

Seventh Series, No. 1

Monday, October 4, 1982
Asvina 12, 1904 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

**Tenth Session
(Seventh Lok Sabha)**



सत्यमेव जयते

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

**New Delhi
Price- Rs 2.00**

CONTENTS

[Seventh Series, Volume XXXII, 10th Session, 1982/1904 (Saka)]

No. 1 Monday, October 4, 1982/Asvina 12, 1904 (Saka)

	COLUMNS
Obituary References	1—18
Introduction of New Ministers	19—20
Oral Answers to Questions :	
*Starred Questions Nos. 1 and 19	21
Written Answers to Questions:	
Starred Questions Nos. 2 to 18 and 20	31—62
Unstarred Questions Nos. 1 to 6, 8 to 24, 26 to 28, 30 to 40, 43 to 49, 51 to 66, 69 to 88, 90 to 117, 119 and 121 to 207	62—321
Papers laid on the Table	322—33, 465—66
Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance—	
Failure of INSAT—1A	334—65
Shri Rajesh Kumar Singh	334—44
Shri C.P.N. Singh	344—46, 358—60
Shri Chandrajit Yadav	347—55
Shri Ram Vilas Paswan	356—58
Shri Harikesh Bahadur	361—63
Statement <i>re</i> Flood Situation	
Shri Kedar Pandey	366—78
Statement <i>re</i> Flood and Drought situation in various parts of the country	
Rao Birendra Singh	379—90

*The sign + marked above the name of a Member indicates that the question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

Statement *re* Procurement Price for Paddy and coarse *Kharif* cereals and minimum support price of cotton for 1982-83

Rao Birendra Singh 390

Amritsar Oil Works (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Bill—
Introduced 391

Matters under rule 377—

(i) Reported plight of villagers due to closure of an old road by Varanasi Cantt. Army authorities—

Shri Rajnath Sonkar Shastri 392—93

(ii) Demonstration by peace-marchers in Delhi—

Shri Satyasadhan Chakraborty 393—94

(iii) Need for stopping further import of rubber in the interest of indigenous rubber cultivators—

Shri George Joseph Mundackal 395

(iv) Need for utilising micro-wave Channel in Kerala for televising Asian Games—

Shri V.S. Vijayaraghavan 395—96

(v) Rural Water Supply Programme in Rajasthan—

Shri Virdhi Chander Jain 396—97

Charitable Endowments (Amendment) Bill 398—

Motion to consider 398

Shri Janardhana Poojary 398

Shri Somnath Chatterjee 398—403

Shri Mool Chand Daga 403—06

Shri Rajesh Kumar Singh 406—08

Shri Ram Vilas Paswan 408—09

Shri Girdhari Lal Vyas 409—12

Shri R.L.P. Verma 413—14

Shri Harish Kumar Gangwar 415—18

Shri Narayan Choubey 481—21

Clauses 2 and 1	422
Motion to pass	
Shri Janardhana Poojary	422
Contingency Fund of India (Amendment) Bill	423—438
Motion to consider	423
Shri Janardhana Poojary	423, 437-38
Shri Amal Datta	424—27
Shri Mool Chand Daga	428—29
Shri Rajesh Kumar Singh	429—31
Shri Ramavatar Shastri	432—33
Shri Harish Kumar Gangwar	434—36
Shri R.L.P. Verma	436
Clauses 2 and 1	438
Motion to pass	
Shri Janardhana Poojary	438
Statement <i>re</i> Medical Check-up of the President at Houston (USA)	
Shri B. Shankaranand	432
Navy (Amendment) Bill	439—65
Motion to consider, as passed by Rajya Sabha	439
Shri K. P. Singh Deo	439—41, 457—60
Shri Hannan Mollah	441—43
Shri R. S. Sparrow	443—46
Shri Rajesh Kumar Singh	446—50
Shri G.L. Dogra	450—54
Shri Bhogendra Jha	454—57

Clauses 2 to 11 and 1	461—52
Motion to pass	462
Shri Harish Kumar Gangwar	462—53
Shri Satyasadhan Chakraborty	463—64
Shri R. Venkatasatman	464—65
Statement <i>re</i> Passage by J&K Legislative Assembly of Jammu and Kashmir Grant of Permit for Re-settlement in (or Permanent Return to) the State Bill, 1980—	
Shrimati Indira Gandhi	460—6
Business Advisory Committee	
Thirty-fifth Report	466
Statement <i>re</i> Release of Instalment of Additional Dearness Allowance to Central Government Employees and relief to Pensioners including Family Pensioners—	
Shri Pranab Mukherjee	466—68

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 Roy Pradhan, Shri Amar (Cooch Behar)

S

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 Satish Prasad Singh, Shri (Khagaria)
 Satya Deo Singh, Prof. (Chapra)
 Sawant, Shri T. M. (Osmanabad)
 Sayeed, Shri P. M. (Lakshadweep)
 Scindia, Shri Madhavrao (Guna)
 Sebastian, Shri S. A. Dorai (Karur)
 Selvaraju, Shri N. (Tiruchirapalli)
 Sen, Shri A. K. (Calcutta North West)
 Sen, Shri Subodh (Jalpaiguri)
 Sethi, Shri Arjun (Bhadrak)
 Sethi, Shri P. C. (Indore)
 Shailani, Shri Chandra Pal (Hathras)
 Shaktawat, Prof. Nirmala Kumari (Chittorgarh)
 Shakya, Shri Daya Ram (Farrukhabad)
 Shakya, Shri Ram Singh (Etawah)
 Shakyawar, Shri Nathuram (Jalaun)
 Shamanna, Shri T. R. (Bangalore South)
 Shankaranand, Shri B. (Chikkodi)
 Shanmugam, Shri P. (Pondicherry)
 Sharma, Shri Chiranjil Lal (Karnal)
 Sharma, Shri Kali Charan (Bhind)
 Sharma, Shri Nand Kishore (Bala-ghat)
 Sharma, Shri Nawal Kishore (Dausa)
 Sharma, Shri Pratap Bhanu (Vidisha)
 Sharma, Dr. Shankar Dayal (Bhopal)
 Sharma, Shri Vishwa Nath (Jhansi)
 Shastri, Shri Dharam Dass (Karol Bagh)
 Shastri, Shri Hari Krishna (Fatehpur)
 Shastri, Shri Rajnath Sonkar (Saidpur)
 Shastri, Shri Ramavatar (Patna)
 Shejwalkar, Shri N. K. (Gwalior)
 Shingda, Shri D. B. (Dahanu)
 Shiv Shanker, Shri P. (Secunderabad)
 Shivendra Bahadur Singh, Shri (Raj-nanlgaon)
 Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan (Mahasa-mund)
 Sidnal, Shri S. B. (Belgaum)
 Singaravadivel, Shri S. (Thanjavur)
 Singh, Shri B. D. (Phulpur)
 Singh, Dr. B. N. (Hazaribagh)
 Singh, Shri C. P. N. (Padrauna)
 Singh, Shri D. G. (Shahabad)
 Singh, Kumari Pushpa Devi (Raigarh)
 Singh Deo, Shri K. P. (Dhenkanal)
 Sinha, Shri Dharam Bir (Barh)
 Sinha, Shrimati Kishori (Vaishali)
 Sinha, Shrimati Ramdulari (Sheohar)
 Sinha, Shri Satyendra Narayan (Aurangabad)
 Sivaprakasam, Shri D. S. A. (Tiru-nelveli)
 Solanki, Shri Babu Lal (Morena)
 Solanki, Shri Natavarsinh (Kapad-vanj)
 Sonkar, Shri Kalapnath (Basti)
 Soren, Shri Harihar (Keonjhar)
 Soren, Shri Shibu (Dumka)
 Soundararajan, Shri N. (Sivakasi)
 Sparrow, Shri R. S. (Jallundur)
 Sreenivasa Prasad, Shri V. C. (Chamarajanagar)
 Stephen, Shri C. M. (Gulbarga)
 Subba, Shri P. M. (Sikkim)
 Subburaman, Shri A. G. (Madurai)
 Sukhbuns Kaur, Shrimati (Gurdas-pur)

Sultanpuri, Shri Krishan Dutt (Simla)
 Sunder Singh, Shri (Phillaur)
 Suraj Bhan, Shri (Ambala)
 Surya Narayan Singh, Shri (Baliala)
 Suryawanshi, Shri Narsing (Bidar)
 Swami, Shri K. A. (Visakhapatnam)
 Swaminathan, Shri R. V. (Sivaganga)
 Swaminathan, Shri V. N. (Pudukkottai)
 Swamy, Dr. Subramaniam (Bombay North East)

T

Tandon, Shri Prabhunaryan (Damoh)
 Tapeswar Singh, Shri (Bikramganj)
 Tariq Anwar, Shri (Katihar)
 Tayeng, Shri Sobeng (Arunachal East)
 Tayyab Hussain, Shri (Faridabad)
 Tewari, Shri Krishna Prakash (Allahabad)
 Tewary, Prof. K. K. (Buxar)
 Thakur, Shri Shivkumar Singh (Khandwa)
 Thomas, Shri Skariah (Kottayam)
 Thorat, Shri Bhausahab (Pandharpur)
 Thungon, Shri P. K. (Arunachal West)
 Tirkey, Shri Pius (Alipurduar)
 Tiwari, Shri Chandra Bhal Mani (Balrampur)
 Tiwari, Shri Narayan Datt (Nainital)
 Tiwari, Shri R. G. (Janjgir)
 Trilok Chandra, Shri (Khurja)
 Tripathi, Shri Kamalapati (Varanasi)
 Tripathi, Shri R. N. (Bihaur)
 Tudu, Shri Manmohan (Mayurbhanj)
 Tur, Shri L. S. (Tarn Taran)
 Tytler, Shri Jagdish (Delhi Sadar)

U

Uike, Shri Chhote Lal (Mandla)

Unnikrishnan, Shri K. P. (Badagara)

Vairale, Shri Madhusudan (Akola)
 Vajpayee, Shri Atal Bihari (New Delhi)
 Varma, Shri Jai Ram (Faizabad)
 Varma, Shri Ravindra (Bombay North)
 Velu, Shri A. M. (Arakkonam)
 Venkataraman, Shri R. (Madras South)
 Vewkazaisubbaiah, Shri P. (Nandyal)
 Verma, Shri Chandradeo Prasad (Arrah)
 Verma, Shri Deen Bandhu (Udaipur)
 Verma, Shri Phool Chand (Shajapur)
 Verma, Shri R. L. P. (Kodarma)
 Verma, Shri Raghunath Singh (Mainpuri)
 Verma, Shri Shiv Sharan (Machhlishahr)
 Verma, Shrimati Usha (Kheri)
 Vijayaraghavan, Shri V. S. (Palghat)
 Virbhadr Singh, Shri (Mandi)
 Vyas, Shri Girdhari Lal (Bhilwara)

W

Wagh, Dr. Pratap (Nasik)
 Wasnik, Shri Balkrishna Ramchandra (Buldhana)

Y

Yadav, Shri Chandrajit (Azamgarh)
 Yadav, Shri Chhotey Singh (Kannauj)
 Yadav, Shri D. P. (Monghyr)
 Yadav, Shri R. N. (Parbhani)
 Yadav, Shri R. P. (Madhepura)
 Yadav, Shri Ram Singh (Alwar)
 Yadav, Shri Subhash Chandra (Kharagone)
 Yadav, Shri Vijay Kumar (Nalanda)
 Yazdani, Dr. Golam (Raiganj)
 Yusuf, Shri Mohmed (Siwan)

Z

Zainal Abedin, Shri (Jangirpur)

Zainul Basher, Shri (Ghazipur)

LOK SABHA

The Speaker

Shri Bal Ram Jakhar

The Deputy-Speaker

Shri G. Lakshmanan

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Dr. Rajendra Kumari Bajpai

Shri Somnath Chatterjee

Shri V. N. Gadgil

Shri S. M. Krishna

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi

Shri N. K. Shejwalkar

Secretary

Shri Avtar Singh Rikhy

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
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Minister of Home Affairs—SHRI P. C. SETHI

Minister of Shipping and Transport—SHRI C. M. STEPHEN

Minister of Defence—SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN

Minister of Railways—SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI

Minister of Planning—SHRI S. B. CHAVAN

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Minister of Irrigation—SHRI KEDAR PANDAY

Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation—SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL

Minister of Chemicals and Fertilizers—SHRI VASANT SATHE

Minister of Energy—SHRI SHIV SHANKAR

Minister of Health and Family Welfare—SHRI B. SHANKARANAND

Minister of Communications—SHRI A. P. SHARMA

Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and

Works and Housing—SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH

Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development—RAO BIRENDRA SINGH

Minister of Industry and Steel and Mines—SHRI NARAYAN DATT
TIWARI

(xvi)

MINISTERS OF STATE

Minister of State in the
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and Civil Supplies—SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD

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and in the Department of
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Education and Culture and Social Welfare—SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL

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Labour and Rehabilitation—SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI

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Minister of State in the
Ministry of Energy—SHRI VIKRA M MAHAJAN

Minister of State in the
Ministry of Communications—SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA

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Ministry of Energy—SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA

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Ministry of External Affairs—SHRI A. A. RAHIM

Minister of State in the
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Minister of State in the
Ministry of Finance—SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO

Minister of State in the
Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilisers—SHRI R. C. RATH

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Minister of State in the
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Department of Sports—SHRI BUTA SINGH

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Departments of Science and
Technology, Electronics,
Ocean Development and the
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Ministry of Energy—SHRI C. P. N. SINGH

Minister of State in the
Ministry of Energy—SHRI DALBIR SINGH

Minister of State in the
Ministry of Industry—SHRI VIRABHADRA SINGH

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Ministries of Industry
and Steel and Mines—SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA

Minister of State in the
Ministries of
Agriculture and Rural Development—SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN

Minister of State in the
Ministry of Home Affairs—SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH

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Deputy Minister in the
Ministry of Defence—SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO

Deputy Minister in the
Ministry of Labour and
Rehabilitation—SHRI DHARMAVIR

Deputy Minister in the Ministry
of Tourism—SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT

Deputy Minister in the
Ministry of Labour and
Rehabilitation—SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO

Deputy Minister in the Ministry
of Health and Family Welfare—MISS KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI

Deputy Minister in the
Ministry of Information
and Broadcasting—SHRI ARIF MOHAMMED KHAN

Deputy Minister in the
Ministries of Agriculture
and Rural Development—MISS KAMLA KUMARI

Deputy Minister in the
Ministry of Railways and
in the Department of
Parliamentary Affairs—SHRI MALLIKARJUN

Deputy Minister in the
Ministry of Works and Housing—SHRI BRIJMOHAN MOHANTY

Deputy Minister in the
Ministry of Communications—SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL

Deputy Minister in the
Ministry of Finance—SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY

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Department of Electronics—SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO

Deputy Minister in the
Ministry of Commerce—SHRI P. A. SANGMA

Deputy Minister in the
Department of Environment—SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH

Deputy Minister in the
Ministry of Education and
Culture and Social Welfare—SHRI P. A. THUNGON.

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Vol. XXXII, First day of the Tenth Session of Seventh
Lok Sabha No. 1

LOK SABHA

Monday, October 4, 1982/ Asvina 12,
1904 (Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of
the Clock.*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

OBITUARY REFERENCES

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members:
As we meet to-day after an interval of about one and a half months, it is my sad duty to inform the House of the passing away of Dr. Gopal Swarup Pathak, former Vice-President of India, Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah, Chief Minister of Jammu and Kashmir and Member, Provisional Parliament, and seven of our former colleagues, namely, Shri Ramappa Balappa Bidari, Dr. Baburao Patel, Sarvashri Ram Chandra Bade, Vijaya Bhushan Singh Deo, Gunanand Thakur, Raghuvir Singh Shastri and Dr. C. D. Deshmukh.

Dr. Gopal Swarup Pathak, former Vice-President of India and Chairman of Rajya Sabha passed away on 31 August, 1982 at New Delhi at the age of 86. He distinguished himself as a parliamentarian, eminent jurist and able administrator.

A well-known jurist, Dr. Pathak was a Judge of the Allahabad High Court during 1945-46. He was a member of the Law Commission of India. He served as a member of the Indian Delegation to the United Nations several times. In 1957, he visited several South American countries as

the special representative of the Prime Minister with the honorary rank of Ambassador.

He was a Member of Rajya Sabha from April, 1960 to May, 1967 and served as the Law Minister at the Centre from January, 1966 to May, 1967.

In 1967, he was appointed Governor of Mysore. In August 1969, he was elected to the august office of the Vice-President of the Republic of India in which position he continued till 1974.

He held the offices of the Vice-President and Chairman of Rajya Sabha with great distinction. His sagacity, unruffled temperament, soft-spoken manners, cheerful and amiable disposition and mellowness endeared him to all sections of the House.

As Vice-President, he visited a number of countries on goodwill missions. His exceptional qualities of head and heart and the versatility of experiences and achievements brought lustre to the office of the Vice-President of India.

Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah, Chief Minister of Jammu and Kashmir passed away at Srinagar on 8 September, 1982, at the age of 77. He was a Member of the Constituent Assembly and Provisional Parliament during 1948-50. He was elected to Jammu and Kashmir Constituent Assembly in 1951 and was a sitting Member of the State Assembly since 1977.

Appointed as head of the Administration in the Jammu and Kashmir State in 1947-48, he headed the popular Government of Jammu and Kashmir with effect from March, 1948. He became Chief Minister of the State in February 1975, and resigned that office in March, 1977. He again assumed the office of the Chief Minister of the State in July, 1977.

Starting his career as a teacher, he soon got involved in the struggle for freedom. He had a genius for understanding the emotions and feelings of common man. Irrespective of religion and faith, they all flocked to him for guidance.

His struggle to establish and sustain a democratic set-up in the State was truly historical. Under him, the State maintained an unblemished record of communal harmony and peace. A towering personality, he was an eloquent and powerful speaker, who dominated the affairs of the State for nearly half a century.

He was venerated as a 'father' figure in Jammu and Kashmir and inspired one and all to work for the uplift of the masses, particularly the weaker sections of society. He had great courage of his convictions and came to be popularly known as 'Shere-e-Kashmir'. In his death, the country has lost a great stalwart of Independence struggle who devoted all his energies till the last to alleviating the sufferings of the people.

