecanut, cashew-nut and spices. Research on these

commodities is carried out by 9 ICAR Institutes and a few Agricultural Universities with each project having a different technical programme and specific objectives covering both basic and applied aspects. However, while the ICAR Institutes handle basic aspects to tackle major problems of production, the Universities generally carry out research of location-specific nature and test results emanating from the ICAR Institutes through the network of 8 All India Coordinated Research Projects of ICAR presently operating on these crops. Every effort is made to avoid duplication of work, particularly in the technical programme of each research project.

(d) Salient achievements made in research on these commodities is given in the attached statement.

(e) This part of the question apparently covers all the research institutes of ICAR, which are 35 in number as on today. The Institutes which are over 10 years old have made significant contributions to the improved technology and hence the question of closing them does not arise. The results achieved and technology developed by these institutes is published every year in the Annual Report of the ICAR, which is placed on the Table of the House every year.

Statement

1. Lac

Significant contributions have been made by the Indian Lac Research Institute, Ranchi which has identified a new potential host tree, 'Putri' (*Croton oblongifolius*) for lac; developed vegetative propagation technique for 'Kusum' (host tree of lac); tried multi-cropping of sweet potato and ginger with some host trees; developed techniques for control of harmful insects of lac; developed chemicals based on lac which may be used in the pharmaceuticals industry; developed a baking type insulating varnish which is being commercially manufactured; developed

shellac bond powder to replace imported bond powder & standardized the process of production of aleuritic acid from lac. Besides this, the Institute is demonstrating improved methods of cultivation of lac in four villages of Ranchi district of Bihar and is proving R & D support to the shellac industry.

2. Jute

Two varieties; viz. 'UPC-94' of white jute and TJ-40' of tossa jute have been released for cultivation in Orissa and U.P. Suitable cropping patterns with jute viz; jute-paddy, jute-wheat, jute-mustard and jute-pulses under rain-fed and jute-paddy-wheat, jute-paddy pulses and jute-paddy-vegetables under irrigated conditions have been recommended for adoption. Application of herbicides namely Frenock AC 60 and MSMA have enabled control of weeds to a greater extent resulting in reduced cost of cultivation. Plant protection schedules to control major pests and diseases have been developed and recommended for adoption. Manual and bullock drawn multi-row-seed drills have been fabricated and their efficiency has been demonstrated to the farmers.

On the technological front major contributions are :—developing technology for various uses of jute fibre such as wollenization of jute for textile purposes; utilization of jute stick for making pulp, paper, particle board and other cellulosic products and also for chemicals; portable instruments for measuring quality parameters of jute fibre; utilization of jute mill wastages for non woven textiles; upgrading of barky jute fibre quality through fungal culture; improvement of crimp retention property of woollenized jute; improvement in technology for spinning of covered yarns for decoratives and furnishing fabrics.

3. Cotton

Thirteen short duration high-yielding medium and long-stapled varieties and 3 hybrids superior to older varieties and hybrids have been developed during the last 3 years. Improved management techno-

logies like crow-bar-technique for raising seedlings, sowing along the gradient, paired-row planting, spot application of fertilizer, use of slow release fertilizers, use of selective weedicides, pest scouting and the adoption of integrated pest management, etc. have been developed and recommended for adoption.

On the technology front, major achievements are replacement of Egyptian cottons with indigenously developed Hybrid-4, MCU.5, Suvin, etc. in cotton-polyester-blended fabrics, development of cotton-jute and cotton wool-blended fabrics, adoption of Indian cottons to the modern technology of open-end spinning, technology to prepare particle boards from cotton stick and use of willow-dust (a textile mill waste) for the production of biogas.

4. Sugarcane

The contribution of the famous CO canes of Sugarcane Breeding Institute in raising sugar production are well known in India and abroad. Considerable amount of stability has been brought into sugarcane production by the new varieties and the technology. In recent years significant achievement has been made by developing very early maturing and high sugared varieties like COC 671, CO, 7704, COJ. 64, etc. These varieties have enabled the fitting of sugarcane into appropriate crop rotations with rice and wheat besides improving sugar output per unit area. The sugar recovery has also gone up due to the cultivation of varieties like COJ. 64 and COC 671. Techniques were developed for control of a number of pests and diseases.

5. Tobacco

In this very important export oriented crop, a number of high yielding varieties of the cured virginia (FCV) tobacco and *bidi* tobacco have been developed. These varieties have promoted the yields of tobacco very significantly in States like Gujarat, A.P. and

Karnataka. Besides, improved curing and processing systems developed in recent years have led to economy in curing and enhancing the recovery of bright leaf grades. Integrated pest management systems adopted on field scale have helped to minimise the cost of cultivation and also health hazards by way of reducing chemical residues in tobacco leaves.

6. Oilseeds

In groundnut, varieties which mature in around 90 days have been developed. As a result of this, summer groundnut cultivation with significant higher yields is picking up very fast. In the case of rapeseed-mustard, varieties tolerant to *Alternaria* blight and aphid pests have been developed. The area under pure crop is increasing steadily. In sunflower, hybrids which are capable of giving 20 to 30 per cent higher yield than the conventional varieties have been developed. Some very early maturing varieties like Mor-dan (75—80 days) have been developed. As a result of this, the area under sunflower is increasing. Further, sunflower is becoming increasingly popular. In mixed cropping systems over a large area, sunflower by virtue of its drought and saline resistant characteristics is becoming important in dry farming areas as well as under major irrigation command areas. It has also fitted into a double cropping system under rainfed conditions wherever kharif sorghum hybrids are cultivated. Phenomenal yield increases have been obtained with castor as a result of development of early maturing high yielding castor varieties and hybrids. In Sesamum and linseed a number of varieties have been developed which are disease resistant or tolerant. The acreage under soya-bean, which was only few thousand hectares some years back, has now increased to more than a million hectares because of development of new varieties and technologies.

7. Coconut

Evaluation of introductions has shown that the cultivars San Ramon, Phillipi-

nes Ordinary and SS Green from the foreign introductions and Laccadive ordinary, Laccadive micro, Kappadam and Andaman ordinary from indigenous collections have been found to be superior and promising. The hybrids dwarf x tall and the reciprocal tall x dwarf have become very popular and these have been found to be doing well even in wilt sick areas. A comparative assessment showed D x T palms under good fertiliser management viz. 500 gms. N, 300 gms. P₂O₅, 1000 gms. K₂O and 500 gms. MgO per palm/year in the root wilt affected areas showed that D x T are more productive and have a lower incidence of disease.

Fertiliser trials under conditions in Maharashtra showed that application of 750 gms. N and 450 gms. K₂O was superior. In an irrigation experiment in Tamil Nadu, irrigation of T x D hybrids at 10 days interval increased nut production by 53 per cent, combined with 900 gms. N, 160 gms. P₂O₅ and 600 gms. K₂O gave the highest yield. In cropping systems inter-cropping with cocoa gave the highest returns. Efforts to contain and tackle the coconut 'wilt' problem has revealed the usefulness of the D x T hybrids and prompt removal of diseased palms and good management.

A number of package of practices like intercropping, time and amount of water and fertilizer to be applied have been developed for increasing productivity of the nuts. Agronomic practices have been standardised to reduce losses from coconut root wilt diseases. Control measures for serious coconut pests like leaf eating caterpillar have been developed.

8. Arecanut

A significant breakthrough was the release of a variety 'Mangala' Research on cropping system has indicated the promise of cocoa as an intercrop in Arecanut.

9. Cashew

Based on the yield and other cha-

racters, 24 high yielding selections and 12 hybrids have been identified as promising out of which 9 selections and 7 hybrids yielding more than 10 kg. of nuts per plant annually have been proposed for release. Out of these 4 have been released. The Tea mosquito, Monopeltis has been found to be primarily responsible for blight. Spraying with endosulfan 0.05% at three stages have given satisfactory results, in reducing losses from tea mosquitoes.

10. Spices

The important achievements have been release of the variety Panniyur-1 and culture No. 354 of pepper which are high yielding and of better quality; in cardamom a clonal selection P-1 has been found promising in yield and has been recommended for release. New cross combinations involving cardamom types from Kerala and Karnataka were found very promising. These are being multiplied. They are also resistant to the most dreaded "Katte" disease. Sanitation is found to be very important for control of Katte disease. In turmeric, Selections 2-A, 3-B and 15-B have been promising in yield and curcumin content and recommended for pre-release multiplication. While in coriander UD-41, a small seeded type and culture No. 270, and in Fenugreek a selection NL(m) of Jobner have been released as promising varieties.

Improved Variety of Paddy Seeds

4485. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARAYYA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Seeds Corporation is making special efforts to make available sufficient quantities of improved varieties of paddy seeds for this year kharif season to meet the needs of drought hit States; and

(b) if so, whether such special efforts include the drought hit districts of West Bengal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) National Seeds Corporation have been making all out efforts to meet the demands of the seeds including improved varieties of paddy seeds of all the States.

(b) Distribution of seeds within the State is the function of the State Government. National Seeds Corporation deliver seeds to different destinations within a State as per the instructions of the State Government and State Seed distribution agencies.

Decline in Food Production in West Bengal and Kerala

4486. SHRI B.K. NAIR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the food production in the country as a whole has been going up during the past few years;

(b) whether production in West Bengal and Kerala has been showing a reverse trend;

(c) reasons for this decline; and

(d) the measures proposed to be adopted by the Centre to assist in increasing production in these States, at the same level as in the rest of the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes, Sir. The country's foodgrain production has been showing a rising trend except during the years of drought.

(b) and (c) No Sir. The long term growth rate of foodgrains production in West Bengal has been maintaining an upward trend. However, during the last few years there have been fluctuations, primarily due to aberrant weather conditions. In Kerala, the production of foodgrains has been maintaining

more or less a steady level during the past few years.

(d) Government have adopted a wide ranging strategy to enhance the production of foodgrains in the country including West Bengal and Kerala. The main elements of this strategy include :

- (i) Selection of suitable location specific varieties for different agro-climatic conditions;
- (ii) intensification of paddy. Community Nurseries Programme and transplanting of rice, and minikit programme of rice, wheat and millets;
- (iii) increase in the coverage of area under High Yielding Varieties Programme and adoption of recommended package of practices;
- (iv) timely release of canal water in irrigated areas;
- (v) adequate supply or electricity/ diesel for running tubewells and pumpsets in irrigated areas;
- (vi) timely supply of inputs in adequate quantities;
- (vii) training of extension workers and farmers regarding latest production technology;
- (viii) increased and efficient use of fertilisers;
- (ix) weed control;
- (x) warabandi for efficient use of canal water;
- (xi) adoption of need-based plant protection measures;
- (xii) provision of adequate and timely credit;
- (xiii) reaching the farmers through extension workers as well as the media of radio and press to take suitable measures according to

the prevailing weather conditions; and

(xiv) ensuring remunerative support/procurement prices as an incentive for higher investment and production.

In addition a massive kharif campaign has been taken up in various States during the current season to maximise the production and productivity of kharif crops. The special thrust of the campaign has been on increasing productivity of paddy in Eastern and Central States including West Bengal. The prices of fertilizers have also been reduced with a view to stepping up their consumptions and maximising the production/yields.

ICAR Haringhata Cattle Project and Its Expenditure

4487. SHRI RAM KINKAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1226 on 1.8.1983 regarding amount sanctioned to ICAR Cattle Breeding Project in Haringhata and state :

(a) Centre versus State share ratio

in expenditure and in receipt as sanctioned for ICAR Haringhata Cattle Project in 1981-82, 1982-83 and 1983-84;

(b) ICAR share of anticipated and realised receipt year-wise from 1980-81 to 1.8.1983 alongwith justification for discrepancy between anticipated and realised amounts;

(c) total expenditure and share of ICAR for each year as sanctioned for Sixth Plan;

(d) sanctioned amount for non-recurring items year-wise in Sixth Plan period and corresponding actual expenditure incurred; and

(e) are Government satisfied with performance of Haringhata unit despite such large expenditure; if not, justification for its continuation and accountability fixed for in efficiency use of public funds ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The ratio of the State and ICAR's share in respect of expenditure and receipts is 50:50.

(b)	Year	Anticipated received (Rs. in lakhs)	Receipts realised (Rs. in lakhs)
	1980-81	1.325)	
	1981-82	1.950)	
	1982-83	2.450	2.240
	1.4.83 to 1.8.83	N.A.*	N.A.*

During this period the Haringhata Centre was under Bidhan Chandra Krishi Vishwa Vidyalaya, Kalyani. Since the Audit utilisation certificate for the period in question have not been received from the above University, this information is not available at present.

*Since the anticipated receipts and receipts realised are on annual basis.

(c)	Year	Total sanctioned expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)	ICAR Share (Rs. in lakhs)
	1980-81	21.80	10.900
	1981-82	19.31	9.655
	1982-83	23.62	11.810
	1983-84	24.79	12.395
	1984-85	25.82	12.910

(d)	Year	Sanctioned amount (Rs. in lakhs)	Actual (Rs. in lakhs)
	1980-81		
	1981-82		The sanction for the 6th Plan in respect of the Cattle Project was issued only in November, 1982. As such there was no expenditure on non-recurring items prior to that.
	1982-83	2.60	1.07
	1983-84	1.60	—
	1984-85	1.60	—

(e) There has been considerable improvement in the performance and functioning of the Haringhata Unit after its transfer from B.C.K.V.V., Kalyani to the State Government of West Bengal.

**Change in Scientific Staff in ICAR
Goat Institute**

4488. SHRI B.D. SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to reply to U.S.Q. No. 1239 on 1st August, 1983, re: change in scientific staff in ICAR Goat Institute and state :

(a) particulars of each of six scientists reported changing position from 1981 to 1983 alongwith date duration of each post held from time of their entering ICAR service Institution wise and post to/from which shifted at CIRG with date of shifting;

(b) the total number of Scientists scale-wise in position at CIRG during 1981, 1982 and 1983;

(c) age-wise and sex-wise number of Jamunapari and Barberi goats purchased month-wise at CIRG in 1981 and 1982 with average cost breed-wise;

(d) sex-wise number of kids, breed-wise born out of purchased females within 6 months of their purchase; and

(e) reasons for large number of males retained in 1983 and programme under with CIRG goats alongwith average performance in 1981, 1982 and 1983 ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE
(SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) :** (a) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) The information has been given in statement I.

(c) The information has been given in statement II and IIA.

(d) The information has been given in statement III.

(e) No surplus males were retained in 1983. The Goats in CIRG are kept under a Research Programme of this Institute. The average performance of Goats in 1981, 1982 and 1983 is given in statement IV.

Statement-I

Total number of Scientists scale-wise in position at CIRG, during 1981, 1982 and 1983

Position as on 22.7.83

Year	Designation			Total
	S-1 Rs. 700—1300	S-2 Rs. 1100—1600	S-3 Rs. 1500—2000	
1981	10(Ten)	1(One)	1(One)	12
1982	9(Nine)	2(Two)	1(One)	12
1983	12(Twelve)	1(One)	3(Three)	16

Statement-II

*Age-wise, sex-wise number of Jamunapari goats purchased month wise.
All goats were purchased as adult.*

Year/Month of purchase	No. of goats purchased	Sex	Average cost
1982, April	130	Female)	@Rs. 605.04
-do-	13	Male)	
1982, May	Nil		
1982, June	Nil		
1982, July	Nil		
1982, August	Nil		
1982, September	Nil		
1982, October	Nil		
1982; November	50	Female)	@Rs. 652.07
1982, November	3	Male)	
1982, December	Nil		
1983, January	Nil		
1983, February	Nil		
1983, March	65	Female .	@Rs. 679.62

Above goats were lactating and purchased with/without kids,

Statement-II-A

*Age-wise, sex-wise number of Barbari goats purchased month-wise.
All goats were purchased as adult goats.*

Year/Month of purchase	No. of goats purchased	Sex	Average cost
August, 1981	3	Female)	
September, 1981	106	-do-	Rs. 337.25
-do-	5	Male)	
October, 1981	57	Female)	
November, 1981 to February, 1983	—	—	—
March, 1983	*2	Female)	Rs. 540.90
April, 1983	*20	Female)	

*Goats were lactating and purchased with/without kids.

Statement-III

Number of kids born out of purchased Jamunapari females within six months of their purchase

Male Kids	Female Kids	Total
2	Nil	2

Number of kids born out of purchased Barabari females within six months of their purchase

Male	Female	Total
67	58	125

Statement-IV

The average performance of goats in 1981, 1982 and 1983

BARBARI								JAMUNAPARI								
Daily milk yield/goat (kg.)	Growth rate (g/day)		Growth rate (g/day)		Daily milk yield/goat (kg.)	Growth rate (g/day)		Growth rate (g/day)		Daily milk yield/goat (kg.)	Growth rate (g/day)		Growth rate (g/day)			
	0-3 m		0-9 m			0-9 M		0-3 M			0-9 M		0-3 M			
	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F		
1981	0.314	60	52	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
1982	0.327	70	52	31	30	0.461	71	57	61	—	49	—	—	—		
1983 (June)	0.526	82	71	—	—	0.738	84.5	71	—	—	—	—	—	—		

Grant of Subsidy Against Soil Conservation Scheme in Andaman and Nicobar Islands

4489. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received proposal from Andaman and Nicobar Administration regarding grant of subsidy against soil conservation schemes in the Union Territory of A & N Islands;

(b) if so, when such proposals were received and whether any subsequent reminders were also received from the A & N administration;

(c) what action has been taken by his Ministry in the matter; and

(d) whether any communication has been sent by Government to the A & N Administration in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A proposal for grant of subsidy to the individuals and cooperative societies availing the loan facility for taking up soil conservation works, planting and maintenance was received in November, 1980. However, no reminder has been received from the A & N administration.

(c) and (d) The matter was examined by this Ministry and the A & N Island Administration has been requested to furnish a complete proposal for all cases of granting subsidy on soil conservation works.

चीनी के सौदे में घाटा

4490. श्री दया राम शाक्य : क्या खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली के

लोगों के लिए 1981 में खरीदी गई 28 हजार किंवटल चीनी दिल्ली नहीं पहुँची है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस चीनी को मद्रास में ही वहां से खरीदने के बाद बेच दिया गया था;

(ग) चीनी के इस सौदे में सरकार को कितना घाटा हुआ;

(घ) घोटाले के इस सौदे में शामिल अधिकारियों का क्या ब्योरा है और उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई; और

(ङ) क्या सरकार का विचार इस सौदे की जांच कराने के लिए एक समिति गठित कराने का है ?

इलेक्ट्रानिकी विभाग में तथा खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री एम० एस० संजीवी राव) : (क) से (ग) दिल्ली प्रशासन ने सूचित किया है कि दिल्ली राज्य नागरिक पूर्ति निगम ने 1981 में 28,525 किंवटल चीनी की खरीदारी की थी जिसमें से तमिलनाडु में खरीदी गई केवल 7156 किंवटल चीनी इसलिए दिल्ली नहीं लाई गई थी कि क्योंकि उस समय के त्यौहार के मौसम के दौरान इसकी कमी होने की जो आशंका थी वह नहीं हुई। परिवहन-खर्च और मूल-प्रवृत्ति को ध्यान में रखकर, तमिलनाडु में खरीदी गई चीनी वहीं पर बेच दी गई थी और इस सौदे में जो हानि हुई वह 26.32 लाख रुपये की थी।

(घ) और (ङ) इस सौदे में शामिल अधिकारियों की जिम्मेदारी निर्धारित करने का प्रश्न, जो दोषी पाए गए उनके विरुद्ध

की गई कार्रवाई और क्या एक समिति को समूचे प्रश्न की जांच करनी चाहिए अथवा नहीं, वे ऐसे मामले हैं जो पूर्णतया दिल्ली प्रशासन के क्षेत्राधिकार के अन्दर आते हैं। तथापि, दिल्ली प्रशासन ने यह सूचित किया है कि क्योंकि दिल्ली राज्य नागरिक पूर्ति निगम के निदेशक बोर्ड के निर्णय के अनुसार यह खरीदारी की गई थी इसलिए इसमें किसी व्यक्ति की कोई बदनीयती प्रतीत नहीं होती है जिसके विरुद्ध कार्रवाई की जा सके।

Seepage and Other Defects in S.F. Flats of DDA at Yusuf Sarai

4491. SHRI R.N. TRIPATHI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is wide-spread seepage due to defective fittings in the bath rooms of Yusuf Sarai (Self Financing) DDA Flats;

(b) whether any report has been called for by the DDA for this and other defects noticed in these flats;

(c) if so, action Government propose to rectify these defects; and

(d) if not, whether Government would depute some specialists to find out the cause of these defects ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) to (d) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Demolitions in Sainik farm Colony

4492. SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA :
SHRI SUDHIR KUMAR
GIRI :
SHRI SYED MASUDAL
HOSSAIN :

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

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn towards the news item appearing in the 'Statesman' dated 24 May, 1983 that alleges discrimination in demolishing houses in the Sainik Farms Colony; and

(b) if so, details of the demolitions that took place in that colony ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The MCD has reported that it demolished 14 houses in the area between 12th and 14th May, 1983 and has denied that it has shown any discrimination in the demolition of those unauthorised houses.

Non Undertaking of Stevedoring work by FCI in Bombay Port

4493. SHRI AJIT BAG : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Food Corporation of India has got a licence for stevedoring work in Bombay Port;

(b) if so, reasons why stevedoring work is not being undertaken by FCI in Bombay Port;

(c) what is the total number of stevedoring staff (Engg.) available in FCI Bombay;

(d) what work is being given to them without taking over stevedoring work in the Port;

(e) whether there are any special reasons for not doing the stevedoring work entrusted to FCI;

(f) what is the total payment made to the stevedores for handling foodgrains in Bombay Port;

(g) who is responsible for this gross misuse of machinery by FCI West-Zone?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS & IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M. S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) Yes, Sir. This licence was obtained in 1970 mainly for mechanical discharge operation.

(b) and (e) The Transport and Dock Workers Union has been resisting the departmental stevedoring by FCI as it would result either in unemployment or under-employment of workers. The Bombay Dock Labour Board has also declined to supply labour unless there was an agreement between the FCI and the Transport & Dock Workers union.

(c) At present, the Maharashtra Region of FCI, including Bombay Port and Depots, is having a total number of 317 stevedoring staff (Engineering).

(d) The mechanical engineering staff is being utilised for operating silos, maintenance of electrical installations and also for operating tube wells installed at FCI Depots.

(f) The total payments made to the stevedoring firms for handling imported wheat in bulk during the years 1981-82 and 1982-83 are as follows :—

1981-82	1982-83
Rs. 33,89,127.00	Rs. 42,41,756.00

(g) Does not arise.

कृषि में काम आने वाली वस्तुओं की घटी दरों पर सप्लाई

4494. श्री नरसिंह मकवाना : क्या कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उर्वरकों की कीमतों में कमी करने से किसानों पर पड़े अच्छे प्रभाव को ध्यान में रखते हुए क्या खेती में काम आने वाली चीजों के दाम भी कम करने के बारे में कोई विचार किया गया है;

(ख) उर्वरक कारखानों द्वारा कमाया गया लाभ पिछले वर्ष की तुलना में ज्यादा हुआ है या घट गया है; और

(ग) यदि लाभ में वृद्धि हुई है तो फिर उर्वरकों की कीमतों में भी और कमी न करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) : (क) बीजों के बारे में भारत सरकार द्वारा बीजों के मूल्यों की समीक्षा करने के लिए एक समिति गठित की गई है और उसकी रिपोर्ट शीघ्र ही प्राप्त होने की आशा है। अन्य कृषि आदानों के मूल्यों पर कड़ी निगरानी रखी जाती है।

(ख) चालू वर्ष तथा 1982-83 के लिए उर्वरक कम्पनियों के वार्षिक लेखों को अंतिम रूप नहीं दिया गया है इसलिए इन कम्पनियों के चालू वर्ष के लाभ की गत वर्ष के लाभ से तुलना करना सम्भव नहीं है।

(ग) (ख) की स्थिति को देखते हुए प्रश्न ही नहीं होता।

श्री केशोराम पाटन शूगर मिल लिमिटेड के कर्मचारियों द्वारा प्रस्तुत किये गये जाली प्रमाण-पत्र

4495. श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन : क्या खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) श्री केशोराम पाटन शूगर मिल लिमिटेड, जिला बूंदी (गजस्थान) में अनु-सूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति के कर्मचारियों की श्रेणीवार संख्या कितनी है;

(ख) क्या इस शूगर मिल ने नए 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम के अनुपालन में अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए किए गये आरक्षित पदों पर उनकी नियुक्ति की थी;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि आरक्षित कोटे में नियुक्त किए गए कर्मचारियों ने अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के जाली प्रमाण-पत्र प्रस्तुत किए थे और यदि हाँ तो ऐसे मामलों की संख्या कितनी है और क्या इस मामले में पूरा व्यौरा सभा पटल पर रखा जाएगा; और

(घ) क्या आरक्षण के उपबन्धों के अनुसार उन्हें आवास और अन्य सुविधाएं उपलब्ध कराई गई हैं और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी व्यौरा क्या है?

इतेकट्टानिकी विभाग में तथा खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मन्त्रालय में उप मन्त्री (श्री एम० एस० संजीवी राव) : (क) और (ख) अद्यतन तुरन्त उपलब्ध सूचनानुसार, मिल में 14-5-1983 तक 832 कर्मचारी कार्यरत थे जिनमें से 201 (24.1 प्रतिशत) अनुसूचित जाति के थे और 176 (21.1 प्रतिशत) अनुसूचित जनजाति के थे।

(ग) और (घ) सूचना तुरन्त उपलब्ध नहीं है। इसे इकट्ठा किया जा रहा है और इसे सभा के पटल पर रख दिया जाएगा।

उड़ीसा से प्राप्त पौधे लगाने और वन संरक्षण की योजनाएं

4496. श्री रास बिहारी वहरा : क्या

कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत दो वर्षों के दौरान उड़ीसा सरकार से प्राप्त पौधे लगाने और वन संरक्षण की उन योजनाओं की संख्या कितनी हैं जिनके लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार से धन की मांग की गई;

(ख) कितनी धनराशि स्वीकृत की गई; और

(ग) इस बारे में अब तक कितनी प्रगति हुई है?

कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) : (क) उपलब्ध जानकारी के अनुसार उड़ीसा सरकार से केन्द्रीय सहायता हेतु गत दो वर्षों के दौरान पौध लगाने और वन संरक्षण की कोई योजना प्राप्त नहीं हुई है। तथापि यह राज्य केन्द्र द्वारा प्रायोजित दो योजनाओं के तहत लाया गया है, अर्थात्;

(1) ग्रामीण ईंधन की लकड़ी के वृक्षारोपण सहित सामाजिक वानिकी; और

(2) हीराकुड़, मचकुड़/सिलेरू नदी घाटी परियोजनाओं के स्वरण क्षेत्र में मृदा संरक्षण।

(ख) गत तीन वर्षों के लिए छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान उड़ीसा सरकार को इन दोनों योजनाओं के तहत दी गई केन्द्रीय सहायता नीचे दी गई है:—

(लाख रुपए)

	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
1. ग्रामीण ईंधन की लकड़ी के वृक्षारोपण सहित सामाजिक वानिकी	14.22	23.40	56.88
2. हीराकुड़, मचकुड़/सिलेरू नदी धाटी परियोजनाओं के स्वरूप क्षेत्र में मृदा संरक्षण	43.50	90.50	96.68

(ग) केन्द्र द्वारा प्रायोजित दोनों योजनाओं के तहत प्राप्त की गई वास्तविक उपलब्धियां नीचे दी गई हैं :—

(1) ग्रामीण ईंधन की लकड़ी के वृक्षारोपण सहित सामाजिक वानिकी

मद	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
1. अग्रिम कार्य (हैक्टार में)	3839	5,820	4,000
2. वृक्षारोपण (हैक्टार में)	—	3,839	5,820
3. पौधों की सप्लाई (संख्या लाख में)	—	6.10	64.00

(2) हीराकुड़, मचकुड़/सिलेरू नदी धाटी परियोजनाओं के स्वरूप क्षेत्र में मृदा संरक्षण

प्रारम्भ में पता लगाए गए प्राथमिक क्षेत्र के लगभग 20 प्रतिशत हिस्से का 1982-83 के अंत तक मृदा संरक्षण सम्बन्धी विभिन्न उपायों से उपचार हो सका है।

राजधानी में कथित भूमि हथियाने की सी० बी० आई० द्वारा जांच

4497. डा० कृष्ण सिंधु भोई :
श्री अमर राय प्रधान :

क्या निर्माण और आवास प्रन्ती यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो को, राजधानी में कुछ प्रभावशाली राजनीतिज्ञों द्वारा कथित भूमि हथियाने के मामलों की जांच करने का कार्य सौंपा गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो की गई जांच के क्या परिणाम निकले हैं और इस मामले में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है;

(ग) क्या ब्यूरो ने जमीन के उन घोटाला करने वालों और कोलोनाइज़स के कार्यों की भी जांच की है जो दूर-दराज क्षे त्रों में अधिग्रहीत और कृषि भूमि को बेच कर भोली-भाली जनता को ठग रहे हैं; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो उसके क्या परिणाम रहे और प्रत्येक मामले में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

निर्माण और श्रावास मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मोहम्मद उस्मान आरिफ़) : (क) और (ग) जी, नहीं।

(ख) और (घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Implementation of insurance Scheme for Small Fishermen

4498. SHRI M. RAMANNA RAI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any State Government have come forward to implement the Centrally sponsored insurance scheme for small fishermen; and

(b) whether the scheme has been included in the Central Budget and if so, what is the estimated expenditure ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A budget provision of Rs. 39.00 lakhs for the year 1983-84 has been made for the scheme.

Adulteration of Milk Marketed in Delhi

4499. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the widespread adulteration of milk marketed in Delhi by private traders, including the milk marketed by Delhi Milk Scheme and Mother Dairy;

(b) how many samples of Delhi Milk Scheme and Mother Dairy were analysed by Government in Delhi during last three years with what results;

(c) whether Government have tested milk sold loose by Mother Dairy as pasteurised milk and whether this confirm to the specifications and if so, details of such tests for past three years and action taken; and

(d) whether it is a fact that over 50 to 60 Drivers-Cum-Saleman and Concessionaires services have been terminated for adulteration of milk sold by Mother Dairy and if so, whether any prosecutions have been made by Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Government's attention has been drawn to the adulteration of milk marketed by private traders.

(b) Three samples of Mother Dairy were lifted during the years 1980, 1981 and 1982 and all were found conforming to the standards. No sample was lifted from Delhi Milk Scheme during this period by the Delhi Administration. However, strict quality control checks are kept by the Mother Dairy and Delhi Milk Scheme.

(c) One sample of pasteurised milk from Mother Dairy was taken in 1983 and was found conforming to the standards.

(d) 31 agreements were terminated with the concessionaires during 1982 and till June, 1983 by Mother Dairy. Services of none of the driver-cum-salemen were terminated for adulteration of milk.

नेहरू युवक केन्द्रों की राज्यवार उपलब्धियां

4500. श्री मूल चन्द डागा : क्या खेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जिन उद्देश्यों से नेहरू युवक केन्द्र स्थापित किए थे, उन उद्देश्यों को प्राप्त करने के लिए उनके मंत्रालय ने अब तक क्या ठोस कदम उठाए हैं और इस समय सक्रिय रूप से कार्य कर रहे केन्द्रों की राज्यवार संख्या कितनी है, ये केन्द्र किन तारीखों से कार्य कर रहे हैं और राज्यों में इन केन्द्रों में युवकों की कुल संख्या कितनी है; और

(ख) क्या केन्द्र और राज्य सरकारों ने इन केन्द्रों को चलाने के लिए वित्तीय सहायता दी है और यदि हां, तो केन्द्र और राज्यों द्वारा अलग-अलग दी गई वित्तीय सहायता का व्यौरा क्या है ?

संसदीय कार्य, खेल, निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री बूटा सिंह) : (क) नेहरू युवक केन्द्रों को स्थापित करने के उद्देश्यों की उपलब्धि हेतु अब तक सरकार द्वारा

उठाए गए ठोस कदम कार्य शिविरों, खेलों, मनोरंजनात्मक और सांस्कृतिक कार्यक्रमों, व्यावसायिक प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रमों और युवा नेतृत्व प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम जैसे अनौपचारिक शिक्षा, समाज सेवा को बढ़ावा देना है। ऐसे कार्यात्मक नेहरू युवक केन्द्रों जिन्हें नवम्बर, 1972 तथा इसके बाद में स्थापित किया गया है, की राज्यवार संख्या संलग्न विवरण में दी गई है। 1982-83 में नेहरू युवक केन्द्रों के विभिन्न कार्यकलापों में जिसमें सभी राज्य आ जाते हैं, सम्पूर्ण देश के 6,00,000 से अधिक युवकों को सम्मिलित किया गया था।

(ख) नेहरू युवक केन्द्र का स्तर खेल विभाग के एक अधीनस्थ कार्यालय के स्तर का है और केन्द्र का सम्पूर्ण खर्च केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा वहन किया जाता है। चालू वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान वर्तमान प्रत्येक नेहरू युवक केन्द्र को 87,000/- रुपये की धनराशि आवंटित की गई है। योजनागत और योजनेत्तर के अन्तर्गत केन्द्रों से संबंधित इस धनराशि के विस्तृत व्यारे निम्नलिखित हैं :—

	योजनागत	योजनेत्तर
वेतन	26,000/- रु०	26,000/- रु०
मजदूरी	6,000/- रु०	—
यात्रा खर्च	3,000/- रु०	3,000/- रु०
कार्यालय खर्च	12,000/- रु०	18,000/- रु०
अन्य प्रभार	40,000/- रु०	**40,000/- रु०
कुल	87,000/- रु०	87,000/- रु०

**इस धनराशि का कुछ हिस्सा योजनागत बजट से दिया जाता है।

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जमरूदपुर नगरीय ग्राम, नई दिल्ली में सुविधाओं की कमी और अवैध कब्जे

4501. श्री अनवर अहमद : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा नगरीय ग्राम जमरूदपुर, नई दिल्ली को जल सीवर सड़कों आदि जैसी प्राथमिक सुविधाएं देने पर 1980 से जून, 1983 तक, प्रत्येक वर्ष कुल कितना व्यय किया गया है;

(ख) क्या इतना अधिक व्यय किए जाने के बाद भी जमरूदपुर नगरीय ग्राम में इन प्राथमिक सुविधाओं की कमी है और उसके परिणामस्वरूप वर्षा के मौसम के दौरान वहां रहने वालों को बहुत ही गन्दे बातावरण में रहना पड़ता है और यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार वहां पर्याप्त प्राथमिक सुविधाएं उपलब्ध करायेगी; और

(ग) क्या गांव के कुछ लोगों ने अवैध कब्जा किया हुआ है और यदि हां, तो दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण, मालिकों द्वारा अवैध कब्जे में ली गई पार्क की भूमि को कब तक खाली करा लेगा ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मोहम्मद उस्मान आरिफ) : (क) से (ग) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है तथा सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

Notices to Commercial Complexes in Capital for Deviations from Buildings Code

4502. SHRI KUMBHA RAM ARYA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that several builders in the Capital's two commercial complex Rajendra Place and Nehru Place have been served with notices to rectify deviations of the building code and to take proper safety measures in the aftermath of the Gopala Tower fire here; and

(b) if so, are the same steps not being asked to be complied with by the commercial complexes coming up in Bhikaji Cama Place and by the other multi-storeyed buildings in New Delhi area ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) Yes.

(b) The Delhi Development Authority has reported that the buildings in Bhikaji Cama Place are under construction and the provision of safety measures will be examined before the occupancy certificates are issued.

राजस्थान में अकाल/सूखा

4503. श्री चतुर्भुज : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि प्रधान मंत्री ने अप्रैल, 1983 में राजस्थान के पश्चिमी जिलों का दौरा किया था;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या राज्य सरकार को अकाल राहत कार्यों का पूर्ण मूल्यांकन करने और अकाल स्थितियों पर एक रिपोर्ट भेजने के लिए कहा गया था;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या राज्य सरकार ने पूर्ण राज्य में अकाल और सूखा स्थितियों के सम्बन्ध में पूर्ण मूल्यांकन करने के बाद एक रिपोर्ट तैयार की है और उसे केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास भेज दिया है; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो रिपोर्ट का विस्तृत व्यौरा क्या है ?

कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) : (क) जी हाँ ।

प्रधान मन्त्री ने 25 अप्रैल, 1983 को राजस्थान के गंगानगर, जोधपुर तथा जैसलमेर जिलों का दौरा किया ।

(ख) राज्य सरकार के अनुसार इस प्रकार की कोई रिपोर्ट उनसे नहीं मांगी गई थी ।

(ग) और (घ) उपरोक्त (ख) को देखते हुए प्रश्न ही नहीं होता ।

Spread of Industries by Tatas in Bihar

4504. SHRI RAM SWARUP RAM: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that wide network of industries by Tatas has spread in Bihar and is running a parallel administration in the state;

(b) whether Government of Bihar have prepared a Bill to abolish this zamindari system of Tatas' in the State and sent to the Centre for their approval;

(c) if so, what is Government's reaction in the matter; and

(d) whether Government also propose to introduce a comprehensive Bill on the subject ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATH MISRA) : (a) to (d) No, Sir. There is no parallel administration in Bihar being run by the TATAS. A bill seeking to amend the Bihar Land Reforms Act in so far as it relates to lands held by

TISCO, other industrial establishments, associations and individuals in the Jamshedpur area of Bihar, as passed by the Bihar Legislature, has been received by the Government of India and is under examination. Land is a state subject under the seventh schedule to the Constitution. Therefore, Government has no plan to introduce a comprehensive bill on the subject.

Officers on Deputation in N.C.C.F.

4505. SHRI RAM SINGH SHAKYA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) how many officers are on deputation in NCCF, since when they are on deputation and from what States and cadre they belong and their terms and conditions of deputation and the officers who have completed their period of deputation not being reverted back, in spite of the directive of Prime Minister on the subject;

(b) whether it is a fact that the additional Managing Director an officer from Bihar cadre has been in the NCCF and taken three promotions and is drawing a monthly salary of Rs. 4000/- from May, 1982 besides a sum of Rs. 3000/- p.m. as the rent for his house; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) Details of officers on deputation to NCCF as on the 30th June, 1983, along with periods of deputation, States/cadres to which they belong and terms & conditions of deputation etc. are indicated in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T.—6935/83].

(b) and (c) An officers of the Government of Bihar, joined the NCCF on 14.5.1982 as Manager. He was redesignated as Chief Manager w.e.f. 13.1.1983 and subsequently appointed

as Additional Managing Directors. Since Shri B.N. Singh's pay has not been fixed so far, he is being paid monthly salary advance. Shri Singh has been paid a salary advance @ Rs.4000/- p.m. from May, 1982 to March, 1983 and @ Rs. 5000/- p.m. from April, 1983 onwards.

The NCCF has hired residential accommodation for Shri Singh at a monthly rent of Rs. 3000/- p.m. w.e.f. June, 1983, necessitated by high prevailing rents, subject to deduction of 10% of his pay as per rules.

Paying of Rs. 2 Lakhs to M/s. Elesbaos Pereira and Sone by F.C.I.

4506. SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that rupees two lakh was paid to M/s. Elesbaos Pereira and Sone, Stevedores of Margao Port by Food Corporation of India on account of escalation of cost inspite of the fact that fresh tender received at the time was for much lesser rate;

(b) who are responsible for this payment; and

(c) what action was taken to recover the amount and punish the officers ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) No Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Probe into Implementation of Operation Flood I & II

4507. SHRI ASHFAQ HUSAIN : SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a call for probe into the working of Operation Flood I and II Projects which have gone away due to mismanagement defeating the purpose for which these were started (CLARITY, Bombay' 17.7.83) and whether Goverment will set up a fact finding team of professionals to look into various aspects of projects;

(b) whether inspite of clear provision and mandate for regular quarterly, yearly assessment and review, projects have not been subjected to any examination except by concerned project authorities, evaluating their own result; and

(c) whether none of the prime objects of the National Dairy Projects has been achieved despite heavy publicity and the progress of Operation Flood II, which started in many States has been dismal and is to end in June, 1985 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Flood Control

4508. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount spent on flood control measures in each State during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) amount proposed to be spent on flood control measures during the current year;

(c) the total number of persons engaged in flood control measures in the country;

(d) what works have been done and to what extent the floods have been controlled; and

(e) steps being taken to strengthen the flood control machinery in the country to obtain the desired results ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b) A statement is enclosed.

(c) The total number of persons engaged in flood control measures in the country is not available. However, the Working Group on Flood Control for the 6th Plan (1980-85) constituted by the Planning Commission in 1980 had assessed generation of total employment of the order of 3.74 million persons years annually for an outlay of Rs. 1592.27 crores.

(d) Since the launching of National Food Control Programme in 1954, 12652 km. of embankments, 25,085 km. of drainage channels, 313 town protection works, 4696 village raising works and 268 km. of sea walls have been completed providing reasonable protection to an area of 12.078 million ha. upto March 1982 against a total protectable area of 32 million ha. assessed by the Rashtriya Barh Ayog.

(e) Some of the actions taken by the Central Government to help the

State Governments in tackling the flood problem are as follows—

- (i) Considerably stepping up of the outlays for flood control sector during the 6th Plan;
- (ii) Setting up of the Ganga Flood Control Commission for the Ganga-basin States,
- (iii) Setting up of the Brahmaputra Board for the flood problems of the North-Eastern States/ Union Territories;
- (iv) Finalisation and issue of Guidelines and instructions for expeditious implementation of the Rashtriya Barh Ayog recommendations by the State Governments and the concerned Central Agencies;
- (v) Strengthening and modernisation of the good forecasting network in the country during the Sixth Plan;
- (vi) Taking up of surveys of some of the flood prone basins through Survey of India for Flood Plain Regulation by State Governments.

Statement

Statement Showing Actual Expenditure 1980-81 & 1981-82, Anticipated Expenditure During 1982-83 and Approved Outlay for 1983-84

(State-wise)

(Rupees in Lakhs)

S. No.	State	Actual expenditure		Anticipated expenditure 1982-83	Approved outlay 1983-84
		1980-81	1981-82		
1	2	3	4	5	6
A. States					
1.	Andhra Pradesh	519.73	643.47	600.00	300.00
2.	Assam	317.55	377.16	378.00	420.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Bihar	2293.07 (115.00)	2582.58 (150.00)	3167.31	2700.00
4.	Gujarat	310.03	314.94	200.00	200.00
5.	Haryana	1743.00	1845.00 (150.00)	1750.00	1750.00
6.	Himachal Pradesh	63.09	55.78	70.00	70.00
7.	J & K	627.62	633.52	651.93	470.00
8.	Karnataka	3.00	45.00	35.00	70.00
9.	Kerala	412.78	437.16	250.00	300.00
10.	Madhya Pradesh	59.00	39.00	90.00	103.00
11.	Maharashtra	8.64	10.00	12.00	14.00
12.	Manipur	80.62	81.49	115.00	80.00
13.	Meghalaya	28.00	30.00	30.00	20.00
14.	Orissa	279.62 (8.00)	281.14 (18.00)	300.00	300.00
15.	Punjab	573.48	681.66	400.00	467.00
16.	Rajasthan	298.98	245.46	246.63	260.00@
17.	Sikkim	10.00	10.03	10.00	13.00
18.	Tamil Nadu	147.04	122.64	177.94	280.00
19.	Tripura	109.83	76.10	68.00	60.00
20.	Uttar pradesh	2059.00	1812.58 (40.00)	1130.00	1500.00
21.	West Bengal	2114.61	1986.36 (162.37)	1780.00 (142.00)	1787 00
22.	Delhi	1039.76	913.50	1198.78	1090.40
23.	Other UTs	59.64	82.61	118.04	74.30
Total		(285.37)	(500.00)		
		13158.09	13307.18	12778.63	12328.70
	Central Sector	2505.84	3184.70	3860.94	4085.00
	Total Flood Control	15663.93	16491.88	16639.57	16413.70

The figures in bracket of Central Loan Assistance provided for priority flood control schemes during 1980-81 and 1981-82 to the States is accounted for separately under the Central Sector Sub-head.

@ Inclusive 60 lakhs for colonisation.

सुभाष पार्क में सड़क का निर्माण

4509. श्री मनी राम बागड़ी :

श्री मंगल राम प्रेमी :

क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनका ध्यान सुभाष पार्क एक्सटेंशन में सड़क निर्माण के लिए हृद-बन्दी किए जाने की ओर दिलाया गया है; और यदि हाँ, तो 16.2.1974 से कितनी बार इस कालोनी में हृदबन्दी की गई और अभी कितनी बार हृदबन्दी की जाएगी;

(ख) क्या बार-बार सड़कों की हृद-बन्दी करने से सड़कों का निर्माण हो जाएगा और यदि नहीं तो किस समय की गई हृद-बन्दी से सड़कों का निर्माण आरम्भ किया जाएगा;

(ग) क्या उपरोक्त कालोनी के निवासियों ने विभाग का ध्यान इस मामले की ओर कई बार दिलाया है किन्तु उस पर कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया गया और उन्हें बार-बार यह धमकी दी जा रही है कि उनके मकान गिरा दिए जाएंगे; और

(घ) उपरोक्त सड़क का निर्माण कब आरम्भ किया जाएगा ?

निर्माण और आवास उप मन्त्री (श्री मोहम्मद उस्मान आरिफ) : (क) से (घ) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है तथा सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Flood in Konkan

4510. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Prime Minister has received a letter from a Member of the House urging to send Central assistance for the relief and rehabilitation of the flood-stricken people of the Konkan region of Maharashtra;

(b) if so, whether the Centre has assessed on the basis of the State Government's reports the extent of damage caused by the floods in Konkan; and

(c) if so, what is the quantum of Central assistance that will be made available to Maharashtra to meet the flood situation in Konkan region ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) :

(a) Yes, Sir. A letter dated 9-7-83 was received by the Prime Minister from Prof. Madhu Dandavate (M.P.).

(b) and (c) A memorandum seeking Central Assistance amounting to Rs. 1674.77 lakh has been received from the State Government on 6.8.83. A Central Study Team to assess the flood situation is going to the State shortly. The request of the State Government for ad-hoc release of funds to meet the situation is under process.

वरियार बांध के मुरुख रेगुलेटर के बारे में विवाद

4511. श्री राम नाथ दुबे : क्या सिचाई मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश और मध्य प्रदेश सरकार के बीच केन नहर के संबंध में वरियार बांध के मुरुख रेगुलेटर के बारे में कोई विवाद है;

(ख) क्या दोनों राज्यों के मुरुख मंत्रियों के बीच कोई करार हुआ था किन्तु इसे कियान्वित नहीं किया जा रहा है; और

(ग) वया केन्द्रीय सरकार इस विवाद के सम्बन्ध में कोई निर्णय करने हेतु प्रयास कर रही है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी व्यौरा क्या है ?

सिंचाई मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिर्धा) : (क) से (ग) संभवतः माननीय सदस्य केन नदी पर निर्मित बरियारपुर बीयर का जिक्र कर रहे हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश में क्षेत्रों की सिंचाई के लिए बीयर के दक्षिणी तट पर एक नहर विद्यमान है। चूंकि नहर प्रणाली अपेक्षित अभिकल्प निस्सरण को ले जाने में समर्थ नहीं थी, इसलिए मध्य प्रदेश और उत्तर प्रदेश के दोनों मुख्य मंत्रियों की 1977 में हुई एक अन्तर्राज्यिक बैठक में यह सहमति हुई थी कि उत्तर प्रदेश की केन नहर प्रणाली और इसके शीर्ष-निर्माण-कार्यों (मुख्य नियामक) का पुनर्खण्ड किया जाएगा ताकि वह 2,500 क्यूसेक के निस्सरण का वहन कर सके। तथापि, उत्तर प्रदेश ने बाद में 3,700 क्यूसेक के जल निस्सरण का वहन करने के लिए मुख्य नियामक का पुनर्खण्ड करने का प्रस्ताव किया था और इस कारण से दोनों राज्यों के बीच मतभेद उत्पन्न हो गया था। दक्षिण तट नहर, उत्तर प्रदेश में प्रविष्ट होने से पूर्व अपने आरम्भिक भाग में मध्य प्रदेश के क्षेत्रों में होकर बहती है। उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने यह शिकायत भी की थी कि मध्य प्रदेश ने उनके क्षेत्र में नहर के पुनर्खण्ड के कार्य को रोक दिया है। इन मामलों को हल करने के उद्देश्य से, केन्द्रीय सिंचाई सचिव द्वारा दिसंबर, 1981 में दोनों राज्यों की सरकारी स्तर की एक बैठक आयोजित की गई थी और दोनों राज्य इस बात पर सहमत हो गए थे कि मुख्य नियामक की

क्षमता को 2,500 क्यूसेक तक सीमित रखा जाना चाहिए। इस करार को कार्यान्वित करने के लिए और आगे पद्धतियों के बारे में दोनों राज्यों के बीच आपस में विचार-विमर्श किया जा रहा है। केन्द्रीय जल आयोग भी इस मामले में तेजी लाने के लिए दोनों राज्यों से अनुरोध करता रहा है ताकि प्रस्तावित पुनर्खण्ड शीघ्र कार्यान्वित किया जा सके।

Memorandum on Irregularities of FCI, in West Zone

4512. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES :
SHRI SYED MASUDAL HOSSAIN :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether he has received copy of a memorandum on irregularities by the Administration of Food Corporation of India in the West Zone;

(b) if so, what are the main charges against the Administration; and

(c) what action has been taken thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The memorandum contained allegations against officers pertaining to entertainment expenses incurred, use of staff cars, manipulation of entries in log books, improper transfer of officers, misappropriation of FCI stocks, etc.

(c) The Corporation has looked into the allegations and found them to be baseless.

गन्ने की कीमत

4513. श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा : क्या खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गन्ना उत्पादक अपने गन्ने की कीमतें बढ़ाने की निरंतर मांग करते रहे हैं;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार द्वारा गन्ने की कीमत वर्तमान उत्पादन लागत के अनुपात में निर्धारित करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि गन्ना उत्पादक सरकार की गन्ना उत्पादन और खरीद की नीति से नाखुश हैं तथा इसके परिणाम स्वरूप उन्होंने अन्य नगदी फसलें उगाना शुरू कर दिया है; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो इसे रोकने के लिए क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं?

इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी विभाग में तथा खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (डा० एम० एस० संजीवी राव) : (क) और (ख) केन्द्रीय सरकार गन्ने का केवल सांविधिक न्यूनतम मूल्य निर्धारित करती है जो कि सबसे कम होता है, जिसे कोई चीनी मिल दे सकती है और जो बहुतायत के वर्ष में उत्पादकों को शोषण से बचाता है। गन्ने की उत्पादन लागत का प्रमुख तथ्य है जिसे न्यूनतम मूल्य निर्धारित करते समय ध्यान में रखा जाता है। सामान्यतया, गन्ने के लिए मिलों द्वारा वास्तव में दिए जाने वाले मूल्य मांग और पूर्ति की बाजार शक्तियों द्वारा निश्चित किए जाते हैं और

वे सांविधिक न्यूनतम मूल्य से सामान्यतया काफी अधिक होते हैं।

(ग) केन्द्रीय सरकार गन्ने की सीधे खरीदारी नहीं करती है बल्कि चीनी मिलों स्वयं उसे खरीदती हैं। अतः गन्ने की खेती और इसका उत्पादन, इसकी मांग तथा किसानों को अन्य कृषि फसलों की तुलना में इस फसल से होने वाले लाभ पर निर्भर करता है। इस तथ्य को कि 1981-82 में गन्ने का उत्पादन 1836 लाख भीटरी टन तक पहुँच गया था जो कि एक रिकार्ड था और इस तथ्य को ध्यान में रखकर कि चालू चीनी वर्ष 1982-83 में गन्ने का अनुमानित उत्पादन केवल मामूली कम 1800-1810 लाख भीटरी टन है और 1981-82 में 84-38 लाख भीटरी टन चीनी के रिकार्ड उत्पादन और चालू वर्ष में भी लगभग 83 लाख भीटरी टन के तकरीबन रिकार्ड उत्पादन से यह काफी स्पष्ट होता है कि किसानों को गन्ने से लाभकारी मूल्य प्राप्त हुआ है और उन्होंने निरन्तर दो वर्ष तक गन्ने का उत्पादन किया है।

(घ) उपर्युक्त भाग (ग) के उत्तर में बताई गई स्थिति की दृष्टि में प्रश्न ही मही उठाता।

Construction of A Sports Complex in Kerala

4514. SHRI A.K. BALAN : Will the Minister of SPORTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to construct a Sports Complex with modern facilities in Kerala on the basis of the performance of Kerala Athletes in the IX Asian Games; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) and (b) The Government of Kerala have announced a scheme of establishment of a sports complex in Kerala in their budget for 1983-84. They have set up a technical committee of experts to go into the details.

Kerala's Proposal to set up 224 Fisheries Village Societies

4515. SHRI E.K. IMBICHIBAVA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Minister of Fisheries of Kerala has put forward any concrete scheme of establishing 224 Fisheries Villages Societies and asked for financial help, in the meeting of Union Agriculture Minister, Chief Ministers and State Fisheries Ministers held at Hyderabad recently; and

(b) if so, the response of Government to the request put forward by the Kerala Minister ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) In the meeting of Maritime States and Union Territories on Marine Fisheries Development held recently at Hyderabad, the Minister of Fisheries, Kerala, *inter-alia*, stated that about 300 fishermen's Welfare Societies have been formed replacing fishery cooperatives, one in each fishing village. They were not eligible for financial assistance from the National Cooperative Department Corporation (NCDC). The Minister of Fisheries, Kerala, further requested that the Centre may either make suitable modifications in the Statute books or arrange for their Fishermen Village Welfare Societies.

(b) Under the Statute, the NCDC can give assistance for cooperative societies. However, the Government have recently introduced a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for subsidising premium

on personal accident insurance scheme for active fishermen who are members of cooperatives/welfare organisations.

Supply of Drinking Water to Raghunathpur (West Bengal)

4516. SHRI BASUDEV ACHARIA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are considering a proposal submitted by Government of West Bengal for supplying drinking water to Raghunathpur Municipality in the district Purulia;

(b) if so, the details of the proposal; and

(c) when will the scheme be executed ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Raghunathpur water supply scheme is estimated to cost Rs. 313.82 lakhs and process to cover 43 villages including 29 problem villages in the Raghunathpur town municipality in Purulia district of West Bengal.

(c) The State Government has requested the Centre to pose the scheme for external assistance. So far, no external agency has agreed to finance the project.

Proposal to Control and Improve the Design and Manufacture of Motors and Generator

4517. SHRIMATI USHA PRAKASH CHOUDHARI : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in the absence of quality control and norms in motor manufacture and efficiency of generations more than 80 per cent of

agricultural pumpsets in the country are not operating efficiently leading to wastage of energy consumption;

(b) if so, whether Government have gathered information about agricultural pumpsets working below rated capacity and its details; and

(c) the steps proposed for quality control and improvement in the design and manufacture of motors and generators to improve efficiency and decrease energy bills ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) While the Indian Standards Institution has published standards for pumps and motors and many of the State Governments are implementing quality marking schemes, formulated by them, there are still a number of manufacturers, particularly in the small-scale sector, whose pumps are sold in the country, although not covered by the I.S.I. or the State Government Schemes.

(b) Sample studies have been carried out, which have brought out that the operational efficiency of pumpsets could be improved by 10 to 20% with the replacement of mere efficient auxiliaries like foot-valves, suction pipes and delivery pipes and if the installation of over-sized motors is avoided.

(c) Indian Standards Institution has taken up a programme to prescribe higher standards of efficiency than those adopted at present. State Governments have already been advised to arrange for the distribution of I.S.I. or quality marked pumpsets alone under the programmes administered by them. Financial institutions provide loans only for such I.S.I. or quality marked pumpsets.

उत्तर प्रदेश में केन्द्रीय सरकार
आवास योजनाएँ

4518. श्री राम श्रवण : क्या निर्माण

ओर आवास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश में केन्द्रीय सरकार के कायलियों के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार के भवनों के निर्माण और केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों के लिए आवासों के निर्माण के बारे में कोई परियोजनाएँ और योजनाएँ प्राप्त हुई हैं; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ?

निर्माण ओर आवास मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मोहम्मद उस्मान आरिफ) :

(क) जी, हाँ।

(ख) व्यौरे सभा पटल पर रखे गये विवरण में दिये गये हैं। [ग्रंथालय में रख दिया गया। देखिए संख्या एल० टी०— 6936/83]

Linking of Villages with all Weather Roads

4519. SHRI R.P. GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the amount spent by Government for providing rural roads till 31 March, 1983 against the allocation of Rs. 135 crores under the Minimum Needs Programme for Gujarat in the Sixth Five Year Plan; and

(b) time fixed to connect the remaining 480 villages in Gujarat having a population of over 1,500 with all weather roads and amount needed for the purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) Rs. 63.95 crores (Provisional).

(b) According to the annual plan (1983-84) of the Government of Gujarat, about 263 villages will be connected during the last two years of the Sixth Plan and the remaining will be connected in the Seventh Plan. The total cost is expected to work out to Rs. 16 crores approximately.

Implementation of Rural Water Supply Programmes

4520 SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the various rural water supply schemes under implementation in Orissa;

(b) the number of villages in different districts of Orissa identified for providing water supply facility during the financial year 1983-84; and

(c) the progress made so far in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) Drinking water supply is a State subject and schemes are formulated and implemented by the State Governments from the allocations made in the State budget. Accordingly, the details of the Rural water supply schemes under implementation in Orissa will only be available with the State Government. The Centre, however, supplements the resources of the State Governments by giving grants under the Central Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme.

(b) During 1983-84 it is proposed to cover 5060 problem villages in the State of Orissa including partial coverage of 2500 villages with atleast one source of drinking water supply. District-wise figures will be available only with the State Government.

(c) Number of problem villages co-

vered so far in the State of Orissa is as under :—

Year	Problem villages
1980-81	1630
1981-82	2447
1982-83	2291
1983-84 (upto 30.6.1983)	405

हरिनगर, घंटाघर, दिल्ली में सीवर लाइनें

4522. श्री धर्म दास शास्त्री : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पश्चिम दिल्ली की एक बहुत पुरानी कालीनी, हरिनगर, घंटाघर में इसके बीं० ईं० ब्लॉक के अलावा सीवर लाइनें अभी तक नहीं डाली गई हैं;

(ख) क्या हरिनगर के विभिन्न ब्लॉकों के निवासियों/एसोसिएशनों ने इस प्रयोजन से बहुत वर्ष पहले संबंधित विभाग में लगभग 12 लाख रुपए जमा कराए थे;

(ग) उनके द्वारा धन जमा कराए जाने के बाद भी इसके निवासियों को इस नागरिक सुविधा से वंचित रखने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) कालीनी के प्रत्येक क्षेत्र में सीवर डालने का कार्य कब तक प्रारम्भ कर दिया जाएगा और उसका व्यौरा क्या है ?

निर्माण और आवास मन्त्रालय में उप मन्त्री (श्री मोहम्मद उस्मान आरिफ) :
(क) दिल्ली जल प्रदाय एवं मल व्ययन संस्थान के अनुसार सीवर लाइनें अभी नहीं डाली गई हैं।

(ख) संस्थान ने सूचित किया है कि हरिनगर के विभिन्न ब्लाकों से पानी के पाइप तथा सीवर विछाने के लिए प्रारंभिक जमा के रूप में केवल 4,62,158/- रुपए की राशि प्राप्त हुई है।

(ग) संस्थान की सूचना के अनुसार सीवरों का कार्य इस कारण आरम्भ नहीं किया जा सका क्योंकि उनकी नीति के अनुसार सीवर कार्यों के लिए अपेक्षित न्यूनतम जमा राशि प्राप्त नहीं हुई है।

(घ) संस्थान ने यह सूचित किया है कि विभिन्न ब्लाकों में सीवर कार्य निवासियों द्वारा उनकी नीति के अनुसार न्यूनतम विकास प्रभार जमा कर दिए जाने के बाद आरम्भ कर दिया जाएगा।

Problems of Hirakud Dam of Orissa

4523. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATAIK : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the various problems of Hirakud dam, Orissa;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government for the solution of those problems; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) On a subsequent review of the Hydrology of the Mahanadi river upto Hirakud Dam, it has been found that the spillway capacity needs augmentation to provide for maximum probable flood. Few cracks have been noticed in the galleries and sluices mainly in the right spillway dam. Some other minor problems like seepage in the earthen dykes and settlement of lining in the power

channel, etc. have also been reported by the project authorities.

(b) and (c) The Government of Orissa have been requested to investigate possible alternative for providing increased spillway capacity. Some specialists from the Central Water Commission and Central Water and Power Research Station visited the project and recommended immediate measures for tackling the cracks noticed. A Committee of experts has also been set up by the Government of Orissa in 1981 which includes a representative from the Central Water Commission for assessing the reasons for development of these cracks and to suggest remedial measures. On the basis of the interim report, various investigations have been carried out by the project authorities and the Committee is likely to submit its final report to the State Government by September/October 1983. Other problems noticed are minor and have been tackled under the advice of specialists from Central Water Commission.

सिंचाई और बाढ़ नियंत्रण योजनाओं को पूरा करने के लिए सामग्री की सप्लाई

4524. श्री आर० पी० यादव : क्या सिंचाई मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सिंचाई और बाढ़ नियंत्रण योजनाओं को पूरा करने के लिए मशीनों और अन्य आवश्यक सामग्री उपलब्ध कराने में केन्द्रीय जल आयोग का क्या योगदान रहा है;

(ख) राजस्थान, उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार और गुजरात से ऐसे कितने मामले आए हैं जिनमें इस प्रकार की सामग्री की मांग की गई थी और पिछले बर्षों से कितने मामले लम्बित हैं तथा उसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) यदि हो, तो विभिन्न राज्यों में सिचाई और बाढ़ नियंत्रण योजनाओं के लिए सामग्री की सप्लाई करने के संबंध में सम्बन्ध और सहायता करने हेतु क्या कार्यवाही की गई है?

सिचाई मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (भी राज्य निवास मिर्धा): (क) केन्द्रीय जल आयोग मशीनों और दुर्लभ सामग्रियों की अधिप्राप्ति के लिए उन्हीं मामलों पर कार्रवाई करता है जिनके लिए विदेशी-मुद्रा का बंटन (रिलीज) आवश्यक होता है। आयातित मशीनों की खरीद के लिए विदेशी मुद्रा के ऐसे बंटन सिचाई मंत्रालय, वित्त मंत्रालय, तकनीकी विकास के महानिदेशालय, आर्थिक कार्य विभाग तथा मुख्य नियंत्रक, आयात और निर्यात के परामर्श से किए जाते हैं।

स्वदेशी मशीनों की खरीद के लिए राज्य सरकारें/परियोजना प्राधिकारी उनकी खरीदने/अधिप्राप्ति के लिए स्वयं उत्तरदायी होते हैं।

केन्द्रीय जल आयोग विभिन्न राज्यों/परियोजना प्राधिकारियों के पास उपलब्ध अधिशेष उपस्कर तथा अतिरिक्त पुर्जों की एक वस्तु सूची रखता है और जब कोई अनुरोध प्राप्त होता है, तो जरूरतमंद परियोजना प्राधिकारियों को ऐसे अतिरिक्त पुर्जों के अंतरण में सहायता देता है।

सिचाई और बाढ़ नियंत्रण सम्बन्धी स्कीमों के लिए दुर्लभ सामग्री के वास्ते केन्द्रीय जल आयोग उनकी आवश्यकता का मूल्यांकन करता है और दुर्लभ सामग्रियों जैसे इस्पात, सीमेन्ट, कोयला, विस्फोटकों को, भारत सरकार के सम्बन्धित मंत्रालयों

के परामर्श से, उपलब्ध कराने के लिए एक समन्वयकारी एजेन्सी के रूप में कार्य करता है।

(ख) और (ग) पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान, राजस्थान, उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार और गुजरात की राज्य सरकारों से उपस्कर और अतिरिक्त पुर्जों के आयात के लिए 54 मामले प्राप्त हुए थे। 49 मामलों पर पहले ही कार्यवाही पूरी की जा चुकी है।

शेष रहे 5 मामलों में से 3 राजस्थान से और 2 गुजरात से प्राप्त हुए हैं। राज्य सरकार से पूरी सूचना के अभाव में इन मामलों पर कार्रवाई नहीं की जा सकी है।

इस समय सिचाई और बाढ़ नियंत्रण सम्बन्धी स्कीमों के लिए इस्पात तथा विस्फोटक पदार्थों की आपूर्ति में कोई कमी नहीं है। जब कभी किसी राज्य सरकार/परियोजना प्राधिकारी ने सीमेन्ट अथवा कोयले की कमी की सूचना दी है, अड़चनों का पता लगाने और उद्योग तथा रेल मंत्रालयों को आवश्यक उपचारात्मक उपायों के सुझाव देने के लिए कार्रवाई की जाती है।

Decline in Coconut Production

4525. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the coconut production is steadily declining over the last one decade;

(b) whether it is also a fact that it is mainly due to certain diseases which have affected the coconut trees in Kerala;

(c) whether the Coconut Development Board has sent any scheme for

containing the diseases and rejuvenating the plants;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and
 (e) how much assistance has been given so far by the Centre for this purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The production of coconut has been fluctuating from year to year.

(b) The root-wilt disease of coconut trees is one of the main factors responsible for the decline in production of coconut.

(c) to (e) The Coconut Development Board had drawn up a project for financial assistance to the coconut growers for the removal of root-wilt affected palms in Kerala at a total cost of Rs. 49.50 lakhs during the remaining 3 years of Sixth Five Year Plan. It was envisaged that the Coconut Development Board would bear Rs. 8.25 lakhs per year as its share of expenditure. Accordingly, a sum of Rs. 8.25 lakhs was released to the Board by the Centre during 1982-83. In addition a sum of Rs. 30.00 lakhs was released to the Board for providing additional assistance

to the Government of Kerala for implementing the said project.

Supply of Rice to Kerala

4526. SHRI CHITTA BASU : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Kerala have requested the Centre to supply adequate quantity of rice to maintain the public distribution system; and

(b) if so, what has been month-wise supply and demand during the last seven months of the current year ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) The Government of Kerala has requested for increase in the monthly allocation of rice to the level of 1,35,000 tonnes for meeting the increased requirements of public distribution system in the State.

(b) A statement showing demand, allotment and offtake of rice in respect of Kerala during the period from January, 1983 to July 1983 is attached (Annexure).

Statement

Statement showing demand, allotment and offtake of rice in respect of Kerala State for the period from January, 1983 to July, 1983

(Figures in '000 tonnes)

Month	Demand	Allotment	Offtake
1983			
January	135.0	95.0	102.0
February	135.0	95.0	96.1
March	135.0	95.0	101.8
April	135.0	105.0	105.1
May	135.0	105.0	109.2
June	135.0	110.0	107.3
July	135.0	110.0	112.9

मध्य प्रदेश द्वारा वन संरक्षण अधिनियम के अधीन स्वीकृति के लिए भेजी गई सिचाई योजनाएं

4527. श्री प्रताप भानु शर्मा : क्या सिचाई मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने "वन संरक्षण अधिनियम" के अधीन विभिन्न सिचाई योजनाएं केन्द्रीय सरकार की स्वीकृति के लिए भेजी हैं;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी व्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) पिछले दो वर्षों के दौरान ऐसी कितनी योजनाएं स्वीकृत की गई हैं; और

(घ) यदि ऐसी कोई भी योजना स्वीकृत नहीं की गई है तो उसके क्या कारण हैं और उन कारणों को दूर करने हेतु केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं ?

सिचाई मन्त्रालय के राज्य मन्त्री (श्री राम निवास मिथ्या) : (क) जी, हाँ।

(ख) एक विवरण संलग्न है।

(ग) इस प्रश्न के भाग (क) में निर्दिष्ट विवरण की क्रम संख्या 3, 4, 6, 9 तथा 10 पर उल्लिखित स्कीमें वन संरक्षण अधिनियम के अधीन अनुमोदित की गई हैं।

(घ) राज्य सरकार से अपेक्षित सूचना प्राप्त हो जाने के तुरन्त पश्चात स्वीकृति शीघ्र दे दी जाती है।

विवरण

वन (संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1980 के अधीन मध्य प्रदेश से प्राप्त सिचाई स्कीमों की प्रगति की 31.7.1983 को स्थिति

क्रम सं०	जिला	क्षेत्र (हैक्टेयर में)	प्रयोजन	अभ्युक्ति
1	2	3	4	5
1. सेहोरे	29644670	कोलार सिचाई परियोजना	राज्य सरकार से अतिरिक्त सूचना की प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है।	
2. सतना/ शाडोल/ जबलपुर	4478.00	सोन नदी पर एक बांध का निर्माण	राज्य सरकार से अतिरिक्त सूचना एवं स्थल-चित्र की प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है।	

1 2

3

4

5

3. शाडोल	27.940	मोहिनी ताल का निर्माण	पूर्व स्वीकृति की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है। वन (संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1980 के लागू होने से पूर्व, राज्य सरकार द्वारा वन भिन्न उपयोग के लिए, क्षेत्र का उपयोग करने की अनुमति दे दी गई थी।
4. चिंदवारा	34.00	तमनी ताल का निर्माण	-तदेव-
5. सिद्धी	95.390	सेहरा सिंचाई स्कीम	राज्य सरकार से स्पष्टीकरण की प्रतीक्षा है।
6. सिद्धी	1.200	कादर सिंचाई नहर का निर्माण	अनुमोदित और राज्य सरकार को 6.5.83 को सूचित कर दिया गया।
7. नरसिंहपुर	13.573	केरपानी ताल परियोजना	राज्य सरकार से अतिरिक्त सूचना की प्रतीक्षा है।
8. नरसिंहपुर	11.032	बांधी ताल परियोजना	-तदेव-
9. नरसिंहपुर	0.445	मुगवानी ताल परियोजना का निर्माण	अनुमोदित और राज्य सरकार को 2.4.1983 को सूचित कर दिया गया।
10. शाडोल	23.379	सिमरिया ताल का निर्माण	अनुमोदित और राज्य सरकार को 28.4.1983 को सूचित कर दिया गया।
11. गुना	681.430	स्थाई जल आपूर्ति स्कीम	पर्यावरण विभाग द्वारा स्वीकृति दिए जाने के लिए लम्बित पड़ी है।
12. बस्तर	13.338.11	बोधघाट जल-विद्युत परियोजना	-तदेव-

Changes for Parking Places in Delhi

4528. SHRI J.S. PATIL : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state.

(a) the names of the various authorities like DDA, DMC, NDMC and CPWD etc. which allot parking sites to the contractors in respect of buildings/areas under their control; and

(b) whether any common rules in this behalf are laid down at present in view the average rush at various places where parking areas are provided so that the contractors get a reasonable return for their labour without overcharging the patrons who use these parking areas?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) The parking sites are allotted by DDA, MCD, NDMC and CPWD in respect of buildings/areas under their control.

(b) No common rules have been laid down. The parking sites are allotted to the highest bidders in open auction by the concerned Departments (excepting NDMC, who have reported that their car parks are free). Parking charges for various types of vehicles are fixed in advance. The Contractors would obviously be keeping these in view while bidding for the sites. The parking charges cannot be increased by Contractors unilaterally.

उत्तर प्रदेश में विश्व बैंक की सहायता से फलोद्यानों का विकास

4529. श्री हरीश रावत : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने उत्तर प्रदेश में फलोद्यानों के विकास के लिए विश्व बैंक से सहायता प्राप्त करने की कोई योजना भेजी है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस परियोजना का ब्यौरा क्या है और इस परियोजना का विश्व बैंक से अनुमोदन प्राप्त करने के लिए उनके मन्त्रालय द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है;

(ग) क्या इस परियोजना में फलोद्यानों के क्षेत्र में एक अनुसंधान संस्थान की मांग पूरी करने के लिए एक नये अनुसंधान संस्थान की स्थापना के लिए भी कोई व्यवस्था इसमें शामिल है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो क्या उनके मन्त्रालय का विचार इस परियोजना के अन्तर्गत इस प्रकार की एक अनुसंधान संस्थान उत्तर प्रदेश के चौबटिया (रानी खेत) संस्थान में स्थापित करने के लिए प्रबन्ध करने का है ?

कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) : (क) जी हाँ। उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने उत्तर प्रदेश में फलोद्यानों के विकास के लिए विश्व बैंक से सहायता प्राप्त करने के लिए एक योजना प्रस्तुत की थी जो संशोधन करने के लिए उन्हें वापिस भेज दी गई थी।

(ख) से (घ) परियोजना का ब्यौरा तथा इस मन्त्रालय द्वारा की जाने वाली कार्यवाही संशोधित परियोजना रिपोर्ट की प्राप्ति के बाद ही निर्धारित की जा सकती है।

हिमाचल प्रदेश को आवश्यक वस्तुओं की सप्लाई

4530. श्री कृष्ण दत्त सुल्तानपुरी : क्या खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हिमाचल प्रदेश को पिछले वर्ष कितनी मात्रा में गेहूं, चावल, बनस्पति तेलों आदि की सप्लाई की गई है;

(ख) केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा उनके वितरण के लिए राज्य को दिए गए निर्देशों का ब्यौरा क्या है और क्या उसकी एक प्रति सभा पटल पर रखी जाएगी; और

(ग) पिछले 10 वर्षों के दौरान राज्य में कितनी आटा मिलों को लाइसेंस दिया गया और इस सम्बन्ध में तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

इलेक्ट्रानिकी विभाग में तथा खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री एम० एस० संजोवी राव) : (क) केन्द्रीय सरकार ने हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकार को वर्ष 1982 के दौरान निम्नलिखित मात्रा में गेहूं, चावल, खाने के तेलों और चीनी का आवंटन किया था :—

	मी० टन
सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली के लिए गेहूं	25,000
रोलर फ्लोर मिलों के लिए गेहूं	28,000
चावल	32,500
चीनी	20,973*
खाने के तेल	7,819
(तेल वर्ष नवम्बर, 1981 से अक्टूबर, 1982 तक)	

* इसमें केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस बल और सीमा सुरक्षा बल आदि के लिए दी गई मामूली मात्रा शामिल नहीं है।

(ख) राज्य के अन्दर इन जिसों का सार्वजनिक वितरण करने का कार्य राज्य सरकार पर छोड़ दिया जाता है जो कि वितरण के तीर-तरीके, राज्य के अन्दर जितने क्षेत्र में वितरण किया जाता है और उपभोक्ताओं को जितनी मात्रा दी जाती है, के बारे में निर्णय करती है। इस सम्बन्ध में कोई निर्देश जारी नहीं किए गए हैं।

(ग) इस समय कार्य कर रही तीन मिलों में से, पिछले 10 वर्षों के दौरान निम्नलिखित दो मिलों को लाइसेंस दिए गए थे :—

मै० हिमाचल फ्लोर मिल्स, कांगड़ा।

मै० अमर रोलर फ्लोर मिल्स, परवानू।

Funds Sanctioned to Tamil Nadu for Drought Relief

4531. SHRI ERA ANBARASU : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the total expenditure on various drought relief activities incurred so far by Government of Tamil Nadu out of the funds released by the Central Government, activity-wise;

(b) the agency of the Central Government, if any, which is watching the proprietary of the expenditure incurred by Government of Tamil Nadu for drought relief activities; and

(c) reasons for short-fall, if any, in the expenditure incurred as compared to the funds allocated to each district of Tamil Nadu?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The following expenditure has been reported to be incurred by the State Government on various drought relief activities :—

(for the years 1982-83 and 1983-84)

1. Employment Generation — 14.43 crores

2. Water Supply

(i) Metro Water — 7.22 crores

(ii) Rural Water — 14.22 crores

(b) The administration of relief is the responsibility of the State Government. Allocations for employment generation and for drinking water have been made district-wise. Monitoring of its utilisation is done by getting a fortnightly report on the relief expenditure being incurred by them and despatching a team to the State.

(c) Since the ceiling of expenditure is valid till 30.9.1983, the issue of short-fall of utilisation of funds does not arise at this stage.

बिहार में अभावग्रस्त गांव

4532. श्री तारिक अनवर : क्या ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बिहार में कुल कितने अभाव-ग्रस्त गांव हैं;

(ख) छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान विकास के लिए कितने अभावग्रस्त गांवों का चयन किया गया था;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने 20 सूनी आर्थिक कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत इन मांगों को सहायता प्रदान करने हेतु धनराशि भी आवंटित की थी;

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या राज्य सरकार ने उन चुनींदा अभावग्रस्त गांवों में विकास कार्य पूरा कर लिया है; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी पूर्ण व्योरा क्या है, और यदि नहीं तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री हरिनाथ मिथ) : (क) से (ग) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है तथा सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

Increase in Prices of Pulses

4533. SHRI UTTAMRAO PATIL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of recent spurt in the prices of pulses in the country; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to contain their prices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) In the last few months, the prices of pulses have shown an upward trend. However, in the case of gram and masur, which together account for about 45 percent of the production of pulses in the country, the present prices are considerably lower than at the corresponding period in the previous three years.

(b) For containing the prices of pulses, the following steps are being taken to increase their production :

(i) introduction of pulse crop in irrigated farming systems;

(ii) bringing additional areas under:

(a) short duration varieties of urad, moong etc. in rice fallows by utilising the residual moisture in rabi season; and

(b) cultivation of short duration varieties of moong in summer season with irri-

gation after oilseeds, sugarcane, potatoes and wheat;

- (iii) multiplication and use of improved pulse seeds and distribution of seeds minikits;
- (iv) adoption of plant protection measures and use of phosphatic fertilizers and rhizobial culture etc.; and
- (v) ensuring remunerative prices to the farmers.

In addition, the import of pulses is allowed under Open General Licence.

Mode of Training of Government of India Press Apprentices

4534. SHRI SYED MASUDAL HOS-SAIN : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the defects in the present mode of imparting training to Press Apprentices in Government of India Press; and

(b) the reasons for not introducing a systematic practical training procedure so that apprentices can cope up with the modern and sophisticated printing technology?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED UAMAN ARIF) : (a) Yes, Sir. A representation was received from apprentices engaged in Calcutta Complex.

(b) Practical training is being given to the apprentices on machines available in the Presses according to the prescribed syllabus as per requirements of the Apprentices Act, 1961, and rules framed thereunder.

Setting up of a National Rural Development Fund

4535. SHRIMATI MADHURI SINGH:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to set up a National Rural Development fund, if so, what is the criteria for identification of areas and category or priority of development programmes to be undertaken from out of the fund; and

(b) the details of financial supports to be given for rural development programmes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATH MISRA) : (a) and (b) A National Fund for Rural Development is to be set up and notified by the Central Government in terms of Clause (C) of Sub-Section (1) of Section 35CCA of the Income-Tax Act, 1961. The modalities with regard to setting up of the fund, as also the other details are worked out.

Yield of Wheat, Cotton, Jawar, Groundnut in Irrigated and Rainfed Areas

4536. SHRI UTTAM RATHOD : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) what is the standard yield for wheat, cotton, jawar and groundnut irrigated areas in rain-fed area and dry area;

(b) the comparative costs of production of those items in the two areas;

(c) will the Government provide for a dual pricing system for crops produced in irrigated area, rain-fed dry areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) A statement indicating available data on yield rates of wheat, cotton, jowar and groundnut in irrigated and unirrigated (rainfed and dry) areas in some States during 1980-81 is given at the

statement. These yield rates are based on sub-sample of experiments of general crop estimation surveys and these are not calculated for all States.

diverse agro-climatic and farming conditions, such as, rainfall, irrigation, soil type, cropping pattern etc. Separate estimates for irrigated and unirrigated areas are not worked out.

(b) The State level estimates of cost of production are based on sample farmers after taking into account the

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

Statement

Yield from irrigated/unirrigated lands (1980-81)

(Kg./ha)

State	Yield	
	Irrigated	Unirrigated
WHEAT		
Assam	1582	1193
Bihar	1224	1020
Gujarat	2409	573
Haryana	2397	1840
Himachal Pradesh	1883	1339
Madhya Pradesh	1684	709
Maharashtra	1249	419
Punjab	2771	1535
Rajasthan	1544	879
Uttar Pradesh	1778	1087
West Bengal	1314	1029
COTTON (Lint)		
Gujarat	334	111
Maharashtra	197	68
Punjab	289	128
Tamil Nadu	413	82
JOWAR		
Gujarat	Kharif 1318	435
	Rabi 1476	923
Haryana	369	349
Madhya Pradesh	1150	762
Maharashtra	Kharif N.A.	943
	Rabi 1010	406
Tamil Nadu	1552	599
GROUDNUT		
Gujarat	Kharif 839	676
Maharashtra	Kharif N.A.	619
	Summer 1400	N.A.
Punjab	1322	1179
Rajasthan	569	368
Tamil Nadu	1587	616

N.A.—Not Available.

उत्तरी बिहार में बाढ़

4537. श्री कृष्ण प्रताप सिंह : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तरी बिहार में बाढ़ की स्थिति अत्यन्त गंभीर हो गई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उससे कितना क्षेत्र प्रभावित हुआ और उसके फलस्वरूप जान और माल की कितनी हानि हुई; और

(ग) केन्द्रीय सरकार ने राहत कार्य के लिए राज्य सरकार को कितनी धनराशि की सहायता दी ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) : (क) और (ख) बिहार राज्य में 10 जिलों के बाढ़ से प्रभावित होने की सूचना मिली है जिनके अन्तर्गत 7.07 लाख हैक्टार क्षेत्र आता है। 131.92 लाख रुपए की गैर सरकारी तथा सार्वजनिक सम्पत्तियों की क्षति होने का अनुमान है। एक व्यक्ति के मरने की रिपोर्ट मिली है।

(ग) राज्य सरकार से केन्द्रीय सहायता के लिए कोई अनुरोध प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है। राज्य के पास 1308 लाख रुपए की सीमान्त धनराशि उपलब्ध है।

Wheat to Andhra Pradesh

4538. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU : Will the Minister of Food & CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the quota of wheat allotted to Andhra Pradesh this year; and

(b) whether wheat flour mills were sanctioned to Andhra Pradesh this year ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) During the current year (January to September, 1983) a monthly quota of 21,000 tonnes of wheat for public distribution system and 8,500 tonnes for the Roller Flour Mills has been allotted to Andhra Pradesh from the Central Pool.

(b) No new permission was granted during the current year for setting up of new roller flour mills in the State. However, licences have been granted to some small scale units with milling capacity upto 30 tonnes per day which had already been granted permission by the State Government during the period from 29. 6. 79 to 24. 5. 1980 and were ready for commissioning operations.

Housing Shortage in the Country

4539. SHRIMATI SANYOGITA RANE : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether any study had been made into the housing shortage in the country in rural and urban areas;

(b) whether any standard had been fixed for the purpose of rehabilitation of a family in pucca, semi pucca, kutch, roofless structures etc.; and

(c) what steps Government propose to take to meet the shortage of the houses in the country ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) and (b) No such study has been conducted, but the N. B. O. has adopted the following criteria for determining the housing shortage :

(i) every household, urban or rural should have a housing unit,

(ii) in urban areas, the housing unit may be pucca or semi-pucca.

(iii) in rural areas, the housing unit may be pucca, semi-pucca or serviceable katcha,

(c) The following steps have been initiated :

(1) Augmenting the level of investment for housing in the 6th Plan compared to the 5th Five Year Plan.

(2) Giving priority to the poorer sections of the society and absolutely shelter-less persons in Public sector housing efforts.

(3) Formulation of housing schemes to benefit the maximum number of people.

(4) The new 20-Point Programme announced in February, 1982 includes the programmes of rural house sites-cum-construction assistance and housing of the economically weaker sections of the society. All the rural landless labourers are to be covered under the Scheme by 1985.

(5) Stopping up the investment level of Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO) to Rs. 600 Crores and providing loans at subsidised rate of interest to economically weaker sections both in rural and urban areas.

(6) Raising the quantum of Bank loans available for housing to Rs. 150 Crores per year.

(7) To encourage cooperative group housing efforts in larger cities, Apartment Ownership Act has been introduced in 6 States. In Delhi land are given at pre-determined rates to cooperative group housing societies and the two acre limit on allotment of land has been relaxed for them.

(8) To encourage private investments in housing, several fiscal incentives have been given for construction of residential accommodation.

Unauthorised Occupation of Chankypuri Land by M/S. Edward Keventers Company

4540. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question No. 9483 on 2 May, 1983 regarding unauthorised occupation of Chankypuri land by M/s. Edward Keventers Company and state :

(a) the progress made so far to get the land in question vacated from the unauthorised occupants and utilise it for the purpose for which it is earmarked; and

(b) whether the management of M/s. Edward Keventers have constructed a number of bungalows on this land illegally for residential purpose and if so, what action is being taken against them ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) and (b) The matter is still sub-judice.

Implementation of Recommendations of Conference of State Forest Ministers In 1978

4541. SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) in confirmity with recommendation as arrived at during the conference of State Forest Ministers in 1978 that forest villages should be converted into revenue villages and tribals inhabiting them should be conferred tenancy rights over agricultural land, the State which have implemented such a recommendation and the State which have not done so far;

(b) will Government deem it fit to affect implementation of such a recommendation by one and all concerned states;

(c) if so, when and if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) will Government also deem it fit to grant the tribals living in the forest villages the heritable and inalienable rights over the land which they cultivate in forest villages; and

(e) if so, when and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The States of Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Orissa have converted or have taken steps to convert forest villages into revenue villages and the inhabitants are being given tenancy rights over agricultural lands. Forest villages now remain in the States of Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh and West Bengal.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The State of Madhya Pradesh has given periodic patta and the other States viz. Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala and West Bengal having forest villages are yet to take a decision.

(d) and (e) The Working Group on Tribal Development during Sixth Plan recommended that tribals living in forest villages should be given heritable but inalienable rights over the land which they cultivate in the forest villages. The State Governments have been requested to implement this recommendation.

Notifications Under Land Acquisition Act Issued Regarding Unauthorised Colonies Being Regularised

4542. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY : Will the Minister of

WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have announced that all 612 unauthorised colonies of Delhi will be regularised by December, 1983;

(b) whether the Notifications under Section 4 & 6 of the Land Acquisition Act in respect of land of 612 unauthorised colonies automatically stands withdrawn or cancelled, if not, what purpose will be served in keeping those notifications alive when the colonies have been regularised or are being regularised and approved by the Government;

(c) will the Government immediately stop the demolition of houses and structures standing on all these 612 unauthorised colonies of Delhi; and

(d) will Government allow the inhabitants of unauthorised colonies to construct their houses according to building bye-laws by sanctioning the Building Plans ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) Orders have been issued by the Govt. that unauthorised colonies in Delhi covering residential and commercial structures constructed therein upto 30.6.77 and 16.2.1977 respectively may be regularised. The DDA and MCD had compiled a list of 612 unauthorised colonies for regularisation in pursuance of these orders. This list is being scrutinised by a Technical Committee appointed by the Lt. Governor of Delhi; The work of regularisation of unauthorised colonies is being done by the DDA and MCD in a phased manner and it is not feasible to lay down any time limit in the matter.

(b) No, Sir. Further action in the matter will depend on decisions regarding land tenure, community spaces, layout plan and other connected matters.

(c) The unauthorised structures will be dealt with by the concerned authorities in accordance with the provisions of

the relevant Acts subject to the policy for regularisation of unauthorised colonies as mentioned against (a) above.

(d) The question of release of further building activity in respect of built up plots in the regularised unauthorised colonies, which are covered by the regularisation plans, in accordance with the orders of the Govt., has been referred to the Lt. Governor of Delhi for examination in consultation with DDA and MCD.

भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान संस्थान में
काम कर रहे भूतपूर्व सैनिकों
में असंतोष

4543. श्री कुंवर राम : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान संस्थान में विभिन्न पदों पर काम कर रहे भूतपूर्व सैनिकों में असंतोष है;

(ख) क्या कुछ भूतपूर्व सैनिकों ने अपनी अप्रसन्नता व्यक्त करने के लिए अपने विभाग के माध्यम से अपने-अपने वीरता-पुरस्कार लौटा दिए हैं;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उनकी मांगों का व्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) उनकी शिकायतें दूर करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं अथवा उठाने का विचार है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) : (क) नौकरी के मामलों से संबंधित भूतपूर्व सैनिकों से कुछ प्रतिवेदन प्राप्त हुए थे।

(ख) कृषि मंत्रालय को ऐसी किसी कार्यवाही की कोई जानकारी नहीं है।

(ग) और (घ) प्रतिवेदन का सम्बन्ध निम्नलिखित सेवा के मामलों के सम्बन्ध में है :—

- (1) पेंशन के लाभ के लिए सेना की सेवा को स्वीकार करना; और
- (2) वरिष्ठता के लिए सेना की सेवा को मानना।

भारत सरकार द्वारा इस विषय पर जारी किये गये अनुदेशों के अनुसार इनकी जांच-पड़ताल की जा रही है कि ये कहाँ तक भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद् के कर्मचारियों पर लागू होते हैं।

Licence Fee for Paschimpuri Coal Depot Sites

4544. SHRI KESHORAO PAR-DHI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether DDA had allotted three sites for coal depots each measuring 125 sq. yds in paschimpuri (Janta flats) pocket-wise; if so, the details of the licence fee per month charged from them since allotment till to date;

(b) whether the licence for these sites are different, if so, how much and the reasons of their differences;

(c) whether any of these licence had applied for change of site since allotment; if so, on what grounds;

(d) whether Government propose to transfer/shift the site to suitable or proposed sites in near future, if so, the date by which this would be done; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) to (e) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Public Drinking Water Taps for Laxmi Nagar Trans-Yamuna Area

4545. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether authorities concerned have provided public taps for drinking water to residents of certain parts of Laxmi Nagar (Trans Yamuna area) because the residents are unable to draw water from their tube wells as the water level therein has gone down;

(b) whether Government are aware that other localities like J. K. Block, J. Ext. & M Block are also being affected and are unable to draw water from pumps;

(c) if so, whether immediate steps will be taken to provide public taps in these areas also; and

(d) if so, the details ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) According to the Delhi Water Supply & Sewage Disposal Under taking, 70 public water hydrants have been provided in the affected portions of Laxmi Nagar.

(b) to (d) The Undertakings have reported that there is no noticeable effect on the hand pumps in J. K. & M blocks of Laxmi Nagar and that 6 public water hydrants have already been provided in portions of J Block Extension.

सार्वजनिक नलकूप लगाया जाना

4546. श्री अनाविचरण वास : क्या निर्माण और आवास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को यह मालूम है कि विभिन्न राज्यों में लगाये गए सार्व-

जनिक नलकूप ठीक ढंग से नहीं चल रहे हैं;

(ख) क्या सार्वजनिक नलकूपों के चलने में सुधार लाने के लिए कदम उठाए गए हैं;

(ग) सार्वजनिक नलकूप लगाने के कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत 1983-84 में उड़ीसा के और कितने जिलों में नलकूप लगाए जाएंगे; और

(घ) उपरोक्त वर्ष में उड़ीसा के इन जिलों में लगाये जाने वाले नलकूपों का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

निर्माण और आवास मन्त्रालय में उप मन्त्री (श्री मोहम्मद उस्मान आरिफ) : (क) सरकार को मालूम है कि विभिन्न राज्यों में लगाए गए हैंडपम्पों वाले कुछ सार्वजनिक नलकूप ठीक ढंग से काम नहीं कर रहे हैं।

(ख) पेय जल पूर्ति राज्य का विषय है और पूर्ण की गई योजनाओं का अनुरक्षण राज्य सरकारों या उनके द्वारा नामित अधिकारियों द्वारा किया जाना होता है। राज्य सरकार से यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए अनुरोध किया गया है कि सार्वजनिक नलकूप ठीक ढंग से काम करे। इसके अलावा, इण्डिया मार्क-II नामक उन्नत हैंडपम्प का पर्याप्त अनुसंधान के पश्चात् विकास किया गया और इस पम्प के अनुरक्षण की आवश्यकता बहुती है। इस समय, जहां भी व्यवहार्य होता है, राज्य सरकारों द्वारा गहरे नलकूपों के लिए इंडिया मार्क-II हैंडपम्प लगाए जाते हैं।

(ग) और (घ) क्योंकि पेय जल पूर्ति राज्य का विषय है, इसलिए ब्यौरे उड़ीसा

सरकार के पास उपलब्ध होंगे। फिर भी, इस मन्त्रालय के पास उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार, वर्ष 1983-84 के दौरान 5060 समस्याग्रस्त गांवों में पेय जल सुविधाएं (आंशिक कवरेज सहित) मुहैया करने का उड़ीसा सरकार का प्रस्ताव है।

**खाद्य उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए
किसानों को सहायता**

4547. श्री राम प्यारे पनिका : क्या कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने किसारों को उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए कुछ सुझाव दिए हैं;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए सरकार ने उन्हें कुछ सहायता देने का भी निर्णय किया है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी व्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

योजना

कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) : (क) जी हाँ। राज्य सरकारों को यह सलाह दी गई है कि वे धान के उत्पादन में वृद्धि करने के लिए चालू खरीफ मौसम के दौरान तीन आसान और बिना खर्च वाले लेकिन अधिक उत्पादक उपायों की किसानों की जानकारी देने और उन्हें अपनाने के लिए उन्हें प्रेरित करने और सहायता देने हेतु एक वृहत अभियान का आयोजन करें। ये उपाय हैं :— (1) पीधों की अनुकूलतम मात्रा, (2) सीधी बुवाई वाले क्षेत्रों में पंक्तिबद्ध बुवाई, (3) निराई/खरीफ की अन्य फसलों के उत्पादन में वृद्धि करने के लिए भी इसी प्रकार के सुझाव दिये गये हैं।

(ख) और (ग) भारत सरकार खाद्यान्नों के उत्पादन में वृद्धि करने के लिए केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र की ओर केन्द्रीय प्रायोजित विभिन्न योजनाओं के माध्यम से किसानों को सहायता दे रही है जिसका व्यौरा नीचे दिया गया है :—

**1983-84 के दौरान आवंटित
धनराशि**

(1) चावल की सामुदायिक नर्सरियों की स्थापना सम्बन्धी केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र की योजना (प्रति हैक्टार नर्सरी के लिए 1500 रु० की दर से राजसहायता)

330.00 लाख रुपए

(2) निम्नलिखित के मिनीकिटों की केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र की योजना :

120.00 लाख रुपए
50.00 लाख रुपए
20.00 लाख रुपए
80.00 लाख रुपए

(3) सघन दलहन विकास की केन्द्रीय प्रायोजित योजना (केन्द्र का अंशदान)

275.57 लाख रुपए

1983-84 के लिए 250 करोड़ रुपए के परिव्यय से भारत सरकार ने कृषि उत्पादन में बृद्धि करने के लिए छोटे और सीमान्त किसानों को सहायता देने के लिए एक नया कार्यक्रम शुरू किया है। इसे देश के सभी खण्डों में क्रियान्वित किया जायेगा। इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत पम्प सेटों और कुओं, बनरोपण, बागवानी, दलहनों, तिलहनों और उर्वरकों के मिनीकिटों के लिए प्रति खण्ड 5 लाख रुपए (50 : 50 के आधार पर) की सहायता दी जाती है।

भारत सरकार ने सभी प्रकार के उर्वरकों के मूल्यों में 7.5 प्रतिशत की कमी कर दी है। इसके अतिरिक्त भारतीय खाद्य निगम द्वारा इससे पूर्व आयातित युरिया और डी० ए० पी० के स्टाक पर 10 प्रतिशत की कमी करने की भी घोषणा की गई है। राज्यों को सलाह दी गई है कि वे इसका बड़े पैमाने पर यथा सम्भव प्रचार करें ताकि किसानों को इन लाभदायी उपायों के बारे में पूरी जानकारी दी जासके।

अलेप्पी में चमगादड़ों द्वारा नारियल का विनाश

4548. श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या फार्मस कनफेडरेशन (कृषक महासंघ) के चेयरमैन के अनुसार केरल के अलेप्पी जिले में 15 लाख रुपए मूल्य के नारियल को चमगादड़ों ने खा लिया है जैसा कि 18 जुलाई, 1983 के दैनिक नवभारत टाइम्स में भी प्रकाशित हुआ है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में किए गए पूर्वापायों का व्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) यदि कोई पूर्वापाय नहीं किए गए हैं तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) : (क) सरकार को 18-7-1983 के "नवभारत टाइम्स" में प्रकाशित इस तरह की रिपोर्ट की जानकारी है। केन्द्रीय और राज्य सरकार के प्राधिकारियों से जांच करने के पश्चात् यह पता लगा है कि अलेप्पी जिले में चमगादड़ों ने नारियलों को व्यापक रूप में अथवा बड़े पैमाने पर क्षति नहीं पहुँचाई है।

(ख) और (ग) राज्य सरकार के अनुसार चमगादड़ों के प्रकोप का सामना करने के लिए किसान स्वयं आवश्यक उपाय कर रहे हैं।

Kerala Projects Pending with Centre

4549. PROF. P. J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) the names of major and medium irrigation projects of Kerala awaiting Central clearance;

(b) the dates on which they were received by the Centre;

(c) the total irrigation potential of these projects; and

(d) by what time clearance is likely to be given ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) to (d) Five major irrigation projects received from the Government of Kerala are presently under various stages of examination in the Central Water Commission. A statement giving the names of project, estimated cost, the date of receipt, irri-

gation benefits and present position of examination is appended.

These schemes can be processed further after the clarifications/replies to the comments of Central water Commission/Planning Commission are received from the State Government of Kerala

and inter State aspects are resolved in case of one scheme namely, Kuttadi Augmentation scheme and also subject to techno-economic feasibility and cost effectiveness being established.

There are no medium schemes received from Kerala pending clearance.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Date of receipt in CWC	Estimated cost (Rs. in lakhs)	Ultimate irrigation Potential in 000 ha.	Present position of examination
1	2	3	4	5	6

Major Schemes

1.	Chimoni	17.10.78	2343.00	25.00	The project was considered by the Advisory Committee of Planning Commission on 6.1.83 and its observations were communicated to State Government in March, 1983. The replies to the observations received in May, 1983 from State are under examination in the C.W.C.
2.	Kakkadavu	17.9.74	1335.50 (Latest reported cost Rs. 2600.00)	41.76	The State Government is getting the costs and benefits studied by a Committee set up by the State Government in view of representation of the people likely to be affected by the reservoir. The State Govt. intends to furnish the replies after the completion of restudy by the Committee. Modified project with updated estimated costs will have to be sent by State.
3.	Idamalyar	30.6.78	1785.48 (Latest reported cost Rs. 4100.00)	25.63	The clarifications/further comments on various aspects were communicated to State between August 1982 to November, 1982. No replies have been received so far from the State Government. Matter is being pursued.

1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	Karapara	16.4.83	3225.00	12.376	The modified report prepared by the State Govt. as per the comments of CWC and also with some changes in scope was received in CWC in April, 1983 and is under examination. This project was considered by the Environmental Appraisal Committee of the Deptt. of Environment in its meeting held on 8.4.1983 and the Deptt. of Environment found it unsuitable for clearance because of its adverse environmental impact.
5.	Kuttiadi	2.5.77	500.00	4.00	Pending for want of agreement on Cauvery Waters.

Implementation of IRDP in Bolangir District of Orissa

4550. SHRI NITYANAND MISRA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether greater emphasis has been laid in implementing Integrated Rural Development Programme in the backward districts;

(b) whether such IRD Programmes have been implemented in Bolangir district of Orissa; and

(c) if so, the number of villages in that district that have been covered under the programme in last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) All the blocks in the country are covered under IRDP. Information on village-wise coverage under the programme is not being collected at the Central level.

Damages of Crops in Orissa Due to Ineffective Pesticides

4551. SHRI BRAJMOHAN MOHANTY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that pesticides used in Rabi paddy crops in Orissa was ineffective and resulted in wide spread damage of crop and if so, details thereof;

(b) whether any steps have been taken to improve the quality of pesticides so that it can successfully counteract the pest attack on crops; and

(c) whether any research work has been done about the effectiveness of pesticides being used and its improvement and the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) :

(a) The Government is aware of the severe pest attack over summer paddy crops in Puri and Cuttack districts of Orissa, during Rabi Season, 1982-83. In other areas of the State, the pest attack was in mild form and no appreciable damage was caused to the crops. According to the State Government,

the damage to the crops was not due to ineffective pesticides but was due to wrong method of application of pesticides and use of lesser doses of pesticides than the recommended ones, by the farmers.

(b) The Government of Orissa have reported that the pesticides used for control of the pests in Rabi 1982-83 were purchased on the basis of the advice of the Experts of the Central Rice Research Institute, Cuttack and the Orissa University of Agriculture & Technology, Bhubaneswar. Only pesticides with ISI marks were purchased. They have further reported that after a Quality Control Test of random samples, the pesticides were found to be of standard quality. Pesticides like Chloryphos, Carbaryl 50% WP, Mono-Crotophos and Phosalone were used in the last pest attack and were found to be most effective. Prior to sale and distribution, the pesticide samples are analysed in the Insecticides Testing Laboratory, Bhubaneswar and are certified by the Insecticides Analyst for use on crop. The State Government have developed one Joint Quality Control Inspector in each district to have proper check over quality control aspects of the pesticides. The farmers are also advised about the proper use of pesticides by the State Plant Protection Officers both through direct contact and under T&V Programme.

(c) The State Government have reported that exhaustive research work has been done by the Central Rice Research Institute, Cuttack and the Orissa University of Agriculture and Technology, Bhubaneswar to find out the effectiveness of the pesticides.

उत्तर प्रदेश को सूखे के लिए सहायता

4552. श्री जैनल बशर : क्या कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनके द्वारा सभा में यह वेतनव्य देने के बाद कि उत्तर प्रदेश सर-

कार ने राज्य में सूखे से हुए नुकसान के द्वारे के बारे में कोई ज्ञापन प्रस्तुत नहीं किया है। राज्य सरकार ने सूखा सहायता देने के लिए अनुरोध किया है और सूखे से हुई हानि का द्वौरा दे दिया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कुल कितना नुकसान हुआ;

(ग) इस बारे में सरकार ने व्या कार्यवाही की है; और

(घ) उत्तर प्रदेश को कितनी सहायता राशि दी गई है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) : (क) उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने 1982-83 के दौरान 27.39 करोड़ रुपए का व्यय प्रदर्शित करते हुए केन्द्रीय सहायता के लिए भारत सरकार से अनुरोध किया, परन्तु उसने कोई पूरक ज्ञापन नहीं भेजा है।

(ख) राज्य सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि 1982-83 के दौरान 42.27 लाख हैवटार सस्यगत क्षेत्र सूखे से प्रभावित हुआ और अपर्याप्त वर्षा के कारण 28.13 लाख हैवटार क्षेत्र में बुवाई नहीं की जा सकी।

(ग) और (घ) केन्द्रीय सहायता के लिए राज्य सरकार के अनुरोध पर विचार किया जा रहा है।

Basis of Fertilizer Consumption Target

4553. SHRI AMAL DATTA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) how the target of fertilizer consumption for the Sixth Plan was set;

(b) whether on the basis of actual requirement, taking into account the entire irrigated land or on the basis of production capacity; if none, what was the actual basis; and

(c) if calculated on the basis of requirement of high yielding variety programme or on the basis of the total irrigated land what would be the fertilizer requirement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) to (c) The fertilizer consumption targets were fixed on the basis of the area projected to be brought under different crops, both irrigated and unirrigated, as also high yielding varieties, and the likely dose of fertiliser application. Working on this basis the requirement for the terminal year of Sixth Plan has been worked out at 9.65 million tonnes nutrients ($N + P_2O_5 + K_2O$).

Cauvery Water Dispute

4554. SHRI ERA MOHAN : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) the steps being taken to resolve the Cauvery Water dispute expeditiously in view of recurring drought in Tamil Nadu;

(b) the steps being taken to set up Cauvery Valley Authority; and

(c) the recommendations given by the Technical Committee which examined the question of utilising the waters of Westflowing rivers flowing through Kerala into Arabian Sea and the action taken thereon so that the perennially drought afflicted southern districts of Tamil Nadu can get water for irrigation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b) The Central Government has been making persistent and earnest

efforts to resolve the Cauvery dispute. A number of meetings of the Chief Ministers of Cauvery Basin states were convened by the Central Government to settle the dispute by negotiations and as a result of which in the meeting in August 1976 an understanding was reached on sharing of Cauvery Waters which provided a basis of cooperation for further development of Cauvery Waters. This Understanding, inter-alia, envisaged setting up of Cauvery Valley Authority. However, as the Understanding was not ratified later by the concerned States, the Cauvery Valley Authority could not be set up. Efforts are continued to settle the dispute through discussions with and amongst the States. During the last meeting at Chief Ministers Level convened by the Centre on 5th April, 1983, it was decided that bilateral discussions among the States at Chief Ministers' level will be resumed towards reaching an acceptable solution. The matter is presently under mutual consultation between Karnataka and Tamilnadu to hold bilateral discussions.

(c) The Government of India in the Ministry of Irrigation constituted a Technical Committee in December, 1976 with the representatives of Karnataka, Kerala and the Tamilnadu under the convenorship of Member (WR), Central Water Commission to examine the feasibility of eastward diversion of the west flowing rivers of Kerala and Karnataka. As per report furnished by the convenor of the Committee, so far as West flowing rivers of Kerala are concerned there is surplus water for diversion available in the Vamanapuram, Achankoil and Kallada basins. The study of surplus available in the Pamba Basin was not carried out by the Committee. The report also indicate surplus waters are available in the Barapole and the Aghanashini basins of Karnataka. Based on another recommendations in the report, the Centre has constituted a Coordination Committee in July, 1981 under the Chairmanship of Member (Planning & Progress), Central Water Commission with Chief Engineers of Irrigation and

power Departments of the States of Kerala and Tamilnadu to monitor the investigation and formulation of reports and working out the details in respect of Eastward diversion of Kerala. The matter has been taken up with the Government of Kerala at the Chief Ministers, level so that this work could be expedited.

DDA Works in Laxmi Nagar Shakarpur Area

4555. SHRI KAMAL NATH : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the DDA/MCD have been doing the scavenging works in Laxmi Nagar Shakarpur in the Trans-Yamuna area;

(b) whether roads and open drains have been developed by these Authorities in these areas; and

(c) if so, whether any charges taxes are being recovered from the owners of houses/residents in these localities ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) and (b) Scavenging of Laxmi Nagar-Shakarpur area is being looked after by MCD and not DDA. However, the development works in the area are handled by the DDA. It has been reported by the DDA that, after regularisation of these colonies during 1982-83, some roads and drains works were started there.

(c) The MCD has reported that property taxes are being charged in respect of buildings constructed before 24.9.80, but no scavenging tax is being charged in Laxmi Nagar and Shakarpur. The DDA has reported that, in accordance with the policy, development charges will be recovered from the residents of these regularised unauthorised colonies.

L & DO Ban on Inspection of Buildings in Delhi

4556. SHRI RASEED MASOOD : SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH :

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

(a) whether a temporary ban put more than 12 years ago on the inspection of all buildings in Delhi on land leased out by the Land and Development Office is still in force resulting in heavy annual loss to the Government by way of collection on account of ground rent, premium charges for misuse and demages etc.;

(b) if so, the reasons for the continuance of the temporary ban even after 12 years of its imposition; and

(c) the estimated annual loss being incurred by Government as a result thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : The Government have ordered resumption of inspection of leased properties administered by the Land & Development Office except in the case of rehabilitation leases. However, even when the ban on inspection was in force, ground rent was being recoverable by the L&DO where the properties were free from breaches as per record and ground rent was recoverable as per the terms and conditions of the lease deed. Similarly, misuse charges were also being recovered where breaches arising from misuse and unauthorised construction were in the knowledge of Land & Development Office as per record.

(b) Does not arise in respect of leases other than those in rehabilitation colonies. In respect of rehabilitation leases, the ban on inspection was imposed as a result of representations received from/on behalf of the lessees and in view of the fact that certain

policy matters were under the review.

(c) Normally if breaches were noticed during inspections, the lessees would have been asked to remove the breaches or pay suitable charges for additions/alterations, misuse, damages, etc. The likely annual income would have depended upon the breaches discovered during inspections and the information asked for is purely hypothetical and cannot be worked out.

Lack of Sheds in Balconies of Clive Square DIZ Area, Quarters

4557. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is no shed provided over the balcony on the 2nd and 3rd floor in type-I quarters, K-Pocket, Clive Square, DIZ Area, New Delhi and H-Block resulting in rain water entering the rooms and thereby adding to the difficulties of the inmates therein;

(b) whether the balconies in the said quarters have brick flooring without cement plastering thereon; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) The balconies in these quarters are intended to serve as sleeping terrace and as such sheds have not been provided over them.

(b) The flooring of sleeping terrace in the quarters in K-Pocket, Clive Square is of brick-tiles over RCC slab after providing water-proofing treatment cement pointed and not plastered.

The flooring of the terrace of quarters in H-Block is of brick-flooring grouted with cement mortar.

(c) Does not arise.

Development of High Yield Wheat by National Research Laboratory

4558. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state whether by using nuclear and conventional breeding methods National Research Laboratory has developed varieties of high yielding wheat which can be grown successfully in the traditionally non-wheat growing areas ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): Yes, Sir. The Nuclear Research Laboratory of Indian Agricultural Research Institute has developed some promising strains of wheat by a combined use of nuclear and conventional methods and some of these are reported to perform well under relatively higher temperature. However, these materials still require extensive testing for their performance in comparison to other standard strains in multilocation trials.

दिल्ली जल प्रदाय और मल व्ययन संस्था
के जल प्रदान विभाग में काम कर
रहे कर्मचारियों की सेवा को
नियमित करना

4559. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने ऐसे कर्मचारियों की सेवाओं को नियमित करने के लिए कोई नियम बनाए हैं, जो सरकारी उपकरणों और कार्यालयों में दिहाड़ी पर 240 दिनों से अधिक समय से काम कर रहे हैं; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो सभी श्रेणियों के उन कर्मचारियों की सेवाओं को नियमित न करने के क्या कारण हैं, जो दिल्ली जल प्रदाय और मल व्ययन संस्थान के जल

प्रदाय विभाग में 240 दिनों से अधिक समय से काम कर रहे हैं?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में उप मन्त्री (श्री मोहम्मद उस्मान आरिफ़) : (क) कार्मिक तथा प्रशासनिक सुधार विभाग द्वारा जारी किए गए आदेशों के अनुसार नियमित प्रकृति के कार्य के लिए 20.3.79 को अथवा इससे पहले केन्द्रीय सरकारी कार्यालयों में भर्ती किए गए दैनिक मजदूरी कर्मचारियों को कितिपय शर्तों के अधीन समूह 'घ' के पद पर नियमित किया जाए। इसमें यह शर्त भी शामिल है कि किसी नियमित समूह 'घ' पद के प्रति उसकी नियुक्ति की तारीख से पूर्ववर्ती दो वर्षों में प्रत्येक वर्ष के दौरान उसने दैनिक मजदूर कर्मचारी की कम से कम 240 दिन की सेवा होनी चाहिए।

श्रम मंत्रालय ने केन्द्रीय सरकार के विभागीय उपक्रमों में अभिग्रहण के लिए माडल स्थायी आदेश जारी किए हैं।

इन आदेशों में यह व्यवस्था है कि औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 की धारा 25 वी के खण्ड (2) के उप खण्ड (ख) के आशय के अन्तर्गत किसी दैनिक कामगार जिसने छः माह की लगातार सेवा पूर्ण कर ली हो, को स्थापना की नियमित संख्या में ले लिया जाएगा। ये माडल स्थायी आदेश मार्ग निर्देशनों की प्रकृति के हैं तथा कानूनन प्रवर्तनीय नहीं हैं।

(ख) दिल्ली जल प्रदाय एवं भल व्ययन संस्थान ने सूचित किया है कि दैनिक मजदूरी कर्मचारियों को संस्थान में चरण-बद्ध रूप में नियमित किया जा रहा है।

मध्य प्रदेश को रेपसीड तेल का आवंटन

4560. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मई, 1981 से 30 जून, 1983 की अवधि के दौरान राज्य व्यापार निगम के माध्यम से मध्य प्रदेश की अपरिष्कृत रेपसीड तेल का कोटा प्रति भास कितनी मात्रा का आवंटन किया गया और क्या यह कोटा सीधे राज्य सरकार को दिया गया अथवा किसी निजी फर्म और व्यक्तियों के माध्यम से दिया गया और उसका व्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) सरकार ने 8 मई, 1983 के साप्ताहिक समाचार में प्रकाशित इस रिपोर्ट की जांच की है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार ने राज्य व्यापार निगम को 3,000 रुपए प्रति टन की दर से रेपसीड तेल का आवंटन किया था और उन्होंने इस तेल का एक भाग राज्य सरकार को 7 रुपए प्रति किलो के हिसाब से दिया तथा शेष तेल की विक्री बाजार में 15 रुपये प्रति किलो की दर से की तथा उससे करोड़ों रुपए अंजित किए; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो जांच का व्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो जांच न कराए जाने के क्या कारण हैं?

इलेक्ट्रानिकी विभाग में तथा खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उप मन्त्री (श्री एम० एस० संजीवी राव) : (क) मई, 1981 से 30 जून, 1983 तक की अवधि के दौरान राज्य व्यापार निगम के माध्यम से मध्य प्रदेश को अपरिष्कृत रेपसीड तेल की कोई मात्रा आवंटित नहीं की गयी है।

तथापि, राज्य सरकार की इसी अवधि के दौरान परिष्कृत रेपसीड तेल और पामोलीन की 29,648 मीटर टन मात्रा आबंटित की गयी है। आयातित तेल राज्य सरकारों अथवा उनके नामितों को सीधे ही निर्मुक्त किए जाते हैं।

(ख) खाद्य तेलों का आयात सरकार की ओर से राज्य व्यापार निगम द्वारा किया जाता है। राज्यों को खाद्य तेलों की सप्लायी, केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा किए गए मासिक आबंटन के आधार पर तथा केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा नियत मूल्यों पर राज्य व्यापार निगम द्वारा की जाती है। फरवरी, 1982 से सरकार द्वारा डिब्बाबंद तेलों का निर्गम मूल्य 8500 रु० प्रति मीटरी टन और थोक में 7000/- रु० प्रति मीटर टन नियत किया गया है। ऐसा कोई अवसर नहीं पड़ा है, जब राज्य व्यापार निगम द्वारा खुले बाजार में आयातित खाद्य तेल बेचा गया हो।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Essential Commodities (Spl. Provision) Act

4561. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that special court to try offences under the Essential Commodities (Special Provision) Act in the Union Territory at Chandigarh has been constituted;

(b) if so, how is it functioning;

(c) whether Governments will consider to constitute such courts in other States also; and

(d) if so, by when ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD & CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. One special court has been constituted in the Union Territory of Chandigarh under the Essential Commodities (Special Provisions) Act, 1981. The court has been functioning according to the provisions of the Act.

(c) and (d) The Essential Commodities (Special Provisions) Act has been notified for enforcement effective 1.9.82 throughout the country, except in the Union Territories of Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Arunachal Pradesh, Dadra, Nagar Haveli, Lakhadweep and Mizoram. All the State Governments and such of Union Territories to which the Act has been made applicable, have been told to set up such courts.

Deputationist for Manager (Gen. Admn.) in FCI

4562. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether FCI is intending to induct deputationists at the level of Manager (Gen. Admn.) against the posts pertaining to backlog of promotion quota violating the rule that the induction of deputations is to be restricted against direct recruitment quota only;

(b) if so, the reason for utilising promotion quota/posts for inducting deputationists alongwith the reason for ignoring Departmental officers for promotion;

(c) whether there are about 15 posts of Manager (Gen. Admn.) as backlog of promotion quota and still FCI is taking SRM (Punjab), SRM (UP), SRM (Haryana) etc. and Manager (Security) on deputation; and

(d) the number of backlog posts at the level of Deputy Managers in all cadres and Joint Manager/Managers (Gen. Admn.) be indicated alongwith

the action being taken to fill the same by promotion ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) and (b) The Corporation takes officers on deputation from time to time having regard to the nature of job, need for proper coordination with State Governments and in the overall interests of the Corporation. The posts which are normally filled in this manner are those of Sr. Regional Manager and other posts like Manager (Vigilance/Security) etc. It has not, therefore, been possible to strictly adhere to the quota for direct recruitment and promotion as laid down in recruitment rules for the post of Manager.

(c) The Recruitment Rules provide for 33-1/3% direct recruitment and 66-2/3% promotion for filling up the posts of Manager which include Deputy Zonal Manager and Senior Regional Manager. There are at present 25 officers appointed against such posts and out of this number, 17 are promoted officers and 8 are officers on deputation/directly recruited officers.

(d) There is no backlog in promotion quota for the posts of Deputy Manager and Joint Manager.

Objection Against Composition of Talwar Committee by Bio-Chemistry Scientists of IARI

4563. SHRI R.L.P. VERMA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that aggrieved scientists of Bio-chemistry Division at IARI have raised serious objections against the composition and functioning of the Talwar Committee in their representations dated 31 December, 1980 and 2 January, 1981 to the Minister of Agriculture; and

(b) if so, what are the details therein ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b) Two scientists of Biochemistry Division of Indian Agricultural Research Institute, represented to the Minister of Agriculture on 31.12.1980 & 2.1.1981 requesting him to order a judicial inquiry into their complaints for the following reasons:—

- (a) The objections raised by them from the beginning in respect of the composition, modus operandi, and independent character of the Talwar Committee had not been met and bias was created against them;
- (b) The Committee was biased in its functioning and was solely influenced by IARI officials and incorrect official versions, and used baseless allegations as evidence against them, without providing them an opportunity to refute such allegations;
- (c) The enquiry was not held with objectivity in accordance with established norms inasmuch as the Committee did not define the procedure for enquiry and the Committee functioned arbitrarily;
- (d) The representationists were not provided an opportunity to produce evidence in support of their complaints; and
- (e) The enquiry was designed as an eye-wash to shield the guilty, and to condemn the representationists by collecting baseless allegations against them without their knowledge.

As the Talwar Committee was an independent one and had examined at length all the grievances of the two scientists, the request of the scientists for judicial probe was rejected.

Extension of Tenure to I.A.R.I.

Director

4564. SHRI R.L.P. VERMA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Directors of ICAR institutes including that of IARI are tenure positions for five years;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the tenure of IARI Director has been extended by another five years; and

(c) if so, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) :

(a) The posts of Directors of the Institutes including the post of Director, Indian Agricultural Research Institute from part of the Research Management Position of the ICAR. According to the Rules of the Research Management Positions, the posts shall ordinarily be filled by advertisement and selection, on a tenure of 5 years subject to renewal by another term not exceeding 5 years.

(b) Director, I.A.R.I., has been granted a second tenure for a period of 5 years with effect from 23.1.1982 in accordance with the Rules of the Research Management Positions as brought out above.

(c) As explained under (a) above.

Meeting of Advisory Council of PDS

4565. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Advisory Council of the Public Distribution System had a Centre-State meeting held on 20 May, 1983 in Delhi;

(b) what are the supply figures for rice, wheat, edible oil and kerosene to Madhya Pradesh State during 1982/83;

(c) what are the demands of M.P. State for the above four essential supplies during 1983/84;

(d) what are the targets of fair price shops in Madhya Pradesh State during 1981, 1982 and 1983; and

(e) what steps are being taken to avoid shortages, hoarding and blackmarketing by traders in M.P. State of the above items?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD & CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI M.R. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) A meeting of the Advisory Council on Public Distribution System was held in Delhi on the 19th May, 1983 under the Chairmanship of the Union Minister of Food & Civil Supplies. It was attended among others, by the State Food & Civil Supplies Ministers or their representatives.

(b) and (c) A Statement is Annexed.

(d) The Government of Madhya Pradesh had fixed a target of setting up of 1169 fair price shops for the year 1982-83 For the year 1983-84, the State Government has fixed a target of opening 1092 fair price shops.

(e) The State Governments, (including Madhya Pradesh) had been advised to undertake periodic reviews of the implementation of the public distribution system and for streamlining the system. Attention of the States had also been drawn to the need to ensure a greater degree of coordination in procurement, transportation, storage, and distribution of essential commodities, and for strengthening the field-level administrative apparatus. As the administration and implementation of public distribution is the State responsibility, the State Governments had been advised to take recourse to the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 and the Prevention of Blackmarketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities Act, 1980 for dealing

effectively with hoarders and blackmarketeers of essential commodities.

As per reports received from the M.P. Government, 72 persons were detained during the years 1981-83 (upto June, 83) under the Prevention of Black-Marketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities Act, 1980. Under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955, 4955 raids were made and 82 persons were convicted during the years 1981-1983 (upto June, 83).

1. *Wheat* : An allocation of 3.02 lakh tonnes of wheat was made to Madhya Pradesh against the demand of 7.20 lakh tonnes for the year 1982. The off-take by the State Govt. for wheat for the year 1982 was only 1.92 lakh tonnes. During 1983* against the demand of 5.40 lakh tonnes, the State Government has been allocated 2.28 lakh tonnes of wheat.

*Upto Sep., 1983.

2. *Rice* : As against the demand of the State Government of 9.60 lakh tonnes for the year 1982, an allotment of 2.67 lakh tonnes of rice was made. The off-take by the State Government for the year 1982 was only 2.22 lakh tonnes. For the year 1983, (upto September, 1983) an allotment of 1.85 lakh tonnes of rice has been made to the State against the demand of 7.20 lakh tonnes.

3. *Edible Oils* : The requirement of imported edible oils of the State Governments are obtained on an oil-year basis (i.e. Nov. to Oct.). The allocations of imported edible oils to the States are made on a monthly basis, keeping in view the demand received from the States, the stocks in the Central pool and the availability of indigenous oils in the States. From April to Oct., 1982 the Government of M.P. was allocated 7360 MTs of imported edible oils. For the current oil-year 1982-83 (from Nov. 82 to Oct. 1983) an allocation of 12,285 MTs of edible oils has been made to the Government of M.P. upto August, 1983. The State

Government's demand for the oil-year 1983-84 is 62,000MTs.

4. *Kerosene* : The requirement of kerosene of various States and UTs is determined on the basis of their past allocations/sales and 5% annual growth rate over such allocations/sales. From the month of March, 1983, the M.P. Government have made a demand for allocation of kerosene oil @ 25,000 tonnes per month demand by them in early 1982.

During the year 1982-83, 2,20,200 Tonnes of kerosene oil was allocated against which 2,20,337 tonnes was uplifted.

ग्राम-स्तर पर खेलों का प्रशिक्षण देना

4566. श्री अशफाक हुसैन : क्या खेल मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को 'ग्राम स्तर पर खेलों का प्रशिक्षण देने तथा उन्हें व्यापक आधार देने की परम आवश्यकता की जानकारी है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार का विचार प्रशिक्षण देने के लिए देश के प्रत्येक तहसील में हरेक खेल के लिए एक-एक प्रशिक्षक की नियुक्ति करने का है;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो कब तक; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

संसदीय कार्य, खेल तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री बूटा सिंह) : (क) जी हाँ।

(ख) सरकार, राज्य खेल परिषदों को, अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ, ग्रामीण खेल केन्द्रों की स्थापना तथा अनुरक्षण के लिए

अनुदान की केन्द्रीय योजना पहले ही चला रही है। इन केन्द्रों को अध्यापक के कार्यभार में रखा जाता है जिन्हें इस प्रयोजनार्थ मानदेय दिया जाता है। इन केन्द्रों को तहसीलों अथवा किसी अन्य उपयुक्त स्थान पर स्थापित करने की पहल राज्य सरकारों की है जिनसे बराबर की राशि की व्यवस्था करने की अपेक्षा की जाती है। इन केन्द्रों में विभिन्न खेलों के लिए एक अलग-अलग अध्यापक की नियुक्ति व्यवहार्य नहीं है।

(ग) और (घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

Tree Plantation Drive in States

4567. SHRI NIHAL SINGH :
SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA
BOSE ALLURI :
SHRI RAM AWADH :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a tree plantation drive has been launched in Delhi, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar States;

(b) if so, since when such a programme has been launched; and

(c) the details of the targets fixed and the achievements made in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Tree plantation drive in the States of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar and Union Territory of Delhi has been in operation for the past few years but this programme has been largely expanded under the New 20-Point programme.