Shri Ramappa Balappa Bidari was a Member of First and Second Lok Sabha during 1952-62 representing Bijapur (South) constituency of the then Mysore State (now Karnataka). Earlier, he was a Member of former Aundh State Legislative Assembly during 1940-47 and had also been Prime Minister of that State.

A veteran freedom fighter, Shri Bidari resigned from the post of honorary First Class Magistrate. Shri Bidari took keen interest in land development and was associated with various developmental committees/boards. He passed away at Sholapur on 31 August, 1982 at the age of 84.

Dr. Baburao Patel was a Member of the Fourth Lok Sabha during 1967-71 representing Shajapur constituency of Madhya Pradesh. An eminent journalist and writer, he was author of a number of publications on various subjects besides being Editor and Publisher of leading monthly magazine.

He was associated with the freedom struggle and took keen interest in Indian culture. He passed away at Bombay on 4 September, 1982 at the age of 78.

Shri Ram Chandra Bade was a Member of Third and Fifth Lok Sabha during 1962-67 and 1971-77 respectively, representing Khargone constituency of Madhya Pradesh. Prior to that he was a Member of Madhya Bharat Legislative Assembly during 1952-56.

A keen parliamentarian, he took interest in the tribal welfare and was associated with the Tribal Commission appointed by the State Government. He passed away on 18 September, 1982 at Sendhwa in Madhya Pradesh at the age of 77.

Shri Vijaya Bhusnan Singh Deo was a Member of Third Lok Sabha during 1962-67 representing Raigarh constituency of Madhya Pradesh. Prior to that he was a Member of Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly during 1952-62. He was a Member of Rajya Sabha during 1970-76.

He took keen interest in the upliftment of tribal and backward people and was associated with various social organisations.

He passed away on 19 August, 1982 at Jashpurnagar in Madhya Pradesh at the age of 56.

Shri Gunanand Thakur was a Member of Fourth Lok Sabha during 1967-71 representing Saharsa constituency of Bihar. He was also a Member of Rajya Sabha during 1972-78. He was a Member of Estimates Committee during 1969-70. An ac-

tive social worker, he took great interest in the welfare of working classes.

Shri Thakur passed away at New Delhi on 28 September, 1982 at the age of 44.

Shri Raghuvir Singh Shastri was a Member of Fourth Lok Sabha during 1967-71 representing Baghpat constituency of Uttar Pradesh. A veteran freedom fighter and able journalist, he was editor of many magazines and was author of several publications in Hindi, including life of Sir Chhotu Ram.

Shri Shastri worked actively for Harijans and rural uplift, marriage and agricultural reforms and was associated with various educational institutions. He was a scholar of Sanskrit and former Vice-Chancellor of Gurukul Kangri University. He passed away at Delhi on 29 September, 1982 at the age of 65.

Dr. C. D. Deshmukh was a Member of First Lok Sabha from 1952 to August, 1956 representing Kolaba Constituency of Bombay. A renowned economist, Dr. Deshmukh belonged to the Indian Civil Service and served in various capacities in the Government before being appointed the Deputy Governor of Reserve Bank of India in 1941 and later on its Governor in 1943.

Dr. Deshmukh became Minister of Finance of Government of India in 1950 and Member of Planning Commission and held these positions till 1956. He represented India on the World Monetary Conference and many other financial international institutions.

He also served as Vice Chancellor of Delhi University and Chairman of the University Grants Commission. He had special interest in Sanskrit and was also associated with many national institutions including the Indian International Centre.

He passed away at Hyderabad on 2 October, 1982 at the age of 86.

We deeply mourn the loss of these friends.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI-MATI INDIRA GANDHI): Mr. Speaker, Sir, we share the grief which you have expressed at the sad demise of some of our old and some young colleagues who have left us in recent times. In the few weeks since the House last met, we have lost many valued colleagues. Shri G. S. Pathak adorned the high office of Vice-President with dignity and distinction—after a distinguished career as lawyer, political leader, Minister and Governor. The Lok Sabha will remember his conscientiousness and his seasoned contributions to public affairs and debates; and the Rajya Sabha will recall him as a Presiding Officer who maintained the highest standards of rectitude.

Sheikh Abdullah's towering figure has been known all over India for nearly fifty years. He was a fighter for freedom, for national unity, for secularism and the qualities cherished by our national movement. The Lion of Kashmir, as he was called, fought bravely when Kashmir was invaded by foreign forces and brought Kashmir into the mainstream of our national life. There were ups and downs in his long career, but he did not swerve from the path of secular democracy and from the high standards of personal courtesy he set for himself and others. All sections of the House will miss this doughty warrior and warm-hearted friend. To me it is a special loss because of his long and close association with my family.

A different person in temperament but solid in his contribution to national life was Dr. Chintaman Deshmukh—civil servant, scholar, entrant to politics, conscientious Parliamentarian, distinguished Planner and Finance Minister, educationist, author and godfather to many cultural and social service institutions. The House

well knows his many-sided gifts and achievements. He and Shrimati Durgabai Deshmukh were an unusual husband and wife team whose services to the country will be gratefully remembered.

Sir, we also mourn the passing away of Shri Ramappa Balappa Bidari, Dr. Baburao Patel, Shri Ram Chandra Bade, Shri Vijaya Bhushan Singh Deo, Shri Gunanand Thakur—who died so young and so suddenly—Shri Raghuvir Singh Shastri and Mr. Agarwal. I request the hon. Speaker to convey the grief of the House to the bereaved families.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Balandan.

SHRI E. BALANANDAN (Mukundapuram): Mr. Speaker, Sir I share the views expressed by hon. Speaker and the Leader of the House on the passing away of our departed leaders. I want to mention especially the name of Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah who was the tallest leader of India in the national struggle for some time. Also, he led the State People's Movement which was a part of the national movement. Though on some points he had some disagreements, he stood by his conviction whatever the consequences might be. Everybody in the House will remember his stand on secularism and the stand he took for the accession of Jammu and Kashmir to India.

We remember always Dr. C. D. Deshmukh and the other departed leaders also.

I request the hon. Speaker to convey our feelings to the bereaved families of the departed leaders.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Rasheed Masood.

श्री राशेद मासूद (सहारनपुर) :
मौतरिम स्पीकर साहब, आपने और
मौतरिम वजीरे-आजम साहेब ने जिन
ख्यालात का इजराह और अफसोस

जाहिर किया है, हमारे उन लीडरों
के हमारे दरम्यान न रहने पर,
मैं उससे मुत्तफिक हूँ। मैं अपनी तरफ से और
अपनी पार्टी की तरफ से चाहता हूँ
कि ताजियती पैगाम उनके खानदान
वालों को भेज दिया जाये।

खासतौर से मैं समझता हूँ कि जो
नई जेनरेशन है, उसका एक बहुत
बड़ा लास, नुस्सान इससे हुआ है, इसलिये
कि हम लोगों को जिन्हें बड़े-बड़े लीडर्स
के साथ रहने का मौका नहीं मिला है,
जिन्होंने आजादी की लड़ाई में हिस्सा
नहीं लिया है, उन लोगों को इन्सपायर
करने के लिये जो शख्सियतें मुल्क में
थीं, वह रफ्ता-रफ्ता उठती जा रही हैं।
श्री जी, एस. पाठक, श्री सी. डी.
देशमुख, शेख मुहम्मद अब्दुल्ला साहब
और दूसरे सारे ऐसे लोग जो हमें
इन्सपायर कर सकते थे मुल्क की खिदमत
के लिये, जिनको देखकर हम सबक
हामिल कर सकते थे, वह आज हमारे
दरम्यान में नहीं हैं।

मैं खासतौर से शेख साहब के बारे
में कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज हिन्दुस्तान
को उनकी सख्त जरूरत थी क्योंकि
मुल्क में जिम तरीके की नफरत फैल
रही है और जैसे हालात हैं उसमें ऐसी
शख्सियत की जरूरत है जिसके बारे में
बाबा-ए-कौम महात्मा गांधी ने भी सन्
1947 में कहा था कि मुझे पूरे हिन्दुस्तान
में अन्धेरा दिखाई दे रहा है, लेकिन
एक रोशनी की किरण काश्मीर में है जो
कि कौमी इत्तहाद को एक जीती-
जागती तस्वीर हैं।

मैं अपनी तरफ से और अपनी पार्टी
की तरफ से आपसे दरखास्त करता हूँ
कि हमारा ताजियती पैगाम उनके खानदान
वालों के पास पहुंचा दिया जाये।

[شری رشید مسعود (سہارنپور) :

محترم اسپیکر صاحب آپ نے اور
محترمہ وزیر اعلیٰ نے جن
خیالات کا اظہار کیا اور افسوس ظاہر
کھا ہے ہمارے ان لہجوں کے ہمارے
درمیان تہ دہلیہ پر میں اس سے
متفق ہوں۔ میں اپنی طرف سے
اور اپنی پارٹی کی طرف سے چاہتا
ہوں کہ تعزیتی پیغام ان کے خاندان
والوں کو پہنچ دیا جائے۔

خاص طور سے میں سمجھتا ہوں
کہ جو نئی جولدہیشن ہے اس کا
ایک بہت بڑا اس (نقصان) اس سے
ہوا ہے اس لئے کہ ہم لوگوں کو جلدیں
بڑے بڑے لیکچرس کے ساتھ دہلیہ کا
موقع نہیں ملا ہے جلدیں نے آزادی
کی لڑائی میں حصہ نہیں لیا ہے
ان لوگوں کو انسپائر کرنے کے لئے
شخصیتوں ملک میں نہیں وہ رفتہ
رفتہ اٹھتی جا رہی ہیں۔ شری
جی۔ ایس۔ پاتھک شری سی۔ سی۔
دیش مکھ شہخ محمد مہد اللہ
صاحب اور دوسرے سارے ایسے لوگ
جو ہمیں انسپائر کر سکتے تھے ملک
کی خدمت کے لئے جن کو دیکھنا
کر ہم سبق حاصل کر سکتے تھے وہ
آج ہمارے درمیان میں نہیں ہیں۔

میں خاص طور سے شہخ صاحب
کے بارے میں کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ آج
ہندوستان کو ان کی عظمت ضرورت

تھی کیونکہ ملک میں جس طریقے
کی نفرت پھیل رہی ہے اور جو
حالات میں اس میں ایسی شخصیت
کی ضرورت ہے جس کے بارے میں
ہماری قوم مہاتما گاندھی نے بھی سن
۱۹۴۷ء میں کہا تھا کہ مجھے پورے
ہندوستان میں اندھوا دکھائی دے
رہا ہے لیکن ایک روشنی کی کرن
کھمبہ میں ہے جو کہ قومی اتحاد
کی ایک جوتی جالکی تصویر ہے۔

میں اپنی طرف سے اور اپنی
پارٹی کی طرف سے آپ سے درخواست
کرتا ہوں کہ ہمارا تعزیتی پیغام ان
کے خاندان والوں کے پاس پہنچا دیا
جائے۔]

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL (Jai-
pur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, while moving
the condolence resolution you have
rightly placed on a record the valu-
able services rendered by these illus-
trious sons of India. Unfortunately, I
had no occasion personally to asso-
ciate with either of them, and as
such I am not in a position to say any-
thing with regard to personal expe-
rience. Anyway, I join the sentiments
that have been expressed by you in
this House and the sentiments that
have been expressed by the Leader of
the House and I on my behalf and on
behalf of my party wish to convey
my heartfelt condolences over the
sad and sudden demise of these illus-
trious sons of India and you may
kindly convey our feelings to the be-
reaved families.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:
Mr. Speaker, one by one the tower-
ing personalities of our country, who
inspired our life during the freedom
struggle and during our march to
secularism, are passing away. And
the latest in the galaxy is Sheikh
Abdullah.

Sheikh Abdullah had been rightly
described as the lion of Kashmir.

whether inside the jail or outside. As he roared in Kashmir, even as discordant voices of communalism tried to raise their voice, the entire Kashmir valley had always reverberated with the echoes of secularism. I only hope that even when Sheikh Abdullah is no more with us, that echo of secularism will not be stilled. But for Sheikh Abdullah in those momentous days when the crucial decision regarding accession was to be taken, if he was no more to be there, I do not know what calamity would have befallen our country. But he gave the right advice. He fought for secularism. He fought for all progressive ideas. He evolved a new Kashmir programme in which he tried to work for the landless and also the re-distribution of land. He was one among those who vigorously fought against the forces of feudalism and stood for the creation of a secular State. Even when he is no more there, we hope, the ideas for which he lived and died, will continue to rule in the land of Kashmir, an integral part of our country.

I am equally reminded about another illustrious son of India, C. D. Deshmukh. He was an outstanding personality in our national life, who combined in himself integrity and scholarship—a rare combination. He never allowed power motivations to dominate his life and his convictions had always the upperhand. That is why, when he firmly believed in the linguistic re-organisation of the States, on the question of creation of a linguistic State of Maharashtra, he resigned from the Cabinet, of which he was an able member. I am more proud of C. D. Deshmukh as a teacher. I share his distinction I greatly admire his distinction as a great educationist, who played a great role in the University Grants Commission. And he continued to guide a number of educational institutions. Today we cannot forget him when we are talking about nationalisation. It was during C. D. Deshmukh's regime that the Life Insurance Corporation was created and life insurance was nationalised. He laid the foundation

of the commanding heights of our economy. All these, who are interested in the proper regulation of our financial institutions, will always remember him.

Vice-President, Mr. Pathak, always conducted his work with great distinction and dignity. With the same dignity and decorum, he actually moved away from his post.

There are other young colleagues like Shri Gunanand, with whom I was associated in the socialist movement also offer him my homage.

I join you and other leaders of the Groups in conveying to the members of the bereaved families our heartfelt condolences.

श्री रामवितार शस्त्री (पटना) :

अध्यक्ष जी, हमारे बीच से नौ पुराने रहनुमा और सहयोगी हमें छाँड़कर चले गए। आपने और प्रधान मंत्री जी ने इन मृत आत्माओं के प्रति जो भावनाएँ व्यक्त की हैं, उनके साथ मैं अपने को और अपने दल को शामिल करते हुए शेख मोहम्मद अब्दुल्ला के प्रति दो शब्द निवेदन करना चाहूँगा।

शेख मोहम्मद अब्दुल्ला हमारे स्वतन्त्रता संग्राम के पुराने और प्रभावशाली नेता रहे हैं। उन्होंने अंग्रेजी साम्राज्य के खिलाफ हुए संघर्ष में कभी भी उनके साथ समझौता नहीं किया और वे लगातार आजादी के आन्दोलनों में आगे बढ़ कर हिस्सा लेते रहे हैं। इतना ही नहीं स्वतन्त्रता के बाद डोगरा-शाही के खिलाफ डोगरा व्यवस्था की निरकुंशता के खिलाफ वे लड़ते रहे और अन्त में उन को भी पराजित किया।

इस के अलावा राष्ट्रपिता महात्मा गांधी और जवाहर लाल नेहरू के बाद धर्म-निरपेक्षता की नीति में जो सब से ज्यादा कटृता के साथ, मजबूती के साथ विश्वास करते हैं, उन में शेख मुहम्मद

अब्दुल्ला का नाम बराबर लिया जाता रहेगा। वे जीवन पर्यन्त देश की एकता और धर्म निरपेक्षता की नीति को मजबूती के साथ लागू करने के लिए लड़ते रहे। इतना ही नहीं, जब पाकिस्तान ने उस समय हमारे मुल्क पर हमला किया, तब उस का भी उन्होंने मुकाबला किया और काश्मीर की तमाम जनता को हिन्दू-मुसलमान, सिख, ईसाई सब को मिला कर के रखा और अंग्रेजी साम्राज्यवाद के जमाने में भी उन्होंने साम्प्रदायिक संगठनों को अपने राज्य में पनपने नहीं दिया। तो इतनी महान् देश की एकता के प्रति उन की है। हमारी सकूलरइज्म की नीति के प्रति और देश भक्ति के प्रति उन का महान् व्यक्तित्व रहा है। हम उन के चले जाने से बहुत दुखी हैं।

आखीर में मैं अपने एक साथी गुणानन्द ठाकुर जी के बारे में कुछ कहे बगैर नहीं रह सकता। उन के साथ मुझे लोक सभा में रहने का मौका मिला है। सन् 1965-66 के जमाने में जन-आन्दोलनों में उनके साथ भाग-लेने का मुझे मौका मिला है और हम दोनों जेल में भी एक साथ रहे हैं। वे हमारे ऐसे साथी थे जो गरीबी मिटाने में और आम जनता के लिए लड़ाई लड़ने में आगे रहे।

अन्य हमारे साथी जो हमारे बीच से चले गये, उन सब के प्रति मैं अपनी तरफ से और अपने दिल की तरफ से श्रद्धांजलि अर्पित करता हूँ और उन के शोक-संतप्त परिवार को आप के जरिये अपनी संवेदना भेजता हूँ।

श्री ए० नोला लोहियादसन नाडार (त्रिवेन्द्रम) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अपने देश के 9 सपूतों के निधन पर श्रद्धांजलि अर्पित करते हुए आप ने

और इस सदन के नेताओं ने जो विचार प्रकट किये हैं, मैं उन से सहमत हूँ।

शेख अब्दुल्ला साहब तो हमारे राष्ट्रीय अग्रणीय नेपाओं में से एक थे। प्रकृति रमणीय काश्मीर को हमारी राष्ट्रीय मुख्य धारा में सम्मिलित करने के लिए उन्होंने जो महत्वपूर्ण काम किया है, उस के लिए हमारे देश का हर एक व्यक्ति उन का हमेशा के लिए आभारी रहेगा/वे प्रगतिशील, आर्थिक एवं सामाजिक नीतियों के पुजारी रहे हैं। वे काश्मीर के शेर कहलाते थे लेकिन वास्तव में हमारे राजनीतिक जीवन के शेर हमेशा के लिए रहे। मैं याद करता हूँ, अध्यक्ष महोदय, कि हमारी पार्टी के नेता श्री बहुगुणा के साथ जो उन का सम्बन्ध था, वह जीवन भर रहा। मैं अपनी ओर से और अपनी पार्टी की ओर से उन की श्रद्धांजलि अर्पित करता हूँ।