The details of achievements made during 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 and targets for 1983-84 are given below :—

(Tree planted No. in lakhs)

	1980-81	1981-1982	1982-83	1983-84
	Achievements			Targets
Bihar	371.23	553.40	901.00	1075.00
Uttar Pradesh	1050.00	1052.00	2305.00	2950.00
Delhi	25.00	N.A.	31.00	20.00

Operation Flood Programme in U.P. and Bihar

4568. SHRI NIHAL SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the places in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar States where operation flood programme has been launched; and

(b) the details of targets fixed and the achievements made in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The project area under Operation Flood II in Uttar Pradesh covers 28 districts and in Bihar 22 districts, the details of which are furnished in the attached Statement. The implementing agencies

in U.P. and Bihar have just finalised Perspective Plans for Integrated Dairy Development Programmes under Operation Flood II and the Plans are being approved by the Indian Dairy Corporation. In Uttar Pradesh, the programme has been launched from October, 1982 in the first phase milksheds. The programmes will be launched after October, 1983 in the second phase milksheds and

after October, 1984 in the third phase milksheds. In Bihar, the programme has been launched in Patna.

(b) The details of the physical progress indicating the targets fixed and the achievements made in respect of some of the important components of the programme for U.P. and Bihar, are indicated in the attached statement.

Statement-I

The details of the Project area under Operation Flood II in U.P. and Bihar

UTTAR PRADESH

<i>Phase I</i>	<i>Phase II</i>	<i>Phase III</i>
Barabanki	Agra	Ballia
Bulandshar	Aligarh	Farrukhababad
Fatehpur	Allahabad	Ghazipur
Ghaziabad	Etah	Kanpur
Meerut	Etawah	Lucknow
Moradabad	Hardoi	Mainpuri
Varanasi	Jaunpur	Sitapur
	Mathura	Sultanpur
	Mirzapur	Unnao
	Muzaffarnagar	
	Rai Bareli	
	Saharanpur	

BIHAR

<i>Milkshed</i>	<i>Districts</i>
1. Patna	Patna and Nalanda
2. Begusarai	Begusarai, Samastipur, Darbhanga and Madhubani
3. Muzaffarpur	Muzaffarpur and Vaishali
4. Rohtas	Rohtas and Bhojpur
5. Gaya	Gaya and Nawada
6. Monghyr	Monghyr and adjacent part of Bhagalpur
7. Saharsa	Saharsa, Madhepur and Khagaria
8. East Champaran	East Champaran and Sitamarhi
9. Saran	Saran, Siwan and Gopalganj

Statement-II

The details of physical progress indicating the targets and achievements upto June, 1983 for some of the important components of the programme for Uttar Pradesh and Bihar

Uttar Pradesh

S. No.	Unions	D.C.S. organised		Farmer members		Milk Procure- ment/day		Societies under/AH		Societies under A.I	
		T	A	T	A	T	A	T	A	T	A
1.	Barabanki	60	47	4140	19300	6000	9050	60	21	30	00
2.	Bulandsahr	135	NR	13095	NR	13000	NR	135	NR	50	NR
3.	Fatehpur	60	NR	4200	NR	3000	NR	60	NR	30	NR
4.	Ghazabad	50	32	6800	2920	5000	1420	50	NR	30	NIL
5.	Meerut	320	261	33280	20494	36000	19930	320	298	110	60
6.	Moradabad	100	55	6600	5984	9000	5645	100	55	50	38
7.	Varanasi	153	268	11322	9086	8000	6889	153	128	50	19

Bihar

1.	Patna	240	244	21600	5896	16600	24000	240	NIL	150	NIL
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Note : T — Target.

A — Achievement.

NR — Not received.

Unemployed Persons in Rural Areas

4569. SHRI N.E. HORO : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have conducted any study regarding unemployed persons in rural areas particularly the tribal people in the country;

(b) if so, the number of persons working full time and part time in a year; and

(c) whether Government have given any special preference to the tribal people or any crash programme is under consideration for providing them employment ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATH MISRA) : (a) The National Sample Surveys Organisation (NSSO) collects data on employment and unemployment as a part of its regular Programme in some of its rounds. These surveys cover the entire population and are not aimed at specifically studying the employment amongst the tribal population.

(b) About 418 million persons were working full time and 41 million persons were working part time in rural areas as per the 32nd Round of Survey conducted by the National Sample Survey Organisation in 1977-78.

(c) There is no crash programme under consideration for providing employment to the tribal people only. However, special preference is being given to the tribal people in the various programmes being implemented by the Ministry of Rural Development. Under the National Rural Employment Programme (NREP), 10% of the resources are earmarked for works of direct and exclusive benefit to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Similarly, under Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) at least 30% of the families assisted are to be from Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and

30% of the resources in terms of subsidy and credit are to go to these families. Further, whereas the subsidy admissible under IRDP is upto a maximum of 33-1/3% in other cases, in case of a tribal family, the subsidy is given upto 50%.

Sardar Sarover Project and Narmada River Basin Project

4570. SHRI A.K. ROY : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) exact relationship between Sardar Sarover Project and Narmada River Basin Project;

(b) area to be submerged under Sardar Sarover, total and State-wise;

(c) forest area to be submerged, total and State-wise;

(d) area to be irrigated, total and State-wise; and

(e) whether there is any plan to rehabilitate the displaced persons in the irrigated area, if so, facts in details ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Sardar Sarover project is one of the many projects planned in the Narmada River Basin which have been covered in the Award of the Narmada Water Disputes Tribunal. This is the terminal reservoir of the project on Narmada River located in Gujarat and being executed by the Government of Gujarat. The power benefits of the project are shared between Gujarat, Maharashtra and M.P. and the irrigation benefits between Gujarat and Rajasthan. There is no project known as Narmada river Basin Project.

(b) and (b) As per the present assessment 32,890 hectares of total land is likely to come under submergence with the completion of Sardar Sarover Project, of which the forest area would be 13,895 hectares. The State-wise details are given below:—

(In hectares)

State	Area to be submerged	Forest area to be submerged
Madhya Pradesh	19564	5343
Maharashtra	6569	4386
Gujarat	6757	4166
Total :	32890	13895

(a) The project will provide irrigation benefits to an area of 17.92 lakh hectares; annually in Gujarat and transfers 0.50 MAF of Narmada waters across Rajasthan border for irrigation in that State. This will provide irrigation for a culturable command area of about 1.50 lakh hectares in Rajasthan.

(e) The Narmada Tribunal in its Award as prescribed norms for rehabilitation and as directed that Gujarat shall establish rehabilitation villages in Gujarat in the irrigation command of Sardar Sarover Project as per the norms prescribed for rehabilitation of families who are willing to migrate to Gujarat. It further states that for oustees families who are unwilling to migrate to Gujarat, the latter shall pay to Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra the cost, charges and expenses for establishment of such villages in their respective territories on the basis of norms prescribed by the Tribunal.

Construction Cost of Major Dams

4571. SHRI A.K. ROY : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) initially protected construction cost and actual construction cost of the major dams of India like, Gandhi Sagar, Ukkai, Tungabhadra, Bhakra Nangal, D.V.C. and Hirakud;

(b) initially projected time and the actual time taken for the same;

(c) initially projected life and capacity of the reservoirs and the actual life and capacity of the reservoir due to increased rate of silting; and

(d) whether all the factors defeating the original estimation have been taken care of in Narmada Valley project, if so, facts in details with measures on each point and expected result ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b) A statement is enclosed (Statement-I)

(c) A statement is enclosed (Statement-II)

(d) The projects in Narmada Valley are still in the planning stage. Experience of earlier projects is being taken into account while planning these projects.

Statement-I

Statement showing original and latest construction cost and original and actual construction time of major dams.

Sl. No.	Project	Cost (Rs. Lakhs)		Completion time	
		Original	Latest	Original	Latest
1. Gandhi Sagar	2194	7750	NA	8	years
2. Ukkai	6120	13207	11 Years	19	;
3. Tungabhadra	2300	6600	NA	13	,,
4. Bhakra Nangal	7942	17634	NA	16	,,
5. DVC (Panchet)	NA	3000	NA	9	,,
6. Hirakud	NA	6782	NA	9	,,

Statement-II

Statement showing capacity of Reservoir as well as their original and revised life

Sl. No.	Name of Reservoir	Capacity (m.cu.m)	Life in Years	
			Original	As assessed now
1. Gandhi Sagar		7746	930	348
2. Ukai		8511	100	Not re-assessed
3. Tungabhadra		3767	311	245
4. Bhakra Nangal		9870	403	291
5. DVC (Panchet)		1497	216	138
6. Hirakud		8141	386	147

Target for Fertilizer Consumption

4572. SHRICINTAMANI JENA :
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) what were the targets for the consumption of fertilizer fixed for the years 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 and whether the targets have been achieved;

(b) if not, what are the reasons therefor;

(c) what is the target fixed for the year 1983-84 and what measures are being taken to achieve it;

(d) what is the present stock of unsold chemical fertilizer with Government and semi-Government agencies; and

(e) whether the concession given on fertilizer has made any effect in the sale of fertilizers; if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) :
(a) and (b) The targets fixed for consumption of fertilisers in 1980-81,

1981-82 and 1982-83 were 61.00 lakh tonnes, 66.00 lakh tonnes and 72.04 lakh tonnes of nutrients, respectively. The shortfall in achievements of the targets, which was 8.1% to 10.9% in these years, has been mainly due to adverse weather conditions and hike in prices of fertilisers in 1980-81 and 1981-82.

(c) The target for fertiliser consumption in 1983-84 has been kept at 72 lakh tonnes nutrients. The steps taken/being taken to increase fertiliser consumption and to achieve the targets are indicated in the attached Statement.

(d) The stocks of fertilisers with the Manufacturers and pool handling agencies in the public and private sectors including that of the cooperative sector as on 1.7.1983 was 19.43 lakh tonnes of nutrients.

(e) The impact of reduction in prices of fertilisers will be felt during the coming months, since the price reduction was ordered only in the last week of June, 1983.

Statement

Steps taken/being taken to increase fertiliser consumption

(i) Adequate and timely availability of fertilisers through domestic

production and import has been ensured.

- (ii) An Intensive Fertiliser Promotion campaign in selected districts where consumption potential exists and at present the consumption is low, has been launched. The number of districts covered under the scheme has been raised from 67 in the year 1981 to 104 during 1982.
- (iii) Delivery of fertilisers upto Block Headquarters on Government account all over the country has been ensured.
- (iv) The distribution margin to the distributing agencies was increased by about 22% w.e.f. 15.8.81. This has been further increased w.e.f. 20.5.1983.
- (v) The quantum of short term loans to the States for purchase and distribution of inputs, including fertilisers has been raised from Rs. 136 Crores in 1979-80 to Rs. 200 crores in 1980-81 as also 1981-82, and to Rs. 250 crores in 1982-83.
- (vi) Subsidy on Phosphatic and Potassic fertilisers to the small and marginal farmers is made available on the rate of 25% and 33-1/3% respectively and to Tribal farmers @ 50% under Integrated Rural Development programme.
- (vii) In order to ensure easy availability of fertilisers near the Consuming Centres, the number of sale points were raised from 1.11 lakh on 30.11.1981 to 1.33 lakhs on 31.3.1983.
- (viii) The prices of all varieties of fertilizers have been reduced by 7-1/2% w.e.f. 29.6.1983.
- (ix) Favourable cost-benefit ratio has been ensured by increasing

the support prices of crops to reflect the increase in fertiliser prices. Whereas in 1982-83, 4.19 kg. of paddy were needed to buy one kg of nitrogen nutrient, at present only 3.54 kg. will be needed as a result of reduction in price of fertilisers w.e.f 29.6.1983 and enhancement of the support price of paddy.

- (x) A scheme at a cost of Rs. 250 crores has been sanctioned to assist the small and marginal farmers, of which distribution of fertiliser minikits constitutes an important component.
- (xi) It has been decided to sell over two year old stock of FCI to the farmers on a 10% rebate. This would be in addition to 7-1/2% reduction in prices of all varieties of fertilisers allowed by the Government on 29.6.1983.

Trady Progress in Pisciculture and Fishing

4573. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : SHRI HARIHAR SOREN .

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) what are the reasons for the tardy progress in pisciculture and fishing and inability to meet the requirement of the country in view of the abundance of seas, lakes, rivers, brooks and ponds in the country and there can be a big foreign trade in the field of fishing;

(b) whether Government have conducted any survey in this regard;

(c) if so, what are the fishings, and

(d) Steps Government have taken in this connection to keep abreast of the latest development in this field ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) to (d) Briefly, the progress in ex-

ploitation and development of fisheries in the countries is as follows :

- (i) India is now second largest producer of fish in the world from inland resources and while the world's marine fish landings in the last decade (1970—80) have registered only an increase of 10% India during the same period has shown an increase of 20% India now is the seventh largest producer of fish in the World.
- (ii) Fish production from 2.77 lakh tonnes during 1971 to 10 lakh tonnes in 1982 and marine fish production from 9.61 lakh tonnes in 1961 to 15 lakh tonnes in 1982 showing an overall increase of 151 per cent due to various planned programmes introduced by the Government in the country for development of fisheries.
- (iii) Marine fish products export has similarly increased from Rs. 3.3 crores in 1951-52 to Rs. 361 crores in 1982-83.

2. About 202 million ha. of Exclusive Economic Zone constitute marine resources of India 2,900KM of rivers, 3.0 million hectare of reservoirs and 1.5 million hectare of tanks and ponds and 1.5 million hectare of coastal brackishwater, estuaries, constitute the inland resources of the country.
3. Latest technologies developed in the country on composite fish culture and advanced techniques of brackishwater aquaculture as well as deep sea fishing have been adopted for effective utilisation of various fishery resources in the country for fish production.
3. The Government has increased allocation for fisheries development from Rs. 5.13 crores

during 1st Fifth Five Year Plan (1951-56) to Rs. 371.14 crores during 6th Five Year Plan (1980-85).

Work on Rural Road between Hailey Mandi and Vill. Jauri of Distt. Gurgaon

4574. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1209 on 1 March, 1982 regarding work on rural road between Hailey Mandi and village Jauri and state :

(a) whether the work on rural road between Hailey Mandi and Village Jauri via Village Rampura, District Gurgaon has since been sanctioned and started, if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons for delay;

(b) the exact extra distance that has to be covered to Hailey Mandi for transportation of foodgrain to Hailey Mandi; and

(c) whether this distance is a very long distance for the villages in view of their meagre transport facilities ?

THE MINISTER FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) to (c) Information of this nature is not maintained in this Ministry.

Unauthorised Construction on Government Land at Lawrence Road

4575. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to USQ. No. 9481 on 2 May, 1983 regarding unauthorised construction on Government land at Lawrence Road and state :

(a) whether the information has since been collected and will be laid on the Table of the House;

(b) if not, the reasons for delay; and

(c) the progress made to remove the unauthorised construction made at the ending point of Block C-5, Lawrence Road residential Scheme ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) and (b) The information is awaited from the D.D.A. The matter is being pursued vigorously.

(c) The DDA has reported that although steps were taken, after vacation of stay orders, for removal of the unauthorised construction, this could not be achieved so far because of various factors such as local law and order situation, availability of adequate police force, etc.

Setting up of Forest University

4576. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR :
SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to set up a Forest University in the country;

(b) if so, the details of the proposed University including its site, jurisdiction and functioning;

(c) the estimated cost to be incurred on the project and whether the University would also provide facilities for students from other Universities for research etc; and

(d) if so, whether any Horticulture University would also be set up and the places under consideration of Union Government/State Government (s) which might have submitted any proposals in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) No such proposal is under consideration at present.

Plan to Lift Water From Beas River for Irrigation in Himachal Pradesh

4577. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any proposal for special irrigation plan for the Hamirpur District, Mandi District, Kulu District and Dehra and Palampur Tehsil of Kangra District in Himachal Pradesh by lifting water from the Beas river;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the likely date by which it would be sanctioned and the construction work taken in hand; and

(c) if not, whether Government would formulate such a plan in view of the importance given to irrigation in the 20 Point Programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) No such proposal has been received by the Government of India.

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

(c) The State Government has to formulate such plan.

Assistance to States for Setting Up Veterinary Hospitals/Dispensaries

4578. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be please to state :

(a) whether Government are extending any help to the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations for setting up Veterinary Dispensaries, Hospital, Veterinary Referral Hospitals in the rural areas for the detection, prevention and cure of animal diseases;

(b) if so, the nature of the help extended in the successive five-year plans with special reference to the Sixth Five Year Plan; and

(c) the exact amount allotted to each State/Union Territory in the first three years of the Sixth Plan and the provisions for the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India is not extending any help to the State Governments for setting up Veterinary Dispensaries, Veterinary Hospitals and Veterinary Referral Hospitals under any central or Centrally Sponsored Scheme. Such Institutions are set up as a part of the State/UT Sector Plan/Non-Plan Programme.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Information regarding allocation of funds to Union Territories is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Coconut Production

4579. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHA-DASAN NADAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the year-wise details of the total coconut production for the last ten years;

(b) whether Government are having any concrete programme to increase coconut production; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The total coconut production in India for the last ten years is as follows :

Year	Production
	(in million nuts)
1	2
1972-73	5,997
1973-74	5,851
1974-75	6,030
1975-76	5,829
1976-77	5,765
1977-78	5,413
1978-79	5,730
1979-80	5,636
1980-81	5,720
1981-82	5,619 (Final)

(b) and (c) Various Centrally Sponsored Schemes such as

- (i) Package Programme on coconut,
- (ii) Production and distribution of TXD hybrid coconut seedlings,
- (iii) Elite Farm for TXT seedlings in Karnataka,
- (iv) Establishment of DXT seedlings, and
- (v) Rejuvenation of diseased and unproductive coconut gardens

are being implemented in the major coconut growing States with 50% financial assistance from the Centre. During 1983-84 a sum of Rs. 32.69 lakhs has been allocated for these schemes as the share of central Government. Besides, the Coconut Development Board is also implementing various schemes viz. (i) Project for expansion of area under coconut, (ii) Production of quality coconut seedlings, (iii) Project for providing financial assistance to coconut growers

for removal of root wilt affected coconut plams in Kerala State, (iv) Establishment of Hybrid Seed Gardens in Tamil Nadu and 12 Pilot Hybrid Testing Centres in the Regional Nurseries, (v) Coconut plantation on canal Embankment in orissa, (vi) Project for promoting primary processing and marketing activities and (vii) Establishment of a coconut Technology Development Centre in some States to increase the production of coconuts. During 1983-84 a sum of Rs. 178.00 lakhs has been allocated for these schemes as the share of Central Government.

Provision of Funds to Madhya Pradesh Under NREP

4580. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether a provision of Rs. 35.28 crores has been made for Madhya Pradesh under the National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) for the current financial year;

(b) the allocation district-wise and the targets fixed for creating rural employment for each district under the (NREP) plan;

(c) what schemes have been undertaken to create rural employment on permanent basis and employment for partial-unemployed for each district; and

(d) whether there is a trust for National Rural Employment Programme beneficial to the specially backward, under-developed district of M.P. State; if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA): (a) The total amount provided for implementation of National Rural Employment Programme in Madhya Pradesh during the year 1983-84 stands at Rs. 29.40 crores including the matching share of the State.

(b) A statement indicating district-wise allocations made and targets fixed for employment generation under the programme by the State Government is enclosed.

(c) The schemes taken up under programme relate to Social forestry, works directly benefiting the SCs/STs, creation of water bearing structures, minor irrigation, Soil conservation and land reclamation, construction of rural roads and construction of Schools, dispensaries, Panchayat ghars etc. The extent of District-wise employment to be generated under the programme is indicated by the target of mandays fixed for each district. This is regular Sixth Plan Scheme and it is expected that this level of employment will be more or less generated annually under the programme during this plan period.

(d) No, Sir. Question does not arise.

Statement

Statement showing the district-wise allocations made and target fixed for employment generation during the year 1983-84

Sl. No.	Name of District	Allocation made upto July, 1983 (in Rs.)	Target (Mandays)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	Sagar	59,10,000	6,03,922
2.	Chhatarpur	45,90,000	4,39,216
3.	Damoh	33,00,000	3,84,314
4.	Panna	29,10,000	2,74,510
5.	Tikamgarh	35,75,000	3,29,410
6.	Gwalior	27,95,000	2,74,510

1	2	3	4
7.	Shiwpuri	42,60,000	4,39,216
8.	Guna	48,25,000	4,94,118
9.	Datia	12,30,000	1,09,804
10.	Bhind	40,90,000	3,29,412
11.	Morena	63,20,000	5,49,020
12.	Bilaspur	1,32,50,000	13,72,550
13.	Raigarh	91,90,000	9,33,334
14.	Surguja	1,32,60,000	13,17,648
15.	Bhopal	16,15,000	1,09,804
16.	Rajgarh	33,90,000	3,29,412
17.	Vidisha	37,25,000	3,84,314
18.	Sehore	31,95,000	2,74,510
19.	Betul	55,35,000	5,49,000
20.	Raisen	36,10,000	3,84,314
21.	Rewa	45,55,000	4,94,118
22.	Sidhi	40,55,000	4,39,216
23.	Shahdol	61,50,000	6,58,824
24.	Satna	41,05,000	4,39,216
25.	Hoshangabad	55,30,000	5,49,020
26	Jabalpur	70,70,000	7,13,726
27.	Balaghat	58,50,000	5,49,820
28.	Chhindwara	62,85,000	6,03,921
29.	Seoni	46,20,000	4,39,215
30.	Narshinghpur	31,45,000	3,29,411
31.	Malda	93,40,000	8,78,431
32.	Raipur	89,85,000	13,17,647
33.	Durg	46,65,000	6,58,823
34.	Rajnandgaon	45,50,000	6,58,823
35.	Bastar	1,94,80,000	17,56,866
36.	Indore	20,60,000	2,19,607
37.	Dhar	73,45,000	7,13,725
38.	Jhabua	67,80,000	6,58,823
39.	Khandwa	45,25,000	4,94,117
40.	Khargone	90,40,000	8,76,431
41.	Ujjain	34,60,000	3,29,411
42.	Dewas	33,45,000	3,29,411
43.	Ratlam	35,75,000	3,29,411
44.	Mandsaur	48,55,000	4,39,215
45.	Shajapur	47,40,000	4,39,215
	Total	24,86,85,000	2,51,98,781

Circles in CPWD, Delhi Functioning as Coordination Offices for the Staff

4581. SHRI K.A. RANJAN : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the Circles of the C.P.W.D. in Delhi which are functioning as Coordination Officer for work-charged staff, regular transferred category staff and regular staff;

(b) the categories of staff for which they function as Coordination Offices and the number of staff in each category; and

(c) the name of the Circles which have separate Coordination Branches to do the coordination work and the number of L.D.C., U.D.C. Head Clerk and Superintendent in each Coordination Branch ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a)

- (i) Delhi Central Circle I.
- (ii) Delhi Central Circle II.
- (iii) Delhi Central Circle III.
- (iv) Delhi Central Circle VI.
- (v) Delhi Central Circle IX.
- (vi) Delhi Central Electrical Circle I.
- (vii) Delhi Central Elect. Circle II.
- (viii) Delhi Central Elect. Circle III.
- (ix) Delhi Central Elect. Circle IV.
- (x) Delhi Central Elect. Circle VI.
- (xi) Delhi Central Elect. Circle VII.
- (xii) Director of Horticulture.

(b) As per statement I to III laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. *See No. Lt.-6937/83*]

(c) As per Annexure-I laid on the House. [Placed in Library. *See No. LT-6937/83*]

Pooling of Tenders for White Washing/Painting in CPWD

4582. DR. A U. AZMI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 10834 on 9 May, 1983 regarding pooling of tenders for white washing/painting in CPWD and state :

(a) whether in 'M' Division the tenders are being pooled for the last couple of years consequent to which the quality of white-washing (internal as well as external) is far from satisfactory and no useful purpose has been served by bringing the same to the notice of the authorities; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof and steps taken to improve the quality of the white washing ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) and (b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Kitchen Garden/Poultry on Land Adjacent to Government Quarters

4583. SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY :
SHRI SUBASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI :

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

(a) whether any policy decision has been taken to encourage Government servants to cultivate kitchen gardens/poultry in the open land adjacent to the quarters of the ground floor of the Government quarters;

(b) if not, whether it is contrary to the Prime Minister's new 20-Point Programme and as well as the new environment policy wherein stress has been given to the planting of more and green plants/trees on the barren lands; and

(c) help and assistance extended by the Horticulture Directorate to promote facilities and encourage such kitchen gardens/poultry ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) As per the existing policy of the Government no objection is taken for use of the land appurtenant to the houses and flats allotment to the Government servants, for raising poultry or growing vegetable & flowers by the allottees, provided such use does not become a nuisance to their neighbours.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Allottees of the Government quarters are allowed to avail of unfiltered water supply from the hydrants for irrigating such garden free of charge.

Scholarships to Winners in States Chess Championship

4584. SHRI ANAND PATHAK : Will the Minister of SPORTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether scholarships are being given to the students who secured first or second places in States Chess Championship in different categories;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) name of the States given scholarships ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS & HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) to (b) The information the being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

कोसी नदी में आई बाढ़ से दरभंगा जिले के लोगों को बाढ़ सहायता

4585. श्री राम विलास पासवान :

क्या सिचाई मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि खगड़िया जिले में शहरबानी पंचायत, चेरा-सेरा पंचायत, आनन्दपुर-मरांडी पंचायत और दरभंगा जिले में तिलकेश्वर स्थान पंचायत और अन्य स्थान तथा सहरसा जिले के कुछ भाग प्रति वर्ष कोसी नदी की विभीषिका से प्रभावित होते हैं;

(ख) क्या उसके परिणामस्वरूप प्रति वर्ष मानव जीवन तथा करोड़ों रुपए मूल्य की सम्पत्ति की क्षति होती है; और

(ग) कोसी नदी की विभीषिका से उन क्षेत्रों को बचाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा तैयार की जा रही योजना का नाम क्या है और इस योजना को कब तक तैयार किए जाने का विचार है ?

सिचाई मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिर्धा) : (क) और (ख) प्रश्न में उल्लिखित स्थान बागमती, कोसी तथा कमला बालान नदियों के अपने किनारों से ऊपर होकर बहने से बारंबार जलमग्न होते रहते हैं जिसके कारण बाढ़ क्षति होती है।

(ग) राज्य सरकार ने कमला बालान के विस्तार एवं तटबंध को बाम करेह (बागमती तटबंध) के साथ जोड़ने वा प्रस्ताव फरवरी, 1972 में किया था। इस स्कीम को तत्कालीन केन्द्रीय जल तथा विद्युत आयोग द्वारा स्वीकार्य नहीं पाया गया था क्योंकि प्रस्तावित तटबंधों से घिरे हुए क्षेत्रों में जल-निकास संकुलन हो सकता था और सामने के तट पर स्थिति बिगड़ सकती थी। तथापि, कमला बालान तटबंध को दार्जिया से कोठराम तक, लगभग

20 किलोमीटर की लम्बाई में बढ़ाने हेतु 493.71 लाख रु० की लागत वाली एक अन्य स्कीम योजना आयोग द्वारा मार्च, 1981 में अनुमोदित की जा चुकी है। कोसी तटवंध के विस्तार के लिए कोई प्रस्ताव राज्य सरकार से अभी तक प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है।

देश में कृषि योग्य भूमि

4586. श्री राम निवास पासवान : क्या सिचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में कुल कितने एकड़ भूमि कृषि योग्य हैं और उनका राज्यवार व्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) प्रत्येक राज्य में अब तक कितनी-कितनी भूमि सिचाई के अन्तर्गत लाई गई है तथा कितने क्षेत्र में अब तक सिचाई सुविधाएं उपलब्ध नहीं कराई गई हैं; और

(ग) पिछले पांच वर्षों में प्रत्येक राज्य में कुल कितनी भूमि सिचाई के अन्तर्गत लाई जाने की योजना थी और वास्तव में कुल कितनी भूमि सिचाई के अन्तर्गत लाई गई?

सिचाई मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिर्धा) : (क) और (ख) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा है। [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिए संख्या एल० टी०-6938/83]

(ग) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा है। [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिए संख्या एल० टी०-6938/83]

Quality of Juice of Various Soft Drinks, Fruits Products Licensed under F.P.O.

4587. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to refer to the USQ No. 116 on 25 July, 1983 and state :

(a) the conditions that a soft drink should satisfy to be classified as a 'Mango', 'Apple', 'Pineapple' or 'Guava' beverage; and what percentage of fruit juice pulp it must contain to display such classification and manner in which Government have ensured that such conditions are being met by manufacturers;

(b) when were these beverages last analysed in respect of FPO licence No. 31, 1938 and 4000 along with details of test reports showing percentage of fruit juice/pulp, sweetening agents, colours, preservatives etc; and

(c) the volume (ml) per kg. of quantity manufactured specified in statement to above noted question and the reasons for different sale prices mentioned in column 3 of statement ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) to (c) A statement is attached.

Statement

The fruit Products Order, 1955 lays down the following broad specifications for a soft drink to be classified as a fruit beverage:—

Special Characteristics :

(i) Minimum percentage of total soluble solids in the final product weight over weight.	10
(ii) Minimum percentage of fruit juice in the final product.	10

General Characteristics :

The acidity of the finished product shall not exceed 3.5 per cent expressed as anhydrous citric acid. The finished products shall have good flavour and be free from objectionable taints and flavours. It shall be of good keeping quality and should show no sign of fermentation. It may be carbonated.

2. For the enforcement of the specifications, there is a Director (fruit & Vegetable Preservation) posted at Delhi. He is assisted by regional Deputy Directors (Fruit & Vegetable Preservation) posted at Delhi, Bombay, Madras and Calcutta, supported by a complement of technically qualified Inspecting Officers. Random samples are drawn from the factories as well as from the market. The samples so drawn are given an office

code number after removing the labels and sent to the departmental or other appropriate laboratory for analysis and report. The composition of the product is also verified by the Inspecting Officers at the time of factory inspection on the basis of actual production and records maintained by the manufacturing units.

3. The position about analysis of fruits beverages in question as per the latest analysis and factory inspections carried out during July & August, 1983 is given in the Annexure.

4. The volume per kg. of quantity manufactured, as specified in the statement referred, ranges from 961 to 990 mls. The reason for different sale prices mentioned in column 3 of the statement referred to in the Question is that they relate to different time periods.

Annexure

Details of test reports of fruit beverages in respect of FPO licence No. 31, FPC Licence No. 1938 & FPO Licence No. 4000.

FPO Licence No.	Products	Percentage of fruits Juice/ Pulp	Sweetening agents in terms of Total Soluble Solids	Colours	Preservatives (Benzoic Acid) (in parts per million) (PPM)	Acidity
1938 and 31	Funday Mango	about 15%	15%	Nil	85.4 ppm	0.25%
	Appela	about 50%	12%	Nil	80 to 88 ppm	0.34 to 0.43%
4000	Rasika Mango	about 15%	15.5%	Permitted colour present	90 ppm	0.27 to 0.28%
	Rasika Pineapple	about 15%	14.5 to 15%	Nil	73.2 to 85.4 ppm	0.37 to 0.38%
	Rasika Guava	about 15%	14%	Nil	98 ppm	0.26%
	Rasika Apple	about 85%	13%	Nil	95 ppm	0.28%

The position indicated above is based on the reports of analysis of check samples carried out in the Food Analysis Laboratory, New Delhi of the Department of Food and reports of the factory inspections carried out under the Order during July and August, 1983.

Composition of Fruit Juice in Aerated Water

4588. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to refer to Fruit Products order 1955 and state :

(a) what percentage of bottled soft drinks Appela (FPO 31); Rasika-Mango/Guava/Pineapple beverage (FPO 4000), Funday-Mango/Pineapple beverage (FPO 1938) are composed of fruits juice or pulp;

(b) what are the details of the test report on the basis of which the above percentage was determined and the details of analysis of each report; and

(c) in case these soft drinks are composed of less than 25 per cent fruit juice, why the labels and crown corks of these drinks do not specify 'contains no fruit juice' and 'Artificially flavoured' as per clause 11(3) of FPO ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD & CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) to (c) The position regarding the Fruit juice/pulp content of the soft drinks referred to in the Question is given below:—

Licence No.	Product	Fruit juice/pulp content
FPO-31	Appela	About 50%
FPO-1938	Funday*	About 15%
FPO-4000	Rasika Mango, Guava and Pineapple	About 15%

*At present only Funday 'Mango' is in production.

2. The position indicated above is based on the reports of the factory inspections carried out by the Inspecting Officers under the Fruit Products Order, 1955 during July, 1983.

3. As these soft drinks contain more

than 10% fruit juice/pulp and do not come under the category of sweetened aerated waters, the question of their specifying that they "contain no fruit juice or fruit pulp" and are "Artificially flavoured" does not arise.

Exemption of 'Rehabilitation Residential Lease' Holders from Covenants of Lease Deeds

4589. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : SHRI BABURAO PARAN-JPE :

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 16 on 25 July 1983, regarding arrears of lease due to D.D.A. and state :

(a) the definition of a "rehabilitation residential lease" and how many properties leased by L&D.O. and DDA respectively fall in this category;

(b) how does a perpetual leasehold property in a colony like Golf links, Jorbagh, Bengali Market differ from a 'rehabilitation residential lease' property; and

(c) who have rehabilitation lease holders been exempted from some covenants of lease deeds and why are the covenants being strictly enforced in case of other leases as is obvious from the recent L&D.O. order of carrying out inspections in all lease hold premises except rehabilitation leases ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) Rehabilitation residential leases are those which were executed under the Displaced Persons (Compensation & Rehabilitation) Act, 1954 for the rehabilitation of displaced persons hailing from former West Pakistan. The leases in these cases were executed by the Department of Rehabilitation but are being transferred to the Land & Development of Office for administration of the lease. So far 48346 such leases have been transferred to the Land

& Development Office No rehabilitation residential lease was executed by the Delhi Development Authority.

(b) The terms contained in the rehabilitation residential leases are as prescribed in the rules framed under the Act mentioned in (a) above. The terms of the other mentioned leases are according to the policy of Government laid down for Nazul leases.

(c) The ban on inspection of rehabilitation leases has been continued on account of representations received from/on behalf of these leases and in view of the fact that most of these are small leases of 200 sq. yds. or less and were given to rehabilitate the displaced persons.

Irrigation Facilities for Cultivable Lands in States

4590. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) the total area under cultivation in Madhya Pradesh and in other States/

Union Territories and how much of it is presently provided with irrigation facilities i.e. covered under major and minor irrigation schemes and facilities;

(b) the percentage of the total cultivable area, the irrigated land constitute in Madhya Pradesh and in other States/Union Territories; and

(c) what fiscal provisions for providing major and Minor irrigation facilities have been approved by the Planning Commission and the Central Government for the Sixth Plan period and the Annual Plan (1983-84) for each State/Union Territory ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b) Land Use Statistics are compiled by the Department of Agriculture & Co-operation. The latest statistics available is for the year 1978-79. Figures of gross sown area, gross irrigated area and its percentage to gross sown area are given in the enclosed statement.

(c) A Statement is attached.

Statement-I

Gross Irrigated Area, Gross sown and Percentage of Gross Irrigated to Gross Sown Area in India during 1978-79

(Thousand hectares)

Sl. No.	State/Union Territories	Gross Irrigated Area	Gross Sown Area	Percentage to gross irrigated area to gross sown area
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4698	13121	35.8
2.	Assam	572	3311	17.3
3.	Bihar	3707	11381	32.6
4.	Gujarat	1936	10389	18.6
5.	Haryana	2979	5522	53.9
6.	Himachal Pradesh	156	935	16.7
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	405	990	40.9
8.	Karnataka	1718	11133	15.4

1	2	3	4	5
9.	Kerala	354	2886	12.3
10.	Madhya Pradesh	2413	21747	11.1
11.	Maharashtra	2306	19860	11.6
12.	Manipur	75	213	35.2
13.	Meghalaya	50	223	22.4
14.	Nagaland	54	150	36.0
15.	Orissa	1586	8275	19.2
16.	Punjab	5536	6630	83.0
17.	Rajasthan	3451	17496	19.7
18.	Sikkim	10	65	15.4
19.	Tamil Nadu	3819	7684	49.7
24.	Tripura	29	385	7.5
21.	Uttar Pradesh	10575	24300	43.5
22.	West Bengal	1541	7878	49.7
23.	A & N Island	—	33	—
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	24	128	18.8
25.	D & N Haveli	1	21	4.8
26.	Delhi	64	117	54.7
27.	Goa, Daman & Diu	13	143	9.1
28.	Lakshadweep	—	3	—
29.	Mizoram	8	106	7.5
30.	Pondicherry	40	52	76.9
ALL INDIA		48090	175177	27.5

Statement-II

(Rs. Crores)

Sl. No.	Name of State	Approved outlay for			
		Sixth Plan		Annual Plan-1983-84	
		Major & Medium	Minor	Major & Medium	Minor
1.	Andhra Pradesh	791.29	79.00	127.00	15.00
2.	Assam	62.50	74.50	12.44	16.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Bihar	850.00	168.70	165.00	44.00
4.	Gujarat	980.00	88.00	213.00	22.75
5.	Haryana	362.25	23.71	82.59	5.07
6.	Himachal Pradesh	10.45	21.00	1.60	5.70
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	60.94	44.50	11.07	7.50
8.	Karnataka	440.50	100.00	86.90	20.79
9.	Kerala	256.05	40.00	59.70	7.00
10.	Madhya Pradesh	780.00	267.75	164.07	47.10
11.	Maharashtra	1138.66	164.65	299.35	42.04
12.	Manipur	40.00	8.50	8.00	1.25
13.	Meghalaya	1.00	6.00	0.30	1.25
14.	Nagaland	—	10.00	—	2.00
15.	Orissa	360.00	85.00	78.50	20.00
16.	Punjab	277.29	9.43	43.20	2.50
17.	Rajasthan	375.00	34.00	76.70	6.75
18.	Sikkim	—	4.00	—	1.27
19.	Tamil Nadu	149.79	39.40	53.83	4.54
20.	Tripura	19.00	13.10	4.00	3.00
21.	Uttar Pradesh	1049.74	279.96	190.70	57.77
22.	West Bengal	240.00	150.50	38.13	12.90
Sub-Total States :		8244.46	1711.70	1718.08	360.40
Union Territories :		56.90	29.60	13.57	7.74
Central Sector		90.00	70.00	11.70	16.50
Grand Total		8391.36	1811.30	1743.35	384.64

**Allotment of M.I.G. Flats Under
HUDCO Scheme**

4591. SHRI DIGAMBAR SINGH : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to U.S.Qn. No. 10618 on 9 May, 1983 regarding Allotment of M.I.G. Flats under HUDCO Scheme and state :

(a) whether the requisite information has since been collected;

(b) if so, whether he will lay it on the Table of the House; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and how long more will it take to do the needful?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMEAD USMAN ARIF): (a) and (b) Yes. Implementation statement has since been sent to Department of Parliamentary Affairs on 9.8.1983.

(c) Does not arise.

World Bank Assistance For Soyabean Project in Rajasthan

4592. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the World Bank had sanctioned assistance for Soyabean project in Rajasthan; and

(b) if so, the details of these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) (a) : No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Government Quarters in Mizoram, Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Meghalaya, Manipur and Tripura

4593. DR. R. ROTHUAMA : Will

the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Government residential quarters of different categories or types so far constructed and allotted in the States of Mizoram/Arunachal Pradesh/Nagaland/Meghalaya/ Manipur/Tripura;

(b) total number of private buildings currently occupied on rent as offices of various Government Departments in these States and the total financial expenditure incurred per month towards payment of such rents in these States;

(c) the detailed schemes, if any, being undertaken for early stoppage of such use of private buildings as offices in these States so that more money might be diverted to new development projects; and

(d) total number of new Government Offices/Government Residential Quarters proposed to be constructed during 1983-84 in these States ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) to (d) The relevant information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

Supply of Piped Water

4594. DR. R. ROTHUAMA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) total number of towns/villages so far provided with piped water supply in the States of Mizoram/Arunachal Pradesh/Nagaland/Meghalaya / Manipur and Tripura;

(b) number of towns/villages proposed to be covered for provision of piped water supply during 1983-84 in these States; and

(c) total financial allocations to these States for supply of drinking water in 1983-84 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) and (b) This Ministry monitors the programme in respect of problem villages (and not towns) covered by all types of schemes including piped water, bore wells, etc. and not separately by the type of schemes.

The number of problem villages covered upto 31.3.83 and those proposed to be covered during 1983-84 with drinking water facilities by spot

source as well as piped water supply system is given in Statement-I.

(c) Water supply is a State subject and schemes are formulated and implemented by the State Governments with State funds. The Central Government only supplements the resources of the State Governments by giving grants under the Centrally sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme. The details of allocations and release of Central grants for the year 1983-84 are given in Statement-II.

Statement-I

Details of Problem Villages Covered in the North Eastern Region

Sl. No. Name of State/ Union Territory	No. of problem villages provided with drinking water facilities				No. of problem villages targetted to be covered during 1983-84
	As on 1.4.80	During 1980-81	During 1981-82	During 1982-83 *(Provisional)	
1. Manipur	68	34	210	203	145
2. Meghalaya	379	52	95	168	415
3. Nagaland	396	72	82	75	80
4. Tripura	1927	579@	195	582	633
5. Arunachal Pradesh	1233	172	291	327	430
6. Mizoram	15	Nil	13	31	39

@ includes partial coverage.

* Based on information furnished in April-May meeting.

Statement-II

Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme Allocation of funds during 1983-84 and releases made in 1983-84 (till 31.7.1983)

(In lakhs of Rs.)

Sl. No.	Name of State/U.T.	Allocation of funds for 1983-84	Releases made in 1983-84 (till 31.7.1983)
1. Manipur		107.89	53.00
2. Meghalaya		602.11	301.00
3. Nagaland		235.28	117.00
4. Tripura		36.63	93.00
5. Arunachal pradesh		134.87	—
6. Mizoram		13.94	6.00

Hirakud and Mahanadi Delta Project of Orissa

4595. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have given priority for the extension of irrigation facilities in various States;

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal for improvement in the present system in Hirakud and Mahanadi Delta Projects of Orissa; and

(c) if so, the details of the steps proposed to be taken by Government for the adoption of proper water management practices in those irrigation projects ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The scheme for the extension and improvement of the Hirakud system is almost complete. The Scheme for modernisation of the Mahanadi Delta Project has not yet been received from the State Government.

(c) Both the Hirakud and the Mahanadi Delta Projects are included in the Centrally Sponsored Command Area Development Programme which is meant for achieving better utilisation of created irrigation potential.

Implementation of Irrigation Schemes in Orissa

4596. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of sanctioned irrigation schemes which have not been implemented so far in the State of Orissa;

(b) what are the reasons for which work has not started and also the

reasons for not completing work with in prescribed time limit; and

(c) whether Central Government have deputed any supervisory authority to inform the Central Government in this regard and if so, the details regarding the procedure adopted in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b) All the 6 major and 26 medium irrigation schemes approved by the Planning Commission are at present under execution by the State Government of Orissa. Paucity of funds, taking of too many projects and consequent thin spreading of resources are the main reasons for delay in the completion of on-going projects. The other reasons are shortage of inputs like manufactured items, inadequate initial investigations and trained personnel.

(c) No such central supervisory authority is being deputed to states to report on all approved projects. The matter is, however, collected during the Annual Plan discussions with the State Governments. For certain selected major irrigation projects, the Government of India has, however, set up Monitoring Units at the Centre to assist the State Governments in removing the bottlenecks if any so that these projects could be completed in time. In Orissa, three major projects are being monitored by the Central Water Commission.

Use of old Tin containers for Vanaspati

4597. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether some cases have been brought to the notice of Government for utilisation of old tin containers by vanaspati manufacturers inspite of the claim made by several tin manufacturers about the large scale availability of tin plates in the country; and

(b) whether it is a fact that vanaspati manufacturers are making huge profits by using the old tin containers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI S.M. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) Government have prohibited the use of second-hand tin containers for packing vanaspati effective 1 May, 1983. Vanaspati is now packed in new tin containers only. There have been no reports of violation of this order.

(b) Does not arise.

CPWD Divisions in Delhi Provided with Essential Staff Quarters

4598. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the name of the Zone of CPWD with headquarters in Delhi; and

(b) the designation of the CPWD Officer who is authorised to issue allotment or vacation orders of essential staff quarters?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) 'New Delhi', 'Food', 'Northern' and 'Construction' Zones of C.P.W.D. have their Headquarters in Delhi.

(b) The Executive Engineer concerned.

Sugar Factories in Gujarat

4599. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of sugar factories that are functioning in Gujarat, how many are in Saurashtra region and how many are in South Gujarat;

(b) whether it is a fact that the cost of production of sugarcane in Saurashtra is higher than the cost of production in South Gujarat, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is a great demand to create separate zone for South Gujarat and Saurashtra and the price of levy sugar fixed in accordance with the cost of production of sugar; and

(d) if so, the action taken by Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI S.M. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) and (b) The number of sugar factories functioning in Gujarat during 1982-83 are fifteen, out of which eight are located in South Gujarat and seven in Saurashtra including one in Central Gujarat. The Government of India have no definite information regarding the difference in the cost of production of sugarcane in Saurashtra and South Gujarat. However, Government of India fix the minimum statutory cane price linked to a recovery of 8.5% with reference to the provisions of Clause 3 of the Sugarcane (Control) Order, 1966, for the country as a whole.

(c) There are representations for dividing the existing Gujarat zone into two sub-zones, viz., South Gujarat and Saurashtra, for the purpose of levy sugar price fixation.

(d) This has been referred, among others, as one of the terms of reference to the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices, who have been entrusted with a cost investigation into the sugar industry. On receipt of the report from the Bureau of Industrial Costs and prices, the matter will be examined further.

Accumulation of Fertilizer Stocks

4600. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large stock of fertilizer has been accumulated in the country in public and private sector; and

(b) whether Government will consider to reduce the import of fertilizer during the current year or ban the import to save indigenous industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) :

(a) The stock of fertilisers with the manufacturers and pool handling agencies in the private and public sectors has come down from about 20 lakh tonnes of nutrients as on 1st July, 1982 to about 17.5 lakh tonnes of nutrients as on 1st July, 1983.

(b) The actual quantities of fertilisers to be imported are determined keeping in careful view the total requirements of the country, the estimates of production and the existing stocks. This is further kept under constant review so that only the essential quantities needed are imported. Since the production of fertilisers in the country falls short of the requirements and there being no known source of indigenous potassic fertilisers at present, a total ban on import would not be feasible.

Misuse of Residential Premises

Under DDA

4601. SHRI MANOHAR LAL SAINI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the role of DDA in the matter of ensuring adherence to land use as per the Master Plan and checking of misuse of residential premises has been found to be unsatisfactory by the District Magistrate in his report on the fire in LPG bottling plant in Shakurbasti; .

(b) if so, action proposed to be taken to check the unauthorised trade being run in residential areas; and

(c) has the non-enforcement of licensing regulations led to a large scale misuse of residential premises?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) to (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Misuse Charges Levied by L&DO

4602. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to Unstarred Question Nos. 1183 replied on 28 February, 1983 and 10688 on 9 May, 1983 regarding misuse charges levied by L&DO and state :

(a) whether at time of issuing office order No. 23/1976 dated 31 March, 1976 (para 7) and earlier orders on the matters concerning para (7) any lease property number was discussed in relation to, said para leading to the issue of the said orders; if so, the details thereof;

(b) the lease property numbers in which para 7 of the above noted office order was made applicable immediately after its issue, and whether the said order was ever applied in case of 11, Jain Mandir Road, if so the details thereof; and

(c) whether para 7 of the said order or earlier orders on the same matter were ever made applicable in any property, if so, the names thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) Para 7 of the Office Order No. 23/76 dated 31.3.1976 (which is consolidation of the orders issued on the subject from time to time) is a gist of office order No. 262 dated, 4.6.71 which was issued as per decision of the Ministry of Works Housing & Urban Development in consultation with the ministry of Finance (Delhi State Division) arrived in the case of

17 Keeling Road (17 Tolstoy Marg),
New Delhi.

(b) The instructions as per para 7 of the office order No. 23/76 dated 31.3.76 were never applied in the case of 11 Jain Mandir Road, New Delhi. As regards the other details, no data has been maintained.

(c) No such data has been maintained.

Misuse Charges Levied by L&DO

4603. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJ-PAYEE : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer replies to USQ Nos. 3359 on 15-3-1982, 9659 on 26-4-1982, 1183 on 28-2-1983 and 20 on 25-7-1983 regarding misuse charges levied by L&DO and state :

(a) the change of use/misuse area, nature of misuse and date of commencement of mis-use for each premises listed in above noted questions along with date since each case is pending in courts and each plot area;

(b) name similar cases involving L&DO which have been filed since March 1982 giving premises numbers, amount of L&DO dues, details of stay orders, case number, name of court and other details as per (a) above; and

(c) how many such cases have been decided in lower courts, High Court, Supreme Court during last three years (including cases where L&DO has filed appeals) giving summary of judgement, premises numbers misuse area, L&DO dues, suit number, name of Court and appeal if any?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE

MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Misleading and Deceitful Advertisement by Manufacturer of Aerated Water

4604. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJ-PAYEE : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to refer to USQ Nos. 11 regarding publicity and advertisement by manufacturers of aerated water and 114 regarding action taken under Fruit Products Order 1955 dated 25 July, 1983 and state :

(a) the details of two instances of misleading advertisement in Goa in 1981 along with name of advertisers, Licence number, contents and location of advertisements and details of corrective action taken;

(b) whether Department of Food has brought to notice of film censor board Doordarshan, AIR, National and Regional Newspapers relevant contents of FPO 1955 whereby all advertisements of soft drinks must state 'contains no fruit juice', if so, date of such communication, if not reasons therefor; and

(c) details of licencees, products, brands of 197 samples found not conforming to FPO during 1982 along with specific deficiency in each sample along with action taken in each case ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) to (c) Details of two instances of misleading advertisements in Goa, detected in 1981, are as follows :—

Sl. No.	Name of Licensee	Licence No.	Contents of defective advertisements	Location of advertisements
1.	M/s. Fabril Gasosa, P.O. Box No. 21, CAMPAL-PANJIM	FPO-2167	Picture of Orange fruit displayed on hoardings of sweetened aerated drink.	Advertisement hoardings were displayed in Panjim, Ponda, MAPSA etc.
2.	M/s. Real Drinks Pvt. Ltd., Inez, Panjim. (Goa)	FPO-3127	Picture of lemon fruit observed on the hoarding of the lemon flavoured sweetened aerated water.	-do-

2. Show cause notices were issued to the parties; they removed the misleadings and reported compliance.

3. The Doordarshan, AIR, Film Censor Board and Registrar of Newspapers have been apprised of the contents of Clause 11(3) of the Fruit Products Order, 1955 on 19.8.1983 with a view to eliciting their cooperation in its enforcement.

4. Detailed information in respect of 197 samples found not conforming to Fruit Products Order, 1955 is being collected from the field offices.

Administration of F.P.O.

4605. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJ-PAYEE : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the manner in which a consumer or consumer organisation can complain and initiate prosecution for violation of Fruit Products Order 1955 by FPO Licencees and their dealers, what penalties are prescribed for violation of FPO competent authorities to adjudicate complaints and procedure of prosecution; and

(b) the details of officials in Delhi, Bombay, Ahmedabad, Calcutta and Madras who are responsible for ad-

ministering FPO, 1955 and to whom consumers can address complaints, if any ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) and (b) 'A consumer or consumers' organisation or any aggrieved person can lodge a complaint for any alleged violation of the Fruit products Order (FPO), 1955 by FPO licensees and their dealers with the Director, Fruit & Vegetable Preservation (F&VP) in the Ministry of Food & Civil Supplies, Department of Food or with the regional Deputy Directors (F&VP) at New Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras. Their addresses are given below :—

1. Deputy Director (F&VP), Northern Region, Jamnagar House, New Delhi.
2. Deputy Director (F&VP), Eastern Region, 8-Esplanade East, Calcutta.
3. Deputy Director (F&VP), Western Region, Old CGO Building, Room No. 319, III Floor, Maharishi Karve Marg, Bombay-400020.

4. Deputy Director (F&VP),
Southern Region,
Shastri Bhavan,
35-Haddows Road,
Madras.

2. In terms of Clause 15 of the Order, a prosecution can also be instituted with the previous sanction of the Licensing Officer who is the Director (F&VP) or any other officer empowered by him in this behalf with the approval of the Central Government.

3. In terms of Clause 13, the Licensing Officer or any other officer authorised by him in this behalf is also competent to dispose of such complaints. The following penalties are envisaged under the said clause :—

- (i) Seizure or detention of any fruit product manufactured, marked, packed or labelled otherwise than in accordance with the provisions of the Order or suspected to be manufactured, marked, packed or labelled in contravention of the provisions of the Order;
- (ii) Seizure or detention of raw materials, connected with manufacture of fruit products in respect of which he has reason to believe that a contravention of the Order has taken place;
- (iii) Disposal of all fruit products or raw materials so seized or detained in such manner as deemed fit; and
- (iv) Prohibiting the sale or manufacture of any fruit product in respect of which there is reason to believe that a contravention of the Order has taken place at the dealers' as well as at the manufacturers' end.

3.2 In case of prosecution, under Section 7 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 a person found guilty of contravention of the provision of the Order is punishable with imprisonment

for a term which may extend upto 7 years and is also liable to fine. In addition, forfeiture of the property in respect of which the Order has been contravened is also envisaged. In case of subsequent convictions, Section 7 also provides that such a person shall not carry on any business in the essential commodity for such period, being not less than six months, as may be specified by the court.

**Implementation of Recommendations
of Indepth Study Team on Bastar**

Pine Plantation

4606. SHRI GIRIDHAR GO-MANGO : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the measures taken by his Ministry to implement the accepted recommendations of Indepth Study Team on Bastar Pine Plantations along with the conditions laid down by Government on the said recommendations since then;

(a) the measures taken by Government of Madhya Pradesh to implement the concerned recommendations so far;

(c) whether on the basis of the recommendations, the paper mill is going to be set up;

(d) if so, when; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE
(SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) :**

(a) The accepted recommendations made by the Indepth Study Team on Bastar Pine Plantation along with the conditions of the Government of India were communicated to the Government of Madhya Pradesh in December 1981, for taking action.

(b) to (e) As per decision of Government of India, deforestation for plantations of Pines has been given up and the World Bank assisted Madhya Pradesh Technical Assistance Project,

Bastar has been closed on 31.3.1982. Considering the fact that the raw material needs of the paper industry in the State is an acute problem, the Madhya Pradesh Rajya Van Vikas Nigam Ltd. has recently started two Bamboo and Pulpwood Plantation Divisions in Khandwa and Bastar districts. These efforts are of pilot scale and expansion will depend on several related mattars including financial arrangement and agencies participating, as reported by the Madhya Pradesh government.

The Nigam has undertaken a project for commercial plantations which includes Bamboo plantations in two phases. For the first phase loan worth Rs. 600 lakhs has been sanctioned by NABARD. The project report worth Rs. 20 crores for the second phase has also been submitted to the Madhya Pradesh Government by the Nigam.

These efforts are directed towards building raw material resources for paper mills.

Wheat Supplied by FCI to Roller Flour Mills in Rajasthan, Punjab and Haryana

4607. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of wheat released by F.C.I. to the various flour mills in Rajasthan, Punjab and Haryana during the current season for grinding;

(b) whether the grinding done for Defence Establishment is also being handled by these mills;

(c) if so, whether there is separate allotment of wheat to these mills for this purpose; and

(d) the fate of maida and suji extracted out of grinding of this wheat and whether is it open to the mills to sell it on any price and corner the entire profits therefrom or they are to account for this to the F.C.I or Defence Establishments concerned ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) During the current year (upto June, 1983) the following quantities of wheat were issued by the Food Corporation of India to the Roller Flour Mills in Rajasthan, Punjab and Haryana :—

(In '000 tonnes)		
Rajasthan	...	5.2
Punjab	...	65.9
Haryana	...	54.7

(b) to (d) At present, there is only one mill in Haryana which is engaged exclusively for Defence grinding. For this purpose, there is separate allotment of wheat to the mill and the mill is accountable to the Army Purchase Organization. Maida and Suji are extracted by mill as per Defence requirements and it is not open to the mill to sell the same in the open market.

Demolitions of Unauthorised Constructions in Delhi

4608. SHRI RAMJIBHAI MAVANI : SHRI BALKRISANA WASNIK : SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA :

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

(a) whether a number of demolitions in various places of Delhi have taken place during 1 January, 1983 to 30 June, 1983;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether a number of unauthorised construction of buildings, shops and jhuggies and markets are going on and coming up in various parts of Delhi;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken for demolition thereof; and

(e) the criteria on the basis of which the unauthorised/structures/colonies were earmarked for demolitions ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) Yes.

(b) It has been reported by the local bodies and Delhi Development Authority that they have carried out demolitions/removed encroachments in the following number of cases during the period from 1.1.83 to 30.6.83 :—

NDMC	60
DDA	7152
Delhi Cantonment Board	2
MCD	1049

(c) and (d) The local bodies have reported that they have booked the following number of cases of unauthorised constructions/encroachments during the same period (1.1.83 to 30.6.83) :—

NDMC	2156
Delhi Cantonment Board	4
MCD	3894

(e) It has been decided by the Govt. that unauthorised colonies in Delhi covering residential and commercial structures constructed therein upto 30.6.77 and 16.2.77 respectively may be regularised. Subject to this, action against unauthorised structures is taken by the local bodies and the DDA in accordance with the provisions of relevant Acts.

Water Conservation Programme

4609. SHRI A.K. ROY : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state ;

(a) total availability of rain water in

a normal year and that flowing out of the rivers in the country per year;

(b) capacity of reservoirs made to contain excess water and the percentage of the available water contained;

(c) optimum percentage of the available water to be contained in the reservoirs to meet the situation of drought;

(d) progress to attain that capacity in the last ten years;

(e) whether there is any plan to go in a massive way for a comprehensive water conservation programme throughout the country; and

(f) if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) The quantity of water through average annual precipitation from rainfall and snowfall over the country works out to 4000 thousand million cubic meters (3200 MAF). Out of this about 1780 thousand million cubic meters (1440 Million Acre Feet) of water appears as surface flows in rivers.

(b) The total live storage capacity created so far including that of small tanks is assessed to be about 160 thousand million cubic meters (130 million Acre Feet). This is about 9 per cent of the average annual flow.

(c) to (f) Irrigation to drought areas comes not only from storage reservoirs but also from diversion works. Against the total potential of 113 million hectares possible, a potential of 63.3 million hectares has been created upto June 1983. In the last ten years (between 1974 and 1983) a potential of 19.1 million hectares has been created which includes the potential from 71,000 million cubic meters (57 million acre feet) of storage created during this period. The national perspective for water resources development formulated by the Ministry of

Irrigation shows that an additional 35 million hectares potential (over and above the 113 million hectares) can be created by conserving about 220 million cubic meters (180 million acre feet) of flood waters and transferring the same to deficit areas.

Command Area Development Projects

4610. SHRI T.S. NEGI : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Command Area Development on which high hopes had been placed, is a failure as reported in Economic Times dated 30 June, 1983 and if so, corrective steps taken/proposed to be taken;

(b) whether it is also a fact that this is due to failure of supervision, monitoring, and evaluation and mid-course corrections in time; and

(c) whether Government will re-organise Agriculture Ministry and its present domination by the non-professionals and if so, time schedule for such a change ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b) The Command Area Development Programme initiated as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme in 1974-75, is comparatively a new Programme, at present covering the commands of 76 projects, together accounting for a created potential of 11.5 million hectares, by 1981-82, out of the total of 28.2 million hectare from all the major and medium irrigation projects in the country. There has been a significant step up during the current Plan period in the execution of certain items like construction of field channels, the five-year target of which will be achieved by the end of 1983-84 itself. State Governments have been advised to give increasing attention to other items like land levelling construction of field drains and rotational water distribution (warabandi) and also to supporting agricultural ex-

tension and agricultural inputs measures.

The Programme involves the joint efforts of a multi-disciplinary team and the recommendations, made by a High Level Committee set up by the Ministry of irrigation, relating to the organisational arrangements at various levels, for implementing the programme, have been advised to the State Governments for consideration.

With a view to encourage evaluation of the Programme by independent agencies, provision for matching assistance from the Centre for such evaluation studies has been made and the State Governments have also been advised to take up such studies. Self-assessment by the project administrations for locating areas of improvement has also been suggested to the State Governments for monitoring the performance under the Programme. The Programme is gathering momentum and with the adoption of the measures that have advised to the State Governments further improvements are expected.

(c) The Programme is being administered by the Ministry of Irrigation from 1980 and the question of re-organising the Ministry of Agriculture does not arise.

Registration of Hatcheries and Poultry Farms

4611. SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU MALLU : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to register all hatcheries and poultry farms in all States including their infrastructural facilities; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the objectives of Government so far as the question of proper planning and development of poultry farming in the country is concerned ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE

(SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The Department of Agriculture & Cooperation, Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India propose to register various hatcheries/poultry breeding farms operating in various parts of the country.

(b) The objective is to collect basic information/statistics which would be utilised for preparing realistic estimates about requirement of various feed ingredients/feeds etc. and forecasts on production/availability, price etc. of eggs and poultry meat and trends in future demand for layer and broiler chicks in the country. This information will also be beneficial to the hatcheries and help them in planning their future layer and broiler parent stock production/placement to meet the national requirement of layer and broiler hybrid chicks as well as export commitments.

Discontent among IARI Students

4612. SHRI R.N. RAKESH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the wide spread discontent amongst students in I.A.R.I. and if so, the corrective steps taken/proposed to set the matters right; and

(b) whether Government will consider placing this University strictly on merit as used to be the case in yester-years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Government is not aware of any discontent among the students of I.A.R.I. The Institution is functioning normally and examinations are being conducted as per schedule. Admissions are being made and the admitted students receive fellowships. Performance of I.A.R.I. is constantly reviewed and corrective steps are taken to set matters right wherever felt necessary.

(b) Merit is the guiding principle of I.A.R.I. even now.

Construction of Houses by Government for Group Housing Societies

4613. SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU MALLU : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether any Group Housing Society (exclusively of Central Government employees attached to one office only) has approached the Government to extend co-operation regarding construction of houses;

(b) if so, the names of such Group Housing Societies; and

(c) the details regarding the assistance Government have extended to them regarding construction of their houses so far as the question of concession of amount charged is concerned, keeping in view their financial conditions ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) and (b) The Delhi Co-operative Housing Finance Society Limited which advances loan to the Co-operative Group Housing Societies has reported that the General Staff Co-operative Group Housing Society Ltd., and Defence Employees Co-operative Group Housing Society Ltd. are the two societies whose bye-laws restrict the membership of the Society to persons serving in Army Headquarters and in the Secretariat of Ministry of Defence respectively and have been given loan assistance by them for construction of houses.