श्री देशमुख हमारे अर्थ-शास्त्र के सच्चे विद्वान रहे हैं और जहां-जहां उन्होंने पैर रखा, वहां-वहां उन्होंने अपने व्यक्तित्व की अमिट छाप डाली।

श्री जी एस० पाठक ने उप-राष्ट्रपति के तौर पर जो महत्वपूर्ण काम किया है, वह हमारे इतिहास का एक अंग बन गया है। राज्य सभा के चेयरमैन के तौर पर उन्होंने जो महत्वपूर्ण काम किया है, वह भी हमारे संसदीय इतिहास का एक अंग बन गया है। अन्य जो हमारे साथी रहे हैं चाहे वह रामप्पा, बालप्पा बिदारी हों, चाहे डा० बाबूराव पटेल हों, चाहे रामचन्द्र बडे हों, चाहे विजय भूषण सिंह देव हों, चाहे गुनानन्द ठाकुर हों और चाहे रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री हों, उन सब ने अपने-अपने समय में इस सदन का अपना-अपना योग-दान दिया है। उन सब के निधन पर मैं अपनी श्रद्धांजलि अर्पित करता हूँ।

श्री रमविलास पासवान (हाजी-पुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी आपने, सदन के नेता तथा दूसरे विपक्षी दलों के नेताओं ने जो संवेदना व्यक्त की है और श्रद्धांजलि अर्पित की है, मैं भी अपनी ओर से और अपने दल के तमाम सदस्यों की ओर से श्रद्धांजलि अर्पित करता हूँ।

शेख अब्दुल्ला साहब के संबंध में जितना कुछ कहा जाए, कम है। हमारे देश में बहुत कम महारथी बचे थे, जिनमें शेख अब्दुल्ला साहब का नाम सबसे अग्रणी रूप में लिया जाता था। वे जिस समुदाय से आए थे, उसके बावजूद उनमें जो राष्ट्रीयता और धर्म-निरपेक्षता और संकल्प शक्ति थी, वह है अद्वितीय थी। उनके अभाव में देश की अपार क्षति हुई है।

पाठक जी उप राष्ट्रपति थे। उप राष्ट्रपति का पद ही एक ऐसा पद है जिससे उस व्यक्ति की गरिमा का पता चल जाता है।

देशमुख जी अर्थशास्त्री थे। अर्थशास्त्र में ही नहीं बल्कि अर्थ नीति के संबंध में भी उनका बहुत योगदान रहा है।

हमारे साथी श्री गुणानंद ठाकुर बहुत थोड़ी उम्र में चले गए। उनकी सामाजिक सेवा से सबको शिक्षा लेनी चाहिए। किस तरह से गरीबी के खिलाफ लड़ते हुए अल्पायु में ही हब लोगों के बीच से चले गए।

हमारे अन्य साथियों का भी देश के लिए काफी योगदान रहा है और इस सदन में भी उनका काफी योगदान रहा है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपसे आप्रह कहूंगा, कि हमारी संवेदना को, आप

उनके परिवारों तक पहुंचाने का कष्ट करें। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी श्रद्धांजलि अर्पित करता हूँ।

श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव (मधे-पुरा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपके द्वारा और माननीय सदन के नेता द्वारा तथा विभिन्न दलों के नेताओं द्वारा व्यक्त संवेदना से मैं अपने आपको संबद्ध करते हुए यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इन नेताओं का इस देश में काफी योगदान रहा। मैं खासतौर से श्री गुणानंद ठाकुर जी के बारे में दो शब्द कहना चाहूंगा। वे हमारे जिले से आते थे। वे समाजवाद की प्रतिमूर्ति थे। बिहार की राजधानी पटना से लेकर दिल्ली तक उनके कार्य को देखा जा सकता है। चाहे वे सदस्य नहीं भी थे, लेकिन उनके निवास स्थान पर गरीब लोगों का तांता लगा रहता था, जो अपनी समस्याओं को उनके सामने रखते थे। उन समस्याओं से जूझते हुए इतनी अल्पायु में ही उनका देहांत हुआ। अपने पीछे जो वे जवाबदेही छोड़ गए हैं, उसको पूरा करने में हम सब लोग सहयोग करें और उनके आदर्शों पर चलने का पक्का इरादा करें।

हम अपनी ओर से, अपने दल की ओर से और तमाम सहयोगियों की ओर से संवेदना प्रकट करते हैं और आपसे आप्रह करते हैं कि इस संवेदना की उनके परिवार तक पहुंचा दें।

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: (Ponnani): Mr. Speaker, Sir, we share the sentiments expressed on the passing away of Dr. Pathak, former Vice-President, Sheikh Mohammed Abdullah and others.

Sir, Sheikh Mohammed Abdullah was one of the architects of India. He was a stalwart dedicated to the principles of secular democracy. His con-

tribution to Kashmir and to the country is indelible. He was a Lion of Kashmir in the true sense of the word. As a man, one of his greatest qualities was that he was free from any bitterness despite heavy odds and ups and downs in his life. On behalf of my party, the Muslim League, I pay our homage to the departed souls and extend our heart-felt condolences to the families of the bereaved.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV (Azamgarh): I associate myself fully with the sentiments expressed by you and the Prime Minister and would like to convey our heartfelt condolences to the bereaved families.

We have lost many important leaders and many valuable colleagues. The Vice-President, Shri Pathakji was one of the fore-front leaders of our country. His contribution will always be remembered in parliamentary life.

Sheikh Mohammed Abdullah was one of our tallest national leaders. His contribution to our freedom struggle and to build a new India will always be remembered. He will be inspiring the people in future also with his great faith in secularism and democracy. Though he is no more, I am sure, his philosophy and principles in which he believed will continue to rule the hearts and minds of the Kashmiri people. Though, after independence, he limited himself to build a new Kashmir, the people from all parts of the country looked towards him and, therefore, he was regarded always as one of our tallest national leaders.

Shri Gunanand Thakur died at a very young age, unfortunately leaving behind him four minor children. Out of his five children only one—his eldest daughter—is married. Others are minor. But he was an example of a sincere and dedicated grass-root worker.

Shri Deshmukh's contribution to many spheres of our national life will always be remembered.

With these words I would request you to convey our heartfelt condolences on behalf of my party and myself to the bereaved families.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI (Polachi): Mr. Speaker I associate myself with the sentiments expressed by you and the hon. Prime Minister on the sudden demise of the various eminent leaders and the scholars of this country.

Shri G. S. Pathak was a great lawyer and an educationist. He made a tremendous contribution to the parliamentary institution.

Sheikh Abdullah, the lion of Kashmir, was one of the leading personalities. He was one of the architects of this nation. He was an embodiment of national integration. He stood for more powers for the State and was advocating the interest of a particular region. Even though he was very much interested in a particular region, he was a great and recognised leader of this nation.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh and others made a tremendous contribution to this nation.

On behalf of my party, D.M.K., I would like you to convey our heartfelt condolences to the bereaved families.

MR. SPEAKER: I am sure the House will join me in conveying our condolences to the bereaved families.

The House may stand in silence for a short while to express its sorrow.

The Members then stood in silence for a short while.

11.35 hrs.

INTRODUCTION OF NEW MINISTERS

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): Mr. Speaker, Sir, may I introduce the new Ministers who have joined my Council of Ministers?

MR. SPEAKER: Yes.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: The Ministers of State:

(1) Shri H. K. L. Bhagat—Minister of State in the Ministry of Works and Housing and in the Department of Parliamentary affairs.

(2) Shri Pattabhi Rama Rao—Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance.

(3) Shri Virbhadra Singh—Minister of State in the Ministry of Industry.

The Deputy Ministers

(1) Shri Ashok Gehlot—Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Tourism.

(2) (2) Shri Digvijay Singh—Deputy Minister in the Department of Environment.

(3) Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad—Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs.

Sir, I am sorry I left out Mr. R. C. Rath. He had fever and had thought that he would not be able to come. But I see he has come. I have pleasure in announcing that he is Minister of State in the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North East): He was afraid that you may drop him from the Council.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: No such fear.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, Question No. 1 and Question No. 19 can be clubbed together. If you read Question No. 1 you will find it is identical to Question No. 19.

MR. SPEAKER: There is no objection, if the Minister agrees.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): Sir should I read out the reply to Question No. 1 only or should I read out reply to Question No. 19 also together?

MR. SPEAKER: It depends upon you. If you agree, I have no objection.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: I will read out both the replies. I have no objection.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Import of Wheat from U.S.A.

+

*1. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR:

SHRI B. D. SINGH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India is going to buy 2.5 million tonnes of wheat from United States of America this year;

(b) if so what prompted the Indian Government to buy such a huge amount of wheat from U.S.A., although foodgrain procurement in India has reached the peak level of nine million tonnes this year; and

(c) the details of the cost of purchase this year as compared to wheat imported on earlier occasion?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes Sir. A quantity of 24.95 lakh tonnes of wheat has been contracted for import from U.S.A. for shipment during September, 1982 to March, 1983, with a view to building up of buffer stocks and as a measure for combating pressure on prices.

(c) The total FOB cost of 24.95 lakh tonnes of wheat is US \$ 410.838 million as compared to US \$ 262.066 million for 15.15 lakh tonnes of wheat contracted for import from U.S.A. last year. The average FOB price of US wheat this year comes to US \$ 164.66 per tonne as against US \$ 172.98 per tonne last year.

खाद्यान्नों का आयात

*19. श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया :

प्रो० मधु दण्डवते :

क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में खाद्यान्नों की आवश्यकता पूरी करने के लिए चालू वर्ष में गत तीन वर्षों की अपेक्षा कितना गेहूं आयात किया जायेगा और उसका मूल्य क्या होगा ; और

(ख) देशवार कितना तथा कितने मूल्य का गेहूं आयात किया जायेगा ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b). A statement indicating the required information is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

Statement indicating quantity and value of wheat contracted for import country-wise during the current year and the last three years

Year	Country	Quantity contracted (Lakh tonnes)	Estimated FOB Value (Million dollars)
1979-80	Nil	Nil	Nil
1980-81	Nil	Nil	Nil
1981-82	U.S.A.	15.15	US dollars 262.066
	Australia	7.50	Aust. dollars 118.600
1982-83	U.S.A.	24.95	US dollars 410.838

श्री तारिक अनवर : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी मंत्री जी ने जैसा बताया है कि बफर स्टॉक को बनाये रखने के लिये हमें बाहर से गेहूं मंगाना पड़ रहा है, यह तो जरूरी है कि हमारे मुल्क में बफर स्टॉक बना रहे, और इसके लिये अगर आयात करने की भी आवश्यकता पड़ती है तो वह भी आयात किया जाना चाहिये, लेकिन मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि जहाँ हम आयात पर काफी पैसा खर्च कर रहे हैं, वहाँ हम क्या ऐसा भी विचार कर रहे हैं कि अपने देश के किसानों का उत्साह बढ़ाने के लिये, जो रेट अभी सरकार ने फिक्स किया है, उसे बढ़ाने का विचार कर रहे हैं, क्योंकि हमारा जो प्रोक्योरमेंट होता है, जो लोगों से हम लेते हैं, वह उतना ठीक ढंग से नहीं होता है जितना कि होना चाहिये। हमारा टारगेट पूरा नहीं होता है। तो क्या सरकार किसानों का उत्साह बढ़ाने के लिये इस पर विचार कर रही है।

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : अगले साल जब गेहूं के लिये रेट फिक्स करने का समय आयेगा, तब उस पर विचार करेंगे...
(व्यवधान)

एक माननीय सदस्य : बोलने से पहले घोषणा होनी चाहिये।
(व्यवधान)

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : माननीय सदस्य ने पूछा है कि हम किसानों के लिये क्या कर रहे हैं। इसके लिये बार बार मैं हाउस में बता चुका हूँ कि पिछले साल के लिये 142 रु० क्विंटल हमने गेहूं के प्रोक्योरमेंट का भाव तय किया था और इन पिछले तीन सालों में 115 रु० से लेकर 142 रु० गेहूं का भाव हम बढ़ा चुके हैं, जब से इस सरकार ने शासन संभाला है। यह काफी बढ़ोत्तरी है। इसी का नतीजा है कि इस साल चावल और गेहूं को मिलाकर जो

प्रोक्योरमेंट हुआ है, वह आल टाइम रिकार्ड है। इससे ज्यादा आज तक कभी प्रोक्योरमेंट नहीं हुआ। यह किसानों को अच्छा भाव देने की वजह हुआ है और सरकार की अच्छी नीतियाँ किसानों को सहारा देने की है, उसकी वजह से हुआ है।

श्री तारिक अनवर : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस बात की आम चर्चा है, जो हमारे अनाज रखने के भंडार हैं, जैसे एफ० सी० आई० है, उसकी देख रेख ठीक ढंग से नहीं होती है। हमें यह जानकारी मिली है कि कीड़ों की वजह से या चूहों की वजह से या किसी और वजह से देखरेख ठीक ढंग से नहीं हो रही है। जिसकी वजह से करीब दस प्रतिशत अनाज हमारे देश का बर्बाद होता है। क्या इस के लिये जो जिम्मेदार है, उनके खिलाफ कार्यवाही की जाएगी या नहीं? उसमें क्या सुधार लाने की व्यवस्था हो रही है, जिससे जो अनाज हमारा बर्बाद होता है, वह बच सके?

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इनकी बात से इंकार कर सकता हूँ, माननीय सदस्य का ख्याल बिल्कुल गलत है कि एफ० सी० आई० के गोदामों में स्टोरेज का ज्यादा नुकसान होता है। देश में कितना नुकसान होता है, क्या परसेंटेज है लॉडिंग्स की वजह से.... (व्यवधान)

श्री रशीद मसूद : यह आपको बताना चाहिये कि दस प्रतिशत, बीस प्रतिशत या पचास प्रतिशत कितना है?

[شہد مسعود : یہ آپ کو
بمعاذا چاہئے کہ دس پرتوشت بہس
پرتوشت یا پچاس پرتوشت کتنا ہے -]

श्री बीरेन्द्र सिंह : दस प्रतिशत तो देश का बता रहे हैं। मैं इस मामले की बहस में नहीं जाता हूँ। लेकिन एफ० सी० आई० के गोदामों में स्टोरेज के अन्दर सिर्फ 0.55 प्रतिशत के करीब नुकसान होता है। जो हमारी निगाह में बाजिब है, लेकिन हम इसको भी घटाकर और कम करना चाहते हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह इस प्रश्न से ताल्लुक नहीं रखता है। अगर आप इस को प्राइस का कह देते, तो मैं मान लेता।
(व्यवधान)

श्री बी० डी० सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बहुत ही दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण बात है कि हमारे देश की इतनी बड़ी जनसंख्या कृषि उत्पादन में लगी हुई है, लेकिन हमें अभी भी बाहर से गेहूँ का आयात करना पड़ रहा है। प्रारंभ से ही कृषि के उत्पादन पर इतना जोर नहीं दिया गया, गेहूँ के आयात पर ज्यादा जोर दिया गया। पिछले चार सालों, 1977 से 1980 तक के अन्तराल को छोड़कर, जिसमें गेहूँ का आयात नहीं किया गया। उसके बाद के सालों से आयात करना शुरू कर दिया है। पिछले साल 2.26 मिलियन टन इम्पोर्ट किया और अब 2.5 मिलियन टन इम्पोर्ट करने जा रहे हैं तो मान्यवर, आप के माध्यम से मैं माननीय कृषि मंत्री जी से अपने सप्लीमेंटरी में ए, बी, सी तीन पार्ट में उत्तर जानना चाहूंगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : एक सवाल ही करिये।

श्री बी० डी० सिंह : पहला प्रश्न यह है कि ऐसी आतियां फैली हुई हैं कि एफ० सी० आई० ने या आप ने जो गेहूँ किसानों

से क्रय किया है, वह डेमेज्ड था। किसानों के पास जो अच्छा गेहूँ था, उस को तो व्यापारियों ने खरीद लिया और होड कर रहे हैं और बाहर भेज रहे हैं लेकिन जो डेमेज्ड गेहूँ था बरसात को वजह से या गेहूँ में कनलिवन्ट डिजीज लग जाने की वजह से जो गेहूँ खराब हो गया था, उसको आप ने खरीदा है और वह डेमेज्ड गेहूँ जो है वह करीब 20 प्रतिशत है और अब आप गेहूँ को इम्पोर्ट कर रहे हैं। ऐसा तो नहीं है कि इस इम्पोर्टेड गेहूँ को, जो 20 प्रतिशत डेमेज्ड गेहूँ है और जो कन्ज्युमएबल नहीं है उसके साथ आप डिस्ट्रीब्यूट करने जा रहे हैं? क्या आप इस तरह का आश्वासन देंगे कि ऐसा नहीं होगा। दूसरा सवाल यह है...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब एक ही सवाल करिये।

श्री बी० डी० सिंह : यह बहुत जल्दी हो जायेगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अभी बहुत से सवाल हैं।

श्री बी० डी० सिंह : दूसरा सवाल यह है कि ऐसा महसूस किया जाता है कि कृषि उत्पादन को बढ़ाने के लिये जो अपेक्षा की जाती थी, उस स्तर पर प्रयास नहीं किया गया। तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि आप कृषि उत्पादन को बढ़ाने के लिये टाप प्रायरटी पर कोई योजना बना कर इस को चलाने का काम करेंगे? और (सी) प्वाइंट मेरा यह है..

MR. SPEAKER: I can allow one question. But you have already put two questions. I can allow only one question.

श्री बी० डी० सिंह : यह बहुत इम्पोर्टेन्ट सवाल है। इसका उत्तर आप दिलवा दीजिये। यह बहुत इम्पोर्टेन्ट सवाल है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सारे ही इम्पोर्टेन्ट सवाल हैं। I can not allow.