(c) The DCHFS has sanctioned loan of Rs. 62 lakhs and actually disbursed an amount of Rs. 40.30 lakhs to General Staff Co-operative Group Housing Society Ltd. The other Society, namely, Defence Ministry Employees Co-operative Group Housing Society Ltd. was sanctioned a loan of Rs. 45.04 lakhs and an amount of Rs. 10.26 lakhs was released to them.

दिल्ली जल प्रदाय और मल व्ययन संस्थान
द्वारा निर्मित रेनी कुआं संख्या-2

4614. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या निर्माण और आवास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि दिल्ली जल प्रदाय और मल व्ययन संस्थान ने रेनी कुआं संख्या-2 का निर्माण कब कराया था तथा यह कुआं कब चालू हुआ था और अब तक इस कुएं से कुल कितनी मात्रा में पानी का उपयोग हुआ है ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मोहम्मद उस्मान आरिफ) : दिल्ली जल पूर्ति एवं मल व्ययन संस्थान ने सूचित किया है कि रेनी कुआं नं० 2, 1974 के दौरान बनाया गया और चालू किया गया तथा जून, 1983 तक इस रेनी कुएं से उपयोग की गई जल की मात्रा 42,120 लाख गैलन थी ।

Rural Development Co-operative Credit Societies

4615. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have suggested any pragmatic solution to remove the stumbling blocks in country's Rural Development Co-operative Credit Societies which are primarily meant to eliminate the money lenders;

(b) whether Government have received any complaints that the employees of credit societies did not sanction the loans to the poor sections of the society in the ordinary course; and

(c) whether there is any direct check on these credit society by alert and dedicated citizens of the society ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN

THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The overall policy in the field of rural credit has been progressive institutionalisation of credit under multi-agency system involving cooperative, commercial banks and Regional Rural Banks to cater to the increasing requirements of credit for agriculture and rural development. One of the major objectives of agricultural credit is to step-up the volume of credit with a large share for the weaker section. As a result of systematic efforts by the Central and State Governments and the Reserve Bank of India, the institutional credit which was only 7% of the total requirements for agriculture had gone upto 29% in 1971-72 and presently is estimated to be about 40%. The National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development has recently been established to function as an apex financing and coordinating agency for the institutional frame work providing credit for agriculture and rural development.

(b) and (c) As the Cooperative are governed by the Cooperative Societies Acts of the States concerned and are under their administrative and supervisory control and also subject to statutory audit of the concerned State Government, appropriate action on complaints regarding sanction of loans etc., rests with the State Government.

Non-Attendance of Complaints in CPWD (Electrical) Enquiry in DIZ Area (Mandir Marg)

4616. SHRI N.E. HORO : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the staff on duty-CPWD (Electrical) in DIZ area Mandir Marg, New Delhi do not pay attention towards the complaints;

(b) whether generally the person on duty at night is always found absent and if present, tries to avoid the complaints so that it will be done by person on duty in day time; and

(c) if so, would Government depute some officer for surprise visit so that the residents of DIZ area, Gole Market may not face difficulties ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) CPWD has reported that complaints lodged with the CPWD Enquiry Office (Elect) in DIZ area are attended to;

(b) Skeleton staff at the CPWD Enquiry Office is involved during night shifts to attend to emergent and "No light" complaints. Normal complaints are attended to by the staff on day duty; and

(c) Surprise checks of the Enquiry Offices of the CPWD are conducted by the Supervisory Officers from time to time.

Demolition of an Outer Wall of Jama Masjid

4617. SHRI KAMLA MISHRA MADHUKAR : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether an outer wall of the Jama Masjid was demolished sometime back on the erroneous belief that it was not a Moghul Wall; and

(b) if so, action taken against the officers ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) The Municipal Corporation of Delhi have reported that as far as they know, no outer wall of Jama Masjid was demolished.

(b) Does not arise.

Plan to Help Distinguished Sportsmen

4619. SHRI VISHWANATH SHARMA : Will the Minister of SPORTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Footballer Thangaraj, Wrestler Malwa, Decathlon Pan Singh, Major Dhyanchand and others have lived and died in penury, what are Government's plans to rectify this;

(b) after having done comparatively best in equestrian events, reasons why is India not participating in next Olympics in this event; and

(c) whether Government of India have plans to increase its own budget for sports and ask the State Governments to do like-wise?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS, AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) Being aware of the fact that some outstanding sportsmen in the past faced difficulties in their declining years, the Government have already set up a National Welfare Fund for sportsmen from which grants or pensions can be made available for admissible purposes in deserving cases.

(b) Apart from Hockey, the participation of the Indian sportsmen and women in other disciplines of the forthcoming Olympic Games, will have to be considered in the light of their performance *vis-a-vis* the criteria laid down by the Indian Olympic Association. This would also apply to the equestrian discipline.

(c) Government are aware that large scale promotion of sports and raising of standards would need adequate allocations for sports both at Central and State levels.

Service and Working Condition of Scientists at IVRI

4620. SHRI K.B.S. MANI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware about the service and working conditions of the scientists posted at Indian Veterinary Research Institute Mukteshwar

swar relating to pay scales and other benefit;

(b) whether Government have fixed any period of stay for these scientists posted at either Izatnagar, Mukeswar or Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Port Blair;

(c) if so, what is the period fixed for the purpose;

(d) the number of such scientists who have completed more than five years service in such projects of ICAR at Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Muketerswar and Izatnagar.

(e) whether Government propose to transfer such scientists who have completed more than five years of service from such difficult stations to some other station to give them relief from the difficulties which they are continuously facing due to their posting at difficult stations; and

(f) if so, by when, and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) :
(a) Yes Sir, the scientists posted at the Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Mukteswar are having the scales of pay and other benefits admissible to the scientists of the Council in accordance with the Rules of the Council.

(b) and (c) According to the A.R.S. Rules a scientist is required to render a minimum period of service in a backward or comparatively less developed area of the country as may be determined and decided by the Controlling Authority. However, the Council has laid down general guidelines for both intra-institutional and inter-institutional transfers. According to the categorisation of the stations done by the Council, Izatnagar falls in category 'A', Port Blair in Category 'B' and Mukteswar in category 'C'. A scientist is normally required to serve at stations like Izatnagar and Andaman & Nicobar Islands

for 5 years and at a station like Mukteswar for about 4 years.

(d) The number of scientists, who have completed more than five years service at Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Mukteswar and Izatnagar is 6, 3 and 143 respectively.

(e) and (f) In accordance with the guidelines, such of the scientists who are posted in a backward or less developed area such as Mukteswar become eligible to seek transfer after completion of 4 years of service in that area. The Council, however, follows a policy of minimum transfers from one place to another so that continuity of research is maintained. If a scientist is doing good work he can earn his promotion and merit increment through periodic assessment and does not have to move from place to place. It is not mandatory to transfer a scientist after 5 years or more of service in B.C.D or E category stations. It has been observed that in most of the research stations located in remote/difficult areas, local technicians and scientists are not available. Scientists have, therefore, to be appointed from outside and they are generally inclined to go back to less difficult areas. Yet in the interest of maintaining regional balances in research, these scientists can not be transferred mechanically on completion of a certain period of service until the substitutes become available. Often the transfers are delayed purely on scientific consideration, for instance till a series of experiments planned are completed.

The Directors have, however, been requested to see that there is suitable rotation of staff in terms of the guidelines between stations of various categories of the Institute keeping in view the larger interest of research work and the personal convenience of the scientists.

Stevedoring Contract for Gujarat Port

4621. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that stevedoring contract for Gujarat Port was given to the 2nd highest rate tender during 1982;

(b) what is the total loss suffered by the Food Corporation of India on this account; and

(c) action taken for avoiding such loss in future?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) FCI has awarded stevedoring, clearing, handling and transport contracts at Navlakhi, Bhavnagar, and Veraval Ports in Gujarat to the next higher tenders having regard to their financial standing, capability for handling work and the past performance.

(b) There is no question of suffering any loss thereby. The contracts have to be awarded keeping in view not merely the lowest rates quoted, but also past performance, financial stability, general competence, and other factors.

(c) Does not arise.

C.A.D.A. Permission to Factory at Munirabad to Let-out Affluents in Tungabhadra Reservoir

4622. SHRI H.G. RAMULU : Will the minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Tungabhadra Command Area Development Authority has permitted Polly Fibre Factory at Munirabad to let-out affluents in the Tungabhadra Reservoir;

(b) whether the CADA has consulted Karnataka Water Pollution Board before issuing permission; and

(c) if so, the steps to be taken by Government to safeguard Tungabhadra reservoir from getting polluted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Irrigation Department of the Government of Karnataka, and not the Command Area Development Authority, has permitted Messrs. Tungabhadra Fibres Ltd., who have been granted an industrial licence for the manufacture of High Wet Modulus Polynosi Fibre, to draw water from the Tungabhadra reservoir and pump back the treated effluents into the reservoir.

(b) and (c) While the State Government did not consult the Karnataka Water Pollution Board before granting permission, the matter has thereafter been referred to that Board and is under its consideration.

The effluent treatment plant of the company is ready for commissioning and the company has not yet commenced its manufacturing operations.

Allotment of Higher than Entitlement Type Accommodations to Personel Staff of Union Ministers

4623. SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that during the period January, 1981 to January 1983 several members of personal staff of Union Minister/Ministers of State/Deputy Ministers as also several other Government employees were rather liberally allotted Government accommodation in New Delhi/Delhi by the Directorate of Estates/Ministry, of the types higher than their entitlements;

(b) if so, the details in respect of Ministry wise/Department wise; and

(c) the number of instances Ministry-wise/Department-wise where similar requests of the officers were turned down by the Ministry?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND

HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

जनकपुरी में स्कूटर शेड का गिराया जाना

4624. श्री होरालाल आर० परमार : क्या निर्माण और आवास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण के ध्यान में यह लाया गया है कि एजेंसी संख्या 21 ने पोकेट 13 में अनधिकृत रूप से बनाया गया स्कूटर शेड गिरा दिया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने कल्याण एजेंसियों को इस प्रकार के निर्माण को गिराने के लिए प्राधिकृत किया है;

(ग) उसी पोकेट में और कितने अनधिकृत स्कूटर शेड हैं जिन्हें एजेंसी द्वारा नहीं गिराया है; और

(घ) शेड को गिराने से हुई हानि की क्षतिपूर्ति के लिए दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

निर्माण और आवास मन्त्रालय में उप मन्त्री (श्री मोहम्मद उस्मान आरिफ) : (क) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने बताया है कि जनकपुरी में उनके किसी एजेंसी संख्या 21 द्वारा किसी स्कूटर शेड के गिराने की बात उनके ध्यान में नहीं आई है।

(ख) से (घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Agreement with Bangladesh on Sharing Waters of Teesta

4625. SHRI AMAR ROY PRA-DHAN :

SHRI R.P. DAS :

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :

SHRI AJIT BAG :

SHRI GADADHAR SAHA :

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether India and Bangladesh reached an ad hoc agreement on the sharing of the Teesta waters and achieved a break through on the Ganga Waters issue;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether this decision is against the West Bengal Government's decision; and

(d) if so, what decision has been taken by the West Bengal Government in this regard, and how it has not been

implemented by the Bangladesh and Indian Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b) At its 25th meeting held in Dhaka from 18th to 20th July, 1983, the Indo-Bangladesh Joint Rivers Commission discussed sharing of the Tista waters and recognised that this will need to be based on intensive scientific studies. It has been agreed that these studies will commence forthwith and be completed by the Joint Tista Committee before 1985 end. Pending completion of scientific studies, it was agreed in a spirit of friendship and good neighbourliness that an ad-hoc sharing of the Tista flows during the dry season will be done with 36% for Bangladesh, 39% for India and remaining 25% unallocated. These ad-hoc shares and the unallocated portion are subject to reallocation after scientific studies are completed. The ad-hoc sharing arrangements would be valid till 1985 end. As regards the Ganga waters issue, the Commission recognised that in addition to the technical aspects, wider economic and implementational aspects of the proposals already exchanged regarding augmentation of Ganga Flows need to be studied and agreed on the necessity for further examination.

(c) and (d) The Government of West Bengal had earlier urged that a very major share of the flow of the River Tista during the dry weather season should be made available to West Bengal and that only a token share should be given to Bangladesh. The Tista is a river which flows from India into Bangladesh and both Governments of India and Bangladesh have their plans for irrigation development based on the Tista flows. The dry season flows in the river are insufficient to meet the requirements of both countries. It is for this reason that both Governments have agreed to undertake scientific studies in this regard. The ad-hoc sharing valid till 1985 end will in no manner come in the way of the execution and development of irrigation under the Tista Barrage Project sanctioned for execution in West

Bengal, work on which is progressing.

Transfers and Promotions in Horticulture Directorate of CPWD

4625. SHRI DOONGAR SINGH : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are time promotions in Civil and Electrical branches of C.P.W.D. for direct recruits from U.P.S.C., but it is not so in Horticulture branch thereof, if so, the reasons for this discrimination;

(b) whether there is no fixed policy about transfers in Horticulture Directorate in C.P.W.D., while it is so in Civil and Electrical branches, thereof if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Departmental Promotion Committee has not been sitting for the last 10 years for the promotions of the posts of Dy. Directors in Horticulture Department of C.P.W.D. with the result that the promotions are being done on ad-hoc basis only, and if so the reasons therefor; and

(d) how many Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes persons have been promoted on ad-hoc basis during this period ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) No, Sir. Question of discrimination does not arise.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir. After the C.P.W.D. Horticulture Directorate (Class I & II posts) Recruitment Rules, 1978 were notified, no post of Deputy Director (Horticulture) fell vacant till 1979 and thus the question of holding a meeting of the Departmental Promotion Committee till the period did not arise. In accordance with these rules, promotion to the post of Deputy Director of Horticulture is to be made by selection from the grade of Assistant Director of Horticulture having a degree in Agriculture or Botany with Horticulture as a special subject with seven years service in the grade rendered after appointment thereto on a regular basis. As most of the Assistant Directors working in the Directorate of Horticulture do not possess the qualification of "Horticulture" as a special subject, they are

ineligible for promotion on a regular basis to the post of Deputy Director. Therefore, in order to man the vacant posts of Deputy Director, Assistant Directors were promoted on ad-hoc basis.

(d) One.

Discontentment in ICAR Scientists

4627. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a news item appearing in Indian Express issue of 25 July, 1983 about ICAR Horticulture Institute in Bangalore and harassment of Scientists;

(b) had scientists at ICAR National Institutes in Karnal for dairy and at Izatnagar for veterinary in meeting convened by ICAR Director General during his visit complained about similar harassments etc.;

(c) are Government also aware of discontents of agricultural scientists also at Sheep and Goat Institutes as was reported in Surya; and

(d) have Government instituted or do propose to institute an enquiry by a high powered judicial/parliamentary committee in the deterioration in morale of ICAR scientists since 1979, identify causes and recommend corrective steps if so, when and if not, reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes, Sir. The attention of Government has been drawn to the news item alleging harassment of scientists working in the Indian Institute of Horticultural Research, Bangalore.

(b) No, Sir. The Director General, ICAR met staff members to discuss matters of common interest including some general problems relating to personnel and financial management, administration and implementation of scientific programmes. No reference regarding harassment of any staff members by the Institute management was made in the said meeting.

(c) The date of issue of "Surya" containing the report has not been indicated. However, no such insistence of harassment of scientists of Sheep & Goat Institutes has come to the notice of Government.

(d) In view of the facts brought out in the replies to parts (a), (b) & (c) of the Question the question of instituting an enquiry by a high powered judicial/parliamentary committee does not arise.

Irregularities in C.P.W.D. and L & D.O. and D.D.A.

4629. SHRI BABURAO PARAN-JPE :
SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN :

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

(a) the steps taken to remove reported corruption and increase efficiency of organisations like CPWD, Land Developments Office and Delhi Development Authority ; and

(b) how many employees of these bodies have been suspended for dereliction of duty or corruption and how many have been reinstated after retirement during last one year ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a)—(i) *L & DO*—A post of Public Relations Officer has created for looking into the grievances of the public. Steps have been taken to see that cases of sale permission etc. are disposed of within a time bound programme. The formula regarding calculation of damages etc. has been simplified to avoid delay in finalisation of cases. Complaint boxes have been kept in Nirman Bhavan. Land Development Officer also personally hears the complaints from public.

(ii) *CPWD*—The Vigilance Wing of the CPWD headed by a Chief Engineer undertakes routine and surprise inspections all over the country. This Wing also requires into complaints received from various sources including CPI, CFC etc. After proper investigation, necessary action is taken in these cases. The Quality Control Wing of the CPWD set up recently also under-

takes inspections. This Unit headed by Chief Engineer undertakes regular inspections of all works costing more than Rs. 22.5 lakhs. In addition, the Chief Technical Examiners attached to the Central Vigilance Commission also inspect works whenever warranted.

(iii) *DDA*—Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) (i) *L & DO*—Two persons were suspended between August, 1982 and July, 1983. One person has been reinstated after awarding a punishment. In addition, one official who was compulsorily retired in 1976 has been reinstated on the orders of the Hon'ble High Court, Delhi.

(ii) *CPWD*—Six employees of CPWD have been suspended out of which four have been reinstated during the period August, 1982 to July, 1983. Suspension order of one person has been revoked during this period after retirement.

(iii) *DDA*—Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

दिल्ली में होटलों और गेस्ट हाउसों का अनधिकृत निर्माण

4630. श्री राम लाल राहीः क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली में होटलों और गेस्ट हाउसों का अनधिकृत निर्माण किया जाना जारी है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस प्रकार के अनधिकृत निर्माण कार्यों की रोकथान के लिए सरकार क्या कदम उठा रही है; और

(ग) अब तक इस प्रकार के कितने अनधिकृत निर्माणों को गिराया गया और तत्सम्बन्धी व्योरा क्या है ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में उप
मंत्री (श्री मोहम्मद उस्मान आरिफ) : (क)
से (ग) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है तथा
सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

**Malfunctioning of Safety Measures in
Vikas Minar**

4631. SHRI PIYUSH TIRKI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the fire services precautionary measures were malfunctioning in the building ;

(b) whether Vikas Minar also suffers from the malfunctioning of the fire safety measures ;

(c) if so, whether similar action is to be taken with regard to Vikas Minar ;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ; and

(e) which are the other buildings in Delhi suffering from the malfunctioning of the fire safety measures and the action taken against persons who control the building ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) The Commissioner of Police has reported that in connection with the fire that took place in Gopala Tower a case was registered on 6.6.83 under sections 336/285/304-A of the Indian Penal Code and that the owner/proprietor of the building was arrested.

(b) The DDA has denied this.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The DDA have reported that fire equipments required for safety measures, such as wet-risers system, fire alarm system, fire detection system, fire escape, have already been provided in Vikas Minar and these systems have been tested and found in proper functioning

conditions. Training in fire safety measures and in operation and use of fire safety equipments installed in the building, at the time of any emergency, has also been given to some of the staff working in Vikas Minar.

(e) As reported by DDA, the multi-storeyed buildings located in its development area mainly in Rajendra Place and Nehru Place have been inspected and wherever the proper safety measures have not been in functioning condition, the owners/Proprietors of the buildings have been asked to make necessary rectifications and to provide the proper safety equipments and other measures. The proprietors/owners have also been advised to obtain no objection certificates from the Chief Fire Officer of Delhi Fire Service about the fire safety measures in these buildings.

As reported by NDMC, since one of the reasons for out break of fire could be the deviation/mis-use—from the sanctioned building plans and inadequate safety/security measures provided in the building, a survey, from this angle of 21 multi storeyed buildings within their jurisdiction was carried out by them and appropriate action on the basis of the inspection reports has been initiated.

Quanuam of Panghat/Rath ghee despatched to dealers by DCM.

4632. SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) how much quantity of Panghat ghee was made available by D.C.M. Chemical Works to its stockists and nominated agencies in Delhi during the last 12 months, month-wise and dealer/nominated agency-wise ;

(b) how much quantity of Rath ghee was despatched to its stockists in Delhi during the last 12 months dealer-wise ;

(c) is the quantity sufficient to meet the demands of the consumers of Delhi ;

(d) whether the Central Government Employees Consumer Cooperative Society Limited, New Delhi has been selling the Panghat to the canteens who are not holding quota cards and depriving the consumers of the same ; and

(e) if so, steps proposed to be taken to ensure that the Panghat ghee given to the above said society is sold through its branch stores to the consumers and

not to the canteens ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS & IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) and (b) Month-wise despatches of Panghat/Rath by D.C.M. to its stockists and nominated agencies in Delhi as reported by them during the last 12 months was as under:

1982	Panghat	Rath (in MT)
July	2558.6	666.6
August	2562.0	701.3
Sept.	2597.0	641.9
October	2902.8	579.2
November	3237.8	478.9
December	2757.3	592.6
1983		
January	2931.9	541.8
February	2801.8	462.5
March	3173.8	457.7
April	2863.5	441.3
May	2841.0	441.6
June	2673.3	438.5

As there is no control on the distribution of Vanaspati, the dealer/Agency-wise details are not available.

(c) There have been no complaints in regard to the availability of vanaspatti in Delhi.

(d) and (e) The Central Government Employees Consumer Cooperative Society Limited caters to the needs of Government Departmental canteens as well as consumers stores in Government residential colonies. The Food and Civil Supplies Department of Delhi Administration has not introduced any quota card system for such canteens.

Inspection of Central Sectt. Coop. Store Ltd., Delhi

4633. DR. A.U. AZMI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question 3375 on 22 October, 1982 regarding inspection of Central Secretariat Cooperative Store Ltd., Delhi and state :

(a) if the Registrar of Cooperative Societies Delhi Administration, Delhi has since examined the question of merger/affiliation of the societies with the Central Government Employees Consumer Cooperative Society Ltd., New Delhi ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) if not, reasons for the delay together with the details of action taken to expedite the same ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) to (e) The Registrar of Coop. Societies, Delhi had called a meeting of the representatives of the primary consumer cooperative stores registered amongst the Central Government Employees and the representatives of the Central Government Employees Consumers Cooperative Society Ltd. In the meeting held on 21.7.1983, the possibilities of the merger were ruled out by all the representatives of the primary stores. The representatives of the primary stores, however, agreed for affiliation by becoming

members of the Central Government Employees Consumer Cooperative Society Ltd. The representatives of the primary stores further requested in the meeting to know the facilities and other concessions which could be provided to the primary stores after becoming the members of the Central Government Employees Consumers Cooperative Society Ltd. For this purpose, the Registrar of Cooperative Societies, Delhi Administration, Delhi has fixed another meeting with the representatives of the Central Government Employees Consumers Cooperative Society Ltd.

Daily Wages/Temporary Employees in D.D.A. and C.P.W.D.

4634. SHRI R.L.P. VERMA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to Unstarred Question No. 10669 on 9 May, 1983 regarding daily wages/temporary employees in DDA and CPWD and state :

(a) the number of employees in CPWD and DDA and his Ministry's other Department in Delhi ; (i) who are on daily wages, and (ii) whose services continue to be temporary ;

(b) policy which governs their being made permanent ; and

(c) how many employees of DDA, CPWD and other Departments under his Ministry have been made permanent in each of the previous three years ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Approval by DDA of Mezzanine Floors in multi-Storeyed Buildings

4635. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the recent fire in some high-rise building in Rajendra Place,

New Delhi exposed the vulnerability of mezzanine floors in these buildings;

(b) whether on the DDA's land in East of Kailash community Centre many landlords of multi-storeyed buildings built such floors without Delhi Development Authority's approval submitted to DDA for approval ; and

(c) if so, why the DDA failed to check these deliberate perennial rent yielding deviations by the landlords and how these were regularised ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Misuse of Rehabilitation Colony Premises for Commercial Purposes

4636. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a letter to the Editor captioned 'Misuse of Premises' appearing in the 'Hindustan Times' New Delhi dated 12, July 1983 ;

(b) whether there is any provision in the Lease Deed executed by allottees of Rehabilitation colony properties with the L and DO permitting the use of residential house for commercial purposes ;

(c) whether in case of such properties any additions and alterations or their being rebuilt requires prior permission of the L and DO ;

(d) whether in Kalkaji colony and other such colonies houses are being partly used for commercial purposes and palatial buildings involving major additions and alterations have come up without the approval of L & DO ; and

(e) if so, the action he proposes to take in the matter to enforce the provisions of the Lease Deed ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) to (e) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Blackmarketing of Rice from F.C.I, Naraina (Delhi)

4637. SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4123 on 5-11-1982 regarding truck carrying wheat from FCI godowns for sale in black market and state :

(a) if by now the police has completed its investigations into this matter as well as with regard to the black-market of 50 quintals of rice from FCI Naraina on 1-2-1983; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, if not, reasons for inordinate delay ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) and (b) The case relating to interception of a truck carrying 81 quintals of rationen wheat was investigated by the police. This was found to be a case of mere change of route and was therefore dropped on 31.3.1983.

The case relating to seizure of 50 quintals of rice issued by Food Corporation of India Naraina Depot is now pending trial in the court.

Firewood for Livelihood

4639. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the percentage of

people using fire-wood merely for their livelihood?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : It is estimated that about 1% of the total population of the country depend on firewood for their livelihood.

Distribution of Co-operative Loans

4640. SHRI ASHFAQ HUSAIN : Will the minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) distribution of co-operative loans in the country during the last five year, year-wise and State-wise;

(b) share of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other weaker sections in these loans, State-wise and year-wise; and

(c) share of handloom co-operatives in these loans, State -wise and year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) to (c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Number of Agricultural Forest & Veterinary Colleges in Eastern States

4641. DR. R. ROTHUAMA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of colleges for agriculture, forestry and veterinary training centres so far opened in the States of Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland,

Mizoram, Manipur, Meghalaya and Tripura;

(b) reasons for not starting a single technical college for agriculture, forestry and veterinary in Mizoram till today; and

(c) whether Central Government propose to start such colleges in Mizoram in view of its high percentage of literacy and peculiar communication problems with the rest of the country because of its geographical location?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) At present there are two Agricultural Colleges and six Krishi Vigyan Kendras in these States The details are given in the statement.

(b) The Agriculture College, Nagaland established under the North-East Hill University is expected to meet the agriculture educational requirements of Mizoram also. A portion of the admission capacity of this college is reserved for students from Mizoram. Over and above this, the Indian Council of Agricultural Research allots a large number of seats for various degree programmes like Agriculture, Veterinary, Forestry, Fisheries, Agricultural Engineering etc. to North East Council, which in turn allocates some of these seats to Mizoram also.

(c) Presently the Central Govt. is not proposing to start any such college in Mizoram. An *Expert Committee* appointed by Indian Council of Agricultural Research is presently reviewing the agricultural research and education system in the States/Union Territories of the North-Eastern region including Mizoram.

Statement

List of Agricultural Colleges and Krishi Vigyan Kendras in the States of Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Mizoram, Manipur, Meghalaya and Tripura.

Name of the State	Institution	Location	Date of Starting
(a) Agricultural Colleges			
(1) Manipur	College of Agriculture	Imphal	1.9.1979
(2) Nagaland	College of Agriculture	Medziphoma	20.10.1978
(b) Krishi Vigyan Kendras			
(1) Arunachal Pradesh	K.V.K.	Basar Siang/Distt.	1979
(2) Nagaland	K.V.K.	Jharnapani Medziphoma	1977
(3) Mizoram	K.V.K.	Kolasib	1977
(4) Manipur	K.V.K.	Lamphal-Pat	1977
(5) Meghalaya	K.V.K.	Turagaro Hills	1979
(6) Tripura	K.V.K.	Khowai West Tripura	1979 1979

Low Nutritional Standard and Intake of milk

4642. SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA:
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the increasing low nutritional standards and intake of milk by middle class and poorer sections of society specially in cities due to denial of low priced milk by Government dairies in Delhi and those under operation flood I and II in other cities in defiance and breach of clear cut objectives of operation Flood I and II funded by WFP, EEC and

supported by UNICEF if so, steps taken to safeguard consumer interest and public health as per Government policies as laid down in these two Rs. 600 crore projects concerning supply of low priced milk to the weaker sections of society (Patriot dated 8 May, 1983); and

(b) whether Government will set up a study Group of Member of Parliament to see the reasons why this aspect of the projects affecting public health and well-being has not been adhered to?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE

(SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Dairy Development Programmes including Operation Flood and Project are being implemented with a view to supplying whole-some milk at reasonable prices to the consumers on the one hand and to provide remunerative price to the producers on the other. One of the major objectives of Operation Flood I Project has made available almost 3 times more milk in the 4 metropolitan cities compared to the pre-project level. Milk sold by the organised dairies in these dairies is cheaper than that supplied by the traditional sectors.

(b) There is no such proposal.

Targets of Foodgrains, Pulses, Oilseeds

4643. SHRI K. MALLANNA: will the minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that targets were fixed regarding the production of foodgrains, pulses and oilseeds for different States; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the production and names of States who have fully achieved the targets during last two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Following States have achieved/exceeded the targets fixed for 1981-82. Regarding 1982-83, final estimates of production of foodgrains, pulses and oilseeds have not yet been received from all States.

(*000 Tonnes)

Sl. No.	State	Foodgrains		Pulses		Oilseeds	
		1981-82		1981-82		1981-82	
		Target	Ach.	Target	Ach.	Target	Ach.
1.	Andhra Pradesh	10400	11322	450	455	—	—
2.	Gujarat	5020	5089	300	350	2400	2465
3.	Madhya Pradesh	12700	12720	2300	2384	—	—
4.	Uttar Pradesh	24200	24220	—	—	—	—
5.	West Bengal	—	—	—	—	131	160

बोल्ड प्रेस कालोनी, फरीदाबाद की चार-दीवारी

4644. डा० वसंत कुमार पंडित : क्या निर्माण और आवास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत सरकार मुद्रणालय बोल्ड प्रेस कालोनी, फरीदाबाद की चार-दीवारी का निर्माण कार्य आरम्भ कर दिया गया था और यदि हाँ, तो इस कार्य को स्थगित किए जाने के क्या कारण हैं और क्या तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा सभा पटल पर रखा जाएगा;

(ब) क्या ठेकेदारों को इस चारदीवारी के सम्पूर्ण निर्माण कार्य की धनराशि का भुगतान किया गया है और यदि नहीं, तो कितने कार्य के लिए अभी तक भुगतान नहीं किया गया है;

(ग) क्या दीवार की ऊँचाई सभी स्थानों में बरबर रखी गई है और यदि नहीं, तो उसके बाया कारण हैं तथा किसके अदेश पर यह किया गया है; और

(घ) क्या रेजीडेंट्स बैलफेयर एसोसिएशन ने लिखा है कि चारदीवारी का निर्माण कार्य पूरा किया जाना चाहिए और यदि हाँ, तो निर्माण-कार्य कब पूरा किया जाएगा और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं?

निर्माण और आवास मन्त्रालय में उप मन्त्री (श्री मुहम्मद उस्मान आरिफ) : (क) ओल्ड प्रेस कालोनी, फरीदाबाद में चहारदीवारी का निर्माण कार्य आरम्भ कर दिया गया था परन्तु निकटवर्ती प्राइवेट कालोनियों के निवासियों के विरोध और फरीदाबाद कम्पलेक्स प्रशासन के हस्तक्षेप के कारण इसे स्थगित करना पड़ा था।

(ख) ठेकेदार द्वारा किए गए वास्तविक कार्य के लिए उसे भुगतान किया गया था जो दिए गए कुल कार्य का लगभग 40 प्रतिशत था।

(ग) चहारदीवारी की ऊँचाई सभी जगहों पर समान रखी गई है सिवाय ऊपर के कुछ स्थानों पर जहाँ भूमि का स्तर समान न था।

(घ) रेजीडेंट्स बैलफेयर एसोसिएशन ने चहारदीवारी का निर्माण कार्य पूरा करने का अनुरोध किया है। निकटवर्ती प्राइवेट

कालोनियों के निवासियों के लिए रास्ते की व्यवस्था करने के लिये रूपात्मकता निष्पारित करने के पश्चात निर्माण कार्य आरम्भ किया जायेगा।

Minimum Wages and Condition of Workers of Rohini

4645. SHRI PIYUSH TIRKI : will the Minister of WORKS & HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn towards the article published in the Statesman dated July 20, 1983 entitled 'A Judgment lost in Rohini's dust';

(b) if so, whether the contractors of DDA are not paying the minimum statutory wage of Rs. 11.60 per day;

(c) if so, the reasons thereof;

(d) whether the working conditions of the workers engaged in the construction work at Rohini are also very bad; and

(e) if so, details of the action being taken by the Government ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) Yes.

(b) and (c) The Delhi Development Authority has reported that to the best of their knowledge the contractors are making the payment at the rates prescribed by the Delhi Administration as per latest minimum wage schedule and no complaint has been received by them.

(d) No.

(e) Does not arise in view of (d) above.

Demolition in Vinod Nagar Shahdara

4646. SHRI DIGAMBAR SINGH : Will the Minister of WORKS AND

HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether a colony known as Vinod Nagar Ilaqa Shahdara, Delhi was demolished and land (Khasra No. 217-plot No. 35) was acquired in 1975;

(b) whether no alternative land has so far been allotted to the displaced persons from the above Colony despite the fact that proforma applications in the prescribed forms duly filled in were submitted to the Delhi Administration, Delhi (Land and Building Department), Rehabilitation Cell in July, 1977 and July, 1978;

(c) whether representations were made by the affected persons both to the DDA in January, 1977, November, 1977 and April, 1981 and to the Delhi Admn. in February, 1981; and

(d) if so, what are the difficulties which lie in the way of DDA/Delhi Admn. to give relief to these affected persons and how long more will it take to allot them alternative sites?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF): (a) to (d) The infomation is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Payment of Ground Rent by Residents of Shantiniketan Colony

4647. SHRI RAM AVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Development Authority issued orders in 1978 on a representation made by Shantiniketan Residents Association New Delhi that they should pay ground-rent on the basis of the premium shown in the sub-Lease floor ;

(b) whether a sum of Rs. 6.60 per sq. on account of additional compensation was added in the Premium payable by allottees of Shantiniketan Colony, who got their sub-Lease Deeds registered in the year 1968 onwards ;

(c) whether the DDA permitted the Govenment Servant Go-operative House Building Society Ltd, New Delhi in 1970 to carve out 80 additional plots in Vasant Vihar to enable it to meet the additional compensation of Rs. 10 lakhs payable in respect of Shantiniketan colony ; and

(d) if so action being taken to remove this discrimination and suitably amend the sub-clase Deeds referred to in (b) above ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) Yes.

(b) The Delhi Development Authority has been recovering the ground rent from the societies in respect of the entire land allotted to them. It is for the society to recover the ground rent from individual members. Therefore, DDA is not concerned with the addition of Rs. 6.60 per sq. yd. referred to in this part.

(c) Yes.

(d) This issue relates to an intra-society dispute between the Shanti Naketan pocket and the Government Servants Coop. Houe Building Society. The Shanti Niketan Residents' Association had filed a writ in the High Court and then in the Supreme Court on this account but the writs were dismissed.

Sugarcane Crushed

4648. SHRI ASHFAQ HUSSAIN : SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU MALLU : SHRI B.V. DESHI :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) value of sugarcane crushed by the Sugar Mills taken over under the Sugar Undertakings (Taking Over of Management) Act 1978 during 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 season, factory-wise and year-wise;

(b) the position of sugar-cane arrears in these Mills, mill-wise and year-

wise as on 30th June 1981, 1982 and 1983;

(c) special measures Government have taken or proposed to take to clear the huge arrears of sugarcane price without any further delay;

(d) the amount of money paid by these mills as interest as per Section 3A of Sugarcane Control Order for delay in payment after 14 days of supply; and

(e) if interest is not paid, give reasons for non-compliance of the statutory provision mills?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) and (b) The mill-wise value of sugarcane crushed is not available. However, a statement showing the mill-wise and year-wise value of sugarcane purchased by the sugar mills not taken over under the Sugar undertakings

(Taking Over of Management) Act, 1978 during the 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 seasons and the sugarcane price arrears against these mills as on 30-6-1981, 30-6-1982 and 30-6-1983, is attached.

(c) The Central Government has recently sanctioned adequate amount of loan to all the eight taken over mills to help them to clear the cane price arrears by 30.9.1983.

(d) and (e) The enforcement of the provisions of the Cane Control Order including that pertaining to interest beyond 14 days as laid down in Section 3A of the said Act is the sole responsibility of the concerned State Government. In regard to the Centrally managed sugar mills the Central Government has tended to fall in line with the practices followed by the various State Governments where the emphasis has been laid on the payment of the principal amount in the first instance. Besides, except a sum of Rs. 0.57 lakhs paid as interest by one taken-over mill during 1980-81 season, no other mill has paid interest.

Statement

Statement showing the value of sugarcane purchased for the seasons 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 by the taken over Mills and the position of cane Arrears as on 31th June of 1981, 1982 and 1983

Sl. No.	Name of the Factory	Cane purchased for 1980-81	Cane Arrears as on 30/6/81	Cane purchased for 1981-82	Cane Arrears as on 30/6/82	Cane purchased for 1982-83 (As on 30.6.83)	Cane Arrears as on 30.6.83
1.	Lhaksar	371.51	0.11	546.71	143.90	397.53	48.50
2.	Ajudhia	326.17	—	558.11	176.46	319.85	89.10
3.	Baitalpur	143.18	—	264.77	72.58	204.48	61.00
4.	Deoria	153.42	—	277.96	84.40	194.11	54.11
5.	Babban	85.45	—	257.83	89.60	145.82	42.30
6.	Keshoraipatan	87.93	—	166.73	15.36	114.28	—
7.	Jijamata	161.38	—	346.51	37.28	246.31	43.59
8.	Cauvery	410.62	0.79	480.67	48.71	309.61	23.76

Implementation of IRDP in Gujarat

4649. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the districts of Gujarat where the Integrated Rural Development Programme has been implemented in the previous two years; and

(b) what are the works proposed to be undertaken in 1983-84 in Gujarat under the Programme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATH MISRA) : (a) All the districts in Gujarat were covered under Integrated Rural Development Programme during the previous two years.

(b) The physical targets on major items proposed to be taken up in 1983-84 in Gujarat as contained in their Annual Action Plan are given in the attached statement

Statement

Statement showing the physical targets on the major items proposed to be taken up in Gujarat under IRDP during 1983-84

Sl. No.	Item	Proposed targets for 1983-84
1.	Demonstration plots	1965
2.	Bullocks	10108
3.	Bullock carts	4329
4.	Agricultural Implements	5239
5.	Camels	2415
6.	Camel Carts	1718
7.	Storage Bins	2728
8.	New Wells	2271
9.	Wells deepening	2769
10.	Pump set with oil engine/motors	5504
11.	Pipelines	1860
12.	Pump rooms	840
13.	Buffaloes	29221
14.	Cows	5972
15.	Cross bred cows	1005
16.	Goat units	2666
17.	Sheep units	2913
18.	Donkey/pig units	465
19.	Cross-bred heifers	414
20.	Shelters for animals	643
21.	Poultry units (50 birds)	742
22.	Fishing Boats	199
23.	Farm Forestry	1870
24.	I.S.B. (Industry, Service, Business)	28730

ISMA's Grave Concern over Mounting Cane Arrears

4650. SHRI B.V. DESAI: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the President of the Indian Sugar Mills Association has expressed grave concern over cane price arrears which had mounted to Rs. 400 crores;

(b) whether the sugar mills association has urged Government to announce both remission of purchase tax and cane price subsidy by State Governments as well as maintain prices of free sugar at a realistic level;

(c) if so, whether the Indian Sugar Mills Association has also urged Government to take a decision on raising the buffer stock from 10 lakh tonnes to 15 lakh tonnes;

(d) if so, what are the other points that have been urged by the Sugar Mill Association to Government; and

(e) to what extent Union Government has agreed to examine them ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI M.S. SHNJEEVI RAO) : (a) Yes, Sir. The basis of the figure of Rs. 400 crores is not known. As per the latest information available with the Central Government, the dues from the current season were Rs. 228 crores on 15-6-1983 and Rs. 202 crores on 30-6-1983.

(b) The Central Government had advised the State Governments in respect of the need for giving remission of purchase tax. The remission of purchase tax as well as any subsidy on cane price etc. are matters to be decided exclusively by the concerned State Government. Through careful monitoring of monthly free sale releases efforts have been made to maintain the price of free sale sugar at a reasonable level in the open market.

(c) The question of augmentation of the buffer stock from the existing quantity of 5 lakh tonnes is under examination of Government.

(d) and (e) Among some of the other main points raised by ISMA in the representations are matters pertaining to extending of additional credit to sugar industry to avoid problems of liquidity for which action has been taken and wherever feasible extra liquidity has been permitted through reduction in margins, revaluation of stocks on a more realistic principle etc.

Purchase of Substandard Machinery by Rudrabilas Cooperative Sugar Mill, U.P.

4651. SHRI B.V. DESAI: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the purchase of inferior plant and machinery for the Rudrabilas Cooperative Sugar Mill in U.P. has resulted in losses to the tune of Rs. 7 crores in Five years since 1977-78;

(b) if so, whether any enquiry in this regard has been made by Union Government to find out the truth;

(c) if so, whether any report from the State Government has also been obtained; and

(d) if so, the details of the same and action taken by Government in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS & IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) to (d) Matters pertaining to purchase of plant and equipment for any sugar project in the co-operative sector and its subsequent performance are matters which are entirely within the jurisdiction of the concerned State Government. In this case the bad performance or losses etc., pertaining to the Rudrabilas Cooperative Sugar Mill in U.P. and whether or not any enquiry should be undertaken, are matters that

have to be tackled by the State Government of U.P. The Central Government has neither received any complaint, nor is the Central Government required to make any enquiry in this regard in view of the matter pertaining entirely to the State Government.

Promotion/Reservation of Engineers in CPWD

4652. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether diploma-holder Junior Engineers having 25 years service in CPWD are still waiting for their promotion to the rank of Asstt. Engineers and whether there is any proposal that the cadre of Junior Engineers in CPWD to be bifurcated at different levels;

(b) if so, what action Government contemplates to take for promotion of those stagnating Junior Engineers and what will be the criteria for bifurcation of Junior Engineers in respect of pay scale, job requirement and minimum qualifications; and

(c) whether any proposal is under consideration for some reservations for different categories of Junior Engineers if so, details?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF): (a) to (c) No Junior Engineer having 25 years service is waiting for promotion. However, there are Junior Engineers, who were appointed 23-24 years ago and have not been promoted to the grade of Assistant Engineer.

An Export Committee set up by the Government to look into these problems has submitted its report which is being examined.

Training Facilities in Patiala Sports Institute.

4653. SHRI R.L. BHATIA: Will the Minister of SPORTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any plan has been drawn up for the improvement of existing training facilities in the Patiala Sports Institute for athletes and sports men by providing expert coaches and other necessary infrastructure; and

(b) if so, the broad details thereof and the funds earmarked for this purpose during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) and (b) The improvement and/or development of the training facilities at the Netaji Subhas National Institute of Sports (Patiala) is a continuing process. However in the recent years, a three-lane synthetic track, a synthetic hockey field, two multipurpose indoor sports halls, and a 240 bed trainees hostel are the important additions to the facilities available at the Institute. The Coaches at the Institute are being provided adequate facilities for advanced training abroad. Similarly services of foreign coaches/experts are also requisitioned from time to time.

For the year 1983-84 the following funds have been earmarked by Government for assistance to the Institute :

(i) Plan Expenditure	Rs. 225 Lakhs
(ii) Non-Plan	Rs. 158.90 Lakhs

Delay in Completion of Badanallah Irrigation project of Orissa

4654. SHRI GIRIDHAR GO-MANGO: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) investment made by the Government of Orissa for survey and investigation of Badanallah medium irrigation project in Koraput district and funds provided after clearance of the said project, year-wise, up to the current financial year therefor;

(b) the measures taken by the Government to complete the execution of the project, as per the project report so far; and

(c) whether his Ministry has issued any guidelines to that State to give priority for survey and execution of irrigation project in time particularly the projects of tribal areas ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) The expenditure incurred on Surveys

and investigations as reported by the Government of Orissa is Rs. 5.42 lakhs.

The Badanallah Project was approved by the Planning Commission in January, 1981 for an estimated cost of Rs. 11.39 crores. The expenditure incurred year-wise by the State Government on the execution of the project is as under :

Year	Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)
1980-81	2.16
1981-82	34.47
1982-83 (anticipated)	90.00

(b) The Government of Orissa have reported that preliminary works, such as approach road to project site and staff quarters etc. have been taken up. Electrification of project site is under progress. Detailed survey for construction system has been started. Action has been taken for procurement of machine-ries for the project. Tenders for construction of dykes, both right and left, has been decided. The project has been programmed to be completed by March, 1987. This Project is also included under (World Bank) I.D.A. assistance.

(c) The implementation of irrigation projects devolves on the State Governments. Instructions have been issued from time to time State Governments including Orissa for timely completion of irrigation projects. The matter is also considered during the Annual Plan discussions with the States, when the ongoing projects are allotted maximum of funds within the constraints of overall resources of the States. For the projects in the tribal areas, special considerations are given under provisions of Tribal Sub Plan.

**Statement by Dairy Board Chairman
Regarding Benefits to Producers from
Imported milk Projects and
Vegetable Oils**

4655. SHRI A. NEELALOHI-THADASAN NADAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the press statement (Economic Times—27 June, 83) in Washington by Chairman, Dairy Board, concerning benefits to producers arising from imported milk products and vegetable oils and if so, details of profits made by farmers ;

(b) whether the negotiations conducted by the non-official Chairman are on behalf of Government and if so, whether these are in accordance with Government norms ;

(c) whether it is a fact that OF-II has already been extended by the Government by 4 years and if so, full details and reasons for this extension; and

(d) whether Government are aware of the total failure of operation Flood I and II along-with CLUSA oilseed project as judged by failure in achieving their main objectives and whether Government will institute a Committee of Members of Parliament to look into the entire question ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes Sir. The milk producers and oilseed producers have benefited by marketing their produce through their cooperatives set up under theairy and Oilseed Projects. The producers have been able to obtain much better prices of their produce and have also been able to obtain inputs for production enhancement at substantially lower prices. The funds generated from the sale of gift commodities have helped in the setting up of a marketing and production enhancement structure that is owned and operated by the producers themselves.

(b) The Chairman, National Dairy Development Board held negotiations with the concerned authorities in USA and Canada on behalf of the Government of India, as per the Government policy.

(c) No Sir.

(d) The Operation Flood I Project and the National Dairy Development Board Vegetable Oil Project has been a sucess. Since the Operation Flood II Project is in the process of implementation, it is too early to comment on the achievement of main objectives of the project at this stage. There is no proposal to constitute a Committee of Members of Parliament to look into the matter.

Conversion of Car Parks into Commercial Areas in High-Rise Buildings in Delhi

4656. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the DDA authorities can allow conversion of car park areas

into commercial area, particularly in high rise buildings of the city at the risk of life and property of the citizen ;

(b) if so, the details of the relevant rules and power of the DDA ;

(c) if not, whether Government propose to institute proceedings against DDA for granting such conversions ;

(d) if so, by what time ; and

(e) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) No, as reported by D.D.A.

(b) to (e) Do not arise.

दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा फूटकलां गांव, नागलोई में कृषि भूमि का अधिकरण

4657. श्री भनोराम बागड़ी : क्या निर्माण और आवास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 28 मई, 1983 के दैनिक पंजाब केसरी (जालंधर) में प्रकाशित उस समाचार की ओर आकर्षित किया गया है जिसमें नई दिल्ली के नेता श्री लैराती लाल पोला ने एक लिखित वक्तव्य में यह कहा बताते हैं कि 1974 में दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण में फूटकलां गांव, नागलोई में 700 एकड़ कृषि मूमि अधिगृहीत की थी;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस अधिकरण पर सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है और इस मूमि के स्वामियों को किस प्रकार की क्षति-पूति तथा अन्य सुविधायें प्रदान की गई हैं;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने इन तथ्यों को जानकारी में लाने के लिए कोई जांच कराई

है और यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्योरा क्या है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो किसानों को क्षति-पूति के भुगतान को टालने के क्या कारण हैं?

निर्माण और आवास मन्त्रालय में उप मन्त्री (श्री मोहम्मद उस्मान आरिफ) : (क) से (घ) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है तथा सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

Allotment of Land by DDA to Tata Iron and Steel Company

4658. SHRI MANOHAR LAL SAINI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the salient reasons necessitating D.D.A. to allot land developed for small-scale industries to large-scale sector;

(b) has the land allotted by Tata Iron and Steel Company by D.D.A. been resumed and allotted to small scale industrial units; and

(c) if not, reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Reported Intra-State Imbalance in Allocation of Funds under O.F.I. and II and CLUSA

4659. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHA-DASAN NADAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there are serious intra-State imbalances created due to failure to make equitable allocation of funds under Operation Flood I and II and CLUSA oilseed projects, (CLARTY-Bombay 17/7/83) and if so, corrective steps taken proposed; and

(b) what have been the year-wise/ State/wise allocations as approved by Government and actual releases under three above projects and whether diversion of funds, if any, was done with the prior approval of the competent authorities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) :

(a) and (b) No, Sir. The allocation of funds under Operation Flood I which terminated on 31.3.81 was based on the coverage of milk-sheds attached to each of the Metropolitan City Dairies, expected milk procurement in these milk sheds, the infrastructural facilities that were needed in the respective milk sheds and additional processing and marketing facilities in the Metro Cities. State-wise allocations and their utilisation with number of milk-sheds covered are given below :

State	Allocated by I.D.C. (Rs in crores)	Utilised (Rs. in crores)	No. of Milk-sheds
Andhra Pradesh	7.22	4.92	1
Bihar	3.85	3.20	1
Gujarat	25.32	21.70	6
Haryana	5.07	3.70	2
Maharashtra	25.76	17.88	2
Punjab	5.45	5.12	3
Rajasthan	4.97	3.98	1
Tamil Nadu	18.58	14.17	6
Uttar Pradesh	7.96	5.65	2
West Bengal	20.64	14.73	3

The allocations and release of funds were approved by the Board of Directors of the Indian Dairy Corporation. There were no deviations in State-wise allocations of funds.

Under the Operation Flood II Government has not prescribed State-wise allocation of funds. The Government has approved item-wise allocation of funds for Operation Flood II Project. Requirement of funds is determined in consultation with the State Government and its nominated implementing agency and

on dimensions of the project. Allocation of funds is made on the basis of the perspective Dairy Development Plan prepared and furnished by the State of Indian Dairy Corporation. Such allocation is made on the Dairy Development Project parameters contained in the perspective plan. The allocations are approved by the Board of the Indian Dairy Corporation, which also includes Government representatives. The State-wise allocation and funds released upto May, 1983 are given below :

States	Allocated by I.D.C. (Rs. in crores)	Released upto May, 83 (Provisional) (Rs. in crores)	
1	2	3	4
1. Andeman & Nicobar	0.5715	0.1300	
2. Assam	6.6500	0.8289	
3. Goa	1.3200	0.8624	
4. Gujarat	53.9200	22.6884	
5. Haryana	26.9200	1.0037	
6. Himachal Pradesh	3.3028	Nil	
7. Jammu & Kashmir	6.8500	Nil	
8. Kerala	19.3600	2.0660	
9. Madhya Pradesh	53.2600	5.2552	
10. Mizoram	0.5777	Nil	
11. Orissa	9.6600	3.3056	
12. Pondicherry	1.0250	0.1350	
13. Punjab	58.3200	7.7588	
14. Sikkim	0.5604	0.2596	
15. Tamil Nadu	31.9600	6.2424	

1	2	3	4
16.	Tripura	0.5604	0.0612
17.	West Bengal	33,2850	2.6086
18.	Andhra Pradesh	78.5100	12.1183
19.	Bihar (Patna Project)	6.8100	0.4536

The National Dairy Development Board's oilseeds project is to cover the States of Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Assam, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, Maharashtra and Karnataka. The estimated outlay for the project is Rs. 150 crores. These funds are to be generated from the sale of gift oil to be received from CLUSA and other friendly countries. The allocation of funds on different items of work are given below:

	(Rs. in lakhs)
<i>Allocations</i>	
(i) Processing facilities	5967.5
(ii) Operation research & CIS Studies	185.0
(iii) Marketing research, testing etc.	229.5
(iv) Oilseeds production enhancement programme	4397.4
(v) Product and process development	117.0
(vi) Manpower development	300.0
(vii) Management & project implementation	1028.7
(viii) Sinking funds.	2774.9
	<hr/>
	15000.0
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The State-wise disbursement of funds for the different action items upto 30th June, 1983 is given below :

State	(Rs. in lakh)
Gujarat	3234.38
Madhya Pradesh	231.28
Tamil Nadu	78.68
Andhra Pradesh	16.87
Orissa	116.35
Central action items	638.45
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	4316.01
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Loss of Records of L & D Office

4660. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : Will the Minister of WORKS & HOUSING be pleased to refer to page 143 of issue dated 31 March, 1983 of India Today, CBI file No. 291/DLI/C/CR/1/ 20/73 relating to loss of records of Land and Development Office and state :

(a) whether CBI in a letter dated 17 February, 1973 informed the Land and Development Officer about the result of their enquiry in P.E. 104/64-DLI, if so, the nature of the enquiry and results thereof;

(b) whether the Land and Development Officer in his reply No. Adm.14(4)/ 33/67 dated 27 February, 1973 reported to CBI reprehensible conduct of certain of officers to falsely implicate the person mentioned in the above mentioned news report in two cases to provide defence for housing up State case of corruption exposed by him; and

(c) what action was taken or is proposed to be taken against the erring Officers of L & DO and his Ministry ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Microbial Rennet Cheese

4661. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether NDRI had taken out a patent on microbial cheese rennet in 1963 and if so, whether this is being manufactured commercially and if not the reasons thereof;

(b) whether a similar fungus rennet has now been developed at CFTRI, Mysore and if so, the total quantity manufactured annually in the country (Times of India dated 15.2.1983); and

(c) whether the country is self-sufficient on microbial cheese rennet and also animal cheese rennet for which a

process was developed at NDRI in 1963 and if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) to (c) The NDRI had taken out a patent (Application No. 96317 dated 31.10. 1964) on "process for producing bacterial rennet like enzymes." The CFTRI has developed a process for fungal rennet for making cheese. Animal and microbial rennet are not being manufactured commercially in the country in view of insufficient demand.

Slaughtering of Cattle For Export Purposes

4662. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of cattle are being slaughtered daily in the country for export purposes; and

(b) if so, the details alongwith the names, number and cities as well as the countries to which exported?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) No Sir. Export of cattle meat is not allowed.

(b) Does not arise.

Funds Allotted to States Under TRYSEM

4663. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be the pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise break-up of funds allotted for TRYSEM in 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83;

(b) the number of youths targeted to be trained under this scheme in each State in each of these years;

(c) the number actually trained in each State in each year mentioned above;

(d) reasons for shortfall, if any;

(e) the skills in which training was imparted under TRYSEM; and

(f) State-wise target for the year 1983-84?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATH MISRA) : (a) No separate allotment of funds is made for TRYSEM. TRYSEM is part of Intergated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) and funds allotted for IRDP are used for TRYSEM also.

(b) and (c) Under the scheme 40 youth per block per year are to be

trained. Thus 2 lakh youth per year are to be trained in the country. State-wise targets and number of youth trained in the year 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 are indicated in the statement enclosed.

(d) It will be observed from the statement that the target of training 2 lakh youth has been achieved for the year 1981-82 and 1982-83.

(e) The statement indicating the skills in which training is imparted under TRYSEM is enclosed.

(f) The targets for the year 1983-84 are the same as for previous years as indicated in the statement enclosed.

Statement

States/U.Ts.	Yearly target (i.e. each year of 1980-81, 1981-82, 1982-83 & 1983-84)	No. of Rural Youth trained		
		1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. Andhra Pradesh	12,960	14,237	8,222	14,609
2. Assam	5,360	816	4,253	4,049
3. Bihar	23,480	3,164	16,854	13,156
4. Gujarat	8,720	14,616	5,693	12,178
5. Haryana	3,480	4,066	1,386	2,762
6. Himachal Pradesh	2,760	1,818	1,835	1,465*
7. Jammu & Kashmir	3,000	723	1,836*	7,644
8. Karanataka	7,000	5,014	4,487	4,280*
9. Kerala	5,760	1,707	1,187	3,985
10. Madhya Pradesh	18,320	8,626	21,135	36,040
11. Maharashtra	11,840	5,578	8,932	4,415*
12. Manipur	1,040	562	112	486*

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13. Meghalaya	960	NR	NR	NIL
14. Nagaland	840	105	305	215*
15. Orissa	12,560	3,470	4,934	8,423
16. Punjab	4,680	1,880	8,671	16,535
17. Rajasthan	9,280	8,160	21,318	26,796
18. Sikkim	160	Nil	10	135*
19. Tamil Nadu	15,080	16,297	61,117	40,468
20. Tripura	680	1,409	NR	NR
21. Uttar Pradesh	35,040	29,619	27,925	16,713*
22. West Bengal	13,400	396	1,271	3,402

Union Territories

23. A. & N. Islands	200	14	15	NR
24. Arunachal Pradesh	1,920	16	NR	11*
25. Chandigarh	40	31	40	NR
26. D. & N. Haveli	40	NI	Nil	73
27. Delhi	200	233	88	958
28. Goa, Daman & Diu	480	42	2,785	74*
29. Lakshadweep	200	NI	NI	NR
30. Mizoram	800	NI	NI	10
31. Pondicherry	160	13	6	29
ALL INDIA	2,00,440	1,22,512	2,02,417	2,19,810

NR=Not Reported

NI=Not Implemented

*=Incomplete Information

Statement

*Illustrative list of vocations leading to self-employment in which training is imparted
Under TRYSEM*

1. Basket making	24. Bakery
2. Blacksmithy	25. Match industry
3. Shoe-making	26. Turner
4. Carpentry	27. Soap making
5. Weaving	28. Pump mechanic
6. Tailoring/Dress making/Embroidery	29. Bidi making
7. Masonary	30. Carpenter weaving
8. Welding & Fitter	31. Printing press
9. Auto mechanic	32. Gota work
10. Toy making	33. Muda making
11. Poultry	34. Steel furniture
12. Farm Mechanic	35. Village photography
13. Dairying	36. Dari making
14. Silk rearing etc. (sericulture)	37. Bee-keeping
15. Dyeing & printing	38. Fisheries
16. Coir making	39. Tractor repair
17. Radio mechanic	40. Ambarcharkha
18. Fruit processing	41. Manufacturing of Gobar Gas
19. Wool weaving	42. Blanket making
20. Bicycle repair	43. Design course in weaving
21. Stone carving	44. Plumber
22. Oil Ghani	45. Vegetable cultivation
23. Wireman	46. Masonary

Import of Rice

4664. SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that India has decided to buy rice from overseas and if so, whether this is in keeping with our often repeated claims of green revolution ; and

(b) whether it is a fact that Government have received information on unauthorised export of high quality rice seeds by influential people and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a)India has achieved significant increase in foodgrains production and the rate of growth in foodgrains production from 1967-68 to 1981-82 was 2.47 percent per annum. By and large, India is meeting its demand for foodgrains from internal production. During the years 1978 to 1982, India was marginally a net exporter of foodgrains. Due to extensive drought and floods during 1982, 48.4 million hectares of cropped area was adversely affected causing a severe fall in foodgrains production during the kharif 1982-83 season which could be only partially made up during the rabi 1982-83 season when we had record harvest of rabi foodgrains. The shortfall in supplies has been met largely from the buffer stock of foodgrains with the Government. A small quantity of 1.2 lakh tonnes of rice has been contracted for import to augment the buffer stock.

(b) Ministry of Agriculture does not have any information about the unauthorised export of high quality rice seeds. However, some Members of Parliament have brought this matter to the notice of the Government.

World Banks Assistance for Wool Development Project in Rajasthan

4665. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to seek the assistance of the World Bank for a wool development project in Rajasthan to achieve self-reliance in wool production ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The details of the World Bank proposal for intensive sheep and wool development in Rajasthan is under finalisation of the State Government.

Effect of the Export of Sugar on Price Structure in Domestic Market

4666. SHRI DEVENDER SINGH GARCHA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that India is going to export 3.5 million tonnes of sugar ;

(b) have the necessities of domestic market being taken into consideration while deciding this ; and

(c) what effect this export would have on the price structure in the domestic market ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) No. Sir.

(b) and (c) The decision for export of sugar is taken having regard to the surplus availability of sugar after meeting with requirement of domestic consumption as well as keeping in view the level of International Sugar prices. India is expected to have a carry-over stock of about 47 lakh tonnes of sugar by the end of 1982-83 sugar season and the export of sugar to the extent of India's export quota of 6,50,000 tonnes under the International Sugar Agreement, 1977 will have no adverse effect either on availability of sugar for internal

consumption or prices of sugar in open market.

Production/Price of Wool

4667. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the prices of domestic wool have been falling, wool production stagnant and imports increased considerably ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the measures proposed to achieve self-reliance in Wool and ban the export of live-sheep ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b) The domestic raw wool prices have been fluctuating. The estimated production of wool has gone up from 27.50 million kg. in the year 1951-52 to 36.00 million kg. in 1981-82. The import of raw wool has been necessitated due to increased demand of the expanding Woolen Industry.

(c) Extensive Programmes of sheep development with emphasis on cross-breeding and selective breeding have already been taken up to enhance qualitatively and quantitatively, the production of carpet wool as well as apparel wool within the country. About 90 sheep breeding farms are already functioning in different States for genetic improvement of sheep. More than 1300 sheep and wool extension centres impart training in improved breeding, shearing and health cover practices. Seven large Sheep Breeding Farm have also been set up in 7 States to produce high Quality Cross-bred rams for dissemination of improved genetic material. A liberal policy for import of exotic sheep is also being followed to increase productivity.

Restricted export policy is being followed for export of live sheep. There is no proposal for a ban on export of sheep, at present.

Master Plan to Check Environmental Pollution in Delhi

4668. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether any Master Plans have been drawn for planned development and to check environmental pollution in Delhi ;

(b) if so, how far they have been imolemerted ;

(c) whether there is any provision for regularisation of unauthorised colonies; and

(d) whether these plans have failed because of non-participation of the public ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF): (a) The Master Plan for Delhi was prepared for planned development of the city and came into force from September, 1962.

(b) The development of Delhi is being carried out according to the provisions of the Master Plan for Delhi.