श्री बी० डी० सिंह : यह बहुत इम्पोर्टेन्ट है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप पहले दोनों खतम कीजिये।

श्री बी० डी० सिंह : कृषि मंत्री जी इस बत्त को बराबर कहते रहे हैं कि हम किसानों को ज्यादा सपोर्ट प्राइस देने के लिये तय करते हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहूंगा कि आप रेग्युलरेटिव प्राइसेज या लाभकारी मूल्य किसानों को दिलाने के लिये कुछ कदम उठाएंगे, जिससे उनको अधिक उत्पादन के लिये प्रोत्साहन मिल सके ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आखरी सवाल का जवाब दीजिये।

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : किसानों को लाभकारी कीमत देने के लिये जो सरकार करती रही है, वह मैं अभी बता चुका हूँ कि 142 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल गेहूँ की कीमत फिक्स की है और यह ए० पी० सी० की रकमेंडेशन के मुताबिक सही अन्दाजा था। अभी हम ने स्पीकर साहब, हाल ही में, मैं इनाउंस करना चाहूंगा आप की इजाजत से, कि पैंडी की कीमत सरकार ने मुकर्रर कर दी है 122 रुपये और पिछले साल के मुकाबले 7 रुपये बढ़ा कर हम ने पैंडी की कीमत मुकर्रर की है, 1 तारीख से।

श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहूंगा कि जो इम्पोर्ट से

आने वाली गेहूँ है, इसका सी पोर्ट में परटन कितना भाव होगा ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तो आप जोड़ लेते।

श्री एन० के० शेजवलकर : इसमें किराया कितना है, यह नहीं बताया है।

श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो इम्पोर्टेड गेहूँ है, सी पोर्ट पर आने के बाद इसका भाव क्या होगा, अभी वर्तमान में गेहूँ का स्टॉक कितना है और हम कितना स्टॉक करना चाहते हैं। जो स्टॉक आप बनाना चाहते हैं, किसानों को इन्सेंटिव दे कर उसको पूरा करने का क्या आप मंशा रखते हैं।

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : पछले साल जो अमेरिका से और आस्ट्रेलिया से गेहूँ खरीदा गया था, इस साल उस से कम कीमत पर हम गेहूँ खरीदने में कामयाब हुए हैं और यह सरकार और सरकारी अफसरों की कुशल नीति के कारण हुआ है। (व्यवधान) इस साल जो हम ने गेहूँ खरीदा है, उसकी एवरेज प्राइस यू० एस० डालर में 154.66 पर टन है।

श्री एन० के० शेजवलकर : यह तो आप ने बता दिया है।

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : नहीं बताया है, अब बता रहा हूँ। (व्यवधान) उसके मुकाबले में जितना हमने गेहूँ अमेरिका से खरीदा, उसकी कीमत थी 172.98 यू० एस० डालर और जो आस्ट्रेलिया से खरीदा, उसकी कीमत थी 181.11 यू० एस० डालर। उसके मुकाबले में अब काफी कम कीमत एवरेज पर खरीदा गया है। पोर्ट के ऊपर अगर रुपये में आप जानकारी

चाहते हैं तो इस साल पोर्ट पर 203.81 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल पड़ा है। (व्यवधान)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Is this Government for Indian farmers or American farmers? (Interruptions).

राव बोरेंद्र सिंह : इस 203 रुपये में किराया भी शामिल है, जो यू० एस० डालर 30.00 है, पोर्ट के हैंडलिंग चार्ज भी शामिल हैं, एंशोरेस भी शामिल है और पिछले साल 209.71 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल पड़ा था, उसके बनिस्वत यह कीमत काफी कम है। जबकि यू० एस० डालर की कीमत भी बढ़ गई है। अगर उसको भी शुमार किया जाए तो यह पहले से काफी सस्ता पड़ा है। (व्यवधान)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: You should speak out, Sir. They are betraying the national interests.

श्री सत्यनारायण जाटिया : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे देश में कितना गेहूँ का बफर स्टॉक है और कितना हम रखना चाहते हैं।

राव बोरेंद्र सिंह : हमारी पालिसी के मुताबिक किसी भी वक्त साल में हमारे यहां 12 मिलियन टन बफर स्टॉक होना चाहिए। इसके अलावा अप्रैल के महीने में 3.5 से 3.8 मिलियन टन आपरेशनल स्टॉक और होना चाहिए और जुलाई में जो बफर स्टॉक इकट्ठा होता है, उसको देखते हुए 11 महीने 12 महीने तक हमको डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन सिस्टम चलाना पड़ता है। इसलिए 8.2 से 8.8 मिलियन टन हम और बफर स्टॉक आपरेशनल स्टॉक के लिए रखना चाहते हैं। इस तरह से किसी भी वक्त साढ़े पंद्रह मिलियन टन से लेकर 20 मिलियन टन के ऊपर बफर स्टॉक होना

चाहिए, लेकिन इस साल और पिछले साल यह बफर स्टॉक कम था, जिसको पूरा करने के लिए हमने इंपोर्ट किया पब्लिक डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन सिस्टम के अन्तर्गत राशन की दुकानें भी बढ़ रही है, आफ-टेक भी काफी बढ़ रहा है और आबादी भी काफी बढ़ रही है। इसलिए प्राइसेस को कंट्रोल करने के लिए और बफर स्टॉक को पूरा करने के लिए यह गेहूँ खरीदा है और इस मौके पर खरीदा है जब हमें सस्ता मिल गया। (व्यवधान)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: [In the statement that the hon. Minister has made on Question No. 19, he states that, in 1981-82, the estimated f.o.b. value of the imported wheat was: American 262.066 million U.S. dollars and Australian 118.600 million Australian dollars. Now, in 1982-83, it has gone up to 410—838 million U. S. dollars. Such a steep increase! First I want to know from the hon. Minister, taking these very figures into account, why there has been such a tremendous increase in the import of foodgrains. Even if according to him, it is justified, I would like to know this from him. Just now while replying to the previous question, the Minister has said that, including all other expenditure, the price paid to the American peasant is Rs. 203.61 per quintal.

MR. SPEAKER: No, no.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: That is the landed cost.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: That is the aggregate burden that falls on you for the imported wheat—Rs. 203.61 as against Rs. 142 that you pay to the Indian peasant.

In view of this big differential between the two prices that you will have to pay will you not prefer to go in for the softer option of increasing the price and giving a remunerative price for the wheat that you procure from the

Indian peasant so that this big disparity between the imported price and the domestic price can be eliminated and at the same time relief can be given to the Indian peasant?

I am sure you will also back up this question, Sir.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Where will they get the commission from?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: Sir, he can share with me whatever I have got and I can share with him what he has got.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: This is a confession, Sir. He says, 'He can share.' It means that he takes it. It is a confession.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: He can share the abuses that I receive from you.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: But the Russians give a better commission than the Americans.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: You are very knowledgeable. You are right!

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: His confession has gone on record.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: We have been constantly taking all steps to increase the production of food-grains which is our primary aim as it will solve our food problem. With regard to increasing the production, maximising procurement and satisfying the farmers with regard to the remuneration that they receive, our policies have been very successful.

Wheat production has gone up compared to last year. Last year's production was somewhere around 36.5 million tonnes which was an all-time record. But this year our latest estimate shows that wheat production has gone up to about 37.8 million tonnes which is an all-time record and

this is in spite of the fact that nearly 2 million tonnes of wheat was damaged due to untimely rains....

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Yet you are importing.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: You have not replied to the first part. Why is there such a steep increase from 1981-82 to 1982-83?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: Steep increase in what?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I have only given your figures.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: That is because larger quantities have been purchased this year.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Why?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: I have already explained, because we want to replenish our stocks... (Interruptions).

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: You pay to the Indian farmers.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Kindly advise him, Sir. He says that this time there is a record production and therefore, this time you are going to import. What is your argument?

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Sir, they are beholden to the Americans.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: In spite of our best efforts we are not able to procure even the quantities required for meeting our deficit.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Why?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: The quantity of wheat in the country is limited... (Interruptions).

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Are you satisfied, Sir?

AN HON MEMBER: On the one hand he says that there is record production and on the other, he says that there is no sufficient procurement.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Record production, record procurement, and record imports—how can he reconcile all these things?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Are you satisfied?....

(Interruptions)

MR SPEAKER: Please sit down. We have to see the things in a certain perspective. What he says is this. Please listen to his first and then try to dissect what he says and then come to the conclusion. Record production, record procurement and record offtake. It has not offset the offtake. Please try to explain.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: We are expanding the public distribution system, as we have already decided, under our 20 Point Programme. The public distribution system requires more of wheat and rice as well. Of late it has gone up tremendously. and, in spite of our best efforts, we have not been able to procure enough to meet the needs of the public distribution system.

Apart from that, we want to keep prices in check and, it is the traders' representatives who may be objecting to this import from abroad. We will not allow the traders to exploit the situation in the market. (Interruptions).

MR SPEAKER: We shall discuss it later.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Let there be a discussion on this important question.

MR. SPEAKER: Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Loss Due to Floods in Various Parts of the Country

*2. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD:

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY:

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

(a) the estimated loss of life, property and crops due to the recent floods in U.P., Bihar, Orissa and other parts of the country; and

(b) the nature of the Central assistance given to the State Governments to meet the situation?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH):

(a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(b) (i) Rs. 15 crores and 10 crores have been released in favour of Orissa and Uttar Pradesh respectively by Central Government as a way and means advance. (ii) 10,000 MT of additional quantity of foodgrains each were released in favour of U.P., Bihar and Orissa.

Statement

Statement showing the damages caused by Floods during 1982-83

Name of the State	No. of distt. affected.	Popula- tion aff- ected (in lakhs)	No. of human lives lost	No. of cattle head lost	No. of houses damaged (fully/ partially)	Cropped area affected (in lakh hect.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>Assam</i>						
12th June to 20th July, 82 14th Sep., 82	6	10.91	14	..	..	0.39
<i>Andhra Pradesh</i>						
15-16 June, 82	Hydera- bad City	N.R.	11	N.R.	987	..
<i>Karnataka</i>						
(i) In Udupi Taluk (June 82)	1	5417 (persons)	18	64	714	N.R.
(ii) Floods in August, 82	5	1.50	16	31	9160	1.03
<i>Bihar</i>						
Aug.-Sept., 82	14	41.90	24	12	39697	2.55
<i>Madhya Pradesh</i>						
August, 1982	13	18.31	56	1470	43734	4.30
<i>Orissa</i>						
(i) Sambalpur (August, 82)	1	1.62	9	200	14036	N.R.
(ii) Floods (Aug.-Sept., 82)	8	54.00	131 + 9 (missing)	26359	510049	12.00
<i>Uttar Pradesh</i>						
Aug-Sept., 82	43	201.00	492	2149	3,75,000	28.97
<i>Tripura</i>						
4-8-82	3	1.10	4	44	4,808	0.37

N. R. Not reported.

Indo U. S. S. R. Protocol on irrigation and water conservation

*3. SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY:

SHRI P. K. KODIYAN:

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

(a) whether India has signed a protocol with U. S. S. R. on irrigation, water conservation etc;

(b) if so, the details thereof and whether as a result of this, some specific projects in our country and Andhra Pradesh in particular will be benefited indicating the names of these projects;

(c) the nature of assistance—financial, technical, material etc.—that these projects will derive from the Soviet Union; and

(d) when the assistance will start flowing into India?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION* (SHRI KEDAR PANDEY): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) to (d). A protocol of discussions between the representatives of the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Management and of the Ministry of Irrigation of India was signed on 12-9-1982 during the recent visit of a delegation led by Minister of Irrigation from the 5th to 12th September, 1982. The delegations from both the sides reviewed the progress of the items which were agreed to earlier viz;

(i) Physical and Mathematical modelling of hydraulic structures;

(ii) Biological control of Aquatic Weeds in irrigation systems;

(iii) Utilisation of directional blasting techniques for construction of an experimental canal and dam;

2140 LS-5

(iv) Setting up of an enterprise for production of pre-fabricated components for construction of canal structures and canal linings;

(v) Conjunctive use of surface and ground water;

(vi) Design of High Earth, Rock fill and concrete dams on non-rocky foundations;

(vii) Inter-basin river flow transfer;

(viii) Saline land reclamation;

(ix) Development of silt control methods for enlargement of reservoir life expectancy;

(x) Design of low head barrages on permeable foundations; and

(xi) Exchange of technical information/literature on various items in the sector of irrigation.

The USSR side agreed to consider cooperation in the field of:

(i) Geophysical investigations of dam and other water resources development structures;

(ii) Rock mechanics as applied to water resources development projects; and

(iii) Analysis of ecological impact of water resources development systems.

The above areas for technical cooperation are essentially in the nature of technology transfer and exchange of information and technical assistance and do not pertain to any specific project.

As a result of earlier protocol two specific agreements had been signed with USSR as below:—

(i) Contract signed between the Government of Gujarat and USSR on 3-12-1981 for the preparation of a feasibility report for setting up of

an enterprise in Gujarat for production of pre-fabricated components for construction of canal structures and canal linings in Gujarat.

(ii) Contract signed on 31-12-1981 between Central Water Commission and USSR for preparation of a feasibility report for construction of an experimental dam in Himachal Pradesh by using the method of directional blast technique.

Implementation of these two agreements, is at present, in progress. The above projects are essentially pilot projects. The experience gained as a result of the two projects can be used for similar projects elsewhere in the country.

The nature of assistance available from the protocol is primarily of technology transfer. Part of the expenditure involved in execution of the two contracts as mentioned above is being met from the Soviet credit of 520 million roubles extended by the Government of USSR to the Government of India under an overall agreement on economic and technical cooperation between both the countries signed in New Delhi on 10th December, 1980, and under the Indo-Soviet Trade Agreement in force.

Process of technical cooperation in the identified areas has already started.

Drinking water scarcity in Maharashtra

*4. SHRI A. T. PATIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the drought conditions in certain parts of Maharashtra have been aggravated to such an extent that even drinking water is to be supplied to the villages by tankers and bullock carts; and

(b) if so, whether Government of India would take special steps to assist the Government of Maharashtra to tackle the problem of supply of drinking water to these villages on permanent basis by adopting permanent water supply schemes?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH):

(a) Generally, during the drought conditions, there is scarcity of drinking water as well. According to the Memorandum received from the Government of Maharashtra, on account of the current drought conditions, the State Govt. will have to make arrangements for day-to-day supply of water through bullock carts and tankers in 1040 villages.

(b) Under the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme, the Govt. of India have been assisting the State Govts., including Maharashtra, with financial assistance to tackle the problem of supply of drinking water in the problem villages. During 1982-83, a sum of Rs. 4.96 crores has been allocated under this Programme to Maharashtra. Out of this a sum of Rs. 2.50 crores, as a first instalment has been released. Further funds would be released based on utilisation of funds.

Procurement Price of Paddy and Sugarcane

*5. SHRI GHULAM RASOOL KOCHACK:

SHRI D. L. BAITHA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Agricultural Prices Commission has in its majority report recommended a procurement price of Rs. 122 per quintal for common varieties of paddy and coarse grains for the 1982-83 marketing season;

(b) whether Agricultural Prices Commission has also recommended a statutory minimum price of Rs. 15.50 a quintal for sugarcane for the coming crushing season;

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereon; and

(d) when the final decision of Government is likely to be announced and whether State Governments will be consulted?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): (a) The Agricultural Prices Commission (APC) has recommended that (i) in addition to a basic price of Rs. 115/- per quintal for the common variety of paddy, producers should be paid a procurement incentive of Rs. 7.00 per quintal for 1982-83 season and (ii) the procurement price for the fair average quality of jowar, bajra, maize and ragi be fixed at Rs. 118/- per quintal for the 1982-83 season.

(b) The APC has recommended that the statutory minimum price for sugarcane for 1982-83 season be fixed at Rs. 13.50 per quintal for a basic recovery of 8.5 per cent. They have further recommended that in addition to this price, an amount of Rs. 2/- per quintal of cane be paid to the growers towards the cost of transport.

(c) and (d). The State Governments have been consulted on the above recommendations. In regard to paddy, the Government have taken a decision to fix the procurement price of common variety of paddy at Rs. 122 per quintal which is 6.1 per cent higher than the procurement price fixed last year. In regard to coarse grains the Government has accepted the report of the Commission. The question of statutory minimum price for sugarcane for the

1982-83 season is under active consideration of the Government and a decision in this regard would be taken very soon.

Sale of Asiad Games Tickets

*6. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the details regarding the sale of Asiad Games tickets;

(b) whether there have been some cases of misusing the positions by some persons to get tickets in the Capital; and

(c) if so, the details regarding the arrangements made by the Delhi Games authorities to avoid overcrowding at the counters as well as to prevent a possible stampede?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND OF THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) Tickets of IX Asian Games 1982 have been sold at 129 sale centres in 91 towns in India through the State Bank of India and in 35 countries abroad through Air India and Indian Airlines.

(b) and (c). No such specific instance has come to the notice of the Special Organising Committee for IX Asian Games. The daily tickets were sold in Delhi through 9 sale centres, each having about 15 countries manned by the officers of the State Bank of India. At each centre public was asked to form a queue to obtain tickets. There were adequate police arrangements to see that no stampede or any untoward incident took place. Position about availability of tickets was repeatedly announced by loud hailer and was also displayed on the counters. No instance of stampede was reported in Delhi.

Aid to Drought Affected Areas

*7. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state;

(a) whether it is a fact that Agriculture Prices Commission Chairman has recommended for higher aid to drought affected areas;

(b) if so, what is the present percentage of aid given to the drought affected areas; and

(c) the percentage suggested by APC Chairman and the decision taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH):

(a) No, Sir.

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

Loss due to Rains and Cyclone in Sambalpur, Orissa.

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

(a) whether his Ministry have made any assessment about the total loss of lives, crops, cattle-wealth and property due to extensive rain fall and cyclone which swept off Sambalpur in Orissa in third and last week of August, 1982;

(b) if so, the total loss as assessed by his Ministry;

(c) the relief and rehabilitation measures taken up there so far; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b). Assessment of damage is made by an Inter-Ministerial Central Team constituted by this Ministry. Such a Team visited the flood affected areas in Orissa between the 16th and 21st

September, 1982 and its report is awaited.