(c) It has been decided by the Government that unauthorised colonies in Delhi covering residential and commercial structures constructed therein upto 30.6.1977 and 16.2.1977 respectively may be regularised.

(d) To ensure public participation, objections/suggestions are invited from the puplic and considered before the plans are finally approved under the Delhi Development Act, 1957.

Assent to Bihar Land Reforms (Amendment) Bill, 1982.

4669. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Bihar Land Reforms (Amendment) Bill, 1982, is awaiting President's assent ;

(b) if so, details thereabout including financial gain, the number of houses or land or factory owners under the Government to be turned into sub-tenants or sub-lessees of the Tatas, its impact and chain reaction elsewhere; and

(c) what is the latest position about giving of President's assent to this Bill ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATH MISRA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement giving the details of the leases granted to various persons and undertakings by TISCO prior to June 22 1970 is enclosed. According to the State Government, no chain reaction is visualised as there is no other such big undertaking like TISCO in Bihar.

(c) The bill is under examination.

Statement

Allotment Made Prior to 22nd June, 1970

Sl. No.	Nature of Allotment	Total No. of holding	Area involved	
			A	B
1.	Residential leases	959	149	876
2.	Total number of leases granted to Associated companies on factory leases	59	1445	543
3.	Total number of leases granted to Associated companies for housing purposes	71	1780	769
4.	Total number of leases granted on shop-cum-residential lease	138	23	821
5.	Total number of leases granted for Clubs and Associations	97	295	940
6.	Total number of leases granted for religious institutions	39	24	750
7.	Total number of Licences granted	60	123	182
8.	Total number of monthly tenancy holdings (Residential + in Markets)	7457 459	180	696
9.	Total number of shop-cum-residential holding (monthly tenancy)	455	46	714
10.	Monthly tenancy holdings to Associated company (Telco)	4	40	515
11.	Total number of leases granted to House Building Society for residential purposes (Rajendranagar — 2, Kegalnagar — 1)	3	17	340

Technology for Construction of Dams in Himachal Pradesh and Other Hilly Regions

4669-A. SHRI A.K. ROY : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news item published in the 'Yojna' 1-15 July, 1982 on the creative use of Explosive ;

(b) whether any feasibility report has been made on the use of blasting technology for construction of Dams in Himachal Pradesh and other hilly regions ;

(c) if so, facts in detail ; and

(d) whether in any part in India or outside this technique has been attempted, if so, results thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) A copy of the news item in question is given in the annexure.

(b) and (c) No, Sir. However, investigations for construction of a dam and canal by using the method of directional blasting technology for a selected site is in progress.

(d) The technique of directional blasting for construction of coffer dams and storage dams is reported to have been used successfully in USSR.

Annexure

A contract was signed between India and the Soviet Union in New Delhi on December 31, last year for drawing up the first stage of a feasibility report for the construction of a dam in Himachal Pradesh by using directional blasting technique.

Almost all canals and water reservoirs in the Uzbek Republic were built by controlled explosions. The directional blast technique is also used in industry. The Soviet engineers worked out and successfully applied the method of directional explosions when rocks were thrown away in the strictly prescribed

direction. This has special relevance for rapid building up of the supporting mass for a dam.

With the use of this method urgent work can be completed in minimum time. But this method is two times more expensive than the conventional method.

Soviet blast experts have raised the quality of their job execution to the level of almost a filigree work with explosion. That is why the technique has become indispensable at most of the quarries in Uzbekistan. It would be impossible to obtain planned increase in the production of copper, lead, zinc, cement and in construction without the help of blast experts.

कपास का उत्पादन

4669-B. श्री राम अवध : क्या कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश के विभिन्न राज्यों में कपास का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए क्या उपाय किए जा रहे हैं;

(ख) क्या इस संबंध में कोई ग्रन्तराष्ट्रीय संस्थान या कोई देश मदद कर रहा है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्योरा क्या है ?

कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) : (क) देश के विभिन्न राज्यों में कपास का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए भारत सरकार केन्द्र और राज्य सरकारों के बीच 50:50 की लागत हिस्सेदारी के आधार पर पंजाब, हरियाणा, राजस्थान, मध्य प्रदेश, गुजरात, महाराष्ट्र, अंध्र प्रदेश, कर्नाटक, तमिलनाडु, उत्तर प्रदेश और उड़ीसा राज्यों में सघन कपास विकास कार्यक्रम नामक एक केन्द्रीय प्रायोजित योजना क्रियान्वित कर रही है। इस योजना में स्टाफ, आकस्मिकताओं, प्रजनक और आधारी बीजों का उत्पादन खर्च

प्रमाणित बीजों पर राज सहायता, हवाई और सतही छिड़काव/बिल्लराव, वनस्पति रक्षण उपकरणों और प्रदर्शनों के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है। छठी योजनावधि के दौरान इस योजना के कार्यान्वयन के लिए मंजूर किये गये परिव्यय की राशि 17.51 करोड़ रुपये (केन्द्रीय हिस्सा) है, जबकि वर्ष 1983-84 के लिये केन्द्रीय हिस्से के रूप में 350.0 लाख रु. के परिव्यय की मंजूरी दी गई है।

(ख) और (ग) भारत सरकार हरियाणा (सिरसा और हिसार जिलों), पंजाब मुक्तसर (खण्ड) और महाराष्ट्र (अमरावती जिले) के लगभग 1.83 लाख हैक्टर क्षेत्र में विश्व बैंक से सम्बद्ध अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास एजेंसी की सहायता से समेकित कपासविकास परियोजना क्रियान्वित कर रही है। इस परियोजना में कपास बनसंधान, ओटाई और परिसंस्करण कम्प्लेक्सों के निर्माण, फसल बादानों के लिए अल्पकालीन ऋण तथा परियोजना क्षेत्रों में बढ़ते हुए विस्तार कार्यकलापों के लिए सहायता की व्यवस्था है। इस परियोजना की कुल लागत 360 लाख अमरीकी डालर है, जिसमें अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास एजेंसी से प्राप्त होने वाले ऋण की राशि 180 लाख अमरीकी डालर है। यह परियोजना प्रारम्भ में 5 वर्षों अर्थात् 1976-77 से 1980-81 तक के लिये थी। किन्तु इसे दो वर्षों की और अवधि के लिये अर्थात् 31 दिसम्बर, 1983 तक बढ़ा दिया गया है।

STATEMENT CORRECTING REPLY TO U.S.Q. NO. 2376 DATED 8.8.83
RE-SETTING UP OF A BODY TO CHECK PRICES, ADULTERATION AND BLACKMARKETING.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : Sir,

I invite the attention of the House to the reply given to the Unstarred Question No. 2376 in this House on the 8th August, 1983. This Unstarred Question No. 2376 by Shri P.M. Sayeed refers to the setting up of a body to check prices, adulteration and black-marketing. On the same day (8th August, 1983), another Unstarred Question No. 2468 by Shri B.V. Desai was also answered in this House. The wording of Question No. 2468 by Shri Desai is similar to the wording of Question No. 2376 by Shri P.M. Sayeed ; but the heading of Question No. 2468 by Shri Desai specifically refers to "formulation of Consumer Protection Council". While the Government has decided to set up a Consumer Protection Council, there is no proposal to set up any other committee or body to study the schemes to check price rise, adulteration, blackmarketing and other related problems. In view of this, while the reply to Unstarred Question No. 2468 by Shri Desai was in the affirmative, that to Question No. 2376 by Shri Sayeed was in the negative. After checking up the wording of both the Questions, it is felt that both of them Presumably refer to the formulation of Consumer Protection Council. Hence the reply given on the 8th August, 1983 to Unstarred Question No. 2376 is revised as follows :—

(a) Yes, Sir. The Government are considering to set up a consumer protection council with the object of providing effective protection to the consumer in the matter of quality, quantity and price.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The Government are considering to appoint representatives of five State Governments and two Union Territories on the Consumer Protection Council in yearly rotation.

(d) The consent of all the MPs nominated on the Council has recently been received and the Council will now be constituted soon.

(e) The Council, inter alia, would suggest measures to curb unhealthy practices in the trade. These are likely to reduce the price rise and blackmarketing to a great extent.

12 hrs.

PROF. K.K. TEWARI (BUXAR) : Sir, I have given a notice for discussion on the correspondence between the former President of India and a former Prime Minister of India. A slanging match is going on between the former President of India and a former Prime Minister of India. The former President of India has demanded publication of a white Paper.

MR. SPEAKER : It is under consideration.

(Interruptions)

PROF. K.K. TEWARI : Sir, a White Paper has been demanded by the former President of India. Mr. Morarji Desai has been accused of shielding corruption.....

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing will go on record.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : It is under my consideration. I will consider it.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV (SILCHAR) : Sir, in West Bengal, political murders are taking place. One of our ex-Minister, Shri Santosh Roy who is now the Secretary of the West Bengal Predehs Congress-I Committee, has been brutally assaulted and there was an attempt to murder him. You are discussing Punjab, you are discussing Assam and why not discuss West Bengal also ?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Do not record.

(Interruptions)**

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर आप लोग ऐसे हाउस चलाना चाहते हैं तो चला सकते हैं, मैं तो चला नहीं सकता हूँ। मैं तो हर एक चौज़ नियम के अनुसार चला पाऊँगा। मैं नियम तोड़ नहीं सकता हूँ। अगर नियम तोड़ दिया तो आपको पसन्द हो, उनको न हो या उनको पसन्द हो और आपको न हो।

प्रो० के० के० तिवारी : बैस्ट बंगाल भी हिन्दुस्तान में है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप मुझ से बहस मत करिए।

प्रो० के० के० के० तिवारी : बंगाल में हजारों वर्क्स मारे जा रहे हैं और...

(व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing goes on record. Whatever these gentlemen submit will not form part of the proceedings.

(Interruptions)**

[AT THIS STAGE, SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV AND SOME OTHER HON. MEMBERS LEFT THE HOUSE]

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : Do not record.

(Interruptions)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या करें शास्त्री जी, आप ही बताइए।

(व्यवधान)

श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री (पटना) : अध्यक्ष जी, मध्य प्रदेश के कटनी में पुलिस की फायरिंग से आँडिनेंस फैक्ट्री के दो मजदूर मारे गए हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : स्टेट सब्जैक्ट, नॉट
एलाउड ।

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पांडे : (खलीलाबाद) :
अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने एक स्टार्ड क्वैश्चन
दिया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अंडर कंसीडरेशन है।
भेज दिया है।

(व्यवधान)

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (BOMBAY NORTH EAST) : Sir, you were pleased to say the other day that you would allow half-an-hour discussion on Seymour Hersh's remarks about Shri Morarji Desai. When have you slated it for discussion ?

MR. SPEAKER : I do not know; when it comes in the ballot.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Ballot for what ?

MR. SPEAKER : For selection of subjects.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Selection of subjects ?

MR. SPEAKER : Yes, which one has to be taken at what time.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : You said that you would allow a discussion. We have been patient with you on this matter.

MR. SPEAKER : I have already allowed you.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : That is not the way.

MR. SPEAKER : Tell me the other way.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : You allow some other discussion.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (RAJAPUR) : You had assured us that half-an-hour discussion will be taken up. Check up the record.....

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I do not want to avoid discussion on anything, provided it is done under the rules.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : You want ballot for what. You must allow a discussion, otherwise I would consider it a breach of assurance on your part.

MR. SPEAKER : All right; as is convenient to you. You are a better judge.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : You said in this House that you would allow a discussion. Now you say that you would not allow. Has the Government got something to hide in this matter ?

MR. SPEAKER : I have already allowed.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : You said that it would be ballotted. Balloted for what ?

MR. SPEAKER : It will be done according to the rules.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : On 18th you had assured the House that the matter will be discussed in half-an-hour discussion....

(Interruptions)

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA (CALCUTTA NORTH-EAST) : I discover that you have allowed at least 25 subjects for half-an-hour discussion.

MR. SPEAKER : Am I talking something new ?

SHRI SUNIL MITRA : You should say that you have allowed those subjects to be ballotted; you have now allowed them for a discussion.

MR. SPEAKER : You read the rules and come to me. I do everything according to the rules.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA : You tell the House that you have allowed it to be ballotted for a discussion.

MR. SPEAKER : This is not something new.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : The subject was decided upon; you have already admitted a discussion on Hersh's remarks on Shri Morarji Desai. The question is only whose notice will be taken up; that will be taken up from those which have been given.

MR. SPEAKER : That is about 193.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : That is about half-an-hour discussion. Let me remind you on 18th you had admitted a discussion on Hersh's remark on Morarji Desai.

MR. SPEAKER : Under half-an-hour discussion, I have allowed that.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Which day ?

MR. SPEAKER : That day I cannot decide.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Only three days are left. And Sir, you have said that you have admitted it.

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय : आप पहले थोड़ा देख लिया करें तो न आपको कष्ट हो और न मुझे हो। मैंने कब कहा है कि डिस्केशन नहीं होगा, लेकिन जो होगा वह रूलज़ के

अधीन होगा। आपने जो रूलज़ बनाये हैं मुझे उनके अधीन सदन को चलाना है। अगर उनके खिलाफ करूं तो मुझे बतला दीजिये, मैं आप से क्षमा मांग लूंगा या आप मुझ से क्षमा मांग लें।

डा० सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी : जो आपने पहले सदन में कहा था, अब उसके खिलाफ बोल रहे हैं।

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय : ऐसा बिलकुल नहीं करूंगा। अगर करूंगा तो आप से माफ़ मांग लूंगा।

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA (BOMBAY SOUTH) : We wanted fullfledged discussion. With half-an-hour discussion, you are not doing justice.

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरे पास छुपाने की कोई बात नहीं है। मैं कोई चीज़ छुपा कर नहीं करता हूं। मैं ऐसा क्या करूं, यह सदन आप का है....

डा० सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी : आप डिस्केशन करवा दीजिए, हमारी तसल्ली हो जाएगी।

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय : आप मेरे पास आइये और मुझे बतलाइये कि कैसे हो सकता है। अगर आप मुझ से रूल पढ़वाना चाहते हैं तो मैं रूल पढ़ देता हूं—

Rule 55, sub-rule (4) : "If more than two notices have been received and admitted by the Speaker, the Secretary-General shall hold a ballot with a view to draw two notices and the notice shall be put down in the order in which they were received in point of time : Provided that if any matter put down for discussion on a particular day is not disposed on that day, it shall not be set down for any other day, unless the member so desires..."

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : I want a clarification. It means you are going to ballot mosquito menace Notice along with Notice on Mr. Hersh's remarks ? Is that the meaning ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप मेरे पास आकर डिस्कस कर लीजिये ।

डा० सुब्रह्मण्यम् स्वामी : मैंने कई बार डिस्कन किया है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ऐसा कीजिये—अगर मैं कहाँ गलती कर रहा हूँ तो मुझे बतला दीजिये ।

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : You said you are allowing a discussion. That means there must be a dissussion. If you can't do it this way, you do it some other way. Do they have something to hide ? Is there something to hide ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मुझे किसी न नहीं कहा है कि मत करो । वह भी डिस्कशन के लिये तैयार है, लेकिन रूल्ज के अन्तर्गत होगा । I have already asked the Foreign Minister and he is ready.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : It is such an important subject. You can't put it on par with...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : No, it is always the case. Mr. Sunil you see the precedent. Come and find out.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : How can I do ? This is always the same. This is not on a new thing that I am doing.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Mr. Speakes, I want a clarification about your announcement. On 18th you

had announced that you will allow a discussion on Mr. Hersh's observations on Mr. Morarji Desai. That is starred Q. No. 365 by Shri Rajda. Only what is to be ballotted on that Question is the name of the persons, since a number of people have given notices demanding discussion, Do, I take it only those will be balloted or who is to initiate discussion that will be balloted ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप आकर देख लीजिये, अगर नियम के विरुद्ध कोई चीज़ की है तो ठीक कर दूँगा । मैंने आपको खुले छूट दे रखी है, आप मुझे बतला दीजिये — मैंने कहाँ गलती की है, मैं मान लूँगा ।

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Do you agree to a discussion in the Business Advisory Committee meeting today ?

MR. SPEAKER : You can discuss it anywhere you like.

(Interruptions)

SHRI INDIRAJIT GUPTA (BASIR-HAT) : I am sure, Sir, you are very much shocked to read of the brutal murder in broad day light of a farmer Member of the Rajya Sabha belonging to our Party, Mr. Laxman Mahapatra in Orissa in Darhampur. He has been murdered. These people are talking about political murders and they are committing murder in broad day light.

MR. SPEAKER : It is not allowed.

SHRI INDIRAJIT GUPTA : These people are talking of murder and they are committing murders in broad day light.

MR. SPEAKER : I have not allowed Mr. Tewari, I am not allowing you.

मैं तिवारी जी को एलाउ नहीं कर रहा हूँ तो आपको भी एलाउ नहीं करूँगा ।

श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त : उन को एलाक किया है, वे आधा घन्टे तक चिल्लाते रहे।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : एक घंटा कर लो लेकिन उससे कोई असर होने वाला नहीं है।

No, it makes no difference to me.

(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER : No, nothing allowed.

श्री हीरालाल आर० परमार (पाटन) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, गुजरात में कानून व व्यवस्था की स्थिति इतनी खराब हो गई है कि मेरे डिस्ट्रिक्ट मेहसाना में एक महीने में दो हरिजनों की हत्या हो गई है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तो स्टेट सबजैक्ट है, मैं इसमें कुछ नहीं कर सकता।

श्री हीरालाल आर० परमार : मेरे साथी को मार डाला गया है और पुलिस उसको नहीं बचा सकी...

(व्यवधान)***

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed.

(Interruptions)***

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पांडे : मेरी बात सुनिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सुन तो ली है, कितनी बार आप सुनाएंगे।

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पांडे : वनस्पति धी में याय की चर्चा इस्तेमाल हो रही है, इस पर चर्चा हो।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने आपकी बात सुन ली है।

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ (BARA-MULA) : It was on 27th July that Mr. Sham Lal Saraf passed away in Srinagar. He was a Member of the Third Lok Sabha.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जब पूरी इन्फार्मेशन क्लैक्ट कर लेते हैं, तब करते हैं।

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : I know all the information.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपके पास होने से नहीं होता है। जब पूरी इन्फार्मेशन क्लैक्ट हो जाती है, तब करते हैं।

(व्यवधान)

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी (नई दिल्ली) : लोक सभा के लिए वे नहीं मरे हैं... (व्यवधान) ... दफ्तर के लिए नहीं मरे हैं।

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : I can give you all the information necessary for obituary reference. These should be an obituary reference to-day.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ऐसे नहीं करते हैं। आप लिख कर दे दीजिए।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : श्री शिव पूजन शास्त्री के लिए ओबीचुयेरी रैफैनेस हुआ ही नहीं।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री हरिकेश बहादुर, आप अपनी बात बताइए।

SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE : The Prime Minister had assured us on 26th July that the Dowry Prohibition Act will be amended this Session. But the Bill has not come. Therefore, I want an adjournment motion. The Dowry Act has to be amended,

because dowry deaths are taking place. We were assured by the Prime Minister of this country. Till now there is no Bill.

(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : The Dowry Bill was introduced in the other House on the 8th August.

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मुन तो लो, ये क्या कहते हैं।

SHRI CHITTA BASU : No, it is not a Dowry Bill. He is wrong.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL (JAIPUR) : It is Dowry Bill. She wants an Anti-Dowry Bill.

SHRI BUTTA SINGH : So far the other House is seized of it, and if that House does not transmit it to this House, it will not be possible to take it up here.

SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE (BOMBAY NORTH CENTRAL) : I have given one privilege motion, Sir. You have not given any ruling on it.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : देखेंगे।

SHRI HERIKESH BAHADUR (GORAKHPUR) : There is a strike in Banaras Hindu University, and the student leaders have been arrested. We want a discussion on that. I have submitted... (Interruptions) at least a calling Attention.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरे पास अभी और काम बहुत ज्यादा है। इसमें देखेंगे कि यह हो सकता है या नहीं।

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर : कालिंग एटेंशन।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कालिंग एटेंशन भी बहुत ज्यादा हैं।

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) :

मेरी बात आप एक मिनट सुन लीजिए। मैंने श्री एच० के० एल० भगत और न्यूज डाइरेक्टर के खिलाफ़, आल इण्डिया रेडियो और दूरदर्शन के खिलाफ़ प्रिविलेज मोशन दिया है। इसी सदन में आपने एश्योरेंस दिया था जबकि थीलंका पर डिवेट चल रही थी और अपोजीशन के लोगों को ब्लैक-आऊट किया गया था। 19 तारीख मंडल कमीशन की रिपोर्ट पर डिस्कशन हुआ और यह एक साधारण सी कटंसी की बात है कि अपोजीशन के लोगों के क्या व्यूज व्यक्त किये और कौन इसका मूवर था, उसके बारे में कुछ दिया जाता।....(व्यवधान)....मेरे पास 19 तारीख का आल इण्डिया रेडियो का बुलेटीन है और दूरदर्शन ने भी बिल्कुल इसको टच ही नहीं किया।....

(व्यवधान)

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी (हिसार) : भगत जी एकतरफ़ा फैमला करते हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने इसे देखा है। मैंने भगत जी को बुलाया था....

(व्यवधान)

श्री राम विलास पासवान : आल इण्डिया रेडियो को आल इन्दिरा रेडियो मत बनने दीजिए।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : लोक दल के मेम्बर कोई बात कहते हैं और वह नहीं आती है, तो यह इस तरह से लोक दल पार्टी

की छवि को बिगाड़ते हैं। यह कोई इन्साफ़ की बात नहीं है।...

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप मेरी बात सुनिये।

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर : यह एक गंभीर बात है।....

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने भगत जी से इस बारे में बात की थी और उनसे कहा था कि आप एक आचार-संहिता बना दीजिए, जिसके हिसाब से वे चलें और किसी को कोई कष्ट न हो। उसी हिसाब से वे चला करें।

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN (HAJIPUR) : What about my privilege motion ?

MR. SPEAKER : I will see.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : मैंने प्रिवेज मोशन दिया है। आप आकाशवाणी और दूरदर्शन को इकतरफा मत बनाइये। आल इण्डिया रेडियो को आल इंदिरा रेडियो मत बनाइये।

(व्यवधान)

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : यह पालियामेंट्री प्रोसीडिंग्स का सवाल है। हम आल इण्डिया रेडियों की जनरल पालिसी पर चर्चा नहीं कर रहे हैं। पालियामेंट की कार्यवाही भी इस सरकारी मीडिया में ठीक तरह से रिफ्लेक्ट नहीं होती है तो यह पालियामेंट के साथ अन्याय है।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने अभी आपको सारा बताया है।

(व्यवधान)

श्री सतीश अग्रवाल : यह तो आपके अधिकार क्षेत्र में है। आल इण्डिया रेडियो और टी० वी० के रिप्रेजेन्टेटिव्स तो आपके अधिकार क्षेत्र में हैं। आप इनको बुलाइये। आप इनकी मीटिंग बुला सकते हैं।

(व्यवधान)

श्री राम विलास पासवान : मैंने दो प्रिवेज मोशन दिये हैं। आज भी दिया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं आप से बात करूँगा।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : रशीद मसूद जी बौलिये।

(व्यवधान)

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : निरंकारियों वाले मामले में भी गलत रिपोर्टिंग थी या नहीं थी ?

श्री राम विलास पासवान : आपका प्रिवेज मोशन पर जो रूलिंग होता है, उस पर भी ठीक नहीं आता है, और छोटी-मोटी बातें तो दूर रहीं।

(व्यवधान)

श्री रशीद मसूद (सहारनपुर) : मैंने आपको सुचवासिंह वाले मामले पर एडजोनें-मेंट मोशन दिया था कि यह** ही मर्डर

is dismissed, that motion should be taken up.

श्रोत अजीत कुमार महेता : मान्यवर, बिहार विधान सभा की एक समिति ने उत्तर प्रदेश के राज्यपाल पर

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप लिख कर दीजिये। You can read the rules and then come to me.

न श्रीमन् कुछ कर सकते हैं, न गंगवार जी कुछ कर सकते हैं। हम दोनों कुछ नहीं कर सकते हैं जब तक कि आप लिख कर न दीजिए।

(व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER : It just goes according to the rules. Nothing. He cannot say anything.

श्री कोटटे भूपति : आंध्र प्रदेश में पलड़ को वजह से प्राप्ती का नुकसान हुआ है।

MR. SPEAKER : I will see what we can do. We had a discussion.

SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN (ALLEPPEY) : The Dowry Amendment Act should be introduced...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : That has already been settled.

SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN : No, no.

MR. SPEAKER : That is coming to us.

(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN : After the presentation of the Report in this House, it has not been brought for discussion, and the situation in the country is very serious now. We want

a discussion immediately. Even the Prime Minister has spoken about it.

MR. SPEAKER : That is coming. That has already been introduced in the Rajya Sabha. It will be coming here also.

SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN : What is introduced in the Rajya Sabha is about the Criminal Law Amendment. It is not exactly about the Dowry Prohibition Act. That is what we want exactly.

श्री दिगंबर सिंह (मथुरा) : बिजनेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी में लैण्ड एक्वीजिशन एक्ट के बारे में सर्वसम्मति से चर्चा के लिए निर्णय हो चुका है।

MR. SPEAKER : I have already discussed that. We are taking it up.

श्री दिगंबर सिंह : इसके अलावा मथुरा रिफाइनरी में बेचारे बालमीकि भूख हड्डताल कर रहे हैं, उनकी तरफ ध्यान दीजिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ठीक है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, पंजाब की स्थिति बिगड़ रही है। संत भिण्डरावाला ने खुलेआम धमकी दी है कि अगर सरकार ने उचित कदम नहीं उठाया तो 5000 हिन्दुओं को एक घटे के अन्दर मौत के घाट उतार दिया जाएगा। इसके बारे में पंजाब सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है। पंजाब में कानून के हिसाब से सरकार चल रही है या नहीं। ऐसा लगता है कि सरकार नाम की कोई चीज़ नहीं है। मैंने एडजन्मेंट मोशन दिया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपके नोटिस के हिसाब में मैं फैक्ट्स पता लगा रहा हूँ।

12-27 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT, REVIEW ON AND REPORT OF ANDMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS FOREST PLANTATION DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION, LTD., FOR 1981-82.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : On behalf of Rao Birendra Singh, I beg to lay on the Table :

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 :—

(i) G.S.R. 519 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 29th June, 1983 fixing the maximum price at which the Fertilizers mentioned in the Schedule to the Notification would be sold to Tea, Coffee or Rubber plantations or to cultivators.

(ii) G.S.R. 524 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th June, 1983 making Certain amendments to Notification No. G.S.R. 518 (E) dated the 29th June, 1983. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—6912/83.]

(2) A copy each of following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :—

(i) Review by the Government on the working of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands Forest and Plantation Development Corporation Limited, Port Blair, for the year 1981-82.

(ii) Annual Report of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands

Forest and Plantation Development Corporation Limited, Port Blair for the year 1981-82 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT. 6913/83.]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Co-operative Dairy Federation of India, New Delhi, for the year 1981-82 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the National Co-operative Dairy Federation of India, New Delhi, for the year 1981-82.

(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—6914/83.]

REVIEW ON AND ANNUAL REPORT OF MADHYA PRADESH STATE DAIRY DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LTD., BHOPAL FOR 1978-79.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : I beg to lay on the table :

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :—

(i) Review by the Government on the working of the Madhya Pradesh State Dairy Development Corporation Limited, Bhopal, for the year 1978-79.

(ii) Annual Report of the Madhya Pradesh State Dairy Development Corporation Limited Bhopal, for the year 1978-79 along with Audited Accounts

and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6915/83.]

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER CUSTOMS ACT AND CENTRAL EXCISE RULES.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : I beg to lay on the Table :

(1) A copy each of the Notification No. G.S.R. 626(E) and 627(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th August, 1983 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding increase in the rate of basic customs duty on Sorbitol imported into India from 70 per cent *ad valorem* to 100 per cent *ad valorem*, under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6916/83].

(2) A copy of Notification No. 651(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 18th August, 1983 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to Notification No. 186/75-Central Excise dated the 21st August, 1975 so that Santacruz Electronic Export Promotion Zone may enjoy facilities on the same lines as the Kandla Free Trade Zone in respect of exemption to capital goods, raw materials and components, issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6917/83.]

ANNUAL REPORT OF REVIEW ON FOOD CORPORATION OF INDIA FOR 1981-82, ETC.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS

AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD & CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO) : I beg to lay on the table :

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Food Corporation of India for the year 1981-82 along with the Audited Accounts, under sub-section (2) of section 35 of the Food Corporations Act, 1964.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Food Corporation of India for the year 1981-82.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) above. [Placed in library. See No. LT-6918/83.]

12.29 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON ABSENCE OF MEMBERS FROM THE Sittings OF THE HOUSE.

THIRTEENTH REPORT

धीमती माधुरी सिंह (पूर्णिया) :
अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं सभा की बैठकों से सदस्यों की अनुपस्थिति संबंधी समिति का तेरहवां प्रतिवेदन (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) प्रस्तुत करती हूँ।

12:30 hrs.

**CALLING ATTENTION TO
MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE.**

DETERIORATING LAW AND ORDER SITUATION IN DELHI WITH PARTICULAR REFERENCE TO COMMUNAL TENSION.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Bhim Singh ji. The hon. Member is absent. Shri M. Ramgopal Reddy. He is also absent. Shri Satyendra Narain Sinha.

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA (AURANGABAD) : I call the attention of the Minister of Home Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon :

"The deteriorating law and order situation in Delhi with particular reference to communal tension and the action taken by Government in the matter."

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : Sir, there has been no deterioration in the general law and order situation in Delhi. In fact since assumption of office in the year 1980, this Government has accorded a high priority to the maintenance of law and order and to give the citizens of Delhi a sense of security which they lacked in the preceding two to three years when the crime graph had reached its peak.

As a result of the various steps taken by the Government by way of opening of new police stations and police posts, substantially increasing the strength of police personnel and purchasing vehicles and equipment, there has been considerable improvement in the mobility and operational efficiency of the Delhi Police. This has been reflected in the steadily declining crime figures from the year 1980. There has been a marginal increase in crime during the first half of 1983 as compared to the

corresponding period of 1982. The Government are seized of this trend and are making all out efforts to ensure that this is checked.

It may, however, be noted that in a metropolitan city of Delhi's size and with the fast rate of increase in population, some variation in crime is possible.

In response to a Calling Attention Motion in the Rajya Sabha on the 9th August, 1983, I had mentioned some of the sensational cases which were successfully worked out by the Delhi Police. I had also mentioned that in respect of the case of the murder of Shri P. S. Rohilla, a bank manager, and Shri and Shrimati Khilnani vital clues had been found and investigation was proceeding in the right direction. I would like to inform this House that these cases have also been successfully worked out and the main culprits have been apprehended. The culprits involved in the hijacking of a Rajasthan Roadways bus and robbing its passengers have also been apprehended and some of the looted properties have been recovered. I would like to reiterate that the Government is not complacent and is anxious to do everything possible to further improve the law and order situation in Delhi.

The Government are alive to the need to maintain communal harmony and have been taking all possible steps to ensure that the factors leading to communal tension are eliminated. It may be recalled that there have been no communal clashes in Delhi after July 1982. In the recent incident involving two communities in the Lal Kuan Area on 17th August, 1983, the police acted promptly and was able to control and contain the situation. Ring leaders belonging to both communities were arrested. Prohibitory orders under Section 144 Cr. P. C. in the area of Lal Kuan, Gali Kasim Jan, Farash-Khana and Rodgran were also immediately promulgated. These orders have since been extended to Naya Bazar and Katra Baryan area. The police is keeping a strict vigil.

While the Government have taken all possible steps to deal with the situation, I would seek the cooperation of the House in eliciting public support for maintaining communal harmony.

12.31 hrs.

[SHRI R. S. SPARROW *in the Chair*]

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA : The hon. Minister has said in his statement that the crime situation is improving because the number of reported cases of crimes is going down except for a marginal increase in the first half of 1983.

You are aware that in Delhi there have been some sensational cases. For instance, in the posh area of South Delhi Several persons committed dacoities and beaten the inmates of the houses. You might recall that the information was sent to the Police Station and two DCPs and 3 ACPs with force had reached there and were there in that locality. Even after their presence these persons went on committing dacoities leisurely and inmates were subjected to severe beating and the police could not apprehend them. This is something which is beyond our comprehension that while the police was present in such a great strength, the dacoits committed dacoities, looting and assaulted the inmates of the house in a brutal manner. The hon. Minister may kindly enlighten the House as to the reasons and circumstances which were responsible for non-apprehension of these dacoits and for not having taken steps by the Police even after having reached the spot. Is it due to certain laxity or leisureliness on their part ?

You may now about the Khilnani case. The hon. Minister has said that it has been worked out and so also a number of other cases. True, some cases have been worked out. But the fact is that these crimes are being committed in Delhi day in and day out and we are hearing from the news reports about the incidents that are taking place daily. Such incidents send shivers through the

people and the whole atmosphere is charged with fare, apprehension and tension. Therefore, though the number of crimes committed might have gone down, that does not indicate the real picture or conditions prevailing. As long as the atmosphere is full of tension and fear, we cannot claim that the law and order situation has improved and people are functioning normally.

The law Commission in the Fourth and Seventh Reports have recommended that there is need for separating the investigating agency from those who are in charge of maintenance of law and order. It was a very healthy suggestion made by the law commission. From my personal experience I know that sometimes those who are in charge of the police station, register cases and they carry on leisurely with the investigation with the result that they are not able to complete the investigation within 90 days; so the culprits are able to obtain bail from the courts. If the investigation is not completed and the charge-sheet is not filed within 90 days, the culprits would be released on bail. The police say this is not possible, because their hands are full, they have this duty or that duty in an area where there is some trouble and they have to be physically present and so they could not pursue the investigations. In view of this situation, it is all the more necessary that the investigating agency should be separate and the cases should be worked out speedily so that it may have a salutary effect on the crime situation. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether any effective steps have been taken in this regard.

With regard to the number of cases reported on the basis of which the hon. Home Minister says that the situation has improved, may I know whether he is aware of the fact that there are many cases which go unreported, because they are not recorded by the police officers ? Is he aware of such a situation ? If so, has he given instructions that the police officers must scrupulously record all the information about cases reaching them so that they may have a complete picture of the whole

thing ? Often enough these cases are not reported. So, the figure given by the hon. Minister is misleading also. I would urge upon the Home Minister to go into this in some depth. I do not understand how the Minister can claim that the law and order situation has improved, when the atmosphere of fear and tension still persists.

It is not beyond the power of Government to ensure law and order in Delhi. This is the capital of the country, where the population has grown and is growing steadily. But I am told that the police force has also been augmented to some extent and many new police stations have been opened. Yet I feel the position can improve if the Government show greater vigilance in this regard. For instance, they were able to hold the Asiad and the Non-Aligned Meet; even when there were threats of disturbance, yet no untoward incident took place during that period. So it is within the competence of Government to have done so. Now they should be able to give an assurance to the people of Delhi about their safety and these incidents which are taking place should not be allowed to take place, and that is possible with greater vigilance and augmentation of police force.

I would like to know whether the Government are aware that there are many cases which are reported to the police stations, but which are not recorded, and, if so, do the Government propose to issue instructions that all such cases must be recorded by the police ?

Secondly, in view of the recommendations of the Law Commission and in view of the fact that the Supreme Court has laid down this period of 90 days within which the investigation must be completed and charge sheets submitted do the Government propose to take urgent steps to set up an investigating machinery which is separate from the machinery set up for the maintenance of law and order ?

Now, I come to the question of communal tension. This has been a

festering sore for quite some time. I think this has been there right from 1977 or so. And on the 3rd of June 1982 this communal tension surfaced and there was tension. I understand that the police intervened and they arranged the timing of the *Arti* and *Azem* in a manner they do not clash, and this went on. Again, on the 9th of August there was some trouble, last year there was some trouble and this year also trouble suddenly burst out. Through police intervention they had reached an agreement that they would not maintain the *status quo* and some inquiry would be conducted. On the 17th of August suddenly this communal tension flared up. There was going to be a clash. The police also suffered injuries and according to the police statement people had pre-planned the whole move and on either side they had collected in a large number and they had also got sacks of bottles along with them and also the brick bats which they used. I agree with the hon. Minister that the police were able to prevent this clash from spreading. They had taken prompt steps for which I do congratulate the hon. Minister. But why has this matter been allowed to be festering for such a long time ? Why should not any amicable settlement have been reached so far ? Because, as the Minister says, since 1982 there have been no communal clashes, suddenly there was some clash on the 17th of August. Why should it have been allowed to take place at all ? Should it not have been possible for them to fore see that such a clash was likely to take place ?

May I know from the Minister as to why effective steps had not been taken earlier to settle the issue once for all ?

Secondly, on the fateful day of 17th August, you know this area with lanes and by-lanes is thickly populated and there was no street lighting. Is it not a matter of concern for all of us that in such a sensitive area the Administration has not taken steps to provide street lighting ? And I would like to know that if there if there was no street lighting, whether the police were not given powerful torches with

which they could have seen the culprits straightway and followed them. But they said that there was no light and it hampered them in their pursuit of culprits. Only six persons have been arrested so far. They are known people. They have been agitating about it from time to time and therefore they have been arrested, but then the other persons were also there. The police should have also been able to find out since when this preparation was going on. If there was a pre-planned move, the Government ought to have known, the Administration ought to have known even before that there was likelihood of a clash taking place. The intelligence agency should have warned them about it. It appears that the intelligence agency has failed. May I know whether the Delhi Administration had prior information of the pre-planned move or not, whether the Government were aware that there was no street lighting and whether the Government knew that this was a sensitive area and it was thickly populated and there was tension going on all-round and police pickets had already been posted there? Should they not have taken special steps to provide street lighting there? What are the steps that the Government are taking to solve this matter amicably and for good?

SHRI P. C. SETHI : I would like to deny that the cases are not being registered in the police stations. However, instructions have been issued to all the police stations and S. H.Os that all big or small crimes which are reported there must be registered and there should be no question of overlooking them.

As far as the Defence colony case is concerned, it is true that police had reached there and while they had seen the culprit and they were chasing him, the jeep unfortunately got stuck up in a ditch and, therefore, he escaped taking the advantage of darkness of the night. However, efforts are afoot to see...

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAIN SINHA : Did they have only one jeep? Delhi is a large Union Territory.

SHRI P. C. SETHI : They had only one jeep there?

As far as separate investigation machinery question is concerned, we have taken up this matter with the Finance Ministry. But it was not approved. However, we have taken it up again and very strongly that a separate investigation machinery should be allowed for Delhi so that pressure on the police may be less and the investigation could be carried on in a free atmosphere.

As far as communal riots are concerned, I would like to point out that they have definitely come down. In the year 1978 they were 304, in 1979 they were 396 and in 1982 they were 155. However, as far as Lal Kuan is concerned, this trouble has been simmering for quite some time and police are aware of this fact. That is why police platoon is posted there. There is dispute about *Chabutra* and mosque. That is why after calling the representatives of both the communities, the time for *Azan* was fixed and *Arti* was to start after the *Azan* that is at 8.50 in the night. Unfortunately, on 17th *Arti* started three minutes earlier which created commotion. There was no pre-planning. However, police acted promptly. It is not true that there was no street lighting there. Unfortunately, at that time street light went off. That is of course not the fault of the police. However, police acted promptly and they reported the matter and lights were on again. Now six people have been apprehended and action is likely to be taken. We have taken all precautions. We have formed a peace committee comprising of both the communities and we are trying to resolve this Lal Kuan tangle to the best possible extent.

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA : How long will you take to settle this for good?

SHRI P. C. SETHI : We are doing our best. But it is difficult to fix time.

SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA (VAISHALI) : The hon. Member who

has spoken before me has covered almost all the grounds. So, I would not like to repeat the same grounds. But I express my deep distress at the growing feeling of insecurity and helplessness. The hon. Minister has given certain figures to show that the reported cases of murder, dacoity and robbery are on the decline. I am afraid, I am unable to agree with him. (*Interruptions*). I may refer him in particular to the crimes against women. These are increasing in number. Even if there are only a few reported cases, they are enough to strike terror and unhappiness among the women-folk. Even small girls are not spared. The House may be aware of the horrifying incident of a small girl, aged 4 years, having been raped by a young man on the 7th September, 1982 in East Patel Nagar. It had sent shock-waves throughout the area. That man had been released on bail only a few days before the incident. He was arrested but the police did not complete the investigation and could not submit the charge-sheet within the stipulated period of 90 days. So, the man was released on bail again. Such was the callous and indifferent conduct of the police.

I would refer to another shocking incident which took place in March, this year. A woman was returning home with her husband. Then, three persons from a scooter waylaid them and forcibly snatched away the woman from her husband. Later she was subjected to gang-rape. The lustful rapacity of the anti-social elements has created an atmosphere of tension and fear. This situation prevails in the capital of the country. You just imagine ! The Government had justly taken credit for the successful holding of the Asiad and Non-Alignment Movement, saying that no untoward incident had occurred. The Government which could ensure peace and tranquility, should then ponder over its failure to maintain law and order and should create an assurance and confidence in the minds of the people about their safety.

The figures given by the hon. Minister of the reported cases do not give the whole story. As long as fear

and apprehension are in the atmosphere, men, women and children are afraid of going out in pursuit of their avocations or their daily life. I cannot agree to the statement that the law and order situation has recorded an improvement.

In addition to this case I refer to the shameful incident of the 17th August. I do not want to go into the details of the events. I understand that the Delhi Administration had asked the ADM to inquire and report about the ownership of the disputed land. Perhaps, this reference was made on the 3rd June, 1982. I would, therefore, like to know if the ADM has since submitted his report and if so, when and what are his findings. If the report from the ADM is yet to be submitted, I would like to know the reasons for such long delay.

The hon. Minister wanted to start separate investigating machinery in 25 police stations but finance came in the way. The Minister has assured that he would pursue the proposal. May I know from him how long would it take to separate the investigating machinery ? I consider it very necessary as I have referred to the case of rape of a 4-year old girl in which the charge-sheet could not be submitted within 90 days. I think, it may be due to lack of machinery.

In the end, I would like to add one more incident which has come to our notice. One person named Shri Ved Prakash Sharma and another Shri Rajpal Singh are harassing Shrimati Saraswati Devi, wife of Shri Naval Singh, serving Soldier No. 2965945, 4 Rajput Regiment. I think, the Minister has been informed about this case but no action has been taken so far.

SHRI P.C. SETHI : As far as the dowry death and the women burning cases are concerned, it is true that the dowry deaths have increased in 1983. But all cases of dowry deaths are being investigated. The *post-mortem* report is compulsory in the case of dowry deaths and it has got to be carried out by two doctors.

Now, there is a separate dowry cell headed by a woman police officer. Therefore, we are taking all possible care and in many of the dowry death cases, culprits have been apprehended and cases have been challaned against them.

As far as the dowry deaths are concerned, there are two bills. One Bill has been already moved in the Rajya Sabha with regard to crime against women. Another anti-dowry Bill as reported by the Joint Select Committee is also to be moved before both the Houses. Cr. P. C. is also to be amended and strict punishment is going to be provided. Even in this Bill which has been introduced in the Rajya Sabha, harassment of women is to be treated as a cognisable offence and as non-bailable offence and a punishment of three years imprisonment for harassment of women has been provided. The report of the Joint Select Committee is a very nice report. The hon. Lady Members of the House did a very good job and certainly the Ministry of Law is going to bring anti-dowry bill.

As far as Lal Kuan incident is concerned, I assure the Hon. Members that all possible precautions are being taken in order to preserve peace there and a Committee has been formed and it is functioning. As far as the dispute is concerned, the Magistrate is enquiring into that. He has not yet given the report. As soon as the report is received, the Lieutenant Governor would be requested to call both the parties.

SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA : Has the ADM given his report ?

SHRI P.C. SETHI : He has not yet given his report. I can assure the House that we will do our best to preserve law and order in Delhi.

SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE (BOMBAY NORTH CENTRAL) : Shrimati Kishori Sinha mentioned the case of Ved Prakash. The Hon. Minister has not said anything on that.

SHRI P. C. SETHI : We are enquiring into the case. I have noted it.

12.58 hrs.

STATEMENT ON FLOOD SITUATION IN THE COUNTRY

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : I rise to make a statement on the flood situation in various parts of the country. In spite of a little delay in the start of monsoon, very heavy floods have occurred in the Saurashtra region of Gujarat, Konkan, Madhya Maharashtra and Marathwada regions of Maharashtra and Tripura. Some heavy floods have also been reported in some districts of Vidarbha region of Maharashtra adjoining Marathwada. Local heavy precipitation in the nature of cloud burst has caused flooding in and around the town of Rohtak in Haryana. Floods of medium and lower intensity have also occurred in some areas in Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Karnataka, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, and West Bengal. Some of the tributaries of Brahmaputra viz., Jhanji and Gainadi in Assam have surpassed their previously recorded high flood levels. Some problem of erosion on the banks of Brahmaputra and Kosi is also reported.

Based on the information received so far from the State Governments, a total area of about 15 lakh ha. and a population of 83 lakhs have been affected. 982 human lives have been lost and 36 reported missing. The total value of damage due to floods and cyclone reported as on 20th August has been placed at Rs. 240 crores approximately. During the last year the area affected was 344 lakh hectares, population affected was 633 lakhs, human lives lost were 1818 and total damage was reported as Rs. 1714 crores.

The State-wise position regarding the flood situation and the flood damage

as contained in Annexure I is laid on the Table of the House.

This year, the southwest monsoon was about 12 days late and advanced into Kerala by 12th June, 1983 (the normal date of on-set of monsoon being 1st June). By 18th July the southwest monsoon covered the entire country.

A depression was formed over Gujarat (Saurashtra region) on 20th June causing exceptionally heavy rainfall over Saurashtra from 20th to 23rd June, 1983. Monsoon was vigorous over Konkan and Goa during second week of August. Very heavy rainfall causing floods was also experienced in Tripura and parts of Madhya Maharashtra, Marathwada region and adjoining areas.

The country has been divided into 35 meteorological sub-divisions for monitoring the rainfall distribution in the country. When the percentage departure of rainfall from normal is equal to or more than $\pm 20\%$, it is called excess. If it is within $\pm 19\%$ it is classified as normal. If it is between -20% and -59% , it is termed as Deficient and when it is between -60% and -99% , it is termed as scanty rainfall.

According to the sub-division-wise distribution of rainfall as on August 17, 1983, out of 35 meteorological sub-divisions, rainfall was in excess in 11, normal in 19 and deficient in 5 sub-divisions. Thus 30 out of 35 sub-divisions had normal or excess rainfall.

2. As per the information furnished by India Meteorological Department (I. M. D.), the long range forecast for total monsoon indicates that this year rainfall is likely to be normal to slightly below normal over Peninsular India and nearly normal over the north-west India.

3. According to the report received from the State Governments, floods of varying intensity have occurred in the State of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh,

Karnataka, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Rajasthan, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal and the Union Territory of Delhi and Mizoram.

4. As in previous years, the Central Flood Forecasting Organisation of the Central Water Commission provided flood forecasts for all major rivers in the country since beginning of the monsoon season. This Organisation generally issues about 5,000 forecasts from 151 Flood Forecasting Stations in the country every year.

5. According to the reports received from the State Governments, the total value of the damage caused by the floods and cyclone during current season as on 20th August 1983 is reported to be of the order of Rs. 241 crores. 982 human lives are so far reported as lost and 36 have been reported to be missing. The position regarding flood situation in each State is given below and details of the damage that have been reported so far by the State Governments are given in Appendix I.

Andhra Pradesh

River Godavari was in floods and crossed danger level at Dummagudam, Bhadrachalam, Kunavaram and Dowlaiswaram on 13.8.83. The districts of Nizamabad, Adilabad, Khammam, Karimnagar, East and West Godavari districts were much affected by floods and damages have been caused to human lives and property in 300 villages. Traffic was suspended on highways connecting Bhadrachalam with Dummagudam and with Bhadrachalam and Kunavaram in Khammam district. Postal services and telecommunications were also disrupted in many areas. Highway connecting Nizamabad and National Highway-7 (Hyderabad-Nagpur highway) breached disrupting the traffic.

Assam

The Brahmaputra for the first time crossed the danger level at Dibrugarh in Upper Assam on 7th June for 4 days. The second flood wave occurred between 16th and 19th July. The river was in

floods again from 22nd July upto 6th August 1983. The main tributaries of Brahmaputra were also in floods from time to time since first week of July. In the adjoining basin the Barak river and its tributaries were in floods in the first week of May 1983. The second wave of floods in Barak basin occurred in the third week of June. River Kathakal was in floods from 5th to 12th August.

The floods in Assam practically affected most of the districts, the more affected being North Lakhimpur, Sabsagar and Jorhat-in Brahmaputra Valley and the Cachar district in Barak Valley. River Jhanji in Sibsagar district and Gainadi in Lakhimpur district surpassed the previous high flood levels. The State Government has so far reported 22 breaches in embankments of which 2 are on main Brahmaputra and one on the river Barak. Erosion at 28 different reaches of Brahmaputra and its tributaries has also been reported including one in Barak basin. Railway embankment and the North Trunk Road were breached by the river Kumatia in North Lakhimpur district, dislocating the communication system of sub-Divisional town of Dhemaji.

Bihar

The rivers Kosi, Kosi, Kamala Balan and Mahananda crossed their danger levels in some reached on 5th July, 1983 for about three days. The second flood wave in these rivers occurred from 17th July 1983 and lasted till 7th August. Rising water levels in the rivers caused bank erosion at several place. A breach occurred in the embankment system of Bhutahibalan on 4th July, 1983, which was closed by 14th July, 1983. Another breach in the Bagmati embankment system in the East Champaran district on 16th July, 1983, inundated about 10 villages.

Gujarat

Due to the depression which developed over the Saurashtra region, heavy rains caused severe floods resulting in devastating situation in Jamnagar, Junagarh Ameli, Rajkot and Bhavnagar

districts of the region from 20th to 23rd June, 1983. The total rainfall in the districts ranged from 828 mm in Amreli to 1196 mm in Junagarh district which amounted to almost double the average annual rainfall of the area. Single day rainfall in these districts recorded was as high as average annual rainfall. The rivers in this area swelled and flooded unprecedentedly wide areas. Many of the dams filled up and started surplussing. In seven dams out of 35 major and medium dams which surplussed during this period the maximum water level encroached into the free board. No major or medium dam suffered from breaches. However, the dams like Vartu in Jamnagar district, Munjiasar, Khodiar and Sankroli in Amreli district, Fodarness (water supply), Janjeshri, Singoda, Raval & Munchhundri in Junagarh district have been severely damaged by slips in earth work, dislocation of pitching on slopes, etc. Several other dams have also been damaged in varying degrees, Three minor irrigation dams namely Ravatsagar and Vekaria dams in Junagarh district and Rupamati dam in Jamnagar district breached. 52 towns and 2977 villages, 32 water supply scheme in urban areas and 33 regional water supply schemes in rural areas were affected due to these floods.

The State Government has now equipped 48 dams in Saurashtra region with wireless sets for immediate transmission of messages and for taking other necessary rescue, relief and precautionary measures during the remaining flood season.

Restoration works on short term and long term basis were taken up on war footing. An immediate temporary measure, free-board of all the vulnerable dams is being increased by 1 to 1.5 metres with the help of sand/earth filled bags. Dewatering flooded area of Porbander city was carried out by mobilising 24 pumps of a total capacity of 250 cusecs and construction of channels through rocky rocky area.

Karnataka

Due to continuous heavy rains in

Belgaum and Bijapur districts from 26th to 29th June, 1983, rivers Ghataprabha, Hiranyaksi, Markandeya, Vedaganga and Dudhganga were in spate flooding low-lying villages and Sankeshwar town. The flood affected about 122 villages and 2090 families in both the districts.

Maharashtra

Heavy rains occurred during the last week of June, 1983, in Ratnagiri, Sindhudurg and Kolhapur districts. Intensity of rainfall was maximum on 27th and 28th June, 1983 and at some places exceeded even 100 mm per hour.

As a result of this heavy rainfall, landslides occurred in the above three districts and also Wardha district. Landslides in Sindhudurg at Ambolaghat on Sawantwadi-Belgaum-Kolhapur highway blocked the communication system. Sindhudurg State Highway and Bombay-Goa Road were also blocked due to heavy rains. Sangameshwar town in Ratnagiri district was inundated. 87 minor irrigation tanks have been badly affected. Sizeable damage to Malgarh dam has been reported.

Heavy rains and consequent floods in Maharashtra during the last fortnight affected 18 districts. Parts of lower Godavari basin were the worst affected, particularly the Nanded district. Adjoining areas of Vidarbha also had very heavy rains causing disruption of communications and distress at a number of places. The State Highway Bridge at Katedpurana at Mahan is reported to be severely damaged. There have been heavy rains in Bhima Valley and dams on the rivers Nira, Kukadi, Mutha, Ghod and the Bhima were spilling. Distress conditions at Pandharpur town could be greatly reduced by proper regulation of dams in Bhima Valley. Heavy rains have also been reported in and around Bombay.

Rajasthan

According to State Government, Rajasthan experienced two spells of heavy rains/floods, one from 29th June

to 1st July 1983 affecting 5 districts, and the other from 23rd July to 1st August, 1983, affecting 8 districts. Breaches in railway embankment took place between Jaipur and Jodhpur at Nawa, Jodhpur and Barmer near Balotra and Jalore to Bhumbhinmal.

Tripura

Rivers Manu and Gumti were in floods on 1st and 2nd May 1983. A second wave of floods in river Manu occurred during the second fortnight of June, 1983. Most of the rivers of Tripura were in spate in the first week of July when a breach in the embankment system of river Manu in Kailashahar was reported.

All the rivers in Tripura were in high floods during 4th and 5th August due to incessant rains in their catchments. Manu, Khowai and Gumti crossed the earlier high flood levels.

Extensive damage in many areas has been reported. Communications to sub-divisional towns of Khowai, Amarapur, Kamalpur, Belonia & Sabroom were cut off. Traffic on Assam-Agartala National Highway was suspended due to landslide. The Gumti Hydel Project has suffered damages and has been out of commission.

Uttar Pradesh

Due to cloudburst and excessive rains, a severe landslide occurred in the night of 22nd and 23rd July in village Karmipatti, Malladaypur of tehsil Bageshwar in district Almora. Local rivulets of the village flooded the area and eight houses were swept away resulting in death of 37 persons.

West Bengal

Rivers Teesta, Karala, Jaldhaka, Mansai, Raidak, Mahananda and Fulahar were in spate on 4th and 5th July following heavy rainfall during the first week of July. The Jaldhaka river at Mathabanga surpassed its previous

highest record of 1972. Low-lying areas of Jalpaiguri town in 8.2 sq. km. were inundated due to heavy rainfall. Heavy rain fall of 320 mm on 15th July and 223.40 mm on 16th July in Sub-Himalayan area again caused inundation in the town. There have been a number of landslides in the district of Darjeeling causing dislocation of communication system. Floods and landslides have so far occurred in the districts of Jalpaiguri, Cooch-Behar,

Darjeeling and Malda. Severe erosion have been reported on the right bank of river Padam downstream of Jangipur Barrage.

Mizoram

Excessive rains caused landslides all over the Union Territory. In Aizawl town, large areas are reported to have sunk.

Statement showing Flood/Cyclone Damage Based on the reports received from the State Governments (Tentative) upto 20 August, 1983

Sl. No.	Name of State	Area affected in lakh ha.	Popula- tion in lakhs	Damage to crops		Damage to houses		Cattle head nos.	Human lives lost nos.	Damage to public utilities in Rs. lakhs	Total damage to crops in Rs. houses & public utilities (Col. 6+8+11)	Date of Report. in 6+8+11) Rs. lakhs
				Area in lakh ha.	Value in Rs. lakhs	Nos.	Value in Rs. lakhs					
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.003	0.42	0.003	60.00	45000	NR	30	NR	60.00	17.8.83	
2.	Assam	2.23	4.67	0.16	9.18	2785	0.76	263	14	690.06	700.00	
3.	Bihar	7.07	23.34	1.25	377.64	9867	42.26	2	1	89.36	509.56	
4.	Gujarat	1.50	31.95	1.50	NR	172691	NR	88160	594+1 (Missing)	200000.00	200000.00	
5.	Himachal Pradesh	1.65	NR	1.65	NR	1186	NR	498	27	46.94	46.94	
6.	Karnataka	2.24	6.35	0.09	79.54	2754	25.20	2374	9	159.26	264.00	
7.	Kerala	NR	NR	NR	5.22	274	1.30	NR	21	22.17	28.69	
8.	Maharashtra	0.25	4.86	0.25	492.29	6336	108.41	1980	131+24 (Missing)	871.30	1472.00	
9.	Meghalaya	NR	NR	NR	NR	429	NR	282	6	NR	NR	
10.	Orissa	0.13	NR	0.13	NR	NR	NR	NR	2+1 (Missing)	NR	NR	
11.	Rajasthan	NR	NR	NR	NR	2817	Nil	1800	29	NR	NR	
12.	Tripura	0.75	5.00	0.75	900.00	30000	NR	3000	30	80.00	980.00	
13.	Uttar Pradesh	1.15	4.86	0.67	NR	858	NR	41	79	47.00	47.00	
14.	West Bengal	0.15	1.67	0.01	19.42	3126	2.75	10	9+10 (Missing)	0.30	22.47	
15.	Mizoram	NR	NR	NR	NR	10	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	
Total :		15.123	83.12	6.463	1943.29	278133	180.98	98410	982+36 (Missing)	22006.39	24130.66	

NR-Not reported

12.59 hrs.

THE LOK SABHA ADJOURNED
FOR LUNCH TILL FOURTEEN OF
THE CLOCK.

— — —

THE LOK SABHA RE-ASSEMBLED
AFTER LUNCH AT EIGHT MINUTES
PAST FOURTEEN OF THE CLOCK.

[SHRI R. S. SPARROW *in the Chair*]

OILFIELDS (REGULATION AND
DEVELOPMENT) AMENDMENT
BILL*

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY
(SHRI P. SHIV SHAKAR) : Sir, I beg
to move for leave to introduce a Bill
further to amend the Oilfields (Regulation
and Development) Act, 1948.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question
is :

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Oilfields (Regulation and Development) Act., 1948.”

The Motion Was Adopted

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : Sir, I
introduce the Bill.

— — —

14.02 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) NEED FOR ALLOWING
MOFUSSIL BANKS IN ADDITION

TO OTHER BANKS IN DELHI TO
GIVE FOREIGN EXCHANGE TO
PERSONS GOING ABROAD

श्री रशीद मसूद (सहारनपुर) : मोह-
तरिम, हिन्दुस्तान से बाहर जाने वाले लोगों
की तादात दिन-पर-दिन बढ़ती जा रही है।
बाहर जाने वालों को और खास तौर से
पाकिस्तान जाने वाले लोगों को 45 डालर
साथ ले जाने को बैंक से मिलते हैं। पहले ये
डालर सभी जिले की शाखों से भी मिलते थे
मगर पिछले कुछ दिनों से यह रुपया सिर्फ
दिल्ली के बैंकों से ही बदलवाया जा सकता
है, बल्कि जिसको रुपया लेना होता है
उसका मौजूद होना भी जरूरी होता है।
जिसकी वजह से औरतों को भी डालर
बदलवाने दिल्ली आना होता है जिसकी वजह
से जबरदस्त परेशानी खड़ी हो गई है। इसमें
न सिर्फ रुपया बिला-वजह खर्च होता है
बल्कि औरतों को तकलीफ भी बहुत ज्यादा
होती है।

लिहाजा मेरी सरकार से दरखास्त है
कि सरकार कम-अज-कम पाकिस्तान जाने
वाले लोगों के लिये डालर बदलवाने की
महूलियत सहारनपुर, मुजफ्फरनगर, बिहार
और दूसरी ऐसी जगहों पर जहाँ से
पाकिस्तान जाने वालों की तादाद ज्यादा
होती है और डालर बदलवाने के लिये औरतों
को न आना पड़े, इसका भी इन्तजाम करें,
जैसा कि पहले इन्तजाम था।

* Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II section 2, dated 22-8-1983.

سخری رشید سعید سہارنپور: گھرمن بندروستان سے باہر جانے والے لوگوں کی تعداد دن بہ دن بڑھتی جا رہی ہے۔ باہر جانے والوں کو اور خاص طور پر پاکستان جانے والے لوگوں کو ۵۳ ڈالر ساتھ لے جانے کو بینک سے ملتے ہیں۔ پہلے یہ ڈالر بھی منع کی شاخوں سے ہی ملتے تھے مگر کچھلے کچھ دنوں سے یہ روپیہ صرف دلی کے بینکوں سے ہی بدلوا�ا جاسکتا ہے بلکہ جس کو روپیہ دینا ہوتا ہے اس کا موجود ہونا بھی ضروری ہوتا ہے۔ جس کی وجہ سے عورتوں کو بھی ڈالر بدلوانے والی آناؤ ہوتا ہے جس کی وجہ سے زیر دست پریشانی کھڑی ہو گئی ہے۔ اس میں نصف روپیہ ملادوجہ میں خرچ ہوتا ہے بلکہ عورتوں کو تکلیف بھی بہت زیادہ ہوتی ہے لہذا ایسی سرکار سے درخواست ہے کہ سرکار کم از کم پاکستان جانے والے لوگوں کے لئے ڈالر بدلوانے کی سہولت سہارنپور، مظفر نگر، بہار اور دوسری ایسی جگہوں پر بھی دے جہاں سے پاک جانے والوں کی تعداد زیادہ ہوتی ہے اور ڈالر بدلوانے کے لئے عورتوں کو نہ آنا پڑے اس کا بھی انتظام کرے جیسے کہلے انتظام تھا۔

(ii) NEED TO DECLARE BARMER A 'NO INDUSTRY DISTRICT' SO AS TO HELP OVERCOME BACKWARDNESS OF THE DISTRICT.