(c) and (d). The State Government have taken up the following measures:—

1. Relief camps were opened for providing emergent relief to the distressed people;

2. Gratuitous relief was given;

3. Mobile teams of medical officers were deployed for inoculation and treatment of the affected people;

4. Seps were taken to inoculate the livestock;

5. Areas affected have been disinfected; and

6. Affected people were supplied with clothes.

Ind Bengla Talks on Teesta Barrage Project

*9. SHRI CHITTA BASU:

SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had recently bilateral discussions with the Government of Bangladesh regarding the execution of the Teesta Barrage Project; and

(b) if so, the outcome of the discussions?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR PANDEY): (a) and (b). The 22nd Meeting of the Indo-Bangladesh joint Rivers Commission was held in Dacca on 28th August, 1982. The Commission, *inter alia*, discussed the sharing of the Teesta Waters between the two countries. The Bangladesh side emphasised the

urgency of arriving at a mutually agreed sharing formula for early completion of the Teesta Barrage Project in Bangladesh. The Indian side also recognised the need for an early resolution of the matter. The two sides accordingly expressed the commitment of their Governments to reach agreement on an expeditious determination of a formula for sharing Teesta waters and agreed that the Joint Rivers Commission should endeavour to finalise such a formula within three months but not later than six months. It was also agreed that intensive studies would simultaneously be undertaken for sharing of the Teesta Waters on a more scientific basis and to maximise benefits to the people of the area. They agreed to review the position at the end of three years in the light of these studies to be completed within that period.

Vizhinjam Fishing Harbour

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the results of the fishery resource assessment survey in Wadge Bank and other Deep-Sea Fishing ground off the coast of Vizhinjam conducted by the Exploratory Fishery Project, Bombay to verify the commercial importance of the Vizhinjam Fishing Harbour Project are encouraging; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the delay on the part of Government in giving clearance to the second and third stages of the Vizhinjam Fishing Harbour Project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) The progress report on the exploration of Wadge Bank Area received in March, 1982 indicates possibility of exploitable fishery resources. Further exploration of fishery resources is in progress. Final report is still awaited.

(b) There has been no delay. On the basis of the encouraging report on exploration of the area received in March, 1982, the Government have decided in principle to process the scheme for obtaining the approval of the Public Investment Board.

Drought in States

*11. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA:

SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU MALLU:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that certain parts of the country are facing severe drought due to shortfall of rain;

(b) if so, the names of such States;

(c) the details of assistance sought by these States to face the situation;

(d) whether any team from the Centre has visited those areas; and

(e) what are the findings of the team and the details of assistance provided to those States?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b). From the Memoranda received from the States so far, the States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Maharashtra, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal have been affected by drought.

(c) The assistance sought by the States for drought relief is as follows:

State	Central assistance sought (Rs. in crores)
1. Andhra Pradesh	199.75
2. Bihar	234.00
3. Maharashtra	131.14
4. Orissa	57.93
5. Uttar Pradesh	165.00
6. West Bengal	72.83

(d) Central Teams have visited the States of West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Orissa.

(e) On the basis of the Report of the Central Team and the recommendations of the high-level Committee the Government of India have approved a ceiling of expenditure of Rs. 24.77 crores for West Bengal.

Reports of Central Teams that visited Orissa, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar are awaited.

Export of fine variety of rice

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

(a) whether Government of Andhra Pradesh have made any representation to the Central Government regarding export of fine varieties of rice from Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, what action Central Government have taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Government of Andhra Pradesh requested for permission to export at least one lakh tonnes of fine/superfine rice. The request was, however, not agreed to as it was not in accordance with the existing export policy in respect of rice. According to the existing policy, export of non-basmati rice is to be made exclusively through the Food Corporation of India on Government to Government basis.

Launching of NREP in areas affected by drought/floods

13. SHRI UMA KANT MISHRA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to provide 50 per cent assistance to the

States for launching National Rural Employment Programme in the districts affected by drought, floods and hailstorms in the country;

(b) whether money and foodgrains have been provided for giving all types of help in the said affected districts; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). (i) Rs. 15 crores and Rs. 10 crores have been released in favour of Orissa and Uttar Pradesh respectively by Central Government as a ways and means advance.

(ii) 10,000 MT of additional quantity of foodgrains each were released in favour of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Orissa.

Allocation to West Bengal for drought relief

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of West Bengal have represented to the Central Government for allocation of Rs. 74 crores for drought relief measures in the current financial year;

(b) if so, the amount allocated for the purpose to West Bengal; and

(c) when the Central Government propose to allocate the remaining amount?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): (a) The Government of West Bengal had requested for a Central assistance of Rs. 72.63 crores for drought relief measures in the current financial year.

(b) On the basis of the recommendations of the High Level Committee on Relief, the Government of India have approved a ceiling of expenditure of Rs. 24.77 crores for drought relief measures.

(c) The Central assistance has been sanctioned, on the basis of the assessment of the situation, and discussion with the State Government by the Central Team. Hence the question of allocation of remaining amount does not arise.

Floor area ratio of residential and commercial buildings in Delhi

15. SHRI ASHFAQ HUSSAIN:

SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH:

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

(a) what is the floor area ratio of residential and commercial buildings in the industrial and commercial areas of NDMC and DDA;

(b) is there any height restriction also in these areas;

(c) is it a fact that some hotels were given permission to increase their floor area ratio and height also in clear violation of Town and Country Planning Department and Delhi Urban Art Commission directives and guidelines; and

(d) particulars of these hotels and action taken by Government for violation of these guidelines and directives?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) According to Master Plan zoning regulations, in the case of residential area, floor area ratio varies between 75 to 175 in respect of gross residential density of 25 persons per acre to 250 persons per

acre respectively. In case of commercial buildings, the FAR varies according to the hierarchy of commercial areas from 100 to 250 in respect of neighbourhood shopping centres to general business and commercial areas of Connaught Place and its extension.

(b) In the case of residential development, the maximum height of the residential buildings (group housing) is 80 feet which can be allowed upto a maximum of 120 feet in the case of development of Government land in a few residential blocks, where overhead water tanks are to be provided for the neighbourhood. In the case of commercial buildings, the height of the individual building is decided on the basis of the comprehensive scheme. In the case of existing Connaught Place, the maximum height is 47' 6". In case of hotel buildings, the height is restricted to 120 feet unless otherwise specified by the Delhi Development Authority and Airport Regulations.

(c) In the case of the hotel being constructed at the crossing of Raisina Road and Windsor Place the DDA the DUAC have approved the height of 212 ft. for the hotel building, which they are competent to do under the Hotels, Boarding Houses, Guest Houses, Hostels, Lodging Houses and Motels (Building Standards) Regulation 1977. In regard to floor area ratio, the DDA has reported that no relaxation has been given for any hotel building.

(d) Does not arise.

गन्ना पेराना कार्य

16. श्री राम सात राही : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश की बीसी मिलों द्वारा इस वर्ष गन्ने की पेराना का काम कब तक शुरू किये जाये की संभावना है ; और

(ख) क्या वे मिले उसी तारीख से पिराई का काम शुरू करेंगी, जिस तारीख से इन्होंने गत वर्ष शुरू किया था अथवा कुछ देर से शुरू करेंगी तथा इस संबंध में व्यौरा क्या है।

शुवि तथा ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री (राज बोरनर सिंह) : (क) और (ख) एक

विवरण सभा के पटल पर रखा जाता है जिसमें वर्ष 1981-82 में उत्तर प्रदेश की छिनी फैक्ट्रियों द्वारा फैक्ट्रीवार पिराई कार्य आरम्भ करने की तारीख और चीनी फैक्ट्रियों से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार वर्ष 1982-83 में पिराई कार्य शुरू करने की प्रत्याशित तारीखों का व्यौरा दिया गया है।

विवरण

1981-82 के दौरान पिराई कार्य शुरू करने की तारीखें और 1982-83 में पिराई कार्य शुरू करने की प्रत्याशित तारीख को बताने वाला विवरण

फैक्ट्रियाँ	1981-82 में पिराई कार्य शुरू करने की तारीख	1982-83 में पिराई कार्य शुरू करने की प्रत्याशित तारीख
1	2	3
पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश		
1 मोदीनगर	5-11-81	नवम्बर, 82 का पहला सप्ताह
2 सोहीउद्दीनपुर	17-11-81	सूचित नहीं किया
3 मेरठ	21-11-81	25-11-82
4 बुधपुर	14-11-81	25-11-82
5 दौराला	6-11-81	1-11-82
6 एस. ठंडा	30-11-81	15-12-82
7 मवाना	6-1-81	नवम्बर, 82
8 ब्रागपत्त	30-11-81	15-11-82
9 सिम्भावाली	9-11-81	25-11-82
10 खतौली	11-11-81	18-11-82
11 मस्तूरपुर	16-11-81	15-11-82
12 रोहनाकली	13-11-81	सूचित नहीं किया

1	2	3	4
पश्चिमी उ० प्र० (जारी)			
13	शामली	13-11-81	15-11-82
14	बुलन्दशहर	4-12-81	
15	अनूपशहर	13-11-81	
16	देवबंद	4-11-81	सूचित नहीं किया
17	सहारनपुर	16-11-81	
18	मरसावा	16-11-81	20-11-82
19	इकबालपुर	5-11-81	1-11-82
20	लक्सर	7-12-81	15-11-82
21	डोईवाला	7-12-81	1-12-82
22	हरदुआगंज	17-11-81	22-11-82
23	छाता	30-11-81	7-11-82
24	ननौटा	3-11-81	1-11-82
मध्य उ० प्र०			
1	बिजनौर	18-11-81	15-11-82
2	चांदपुर	4-11-81	सूचित नहीं किया
3	धामपुर	7-11-81	15-11-82
4	शिवहारा	18-11-81	20-11-82
5	राजा का सहसपुर	30-11-81	15-11-82
6	अमरोहा	23-11-81	20-11-82
7	रजा बुलन्द	23-11-81	सूचित नहीं किया
8	बिलासपुर	17-11-81	10-11-82
9	बरेली	28-11-81	दिसम्बर, 82 का प्रथम सप्ताह
10	वहेडी	22-10-81	22-11-82
11	रोजा	9-11-81	1-11-82
12	काशीपुर	13-11-81	20-11-82
8			

1

2

3

4

मध्य उ० प्र० (जारी)

13	बाज़पुर	27-11-81	नवम्बर 82 का प्रथम सप्ताह
14	पोलीभीत	14-11-81	15-11-82
15	बिद्यालपुर	18-11-81	18-11-82
16	नेवली	18-11-81	10-11-82
17	गोला	4-11-81	7-11-82
18	ऐरा	2-11-81	1-11-82
19	हरगांव	1-11-81	1-11-82
20	बिसवान	30-10-81	7-11-82
21	महोली	30-11-81	18-11-82
22	हरदोई	16-11-81	15-11-82
23	महोला	23-11-81	10-11-82
24	पलियाकला	15-11-81	6-11-82
25	किच्छा	25-11-81	सूचित नहीं किया
26	कायमगंज	19-11-81	10-11-82
27	एक्सपेरीमेंटल	5-1-82	30-12-82
28	नदेही	16-11-81	20-11-82
29	बदायूं	18-11-81	1-11-82
30	विलरायां	6-11-81	7-11-82
31	तिल्हा	18-11-81	25-10-82

पूर्वी उ० प्र०

1	रतना	3-12-81	सूचित नहीं किया
2	मसोदा	26-11-81	15-11-82
3	बाराबंकी	16-12-81	7-11-82
4	बुढ़वल	14-12-81	15-11-82
5	जुरबाल रोड	6-12-81	15-11-82
6	बलरामपुर	15-11-81	15-11-82
7	तुलसीपुर	30-11-81	15-11-82
8	मवाबगंज	9-12-81	18-11-82

1	2	3	4
पूर्वो उ० प्र० (जारी)			
9	बभनान	8-12-81	15-11-82
10	बालटरगंज	10-12-81	12-11-82
11	बस्ती	10-12-81	17-11-82
12	मुंडरवा	18-12-81	1-12-82
13	बलीलाबाद	25-11-81	15-11-82
14	आनन्दनगर	29-11-81	22-11-82
15	सरदारनगर	30-11-81	15-11-82
16	हायमण्ड	24-11-81	सूचित नहीं किया
17	धुधली	11-12-81	7-11-82
18	सिसवाबाजार	16-1-82	1-11-82
19	बड़डा	16-11-81	सूचित नहीं किया
20	छितौनी	25-11-81	15-11-82
21	कैप्टनगंज	25-11-81	20-11-82
22	लक्ष्मीगंज	17-11-81	सूचित नहीं किया
23	रामकोला (एम० के०)	22-11-81	सूचित नहीं किया
24	रामकोला, (पी० बी०)	13-11-81	7-11-82
25	पड़रीना	8-12-81	15-11-82
26	कठकुइयां	8-12-81	1-11-82
27	शिवराही	22-11-81	1-12-82
28	बैतालपुर	1-12-81	16-11-82
29	गौरीबाजार	28-11-81	7-11-82
30	देवरिया	1-12-81	3-11-82
31	भटनी	27-11-81	10-11-82
32	प्रतापपुर	1-12-81	सूचित नहीं किया
33	काशी	26-11-81	15-11-82
34	रसरा	20-11-81	20-11-82
35	आजमगढ़	23-11-81	9-11-82
36	नंदगंज	25-11-81	सूचित नहीं किया
37	देरवापुर	14-12-81	सूचित नहीं किया

गेहूँ, गेहूँ उत्पादों तथा खाद्य तेलों के मूल्यों में

वृद्धि

Assistance to Karnataka

*17. श्री फूलचन्द धर्मा :

श्री रतन सिंह राजदा :

क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने पिछले छः महीनों के दौरान गेहूँ, मूँदा, सूजी तथा खाद्य तेलों के मूल्यों में फिर वृद्धि की है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री (राव बरेन्द्र सिंह) : (क) और (ख). मार्गजनिक् वितरण प्रणाली के लिए गेहूँ का निर्गम मूल्य 1-8-1982 से 145/- रुपये से बढ़ाकर 160/- रुपये प्रति क्विंटल और रोलर फ्लोर मिलों के लिए 155/- रुपये से बढ़ाकर 185/- रुपये प्रति क्विंटल किया गया था ताकि केन्द्रीय राजकोष पर राजसहायता के भार को कम किया जा सके। रोलर फ्लोर मिलों के लिए गेहूँ के निर्गम मूल्य में वृद्धि करने के परिणामस्वरूप राज्य सरकारों ने मूँदा और सूजी के मूल्यों में वृद्धि की थी। पिछले छः महीनों के दौरान जहाँ तक खाने योग्य तेलों का सम्बन्ध है, आयातित खाने योग्य तेलों के निर्गम मूल्यों में कोई वृद्धि नहीं की गई है।

*18. SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA:

SHRI K. MALLANNA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of loss of life and property due to floods and other calamities during the last 2-3 months in the North Karnataka and South Karnataka Districts of Karnataka;

(b) the extent of assistance given in this regard towards flood and other calamities;

(c) whether it has come to the notice of Government that vast areas of Karnataka are in the grip of drought; and

(d) if so, whether any survey has been made in this regard and the assistance rendered thereon?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): (a). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(b) The request of the State Govt. for Central assistance for floods is under consideration.

(c) and (d). The Govt. of Karnataka have reported that the crop situation is being watched. No assessment of the damage has been reported by the State Government.

Statement

(a) According to the Memorandum received from the Govt. of Karnataka, the extent of loss due to heavy

rains on 10th June and from 27th July to 2nd August, 1982 is as under:

Name of the district	Human lives lost	Cattle Heads lost	Cropped area affected (lakh acres)	No. of houses damaged partly or wholly
1	2	3	4	5
Dakshina Kannada	20	95	0.27	3902
Uttara Kannada	13	..	2.00	3679

Besides, damage to roads, community development works and minor irrigation had been caused by the heavy rains.

No other calamity has been reported by the State Government.

दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा आवंटित फ्लैटों को हस्तांतरित करना/बेचना

* 20. श्री हरीश रावत : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा आवंटित फ्लैटों को हस्तांतरित करने/बेचने का कानूनी अधिकार मालिकों को देने का विचार है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन फ्लैटों के मालिकों को यह अधिकार कब तक मिलने की संभावना है ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह) :
(क) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण के फ्लैटों के खरीददारों को अधिसंरचना के मामले में शाश्वत मालिकाना हक तथा फ्लैटों की भूमि तथा उनके समीप की भूमि के मामले में अन्य फ्लैट खरीददारों को संयुक्त लीजहोल्ड अधिकार दिया जाता

है। सरकार द्वारा गठित एक सरकारी कार्यकारी दल ने दिल्ली के लिए कानून बनाने की सिफारिश की है जिससे दिल्ली/नई दिल्ली में निर्मित बहुमंजिले इमारतों में अपार्टमेंट में पैतृक तथा अन्तरणीय अधिकार दिया जा सके। इसमें अपार्टमेंट के खरीददारों को भूमि सहित ग्राम क्षेत्रों में उनके हित का अविभाजित तथा अनुपातिक अंश शामिल है। कार्यकारी दल की सिफारिशें प्रक्रियाधीन हैं।

(ख) इस अवस्था में प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

दिल्ली के कुम्हारों द्वारा प्रयुक्त जपान

* 21. श्री रामावतार शारङ्गी : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली के कुम्हारों ने मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री को एक ज्ञापन दिया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) सरकार की उस पर क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास
मंत्री (श्री बीष्म नारायण सिंह) : (क)
जी, हाँ ।

(ख) अखिल भारतीय प्रजापति
(कुम्भकार) संघ (पंजो कृत) द्वारा उक्त
जापन में की गई मुख्य मांगे इस प्रकार
हैं :—

(1) उन स्थलों का सीमांकन करना
जहां से दिल्ली के कुम्भकार दिल्ली संघ
राज्य क्षेत्र में मिट्टी खूद सकते हैं ।

(2) उनकी दैनिक पत्रिका "प्रजापति
जगत" के लिए प्रेस लगाने हेतु नोएडा
या डी० एस० आई० डी० सी० द्वारा
शेड का आवंटन ।

(3) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण सलाह-
कार मण्डल/नई दिल्ली नगरपालिका
दूरभाष सलाहकार समिति, दिल्ली प्रशासन
के खादी तथा ग्राम उद्योग बोर्ड में प्रति-
निधित्व ।

(4) पिछड़ी जातियों के लिए सेवाओं
में आरक्षण के बारे में मण्डल आयोग
की रिपोर्ट का तत्काल कार्यान्वयन ।

(5) उनकी दैनिक पत्रिका "प्रजापति
जगत" में प्रकाशनार्थ विज्ञापन देने के लिए
दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण/राष्ट्रीय भवन
(निर्माण) संगठन/राष्ट्रीय भवन निर्माण
निगम को निर्देश देना ।

(6) सफ़दरजंग अस्पताल और अखिल
भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान संस्थान, नई दिल्ली
में उपचार के लिए दिल्ली के बाहर से आने
वाले उनके समाज के रोगियों के उपयोग
हेतु एक सराय बनाने के लिए स्व-वित्त
पोषित योजना स्थल के आस पास युसूफ
सराय में भू-खण्ड का आवंटन ।

(ग) यह मामला सरकार के विचारा-
धीन है ।

Time Schedule for starting Irrigation
from Western Koshi Canal

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

(a) what is the exact time-schedule
for starting actual irrigation from
Western Koshi Canal in phases and
the specific work including construc-
tion of structures, acquisition of land,
digging of canal including distribu-
taries etc. already accomplished, being
completed; and yet to begin for the
specific phases and areas; and

(b) whether there has been sug-
gestion from any Member of Parlia-
ment for shifting alignment of the
main canal further North to the East
of river Kamala cyphen; if so, steps
taken thereon? .