شیو ڈھنڈھ چند جین (بادمیر): سभاپतی مہooday, میں نیتم 377 کے انترگن انکے مہتھپورنے ویسی کو اور سادن کا دھیان آکھیت کرنے جا رہا ہوں۔

کنڈر سرکار د्वारा راجस्थान प्रान्त کے جैसलमेर اور سیروہی جیلے بینا عدیوگ کے جیلے (نो ہندسٹری ڈیسٹرکٹ) ہوپیت کیے گئے ہیں جنہیں عدیوگوں کے س्थापیت کرنے کے لیے 25 پریشان انوادن اور انیس سویڈھائے پریشان ہوتی ہیں۔

راجस्थान پ्रान्त کا بادمیر جیلہ 27 ہجार وار گیلے کیلو میٹر میں کہلا ہوا ہے۔ عکت جیلے کا کوئی ن کوئی ہیسسا ہر سال سو سو سے پریشان رہتا ہے۔ یہ جیلہ لگاتار پانچ وارے سے سو سو سے پریشان رہتا ہے۔

عکت جیلے کے نگاروں اور گاؤں میں کوئی بड़ा، مधیم اور لघु عدیوگ نہیں ہے۔ عکت جیلے میں سیف ٹالو ٹریا نگار میں کپڑے کی رنگاہی اور چپاہی کی لघु ٹکا ڈیاں س्थاپیت ہوئی ہیں۔ سیروہی جیلے کے میکا ٹالے میں یہ جیلہ ایڈیوگیک ڈیٹی سے بہت ہی پیछے ہے۔

عکت کھेत میں خنیج کے اپار بندار ہیں۔ عکت کھेत میں کپڑے بندار پریشان کے لئے ڈالر بدلوانے کی سہولت سہارنپور، مظفر نگر، بہار اور دوسری ایسی

آکال کے سامنے ماجدواروں کی بडی دُریشہ ہوتی ہے۔ جیلے میں مधیم اور بडے عدیوگ نہ ہونے سے اور بہت ہی کم چوتے عدیوگ کے ہونے سے کیسا نہ اور ماجدوار آکال راہت کا کام میں لگاتے ہیں یا ماجدواری کی پ्रاپتی کے لیے ہریانہ، پنجاب، گانگانگر، گوجرائی، یا راجس्थान نہر میں جاتے ہیں۔

عکت جیلے کو بینا عدیوگ کے جیلے کا لامب ن دینا عکت جیلے کی جناتا کے ساتھ ڈھور انیسی ہے۔

ات: کنڈری سرکار کے عدیوگ ماننی سے آگرہ پورنک نیوی دن ہے کہ دیش کے سب سے پیछے ڈھنڈے رے گیستانی سیما ور्तی بادمیر جیلے میں عدیوگوں کو پروتھاہن دینے کے لیے عکت جیلے کو بینا عدیوگ کا جیلہ (نوس ہندسٹری ڈیسٹرکٹ) ہوپیت کرائے تاکہ وہاں مधیم اور بडے عدیوگ س्थاپیت ہو سکے۔

(iii) NEED TO DEVELOP SRI-NAGAR AIRPORT AS AN INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT IN ORDER TO GIVE MOMENTUM TO TOURIST TRADE

SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI (SRINAGAR) : Srinagar airport has been expanded and renovated in the recent past in order to cope progressively with the tourist rush from within and outside the country. The airport receives a number of flights from Delhi including that of one 'airbus' flight during summer. Its unique geographical importance beside being on the fringe of Northern and North-Western borders of India facing Afghanistan, Iran, Pakistan, China and Russia, Srinagar can operate non-stop international flights to Kabul, Tashkant, Rawalpindi, etc. and can be easily linked with the oilrich Gulf countries. Srinagar, the capital of Jammu and Kashmir State is a stepping stone to the beautiful valley of Kashmir. With this, a direct trade link with outside world can enhance the marketing of Kashmiri handicrafts which shall boost the earnings in foreign exchange in this sector. An international airport at Srinagar shall help also in exporting the delicate fruit like applecherry, apricot etc. worth crores of rupees to the Middle-East and this shall in a way overcome the difficulties in its transportation to Delhi, Bombay and Calcutta. Lack of transport often results in the decay of fruits and amounts to great losses in money every year.

Thus, if Srinagar is developed as an international airport it shall great momentum to the tourist trade of the country in general and that of the J&K State in particular, which shall result in a great stride and boost to our national income.

(iv) DEVELOPMENT OF OLLICHIKI SCRIPT AND LANGUAGE IN ORISSA.

SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU (MAYURBHANJ) : The total population of Santali, Munda, Ho and Mundari

Tribes in Orissa, Assam, Bihar and West Bengal is about 3 crores. A serious discontent has arisen among them as there is no provision in these States for imparting education to the tribal students through their mother tongue.

The languages which are spoken by these tribals are expressed through Ollichiki script. Mayurbhanj district of Orissa is predominantly inhabited by tribals. This is a border district of Orissa, Bihar and West Bengal. The Santali language is widely spoken by tribals in this district whose population is more than 10 lakhs.

The Government of India has taken several steps for the development of regional languages. But the Ollichiki script has not been properly developed and patronised by the Government of India. The concerned Governments also have not taken any steps for the improvement of the Ollichiki script. Unless immediate attention is paid to improve the Ollichiki script, the tribals speaking this language will be very much agitated. Therefore, this issue deserves the special attention of the Government of India.

In view of this, I demand the Government of India, to make all possible efforts for the development of the Ollichiki script and the language without any further delay.

(v) NEED FOR PROVIDING THE 'WAR EXERCISES WIDOWS', WITH THE SAME FACILITIES AS ARE BEING GIVEN TO THE WAR WIDOWS.

प्रो० निर्मला कुमारी शक्तावत (चित्तोड़गढ़) : माननीय सभापति जी, मैं मंत्रालय का ध्यान युद्ध अभ्यास (वार एक्सरसाइज) में प्रति वर्ष जो व्यक्ति मरते हैं, उन मृत व्यक्तियों के परिवार की समस्याओं की तरफ आकर्षित करना चाहूँगी। जिस परिवार का व्यक्ति देश की सीमाओं की रक्षा की खातिर सेना में भरती होता है

वह अपनी जान हमेशा हथेली पर लेकर चलता है। युद्ध के पूर्व युद्ध अभ्यास किया जाता है। देश में प्रति वर्ष इन बार एक्सर-साइज में कई जन, थल तथा नभ की सेनाओं के व्यक्ति मारे जाते हैं। अभी हाल ही में कुछ व्यक्तियों के मरने का समाचार मिला है। उनके परिवारों तथा उन शहीदों की विधवाओं को सुविधाएं नहीं मिलतीं जो बार विडोज को मिलती हैं। मैं सरकार से माँग करूँगी कि बार एक्सरसाइज में मरने वाले व्यक्तियों की विधवाओं तथा बच्चों को भी वही सुविधा मिलें जो युद्ध में मरने वालों के परिवारों को मिलती है। वे योद्धा भी देश की खातिर जान गंवाते हैं। फर्क इतना ही है कि एक में दुश्मन के गोला-बारूद से जान जाती है तथा दूसरे में स्वयं देश के गोला-बारूद से तथा अपने ही व्यक्तियों की असावधानी से जान जाती है। अतः परिवार में से तो व्यक्ति खेत हुआ ही है। अतः सरकार इस तरफ ध्यान दे तथा अपने नियमों में संशोधन करे। बार विडोज के समान ही बार एक्सर-साइज में हुईं विधवाओं को भी सुविधायें दें।

(vi) SHORTAGE OF CEMENT IN NAGALAND.

SHRI CHINGWANG KONYAK (NAGALAND) : I want to draw the attention of this House and the Government towards the shortage of Cement in Nagaland. The State has been facing acute shortage of Cement resulting in a crisis, particularly for development works of the State. This situation has been created by the non-release of levy cement quota for Government works by the Associated Cement Company Ltd. Calcutta. The Company has been dilly-dallying and on one pretext or the other a part of the quota is invariably made to lapse every quarter. Even after repeated extensions granted by the Government of India and despite deposit of huge amounts in advance, the Company has

been playing truant. Right from May, 1982, i.e. second quarter, the Company has defaulted in non-release of more than 9500 Mts. of Cement till July, 1983. As a result several construction works of the Government are held up at various stages. Several lakhs of Rupees are locked up in deposits with the Company. Government had to face public criticism because of the fault of the Associated Cement Company, Calcutta.

Therefore, I urge that the Government should take immediate steps to release the arrear Cement levy quotas from May, 1982 till date to Nagaland and take appropriate action against the concerned authorities of A.C.C. Ltd., Calcutta.

(vii) NEED TO PROVIDE RELIEF TO HANDLOOM WEAVERS.

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर (गोरखपुर) : सभापति जी, हमारे देश के विभिन्न भागों में हथकरघा उद्योग से सम्बद्ध बुनकरों की आर्थिक स्थिति दयनीय हो गयी है। इस उद्योग से संबंधित मजदूर वर्ग की स्थिति और भी अधिक सोचनीय है। सरकार द्वारा जो गरीब दुकानदारों को कर्ज दिया गया है उसे वापस कर पाना उनके लिए कठिन हो गया है क्योंकि इस उद्योग से वे इतना लाभ नहीं उठा पा रहे हैं कि अपनी जीविका चलाने के आगे वे कुछ भी कर सकें। ऐसी स्थिति में उनका कर्ज माफ किया जाना आवश्यक हो गया है। राज्य सरकार ने इस दिशा में जो कदम उठाया है उसका लाभ अधिकांश बुनकरों को नहीं मिल पा रहा है। अत केन्द्र सरकार को चाहिये कि वह शीघ्र बुनकरों को राहत प्रदान करने के लिये ठोस और कारगर उपाय करेताकि उनका आर्थिक संकट दूर हो सके।

(Viii) NEED TO WITHDRAW THE ORDER REGARDING CURTAILMENT IN PRODUCTION OF SMALL PACKAGES OF VANASPATI.

SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE (BOMBAY NORTH CENTRAL) : The Vanaspati Directorate, Ministry of Civil Supplies, Delhi, has issued a notice to the Vanaspati Manufacturers ordering them not to exceed 90% of the production of small packaged Vanaspati achieved during the period November 1981 to October 1982. This order is to come into force from 1-9-1983, just prior to the festival season when the demand for small packed Vanaspati goes up by 40%.

As a result of this order, Vanaspati packed in packages will be 800 tonnes less than that produced last year and create artificial scarcity resulting in black marketing. This package was the only protection against adulteration price manipulation.

Government has admitted on the floor of the House that unscrupulous elements and mischief mongers have been either adulterating Vanaspati with beef tallow and other Unhygienic oils or beef tallow is being sold as loose Vanaspati. Though the Government has restricted import of beef tallow, it has not been able to totally confiscate the stocks of beef tallow which have found their way in various markets.

A number of consumer organisations are demanding withdrawal of this order which is detrimental to consumer interests.

I would, therefore, request the Government on behalf of the housewives of this country to immediately withdraw the order and save consumers from black marketeers, hoarders and adulterators.

SHRI KRISHAN CHANDRA PANDEY (KHALILABAD) : Mr. Chairman, Sir**

MR. CHAIRMAN : Whatever you have said is not to be put on record.

Kindly listen; this can be taken up separately, not like this. You have to go according to the rules that exist. This will be taken separately, not now.

(ix) NEED FOR REVERTING TO THE ARRANGEMENT FOR THE SUPPLY OF L.P.G. TO PATNA FROM BARAUNI OIL REFINERY.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : सभापति महोदय, इंडियन आयल कारपोरेशन की गलत नीति के कारण पटना नगर में गैस की वितरण व्यवस्था अस्त-व्यस्त हो गई है। पटना नगर, दानापुर और पटना सिटी के 35 हजार से अधिक गैस उपभोक्ताओं के सामने भीषण गैस संकट उपस्थित हो गया है।

पटना शहर में पिछले महीने तक गैस की सप्लाई बरौनी तेल शोधक कारखाने से होती थी परन्तु अब राजधानी के सात गैस वितरकों को बोंगाई गांव तेल शोधक कारखाने से गैस की सप्लाई का आदेश दिया गया है। फलस्वरूप पटने में बोंगाई गांव से गैस आने में एक सप्ताह का समय लग जाता है। जुलाई माह से पूर्व बरौनी तेल शोधक कारखाने से पटने के गैस उपभोक्ताओं को गैस की आपूर्ति होती थी।

भारतीय तेल निगम की नई व्यवस्था के कारण राजधानी के गैस उपभोक्ताओं को गैस की आपूर्ति गत एक महीने से नहीं की जा सकी है। इससे लोगों में घोर असंतोष व्याप्त है।

गैस संकट का लाभ बेंडर एवं अधिकारी उठा रहे हैं। जब तक गैस की होने वाली सप्लाई के लिए वे उपभोक्ताओं से मूल्य से अधिक पैसे वसूल कर रहे हैं। कम से कम दस रुपये और किसी-किसी मामले में इससे अधिक रक्स वसूली जा रही है।

** Not recorded

ऊर्जा मंत्री से मेरा अनुरोध होगा कि वह पटने की जनत को गैस संकट से उबारने के लिए गैस की सप्लाई पहले की तरह बरौनी तेल शोधक कारखाने से ही करवाने की व्यवस्था करें तथा भ्रष्टाचार पर अंकुश लगावें।

14.23 hrs.

MINES (AMENDMENT) BILL.

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : Mr. Chairman, I beg to move* :

"That the Bill further to amend the Mines Act, 1952, be taken into consideration."

The Mines (Amendment) Bill, 1983 is before this august House. The Bill seeks to further amend the Mines Act, 1952. The Mines Act consolidates the law relating to the regulation of labour and safety in mines. The Act provides for safe as well as proper working conditions in mines and certain amenities to workers employed therein.

The coal industry occupies an important role in the economic life of your country and would continue to do so in view of the estimated energy needs for the development of the country. In order to ensure that safety and health considerations of mine workers are not lost sight of, the Mines (Amendment) Bill, 1972 was introduced in this House in May, 1972. The Bill was referred to the Joint Committee, which submitted its report in August, 1973. It took some time for Government to consider the recommendations of the Joint Committee, but unfortunately, with the dissolution of the 5th Lok Sabha, the Bill lapsed.

The provision of the Act have since been reviewed afresh in the light of the 1972 Amendment Bill, the recommendations of the Joint Committee and the suggestions made by the Committee on Safety in Coal Mines set up by the Ministry of Energy (Department of Coal).

Sir, the main objectives of the Amendment Bill are:—

- (i) the removal of certain practical difficulties experienced in its enforcement;
- (ii) provision for additional safety regulations;
- (iii) closer association of workers with safety measures;
- (iv) provision for minimum penalty in case of gross negligence or recklessness;
- (v) increase in the levy of the cess for the administration of rescue service in the coal mines;
- (vi) redefining clearly the duties and responsibilities of the owner, agent and manager of the mine;
- (vii) prohibiting employment in dangerous mines; and
- (viii) prohibiting employment of persons below 18 years of age.

In view of the health hazards to which the mine workers are exposed and with a view to safeguard the health and safety of workers and for promoting their welfare, it is proposed to introduce a new provision which would enable the chief Inspector of Mines to undertake safety and occupational health surveys in mines. The time spent by a worker in such survey would be counted as duty and he would also be entitled to the payment of overtime if survey...

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

extends beyond his normal working hours.

The provision has been made for his medical treatment by the management, alternative employment in the mine for which he is declared medically fit or for payment of disability allowance or lumpsum amount where he desires to leave the employment.

Sir, the existing Act provides for Mining Boards for advising the Government in regard to expediency of making rules or regulations, for examining the cases referred to it by the Central Government and to consider appeals against the orders of the Chief Inspector. It is proposed to provide for the constitution of the Committee in place of these Mining Boards and constitution of one or more Committees to deal with specific matters relating to mines.

It is further proposed to redefine clearly the duties and responsibilities with a view to make the owner, Agent or Manager of a mine responsible to the extent of the statutory duties specified under the Act.

The amendment Bill makes provisions for Chief Inspector to prohibit employment of persons in cases where despite warnings the owner, Agent or Manager does not show any improvement in regard to safety matters. It is proposed to provide for a minimum penalty for contraventions of these orders and also for contraventions resulting in the loss of life. It also provides for payment of full wages or alternative employment at the same wages to a person whose employment is so prohibited.

The workers whose services are terminated or who quit employment voluntarily or die before they put in the required number or attendance will now be entitled to the grant of proportionate leave or wages in lieu thereof.

It is also proposed to widen the scope of rule making power under the

Act to provide for matters relating to inspections of mines by the workers' representatives and their association in matters for improving safety in mines and information of safety Committees.

As hon. Members are aware, the rescue services in coal mines are, at present, organised by the Central Coal Mines are, at present, organised by the Central Coal Mines Rescue Stations Committee, set up under the Coal Mines Rescue Rules, 1959. In pursuance of the recommendations made by the expert under the ILO Mission and also in keeping with the feelings of the 5th Tripartite Conference on Safety and consistent with the practice followed in other countries, it has been decided that the rescue services should be organised by the mine managements. In this connection, I have separately given a notice to move amendments to the Bill in this regard. With a view to provide for the growing needs for organisation and expansion of the rescue services, the amending Bill seeks to increase the maximum permissible rate of rescue cess from 3 Paise to 25 Paise per tonne.

I am sure, the amendments incorporated in the Bill would improve the working conditions and safety of workers and hence would receive the unanimous support of all sections in the House.

With these words I now move that the Mines (Amendment) Bill, 1983 be taken into consideration.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That the Bill further to amend the Mines Act, 1952, be taken into consideration."

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA (Aurangabad) : I beg to move :

"That the Bill further to amend the Mines Act, 1952, be referred to a Select Committee consisting of 15 members, namely :—

- (1) Shri Chitta Basu
- (2) Shri Tridib Chaudhuri
- (3) Shri George Fernandes
- (4) Shri Harikesh Bahadur
- (5) Shri Jagpal Singh
- (6) Shri Satyanarayan Jatiya
- (7) Shri Samar Mukherjee
- (8) Shri Chintamani Panigrahi
- (9) Shri Veerendra Patil
- (10) Shri Rasheed Masood
- (11) Shri Uttam Rathod
- (12) Dr. Saradish Roy
- (13) Shri Rajnath Sonkar Shastri
- (14) Shri Ravindra Varma; and
- (15) Shri Satyendra Narayan Sinha.

With instructions to report by the first day of the next session." (43)

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE (HOWRAH) : Sir, you can see that this new Bill has come after 30 years. The objective of the Bill is to regulate the working conditions, by providing measures on the basis of experience. Actually, what is our experience in the mines? The Minister has no direct experience. Neither the Minister of Energy, nor the Minister of Labour has got it.

This long gap in bringing these amendments shows how great is the pull of these coal magnates who were earlier the owners of these mines, on the Government. The entire area is a den of corruption; and the jungle law prevailed there. Any type of legislation to curb these things was resisted all along. That is why even after bringing in a Bill, and after a Joint Select Committee was there, the Bill did not come to the floor of the House, for getting it passed.

I am giving a summary of the experience in the collieries which was passed in the form of a resolution at an all India Convention held at Dhanbad on 21st and 22nd August and attended

by all the Central trade unions who were connected with the Colliery workers, except the INTUC. From it, you will understand what the position is in the Collieries.

The resolution says that there are near about 7 lakh colliery workers throughout the country. They are agitated over the non-implementation of the National Coal Wage Agreement. The convention was organized to protest against this non-implementation. There they have drawn the attention of the Government to several matters like-non implementation of the National Coal Wage Agreement relating to provision of drinking water, housing, medical and educational facilities, welfare amenities, incentive, promotion, gratuity, compensation, difficulty allowance and other issues.

This was agreed upon in 1979. It was not implemented. In the second part of the earlier agreement, they have given assurance to improve the conditions prevailing in the collieries.

They have said that the CIL management has been blatantly violating the Mines Act by making the workers work for seven days, without any rest. The safety rules are being nakedly violated, resulting in a large number of accidents, and deaths of coal miners, mainly by roof fall. The utter absence of elementary sanitation and basic amenities has made the life of the workers miserable. More and more works of a permanent nature are being handed over to contractors, whose numbers are increasing every day, even in prohibited categories. And in this way, hundreds of crores of rupees have been paid to the contractors. There is a close link between the contractors and a section of the officials; but the Government of India is refusing to take any action in the matter. The recent ghastly murder of an auditor in Dhanbad in which some officers were allegedly involved only pinpointed the deep rooted involvement of the officers in looting the coal miners. The Mafia gangs operating in the coal belt are carrying

forward their depredations with clandestine co-operation of the C. I. L. Management, local administration and the INTUC bosses.

The big drive for mechanisation of open cast coal mines has led to declaration of a large number of workers surplus while the job potential is getting reduced. The retrenchment of women workers in collieries had been the result of a deliberate policy adopted by the management. The callousness of the C. I. L. Management in "not giving jobs to the persons who have been displaced because of forcible occupation of the land has led to serious social tensions in several new collieries."

I am giving you the picture in the collieries from a joint statement issued on 4th December, 1982 by the central leaders—Mr. M.K. Pandhe and others—who are connected with the collieries movement. It reads as follows:

"In the meantime, the JAC notes with grave concern that fatal accidents in the coal mines have substantially gone high during the last nine months' period from January to September in 1982 as corresponding to previous years. According to the Directorate General of Mines safety, 145 persons were killed in fatal accidents during this period as against 138 in 1981. The Government and CIL have practically done nothing to implement either the unanimous recommendations of safety conference or instructions from D. G. M. S. The Court of Enquiry into Topa Colliery disaster, announced with such fan-fare on 19th July, 1982 has yet to start its work for lack of staff and money and report of Sri Gopal Kumara Mangalam to strengthen the D. G. M. S. in order to properly monitor and inspect the compliance of safety Laws in mines has not yet been considered by the Government. There has been no increase what so ever in compensation amount to miners who are getting permanently crippled

or loosing their lives.

The position of housing, sanitation, medical facilities, (as also revealed in the Jagannathpur Colliery disaster, court of enquiry published in November 1982) have considerably deteriorated. Not even one ambulance has been provided in each colliery so far. More and more workers are falling victims to serious occupational diseases for which neither diagnosis nor treatment are available...

On the other hand, rampant corruption over reporting of coal production, payment to all sorts of contractors to the tune of nearly Rs. 106 crores in 1981-82, despatch of low quality of coal have increased. No action has been taken against officers guilty of gross violations of safety laws or corruption. In a large number of coal mines workers are made to work all the seven days without any rest in blatant violation of Section 28 of Mines Act.

As the entire situation has become intolerable, the miners have no other alternative but to resort to 72 hours strike."

This Bill is inadequate, insufficient to tackle this situation. That is why you should have consulted the representatives of miners and their centre leaders before bringing forward this Bill. A comprehensive Bill is absolutely essential if you are serious to change this situation.

I had the occasion to go underground in the Chasnala Mine after the disaster took place, I went there twice, once when the water was being pumped out, and the second time when the lifts were started. I, along with some other trade union leaders went underground to see where the accident actually had taken place. This was informed to the Director, safety. He showed some interest and accompanied me to that place. The agent of the mine also showed some interest and accompanied

me to that place. He was Mr. S. K. Banerjee. We went down to the site where actually the disaster took place. The Director of Mines Safety gave one explanation while the Agent of Mines Safety gave another. The agent wanted to say that management was not in fault regarding this calamity. What the Director wanted to say was because of the violation of the safety rules. All the workers had been forced to cut coal violating the minimum requirement of the thickness of the wall, because above that wall huge water was accumulated because over the head of that mine another incline abandoned mines was full of water. Since there was a puncture at the lowest level, suddenly the wall broke and the entire water rushed inside where about 300 people died. In that situation nobody had any time to go out. But the Agent and the General Manager gave a peculiar explanation. They told us that the earlier map of that incline abandoned mine did not show the gallery where coal was cut from the other side at the point where the puncture took place. So, the thickness of that wall had been narrowed down. That was not within their knowledge. But from the circumstantial evidence we got the report that the workers refused to cut coal from that area; they were very much apprehensive that the wall might crack and the entire water might rush inside and they might lose their lives. But because at that time, there was an emergency, they were threatened with serious punishment if they refused to cut coal from that area, they would lose their job and would also be punished. With protest, they started work and the tragedy actually happened.

When I visited that place, I got the evidences from others also. The Director of Mines Safety had a long talk with me. After that, there was a debate in the Parliament. I also spoke on that tragedy here. They were told, why did you allow the management to violate the safety rules? Their main complaint was that the management was so powerful there that they did not care for the safety rules. The Mines safety Department told us that they were under

staffed. The Safety Department has two points. One is that they are under-staffed. The staff must be increased. Second, the officials of the mines draw higher Salaries than the Inspectors in the Safety Department. So, they are not in a mood to listen to the Inspectors. They do not give any importance to their directions because they look upon the Inspectors as subordinates. That is why, they wanted that at least their pay scales of the staff of the safety department and their authority should be raised to such a level that they can force the colliery authorities to strictly follow the safety rules. I assured them that I would raise this issue on the floor of the House and would draw the attention of the Government.

There are so many safety conferences, observance of safety fortnights and all that. These are only for propaganda purpose and nothing else. In reality the colliery authorities do not care for any of the safety rules.

About rescue operations, I have gone to Charimiri colliery area and seen there the rescue centre. The rescue squad demonstrated their operation. I have found that they are also totally understaffed and the equipments which they require for safety are also too inadequate. There also the authorities of mines are so powerful that they do not care to strengthen this rescue operation machinery for quicker rescue of those miners when their lives are in danger due to fatal accidents of roof collapse due to creation of their gas. They gave me a memorandum on their grievances and demands which I forwarded to the then Government. I still feel that this requires special attention from the Government.

The Minister has just now said that the mine authorities have been given the responsibility of strengthening the rescue operation machinery. This is another point of corruption. An employee of the rescue center cannot dare to complain against the mine authority. So, I do not think it would in any way be helpful in case the responsibility of strengthening the rescue operations is left on

the mine authority. There are various corrupt practices followed by the Mines' Administration. Though now the Government has taken over all the mines, generally the old set up still is there and the old atmosphere of total corruption is there. Now more and more such corrupt practices are being followed. Here I would like to draw the attention of the Minister where section 2 (h) is sought to be amended.

"a person is said to be employed in a mine who work as the manager or who works under appointment by the owner, agent or manager of the mine or with the knowledge of the manager, for wages or not."

when you say a man is appointed for wages or not, it means he is appointed without wage also. It means that a large number of people are engsaged who are asked to give free labour, without any payment, and they are given an assurance that in future they will be taken as workers. Using this clause, a large number of people can be asked to serve free as labour with the expection that they may get job on a future date, which is a serious malpractice. Their names are not listed and if they die in any mine accident, their relations will not got any benefit. So, this provision should not be there. Wherever there is any appointment it should be with wages and there should be a letter of appointment and their names should be duly registered. Otherwise they are not entitled to get any benefit after the accident. This is a very serious malpractice which is going on, which must be put a stop to.

There are so many loopholes in the Mines Bill, which must be plugged. You want to strengthen the measures of Safety. For that in the Safety Committee which this Bill provides the workers' representative should have not only equal but majority representation, because the Safety Committee is the authority to determine and to check up which type of safety measures are being followed by the managment. If the workers representatives to the Committee are to be

nominated, we know who will be nominated; only the stooges of the managment will be nominated. So, the representatives of the workers should be elected and their number should be in increased. I have given an amendment, where I have suggested that there should be at least four representatives of the workers in the Committee and that they should be elected by the workers by secret ballot.

Very recently all the central trade unions boycotted the JD CCI because the INTUC has been given there an under boosting; the INTUC has been given there increased number of seats, even though it has been thoroughly rejected by the workers and completely isolated in the trade union field. This is how the Government is favouring and boosting the image of INTUC, which is hand in glove with the management. When the coal workers were on strike on 8th November and again in January for 72 hours, I visited some the coal areas and addressed public meeting, I saw the role played by the INTUC. Though the workers under INTUC supported the strike, the role of the leaders was heinous and objectionable. The nominated people generally always act against the interests of the workers. So, this provision should be changed and to have elected representatives.

There should be Safety Committees at all levels. Each mine should have its own committee, apart from the regional committee for a group of mines where you can have representatives from various sectors. In each mine, where disaster can take place, where the workers have to work under hazardous conditions, where there are chances of getting various types of diseases, there should be a committee to see whether the safety rules are followed or not. Only such a Mine Committee can keep a constant watch on the safety rules and measures.

There is a provision here that after some accident or disaster, if the inspector does not come within 72 hours, for inspection and appropriate action, the operation of the mine can start. This is a big flaw in the Bill.

[Shri Samar Mukerjee]

This provides scope on the part of the management to influence the inspectors not to come within 72 hours and after 72 hours have passed, the mine will start operating, removing all the records and documents in respect of the liability of the disaster showing who are all responsible for this and why this disaster has taken place, why so many lives have been lost etc. All these records will be removed. So, this is one of the loopholes using which they will take full advantage of depriving workers of their benefits and rights which you are providing in this Bill.

Similar is the case with regard to the definition of injury also. You have made some provision regarding injury. You have said that after 72 hours this will be reported. This should not be done. Each injury should be reported whether it is fatal or minor. This is also another loophole given to the management which should not be allowed. Similarly, there are several other loopholes which must be plugged.

The Joint Committee recommended regarding holidays. The coal mine workers are to work under such conditions where their labour should be considered as intensive labour. According to international laws and the ILO definition, the intensive workers should not work for more than 6 hours. They require rest because constantly coal dust is entering into their stomachs, hearts and lungs and the health hazards are damaging their health. In these unhealthy conditions they are to work and those who work in the underground mines should have leave after 12 days. That was the recommendation of the Joint Committee, but you have not accepted that. This Bill provides only leave after 15 days work, for the rest after 16 days. This should be changed and their hours of work should be reduced. This is our suggestion.

You are providing some wages to the worker in case of illness where he is unable to work and he is also considered to be doing overtime work. But here, the provision is that overtime work should also be paid at the normal rate.

There is normal practice that 'overtime' means wages at double the rate he should get. That is our amendment and it should be included. The definition of 'mine' should also be extended. In the definition of 'mine' some sections have been kept out. In clause 2(iv) of the Bill, on page 2, it is stated :

"(h) (ii). In operations or services relating to the development of the mine including construction of plant therein but excluding construction of buildings....."

This exclusion should not be there because 'excluding construction of buildings' means you leave them in the hands of the contractors. The same workers working in the same place should not be thrown into the hands of the contractors. Similarly, there are other things which are not included in the definition of 'mine areas', that is, residential offices. Similarly, there are other offices which are not included in the definition of mines i.e. office like Accounts Office, Sales Office, G.M.'s office. These offices should also be treated as mines. They should be brought within the definition of mines. They should be given the benefit of the Act. Now, Shops and Establishment Act is applied in their case.

15. hrs.

Another factor is a very serious factor. Illegal mining has become a very big phenomenon. In June I went to Asansol. I saw nearabout 10,000 people who are engaged in illegal mining. These abandoned mine owners and Eastern Coal Field Authorities are involved. It has come in the newspapers also. Because of shortage of time, I am not going into the details. But it has become a regular source of the racketeers who are using cheap labour and hundreds of lorries are taking coal from Asansol, Chitraranjan and Bengal-Bihar border daily and going to Banaras and distant places. Rows of trucks are carrying coal in this way. All the big business men are behind this. Big contractors are there. Cheap labour is engaged. I visited the area. A police officer and the local M.L.A. accom-

panied me. When I went there I saw a large number of people were cutting coal. When they saw the police jeep, they started running away. I told the police officer to tell that we were not coming to arrest anybody. A man was stopped by the police. I enquired from him. He told me that they were in a group of fifteen and they would be getting only Rs. 50/- a day. They would load the coal on the truck of a Congressman Shri Biswas.

There was a warrant against him on the charge of murder of a C.I.T.U. leader near Asansol. He is the main racketeer. This issue has come before election. Congress party propagated, if you vote for the left this illegal mining business will close down. So, your source of income will be taken away. Therefore, you must vote for the Congress. All this smuggling, etc., is coming into election politics. This has become a very big phenomenon. Government income is being dwindled. Wall collapsing has started because in those abandoned mines some coal pillars are there. They hold the roof. But that coal is also cut. The roof in this way falls while the workers work below. So, they remain buried under debris and the result is that dead bodies are found when these bodies rot and foul smell comes. It does not come under the Mines Safety Act. Therefore, no inspector goes there. So another great danger is that village after village is likely to subside. Unless Government comes in a big way to prevent it, this practice of illegal mining will not stop.

My suggestion is that there should be a comprehensive Bill and before bringing that Bill you should have closer consultation with workers and their leaders so that all these loopholes can be plugged.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : What is your attitude to the Bill ?

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE : This Bill, as I told does not solve the problem. It is too inadequate. I am not opposing the Bill. I am giving amendments. It is too inadequate. My suggestion is to

bring in a comprehensive Bill so that all these aspects can be covered.

SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK (Cuttack) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am glad that the hon. Minister has come forward with this amending Bill for which I must congratulate him. This legislation aims at the regulations of the working conditions of the miners. It is well-known that the Directive Principles laid down in the Constitution speak of the welfare of the people in general and of the humane and just conditions for workers in particular.

15.05 hrs.

[SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE in the Chair.]

This Bill seeks to protect the interests of the minors who are unaware of their rights and privileges. So, this will go a long way to protect their interests and also in solving the problems of thousands of miners.

Sir, much water has flown under the bridge since the enactment of the principal Act. Notwithstanding many welfare and safety measures, the mine owners, their agents and managers and their tough men seem to have been proportionately benefited than the workers during this period. If we look into the causes of many mine accidents of the past, we would come to know that sheer negligence on the part of the manager, agent and the owner is responsible for the tragedy. This has not been reflected in the follow-up action. The Chinakuri accident of 1958 was caused by the negligence and it was reported that the persons responsible for this tragedy were elevated to higher posts. The Chasnala accident which claimed the highest number of deaths in the history of Indian mining could be enquired into only on the intervention of the Prime Minister. It is customary to treat the accident enquiry as confidential. It is only when an accident of serious nature occurs, strong demands come for the judicial enquiry.

Now, the present amendment provides for additional safety regulations

[Shrimati Jayanti Patnaik]

and minimum penalty in the case of gross negligence or recklessness. Sir, I must congratulate the Minister that some of the provisions are welcome in this amendment. In Clause 17, a new sub-section has been added :

"(1A) Whenever there occurs in or about a mine an accident causing reportable injuries to any person, the owner, agent or manager of the mine shall enter in a register such occurrence in the prescribed form and copies of such entries shall be furnished to the Chief Inspector once in a quarter";

I may quote clause 30 sub-clause (d). Power is also being given under this sub-clause to enable the Central Government to make regulations for evolving and standardising the procedure to deal effectively with any emergency situation caused by accident or accidental explosion or ignition. This provision has been made on the recommendations of the experts in their report on mines safety.

This Bill will help in drawing immediate attention to the accidents and the maintenance of regular record for the accidents. Another sub-section also says that whenever an accident occurs causing loss of life or serious bodily injury, the place of accident shall not be disturbed before the arrival or without the consent of the Chief Inspector or Inspector to whom notice of the accident is required to be given unless such disturbance is necessary to prevent any further accident.

These measures will go a long way in ensuring much needed safety measures for the miners as the unscrupulous or callous owner or his manager cannot now conceal the accidents as they used to do.

The accident victims will be suitably treated, compensated and rehabilitated. So the Hon. Minister should be congratulated for his foresight as he has correctly visualised the difficulties and the dangers faced by the miners.

We know that one of the main reasons advanced for nationalisation of

coal mines is the constant violation of safety rules by private owners. In order to strengthen safety in the mining industry, the earlier Inspectorate was redesignated as Director General (Safety). Until now, though safety laws exist, they remain on paper only. Safety becomes a casualty in the competition to increase production. In this connection, I may also mention that according to the internationally accepted norms, the mines should be within 40 KM of the rescue station. In our country, some pits are far away. The safety goal is yet to be defined.

Another new Section based on the recommendations of the 16th Session of the Indian Labour Conference has been introduced to empower the Mines Inspector to undertake the safety and occupational health survey in the mines.

The miners are poor and illiterate and they live in unhealthy environment. We see there are occupational hazards in the mining area. They exist due to lack of proper environment and proper facilities. The present amendment is supposed to protect the workers. It is heartening to note that in the present amendment any worker medically declared unfit will be immediately sent for treatment at the cost of the owner and the worker will also get wages and other benefits which are due to him from time to time, and after the treatment, if the worker is declared unfit to discharge his duties, then he will be entitled for alternative employment. In case there is no scope for alternative employment, he will be entitled to disability allowance. This provision also provides the payment of a lumpsum amount to the workers who leave the job voluntarily.

Another welcome provision is the proportionate leave or wages in lieu of leave to workers whose services are terminated or who voluntarily quit employment or who die before putting in the required attendance.

This will definitely go in favour of the mine workers.

Another important measure in this Bill is to prohibit employment of persons below 18 years of age. This is a measure of far-reaching importance as exploitation of children by mine owners is widespread in the mining areas. The provision for imposing a penalty of Rs.2,500/- for employing persons below 18 years of age is also welcome and it is very necessary because in our society, child labour should be discouraged. This provision should be therefore implemented rigorously.

Another provision which is important from workers point of view is the regular leave entitlement for the workers. In view of the greater hazards to which the workers are exposed, it is proposed to increase their leave by granting one day leave for every 15 days instead of for one day for every 16 days work as at present.

Not much mention has been made in this amendment about minimum wages to the workers. In the 17th annual session of the Federation of Indian Mineral Industries, held in New Delhi, the Minister of Mines has said that some mines including that of manganese ore, do not pay minimum wages to the workers. Government remains a silent spectator to this injustice which is meted out to workers. This view has been given publicity in the newspapers. I have quoted what has already been published therein.

The employment of women is on the decline and they are not paid their wages properly. They are paid less wages.

So, the Amendment should have ensured this minimum wage to the workers.

Now I would like to say a word about the Mining Boards and Committees to look into the affairs of the mines of a particular territory or a State. Under this, any issue relating to a mine can be referred to a Committee, and the Mining Board and Committee are vested with the powers of a civil court. Therefore, the matters referred a Committee or Board can be decided within a short time.

This is a very good suggestion. But here I may point out that the Committee constituted under section 12 (1) should include a representative of the State Government, preferably of the Mining Department. Why I am saying this is because there should be active participation and involvement of the State Government in this also. The state is the owner of the minerals, and it is desirable that the State Government is intimately involved in the implementation of the various provisions of the Mines Act. But this aspect does not appear to have been taken into account.

One more thing I would like to pointout is that copies of all the notices sent to the Director, Mines Safety, and the Director-General, Mines Safety, under the Ministry of Labour should also be endorsed to the Director of Mining of the State Government. This would facilitate the State Government authorities to know first hand the condition of each mine with respect to the statutory requirements of the Mines Act.

This Bill to amend the Mines Act is a timely and progressive measure. The Hon. Minister has brought forward this Bill with the overall intention of safeguarding the interests of the mining workers. So, I welcome this Amendment Bill and I congratulate him on having brought forward this measure, although after a long time.

With these words, I conclude my speech.

श्री त्रिलोक चन्द्र (खुर्जी) : अधिष्ठाता महोदय, इस सदन में माइन्स अमेंडमेंट बिल आया है। 1952 में यह बिल बना था। उसके बाद एक कमेटी बैठी थी मजदूरों के सेफ गार्ड और कल्याण के लिए। उसकी रिपोर्ट के आधार पर 31 साल बाद यह बिल आया है। श्रीमती पटनायक जी कह रही थीं कि यह बिल जल्दी आया है। पता नहीं अभी और कितनी देर से आना चाहिए था।

इस बिल के द्वारा मजदूरों की सुविधा,

(श्री त्रिलोक चन्द्र)

सेफगार्ड और रक्षा के लिए अमेंटमेंट किया गया है। ये सुधार कारगर होंगे ऐसा नहीं लगता। सेक्शन 12 में कमेटी का गठन किया गया है। चोट लगने और मकान की सुविधा के बारे में जो कुछ कहा गया है यह तो बहुत पहले कर देना चाहिए था। लेकिन 12 सेक्शन के रहते हुए मैं समझता हूं इनको कोई लाभ मिलेगा, ऐसा नहीं लगता। आज जो पौजीशन है वही बरकरार रहेगी। इसमें आपने कहा है—

“12(1) (a) a person in the service of the Government, not being the Chief Inspector or an Inspector, appointed by the Central Government to act as Chairman;

- (b) the Chief Inspector of Mines;
- (c) two persons to represent the interests of miners appointed by the Central Government;
- (d) two persons to represent the interests of owners of mines appointed by the Central Government;
- (e) two qualified mining engineers not directly employed in the mining industry, appointed by the Central Government.”

सरकार के अधीन माइंज भी हैं, कालवरीज भी हैं। प्राइवेट औनर्ज जिनको रन करते हैं उन पर भी किसी न किसी तरीके से गवर्नमेंट का कंट्रोल है। लेकिन जितना इसमें रिप्रिजेंटेशन दिया गया है वह सैट्रल गवर्नमेंट के नामिनीज को ही दिया गया है। उनसे क्या आप आशा करते हैं कि गवर्नमेंट की इच्छा के विरुद्ध जाकर वे काम करेंगे, उच्चाधिकारियों की इच्छा के विरुद्ध जाकर काम करेंगे, वर्कर्ज या मजदूरों का पक्ष वे लेंगे? प्राविसों में आपने कहा है कि मजदूरों का भी एक नामिनी होगा। वह मजदूरों के हितों को देखेगा, उनकी रक्षा करेगा। कोलमाइंज से जो होगा वह

कोलमाइंज के वर्कर्ज के हितों को देखेगा, माइनर्स में से जो होगा वह माइनर्जस के हितों को देखेगा। इससे कोई विरोध नहीं ही सकता है। जो कुछ आपने किया है उससे किसी का विरोध नहीं है। लेकिन वह कम है। ज्यादा होना चाहिए था। मजदूरों के प्रतिनिधि ज्यादा होने चाहिए थे। यह कम्प्रेसिव बिल नहीं है। बहुत बड़ा लाभ दुर्घटना होने पर वर्कर्ज को मिल सकेगा, ऐसा मैं नहीं समझता हूं। जैसे मुकर्जी साहब ने कहा है अच्छा होता बजाय गवर्नमेंट नामिनी वर्कर्ज में से होता, उसका इलेक्शन होना चाहिए। वर्कर्ज रिप्रिजेंटेटिव जो इलेक्शन में जीतता उसको होना चाहिए था। या जो यूनियन है उसमें से कोई रिप्रिजेंटेटिव होना चाहिए था और वह भी बाई इलेक्शन होता। यूनियंज भी कई जगह एक से ज्यादा होती है। अब यूनियन में से ही लेंगे तो किस यूनियन में से लेंगे। उसी यूनियन में से लेंगे जो आपके माफिक होगी। उसी यूनियन के रिप्रिजेंटेटिव को आप नामिनेट कर देंगे। इससे मजदूरों को मरना पड़ेगा। मजदूर को कई तरह से मरना पड़ता है। एक तरफ कालियरी औनर्ज होते हैं, एक तरफ मेनेजमेंट होता है और तीसरी तरफ यूनियन होती है। यूनियंज अपने-अपने तरीके से मजदूरों की माँगों को प्रैस करती है। अगर कोई वर्कर किसी यूनियन के माफिक न हो और दूसरी यूनियन का वह सदस्य हो और जिस यूनियन को वह फेवर नहीं करता है और उस यूनियन की चलती है तो वह मारा जाता है, उसकी सुनने वाला कोई नहीं होता है। अब इस बारह सैक्शन से कितना भला उसका हो पाएगा, यह मैं नहीं जानता हूं। इस वास्ते मेरा सुझाव है कम से कम तीन प्रतिनिधि आपको वर्कर्ज के इसमें लेने चाहिए थे।

जहाँ तक इस बिल का सम्बन्ध है समर्थिग इज बैटर देन नियंग वाली बात है। इससे वर्किंज को कुछ लाभ तो देगा ही। नियम पहले भी थे। आपने कहा है कि कुछ व्यावहारिक कठिनाइयाँ सामने आई थीं और उनको आपने दूर करने की कोशिश की है। आप इस बिल को तो पास करायेंगे ही। लेकिन मेरा निवेदन है कि जो कमटी बैठी थी उसकी सिफारिशों को ध्यान में रखते हुए इसमें और संशोधन करने की ज़रूरत है। मेरा अनुरोध है कि और भी जो संशोधन है मजदूरों के हक में उनको भी लाकर मजदूरों को ज्यादा से ज्यादा हित करने के लिए, आप पास कराने की कृपा करें।

श्री रामसिंह यादव (अलवर): सभापति महोदय, मैं प्रस्तुत विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूँ। वास्तव में विरोध पक्ष के बोलने वाले माननीय सदस्य ने विधेयक को जिस दृष्टि से देखा है वह उसके सही उद्देश्य को नहीं समझ सके हैं। इस विधेयक को पूरा पढ़ने के बाद कोई भी व्यक्ति इस निष्कर्ष पर पहुँच सकता है कि यह अपने आप में एक प्रगतिशील और जनकर्त्याणकारी कदम है क्योंकि इसमें बहुत से प्रावधानों का समावेश किया गया है जिनका होना मजदूर के हित में बहुत आवश्यक है।

मान्यवर, सबसे पहली जो आवश्यकता थी वह यह थी कि अभी तक किसी खान में कोई भी टैक्नीकल एक्सपर्ट जाने के लिए सक्षम नहीं था। अब यह प्रावधान मंत्री जी ने किया है कि यदि कोई माइन मजदूर के जीवन के लिए असुरक्षित है तो उसका इन्स्पैक्शन मजदूर के ईस्टांस पर या मजदूर यूनियन की इच्छा पर वह एक्सपर्ट उस खान में जा सकेगा और उसके बारे में रिपोर्ट दे सकेगा,

और यदि वह असुरक्षित है तो उसको बन्द कराने की पावर सरकार को या प्राधिकृत अधिकारी की होगी। यदि सी०ए०पी०एस० के माननीय सदस्य ने इस प्रावधान को ध्यान-पूर्वक पढ़ा होता तो उनको खुशी होनी चाहिए थी। अब तक किसी भी विधेयक में इस बात को नहीं सोचा गया था कि आगे आने वाली दुर्घटनाओं से किस तरह से मजदूर को बचा सकते हैं। यह प्रावधान जो किया गया है उसके लिए मंत्री जी की दूरदृश्यता के लिए मैं उनको धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

इसके साथ-साथ मंत्री जी ने यह भी प्रावधान किया है अभी तक जो माइन एरिया था उसके लिए कोई डेफिनेट बाउण्डरी नहीं थी, और जो भी खान का मालिक होता था वह अपनी मर्जी के मुताबिक उसको घटा-बढ़ा सकता था। कई स्थानों पर वास्तव में जो मौके पर ऐसी परिस्थितियाँ थीं जहाँ पर यदि किसी भी खान को किसी विशेष दायरे से अधिक के लिए बढ़ा देते हैं तो वहाँ दुर्घटनाओं की सम्भावनायें बढ़ जाती हैं। ऐसी सूरत में आपने यह प्रावधान किया है प्रत्येक माइन औनर को अपनी लीज में डिफाइन करना होगा, उसकी बाउण्डरीज को लिखना होगा। यह भी अपने आप में मजदूर की सुरक्षा के लिए एक बहुत ही प्रगतिशील कदम है।

हम कह रहे हैं कि माइन्स में खास तौर से 18 साल से कम आयु के मजदूर को नियुक्त न किया जाय। लेकिन आपने यह भी प्रावधान किया है कि यदि मौके पर जाकर किसी खान को देखें तो 16 और 18 साल के व्यक्ति में व्यक्तिगत आदमी की जो तन्दुरुस्ती है उसकी वजह से अंदाज लगाना मुश्किल होता है कि 16 साल का है या 18 साल का है। लेकिन अब इस बात का प्रावधान है कि डाक्टर उसको एग्रीमेंट कर सकता है और

(श्री रामसिंह यादव)

खान मालिक पर औवलीगेटरी होता है उसकी जांच कराना यदि मजदूर या उसकी यूनियन चाहे ।

इसके साथ-साथ यदि किसी माइनर को खान के काम में मजदूर की हैसियत से लगाया है तो जितने दिन आपने उससे काम लिया है उस बच्चे को उतना ही पेंट मजदूरी के रूप में करना होगा जितना कि एक मेजर के लिए करना है । यह मजदूर के हित में अच्छा कदम है ।

इसके साथ-साथ आपने क्लाज 22(ए) में कहा है कि एम्प्लायमेंट सर्टन केसेज में प्रोहिविट करेंगे और जो कम उम्र के मजदूर हैं उनको नहीं लगा सकेंगे और जो भी कम्प्लायांस हैं वह मालिक के ऊपर अब्लोगेटरी होगी । साथ ही क्लाज 30 और 31 में सेप्टी मेजर्स को बताया है जो मजदूर की सुरक्षा के लिए आवश्यक है, उनका होना किस तरह से आवश्यक है जो सेक्षन 58 को अटैंड करते हैं ।

आपने इसमें बाड़ीली इंजरी क्या है और सीरियस इंजरी क्या है, यह डिफायन करके एक सही कदम उठाया है । बाड़ीली इंजरी में जहाँ आपने मजदूर को 72 घंटे का लाभ दिया है, इसके साथ-साथ सीरियस इंजरी, जिसको भारतीय दंड प्रक्रिया में ग्रीब्स इंजरी कहा है, उसको आपने सीरियस इंजरी में लेकर, जैसे किसी मजदूर के शरीर का कोई अवश्य अंग-अंग हो जाता है, स्थिग्रस्त हो जाता है या काम करने लायक नहीं रहता है, उसके लिए आपने इसमें प्रावधान किया है जिसका होना नितान्त आवश्यक है ।

कोई भी मजदूर खान में काम करते हुए यदि शारीरिक दृष्टि से सक्षम नहीं रहता है, काम करने लायक नहीं रहता है तो उसके

लिए आपने इसमें प्रावधान किया है । इसके साथ ही यह भी कहा है कि अगर कोई खान मालिक खान बन्द कर देते हैं इस कारण कि उसमें ऐसी स्थिति पैदा हो गई है कि मजदूर की सुरक्षा के लिए ठीक नहीं रह गई है, समय-समय पर उसकी छंटाई नहीं की है या सफाई के साधन प्रयोग नहीं किए गए हैं और 2, 4 साल के बाद खान मालिक मजदूर को यह कह दे कि हमने खान बन्द करदी है तो इसमें आपने प्रावधान कर दिया है कि अगर खान मालिक ऐसी स्थिति पैदा करता है तो उसे मजदूर को उतनी ही तनखाह और उसी तरह का आल्टरनेटिव एम्प्लायमेंट देना होगा । इससे अधिक मजदूर के हित में और दूसरा कौन-सा कानून होगा ?

आप जो कह रहे हैं कि यह इन-कम्पलीट विशेषक है, आपने इस पर पूरी तरह से गौर नहीं किया कि किस दृष्टि से अपूर्ण है ? आपने कोई कारण नहीं बताया । आप बताते हैं कि कौन से कारण रह गये हैं, कौन से मुद्दे ऐसे आवश्यक हैं जो मजदूर के लिए होने आवश्यक हैं । एक मजदूर लीडर के लिए यह आवश्यक या कि वह उन्हें बताते । उन कारणों को न बताकर आप यह कहें कि इसमें अपूर्णता है, मैं समझता हूँ कि आपने इसका आद्योपान्त अब्लोकन नहीं किया और सरसरी बात कह दी ।

पहली बार माननीय मंत्री जी ने इस बात का प्रयत्न किया है कि यदि किसी व्यक्ति को सीरियस बाड़ीली इंजरी आती है तो हम किस तरह से उसकी मदद कर सकते हैं और किस तरह से उन पर एक जिम्मेदारी आती है ।

इसके साथ ही आपने जो एक कमेटी बनाने का प्रावधान किया है इसमें, यह ठीक है कि अगर आप मजदूरों के नुमायन्दे, मजदूर

यूनियन के माध्यम से या मजदूरों के चुनाव के माध्यम से लेते हैं तो वह अधिक प्रजातांत्रिक दृष्टि से ठीक होगा। इसमें इस तरह का कोई आपेक्ष भी नहीं हो सकता और इसमें कोई आपत्तिजनक बात भी नहीं है, इस कमेटी का कांस्टीट्यूशन अच्छा है। लेकिन मेरा अनुभव यह है कि आपने जो कमेटी बनाई है, जिसमें कमेटी के मैम्बर्स विभिन्न स्थानों से आकर कार्यप्रणाली में भाग लेंगे, कार्य सूची उनके सामने होगी, साथ ही यह भी कहा कि उस कमेटी के लिए पावर, सिविल प्रक्रिया संहिता में जो अधिकार है—इन्स्पैक्शन, एवीडेंस रिकार्ड करने आदि—वही सारे अधिकार आपने इस कमेटी को भी दिए हैं, और उसमें जो भी विवाद होगा, वह उसको हल करेगी, तो क्या यह कमेटी कोर्ट के तरीके से उन विवादों का हल कर सकेगी? यह बात अपने आप में एक संदेहास्पद स्थिति में छोड़ती है।

आपको इस तरह की परमानेन्ट व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए थी जिसमें अपका एक परमानेन्ट मैम्बर हो या ऐसे कोई 2, 3 परमानेन्ट मैम्बर हों जो लगातार उसमें काम करते रहें। इसके बगैर अगर एक दिन के लिए मीटिंग बुलाई, उसमें मैम्बर नहीं आये तो वह कैसिल हो गई और सारे विवाद फिर उसमें एडजान होंगे।

इस तरह से अनावश्यक रूप में विवाद लम्बित होते रहेंगे और उनका निर्णय नहीं हो सकेगा।

सबसे पहला दृष्टिकोण यह होना चाहिये कि जहां मजदूर का इन्वाल्वमेंट है, जहां मजदूर काम करता है और उसकी समस्या है, उसके विवाद का हल शीघ्रतिशीघ्र हो। मैं समझता हूँ कि यही दृष्टिकोण हमारे इस विधेयक का, सरकार का है और इसी मंशा से इसे बनाया गया है। जब भी आप इसे सोचें,

डेलीमेटड लैजिस्लेशन के माध्यम से, नियम-उपनियम के माध्यम से ऐसी व्यवस्था इसमें की जाए।

इस कमेटी के बारे में मुझे सन्देह है कि वह त्वरित गति से, शीघ्रता से उन विवादों को, जो मजदूरों के हित में जाने वाले हैं, उन का निपटारा कर सकेगी। क्या यह कमेटी उन विवादों को जल्दी निपटा सकेगी? इसके बारे में मुझे शंका है कि वह नहीं कर सकेगी। इसलिए किसी क्वालिफाइड आदमी को स्थायी रूप से पंच या अधिकारी नियुक्त कर दिया जाय। इस तरह का डिविजन करना बहुत आवश्यक होगा।

इस बिल में रेगुलेशन बनाने की जो पावर दी गई है, वह तो अच्छा है, लेकिन यह आबलिगेटरी कर देना चाहिए कि किसी टेक्निकल एक्सपर्ट या इन्स्पैक्टर द्वारा प्रत्येक खान का छः महीने या साल या दो साल में इंस्पैक्शन किया जाए, ताकि वे बेख सकें कि क्या खान में मजदूरों का जीवन सुरक्षित है और क्या उनके लिए उस समय या भविष्य में असुरक्षा तो नहीं होने जा रही है। इसके लिए सर्वे को जो प्राविजन किया गया है, वह एक प्रशंसनीय कदम है लेकिन इस बारे में कोई टाइम लिमिट मुकर्रं नहीं की गई है कि किम खान का सर्वे कितने दिन में हो सकेगा। यदि यह प्रावधान कर दिया जाय कि एक, दो या तीन साल में खान का सर्वे अनिवार्य होगा, तो वह सोने में सुहागा होगा।

क्लाज 18 में ओनर, एजेन्ट या और मैनेजर की ड्यूटी निश्चित कर दी गई है। अभी तक जो आदमी अपने जिम्मेदारी से बच निकलते थे, उन्हें क्लाज 17 और 18 के अन्तर्गत लाया गया है और उन्हें उत्तरदायी ठहरा दिया गया है। क्लाज 17 में कहा गया है:

[Shri Ram Singh Yadav]

“17. (1) Save as may be otherwise prescribed, every mine shall be under a sole manager who shall have the prescribed qualifications and the owner or agent of every mine shall appoint a person having such qualifications to be the manager:

Provided that the owner or agent may appoint himself as manager if he possesses the prescribed qualifications.”

मेरा निवेदन है कि जो आदमी खुद मैनेजर बनना चाहता है, कम्पनीज एक्ट या किसी दूसरे प्रावधान के अन्तर्गत सरकार को आश्वस्त होना चाहिए कि उस आदमी में मैनेजर बनने की क्वालिफिकेशन्ज हैं। इसके लिए रूहन्ज और बाई-लाज में प्रावधान करना चाहिए, वर्ना हर आदमी अपने आपको मैनेजर बना लेगा और समय आने पर उस पद का दुरुपयोग भी कर सकेगा। सरकार को किसी न किसी माध्यम से यह नियंत्रण रखना चाहिए कि मैनेजर ऐसा व्यक्ति हो, जो मजदूरों के हित में सोच सकता है, जिसे मजदूरों के कानूनों की जानकारी है, जो खानों की विभिन्न समस्याओं का निदान कर सकता है और जिसको जिम्मेदार ठहराया जा सकता है।

कलाज 18 में कहा गया है :

“18.(1) The owner and agent of every mine shall each be responsible for making financial and other provisions and for taking such other steps as may be necessary for compliance with the provisions of this Act and the regulations, rules, bye-laws and orders made thereunder.”

यह बहुत ही सुनहरा प्रावधान किया गया है। जो आदमी कहे कि मैं एजेंट हूं या मालिक हूं या किसी और तरह का डिफेंस लेना चाहे,

उसके इस डिफेंस को न मानकर उस पर उत्तरदायित्व डालना बड़ी दूरदृश्यता की बात है।

आपने धारा (18) को अपने आप में पूर्ण और सक्षम बनाया है, उसमें कोई भी कमी महसूस नहीं होती है। मैं अनुभव करता हूं कि इस विधेय के अधिनियम बन जाने के बाद मजदूरों को बहुत बड़ी राहत मिलेगी।

साथ ही खासतौर से दिल्ली के आसपास के क्षेत्रों में जो भाटी माइंस थीं, जहां बहुत सी मृत्युयें हुई थीं, वहां पर जो भी मजदूर खान के अन्दर जाते थे उनके बारे में कहा नहीं जा सकता था कि वे वापिस आयेंगे या नहीं, उनके लिए भी, यह आपने जो सेफ्टी मैजर्स का प्रावधान किया है वह उनके जीवन की सुरक्षा के लिए रामबाण की ओषधि सिद्ध होगा।

मैं एक बार पुनः मंत्री जी को अपनी ओर से ही नहीं, पूरे सदन की ओर से और मजदूर वर्ग की ओर से धन्यवाद देता हूं कि उन्होंने ऐसा साहसिक और प्रगतिशील विधेयक सदन के सामने प्रस्तुत किया।

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA (Aurangabad) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have moved a motion for referring this Bill to the Select Committee.

This Act was promulgated in 1901 for the first time by Lord Curzon. It was amended in 1928, but a major overhaul of the Act was undertaken in 1949 when the Bill was sent to a Select Committee and the Report of the Select Committee was submitted but it remained pending for some time. It was ultimately placed before the House in 1952, when it was a lame duck parliament after general elections for transacting some business. Hon. Members of the House had pleaded with the Government to postpone consideration of the Bill to the newly constitute Parliament, so that

sufficient time could be given to the consideration of various clauses but it was not accepted. Since 1952, this is the first major attempt by the Government to bring about many amendments to make improvements and salutary changes in the Bill.

The Hon. Minister said that it was first moved in 1972, and was referred to a Joint Select Committee. The report of the Joint Committee was presented, but with the dissolution of the House the Bill lapsed. The Minister, therefore, thought that since the Joint Committee had already considered the Bill, it was not necessary again to take it back to a Select Committee for consideration. That is the argument given.

In this connection, you might recall that the Vishwabharti Amendment Bill was referred to a joint select Committee, and the Report of the Joint Committee had been received, but with the dissolution of the House, that report could not be presented and the Bill had lapsed. When this new House, the 7th Lok Sabha, was constituted, again this Bill was referred to the Joint Select Committee, which has made its report now. Therefore, that could have been a precedent for the Minister to refer this Bill also to the Select Committee.

I listened to the speech of my friend, Shri Samar Mukherjee, who has given several amendments. They are good amendments. At the end of his speech, he said that he would have been satisfied only if a comprehensive measure bringing about a complete overhoul of the Bill is brought forward before the House. That, in other words, means that Shri Mukherjee also wants that the Bill required some more in-depth, study and several other sections also required to be amended.

But my friend, Shri Yadav, said that Mr. Mukherjee perhaps had gone through the Bill only cursorily and as a Labour leader, he should have made certain suggestions which would have warranted a comprehensive measure. But, Sir, as Mr. Yadav was speaking, he referred to

several clauses like the committees and injuries etc. He also expressed his doubts about the ability of the Committee to function and gave ceratin suggestions for the Minister to taken care of. I wonder whether it will be possible for the Minister to take into consideration those suggestions at this time. It is almost a chance-a concidence that this Bill is being discussed in this House, when the House is going to sit only for three or four days. I don't think it will receive the attention it deserves.

Sir, I have also gone through the various clauses. I am happy that the Hon. Minister has suggested various improvements which will certainly go to the benefit of the workers. Of course, various provisions have been made. But my main complaint is that these provisions are made, but are not implemented. There are various Labour legislations, but these provisions are not fully implemented and no penal action is taken against those who are contravening the provisions of the law.

You might recall our Hon. Member, Prof. Ranga, wanted to know what I meant.

You might recall in this very House the payment of Minimum Wages was discussed ; the payment of Gratuity Act was discussed and the working of the provident Fund was discussed and we found that various provisions of those Acts had not been implemented. Take the case of the payment of wages Act. A certain time limit has been fixed. If the wages are not paid by that period, the prosecution should be launched against the person or establishment responsible for that. But it is not done.

I don't want to refer to it again, but I only wish to submit that with all good intentions, unfortunately, the working conditions of coal-mines are not as they should be.

Sir, Hon. Minister has rightly said that the coal-mines are the core sectors and occupy a very important position. But in these coal-mines take for instance the provision of drinking water. The

[Shri Styndra Narayan Sinha] report says that in the coal-mines the provision of drinking water is not adequate. In many places unfiltered water is provided to the workers. Sometimes it is provided from the abandoned pits."

Then with respect to the health services. According to the agreement reached with the Unions as also according to the Mines Act, there should be a dispensary, but my information is that hardly 25 mines can claim to have any dispensary ; and none of these fulfil even 50% of the requirements. Yet, no action has been so far taken against them. Then with regard to the education also, I think the education of the children of the miners is very much neglected.