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION
(SHRI KEDAR PANDAY): (a) As
per programme of the State Govern-
ment the irrigation potential is pro-
posed to be created as under:

Phase-I Nepal Portion and reach
in Bihar State upto Bhutai Balan
River crossing—June 1983.

Phase-II From River Bhutai
Balan upto River Kamala Crossing—
June 1985.

Phase-III From River Kamala
crossing upto tail end in River
Dhans—June 1987.

Progress of work

Item of work	Estimated Quantity	Cumulative progress upto June, 1962
<i>Nepal portion</i>		
Earth work	48.82 Lac M ³	48.071 Lac M ³
Lining work	17.13 Lac M ³	16.557 Lac M ³
Structures	65 Nos.	32 completed 6 under progress.
Land Acquisition	714.17 ha.	393.46 ha.
<i>India Portion</i>		
Earth Work	141.86 Lac M ³	49.63 Lac M ³
Lining Work	27.74 Lac M ³	15.99 Lac M ³
Structures	356 Nos.	6 completed 10 under progress
Land Acquisition	1592.15 ha.	696.94 ha.

(b) Yes, Sir, As the Western Kosi Canal is a contour canal which has been aligned as Northwards as possible there does not appear to be a possibility of shifting the alignment. However, this is being examined in detail by the Project authorities.

Loss due to flood in Tripura

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

(a) total losses caused due to the recent flood in Tripura for both movable and immovable properties and crops;

(b) total amount demanded by the State Government from the Central Government for flood relief works; and

(c) total amount allotted by the Central Government for this purpose so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICUL-

TURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) According to the Memorandum received from the Government of Tripura, the extent of damage due to recent floods is as under:

No. of Districts affected . . .	3
Population affected . . .	1.10 Lakhs
No. of human lives lost . . .	4
No. of cattle head lost . . .	44
No. of houses damaged (fully/partially) . . .	4808
Cropped area affected . . .	0.31 lakhs.

(b) The State Government have sought a Central assistance of Rs. 90 lakhs for providing relief to the flood affected people in Tripura.

(c) The request is under consideration.

Army Assistance sought to face Fury of Floods in U.P., Bihar and Orissa

4. SHRI B. V. DESAI:

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether army was called by the State Governments to help these facing the fury of floods in U.P., Bihar and Orissa;

(b) if so, to what extent the army helped these State Governments during the time of floods;

(c) whether a great problem of law and order situation arose in the States during the flood period; and

(d) if so, what were the main reasons and to what extent army helped in rehabilitating these flood affected people in the States?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Army assistance was extended in rescue operations and air dropping of food material to marooned people. The army supplied about 1900 tarpaulines from its reserve to Orissa.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Disparity in the Payment of Wages to Class III and Class IV Employees working in Delhi Water Supply and Sewage Disposal Undertaking

5. SHRI NIHAL SINGH: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Class III and Class IV employees working on daily wage basis in Delhi Water Supply and

Sewage Disposal Undertaking are not being paid wages fixed by the Labour Ministry;

(b) whether it is a fact that in some of the departments of the said undertaking a clerk is being paid wages of Rs. 10.25 while in some other departments of this undertaking he is being paid wages of Rs. 15.75 and similarly in some of its departments a class IV employee such as Beldar etc. being paid wages of Rs. 9.25 while in some of its other departments he is being paid wages of Rs. 11.60; and

(c) if so, the action being taken by Government to ensure equal wages to all?

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

Facilities provided to the Colonies regularised in De'hi

6. SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state the facilities provided to colonies regularised during the years 1980, 1981 and 1982?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): The DDA has reported that in colonies regularised upto 1981 the road work has been completed upto 75 per cent on an average and the work for providing storm water drains have been completed upto about 20 per cent on an average. As regards colonies which have been regularised during 1982, the filling work and work for improvement of drainage has been taken up.

The information from the MCD is being collected and will laid on the table of the Sabha.

Construction Activities for Asian Games

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

(a) whether all the construction activities undertaken by DDA, NDMC and MCD in connection with the Asian games have been completed;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether hotels to whom land was allotted and facilities for construction were given will be completed in time for Asian games;

(d) if so, the names of the hotels which will be available and those which will not be available for Asian games; and

(e) what action will be taken against those who fail to keep to schedule?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND OF THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) As per the information available the projects undertaken by DDA, NDMC and MCD in connection with the Asian Games

have either been completed or are nearing completion and will be ready in time for the Asian Games, 1982.

(b) For providing infrastructural facilities for holding different events DDA is constructing Indoor Stadium and Cycle Velodrome at IP Estate and Shooting Ranges at Tughlakabad. The NDMC is constructing new Swimming Pool at Talkatora Garden and is renovating the Indoor Stadium at Talkatora Garden and Shivaji Stadium. The MCD is renovating Dr. Ambedkar Stadium.

These agencies have also undertaken some other projects like construction of flyovers, widening of roads, hotels etc. which are their normal development schemes and have been advanced so that their benefit is available also during the Asian Games, 1982.

(c) and (d). According to the information furnished by the Ministry of Tourism by and large the construction work of the hotels for Asiad'82 is progressing as per schedule, to achieve the targetted number of rooms for Asiad' 82 as given in the statement attached.

(e) Action will be taken as provided in the agreements.

Statement

S.No.	Name of the Hotel	Total No. of Rooms	Rooms promised for Asiad, 82 by hoteliers
1.	Asian Hotels	588	300
2.	Surya Hotel.	258	241
3.	Sidhartha	156	156
4.	Kanishka	300	300
5.	Maurya extension.	122	122
6.	Taj Hotel	500	200
7.	Centaur Hotel	416	200
8.	Samrat	300	250
9.	Yatri Niwas	562	550
10.	Bharat Hotel	500	150
11.	Meridian Hotel	425	110
12.	Park Hotel	231	100
Total :		4358	2679

**Demolitions of Jhuggis by D.D.A.
in front of Satyawati Nagar**

9. SHRI TRILOK CHAND: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether on 29 May, 1982 some Jhuggis in front of Satyawati Nagar, Ashok Vihar Phase III were demolished by the DDA;

(b) whether it is a fact that a jhuggi owner has filed a suit against DDA claiming that DDA has no right over this land and has also obtained stay orders from the Court;

(c) whether it is a fact that DDA is playing tactics for delaying the case and not furnishing the factual information to the Court;

(d) whether it is also a fact that MCD has not made any "public convenience" for the use of these jhuggi owners and these persons are using public parks of Satyawati Nagar and Sawan Park as "Public Convenience" and spoiling the atmosphere; and

(e) whether Government propose to take any action to remove these jhuggis in the near future?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) DDA has reported that physical possession of part of land acquired for construction of a drain was to be taken over by the Land Acquisition Collector. The area was squatted upon by jhuggi dwellers. Demolition squad of DDA was provided on 28-5-82 to the Land Acquisition Collector to enable him to clear the area. Part of the area was cleared. Clearance could not be completed due to stay-orders issued by the court on 29-5-82.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The DDA has denied it.

(d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(e) No action can be taken till the stay order is vacated by the Court.

Demolitions carried out in Delhi

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of demolitions in various parts of Delhi/New Delhi and villages of Delhi have been carried out from 1 January, 1982 to 15 September, 1982;

(b) if so, details of such demolitions carried out by Central Government, D.D.A., D.M.C., N.D.M.C. and other departments respectively;

(c) whether it is a fact that unauthorised constructions are coming up in various parts of Delhi; and

(d) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to demolish such unauthorised constructions and take steps to ensure that such unauthorised constructions do not come up in future?

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

**Non-availability of Asiad Tickets
for M.Ps.**

11. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV:

SHRI M. GOPAL REDDY:

Will the Minister of SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a big demand of Asian Games Tickets from the Members of Parlia-

ment and tickets have not been made available to them;

(b) if so, what are the reasons thereof;

(c) when the ASIAD tickets will be made available to the Members of Parliament; and

(d) denominations and numbers of tickets which will be made available to M.Ps?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND OF THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) to (d). The number of tickets in various stadia is limited. However, within the limited number available, some readjustments have been made, so that a specified number of tickets is available for each Hon'ble Member in certain events, keeping in view the seating capacity of the stadium. The date of commencing of sale, and the source

from where the tickets will be available will be indicated in due course. Chairman, Special Organising Committee for IX Asian Games has already written to all Members of Parliament on 11th August, 1982 in this regard.

**Statistics of Central Government
Houses under Construction in
Metropolitan Cities**

12. SHRI S. A. DORAI SEBASTIAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state city-wise statistics for Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras about the Government of India's house construction activity for the employees?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): A statement is enclosed in respect of General Pool accommodation.

Statement

S.No.	Name of the city	Type of quarters	Target for 6th Plan (1980-85)	Achievements during 1980-82	No. of quarters likely to be completed during	
					1982-1983	1983-1984
1		2	3	4	5	6
1.	Delhi	I (A)	1012	603	160	249
		II (B)	5417	1826	1480	2111
		III (C)	10093	4779	2345	2969
		IV (D)	72	56	..	16
		V (E)	120	..	..	120
		Hostel	184	..	..	184
			16898	7264	3985	5649

1	2	3	4	5	6
2. Bombay	I (A)	1040	240	200	600
	II (B)	1800	120	400	1280
	III (C)	870	240	79	551
	IV (D)	80	80	..	..
	Hostel	80	..	80	..
		3870	680	759	2431
3. Calcutta	I (A)	816	..	320	496
	II (B)	1480	192	350	938
	III (C)	1408	192	250	966
	Hostel	84	..	..	84
		3788	384	920	2484
4. Madras	I (A)	216	..	70	146
	II (B)	207	..	54	153
	III (C)	96	..	96	..
		519	..	220	299

Recommendation of Punjab regarding procurement price of Paddy

13. SHRI R. L. BHATTIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Punjab Government have recommended a procurement price of Rs. 128 per quintal for paddy for the current season;

(b) if so, the reaction of the Central Government thereto; and

(c) the price of paddy fixed by Government for various States and how far these are considered remunerative for the farmers?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The procurement price of common variety of paddy for 1982-83 season has been decided at Rs. 122 per quintal which is considered to be remunerative.

Construction of an Approach Road in Village Naharpur, Delhi

14. SHRI MANOHAR LAL SAINI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of representations have been received against the proposed plan of DDA for construction of an approach road through the old built up area of Khasara No. 11 and house No. 26 etc. in village Naharpur, Delhi under the Rohini Scheme;

(b) whether it is also a fact that if this proposed approach road is by-passed hardly by a 20 yards off the said built up area in the north side, the built up premises of the villagers can be saved with no harm to the DDA planning; and

(c) if so, what steps Government propose to take to by-pass the proposed approach road to the built up area in north and by what time this will be completed?

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

Arrangement for supply of drinking water in Uttari Pitampura

15. SHRI K. C. SHARMA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that arrangements for supply of drinking water has not been made so far by the Delhi Development Authority in Pockets B, C, D, F, H, K, L & M of Uttari Pitampura Residential Scheme even though the possession of plots was given in 1979 and a large number of houses have already been constructed; and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken to make arrangements for supply of drinking water for these pockets?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) and (b). The work of laying water supply lines in Pockets B, H, K and L has been completed and in the remaining pockets, the work is in progress. The work in the remaining pockets is likely to be completed by the end of this year.

Ganga-Cauvery Link Project

16. SHRI V. N. GADGIL: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to pursue the Ganga-Cauvery Link Project;

(b) if so, when the project is expected to be taken up;

(c) if not, whether Government have abandoned the project; and

(d) if so, the reasons for the same?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR PANDAY): (a) to (d). The Ganga-Cauvery Link Scheme was examined by the Ministry of Irrigation and Central Water Commission and was considered to be grossly under-estimated both in capital and recurring cost and also required a large block of power for lifting water. This Scheme, has, therefore, not been taken up for further consideration.

Excessive water retention capacity of Eucalyptus trees and its impact on Eco-System

17. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the controversy surrounding the Eucalyptus trees regarding its exces-

sive water retention capacity and its damaging influence on the eco-system;

(b) whether any research had been done to ascertain that Eucalyptus trees do not lower the water level of the soil; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) to (c). There was a view that Eucalyptus trees consume excessive water with detrimental effect on the agricultural crop. The Forest Research Institute, Dehradun, has conducted experiments to ascertain the correct position. Studies carried out at Dehradun have shown that the water consumed per unit gram of dry matter produced was least for Eucalyptus i.e. 1.41 mm per gm. of dry matter as against 2.59 mm for *Dalbergia latifolia*, 3.04 mm for *Populus casale* and 8.87 mm for *Pinus roxburghii*. Research work carried out in Australia which is the home land of Eucalyptus has shown that the rainfall loss by interception in Eucalyptus plantation is only 14 to 15 per cent. Studies carried out in Dehradun and West Bengal have shown that the interception loss from areas with Eucalyptus hybrid plantation is only 11.56 per cent as against 25.3 per cent in Sal forest and 22.1 per cent in Chir forest. These results show that Eucalyptus has no adverse effects on the water supply.

Designation of Scientists as Professors at IARI

18. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2626 on 26 July, 1982 regarding post-graduate education at IARI and state:

(a) whether there is a provision in the Agricultural Research Service to designate scientists as "Professors";

(b) if not, the justification for designating certain scientists as 'Professors' without being duly selected by the competent authority, and are treated as privileged scientists; and

(c) the provisions under which IARI is empowered to award degrees as a deemed university?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). There is no provision in Agricultural Research Service to designate Scientists as Professors. All the posts in the Agricultural Research Service are designated as Scientist S-1, Scientist S-2 or Scientist S-3 with regard to their scales of pay namely Rs. 700-1300, Rs. 1100-1600 and Rs. 1500-2000 respectively. The posts of Professors are in the scale of Rs. 1500-2000 and included in S-3 grade of Agricultural Research Service. The S-3 Scientists who are entrusted with teaching duties in the post-graduate College of IARI are being treated as Professors only to indicate their functions. They are not treated as privileged scientists but are governed by the same rules and regulations as applicable to other S-3 Scientists. The recruitment to these posts is also being made in accordance with the Agricultural Research Service Rules.

(c) IARI has been declared as deemed University under the Government of India, Ministry of Education Notification No. F. 24-44/58-U-5 dated 22-8-1958 under the Section 3 of the University Grants Commission Act, 1956. As per the provisions of this Act read with the notification dated 22-8-1958 the IARI is empowered to award its own degrees.

**Lack of civil amenities in Bhil Basti,
Baljit Nagar, Delhi**

19. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY:
Will the Minister of WORKS AND
HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a report appeared in *Indian Express* of 27th August 1982 regarding lack of civic amenities in Bhil Basti in Baljit Nagar, Delhi; and

(b) the difficulties and reasons for not providing the facility of pipe water to the residents of the colony who have been living there for about 30 years?

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

**Siva Kolegaon Irrigation Project in
Maharashtra**

20. SHRI BHAUSAHEB THORAT:
Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Siva Kolegaon Major Irrigation Project sanctioned during the Sixth Five Year Plan in the Maharashtra State has not been started inspite of budgetary provision in the annual plan for 1982-83; and

(b) if so, when Government desire to start the same?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR PANDAY): (a) and (b). The Siva Kolegaon Irrigation Project is yet to be approved by the Planning Commission. The Government of Maharashtra has not provided any outlay either for 1982-83 or in the Sixth Plan.

**जयपुर तथा उसके निकटवर्ती क्षेत्रों में
बाढ़ से नुकसान**

21. श्री बृद्धि चन्द्र जैन : क्या कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जयपुर शहर और जयपुर और उसके निकटवर्ती जिलों में पिछले वर्ष बाढ़ से कितना नुकसान हुआ और इस स्थिति से निपटने के लिए कितनी केन्द्रीय सहायता प्रदान की गई है ; और

(ख) इस सहायता का उपयोग सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालयों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आर० बी० स्वामी-नाथन) : (क) राजस्थान सरकार से प्राप्त हुए ज्ञापन के आधार पर पिछले वर्ष जयपुर शहर और जयपुर तथा इसके आस-पास के जिलों में बाढ़ों के कारण हुई क्षति का विवरण संलग्न है। भारत सरकार ने 31 अगस्त से 3 सितम्बर, 1981 के बीच राजस्थान का दौरा करने वाले केन्द्रीय दल की रिपोर्ट और राहत सम्बन्धी उच्चस्तरीय समिति की सिफारिशों के आधार पर राजस्थान सरकार को बाढ़ से प्रभावित लोगों की राहत और पुनर्वास एवं क्षतिग्रस्त सार्वजनिक और निजी सम्पत्तियों की मरम्मत/जीर्णोद्धार के लिए 4505.60 लाख रुपये के व्यय की अधिकतम सीमा की मंजूरी दी थी।

(ख) राजस्थान सरकार को सुलभ करायी गई सहायता का उपयोग बाढ़ों से प्रभावित लोगों की राहत और पुनर्वास एवं क्षतिग्रस्त हुई सार्वजनिक तथा निजी सम्पत्तियों की मरम्मत/जीर्णोद्धार के लिए किया गया था।

जयपुर और उसके आस-पास के क्षेत्रों में बाढ़ों से हुई क्षति

[illegible]

Execution of Western Kosi Canal Project

22. SHRI HARINATHA MISRA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the uptodate position with regard to the execution of the Western Kosi Canal Project in Bihar area; and

(b) whether the execution of the project stands held up on the orders

of the State Government for more than a couple of years now because some objections had been raised with regard to the alignment of the canal by the inhabitants of a particular village; if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR PANDAY): (a) The uptodate progress on the Western Kosi Canal Project in Bihar area upto June, 1982, is as indicated below:

Item of work	Estimated quantity	Cummulative work done upto 6/82
Earth Work	141.86 Lac M ³	49.63 Lac M ³
Lining	27.74 Lac M ²	15.99 Lac M ²
Structures	356	6 completed 10 under progress
Land Acquisition	1592.15 ha.	696.94 ha.

The initial 40 Kms. (i.e. upto RD 136) length of the Main Canal has been taken up for excavation, out of which 30 Kms. have been completed. The work of distribution system viz. Mahadeva, Rajpur, Chikna and Ghighrdiha channels is in progress. The target date of completion of the Project is March, 1987.

(b) The construction of Jhanjharpur Branch Canal was suspended by the Government of Bihar due to representation from the local people of Basram village. Detailed surveys and investigations for alternative alignments for this branch were carried out but no suitable alternative could be found. The matter was discussed between the officers of the Central Water Commission and State Engineers in the meeting held on 21-4-1982 and it was decided that the State Government may proceed with the construction work of Jhanjharpur Branch Canal, as per approved original alignment. The work on the Jhanjharpur Canal is expected to be restarted shortly.

Rush for DMS Milk

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

(a) the steps proposed to be taken by Government to ease the rush for milk on DMS booths in the capital; and

(b) whether the token system will be revised or the supply of milk increased because the quality and quantity of mother dairy milk has deteriorated?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). The level of milk distribution by Delhi Milk Scheme has been stepped up to about 3.50 lakhs litres per day as compared to 3.35 lakh litres in July, 1982. In order to ensure equitable distribution of milk to the consumers on the basis of 'first come

first served', four bottles of milk at a time is allowed to individual consumer.

The distribution arrangements of milk in the booths of Delhi Milk Scheme are closely supervised by the officials of the Distribution Branch of the Delhi Milk Scheme and surprise and regular inspections of booths are conducted.

Mother Dairy has also stepped up supply of milk which is at the level of 5.70 lakh litres per day. There is no deterioration in the quantity and quality of milk supplied by Mother Dairy.

The total milk supplied by both Mother Dairy and Delhi Milk Scheme at present is about 9.20 lakh litres per day.

Black marketing of Asiad tickets

24. SHRI SURAJ BHAN:

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJ-PAYEE:

Will the Minister of SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to press reports that Asiad Tickets priced at Rs. 100 and Rs. 10 for the opening ceremony were being re-sold in black market for Rs. 2,200 and Rs. 80 respectively;

(b) what are the reports from various ticket-selling centres in India and abroad in this regard;

(c) whether there is a move that colleges in India be closed during Asiad; if so, will it not result in gate-crashing at Stadiums when there is so much shortage of tickets; and

(d) steps taken in this regard?

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

However, no specific instance of black-marketing of tickets has come to notice of the Special Organising Committee for Asian Games 1982.

(b) No ticket-selling centre in India as well as abroad has reported any black-marketing of Asiad-82 tickets.

(c) and (d). At the instance of the Special Organising Committee for Asian Games 1982, the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations were requested in June, 1981, to readjust their winter vacation in schools and colleges, so as to correspond with the period of Asian Games 1982. On the basis of the replies received from several States expressing difficulties in readjusting their winter vacation and keeping in view the position that no special arrangements can be made for the stay of students from these States at Delhi during Asiad 1982, the State Governments/Union Territories Administrations (except Delhi) were informed in November, 1981, that the Government would not insist on its earlier suggestion.

As regards gate-crashing, the Special Organising Committee does not envisage such an eventuality, because the Games are going to be televised, and the college students can see the Games at New Delhi and other towns also, where television facilities exist. Adequate security arrangements have also been made to ensure that no gate-crashing at the Stadium takes place.

छठी योजना में परिवारों को गरीबी के स्तर से ऊपर उठाने का लक्ष्य

26. श्री राम स्वर्ूप राम : क्या ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत प्रत्येक ब्लॉक के 600 परिवारों को प्रतिवर्ष गरीबी के स्तर से ऊपर उठाने का लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया गया है;

(ख) इस योजना के अन्तर्गत सारे देश में कुल कितने लोगों को गरीबी के स्तर से ऊपर उठाया गया है और इसकी राज्यवार अब तक की स्थिति क्या है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का निकट भविष्य में कोई नीति लागू करने का विचार है?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालयों में राज्य मंत्री(श्री आर० बी० स्वामीनाथन) :

(क) छठी योजना में प्रत्येक खण्ड में औसतन 3,000 परिवारों को उनकी आय में वृद्धि करने हेतु सहायता पहुंचाने का लक्ष्य है ताकि उन्हें गरीबी की रेखा से ऊपर उठने योग्य बनाया जा

सके और इस लक्ष्य को प्रति वर्ष एक खण्ड में औसतन 600 परिवारों की सहायता पहुंचा कर प्राप्त किया जाना है।

(ख) 1980-81, 1981-82 तथा 1982-83 (31 अगस्त, 1982 तक) में समन्वित ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत सहाय्यित परिवारों का राज्यवार ब्यौरा दर्शाने वाला एक विवरण संलग्न है। सहाय्यित लाभभोगियों की आय में वृद्धि करने के संबंध में कार्यक्रम के निष्पादन का मूल्यांकन योजना आयोग द्वारा किया जा रहा है।

(ग) गरीबी निवारण के लिए छठी योजना की नीति में कोई परिवर्तन इस समय विचाराधीन नहीं है।

विवरण

छठी योजना के दौरान सहाय्यित लाभभोगी

(अनन्तिम)

राज्य/केन्द्र शासित क्षेत्र	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83 (अगस्त 1982 तक)	योग
1	2	3	4	5
1. आन्ध्र प्रदेश	166483	238846	44200	449529
2. असम	5594	22145	14543	42282
3. बिहार	138956	276169	47618	462743
4. गुजरात	105477	216215	24441	346133
5. हरियाणा	46877	79605	5409	131891
6. जम्मू व कश्मीर	9357	27689	8424	45470
7. हिमाचल प्रदेश	48090	34877	13158	96125
8. कर्नाटक	63906	87460	16593	167959
9. केरल	80088	96832	28555	205475
10. मध्य प्रदेश	135598	231861	54417	421876
11. महाराष्ट्र	125969	153330	11677	290976

	1	2	3	4	5
12. मणिपुर	2768	3627	479	6874	
13. मेघालय	5267	6045	4103	15415	
14. नागालैंड	16721	12565	—	29286	
15. उड़ीसा	100749	138367	48990	288106	
16. पंजाब	60888	86867	18196	165951	
17. राजस्थान	82683	120205	18154	221042	
18. सिक्किम	29	262	457	748	
19. तमिलनाडु	219688	358225	64076	641989	
20. त्रिपुरा	11006	10146	2228	23380	
21. उत्तर प्रदेश	1310716	540160	41600	1892476	
22. पश्चिम बंगाल	37415	67338	13047	117800	
केन्द्र शासित क्षेत्र					
23. अंडमान व निकोबार द्वीपसमूह	—	—	76	76	
24. अरुणाचल प्रदेश	अप्राप्य	8667*	824	9491	
25. चंडीगढ़	अप्राप्य	—	—	—	
26. दादर व नगर हवेली	अप्राप्य	—	95	95	
27. दिल्ली	2561	2040	413	5014	
28. गोवा, दमण व दिव	5117	5259	1606	11982	
29. लक्षद्वीप	—	—	—	—	
30. मिजोरम	480	2000*	1730	4210	
31. पांडिचेरी	272	2591	150	3013	
अखिल भारत	2782755	2829393	485259	6097407	

* वास्तविक सूचना के अभाव में अनुमानित लाभभोगी ।

Implementation of Land Reforms

27. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN:

SHRI D. M. PUTTE GOWDA:

SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA:

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the guidelines sent by his Ministry to various States in regard to the implementation of land reforms;

(b) the response made by various States to those guidelines; and

(c) the efforts proposed to be made by the Centre to expedite the implementation of land reform measure?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) No new guidelines have been issued to the State Governments but they have been requested, in the context of the new 20-Point Programme, to expedite the distribution of ceiling surplus land and adopt various measures for updating land records.

(b) The replies received from some of the State Governments indicate that they are generally taking appropriate steps on the lines of the suggestions made in this behalf by the Government of India.

(c) Implementation of land reforms is the responsibility of the State Governments. The Government of India, however, reviews the progress regularly and suggests corrective measures where the progress is hampered on account of any lacunae either in the law or in its implementation.

Wage revision demand in F.C.I.

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

(a) whether it is a fact that certain employees unions of Food Corporation of India are demanding wage revision; if so, the result of their demands and the latest position in this regard;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Board of Directors of Food Corporation of India have approved a proposal to grant interim relief equal to Rs. 50/- for category IV/III/II employees on uniform basis; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) Yes, Sir. The demands of the employees unions are under consideration of the management of Food Corporation of India.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Non-availability of accommodation and tickets to foreign visitors for Asiad

30. PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA:
SHRI KAMAL NATH:

Will the Minister of SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn towards the non-availability of accommodation and tickets to foreign visitors for Asiad; and

(b) if so, reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND OF THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) and (b). The Special Organising Committee for

Asian Games 1982 is fully geared to meet requirements of accommodation for foreign visitors who would be coming to watch the Games. Arrangements for sale of tickets in countries abroad have been made through Air-India and Indian Airlines.

Profit/loss of cooperative sugar factories

31. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the number and names of Cooperative sugar factories functioning in the country, State-wise as on April, 1982;

(b) the total amount of grants etc. given by the Central and State Governments, to those factories in 1978-79, 1979-80, 1980-81 and 1981-82; and

(c) the total profit/loss made by these factories during the aforesaid period and total cumulative loss/profit accrued to these factories as on 31st August, 1982?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) 154 coop. sugar factories were installed by the end of April, 1982. Of those, 153 units were in production during 1981-82 sugar season. A State-wise list of coop. sugar factories is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5417/82].

(b) Precise and complete information regarding the amount of grants etc. provided by the Central and State Governments to these coop. sugar factories is not available. However the National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC) has been providing supplemental assistance to the State Governments towards share capital participation of coop. sugar factories under Centrally Sponsored Scheme. The financial assistance

released to different State Governments during the last four years is as under:

Year	Amount released (Rs. in lakhs)
1978-79	524.16
1979-80	247.98
1980-81	180.955
1981-82	518.685

In addition, NCDC has been providing financial assistance to the State Governments towards rehabilitation of cooperative sugar factories under Corporation sponsored schemes. The NCDC provided an amount of Rs. 5.60 crores for this purpose during the last four years.

(c) The accounts for the year 1981-82 have not yet been finalised by the coop. sugar factories. Tentative accounts for the year 1980-81 have been received in respect of 96 coop. sugar factories. The position of profit and loss as reported by these 96 units for the year 1980-81 is given below:

Net Profit—10.95 crores

Net Loss—Rs. 35.18 crores

Commulative Profit—Rs. 186 crores

Commulative Loss—Rs. 221.17 crores.

Policy regarding mining leases in Forest Areas

32. SHRI BHERAVADAN K. GADHAVI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that because of the rigid policy with regard to approving Mining leases in forest areas the mineral industries are suffering a great set back;

(b) whether Government will consider to evolve a policy without disturbing the ecology to make the mining leases easier to young and new entrepreneurs; and

(c) if so, what would be the nature of the policy and by what time it would be put into implementation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) No complaints of great setback to mining industry because of the policy with regard to approving leases in forest areas have been received. Mining leases in forest areas require prior approval of the Central Government under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980. The cases are disposed of as expeditiously as possible.

(b) No such proposal is under consideration of the Government.

(c) Does not arise.

डबलरोटी के निर्माताओं को घटिया मैदा की सप्लाई

33. श्री जगपाल सिंह : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आल इंडिया ब्रेड मैन्युफैक्चरर्स को खराब और घटिया किस्म का मैदा सप्लाई किया जा रहा है जिससे जन स्वास्थ्य पर बुरा प्रभाव पड़ रहा है ;

(ख) क्या वर्षा से खराब हुए गेहूं की मैदा से डबलरोटी बनाने में कठिनाई हो रही है ; और

(ग) क्या गीली मैदा के मूल्यों में 13 पैसे की वृद्धि से 25 प्रतिशत बैंकरियां बन्द हो जायेंगी और यदि हां, तो इस बारे में क्या उपाय किये जा रहे हैं ?

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

(ख) भारतीय खाद्य निगम सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित विनिर्दिष्टियों के अनुसार गेहूं सप्लाई कर रहा है । भारतीय खाद्य निगम द्वारा फ्लोर मिलों को दिए गये गेहूं से तैयार मैदा से डबल रोटी बनाने में कोई कठिनाई अनुभव नहीं की जाती है ।

(ग) सरकार के पास ऐसी कोई सूचना नहीं है ।

Failure to control fury of floods

34. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER:

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that failure of the Flood Control Commissions and Cells to constitute any reliable strategy to mitigate the fury of the floods has resulted in the loss of hundreds of human lives, properties, crops etc.; and

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

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR PANDEY): (a) No, Sir. Flood control is a State subject and all the measures necessary for mitigating the floods are taken by the concerned State Governments. The Centre has been alive to the problem of flood control and has set up various High Level Committees/Commissions from time to time to evolve suitable guidelines for making the programme a success. The last such Commission set up by the Government of India was the National Flood Commission (Rashtriya Barh Ayog) constituted in 1976 to conduct a study

in depth of the approach and programmes of flood control measures and evolve a coordinated integrated and scientific approach to the flood control problem. The Commission submitted its detailed report to the Government in March, 1980 wherein they covered the entire gamut of flood control programme and made as many as 207 recommendations. The Ministry of Irrigation set up a Committee to evolve suitable guidelines for implementation of the recommendations in consultation with State Governments. These guidelines were finalised and sent to all the concerned States in September, 1981 for implementation and are under the various stages of consideration/action with the State authorities.

Since the launching of the National programme of Flood control in 1954, an amount of about Rs. 976 crores was spent on the programme till the beginning of the Sixth Five Year Plan (March 1980) providing reasonable degree of protection to an area of about 11 million hectares. In view of importance of the programme, the Planning Commission has approved an outlay of Rs. 1045 crores in the Sixth Five Year Plan, for flood protection works.

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

Financial assistance to Madhya Pradesh for Rural Road Development Schemes

35. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have granted financial assistance to the extent of Rs. 18 crores to M.P. State to complete the Schemes of Rural Road Development for 1982-83;

(b) if so, the number of villages connected under the Rural Road Development Scheme during 1981-82

and the number of schemes with the number of villages to be completed in 1982-83;

(c) which particular rural village road projects were undertaken under the scheme in the Districts of Rajgarh, Guna and Vidisha of Madhya Pradesh during 1982-83 and the Schemes planned to be undertaken during 1983-84 and 1984-85; and

(d) the number of villages connected by rural all-weather roads in 1981 and plan targets for Rajgarh, Guna and Vidisha with number of villages to be connected during 1982 and 1983?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) No, Sir. The rural roads programme forms part of the minimum needs programme (MNP) for which outlays are provided in the plans of the States/Union Territories. No financial assistance is granted by the Central Government for this purpose to the States/Union Territories.

(b) and (c). Questions do not arise.

(d) District-wise information regarding targets and achievements is not maintained by the Ministry.

Position of ASIAD Projects

36. SHRI KAMAL NATH: Will the Minister of SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the projects for Asiad'82 have since been completed;

(b) if not, which projects are lagging behind and reasons therefor; and

(c) have any projects been abandoned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND OF THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) and (b). 8 new stadia/halls are being constructed and 9 existing stadia are being renovated to provide the necessary facilities for holding different events for Asiad'82 at Delhi/New Delhi. All these projects have either been completed or are nearing completion and will be ready in all respects in time for the Asian Games, 1982.

The construction of flyovers, over-bridges, electrification of ring railway, hotels etc., which have also been undertaken by the concerned agencies, form part of their normal development programmes. These projects have been advanced so that their benefit is available also during the Asian Games, 1982.

(c) No, Sir.

Vacation of private godowns by FCI in Rajasthan

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Food Corporation of India had taken a decision to vacate godowns in Rajasthan and simultaneously constructed godowns of its own in Punjab and Haryana;

(b) whether it was a fact that the vacation of private godowns had rendered the parties in debt;

(c) whether the Food Corporation of India's move to vacate godowns had also affected employment in rural areas;

(d) whether the decision to vacate the godowns would be reconsidered; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) The Food Corporation of India decided to vacate such of the godowns hired from private parties under Agricultural Refinance Development Corporation scheme as were no longer required after the expiry of the guarantee period. Independently of this, the Corporation has constructed/is constructing its own godowns in Punjab and Haryana pursuant to a planned programme.

(b) Hiring of godowns under the scheme was governed by mutual agreement for a specified period. It is not binding on Food Corporation of India to retain the godowns after the guarantee period is over.

(c) The Food Corporation of India does not employ rural labour for their operations in these godowns. After vacation of the godowns, the Corporation's staff is deployed elsewhere.

(d) and (e). The decision to vacate or retain the godowns under the ARDC scheme is and would be guided by the terms of the agreement between the parties and the Corporation's requirements at a given place.