Coming again to safety measures, I have heard Mrs. Jayanti Patnaik saying that the safety measures have been a great casualty. She referred to various accidents which took place. My friend Mr Mukherjee has referred to the Chasnala accident. Mrs Patnaik also referred to some accidents which took place due to negligence on the part of those who are responsible for running the mines. It so happens that no action has been taken against them. They have escaped.

An association of officials who were working in the collieries has said that as many as 75 mines are unsafe. The non-INTUC unions assert that the number would be 99. But no action has been taken to stop their operation. You will find that illegal mining is continuing, with the result that whatever accidents are taking place, are not fully reported. Even where they are reported, I am not aware of any severe action having been taken against them. The miners' condition continues to be pitiable.

Even in Delhi, we have the Bhatti mines. You know that it has been declared to be unsafe for mining purposes. Still, the mine was worked ; and there were several accidents, fatal accidents. Only after there was a public outcry against the working of the mine, was the operation of the mine stopped. Eight thousand workers were working there. You can imagine their plight. Even the

INTUC unions are agitated over the violation of safety rules.

A committee was constituted, after several accidents took place, under the chairmanship of Mr Kumaramangalam, which has already made a report. It contains about 66 major recommendations. We do not know what are those recommendations. But I think they concern safety measures. It is agreed among all concerned, and all the unions, that the safety organization needs to be strengthened. The circulars issued by the Director-General of Mines safety are not really followed. But no action could be taken. If the organisation is strengthened, perhaps a better vigilance over the working conditions could be exercised by the safety organization.

I do hope that the Minister will implement those recommendations. I am glad to know that a Standing Committee on Safety is there, which is headed by the Minister of Energy, and that he has given an assurance to the unions that this Committee will now meet quite regularly, to review the measures for safety, and look into the working of the safety regulations.

With regard to the rescue stations, there is a provision here. The Minister has suggested an amendment. They are going to levy a cess which will provide for the establishment of these rescue stations. I would suggest that these rescue stations should be properly equipped.

Some training courses should be conducted regularly. I understand that despite the fact that there are a dozen or so rescue stations; but training had been imparted to only about 38 persons in these courses. I think regular training should be imparted.

Then with regard to the medical check up of workers, there is an obligation to carry out medical check up of the workers every five years, which is not being done. I do not know what the recommendations of the Kumaramangalam Committee are on this point, but I do hope that stringent action will be

taken for neglecting this obligation or for not carrying out a medical check up.

Now with regard to the conditions of employees and miners. I am really surprised that even now moneylenders are there, operating in the coal field areas and they swallow up whatever the miners are earning. Some co-operative societies have been constituted but the efforts of the Coal India are inadequate and I think that special attention should be paid to this aspect so that the colliery miners and leaders are not exploited by the moneylenders.

I would like to say that these miners and loaders have been suffering from tuberculosis and bronchial asthma. I think there should be considered as occupational diseases, if they have not been done so far. I would submit for the consideration of the minister that these diseases should also be considered as occupational diseases.

I am glad that the Government have come up with some suggestions which are very good and I welcome the suggestions made by them which will benefit the workers and miners, but I would like the Minister and the Government to be a little more strict in stopping this illegal mining which is a very great curse. It must be stopped. There is exploitation there. Safety measures are not observed, people suffer, and even meet with death. Those deaths are not reported and therefore, paramount consideration should be given to this point that this should be stopped.

As late as on 13th February, 1981 there was a major accident in Badua colliery in Giridih District Bihar, and several persons died. The figure of death was contested but I will only quote from the statement of Mr. Chapalendu Bhattacharya whom you all know, he was a colleague of ours here in this House and is a trade unionist to indicate the dimension of the accident. He said,

'I am aggrieved to see over one hundred miners and labourers dying

every year in illegal mining operations. It seems all have combined to cover this.'

I invite the Minister's attention to this Point and lastly I would say that this contract system must go. Contract with regard to transport is also there and this is also giving rise to a lot of illegal activity or formation of mafia and gangs and all that, we find that this in the Dhanbad area and other coal field areas also. The area is being disturbed by these people and is becoming a headache to the law and order authorities. Therefore, you should also think of stopping it completely.

With these words, I urge the Minister to accept my amendment, or my suggestions. Any way I support the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Keyur Bhusan.

16. hrs.

श्री कैथर भूषण (रायपुर) : आदरणीय सभापति महोदय, खान अधिनियम 1952 में संशोधन विधेयक जो लाया गया है, इसका मैं समर्थन करते हुए अपने विरोध पक्ष के सदस्यों का भी आभार प्रकट करता हूँ कि इस महत्वपूर्ण विधेयक का उन्होंने भी, अपनी ही भाषा में क्यों न हो, समर्थन किया है। यह एक ऐसा संशोधन विधेयक है जिसमें श्रमिक वर्ग के हित को ही सामने रखा गया है। उसी के आधार पर इसमें परिवर्तन लाया गया है।

खान कार्य को अगर हम उद्योग के रूप में देखें तो यह भारत का सबसे महत्वपूर्ण हिस्सा है। आज सारा देश खनिज से भरा है और हमें उसका विकास करना है। उसका हमारे पास बहुत ही ज्यादा अवसर है। उसमें एक बड़ी तादाद श्रमिकों की लगी हुई है और इसके विकास में श्रमिकों का ही सबसे बड़ा हाथ है और सबसे ज्यादा जिम्मेदारी भी और सबसे ज्यादा संकट भी इसी वर्ग पर है। इसलिए इस वर्ग की सुरक्षा के सम्बन्ध में, इस

(श्री केयूर भूषण)

वर्ग के विकास के सम्बन्ध में कानून में परिवर्तन लाना, कानून बनाना, यह जो हमारा समाजवादी लक्ष्य है, उसी का यह प्रतीक है। हमें विश्वास होने लगा है कि हमारी सरकार एक श्रमिकों की सरकार है जिसने श्रमिकों के हित के लिए यह संशोधन किया है और वह पूरी तरह से जागरूक है।

इसी के साथ ही साथ मैं यह भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि हम सभी जो श्रमिकों के हितचित्क हैं, उन्हें अलग-अलग रूप से न देखें। जहाँ तक अभी आलोचना हुई वह इस बिल के मुद्दों की आलोचना नहीं हुई है। ज्यादा से ज्यादा आलोचना ट्रेड यूनियन कंग्रेस की हुई है। जो हमारी अलग-अलग समितियां हैं उनमें इस ट्रेड यूनियन कंग्रेस को ज्यादा महत्व दिया जाता है, इसकी आलोचना हुई है। जो कमेटियां बनती हैं तो उन कमेटियों में इन्हें ही आगे लाया जाता है, यह कहा गया है। यह सच है और इसका भी कारण है। अगर शासन को अपनी तरफ नामजद करना पड़ता है तो वह इसलिए कि ट्रेड यूनियन जो बनती है वे निहित स्वार्थों के लिए बनती हैं। उनमें श्रमिकों का हित कम रहता है, अपने विचारों का हित अधिक रहता है। वे एक माध्यम के रूप में उनका उपयोग करते हैं। इसलिए उ का पूर्णरूपेण मजदूरों के लिए प्रतिनिधित्व नहीं हो पाता। अपने दलगत विचारों का, अपने संरक्षण के काम का ही प्रतिनिधित्व होता है। अगर वे पूर्ण रूपेण श्रमिकों के हितों के लिए काम करें तब तो वे लाभान्वित होंगे। आज ऐसी स्थिति न होने के कारण अगर उन कमेटियों के अन्दर कुछ प्रतिनिधियों को नामजद के रूप में रखा जाता है तो यही एक उपयुक्त स्थिति है।

आज जो कमेटी बनी है, वह मजदूरों के संरक्षण के लिए बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण है।

मजदूरों की सुरक्षा कमेटी के अन्दर अगर सभी का प्रतिनिधित्व उसमें रखा गया है तो हमारे मंत्री जी ने काफी समझदारी का काम किया है। आज परस्पर सहयोग से ही विकास हो सकता है जिसमें व्यवस्था का भी प्रतिनिधित्व हो, श्रमिकों का भी प्रतिनिधित्व हो, उद्योगपतयों का भी प्रतिनिधित्व हो। अन्त की स्थिति में हम तीनों को अलग-अलग रख कर आगे विकास नहीं कर सकते हैं। आज हम सभी महसूस करते हैं कि तीनों का आपस में परस्पर सहयोग होना चाहिए। श्रमिकों के हित के लिए अगर हम तीनों एक जगह एकत्रित हो रहे हैं और तीनों को साथ रख रहे हैं तो उसमें हमारा पहला उद्देश्य यह है कि राष्ट्रीय हित हो। हम सबसे तीचे के व्यक्ति श्रमिक को ज्यादा से ज्यादा सुविधा दें, उन्हें ऊपर उठायें। राष्ट्रीय हित की जिम्मेदारी उनकी भी है, उनके श्रमिक नेताओं की भी है।

हम श्रमिक वर्ग को ज्यादा से ज्यादा जिम्मेदारी दें और मैनेजमेंट से भी कहें कि उनके हित के लिए, श्रमिकों के हित के लिए ध्यान दें। इस आधार पर इन चीजों का सम्बन्ध करके सुरक्षा समिति का गठन किया गया है, यह बहुत ही उपयुक्त है।

इसके सम्बन्ध में एक बात और निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ। खानों का सतत निरीक्षण होना चाहिए। इसके अभाव में चासनाला जैसी दुर्घटनाएं फिर हो सकती हैं। इसकी व्यवस्था काफी कम है। सुरक्षा की दृष्टि से श्रमिकों के प्रशिक्षण की उचित व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। इन कार्यक्रमों को व्यापक रूप से लिया जाना चाहिए। इसके साथ-साथ मजदूर वर्ग की जो सहकारी समितियां हैं, मजदूरों के कल्याण के लिए उनका भी सहयोग लिया जाना चाहिए। इसमें उनको भागीदारी में प्राथमिकता दी जानी चाहिए। किसी उद्योगपति को प्राथमिकता देने के बजाए

श्रमिकों की सहकारी समितियों को प्राथमिकता दें। इससे श्रमिक वर्ग ऊपर उठेगा और राष्ट्रीय हित में उनका योगदान बढ़ेगा।

श्रमिक वर्ग की जिम्मेदारी इससे बढ़ गई है। आज यह आवश्यक नहीं रह गया है कि हम किसी हालत में समस्याओं को हल करने के लिए धेराव या हड़ताल का सहारा लें। श्रमिकों का हित राष्ट्र का हित है। इसलिए मिलजुल कर व्यवस्था की दृष्टि से और श्रमिक कल्याण की दृष्टि से आगे बढ़ना चाहिए। विरोधी दल के लोगों ने भी श्रमिकों के हित के लिये जो बिल पेश किया है, इसको अच्छा बिल कहा है। इसके लिए मैं उनको भी बधाई देना चाहता हूँ। इससे लगता है कि आज के चिंतन के द्वारा हम राष्ट्रीय चिंतन की ओर बढ़ रहे हैं, पारस्परिक सहयोग की ओर बढ़ रहे हैं।

श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया (उज्जैन): सभापति महोदय, खान अधिनियम 1952 संशोधन के लिए सदन में प्रस्तुत किया गया है। जैसा कि आपको पता है कि खनन उद्योग में लाखों मजदूर काम में लगे हुए हैं और देश की धरती में छिपी हुई संपदा का खनन करने के लिए दिन-रात परिश्रम कर रहे हैं।

श्रम विभाग ने 30 वर्ष के बाद इस अधिनियम को संशोधन के लिए रखा है। मैं समझता हूँ कि खानों में काम करने वालों की स्थिति का यदि किसी ने अध्ययन किया है तो उसको पता होगा कि अपनी जान को खतरे में डाल कर ये देश को खनन संपदा देते हैं।

उनको जो शिक्षा की सुविधायें मिलनी चाहियें वे नहीं मिलती हैं, पीने के पानी तक

का उनके लिए प्रबन्ध नहीं होता है। ठीक से रहने की सुविधा उनको प्राप्त नहीं होती, सरकारी काल्योज तक मैं इन चीजों का प्रबन्ध नहीं होता है, न आवास का, न शिक्षा का, न स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं का। खनन जैसे महत्वपूर्ण क्षेत्र में लाखों लोग काम कर रहे हैं। उन लोगों के बारे में विचार करने का काम सरकार का है। समय रहते उनके लिए इनका प्रबन्ध कर दिया जाना चाहिये और संशोधन विधेयक लाने की जरूरत हो तो तो ले आना चाहिये। इसकी जगह एक नया विस्तृत विधेयक आप ले आते तो ज्यादा अच्छा होता और उसमें इन सब बातों का प्रबन्ध आप करते। पूर्व बक्ताओं ने कहा है कि इन सारी बातों पर सेंट्रल ट्रेड यूनियन आर्गेनाइजेशन के जो प्रतिनिधि हैं उनसे सलाह करके आप विधेयक ला सकते थे। उनका देनिक सम्पर्क मजदूरों से पड़ता रहता है, वे इनकी समस्याओं को जानते हैं, उनके रास्ते में क्या कठिनाइयां आती हैं, इसको वे जानते हैं और उनसे सलाह मशिवरा करके आपको विधेयक लाना चाहिये था। ऐसा आपने किया होता तो श्रमिक वर्ग पर आप बड़ा उपकार करते।

इस विधेयक के विभिन्न लंडों को मैंने पढ़ा है। आपने कुछ बातें सुधारा हैं।

आप कुछ बात इसमें रखी हैं। यह तो ठीक है। लेकिन कुछ बातें छूट गई हैं। और कुछ चीजें हैं जिनको आपने अधूरा छोड़ दिया है। ऐसे उद्योग में जहां लाखों लोग काम कर रहे हैं, वहां आज भी ठेकेदारी प्रथा कायम है। वहां पर ठेके पर मजदूरों से काम लिया जाता है। उनकी हालत बहुत खराब है। मजदूरी के कारण मजदूरों को ठेकेदारों के अधीन काम करना पड़ता है। उनके बच्चों को जो देश के भविष्य हैं फोसिबली काम बरने के लिए बाध्य होना पड़ता है। यह ठेकेदारी प्रथा देश भर में बहुत से उद्योगों में

(श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया)

चल रही है। उसको समाप्त करने की व्यवस्था सरकार को करनी चाहिये। यदि इसको समाप्त करने का निर्णय किया जाता तो देश के मजदूरों के वाजिब हितों की रक्षा हो सकती थी, वाजिब मजदूरी उनको मिल सकती थी। मेरा सुझाव है कि ठेकेदारी प्रथा को समूल नष्ट करने के लिए आप कदम उठाएं। खनन उद्योग में ही नहीं बल्कि जिन-जिन उद्योगों में यह ठेकेदारी प्रथा चल रही है, उसको समूल आप समाप्त करें। इसके बारे में यदि कोई प्रावधान आप लाएं तो उसका सर्वत्र स्वागत होगा।

मजदूर वर्ग शोषण का शिवार है। चाहे सरकारी कालरीज हो या प्राईवेट, पूँजी और श्रम का बराबर-बराबर महत्व होता है, पूँजी और पसीने का बराबर-बराबर का हिस्सा होता है। कोई पैसा लगाता है और कोई पसीना लगाना है। तभी नई बात पैदा होती है। अतः पसीना लगाने वालों के महत्व को आप कम न अंकों। पसीना बहाने वालों को भी आप महत्व दें, उनकी सुरक्षा का प्रबन्ध करें, उनकी सहायता करें। उनकी जितनी सुविधाएं हैं, उनका आप ध्यान रखें। शायद मजदूरों के हितों को संरक्षण प्रदान करने के मामले में श्रम विभाग असमर्थ है। इसकी बात को मानन के लिए कोई बाध्य नहीं है। कानून जो है भी वे इतने लचीले और ढीले हैं कि इच्छा होते हुए भी, वे प्रभावशाली सिद्ध नहीं हो पाते हैं और श्रम मंत्रालय अपनी बात को मनवा नहीं पाता है।

इस विधेयक के सैक्षण 7 में आपने कहा है कि लिखित सूचना मिलने पर परीक्षण किया जा सकेगा। यह अच्छी बात है। धारा 17 का जो प्रावधान है वह अधूरा प्रतीत होते हैं, वह बहुत स्पष्ट नहीं है, धारा 24 के अन्दर आपने डाक्टरी जांच की बात कही है जो अच्छी बात है। 25 धारा में आपने सैक्षण 44 का लोप कर दिया है। बाल मजदूर जो

रात्रि में काम करते थे उसको आपने समाप्त कर दिया है। बाल श्रमिक जो आगे चलकर वयस्क बनने वाले हैं, वे मजबूरी के कारण काम करते हैं।

PROF. N.G. RANGA (Guntur) : Is the child labour not banned now?

श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया : जो संशोधन आया है, व अधूरा है। पढ़कर आपको बताना चाहता हूँ तब बात स्पष्ट हो जाएगी।

MR. CHAIRMAN : You take it as read by Hon. Members.

श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया : खंड 24 के प्रावधान में लिखा गया है कि 16 वर्ष से कम आयु का व्यक्ति काम नहीं कर सकता है। लेकिन जब कंट्रोल लेवर सिस्टम चालू है उसमें जो ठेके पर काम करने वाले मजदूर हैं उसको देखने वाली कौन-सी एजेन्सी होगी? मेरी जानकारी है कि इस सारी बात को रोकने के लिए जितना मजबूत प्रावधान चाहिए वह नहीं है। इस कानून के इम्पलीमेंटेशन की जिम्मेदारी सरकार पर ही है इसलिए उसका यह कर्तव्य हो जाता है कि इस क्लाज का ठीक से पालन कराया जाय। खान में काम करने वाले मजदूरों का जीवन बीमारियों की बजह से कम हो जाता है। उसकी सुरक्षा के लिए आपने क्या प्रबन्ध किया है? आपको पता होगा कि सलेट पेसिल में काम करने वाले लोग फॅकड़े के किसी न किसी बीमारी से प्रसित हो जाते हैं, अतः उनके जीवन की रक्षा के लिए सरकार को ध्यान रखना चाहिए। साथ ही साथ समय पर जो श्रम संगठन आपको बात बताते हैं, एक वरिष्ठ सदस्य ने आपको अच्छे सुझाव दिए हैं उनको आप जानिए और सारे केन्द्रीय संगठनों को बुला कर, भारतीय खान मजदूर के लोगों को बुलाकर मजदूरों के हितों के सुझाव जानिए।

आपने जो प्रावधान किया है कि समिति काम करेगी उसमें मजदूरों के प्रतिनिधि हो

सर्के, आप उनको नौशीनेट न कीजिए बल्कि गुप्त प्रणाली से वह अपने प्रतिनिधि भेज सके, तभी मैं समझता हूं कि विधेयक की मंशा को कुछ हद तक पूरा किया जा सकेगा। यही मुझे निवेदन करना है।

श्री मूल चन्द डागा (पाली) : सभापति महोदय, आपने मुझे बोलने का अवसर दिया है इसके लिए धन्यवाद। लेकिन समझ में नहीं आता कि 1973 में जब एक रिपोर्ट तैयार हो गई थी तो 10 साल के बाद यह बिल क्यों आया? इसको पहले क्यों नहीं लाया गया? इस बीच में जितनी दुर्घटनायें हुई हैं उसके लिए अभी इन्टक के पेरर 'इन्डियन बक्स' में एक खबर निकली थी:

"South Delhi Quarries-Veritable Death Traps"

"Powerful contractors in collusion with political vested interests have turned the vast quarries in South Delhi into veritable death traps and in the process have been amassing lakhs of rupees."

आप जानते हैं कि खानों में काम करने वाले मजदूरों का शोषण ही नहीं होता, बल्कि खानों में जो दादा लोग हैं उन्हें रोकने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की जाएगी? कोयला खानों में काम करने वाले मजदूरों का शोषण मजदरों में गुंटा एलीमेंट द्वारा होता है उनके कारण जो मजदूरों को परेशानी है उसको दूर करने के लिए आप क्या कार्यवाही कर रहे हैं?

उन्होंने यह बताया है:

"Ever since mining work began in all seriousness in the area about two decades ago, over 100 labourers, including women and children have lost their lives, often working in the most primitive conditions. There have been 45 official deaths

since 1975. About 200 have suffered serious injuries during the same period."

क्या श्रम मंत्री को इस बात का धन्यवाद दें कि जैसा बिल रखा था, उसमें संशोधन कोई नहीं किया और वैसा ही लेकर आ गए?

इस बिल में कई खामियां हैं। उनके बारे में मैंने कोई अमेंडमेंट नहीं दिया, यह मेरी गलती है, लेकिन अगर मुझे कल मौका मिल गया तो मैं इसमें कई अमेंडमेंट दूंगा जिनकी बहुत गुंजाइश है।

16.21. hrs.

[SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI in the Chair]

जो नये सभापति इस समय बाये हैं, उनको मजदूरों के प्रति सहानुभूति है।

संवृत्ति 79 में आपने दिया है कि अगर किसी मजदूर में दोष है तो उसका चालान कब होना चाहिए—विद-इन पीरियड 6 मन्थस, की जगह अब हमने एक साल कर दिया है। मेरा कहना है कि एक साल के बाद अगर चालान का मौका देते हैं तो डिले होने के बाद क्या न्याय मिल सकेगा उस आदमी को?

"Under section 79 of the Mines Act, prosecutions for offences under the Act become time-barred after six months of the date of the alleged offence or the date on which the alleged offence came to the knowledge of the Inspector. In some circumstances where the managers and agents employed in Government owned mines were prosecuted, the cases were discharged because the Government concerned did not accord sanction for their prosecution within six months of the date of the alleged offence. No further action could be taken in such cases."

(श्री मूलचन्द डागा)

The amendment proposed in sub-clause (a) is intended to overcome the difficulty experienced in such cases. In a case where the Court of inquiry has been appointed by the Central Government under section 24 of the Act, a complaint for taking cognizance of the offence has to be made within six months after the date of publication of the report of the Court of inquiry by the Central Government. This period of six months is proposed to be enhanced to one year under sub-clause (b)."

सरकार ने पहले 6 महीने रखे। 6 महीने में किसी का चालान नहीं होता। डिले, डिनाइज जस्टिस। सरकार जो मुकदमा चालान करती है, वहाँ वह इन्जर्ड आदमी नहीं कर सकता है? आपने कहा है कि जो मुकदमे होंगे, वह इंस्पैक्टर ही करेगा। अगर वह इंस्पैक्टर किसी से मिल जाता है तो इंस्पैक्टर ही मुकदमा करेगा या इंडीबिजुअल भी कर सकता है?

इस बिल में कमी यह है कि आदमी के चोट लगने के बाद, शिकायत होने के बाद, शरीर का अंग विक्षिप्त हो चुका है तो उसके बाद

Only the inspector can challan and that too with the permission of the Government.

और उसके लिए एक साल। आप जवाब देते समय यह बताने का कष्ट करें कि आपने पिछले 3 साल में कितने मुकदमे करने का आड़ेर दिया और कितने-कितने महीनों में? यह जो आपने समय बढ़ाने के लिए प्रावधान किया है और क्यों नहीं कोई इंजर्ड हो जाए—

He can directly go to the court of law and get relief.

यह प्रावधान क्यों किया गया है कि अगर किसी खान मजदूर को चोट लग जाए, तो वह स्वयं नहीं जा सकता है, बल्कि सिर्फ इंस्पैक्टर चालान दाखिल कर सकता है।

जहाँ तक क्लाज 12 का सम्बन्ध है, कमेटी में खानों में काम करने वाले मजदूरों के कितने रिप्रेजेण्टेटिव रखे गए हैं? कोयले की खानों के अलाबा और भी बहुत-सी खानें हैं। उन खानों के मजदूरों का प्रतिष्ठित्व कितना है?

क्लाज 13 में कहा गया है कि कमेटी रूल्ज और रेगुलेशन्ज बनाने के प्रोपोजल्ज पर विचार करेगी और इस बारे में केन्द्रीय सरकार को सुझाव देगी।

We have never delegated our powers to these Committees to frame rules and regulations. They are not to do that work. Always Parliament abdicates its rights to officers. But, what have they done under this Bill? Under Section 13 (1) (a)—

"consider proposals for making rules and regulations under this Act and make appropriate recommendations to the Central Government."

Why has this Committee been delegated with these powers?

कमेटी को ये पावर नहीं दी जा सकती है और कानूनन ये पावर उसके पास नहीं रह सकती है।

Then it says :

"Provided that any of the persons aforesaid may not be proceeded against if it appears on inquiry and investigation, that he is not *prima facie* liable."

How he cannot be challaned ? A Government servant can also be put under challan ?

जब यह कहा जाता है कि माइन ऑनर और इंस्पेक्टर की कालजन होती है, तो उन्हें यह प्रोटेक्शन क्यों दी जा रही है ?

कमेटी ने 1973 में जो रिपोर्ट पेश की थी, उसके आधार पर जो अमेडमेंट जरूरी थे, उन्हें आज तक नहीं लाया गया है। वे अमेडमेंट मजदूरों के लिए बहुत हितकर थे। इस बिल को कांप्रिहेसिव फार्म में लाना चाहिए था।

इस बिल के स्टेटमेंट बाफ आबजेक्ट्स एण्ड रीजन से पता चलता है कि इस बिल में क्या नई बातें रखी गई हैं। राजस्थान में कोटा और जोधपुर में पत्थर की खानों में काम करने वाले मजदूरों के लिए ठीक व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है। इसलिए इस बारे में एक कांप्रिहेसिव बिल लाना चाहिए।

DR. V. KULANDAIVELU (Chidambaram) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, on behalf of my party DMK, I would like to participate in the debate on the Mines (Amendment) Bill and express my views. At the outset I would like to say that the Bill is a laudable one in the sense that it lays stress on removal of certain practical difficulties experienced in the enforcement, provision for additional safety regulations, closer association of workers with the safety measures, pro-

vision for minimum penalty in cases of gross negligence, etc. thus overall protecting and safeguarding the interests of the workers of the mines.

But Sir, there are some lacunae in the Bill although I cannot deny that there is some improvement over the previous Bill ; with the change of time we are not much conversant with the occupational health hazards, which have been on the increase in recent years. So, we should not have a cursory discussion on the Bill in the House. As you are interested in safeguarding the interests of the workers involved in mines, suggestions of the experts in the field of occupational hazards should be called and taken into consideration. I am happy that at least after three decades the Bill is coming for a review.

Sir, with this preamble I would like to enlighten on certain aspects of the mines. There are both open and closed mines and each has its own hazards. As a medical man I would like to enlighten this House on certain medical aspects as to how the poor workers are exposed to the health hazards. It may be an acute or an instantaneous one because of the collapse of the wall of the mine, fall of debris on the individual or it may be due to machinery involved in mining. Further, the injury may happen at the site or during transit or disposal of the minerals.

Sir, to enumerate a few, the people may have carbon monoxide exposure and toxicity or fire explosion, endangering the life of the individual.

It may result in bronchial asthma and excessive breathing difficulty and even chronic disease process in some cases. We cannot detect it by ordinary means. Some people may think that it is due to some infection or some other disease. But it is actually not so. It may be due to insult of the lung tissues due to the minerals of the mines as well as coal dust and other dusts. So, their manifestation may be acute, sub-acute, or chronic in nature.

[Dr. V. Kulandaivelu]

Sir, in the western countries there is a criticism which is followed for detection and determination of the bodily injury or involvement. In regard to the compensation to be offered to the individuals, there are various factors which are to be taken into consideration.

In our country one may think, and even doctors may think, that the disease process is primarily due to T.B. I wish to point out that health hazard cases have to be followed up with further critical observations. The factory medical officer who may not be conversant with occupational hazard, may think that it is due to T.B. prevalent in that area and also in the country. But the fact is, it is not so. T.B. may be present in an individual where the precipitating cause is the mineral dust, foreign body or silicon, which may lead to fibrosis of the lung and even resist the curability of T.B. When an individual with a rheumatoid disease is exposed to coal, he may develop severe type of pneumonia. To assess such disease processes and manifestations of dust and coal exposure, a competent officer in the field of industrial health hazard is essential.

There are some Hon. Members who made references about the association of trade unions. I agree with Hon. Members that trade unions try to protect the interest of the labourers. But I may say that even there only some influential worker among the trade union can claim for adequate compensation, whose case will be taken up with the administrative people. The poor and innocent people are uncared for. What is the solution in this regard, I would like to know.

The Minister has mentioned in the Bill about the Chief Inspectors. I wish to point out that the owners and the management agencies are exploiting the labourers. They are bribing the chief inspectors; they have gone even to the extent of bribing the medical officers. I want to ask the Minister what is the provision made in this Bill to check this bad practice.

I can suggest at this juncture that there must be a reinforcement machinery which can secretly maintain its activity to check and to avert the malpractice by chief inspectors and exploitation by the owners of the mines. They should check the activities of the people who work in collusion with the private owners. The chief inspectors and the owners responsible for this must be given severe punishment.

In the Bill you are referring to compensation. When calculating compensation for the morbidity of the individual exposed to the hazardous agent, we can say definitely whether an injury is a chronic one or an instantaneous one or acute one. So, in that respect I want to know how far the Minister is going to compensate the worker who develops injury or affliction instantaneously without any chronic morbidity. If we are working it on the basis of the work executed by the workman, it will not serve the purpose. At this stage, while referring to compensation and an alternative job, what I wish to say is this.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Your time is up. Kindly conclude.

DR. V. KULANDAIVELU : While suggesting alternative job, I would like to suggest one more point. It is practical family experience that the bread-winner of the family invariably is afflicted with some dangerous disease and ultimately he succumbs to the injuries caused by the agent of the mines. So, we have to make adequate provision by way of giving employment to the dependents in order to save the family from misery. Compensation alone will not serve the purpose. The dependents of the workers should be given adequate employment opportunity. I would therefore suggest to the Hon. Minister that mere paper work will not serve the purpose, mere lip service will not serve the purpose. The Act must come into force and it should be put into action to protect the interests of the workers. With these words, I conclude.

श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन (बाइमेर) : सभा-पति महोदय, जो खान संशोधन विधेयक, 1983 प्रस्तुत किया गया है, मैं उसका स्वागत करता हूँ। मैंने इसका अच्छी तरह से अध्ययन किया है और यह पाया है कि इसमें जो भी संशोधन किये गए हैं वे मजदूरों की सुरक्षा के लिए, मजदूरों के हित के लिए हैं और इनका सबको स्वागत करना चाहिए।

कोई भी कानून जब बनता है और खास तौर से जब ऐसा कानून हो, तो उसमें अवश्य ही कुछ खामियां रह जाती हैं। सभी परिस्थितियों का कानून में समावेश हो जाय—यह आसान चीज नहीं है, बहुत कठिन चीज होती है। उदाहरण के तौर पर जो रिपोर्टें बिल इन्जरी की इसमें व्यवस्था है—मेरा यह मत है कि उसकी सूचना उसी वक्त दी जानी चाहिये। चाहे इन्जरी सीरियस हो या साधारण हो, उसकी सूचना तुरन्त दी जानी चाहिये, उसमें कर्तव्य विलम्ब नहीं किया जाना चाहिये। यूं तो प्रावीजन में स्पष्ट है कि कोई भी रिपोर्टें-बिल इन्जरी हो, रजिस्टर मेन्टेन करके उसकी इन्कार्फर्मेशन उसमें लिखी जाती है लेकिन उसकी सूचना तुरन्त दी जानी चाहिये। इसमें जो 72 घन्टे का प्रावीजन होना चाहिये। इसमें जो 24 घन्टे का प्रावीजन होना चाहिये।

इसमें जो कम्पेन्सेशन का प्रावीजन है, उसको जो भी डिसाइड करेगा, उसके सामने बहुत-सी डिफिकल्टीज आयेंगी। इसलिये कंपेन्सेशन का प्रावीजन बिलकुल किलार होना चाहिए। इसमें जो सजेस्ट किया गया है वह इस प्रकार है—

“The rates under the provision to Sub-Section 5 shall be determined

having regard to the monthly wages of the employees, the nature of desirability and other related factors.”

The other related factors are not defined. What are the other related factors ? That will depend on the discretion of the Committee.

मैं चाहता हूँ कि कम्पेन्सेशन के बारे में विलकुल स्पष्ट प्रावीजन होना चाहिए ताकि कम्पेन्सेशन का निधारण करने में कोई कठिनाई महसूस न हो।

तीसरी बात—जो विशेष रूप से उल्लेखनीय है, वह यह है कि जो 9(ए) इसमें जोड़ा गया है वह विशेष रूप से मजदूरों के हित में है और यह अवश्य ही होना चाहिये—खान में कोई भी ऐसा मजदूर न हो जिसका स्वास्थ्य इस प्रकार का हो जिससे वह खान में कार्य करने की स्थिति में न हो। ऐसे मजदूर का मेडिकल एक्जामिनेशन करना आवश्यक है और मेडिकल एक्जामिनेशन में जो भी समय लगता है उस पीरियड की मजदूरी देने का प्रावीजन आपने इसमें रखा है। मेडिकल एक्जामिनेशन के पीरियड में वेजेज की व्यवस्था करना बहुत अच्छी बात है और मैं इसका स्वागत करता हूँ।

अब प्रश्न यह है और मिं यादव ने भी यह कहा था और मैं भी इसको रिपोर्ट करना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो माइंस का इंस्पेक्शन है, यह बराबर समय-समय पर, 6-मन्थली या इयरली हो और इसके लिए ओबलीगेटरी प्रोविजन हो जाना चाहिए। अगर एकट में प्रोविजन नहीं है, तो रूल्स में यह प्रोविजन किया जा सकता है। रूल्स में इस तरह का प्रोविजन किया जाना चाहिए ताकि इसके बारे में स्पष्ट हो जाए

[श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन]

कि बराबर टाइमली इंस्पेशन होना है और एम्प्लायर्स और मजदूरों की, दोनों की एक राय हो जाए और वे इंस्पेक्शन कराना चाहते हैं, तो मजदूरों के इनिशियेटिव पर भी इंस्पेक्शन होना चाहिए। आपने यह प्रोविजन रखा है कि इंस्पेक्शन किया जा सकता है और यह जो प्रोविजन किया गया है, इसका मैं स्वागत करता हूँ।

इसके अलावा रेस्क्यू आपरेशन्स के लिए जो सेस लगाया गया है और उसको बढ़ाया गया है, उसका भी मैं स्वागत करता हूँ क्योंकि ज्यों-ज्यों प्राइसेज बढ़ती जाती हैं, रेस्क्यू आपरेशन्स का एक्सपैडीचर भी बढ़ता है और उन लोगों के लिए कुछ सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था करनी पड़ती है।

विवादों को हल करने के लिए जो कमेटी स्थापित होगी वह निर्णय कर सकेगी, सिविल सूट्स के बारे में भी कर सकेगी और किसिनल सूट्स के बारे में भी कर सकेगी। मैं समझता हूँ कि इसके लिए एक सेपरेट व्यवस्था हो जाए, तो अच्छा होगा। कमेटी का जो गठन किया गया है उसके बारे में यह निवेदन है कि ऐसी स्थिति बनी हुई है कि अलग-अलग कानून बने हुए हैं और गवर्नमेंट के लिए भी यह डिफीकल्टी होगी कि किस प्रकार का निर्णय किया जाए और किसको रेप्रेजेन्टेटिव बनाया जाए। इसके बारे में डिस्प्यूट्स होते हैं और इलेक्शन्स के बारे में काफी डिफीकल्टी पैदा होती है और एक संघर्ष की स्थिति बन जाती है। इसलिए गवर्नमेंट के पास नोमीनेशन के सिवाय और कोई दूसरी विकल्प नहीं रहता है, दूसरा आल्टरनेटिव नहीं रहता है। इसलिए इसमें जो नोमी-

नेशन की व्यवस्था की गई है, उसका मैं स्वागत करता हूँ परन्तु एक बात जरूर कहूँगा कि नोमीनेशन के मामले में निष्पक्षता से कार्य करना चाहिए और ऐसे लोगों को लेना चाहिए जो वास्तव में कुछ कन्ट्रीब्यूट कर सकें और सहायक हो सकें। इस प्रकार का कन्ट्रीब्यूशन करने वाले लेवर रेप्रेजेन्टेटिव का नोमीनेशन होना चाहिए।

इसके अन्दर मैनेजर्स के बारे में यह स्पष्ट किया गया है कि उनकी प्रेस्क्राइब्ड क्वालीफिकेशन्स होनी चाहिए लेकिन इसके साथ ही जो ओनर है और वह इस काम को करता है, तो उसके लिए भी प्रेस्क्राइब्ड क्वालीफिकेशन होनी चाहिए क्योंकि अगर उसकी कोई प्रेस्क्राइब्ड क्वालीफिकेशन नहीं है और वह एक्सपर्ट नहीं है, तो काम ठीक ढंग से नहीं होगा। इसलिए मैनेजर और ओनर दोनों के लिए इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए।

एक्सीडेंट्स के बारे में जो प्रोविजन रखा गया है, वह वेज 11 पर है।

Clause 17...

“Provided that where the Chief Inspector or the said Inspector fails to inspect the place of accident within the 72 hours of the time of accident, work may be resumed at the place of accident.”

यह प्रोविजन नहीं होना चाहिए और इसको डिलीट किया जाना चाहिए। अगर इस प्रकार का प्रोविजन होगा, तो चीफ इंस्पेक्टर इन्टेंशनली इंस्पेक्शन करने नहीं जाएगा। मैं तो यह कहता हूँ कि अगर 72 घंटे में वह इंस्पेक्शन के लिए नहीं जाता

है, तो He must be penalised; he must be punished. Action must be taken against him. वह ड्यूटी ब्रार्ड है और वह अपनी ड्यूटी अदा नहीं कर रहा है। He must be taken to task; departmental action must be taken against him.

एक बात विशेष तौर पर यह कहना चाहता हूं कि जो चीफ इंस्पेक्टर और इंस्पेक्टर्स को पावर्स दी गई हैं, उनके लिए आपको बहुत ही आनेस्ट और इनटेंग्री और बहुत ही योग्य आदमियों को चीफ इंस्पेक्टर और इंस्पेक्टर नियुक्त करना पड़ेगा। अगर आप ऐसे आदमियों को नियुक्त नहीं करेंगे, तो जो भी परपर है, वह भी डीफीट हो जाएगा और जो सुविधाएं आप मजदूरों को देना चाहते हैं, वे सब खत्म हो जाएंगी। यह जो इल्लीगल माइनिंग है, जिसके बारे में सभी मित्रों ने जोर दिया है, मैं भी जोर देना चाहता हूं कि इट मस्ट बी स्टाप्ड। इससे बहुत एक्सीडेंट होते हैं। इसके खिलाफ बहुत सख्त प्रोविजन बनाया जाना चाहिए और बहुत कार्यवाही होनी चाहिए। जितनी भी इल्लीगल माइनिंग हो रही है, मैं चाहता हूं कि उसके बारे में गवर्नरमेंट सूचना प्राप्त करे और उसमें जो लोग लगे हैं, आपके आफिसर्स भी अगर लगे हैं तो उन सबके खिलाफ एक्शन ले।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूं।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : सभापति जी, खान संशोधन विधेयक, 1983 के जरिये हम पुराने कानून जो कि 1952 का है, मैं संशोधन कर रहे हैं।

यह विधेयक 22-5-72 को इसी सदन

में पेश किया गया था और 25-8-72 को इसको संयुक्त प्रबर समिति को सुपुर्द किया था और संयुक्त प्रबर समिति ने 20 रोटे हिन्दु-स्थान में कोयला खान अधेत्र और उनसे सम्बन्धित जगहों का भ्रमण करके जानकारी हासिल की। संयुक्त प्रबर समिति ने 30 अगस्त, 1973 को अपनी रिपोर्ट पेश की।

यहां मैं यह कहना मुनासिब समझता हूं, सभापति जी, कि बहुत सारे सबालों पर इस प्रबर समिति के सदस्यों में एकता थी और इस प्रबर समिति के अध्यक्ष श्री ए० पी० शर्मा जी थे जो आज पंजाब के राज्यपाल हैं। सभी संगठनों के प्रतिनिधि उसमें मौजूद थे। सब लोगों ने बहुत सारे सबालों पर एक मत से राय दी लेकिन दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि उन बातों को भी इस विधेयक में शामिल नहीं किया गया है।

16.52 hrs.

[SHRI R.S. SPARROW *in the Chair*]

जहां तक मेरी जानकारी है, आज भी बहुत सारे ट्रेड यूनियन्स के और आई०एन०टी० य० सी० के लीडर यह समझते हैं कि इसमें फिर से प्रबर समिति की सिफारिशों के आधार पर और संशोधन होना चाहिए। लेकिन मंत्री महोदय, ऐसा लगता है कि स्टील और माइंस की जो मिनिस्ट्री है, या एनर्जी की मिनिस्ट्री जो पहले कोल की मिनिस्ट्री थी, उनके दबाव में आकर उनकी फरमावरदारी कर रहे हैं और मजदूरों के हितों पर बहुत बड़ा कुठाराघात कर रहे हैं। होना यह चाहिए था कि जिन सबालों पर प्रबर समिति में एकता थी और सर्वसम्मत राय थी, उन बातों को तो इसमें

[श्री रामावतार शास्त्री]

शामिल किया जाता। लेकिन वे तभाम बातें इसमें शामिल नहीं की गयीं।

वहां एक बात यह कही गयी थी कि खान के आस-पास में जो सब्सीडियरी कारोबार होते हैं, उनके अन्दर भी जो मजदूर होंगे उनको भी इसके दायरे में लाया जायेगा। लेकिन उनको इसके दायरे में नहीं लाया गया। इसका अर्थ यह हुआ कि उनके अन्दर असंतोष फैलेगा और जो आप चाहते हैं कि कोयला खानों की स्थिति में आप सुधार लायेंगे, उत्पादन बढ़ायेंगे, उत्पादन तो अभी भी गिर रहा है, इससे लगता है उसके उत्पादन में और व्यवधान पैदा होगा क्योंकि आपने आसपास के सब्सीडियरी के मजदूरों को इसमें शामिल नहीं किया है।

सभापति जी, यह संशोधन 31 वर्ष के बाद लाया गया है।

PROF. N.G. RANGA : After ten years.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : No, after 31 years.

PROF. N.G. RANGA : No, ten years ago, you joined a Select Committee.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : But the original Act was of 1952.

PROF. N.G. RANGA : Originally, there were so many other Bills also.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : सभापति जी, इसमें मजदूरों के हितों पर कुठाराधात किया गया है। उनको छुट्टियां कम कर दी गई हैं। उनके दूसरे अधिकारों पर भी हमला किया गया है। वे अपनी मर्जी से

बोर्ड के सदस्य चुने जाएं, ऐसा नहीं है। उनको सरकार मनोनीत करेगी। प्रजातंत्र में मनोनयन के सिद्धांत को छोड़िए और इलेक्शन कराइए। इलेक्शन भी सीक्रेट बैलेट द्वारा कराइए। उसमें जो भी जीतता है उसको रखिए। आपने रेकगनाइज यूनियन के सदस्यों को बोर्ड में रखने की बात कही है। कई जगह हमने देखा है कि रेकगनाइज यूनियनों का कोई प्रभाव नहीं है। इसलिए इलेक्शन कराइए। कई यूनियनें सरकार की वरदहस्त होने की वजह से रेकगनाइज कर दी जाती हैं। इसलिए इलेक्शन के सिद्धांत को रखिए।

सुरक्षात्मक कदमों के बारे में कई कानूनोंसे स हो चुकी हैं और उनकी सिफारिशें भी भेजी गई हैं। आपने उनको नहीं माना। इतना ही नहीं आई० एल० ओ० की माइन एक्सपर्ट टीम ने पूरे हिन्दुस्तान में धूमकर सिफारिशें दीं। उनको भी आपने नहीं माना। जब आप उनकी सिफारिशें मानने के लिए तैयार हैं नहीं तो उनको बुलाया किस लिए? उनकी बातों पर आपको विचार करना चाहिए था। जो खानों में काम करते हैं उनको कई आक्यूप्रेशनल बीमारियां हो जाती हैं। इसके बारे में जो सुझाव दिए गए उनको भी आपने स्वीकार नहीं किया। रेस्क्यूस्टेशन कमेटी के बारे में भी आई० एल० ओ० ने सुझाव दिया था, उसको भी आपने नहीं माना। बाबा आदम के जमाने की रेस्क्यूस्टेशन कमेटियां बनी हुई हैं, जिनकी संख्या नगण्य है। उनके द्वारा खानों का काम ठीक से नहीं चल सकता। अगर आप सेफटी मेजर को इंप्लीमेंट नहीं करेंगे तो मजदूरों का विश्वास प्राप्त नहीं कर सकेंगे। इससे बांचित उत्पादन नहीं हो सकेगा। इसकी ओर ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए।

माफिया गेंग की बात वही गई। जो लोग भूखे वहां गए थे, माफिया गेंग बनाकर आज करोड़पति बन गए हैं। धनबाद और झरिया के इलाके में कुछ राजनीतिज्ञ भी इसमें शामिल हैं। माननीय सदस्य यहां बैठे हैं, उनको पता है। आपके कांप्रेस के सदस्य और जनता पार्टी के कुछ सदस्य भी उसमें शामिल हैं। कुछ एम० एल० ए० भी इसमें शामिल हैं। ये माननीय सदस्य जैसे लोगों पर हमला कर सकते हैं। इनको रोकने की आवश्यकता है। इसके बिना कैसे खान क्षेत्र में शांति रह सकेगी? अगर आप शांति चाहते हैं, मजदूरों के हितों की हिफाजत करना चाहते हैं, उत्पादन बढ़ाना चाहते हैं तो माफिया गेंग पर रोक लगानी होगी। माफिया गेंग गैर कानूनी खनन करवाते हैं। गैर कानूनी खनन के लिए स्वर्ग से उत्तरकर लोग नहीं आते हैं। आपके लोग भी हैं और कुछ दूसरे दलों के लोग भी हैं। जनता पार्टी के सदस्य मुन रहे हैं। सूर्यदेवमिह जो एम० एल० ए० हैं, उनकी हैसियत क्या थी और आज उनकी हैसियत क्या है जरा इसका भी पता लगाइये। श्री ए० के० राय की हैसियत क्या थी और आज क्या है, इसको भी देख लें। दूसरी ट्रेड यूनियंज के जो सचेत फाइटर हैं, जिन्होंने सफर किया है, उनकी हैसियत क्या है इसको भी आप देख लें। माफिया गैरज को आपको समाप्त करना होगा।

17. hrs.

ट्रिव्यूनलज की बात भी आप सुन लीजिए। वहां केस देना होता है मजदूर का तो आप अपने अधिकारियों से पूछते हैं कि दें या न दें। माइनिंग मिनिस्ट्री है या कोल मिनिस्ट्री है उससे पूछते हैं केस देने से पहले। क्या वे कभी राजी होंगी कि मज-

दूरों का सामला वहां जाए? क्यों आप उनसे पूछते हैं? आप उनकी मात्रहती में नहीं हैं। आपका मन्त्रालय स्वतंत्र मंत्रालय है। थम मन्त्रालय को उनके कहने पर नहीं बल्कि स्वतंत्र रूप से चलना चाहिए। आपको देखना चाहिए कि मजदूरों के हितों की रक्षा किस तरह से हो सकती है। राज्य सभा में जो जवाब दिया गया था वह भी मैं आपको बता देता हूँ। दो सौ से ज्यादा केसिस को ट्रिव्यूनल को रैफर किया गया था लेकिन दो सौ के लगभग केसिस में मजदूर हार गए। आप अन्दाजा लगाइए कि मजदूरों के हितों की रक्षा करने के लिए आप बैठे हुए हैं या उनके गले पर छुरी चलवाने के लिए? इसका निर्णय आपको करना है, देश को करना है। मजदूर तो अपने तौर पर कर ही रहा है। मेरा निवेदन है कि कानून में ऐसी व्यवस्था करें जिससे मजदूरों की सहलियतें बढ़ें, माफिया गेंग समाप्त हों, स्वस्थ ट्रेड यूनियन आंदोलन विकसित हो। ऊपर से आई. एन. टी. यू. सी. को लादें नहीं। आई. एन. टी. यू. सी. ने जो अन्य संगठनों के साथ मिलकर सिफारिशों की हैं, उनको मानिये। तभी आप उत्पादन भी बढ़ा सकेंगे, तभी आप मजदूरों को संतुष्ट भी रख सकेंगे नहीं तो आप कानून बनाते रहिये, मजदूर गुड्डी की तरह उसको उड़ाते रहेंगे, लड़ाई उनकी जारी रहेगी और जितनी भी सहलियतें उन्होंने अब तक हासिल की हैं, लड़ाई की बुनियाद पर की है, फिर चाहे खान मजदूर हो या किसी अन्य क्षेत्र में काम करने वाला मजदूर हो। अपने संघर्ष के बल पर प्राप्त की है, किसी की कृपा से नहीं। इस कानून में अगर आपने ठीक से सुधार नहीं किया तो वह फिर लड़ेगा। मजदूरों के हितों की आपने रक्षा नहीं की

[श्री रामावतार शास्त्री]

तो निश्चित रूप से वह संघर्ष करेगा। अभी भी वह संघर्ष कर रहा है। आपकी नैगो-सिएशन चल रही है उनके प्रतिनिधियों के साथ, उनकी तनचुवाहों के विजिन वर्गरह के बारे में। उसमें रुकावट न पड़े इस वास्ते भी ऐसा कानून होना चाहिए ताकि सहलियतें मिलें और ठीक से समझौता हो जाए। मजदूरी पर जो मंहगाई का असर है वह भी नहीं पड़ना चाहिए। इन तमाम बातों को सामने नहीं रखेंगे तो जाहिर है कि झगड़ा बढ़ेगा, शांति नहीं रहेगी। शांति लाने के मकसद से, एक्सीडेंट्स को रोकने के लिए आप चुस्त कदम बढ़ाइये। मैं आपको बता दूँ कि जो कानून अब पेश किया गया है, प्रवर समिति के रिपोर्ट देने तक सात बड़ी-बड़ी दुर्घटनायें हो चुकी थीं, बंगाल में, मध्य प्रदेश में, बिहार में। उसके बाद और बहुत-सी दुर्घटनायें हुई हैं जिसमें चासनाला की, जो बिहार में है, बहुत बड़ी दुर्घटना शामिल है। इन सब बातों को नहीं देखेंगे तो काम नहीं चलेगा। ये जो दुर्घटनाएं हुई हैं इनमें हजारों लोगों की जानें गई हैं और वे इसलिए गई हैं कि सेफटी मैशर्ज अप टू दी मार्क नहीं थे, सिफारिशों के अनुसार थे, न आई० एल० आ० की सिफारिशों के अनुसार थे और न इसके लिए बनी बमेटी की जो सिफारिशें आईं उनके अनुसार थे और लोगों न वान्फेसिस की हैं और जो नतीजे निकाले उनको भी आपने माना नहीं। इन सब बातों को मानिये, तभी शांति होगी, नहीं तो और लोग लड़ेंगे।

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर (गोरखपुर) : सभापति महोदय, पहली बात तो यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो विल आया है इसमें

जो कमेटी बनाने के लिए प्रौदीजन बनाया गया है इसमें लिखा गया है :

“two persons to represent the interests of miners appointed by the Central Government.”

मेरी दृष्टि से यह अपर्याप्त है। पहली बात तो यह कि इसमें सैटल गवर्नमैट द्वारा कोई अपौइंटमेंट नहीं होना चाहिए, बल्कि इलेक्शन होना चाहिए और मजदूर स्वयं चुनाव करके अपने प्रतिनिधियों को भेजें। दूसरे यह कि 2 की जगह 3 व्यक्तियों को होना चाहिए। इसमें मजदूरों की संख्या ज्यादा होनी चाहिए।

Again they say there is a provision for

“two persons to represent the interests of owners of mines appointed by the Central Government.”

इसमें एक ही आदमी ओनर्स का होना चाहिए जिसे सरकार चाहे नियुक्त करे या मालिक अपने में से खुद चुनें, उसके बारे में मुझे कुछ नहीं कहना है। जो चीफ इन्स्पेक्टर के लिए है विजिट करने के लिए एक्सीडेंट की जगह उसके लिए मेरा सुझाव है कि चीफ इन्स्पेक्टर को उस जगह को 2 घंटे के अन्दर जल्द विजिट करना चाहिए और इस बारे में सचत प्रावधान होना चाहिए। दूसरे जो इन्जीरी के लिए है अगर किसी को इन्जीरी हो जाती है तो उसको तत्काल रिपोर्ट देनी चाहिए ताकि उसके बारे में लोगों को जानकारी हो सके। जो यह है कि 72 घंटे के बीच कभी भी कर सकते हैं, ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिए। वाल्क इसको हटावर तुरन्त जानकारी देने की बात होनी चाहिए।

भट्टी माइन्स के बारे में मुझे कहना है कि यहाँ पर टेकेदार और डी. एस. आई. डी. सी. के जो अधिकारी हैं इनसे मिलकर सारा काम यहाँ का चलता रहा। जबकि भट्टी माइन्स को अनसेफ डिक्लेयर कर दिया गया था उसके बाद भी काम होता रहा। अतः जिन लोगों की साजिश की वजह से वहाँ काम होता रहा उनके खिलाफ आप क्या कार्यवाही करने जा रहे हैं, यह बतायें? और जो सेफ्टी मैजर्स हैं वह पूरी तरह से पर्याप्त नहीं हैं। नहीं तो चासनाला जैसी दुर्घटनाएँ नहीं होतीं। जो पिट हैड कमेटी बनी है उसका ऐकिट-वाइज किया जाना चाहिए। इससे काफी परेशानी दूर हो सकती है। और मजदूरों को मकान तथा दवा की सुविधाएँ ठीक ढग से दी जानी चाहिए, जिनके अभाव में वह तरह-तरह के रोगों के शिकार हो जाते हैं। यदि सरकार इसके लिए अधिक से अधिक फंड देकर भी व्यवस्था करे तो उसका हम स्वागत करेंगे।

यह आपने अच्छी बात कही है कि 18 साल से नीचे वालों को काम नहीं करने देंगे। इसके लिए मैं आपकी प्रशंसा करता हूँ। आशा करता हूँ कि जो सुझाव मैंने दिए हैं उनको मन्त्री जी मानेंगे।

SHRI A.K. ROY (Dhanbad) : I will take only three minutes.

Mr. Chairman, the Union Labour Minister has earned a distinction of bringing in bad laws to this House. This is a slight departure and that is the biggest case in the amendment.

The two main organisations to enforce the safety measures, i.e. the Director General Mines Safety (DGMS) and the rescue stations, that means the Miners rescue stations both have head-

quarters in my constituency. That is why I have got certain first hand information not only about laws, but how they are enforced. Some Hon. Members have correctly said regarding the Mines Act, and the main point is implementation. The main point is enforcement and your enforcement machinery is weak; and all the laws will only remain on paper. That is why, in other countries, for example, in the Socialist countries in East Europe, the safety department or the Department of Safety or the Ministry of Safety as it is called, is kept under the control of the Prime Minister or the senior most Minister. They do it to ensure that the entire organisation commands respect and today I expect that such an important step should be taken here also.

You are always keeping an eye on the clock, Sir, and I will conclude now. But this debate should not have been started. In this debate at least one Minister from Coal and another from Health should have been there because it deals with the life of the miners. What is the trend of safety in the mines for the last four years? The number of fatal accidents :

1978	—	163
1979	—	148
1980	—	141
1981	—	164

This is on the increase. The death are as under :

1978	—	186
1979	—	184
1980	—	160
1981	—	183

In non-coal mines it has been 64, 54, 71 and 63 and deaths in non-coal mines 75, 54, 84 and 69.

That means in both the cases either the figure is static or the rate is increasing. There is a great draw back. We must see to it. I have got no time to

[Shri A.K. Roy]

analyse each clause because that will take time. But I would say certain things—for example in D.G.M.S., what is the position? D.G.M.S. has got headquarters in Dhanbad. It has got four zonal offices and 19 regional offices. It has got a total strength of 800. Only 179 are mining men. Kumarmanglam Report, though the report is not there, but I would like the Minister to throw light on this. Kumarmanglam Report went deep into this matter and suggested five to six times increase in staff of mines Department. You will be surprised, they say that they would constitute Health Survey Committee. D.G.M.S. is having one doctor. No doctors are there in Chanslana and in collieries accidents take place because of faulty map. D.G.M.S. does not have enough number of surveyors to survey the coal mines. That is why accidents are taking place. In every sphere—electrical, mechanical, Director's level, Inspector's level, posts are lying vacant. These are not being filled up. Why? This is because Director General Mines Safety has got pay scale of General Manager. Deputy Director draws pay equal to half the pay of Manager. Director General Mines Safety pay scale should be at par with the Director on the coal mine side. In this way the total coal mine Department has been devalued. Similar things are on the coals mines rescue stations side. There are two 'A' type Rescue stations, ten B type and three 'B' type rescue stations. There is a separate provision to keep brigade. 50% of the strength is vacant. You will be surprised to know that X-ray machines, automatic breath giving machines, 400 machines fitted with oxygen are lying in the Rescue Station. They are not being utilised because there is no fund to buy spare parts. That is the position. In this way we are actually playing with the lives of the miners.

I may tell you about Top mine. I went underground. I say, can there be any Act to force the Managers and supervisors to go in the mine and be there with the workers? What happens—

they make false attendance that they go into the mine. But they actually remain in office. In Top Colliery accident 18 miners died. Why? It is because one mining man, a mining Sardar; took a wrong decision. That is why this accident took place. I asked those people where were the assistant Manager, Overman, Manager and others? Why could they not avert it? Though as per attendance they went underground, but actually they remained on the surface.

Regarding the committee also, I firmly believe that 50% of the safety committee must be from the workers and its chairman should be from the trade-union. At least, all the Central trade-union representative and not by an officer.

Sir, I will again say that in future also, I will request the Minister to take note of the opinions of the Members and of the trade-union leaders and also of the workers. Such safety cannot be enforced by Act alone and safety may be enforced only by safety consciousness and it must be created by the workers. I expect—this is not the first amendment—that the Minister will come again with other suitable amendments incorporating the suggestions of all the Hon. Members.

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : Sir, I am happy that about 13 Hon. Members have participated in the debate and some of the Hon. Members have expressed their views on this Bill. I am aware that they are working in the trade-union field and they have got a lot of experience. I value their suggestions. I am proud of the fact that almost all the Members who have participated in the debate have welcomed this measure.

Of course, I knew that there would be criticism for the delay in introducing this amending Bill. That is why, I anticipated this criticism and while moving the Bill for consideration, I have explained in brief the reasons for the delay. I

admit that there had been some delay and that is why I do not agree with the suggestion that had been made by some Hon. Members that this Bill should be referred to a Select Committee or by withdrawing this Bill, a comprehensive Bill should be brought forward. We have already delayed and it is such an urgent measure, that all the Members even Hon. Member Shri A.K. Roy has welcomed this measure. So, this is very urgent and we have already delayed it. If I agree with the suggestion that has been made by some Hon. Members including Mr. Samar Mukherjee that a separate comprehensive Bill should be forward, that would only mean that it would be further delayed. Therefore, I am not in a position to accept the proposals that have been made for referring this Bill either to a Select Committee or to bring a comprehensive legislation.

I can assure that Hon. Members that before this Bill was introduced, sufficient care has been taken by the Government. When this Bill, as the Hon. Members are aware, was introduced in 1972, it was referred to the Select Committee and they considered and gave the report. But unfortunately, this Bill could not be passed and again a Committee was constituted by the Department of Coal in order to make it up-to-date and comprehensive in the light of the experience gained about the working of these mines. When the draft Bill was prepared, it was scrutinised at different levels. It was referred to a Secretaries Committee. Then it was referred to a group of Ministers. Then it was referred to Cabinet Sub-Committee and ultimately it was approved by the Cabinet, by the Government. Hence the Bill is there for consideration. Therefore, it is not as if this Bill has been framed in a great hurry and placed before the House for consideration and passing. So all those stages which were necessary for a close scrutiny of the Bill have been gone through and at this stage I do not think there is much to do. Therefore, I would request the Hon. Members to cooperate with us and see that this Bill is passed as early as possible.

Hon. Member Mr. Samar Mukherjee referred to the Standing Committee. The Standing Committee is a Committee consisting of representatives of both the workers and the mine owners. Mr. Mukherjee and other Hon. Members are also aware that the policy of Government while constituting such Committees whether they are bipartite committees or tripartite committees has been to give representation on parity. I can quote several instances where Committees have been constituted. Tripartite Committees have been constituted. Bipartite Committees have been constituted. Several committees have been constituted by the Ministry of Labour and it has been the policy of the Government and the Ministry of Labour particularly, that at the time of representation we maintain the parity. Whatever representation we give to the owners, to the employers the same representation is given to the workers also. We do not make any discrimination between these classes of people who are engaged in a particular industry while giving representation.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA (Calcutta North East) : What about giving representation to Government ?

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE : You want representation in the Government ?

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : Several Hon. Members on the other side are under the impression that the Government appoints and nominates its representatives and that these Committees will be flooded with the proteges of Government who happen to be in the trade unions helping the Government and cooperating with the Government.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : What about INTUC ?

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : While constituting these Committees, we said that two representatives will be there from the workers. I want to allay the fears that are there in the minds of the Hon. Members that this representation would be given on the basis of the

[Shri Veerendra Patil]

strength of the trade unions in those mines. It is not as if it is left to the whims and fancies of the Minister concerned or the Government. I want to make it very clear because this is not the first time we are constituting a Committee. We have been constituting Committees and on every Committee we have been given representation to the trade union representatives and they are eligible for representation according to the strength at their command...

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA : How do you ascertain the strength ?

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : I will tell you. I am coming to that. There are several Committees where AITUC is represented, CITU is represented, HMS is represented, DMS is represented, INTUC is represented. That is why, I have been saying that this is not the first time that we are constituting such a bipartite or tripartite committee. We have been constituting so many Committees and we have been following a certain procedure while giving representation. As I said just now, the strength of the different organizations will be taken into consideration. If we give two representations on this Committee, the first representation would be given to that organization which commands the bigger strength in that coal-field and next...

SHRI A.K. ROY : It is not a bargaining Committee so that you have to give representation in proportion to their strength. It is a Committee to take into account all the views. So, equal treatment should be given to all.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : We must have certain norms for giving representation. We have been following certain norms for giving representation. Now we have recognised Central trade unions. While recognising Central trade unions, we consulted all the national level organizations. This was considered, this was discussed at length, and all the national trade unions said that all these organizations or trade unions which

have got more than five lakh membership spread over four States and four industries should be recognised as Central trade unions. Accordingly we are recognising only such trade unions which have got this or which fulfil these qualifications as Central trade unions. Again I reiterate, I want to assure the Hon. Member, that if we want to have a committee for colliery or coalfields, the organization or the trade union which has got the largest following in that industry will get representation, not the other organizations because they are supporting this government or that government or this Party or that Party; that is not at all our consideration. The only question is how to verify the strength of different organizations. That problem is there. Mr. Samar Mukherjee and other Hon. Members know the difficulties. I discussed last year in the month of September with different trade unions as to how we should go about it, what should be the procedure for verification of membership...

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE : I have not demanded that trade union representative should be on the Committee. I have demanded that the workers' representative should be elected by the workers. This is a question of safety because they are the victims of disasters and tragedies; this is a question of violation of safety rules. If their own man is on the Committee, they can point out where the violations are taking place and what safety rules are to be strictly observed. I have not talked about Unions. What I have said is that, when the right of appointment is with the Government, they are unnecessarily boosting the INTUC. I have given an example. As a protest all other Central trade unions boycotted the meeting of JBCCI. Immediately after that protest, there have been some changes in the respective quota of representation. Here on the Safety Committee the workers' representative should be elected by the workers, not trade unions.

TARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGA):

Since we are in the final stage of this very important piece of legislation, I want to make this request.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I have requested the Hon. Members to give their names for the half-an-hour discussion. First, we may finish with this within another 15 to 20 minutes.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE : Can't we post this to some other day ?

SHRI BUTA SINGH : We have other business to be completed. We have to take up the clause-by-clause consideration which may take us just an hour.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Hon. Members, since we are at the fag end of the discussion, we can take up the half-an-hour after this. Let us go through this Bill.

The Minister may now continue.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : Sir, I want to make it very clear that there should not be any misapprehensions in the minds of the Hon. Members. Sir, it is a question of giving a representation.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE : They want election.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : They are demanding elections. I know that. They want verification of Membership. When we want to have two workers from the coalfields, then the question arises as to how to select these two workers. From which organisation I can ask to nominate these two workers. Should I nominate them without any such consideration ? If you say that, I am prepared for that. But, I do not want to do that.

Sir, I want to give this opportunity to the organisation which has the largest following.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Are you doing that ?

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : We are doing that. Mr. Shastri knows that in the case of Posts and Telegraphs Workers we do the verification once in two years. In the other cases, we do the verification. Sometimes, they demand the verification. I ask the Chief Labour Commissioner. The machinery is now doing this work. The question now is : for verification, whether the check-off system should be adopted or secret ballot system should be adopted. The C.P.I. trade Union, unfortunately, are not for this. I am prepared to accept what their trade union wants us to do. Some say they want secret ballot while some other say that it should be through a check-off system. That is why the matter is still under consideration. The Sanat Mehta Committee has made recommendations and we are processing and examining those recommendation. Later we will come before the Parliament as to what should be the procedure that we should follow. Once the producer is decided, then, all these problems will be decided automatically.

With regard to contract labour, it is true that it is in existence. So far as Government of India is concerned, we have abolished the contract labour. In coal mines, the nature of jobs is such that though the contract labour has been abolished, not only here but also in iron-ore mines, delomite mines etc., the management continue to employ contract labour because it is cheap. Our enforcement machinery has not set the eyes towards this fact. They have taken prompt action, it cannot be to the satisfaction of all the Hon. Members. That is a different matter. During the period from 1.1.80 to 31.7.83, the total prosecutions launched is 667. In 250 cases, it has resulted in conviction. 407 cases are pending in the court. Only six cases, it has ended in acquittal. So, what I wanted to impress upon the Hon. Member is that our enforcement machinery is quite active in taking action.

[Shri Veerendra Patil]

In this connection, I may tell you that in coalfields also, the contract labour is in vogue. Therefore, I have taken up this matter and I have written a letter to the Energy Minister and have requested him to take necessary action to see that this contract labour is abolished as early as possible.

Sir, with regard to accidents I can take more time and go in detail as to how safety measures have been adopted and observed in the mines in order to see that these accidents are minimised but accidents do happen. I agree. With regard to accidents I can give the figures. The death rate due to serious accidents has not gone up. On the other hand it is coming down. Death rate per thousand persons in the year 1971 in respect of coal mines was 0.60 and in the year 1982 it is 0.35. It has come down. Further, Sir, it is not peculiar with our country where the fatal accidents are taking place. In foreign countries also deaths are taking place and I will give the figures. Compared to the foreign countries our position is much better. Our average per thousand workers comes to 0.36 in the year 1981 whereas in Belgium it was 0.45; Czechoslovakia 1.45; Japan 3.81; USA 0.65 and West Germany 0.38.

SHRI A.K. ROY : What about U.K.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : U.K. it is less. I have got the figures upto 1979 and there it is 0.25. But, Sir, we are not keeping quiet because Director General, Mines Safety has been taking prompt action in order to see that whoever violates safety provisions they are punished and cases have been launched against them. In 1981 the number of cases launched was 20 and in 1982 the number was 60. The cases have been launched and in addition several other measures have been taken to ensure safety in the mines. I do not say whatever steps have been taken are quite satisfactory. We have made a

provision in the Present Bill that even workers can inspect the mines. We are asking their representatives to inspect the mines and bring violation of the safety measures to the notice of the authorities.

Sir, with regard to Topa colliery, Hon Mr. Mukherjee, said that inquiry has not yet begun. I have got the information that the inquiry has been completed and Government has received the inquiry report on 3rd August, 1983. Further action will be taken in the light of the recommendations. So, this inquiry has been completed. In the beginning there was some delay but once the inquiry get started it was expeditiouly completed and the report is in the possession of the Government.

Sir, some Members suggested that the Safety Committee should be at all levels. Government has got the power. In this Bill itself Government has taken the power to appoint more than one committee. At the National level, as it is, there is one standing committee. But as I said, Government has got the power. In the Bill itself we have made the provision. If Government wants, they can appoint more than one such standing committee for specific mine or group of mines. I can assure Hon. Members that wherever it is found necessary to ensure the safety and the health of the worker to appoint such a committee, Government will not hesitate to appoint such a committee.

Some Hon. Members referred to holidays with wages. As it is, it is one holiday for every 16 days. Hon. Members are aware that we are reducing the period from 16 to 15 days. Some Hon. Members feel that it should be further reduced to 12 days. Even by reducing it from 16 to 15 days the additional burden on the company would be of the order of Rs. 6 crores. The reason why we have reduced it to 15 days is this; this is in accordance with the ILO Convention. We want to bring this in line with the ILO Convention. There is no scope to reduce it still further.

Also, some Hon. Members feel that the action taken against the management is not adequate or they are not properly punished. As Hon. Members are aware, in several cases the Director General, Mines Safety, can lodge cases but the punishment is not with the Director General, Mines Safety. It is with the Court; and it is only the court which can award the punishment. Sometimes they are let off with some minor punishments. That is why we have now prescribed the minimum punishment in this Bill. But so far as these cases are concerned, it is for the Court to decide what should be the punishment and what should be the quantum of it.

Some members mentioned about the Kumaramangalam committee report I think Mr. A.K. Roy mentioned about that. That report was received by Government in November 1982. There are several recommendations. All of them have to be carefully considered and processed. I do not want to go into the details because it will unnecessarily take a long time. I can only tell this for the information of Hon. Members that we feel that they are all valuable recommendations and in order to process the recommendations, a Cell has been constituted in the Ministry to further consider this matter. As and when these are processed, further action will be taken by the Government.

I think that Mr. Harikesh Bahadur mentioned about the Bhatti mines. He is aware that Government has taken prompt action. I know, on an average every year, there were deaths of 5 to 6 workers in those areas. The Director General, Mines Safety, after inspection of those mines long back, issued prohibitory order. But beyond issuing prohibitory order he has no other power. That is why in this Bill now we have given the power to him to prohibit the employers also working there. Here, so far, the Director General, Mines Safety, has got only power to issue prohibitory order. If it is not implemented then he can approach the Court with a prosecution; he cannot do anything beyond that. And although the prohibitory

orders were there, they were not enforced. I know that. This was brought to our notice. There were 6 or 7 deaths in this year within a period of 1 or 2 months. Deaths or accidents were there. We have been corresponding with Delhi Administration to stop the working of these mines. We took up this matter very seriously. But we took it very seriously. We took up the matter with the Delhi Administration, with the result, all those mines were stopped. After considering the seriousness of the situation. Government appointed a court of enquiry. The Committee was headed by the retired Chief Justice of the High Court, Justice Deshpande. Justice Deshpande has given a report and we have sent copies of that report to Delhi Administration, to the Ministry of Mines and to the Home Ministry for taking further action and we are awaiting the report about the action taken on the recommendations of the Deshpande Committee. I can tell the Hon. Member, Shri Harikesh Bahadur and also other Hon. Members that today no Bhatti mine is in operation and all the mines have been closed down. They are not at all working. So, it is not correct to say that Government has not taken any action with regard to these Bhatti mines. Government has taken prompt action.

I could not cover all the points that were raised by the Hon. Members, but I have dealt with the points that are very important. Mr. A.K. Roy, mentioned about the staff and the pay-scales of the Director General (Mines), Safety. The Director General (Mines) Safety has got sufficient strength. Certain posts are not quite attractive, particularly to this post of Deputy Director of Mines Safety, we are not able to attract more people because the pay-scales are low. Government is considering a proposal to improve the pay-scales. Similarly, we want to strengthen the organisation and Kumaramangalam Committee also in its report made several recommendations to strengthen this organisation. We will see that whatever is necessary to strengthen the organisation of the Directorate

[**Shri Veerendra Patil]**

General, (Mines), Safety is done because the enforcement of the entire Act is the responsibility of the Director General of Mines, Safety. If that Organisation is ineffective, if it is not fully equipped, then he cannot do better performance. So, we realise the importance of the organisation and we take all the necessary steps to see that this Organisation is further strengthened and this organisation is in a position to give efficient performance. With these few words, I once again thank the Hon. Members for the cooperation they have extended to me by participating in the debate.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I shall now put the Amendment No. 43 to the motion for consideration, moved by Shri Satyendra Narayan Sinha.

Amendment No. 43 was put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

“That the Bill further to amend the Mines Act, 1952, be taken into consideration”.

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, we will take up clause by clause consideration of the Bill.

Clause 2—(Amendment of section 2)

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : I beg to move :

Page 3, line 34,—

after “including” insert “refinery and” (18)

Page 3, line 41,—

for “seventy-two” substitute “twenty-four” (19)

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : सभापति महोदय, मैं ज्यादा नहीं बोलूँगा। पेज 2

लाइन 34 में रिफाइनरी को हम जोड़ना चाहते हैं।

श्री वीरेन्द्र पाटिल : सभापति महोदय, मैं शास्त्री जी को बताना चाहता हूँ कि रिफाइनरी में इसको जोड़ना आवश्यक नहीं है। क्योंकि वह फैक्ट्री एक्ट में आ जाता है, फैक्ट्री की डेफीनेशन में आता है। उसमें जितने भी प्रावीजन हैं सेफ्टी के लिए वे उसमें लागू होंगे। इसलिए रिफाइनरी फैक्ट्री होने की वजह से इसमें नहीं आ सकती।

MR. CHAIRMAN : I shall now put amendments No. 18 and 19, moved by Shri Ramavtar Shastri to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 18 and 19 were put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is:

“That Clause 2 stand part of the Bill”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause 3 to 6 were added to the Bill.

Clause 7—(Insertion of new Section 9A)

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : I beg to move :

Page 4, line 38,—

for “of the mine; and the owner,” substitute—“of the mine and to all registered Trade Unions; and the owner.” (20)

Page 5, line 11,—

for “the ordinary rate of wages,” substitute “double the rate of wages invariably.” (21)

Page 5,—

omit lines 12 to 21. (22)

Page 5, line 44—

add at the end—

"but shall not be less than two-thirds of his wages for the first three months and full wages thereafter." (23)

पेज चार लाइन 38 में मेरी एमेंडमेंट यह है आफ दी माइन के बाद आल दी रजिस्टर्ड ट्रेड यूनियंज जोड़ दिया जाए। रजिस्टर्ड ट्रेड यूनियंज को शामिल करने पर मेरे ख्याल से मंत्री जी को कोई आपत्ति नहीं होगी।

उसी तरह से आर्डिनरी रेट आफ वेजिज के स्थान पर मैंने डबल दी रेट आफ वेजिज की बात कही है। उसी तरह से मैंने यह भी कहा कि दो तिहाई से कम वेजिज नहीं होनी चाहिए। पहले तीन महीनों के लिए और उसके बाद पूरी वेजिज होनी चाहिये। ये मेरी चार एमेंडमेंट हैं। मेरा ख्याल है कि मंत्री जी को इनको स्वीकार कर लेना चाहिये।

श्री वीरेन्द्र पाटिल : इनको मैं स्वीकार नहीं कर सकता हूं। दुर्भाग्य से हमारे देश में ट्रेड यूनियंज बहुत ज्यादा हैं। जहां पर इनकी पार्टी की हकूमत है वहां ट्रेड यूनियंज को इतनी आ जादी हासिल नहीं है...

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : वहां वाली कंडिशंज यहां भी लाइये। यहां की तरह वहां लोग भूखे नहीं मरते हैं। बिना काम वाले वहां नहीं हैं। वहां मजदूरों का राज है।

श्री वीरेन्द्र पाटिल : रिकगनाइज ट्रेड यूनियंज की बात अलग है। लेकिन आपका

इंटेशन यह है कि हर ट्रेड यूनियंज के रिप्रिजेटेटिव को लेकर चलना चाहिए। यहां के ट्रेड यूनियंज एक्ट के लिहाज से सात मैम्बर मिल कर एक ट्रेड यूनियंज कायम कर सकते हैं। अगर सात-सात लोग मिलकर ट्रेड यूनियंज कायम करते जाएंगे तो जहां दस हजार लोग काम करते हैं वहां सौ-पचास ट्रेड यूनियंज हो जाएंगी तो कैसे और किस-किस को लेकर चलेंगे। मल्टी-प्लसिटी आफ ट्रेड यूनियंज की वजह से आपत्ति है और इसको मैं मान नहीं सकता हूं।

जहां तक वेजिज की बात है, हैल्थ सर्वे में जो टाइम लगेगा उसके लिए वेजिज का यहां सवाल है। कोई मजदूर वैसे ज्यादा काम करता है तो उसको डबल वेजिज मिलती ही है। लेकिन यह हैल्थ सर्वे के लिए जो उसको समय लगता है, उस वक्त उसको नामेल वेजिज देने के बारे में है।

17.55 hrs

[SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI
in the Chair]

MR. CHAIRMAN : I shall now put amendments No. 20, 21, 22 and 23 moved by Shri Ramavtar Shastri to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 20 to 23 were put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is:

"That Clause 7, 8 and 9 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 7, 8 and 9 were added to the Bill.

Clause 10—(Substitution of new sections for sections 12, 13 and 14)

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE : I beg to move :

Page 6,—

for lines 32 and 33, substitute—

“(c) four persons to represent the interests of miners elected by the miners through secret ballot;” (1)

Page 6, line 38,—

for “appointed” substitute “elected” (2)

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : I beg to move :

Page 6,—

for lines 32 and 33, substitute—

“(c) four persons to represent the interests of miners elected by the miners through secret ballot;” (24)

MR. CHAIRMAN : I shall now put amendments Nos. 1, 2 and 24 to vote.

Amendments Nos. 1, 2 and 24 were put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

“That Clause 10 stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 10 was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

“That Clause 11 stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 11 was added to the Bill.

Clause 12—(Committees)

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE : I beg to move :

Page 8,—

after line 2, insert—

“(ii) after sub-section (1), the following shall be inserted, namely :—

“(1A) The owner, agent or manager of a mine shall be jointly and severally responsible for any kind of mining operation for which specific permission has not been obtained from the concerned authorities, in writing in advance, and they shall be liable for punishment with 10 years of imprisonment and fine of twenty-five thousand rupees for each such illegal mining operation.”

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : I beg to move :

Page 6, line 38,—

for “one at least of the” substitute “two” (25)

Page 6, line 38,—

for “appointed” substitute “elected” (26)

MR. CHAIRMAN : I shall put amendments Nos. 3, 25 and 26 to vote.

Amendment Nos. 3, 25 and 26 were put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is: “That Clause 12 stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 12 was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

“That Clauses 13 to 16 stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 13 to 16 were added to the Bill.

Clause 17—(Amendment of section 23)

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE : I
beg to move :

Page 11,—

for lines 17 to 20, substitute—

“Explanation—For the purpose of inspecting the place of accident, which must be compulsory without any exception, the Chief Inspector or the said Inspector shall take along with him representatives of all registered Trade Unions so that suitability to resume the work at the place of the accident can be determined on the spot.”. (4)

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI :
I beg to move :

Page 11,—

for lines 17 to 20, substitute—

“Explanation—The Chief Inspector shall, as soon as may be, take with him representatives of the registered Trade Unions to the place of accident for inspection, which shall be compulsory without any exception, so that a decision as to whether it is proper to resume the work at the place of accident may be taken on the spot.” (27)

MR. CHAIRMAN : I shall now put amendment Nos. 4 and 27 to vote.

*Amendments Nos. 4 and 27 were
put and negatived.*

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is:

“That Clause 17 stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 17 was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is :

“That Clauses 18 to 28 stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 18 to 28 were added to the Bill.

Clause 29—(Amendment of section 49)

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI :
I beg to move :

Page 14, lines 5 and 6,—

for “two months” substitute “one month” (28)

MR. CHAIRMAN : I shall now put amendment No. 28 to the vote of the House.

*Amendment No. 28 was put and
negatived.*

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

“That Clause 29 stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 29 was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, Clause 30. The question is :

“That Clause 30 stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 30 was added to the Bill.

Clause 31—(Amendment of section 58)

(Amendments made)

Page 15,—

for lines 1 to 5, substitute—

‘(e) for clauses (r) and (s), the following clauses shall be substituted, namely :—

“(r) for requiring the establishment of rescue stations for specified mines or groups of specified mines or for all mines in a specified area and for prescribing how and by whom such stations shall be established;

(s) for providing for the management of rescue stations;

(sa) for providing for the standards of physical fitness and other qualification of the persons constituting rescue brigades;

(sb) prescribing the places of residence of the persons constituting rescue brigades,”

(f) in clause (t), the word ‘central’ shall be omitted;

(g) for clause (u), the following clause shall be substituted, namely :—

“(u) for providing for the levy and collection of a duty of excise (at a rate not exceeding twenty-five paise per tonne) on coke and coal produced in and despatched from mines specified under clause (r), the creation of a rescue stations fund for such mines, the crediting to such fund of such sums of money as the Central Government may, after due appropriation made by Parliament by law in this behalf, provided from out of the proceeds of such cess credited to the Consolidated Fund of India, the manner in which the money from such fund

shall be utilised and the administration of such fund;”;

(h) in clause (v), the words “and for the terms and conditions of service of persons trained in rescue work employed in mines”, and the word “and” occurring at the end, shall be omitted;

(i) after clause (v), the following clause shall be inserted, namely ;—

Page 15, line 7,—

for “groups of specified mines” substitute—

“specified mines or groups of specified mines”. (32)

(SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL)

18.00 hrs.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

“That Clause 31, as amended, stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 31, as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN : In Clauses 32 to 36, there are no amendments. The question is :

“That Clauses 32 to 36 stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 32 to 36 were added to the Bill.

Clause 37—(Substitution of new sections for section 68)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now Clause 37—Mr. Krishna Chandra Halder is

not here. Mr. Ramavtar Shastri, are you moving ?

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI :
Yes; I beg to move :

Page 16, lines 13 and 14,—

for "five hundred" substitute "two thousand" (29)

MR. CHAIRMAN : I now put amendment No. 29 to Clause 37 to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 29 was put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That Clause 37 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 37 was added to the Bill.

Clause 38—(Amendment of section 79)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Clause 38—
Mr. Halder is not here. Mr. Ramavtar Shastri.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : I beg to move :

Page 16, line 22,—

for "two" substitute "six" (30)

MR. CHAIRMAN : I now put Amendment No. 30 to Clause 38 to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 30 was put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That Clause 38 stand part of the Bill."

The Motion was adopted.

Clause 38 was added to the Bill.

Clause 39—(Amendment of Section 75)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Clause 39—
Mr. Halder is not here. Mr. Ramavtar Shastri.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : I beg to move :

Page 16, line 31,—

for "three" substitute "six" (31)

MR. CHAIRMAN : I now put amendment No. 31 to Clause 39 to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 31 was put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That Clause 39 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 39 was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN : In Clauses 40 to 49, there are no amendments. The question is :

"That Clauses 40 to 49 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 40 to 49 were added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the

Title were added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :
"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

SHRI T.R. SHAMANNA (Bangalore South): The Bill, though a welcome measure, does not cover all kinds of quarrying, salt extraction, stone blasting, silicon and limestone mining. In the Bill, the States are not associated. We have got mining organizations in the States; but States have not been included here in this measure. In the case of mines, we have got a lot of millionaires. When they earn large amounts, I suggest that they may be made to pay a higher royalty to the Government, and a higher bonus to the labourers, so that they may not swallow the whole thing, but are made to pay what is legitimate to Government and labour.

I find here that the Bill is not very effective. The Minister has promised to look into all the suggestions. He has said that making the Bill more comprehensive would have meant more delay in bringing the present Bill. I think we may leave it to the Minister, so that a comprehensive measure is brought as early as possible, taking into account all the suggestions that have been made by the Hon Members.

In Karnataka State, we have a large number of manganese mines. They have to work under sun shine, rainy season and other bad weather. There is no shelter for them. They must be given headwear, for protection. Then during summer season, they have to work under hot sun. There are no drinking water facilities provided in the Bill. Some provision should be made to provide them drinking water facilities during hot summer. During winter also, some provision should be made to protect them from cold weather.

All the labour leaders have welcome this measure. In the name of apprentices, children are employed, but, actually, they come there to assist their parents and exploitation goes on. Some strong provision should be made to save them from this exploitation.

In the end, I would request the Minister to see that a comprehensive

Bill is brought forward so that the workers may be given all the benefits that they deserve.

PROF. N.G. RANGA (Guntur) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I wish to congratulate minister not only for getting this Bill passed but also having the alacrity and the statesmanship to have overcome so many hurdles in the way of getting this Bill passed through various stages of consideration, through the Cabinet and the Sub-Committee and bringing forward this Bill before us here. There had been several other Ministers during all these ten years, but they did not do it; And the wonder of it is that our legislative process is very slow and it moves dreadfully slow.

Ten years ago, a similar Bill was prepared. It went through all the processes of consideration by the Joint Select Committee and yet we are still at this stage of passing. Now it only shows that we, ourselves, as members of Parliament, are not alacritic and especially about getting some of these constructive things being done. No good blaming any government. All these various governments have come; governments of those parties and governments of this Party have come. But government goes slow. But legislation seems to be going slower. Anyhow, our new Minister is fortunate enough to move this Bill and get it passed. But there is one disturbing development or lack of development. The salaries that are being paid to the mines inspection staff, even according to the Minister, are not attractive enough; and when I had suggested why should they not be revised, he was good enough to say, yes, we were going to consider it. Why is it that it has taken such a long time for the government to think about all this ... True, it is a dangerous job to be a miner ... is a very difficult and a dangerous job because these Mafia people are there. Mineowners are not very soft people. Therefore, it is a very attractive thing for any body to go and be employed in this kind of an occupation.

So, naturally not many people are willing to come forward. I would like to suggest to the Government to upgrade the salaries, and they may be paid higher salaries than they are being paid or similar people are being paid in other departments and that would attract as many people as possible. Thus the strength can be increased so that there may be periodical inspections and prosecutions also.

I am very glad about one thing. Because of the failure sometimes some courts in imposing heavy enough penalties, workers have had to complain that criminals in these sphere of life have been escaping most of the time and that is why the Government has come forward with these suggestions, with these proposals that here should be a minimum punishment. It is an extraordinary thing for a Government to make a provision like this and I am glad the Government has made this provision and the House also has accepted it.

But there are one or two things I would like the Government to do and also those who are interested in the workers and who are devoted to their cause, like Shri A.K. Roy and Shastriji to do. One thing that should be done immediately is that the moneylenders should be removed. Even now moneylending is going on. I suggest that moneylending should be baned in that area. Whatever credit is needed must be made available by the Government or the co-operative societies to the workers. The co-operative movement should also be developed. The leaders and workers have to play a big role in persuading the other workers to take money through the co-operative societies only. It should also be ensured that the co-operative societies do really serve the workers. They themselves should not be converted into another kind of Shukars.

The other point is about the contract system. The Royal Labour Commission in bygone days had recommended the removal of the contract system.

And even now we find that the system is continuing. We have passed many Bills in this House about it in the past half a century. Even now the dreadful system is prevailing. I would like the Government to give some serious thought to this as to how they could possibly save the workers from the mischief of this system.

Sir, I welcome this Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Ram Vilas Paswan.

PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA (Samastipur) : Sir, what about me ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : Have you given your name?

PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA : Long back. Very early in the morning, I had given my name.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I will call you. Now Shri Ram Vilas Paswan.

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : सभापति महोदय, मैं इस बिल पर बोलना नहीं चाहता था। लेकिन आज ही यह लेटेस्ट इंडिया टुडे 31 अगस्त का अंक पढ़ने को मिला है, उसमें सिंहभूमि जिले के संबंध में एक आर्टिकल निकला है माइन्स के सम्बन्ध में, उसको कोई भी आदमी पढ़ेगा तो उसकी रुह कांप जायगी। इस में दिया है कि किस तरीके से माइन्स के मजदूरों के साथ जो अधिकांश में अदिवासी मजदूर हैं, व्यवहार किया जाता है। मैं इसको ज्यादा पढ़ कर सदन का ज्यादा समय नहीं लेना चाहता। इसमें दिया है-- उनके आवास की समस्या, पेय जल की समस्या वर्गे रह की बात तो दी ही है सबसे भयंकर जो चीज दिखलाई है वह है मुआवजा देने की बात। मुआवजा देने का जो रजिस्टर होता है, कितने मजदूर मरे खाने के अन्दर दबकर, कितने का पी. एफ.

[श्री राम बिलास पासवान]

मिला, कितने को मुआवजा मिला इसका कोई ब्यौरा नहीं होता। इसका कोई रजिस्टर मेटेन नहीं होता। इसमें एक जगह लिखा है : "Jasman Horo lost the sight of his left eye when a stone struck it. He received Rs. 11 as Compensation and no other aid."

यह इसलिए मैंने कहा कि इसमें जाकर आप देखें, खाना उनको कैसा दिया जाता है, पानी के नाम कैसा जहर उनको पीना पड़ता है और जब शिकायत करने जाते हैं तो उसके जवाब में रस्सियों से बाँध कर उन्हें जीप के साथ घसीटा जाता है।

इतना बड़ा जुल्म होता है। पुलिस मैनेजमेंट से मिली हुई है। इसमें बताया गया है :

"Three years ago, Hua had witnessed wanton police firing that left with 13 Adibasis dead. Between 1978 and 1982 as many as 5,000 tribals have been implicated in 1,252 cases. Between November 1981 and April 1983 the police are said to have pillaged over 25 Adibasi villages in a forest and destroyed over 340 houses."

इस तरह से मैनेजमेंट और पुलिस की साठ-गाँठ से कहर ढाया जा रहा है। मैं आप्रहव रुँगा कि : "इंडिया टुडे" का यह लेटेस्ट इश्यु है, इस आर्टिकल को देख लें और इसकी इंक्वायरी कमेटी बिठायें और उनको पकड़ने का काम करें। जर्नलिस्ट ने स्वयं बहाँ पर जाकर इन बातों की तहकीकात की है। मैं चाहूँगा कि मन्त्रीजी यहाँ पर इस बारे में कोई अश्योरेंस दें और इंक्वायरी का जो भी निष्कर्ष निकले उसको या तो यहाँ सभा पटल पर रखने का कष्ट करें

या हमको लिखकर सूचित करें। इतना ही आश्वासन मैं उनसे चाहूँगा।

प्रो. अर्जीत कुमार मेहता : सभापति जी, पासवान जी ने जो कहा है वह इस बात का प्रमाण है कि कानून बना देने से ही कल्याण नहीं हो सकता है, उसको पूरी ईमानदारी के साथ इम्प्लीमेंट करने की भी आवश्यकता है। एक बात तो मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो इल्लीगल माइनिंग होती है, जिसमें इतने मजदूर मरते हैं और जिसके सम्बन्ध में पिछले दिनों इस सदन में चर्चा हो चुकी है तथा अवैंडंड माइन्स में जहाँ इल्लीगल माइनिंग होती है, उसको किस प्रकार से रोका जाएगा ?

दूसरी बात यह है कि इसमें कल्याण की बात तो कही गई है लेकिन क्या आपने अभी तक इस बात का अध्ययन किया है कि खान के क्षेत्र में कितनी अकूपेशनल डिजीजेज होती है और कितने मजदूर उससे पीड़ित हैं, कितने अस्पताल हैं, कितने वेड्ज हैं और उसका क्या अनुपात है ? क्या अकूपेशनल डिजीजेज के लिए मजदूरों की पीरियाडिकल चेकअप ईमानदारी के साथ होती है ? इस सन्दर्भ में मैं आपको बताना चाहूँगा कि धनवाद क्षेत्र में आज अभी तक पेय जल की व्यवस्था भी नहीं कर पाए हैं। उस एरिया में अवैंडंड माइन्स में जो पानी जमा है उसी को मजदूर पीने के काम में लाते हैं। क्या इसकी ओर भी आपका ध्यान गया है ? इस दूषित जल को जो मजदूर इस्तेमाल करते हैं, इसकी ओर आपका ध्यान बहुत पहले ही जाना चाहिए था। इस सम्बन्ध में आप क्या कार्यवाही करेंगे ?

तीसरी बात सतीलेंडर्स के सम्बन्ध में

है, जिसकी चर्चा प्रो० रंगाजी ने भी यहाँ पर की है। इन मनीलैंडर्स का एक काम यह भी होता है--जबर्दस्ती शराब पिलाना--अपने शराब का धन्धा खाने के एरिया में चलाने के लिए वे एक तरफ तो उधार शराब देते हैं और उसके बाद उसकी कीमत जबर्दस्ती वसूल करते हैं और यह उनका माफिया गेंग करता है। तो इस चीज को रोकने के लिए आप क्या करने जा रहे हैं?

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL: Sir, our elder statesman and Hon. Member, Prof. N.G. Ranga, referred to the salary of the staff working in the Director General of Mines Safety organisation. Sir, I said briefly in my reply to the debate that the posts of Deputy Director General (Mines Safety) are not very attractive, therefore, we are getting sufficient qualified hands. The qualification for this post is Graduate in Mining Engineering. With the same qualification if they go to coal field side, then they are appointed as Managers and Managers of coalfields get more salary than the Deputy Directors. Therefore, those posts are more attractive than these posts. That is why the Government is considering the proposal to improve their pay scales. And with regard to the strengthening of the organisation, the Kumaramangalam Committee has made recommendations. We have created a cell to process the recommendations and necessary action will be taken after the processing of the recommendations is completed.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He has asked the inspectors.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL: With regard to those working in the rescue stations, the question would be solved because by this amendment we have decided to transfer all the rescue stations to the Coal Department. Therefore, there will not be any discrimination. By transferring these rescue-

stations to the Coal Department the problem will be solved.

With regard to contract labour, I have admitted to some extent the contract labour is still prevailing there. So, I have already informed the Hon. House that I have taken up this matter with the Energy Minister and we are doing whatever is possible, and within our powers, to see that abolition of this contract labour, wherever we have done it, is fully and properly enforced.

Hon. Member, Mr. Shamanna, mentioned about giving representation to the State Governments on this Committee. I do not know whether the Hon. Member is aware that mines come under the Central sphere. So; working hours, safety provisions and health of the workers in the mines is the responsibility of the Central Government. Therefore, it is for the Central Government to constitute the Committees and there are so many mines in different State, we cannot go on giving representation to all the States. If we do so, the Committee will become very big and it will become unwieldy. And he is asking about royalty. We have nothing to do with the royalty. So far as mines and minerals are concerned, they are the State property. Even the royalty collected on iron ore and manganese ore, that is all collected by the State Governments. Any how this is not a subject for us to deal with, and therefore I do not want to say anything with regard to that.

Hon. Member Mr. Paswan, mentioned about one article appearing in *India Today*. To be frank, I have not read that article. I will go through the article and wherever we are, I want to be very cautious in giving this assurance. We are not very competent. Whatever loopholes and whatever difficulties have been pointed out or highlighted in that, to that extent I will ask the Director General (Mines Safety) to investigate or to inquire into and make a report. And if the Hon. Member is interested, after the submission of the Report, I will have no

[Shri Veerendra Patil]

hesitation in making a copy of that Report available to him.

Similarly, Hon. Member, Prof. Mehta, was referring to the occupational disease health facilities and all that. These are the provisions which are mentioned. Supposing any mining company is not fulfilling these requirements that they are obliged to do, then Director General Mines Safety will certainly look into that. In this amended Bill we have given powers to the workers and workers representatives to inspect the mine and find out. If there are any deficiencies those may be brought to the notice of the Director General, Mines Safety and the Government. Definitely action will be taken.

With regard to the money lender, it is a social reform. This has to be done either by the Trade Unions or the State Government. They should do it.

I command that the Bill as amended be passed.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That the Bill as amended, be passed."

The motion was adopted.

18.26 hrs.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

Nutrient Value of Mother Dairy Milk

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR (Trivandrum) : This discussion has arisen out of the reply given on 1st August, 1983 to Unstarred Question No. 1261 regarding Nutrient Value of Mother Dairy Milk.

The Hon. Minister has replied that no complaint has been received regarding nutrient value or anything connected therewith of the Mother Dairy Milk.

What I want to bring to the notice of the Hon. Minister through you is that we have been reading so many complaints in 'letter to the editor column' specially in the Evening News Delhi, I want to ask the Minister whether the Minister has noticed those reports or letters in the Evening News, Delhi, published from the capital. What action has been taken by the Minister ?

Mother Dairy name has originated, as far as I know, from Mexico. It was the distribution of low priced milk where the real needy mothers used to take milk from the vendor's booths in their own containers. But here we see that the Mother Dairy Milk is more expensive than the Delhi Milk Scheme milk, in Delhi. I want to know the reasons why Mother Dairy Milk is more expensive.

This Mother Dairy had been started with the help of World Food Programme and the UNICEF under the 'Operation Flood' in 1970. Actually it had to end in 1975. The country had to make itself self-sufficient as regards the indigenous production of milk is concerned. Fresh milk produce had to come from the rural areas surrounding Delhi, that is, areas of Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Punjab and Rajasthan. But even now we have to depend on foreign gifts as far as milk produce is concerned. It is reported that our Dairy Board has opened a regular office in E.E.C. Headquarters in Brussels.

Even now, the Capital, Delhi depends on milk from far off place such as Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh etc. carried through super-fast trains. Actually, this milk carried from far off places is pasteurised three times instead of once and thus it loses its flavour. It takes even 4 to 5 days before it reaches the actual consumer after the cow or buffalo produces it. Thus, the milk is old and stale. The temperature of the milk in the tankers goes up as these are insulated and not refrigerated.

It is also reported that Hydrogen Peroxide is also added in the milk as a preventive measure. I want to know from the Minister through you whether it has come to the notice of the Minister that it has been added as a preventive measure to the milk carried from far off places to be supplied to the Capital. Similarly, it is not only old and stale milk coming from far off place which is used by the Mother Dairy but also its milk contains imported gift of surplus mountains of butter fat and unwanted powder lying in Europe. The Mother Dairy sells about 7 lakh litres of milk each day to about 21 lakh consumers. I want to know how many times, the sample of this milk has been tested for the last three years. If so, the details may be given. It is also reported that Vitamin-A is added to the Mother Dairy milk. What is the reason for adding Vitamin-A to the milk? Who has taken the decision for adding Vitamin-A to this milk—whether the Government has taken the decision or some other statutory body or National Dairy Research Institute or Nutrition Research Laboratory or Food and Nutrition Board located in Krishibhavan has taken the decision? Or, the decision to add Vitamin-A has been taken only to help the multi-nationals engaged in the manufacture of Vitamin-A?

I also request the Minister through you that the price of milk supplied in the Capital by the Mother Dairy may be reduced. I want to know from the Minister what is the concrete programme of the Government through which we will become self-reliant as far as the production of milk and milk products is concerned.

18.34 hrs.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): Sir, the Hon. Member has raised the discussion particularly on one issue and that is about the adding of Vitamin-A to the Mother Dairy milk. But while

raising his discussion, he has discussed many other points, particularly about the price of milk and milk procured from long distance etc.

So far as his points are concerned, I would like to reply in detail so that I can remove his misunderstanding. The Hon. Member wants to know as to who took this decision. This decision has been taken after a long process. The Ministry of Food & Supplies, particularly the Department of Food have undertaken certain studies. They found out that because of the deficiency of Vitamin 'A', blindness occurs among children and, therefore, in the meeting of Food & Nutrition Board where many scientists and the Ministry of Health were represented, there was taken a decision to add Vitamin 'A' in the milk. They decided to start with Mother Dairy only. The intention is to provide it in other dairies under 'Operation Flood' and the metropolitan dairies subsequently. The Mother Dairy accordingly started adding Vitamin 'A' to the liquid milk from 1st February, 1980 and the Government in the Department of Food decided to reimburse the cost of addition of the Vitamin 'A' to the dairies for a period of three years after which the dairy has to bear the cost of the Vitamin 'A'. This decision is in a way taken by the Government and that to order to help children who are suffering from malnutrition.

The survey which was conducted in Delhi particularly by the Director of Nutrition Survey Unit of the Department of Food has shown that the average daily consumption of the total milk from all sources was 188 grammes per consumption unit, out of which the milk obtained from Mother Dairy booths was 132.6 grammes. This survey was conducted particularly in the slum areas of Delhi. Because in the slum areas Mother Dairy milk is consumed, they took a decision to supplement this milk with Vitamin 'A' so that it may help the children who are suffering from malnutrition.

[Shri Yogendra Makwana]

It is not correct to say that this decision was taken to help the multi-nationals. In fact, Vitamin 'A' is purchased only from the indigenous manufacturers. Messrs Voltas Limited, and other indigenous manufacturer of Vitamin 'A' in this country have their collaboration with multi-nationals. But the fact is that it is indigenously produced in the country with foreign collaboration. This Vitamin is purchased from the companies which produce it in the country. If it is not purchased from them, then it will have to be imported. I would like to ask one question.

SHRI A.K. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR : What is the cost ?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : That is fixed by the Ministry of Fertilisers & Chemicals.

I would like to ask the Hon. Member whether he would like us to import Vitamin 'A' or would like as to purchase it from the indigenous manufacturers who are in collaboration with foreign countries because we have no technology.

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR : Even after 35 years of independence, we are unable to have a technology of our own.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : Right, my dear friend, please hear. That can be done later on. But every technology is not developed in the country. For many technologies we have to have collaboration with foreign countries. By and by we develop our own technology. In this also we will develop our own technology. If we look to the cost aspect of it, then also it is very negligible. 15 paise per hundred litres; that comes to 0.15 paise per litre. So, cost wise, it is not more. Adding Vitamin-A to the milk will raise the cost per litre by 0.15 paise.

The total annual expenditure which will be incurred by the Dairy is to the tune of Rs. 3 lakhs. So, it is not a burden. If we want to help the poorer sections of the society, if we really want to remove diseases from this country, many such social measure have to be taken by the Government. This is also one such social measure which Government has taken in order to help the children who are suffering from malnutrition. This is the reason why the Government has decided...

MR. CHAIRMAN : The amount of Rs. 3 lakhs is subsidised by the Government or it is added on to the price ?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : For the first three years, the expenditure is borne by the Government; rather, it is reimbursed by the Government; and after three years, the Dairy has to bear it.

The point which the Hon. Member has raised is to reduce the price of Mother Dairy milk and he gives the example of Mexico, not of India. He says that in Mexico the concept of Mother Dairy was developed. I do not know where it was developed, in Mexico or in any other country. But we established Mother Dairy with the primary intention of supplying milk to the consumers of the metropolitan cities, and under Operation Flood-I all the four metropolitan cities, Delhi, Madras, Bombay and Calcutta, were covered. The primary intention is marketing of the milk which is produced in the rural areas and to get reasonable price for them, to assure continuous supply, throughout the year of milk to the consumers in the metropolitan cities, and by raising the income of the producers to improve the milch cattle. These are the objects of Operation Flood-I and Operation Flood-II. In order to provide a reasonable price to the milk producers, we have to charge a reasonable price from the consumers also. It is not a one-way traffic. If

you charge less, how can you provide a reasonable price to the producer? A reasonable price is provided to the producer by charging a reasonable price from the consumers. He says that it should be subsidised. Why? What is the reason? Are the people of Delhi privileged people? There are three other metropolitan cities, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras, and in the other three metropolitan cities there is no subsidy given to the milk consumers. Why is it to be given in Delhi? It is not possible to reduce the price of the Mother Dairy milk here because it is very reasonable. At present also what is charged is less than what is charged in Madras and Bombay. If you compare it with the Bombay price, the price of the milk in Mother Dairy is less.

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR : The price of all the food articles in Delhi also is less than that of other places. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : It all depends upon the supply and demand of a particular commodity. Here, we are talking about milk. We are not discussing any other commodity. The price is always dependent on the demand and supply.

When I say that the dairy is running at a loss, I am speaking about the D.M.S.

It is running at a loss. Some other dairies make some reasonable or marginal profits also. The Hon. Member raised one other point. He said that the milk is transported from a long distance. It is in order to provide a continuous supply of milk. When it is not available in the nearby areas then we have to bring the milk from a long distance. Anand is not close to Calcutta. In Calcutta the availability of milk is less. We want to provide a continuous supply to the city. Therefore, we have to take the milk from the farthest point. Adding of Vitamin is not only in the Mother Dairy. On an experimental

basis, we have started that in the DMS also from June 1983. We have started adding Vitamin in 50,000 litres of milk here too. We want that other dairies should also add the vitamin so that it might help the children who are suffering from malnutrition.

Sir, I do not think that any other point has been made by the Hon. Member except about the price. I have also said that the price of Vitamin is fixed by the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilisers.

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR : Is there any centralisation in milk production?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : Milk production cannot be centralised. I can give you the figures. Every year there is more production of milk in this country. We are not commercially importing any skimmed milk. We used to import formerly. Now, we have stopped it. The import has been totally stopped since 1975-76.

We are trying to achieve self-reliance. These are points which the Hon. Member raised.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You have added to the nutrition value of the milk.

Shri Paswan.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : सभापति महोदय, यह बहुत ही विस्तृत प्रश्न है, और मन्त्री महोदय ने पता नहीं जो मैन-प्रश्न था। उसको डाइवर्ट कर दिया, कहां से कहां ले गये। मैन प्रश्न माननीय सदस्य ने पूछा था :

Why there is foul smell in the milk? Why is it so tasteless that the consumers feel disgusted? Why is the nutrient value is also low?

[श्री राम विलास पासवान]

तो जो मेन प्रश्न था वह था कि जो दूध है उसमें दुर्गन्ध आती है और इसलिए खाने के लायक नहीं है। और मंत्री जी ने जो जवाब दिया था उस समय तब कहा था, टाइप आफ मिल्स में। इन्होंने बताया था कि जो टोन्ड मिल्क हैं उसमें फंट 3 परसेंट है और फुल क्रीम्ड मिल्क में फंट 6 परसेंट है। तो जब मंत्री महोदय स्वयं कहते हैं टोन्ड मिल्क में 3 परसेंट और पूर्ण क्रीम युक्त में 6 परसेंट, मतलब 50 परसेंट आप निकाल लेते हैं। जब इतना निकाल लेते हैं तो फिर कैसे कहते हैं कि उसमें विटामिन रहते हैं?

मैं इनका ध्यान खींचना चाहूंगा। दूसरे सदन में माननीय मकवाना जी ने कहा था.....

राज्य सभा के अतारांकित प्रश्न सं० 1245 में इनसे पूछा गया था---“कि क्या डेयरियों द्वारा सप्लाई किये जा रहे दूध में अवशिष्ट डी. डी. टी. तथा अन्य विनाशक जीवनाशी मानीकुर किए जा रहे हैं?”

मंत्री जी ने जवाब दिया कि—“उत्तरी, पश्चिमी और पूर्वी क्षेत्रों से संकलित नमूनों के विश्लेषण से पता चलता है कि तरल दूध तथा दुग्ध उत्पादों (दही और घी) में डी. डी. टी. और बी. एच. सी. की मात्रा विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन द्वारा अनुमति दी गई मात्रा से अधिक है।”

इसलिए मैंने कहा कि इसको गंभीरता से लेना चाहिए। जो डी. डी. टी. छिड़कते हैं उसे पशु खाते हैं। यह लापरवाही के साथ इतनी अधिक मात्रा में छिड़कते हैं,

मंत्री जी ने स्वयं कहा है कि “विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन के नियम से अधिक”, इस प्रश्न के जवाब में भी कहा है और आप अपने इस प्रश्न के जवाब में भी कहते हैं—

“The entire quantity of the tonned milk supplied by the Dairy are also fortified with Vitamin A.”

एक तरफ आप कहते हैं कि हमारा दूध गुणों से बिल्कुल युक्त है, दूसरी तरफ आप कहते हैं कि डी. डी. टी. की मात्रा अधिक है, जो कि पायजन है। मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहूंगा कि—

जहां तक दूध में दुर्गन्ध का प्रश्न है, क्या यह बात सही नहीं है कि दूध में बहुत से अन्य जानवरों का दूध मिलाया जाता है जैसे बकरी का दूध, भैंस का दूध मिला दिया जाता है। ऊंट का दूध तथा और दूध भी हो सकते हैं।

लोक-लेखा समिति ने 1978-79 में दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना पर, दूध के बारे में अपनी रिपोर्ट दी है, मैं समझता हूं कि मंत्री महोदय ने निश्चित रूप से उसे देखा होगा। उसमें कई चीजों को बताया गया है, जिन्हें इनकी मिनिस्ट्री ने माना नहीं है। समिति की रिपोर्ट में लिखा है—

“समिति ने इस बात पर असंतोष व्यक्त किया कि दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना के कार्य क्षेत्र के इर्द-गिर्द गठित क्षेत्र के अनेक दुग्ध उत्पादन एकक दिए गए लाइसेन्सों की क्षमता से अधिक उत्पादन करके लाइसेन्स के प्रावधान का उल्लंघन कर रहे हैं।”

इनके यहां लाखों रुपए की मशीनें खराब पड़ी हैं। मैं मंत्री जी से यह सवाल पूछना चाहूँगा कि—

- (क) मदर डेरी की कितने लाख लिटर दूध उत्पादन की क्षमता है? इन्स्टाल्ड कैपसिटी क्या है?
- (ख) लोगों की कितने दूध की आवश्यकता पूरे देश की है और पूरे देश में दूध की उत्पादन क्षमता क्या है?
- (ग) पाउडर मिल्क कितना आयात करते हैं, कितना बनाते हैं?
- (घ) क्या यह सही नहीं है कि जब दूध सप्लाई करते हैं तो जो खरीदार 2 लिटर दूध चाहता है, उसको नहीं मिलता है और दुकानदार अगर 20, 30 लिटर चाहता है तो उसको दे दिया जाता है? इस तरह से दूध की कमी को पूरा करने के लिए बाकी दूध में पानी मिला दिया जाता है, पाउडर मिला दिया जाता है और इसी कारण दूध में दुर्गन्ध आती है और उसके पौष्टिक तत्व समाप्त हो जाते हैं?

मुझे लगता है कि मंत्री महोदय अपने जवाब में अपने डिपार्टमेंट को बचाने का काम करेंगे लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यहां से जायें तो निश्चित रूप से वह इन सारी चीजों को देखें। वह यहां किंगर

देकर हमें बहलाने की बात करेंगे, उनसे यही आशा है।

इसके साथ ही मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि दूध में कभी चूहा निकलता है और कभी सांप निकल आता है।

इससे आज आदमी की इसके प्रति विश्वसनीयता खत्म हो रही है। हम भी दूध पीते हैं, दाम अधिक देने के बाद भी शंका ही रहती है। अगर क्वालिटी अच्छी मिले तो लोगों को ज्यादा पैसे देकर भी गुस्सा नहीं लगता है, लेकिन अगर पैसा भी लगे और क्वालिटी भी अच्छी न मिले तो ठीक नहीं लगता है। हम लोग दूध पीने के नाम पर पी लेते हैं, लेकिन यह कभी नहीं सोचते हैं कि इससे हमको फायदा होने वाला है। हम लोग सोचते हैं कि हानि न हो, यही बहुत बड़ी बात है। हम फायदा होने की बात नहीं सोचते हैं। मंत्री महोदय को इन सब बातों को देखना चाहिए और मेरे प्रश्नों का उत्तर देना चाहिए।

सभापति महोदय : श्री रामावतार शास्त्री।

एक माननीय सदस्य : शास्त्री जी इस उम्र में क्या दूध पियेंगे?

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : अभी तो मौका आया है दूध पीने का।

सभापति महोदय, मदर डेयरी के दूध की पौष्टिकता के बारे में हम लोग विचार कर रहे हैं। विशेषज्ञों का मत है कि बच्चों के लिए सबसे पौष्टिक दूध उसकी माता का दूध होता है, लेकिन हमारे यहां आधुनिक

[श्री रामावतार शास्त्री]

मातायें अपने बच्चों को दूध पिलाना मुनासिब नहीं समझतीं ।

सभापति महोदय : तो मिनिस्टर क्या करेंगे ?

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : मिनिस्टर साहब के घर में भी मातायें हैं और हम लोगों के घर में भी मातायें हैं। वे बच्चों को अपना दूध क्यों नहीं पिलातीं, उसके कारण भी हो सकते हैं। गरीब माताओं को खुद ठीक पौष्टिक खाना नहीं मिलता है, तो वे पौष्टिक दूध कैसे पिलाएंगी ? देहात में स्त्रियां बच्चों को अपना दूध पिलाती हैं, लेकिन उनके बदन में दूध नहीं है।

जहां तक दूध के दाम का सम्बन्ध है, दिल्ली मिल्क स्कीम के दूध का दाम दो रुपए प्रति लिटर है और मदर डेयरी के दूध का दाम 2.70 रुपए प्रति लिटर दिल्ली में और 2.80 रुपए प्रति लिटर पटना में। मैं मदर डेयरी का ही दूध प्रयोग में लाता हूं। दिल्ली में ही यह दाम का फर्क क्यों है ?

जो लोग गाय-भेंस रखते हैं—बकरी भी रखते होंगे—और मदर डेयरी को दूध सप्लाई करते हैं, उनको प्रति लिटर दूध का दाम क्या दिया जाता है ? इस तरह हम जान सकेंगे कि मदर डेयरी मुनाफा कमा रही है या उसको घाटा हो रहा है।

हालांकि दूध का प्रति वर्ष उत्पादन बढ़ रहा है, लेकिन अभी हमारे यहां उसकी कमी है। दूध के उत्पादन को और ज्यादा

बढ़ाने के लिए सरकार गोधन की वृद्धि—गो-संवर्धन—की दिशा में क्या कर रही है ? क्या मदर डेयरी पर सरकार का पूरा नियंत्रण है या वह कुछ और लोगों के हाथ में है ?

मदर डेयरी द्वारा अभी कई दिन पुराना दूध सप्लाई किया जाता है। इस समय उस दूध को पैस्चुराइज किया जाता है। दिल्लीवासियों को ताजा दूध सप्लाई करने के लिए सरकार क्या व्यवस्था कर रही है ?

क्या सरकार बाहर से मिल्क पाउडर मंगाती है या वह दान में आता है; यदि हां, तो प्रति वर्ष कितना मिल्क-पाउडर मंगाया जाता है और कौन लोग उसको देते हैं ?

19. hrs.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur) : Sir, this Mother Dairy milk is becoming very dangerous in the sense that poisonous contents like DDT, etc. are found in that. This has been pointed out by Mr. Ram Vilas Paswan also. Vitamin A is added in the milk in order to increase nutrient value of Mother Dairy Milk. I would like to ask the Hon. Minister : what is the percentage of the vitamin 'A' in the milk and to what extent nutrient value increases by the addition of vitamin 'A' ?

The second point is that there have been serious disclosures regarding unauthorised issues of gift commodities to some Dairies for use in the baby food, ghee, etc. It is against the norms of ISI and PFA Rules and it is also dangerous for the health of the infants. I would like to know whether the Hon. Minister has come to know of it or not. If he has come to know of it, what

action he is going to take because this is a very serious matter ? Instead of providing some benefit to the children and the infants, it is going to be dangerous to the health of the infants. I want to know whether he is going to stop it or not.

श्रीमती प्रभिला दण्डवते (बम्बई उत्तर मध्य) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मदर डेयरी के दूध की स्कीम का आपरेशन फ्लड का वर्ष 1980 में पूरा हुआ जबकि उसे 1975 में पूरा होना था । अब सेकेंड आपरेशन फ्लड शुरू हो गया है । आपने लिखा है कि Rs. 85 crores will be spent for the Operation Flood. मदर डेयरी का दूध हम घर में लेते हैं । उसमें मक्खन वर्गरह कुछ निकलता नहीं । हमारी आदत होती है बहनों की कि उसमें से मक्खन निकाल कर कुछ धी वर्गरह बनाएं । लेकिन मदर डेयरी के दूध में कुछ होता नहीं । आज हम यह जानना चाहेंगे मिनिस्टर साहब से कि मदर डेयरी के दूध का कम्पोजीशन क्या है ? उसमें कितना मक्खन का कंटेट होता है ? उसमें कितना पाउडर डालते हैं और कितना वटर आयल डालते हैं । उसमें मक्खन क्यों नहीं है, अगर उसमें नहीं होता है तो वह कहां जाता है ?

मकवाना साहब को मैं बताना चाहती हूं कि जब हमारी पार्टी थी, जनता पार्टी की सरकार थी उस समय भी मैंने कहा था...

सभापति महोदय : उस समय उसमें मक्खन होता था ?

श्रीमती प्रभिला दण्डवते : जी नहीं, उस समय भी नहीं था ।

सभापति महोदय : उस समय आपने यह सवाल उठाया था ?

श्रीमती प्रभिला दण्डवते : उस समय मैं एम० पी० नहीं थी । लेकिन उस समय भी जब दाम बढ़ाया था तो मैंने सवाल उठाया था । यह आपरेशन फ्लड के जरिए जो दूध आता है यह किसके लिए है ? गरीबों के बच्चों के लिए है ? गांवों में रहने वाले किसानों के बच्चों के लिए है ? शहरों में रहने वाले झुग्गी-झोपड़ी वाले बच्चों के लिए है या जो चाकलेट भी खाते हैं, फ्ल भी खाते हैं, मटन भी खाते हैं, अंडा भी खाते हैं, जो अमीर घरों के बच्चे हैं उनके लिए है ? मुझे लगता है कि इस पूरी आपरेशन फ्लड स्कीम की जांच होनी चाहिए । मिस्टर दण्डेकर का अप्वाइंटमेंट इसके लिए होना था, लेकिन वह शायद अभी तक हुआ नहीं है ।

दूसरी बात यह है कि इस दूध के बारे में मैंने सवाल किया था । कुछ ऐसा एग मार्क जैसे कुछ चीजों में होता है, खाने की चीजों में कुछ मार्क होता है या आई० एस० आई० का मार्क कुछ चीजों में होता है वैसे ही दूध का कोई स्टैंडर्ड बना कर उसका टेस्ट कराने की कोई व्यवस्था है क्या ? डबल टोन्ड मिल्क का एक स्टैंडर्ड हो, मदर डेयरी मिल्क का स्टैंडर्ड हो और डी० एम० एस० के मिल्क का स्टैंडर्ड हो, ऐसा कोई स्टैंडर्ड बना कर उसका टेस्ट करने की कोई व्यवस्था अगर अभी तक नहीं है तो क्या आगे करने का इरादा है ?

आपरेशन फ्लड स्कीम शुरू होने के बाद भी Butter oil is still being imported. यह मेरे सवाल के जवाब में भी है । आपने

[श्रीमती प्रमिला दण्डवते]

शायद पाउडर इम्पोर्ट करना बन्द किया है या नहीं किया है लेकिन बटर आयल भी आता है बल्कि उसका इम्पोर्ट और ज्यादा बढ़ गया है। आज वह 19 मिलियन टन हो गया है। तो इसको बन्द करने की कोई स्कीम है या नहीं? आप बटर आयल का इम्पोर्ट कब बन्द करने जा रहे हैं और हमें कब गाय-भैंस का दूध मिल सकेगा? हम कितने दिनों तक और मिक्स किया हुआ दूध पियेंगे?

आखिर में मैं जानना चाहती हूँ क्या सरकार आपरेशन फ्लड का साइंटिफिक इवेलिएशन करवाएगी वरना आपरेशन फ्लड का थर्ड फेज शुरू हो जाएगा और हम परमानेन्टली यूरोपियन प्रोडक्ट्स पर डेपेन्ड करते रहेंगे। इसके बारे में आप कौन से कदम उठाने वाले हैं, यह आप बताने की कृपा करें।

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA :

Mr. Chairman, Sir, there are many questions which have been raised by the Hon. Members. One of the questions raised by the Hon. Member Shri Paswan, is about the taste of the milk. Now the taste of the milk differs from one dairy to the other. The taste of the milk of the Delhi Milk dairy scheme is different from that of the milk of the Mother Dairy, not because of the fat content or any other thing, not because of the processing and adding of vitamin. The consumers who consume the milk of Mother Dairy do not like to consume the milk of the Delhi Milk Scheme and vice versa, because the taste is different,

I do not want to take much of the time of the House, but I would like to give one small example of a fishermen

and a lady florist. The fisherwoman became late and wanted to spend the night at the house of the florist. The florist woman asked her to sleep in a room where the flowers were stored. However, during the night the fisherwoman could not tolerate the good smell of the flowers and she left the room and slept outside. In the morning, the florist women asked her the reason, to which she replied that there was a dirty smell in the room where the flowers were stored. That exactly is the case here. Those who take the milk of Mother Dairy would not like the milk of Delhi Milk Scheme. It differs from dairy to dairy and from consumer to consumer. Those who are taking the milk of cow would not like the milk of buffaloes and those who take the milk of goat would not like to take any other milk. Therefore it is a question of developing taste for milk from different sources.

Now about the DDT and BHC. You know that pollution is everywhere to some extent. DDT is found, to some extent, in the mother's milk also. That was the result of a test. Even it was found there.

Then, cows, buffaloes and other milch animals consume fodder. Sometimes, the farmers spray various kinds of insecticides, DDT, etc. on the standing crops, and when the animals consume that fodder, a very small percentage of DDT etc. gets into their milk also, but the percentage, I think, is within the tolerable limits. The World Health Organization has prescribed certain standards. I have not that with me at present, because the question did not pertain to that particularly, otherwise I would have brought that also with me.

श्री राम विलास पासवानः लेकिन यह तो आपका ही जवाब है कि वर्ल्ड का एटेंडर्ड उससे अधिक है। आपने दूसरे

हाउस में यह जवाब दिया है। तो क्या आपने कभी टेस्ट करवाया है और यदि करवाया है तो उसका क्या रिपोर्ट है?

श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना : मैंने यह नहीं कहा है। ज्यादा से ज्यादा, मैंने कहा है, एक रिपोर्ट है, किसी ने रिसर्च करके थीसिस में यह लिखा है। That appeared in the newspaper and I have seen that. I have already asked the concerned to conduct the tests. I have not gone into the results, but I am going to remind them to give the results on all the tests.

The installed capacity of the Mother Dairy is six lakh litres whereas the requirement of Delhi is nearly 14 to 15 lakh litres per day.

Vitamin A is added in the milk.

The Hon. Member wanted to know the quantity. It is 2,000 international units per litre added to the milk. These units are fixed.

Now, Shastriji wanted to know the procurement price of the milk. It is Rs. 3.40 per k.g. of milk and for 6.5% fat and 9% SNF; because the price of the milk depends on the contents and the fat as well as the contents of S.N.F. Toned milk is 3% fat and 8.5% S.N.F. and the total cost of production would be Rs. 2.68 or Rs. 2.69 per litre. The sale price is Rs. 2.70. So, there is a marginal profit of one Naya Paisa in this.

Shastriji wanted to know why there is a difference of price in the milk supplied by the Mother Dairy and the milk supplied by the DMS. The DMS is run by the Government of India, Ministry of Agriculture. We subsidise that milk. Therefore, we are selling it at a subsidised rate in order to provide it to the weaker sections of the society.

Sir, I have my own doubts whether it is being purchased by the weaker sections or by some other people. So, this is the position. We will think over it some time as to what is to be done in this regard.

So far as the quality of the milk is concerned, every batch is tested. It is tested from the villages, from the place of procurement and when it goes to the Plant. At every stage a sample is taken out and we test the milk.

One lady Hon. Member wanted to know why there is no butter in the Mother Dairy milk. Sir, fat is there. Butter is fat part of the milk. It is there. But it is so mixed in the milk, it is homogenised that it is not coming up. And it is very easy to digest even though the fat content is equal in both. I will give you the figure about the content of the fat. In Toned milk it is 3% fat and 8.5% S.N.F. It is there, but it is mixed in such a way by the homogenising process that it is not seen and it does not come on the surface of it. So, it is very easy to digest.

Sir, Shri Harikesh Bahadur asked about the gift commodities. Sir, they are not deteriorated. There are two types. One is skimmed milk powder. Next is about butter oil. In its case after a certain period, we sell it as a cooking medium, and we don't mix it for recombination of milk. Though it does not deteriorate, we take precaution. The skimmed milk powder is also of the finest quality. There is no deterioration, and it is up to the international standards—not of the Indian Standards Institution.

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR : There is an allegation...
(Interruptions)

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA :

For the information of the Member, I would say that the baby food is also of ISI standard. The commercial import of skimmed milk powder has been stopped. We do get the gift milk powder.

SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDATE : What about the scientific evaluation of the Operation Flood-II ?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : We are satisfied with its performance; and it is progressing very well. Evaluation is being done, and it is not necessary to appoint any other outside agency to evaluate it.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE
Fiftieth Report

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : I beg to present the fiftieth Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The House now stands to adjourned, to meet at 11 a.m. on Wednesday.

19.17 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till
Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday,*

*August 24, 1983/Bhadra 2,
1905 (Saka)*