तिलहन उत्पादक सहकारी समितियां

38. श्री कुम्भा राम शर्मा: क्या कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या किसी राज्य में तिलहन उत्पादक सहकारी समितियों के किसी भी निकाय की स्थापना की गई है ; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालयों में उप मंत्री (कुमारो कनला कुमारी) : (क) और (ख). "खाद्य तेल तथा तिलहन उत्पादन और विणन पुनर्व्यवस्था" नामक परियोजना के तहत, जो राष्ट्रीय डेरी विकास बोर्ड के माध्यम से क्रियान्वित की जा रही है, छः राज्यों अर्थात् गुजरात, मध्य प्रदेश, आंध्र प्रदेश, तमिलनाडु, महाराष्ट्र तथा उड़ीसा में राज्य स्तर के तिलहन उत्पादक सहकारी संघ गठित किए जाने हैं। अब तक इस प्रकार के राज्य स्तर के संघ पांच राज्यों अर्थात् गुजरात, मध्य प्रदेश, तमिलनाडु, आंध्र प्रदेश तथा उड़ीसा में पहले ही स्थापित किए जा चुके हैं। महाराष्ट्र में राज्य स्तर का संघ अभी स्थापित किया जाना है।

National calamities Funds

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

(a) whether Government have considered the desirability of setting up National Calamities Fund, so that disasters like recent floods in Orissa can be attended to quickly and at the State level without involving the Centre for the release of funds which normally takes place after some time; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) The 7th Finance Commission examined the proposal regarding setting up a National Calamity Fund but did not consider it feasible to set up such a Fund. The Government of India accepted its recommendation.

(b) Does not arise.

खाद्यानों और दालों का उत्पादन

40. श्री कृष्ण दत्त सुलतानपुरा : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकारी अनुमानों के अनुसार इस वर्ष अनाज का कितना उत्पादन होने की आशा है ; और

(ख) खाद्य उत्पादन को बढ़ाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा की गई कार्यवाही का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालयों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री श्री व. स्वामिनथन) : (क) राज्यों में 1982-83 के लिए खाद्यान्नों, दलहनों, मक्का आदि के उत्पादन के अनुमान अभी देय नहीं हुये हैं। तथापि इस वर्ष देरी से आए और कमजोर मानसून के कारण खरीफ उत्पादों के गत वर्ष की तुलना में कुछ कम होने की सम्भावना है।

(ख) सरकार ने खाद्य उत्पादन को बढ़ाने और सूखे की स्थिति से पैदा होने वाली आकस्मिकताओं से निपटने के लिए अनेक उपाय किये हैं। इन उपायों में अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ निम्नलिखित शामिल हैं :—

(1) सिंचाई जल की नियोजित निर्मुक्ति और अच्छे प्रवन्ध और फसल की उचित योजना तथा उर्वरकों की प्रति हेक्टेयर खपत को बढ़ा कर सिंचित क्षेत्रों में उत्पादन और उत्पादकता को बढ़ाना।

(2) सूखे की स्थिति में कम संवेदनशील फसलों की उगाकर वैकल्पिक मत्स्य नीतियां अपनाना।

(3) सिंचाई पम्पसेटों के लिए डीजल और बिजली उपलब्ध कराना और नलकूपों आदि की मरम्मत करना।

(4) पीछे उपलब्ध कराने के लिए निम्नलिखित क्षेत्रों में सामुदायिक नर्सरियों का बृहत कार्यक्रम ।

(5) बीजों, उर्वरकों और कीटनाशियों सहित आदानों की आपूर्ति करना और वैकल्पिक फसलों के बीज की उपलब्धता सुनिश्चित करना ।

(6) रबी खाद्यान्नों के उत्पादन को बढ़ाने के लिए अभियान चलाना ।

(7) ऋण उपलब्ध कराना ।

**Report on Irrigating Eastern Taluks
In Chittoor District in Andhra
Pradesh**

43. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state whether Government have ordered to prepare feasibility report to assess the possibility of irrigating parts of eastern taluks of Chittoor District in Andhra Pradesh which are below 1000 feet height from the waters of Mahanadi and Vaigai grid?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR PANDAY): Irrigation is a State subject and the responsibility for survey, investigation and formulation of irrigation projects is that of the State Governments. It is thus for the Government of Andhra Pradesh to prepare the feasibility report for providing irrigation to eastern taluks of Chittoor District in Andhra Pradesh.

Schemes financed by HUDCO to provide house for the rural poor in Karnataka

44. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Housing and Urban Development

Corporation is financing the schemes to house the rural poor in Karnataka;

(b) if so, the nature of the schemes and the amount advanced so far for house building and subsidies, etc.;

(c) the contribution of the State Government for the schemes; and

(d) the nature of progress made in the rehabilitation of the poor rural people?

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

(b) and (c). HUDCO has sanctioned upto 27-9-82, 51 Rural Housing Schemes for the benefit of people belonging to Economically Weaker Sections of Community in Karnataka for construction of 1,90,900 houses with project cost of Rs. 62.48 crores and HUDCO loan assistance of Rs. 20.61 crores. These schemes are spread out in villages of all the 19 districts of Karnataka. The remaining components of the project cost are to be met by the State Government as subsidy as well as beneficiaries' contributions. HUDCO does not provide any subsidy. Total amount of Rs. 14.91 crores have already been drawn by the implementing agencies commensurate with the progress made so far.

(d) Out of 1,90,000; 1,90,000 houses that have been sanctioned, 1,30,326 houses have been completed and 19,817 houses are under various stages of progress. 30,000 houses have been sanctioned very recently in the month of August, 1982.

Enhancing sugar quota to consumers

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

(a) whether Government propose to increase the quota of sugar to 1 kg. per person per month; and

(b) will Government give additional sugar for the forthcoming Dussehra and Diwali festivals?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) The per capita consumption of sugar is worked on the basis of 425 gms. per capita. For the present, there is no proposal to increase the levy sugar allocation per capita to 1 kg. per head per month.

(b) With the release for October, 1982, a special festival quota of 50,000 tonnes of levy sugar has also been released for the extra festival demand.

Irrigation schemes sanctioned by Planning Commission for Munghyr Bhagalpur and Santhal Pargana Districts

46. SHRI D. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the medium and major schemes sanctioned by Planning Commission for the districts of Monghyr, Bhagalpur and Santhal Pargana in Bihar in the last ten years;

(b) whether the escalation in cost has taken place to about ten to fifteen times in each project over the actual cost and the revised estimates now; and

(c) the time by which all the sanctioned schemes are to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR PANDAY): (a) to (c). A statement showing names of irrigation schemes, which benefit the said districts, cost as estimated at the time of sanction, revised estimated cost and expected date of completion is enclosed.

Statement

Medium & Major Irrigation Schemes of Monghyr, Bhagalpur and Santhal Pargana Districts of Bihar Sanctioned by the Planning Commission during the last 10 years.

Sr.No.	Name of the Project	District benefitted	Estimated cost as sanctioned (Rs. lakhs)	Revised estimated cost (Rs. lakhs)	Likely date of completion
1	2	3	4	5	6
Major Schemes					
1	Barner Reservoir Scheme	Monghyr	803.46	1588.80	7th Plan
2	Upper Kiul Reservoir Scheme	"	806.69	2042.00	1984-85
3	Dakranalla Pump Canal Scheme Phase-II	"	843.24	1575.98	7th Plan
4	Bateahwarsthan Pump Canal Phase-I	Bhagalpur	1387.70	2775.00	Do.
Medium Schemes					
1	Ajan (Kukurjhap) Reservoir Scheme	Monghyr	141.60	798.87	1983-84
2	Surajgarh Pump Canal Scheme	"	112.32	224.33	1983-84

1	2	3	4	5	6
3	Ladua Upper Nalla Reservoir Scheme	Monghyr	90.54	173.80	1983-84
4	Sindhwarni Reservoir Scheme	"	445.30	445.30	7th Plan
5	Dakranalla Pump Canal Scheme Phase-II	"	475.95	475.95	7th Plan
6	Beharna Reservoir Scheme	Bhagalpur	62.63	698.00	1984-85
7	Orni Reservoir Scheme	"	295.77	395.07	1983-84
8	Bilasi Reservoir Scheme	"	146.38	230.00	1982-83
9	Bateshwarsthan Pump Canal Phase-II	"	297.10	594.20	7th Plan
10	Sunder Reservoir Project	Santhal Pargana	192.60	528.79	1982-83
11	Gumani Barrage	"	383.99	750.00	7th Plan
12	Sugathan Reservoir Project	"	292.00	501.00	7th Plan
13	Torai Reservoir Project	"	295.89	680.00	7th Plan
14	Sakrigali Pump Canal	"	61.03	120.06	1984-85

Tardy Implementation of World Bank-Aided National Seeds Project

47. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been invited to a news-item which appeared in the Indian Express on 16 August, 1982 to the effect that tardy implementation of World Bank-aided National Seeds Project has encouraged malpractices in the seed industry;

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

(c) whether it is a fact that the seed available is of poor quality and its quality is rapidly deteriorating due to three-year delay in the completion of the first phase of the project;

(d) when the first phase of the project was launched and the States covered; and

(e) the efforts made to ensure early completion of all phases of the project with a view to provide quality seeds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) to (c). The Government is aware of the news item. The inference about quality of seeds is erroneous, since the quality of seeds is regulated under the Seeds Act 1966 and Rules framed under the Act.

(d) Phase-I of the project became effective on 8th October, 1976. The State covered under Phase-I are Punjab, Haryana, Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra. Phase-I was to close on 30th December, 1980 which has now been extended to 30th December, 1983. Phase-II of the project covering the States of Bihar, Karnataka, Orissa, Rajasthan and U.P. became effective from 20th December, 1978 and is to close on 30th June, 1984.

(e) The progress of implementation is reviewed every quarter by a Central Project Management and Monitoring Committee under the Chairmanship of Secretary (Agriculture and Cooperation). Monthly Coordination meetings are also held with various agencies involved in the project to ensure speedy implementation.

Rebate on Central Excise on Diesel for Mechanised Fishing Boats

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

(a) whether the examination of the scheme of providing rebate on central excise on high speed diesel for all type of mechanised fishing boats irrespective of size, which was started in July 1981, has been completed; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) No, Sir. Final decision has not been taken.

(b) Does not arise.

Supply of foodgrains to West Bengal to meet the serious drought condition

49. PROF. RUPCHAND PAL:

SHRI NIREN GHOSH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any S.O.S. from the Govern-

ment of West Bengal to supply 3.75 lakh M.Ts. of foodgrains each month in view of the serious drought and the consequent fall in production and widespread destitution;

(b) if so, what was the supply and demand position of foodgrains to that State for the last six months, month-wise; and

(c) what steps Government have taken to fulfil the above demand?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) Yes, Sir. The State Government have requested for a monthly allocation of 3.75 lakh tonnes of foodgrains from October, 1982.

(b) A statement showing demand, allotment and offtake of foodgrains from Central Pool to West Bengal from April to September, 1982 is attached.

(c) Allotment of foodgrains to the various States including West Bengal are made on a month to month basis, keeping in view the overall availability of stocks in the Central Pool, relative needs of the various States, market availability and other related factors. Public distribution system as it stands at present cannot realistically be expected to meet the entire consumption requirements of the various States. The needs of the population are to be met by free market mechanism supplemented by public distribution system.

Statement

Statement showing demand, allotment and offtake of rice and wheat from Central Pool to West Bengal during April, 1982 to September, 1982.

(In '000 tonnes)

Month	Demand		Allotment		Offtake	
	Rice	Wheat	Rice	Wheat	Rice	Wheat
	RDS	RFM	PDS	RFM	PDS	RFM
1982						
April	175	100	55	130	60	35 135.6 57.1 34.8
May	175	100	55	150	60	35 149.0 50.1 33.1
June	175	100	55	140	60	35 123.8 59.5 34.9
July	175	100	55	140	60	35 136.3 72.0 33.3
August	175	100	55	150	60	35 153.8 75.4 21.0
September	175	100	55	150	60	35 .....Not available

₹ For festivals.

PDS—Public Distribution System

RFM—Roller Flour Mills.

राजस्थान में गन्दी बस्तियों का सुधार

51. श्री नूल चन्द्र डामा: क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान में किस-किस जिले की कितनी और कौन-कौन सी बस्तियों को उन गन्दी बस्तियों की सूची में शामिल किया गया है जिनका 20-सूची कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत सुधार किया जाना है ; और

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में केन्द्रीय और राज्य सरकारों ने क्रमशः कितने धन-राशि खर्च की है तथा वहां क्या सुविधायें प्रदान की गई हैं ?

संबन्धित कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री मोहन भारद्वाज सिंह) : (क) और (ख). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है तथा सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

Construction of Earthen Dams with explosion methods

52. SHRI R. N. RAKESH: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) names of places where the earthen Dams with explosion methods are likely to be constructed within the current Five Year Plan;

(b) what is the criteria for selecting places for such Dams;

(c) what will be the total expenditure estimated to be spent for the construction of one such Dam; and

(d) details of benefits likely to accrue from this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR PANDAY): (a) It is proposed to take up preliminary investigation for construction of an earth-rockfill dam by explosion (directional blasting) method across Bharari

Kund 2.5 Km. upstream of its confluence with Sutlej river in Mandi District of Himachal Pradesh during the current Five-Year Plan. Presently, the objective of this work is to assess the applicability of such technique for construction of the dam at this place.

(b) The sites located in narrow gorges with high and steep abutments in a suitable geological set-up are generally considered suitable for construction of dams by this method.

(c) The estimated cost of a dam by this method will be known only after full investigations are carried out.

(d) Benefits accruing from this scheme can be assessed only after the investigations are completed.

Flood damage and relief in States

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

(a) the total loss of human lives, crops and properties due to floods during the last 3 years, year-wise and State-wise; and

(b) the Central assistance given to the States, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) The required information is given in attached statements I, II and III, for the years 1979-80, 1980-81 and 1981-82.

(b) The required information is given in statement IV for the corresponding years.

Statement-I

STATEMENT SHOWING THE DAMAGE CAUSED BY FLOODS DURING 1979-80

Name of State	No. of human lives lost	No. of cattle head lost	Cropped area affected (in lakh hac.)	No. of houses damaged	Loss of properties (Rs. in lakhs).
1. Assam	29	6062	2.4	27690	78.4
2. Bihar	14	4	2.7	27816	14.00
3. Gujarat	2005	1898878	4.75	143358	10417.36
4. Himachal Pradesh	5	27	Neg.	304	0.6
5. Karnataka	..	Nil	0.004	87	258.6
6. Kerala	37	216	1.00	53498	78.5
7. Madhya Pradesh	9	3	0.004	61	0.7
8. Maharashtra	51	3065	0.92	62850	57.8
9. Orissa	16	85	1.8	1939	463.5
10. Rajasthan	109	113842	1.8	93620	837.0
11. Tamil Nadu	209	3664	0.4	160829	6318.6
12. Uttar Pradesh	77	22958	5.2	222	N.R.
13. West Bengal	1	N.R.	N.R.	1051	0.50

Statement-II

STATEMENT SHOWING THE DAMAGE CAUSED BY FLOODS DURING 1980-81.

Name of State	No. of human lives lost	No. of cattle head lost	Cropped area affected (in lakh hac.)	No. of houses damaged	Loss of properties (Rs. in lakhs)
1. Andhra Pradesh	88	26300	0.3	34000	821.00
2. Assam	57	9155	519.9	37457	2.9
3. Bihar	57	42	10.0	81015	5401.00
4. Gujarat	45	8744	2.8	24282	3709.3
5. Harayana	N.R.	14	1.2	3111	931.0
6. Himachal Pradesh	6	68	Neg.	405	9.8
7. Jammu & Kashmir	1	N.R.	Neg.	R.N.	1.0
8. Karnataka	16	4	0.20	4483	314.11
9. Kerala	42	56	0.61	36811	1862.2
10. Maharashtra	29	202	0.93	3576	0.50
11. Manipur	7	43	0.5	3688	173.3
12. Orissa	73	8280	3.6	90000	6032.9
13. Punjab	47	113	0.45	19244	2.01
14. Rajasthan	1	27	Nil	798	22.7
15. Uttar Pradesh	1309	5244	30.9	1923134	7595.0
16. West Bengal	65	1055	2.1	268914	1837.4

Statement-III

STATEMENT SHOWING THE DAMAGE CAUSED BY FLOODS DURING 1981-82.

Name of State	No. of human lives lost	No. of cattle head lost	Cropped area affected (in lakh hac.)	No. of houses damaged	Loss of properties (Rs. in lakhs)
1. Bihar	17	11	12.06	56617	259.00
2. Gujarat	121+9 (missing)	5230	2.24	46946	8764.909
3. Karnataka	78	4208	0.449	10008	708.00
4. Kerala	86	N.R.	0.275	15116	3436.89
5. Rajasthan	141+226 (missing)	33430	4.46	72817	26065.99
6. Uttar Pradesh	183	546	5.02	57718	5558.00

Statement-IV

STATEMENT SHOWING THE CENTRAL ASSISTANCE GIVEN TO FLOOD AFFECTED STATES FOR THE YEAR 1979-80 TO 81-82

Rs. in crores

Name of the State	Year		
	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
1. Andhra Pradesh . . . . .	..	8.3984	..
2. Assam	4.56	12.7214	..
3. Bihar . . . . .	..	26.4700	20.74
4. Gujarat	50.60	18.9754	30.9694 (Flood and cyclone)
5. Haryana . . . . .	..	5.2426	..
6. Karnataka . . . . .	..	3.4750	2.813
7. Kerala . . . . .	..	9.0942	8.427
8. Orissa . . . . .	..	42.8858	1
9. Rajasthan	16.48	..	45.03
10. Uttar Pradesh . . . . .	..	79.0500	45.4567
11. West Bengal . . . . .	..	23.5647	..

Arrangements for Asian Games

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

(a) the names of the countries from which teams are coming to participate in the Asian Games;

(b) whether all the necessary arrangements have been/or will be completed in time;

(c) whether all arrangements for their stay are completed; and

(d) whether some tickets will be available for sale on the eve of the Asian Games?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND OF THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) A statement is attached.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) All administrative arrangements for provision of various services in the Asian Games Village have been tied up, and all the civil works in the Village will be completed in time.

(d) The Special Organising Committee for IX Asian Games 1982 expects that all the tickets will be available before the commencement of the Games.

Statement	
Position as on 27-9-1982.	
Name of the Country	Remarks
1. AFGHANISTAN (AFG)	
2. BANGLADESH (BAN)	
3. BAHRAIN (BRN)	
4. BRUNEI (BRU)	NOT PARTICIPATING
5. BURMA (BIR)	
6. CHINA (CHN)	
7. KOREA (KOR)	
8. HONG KONG (HKG)	
9. INDONESIA	
10. IRAN (IRN)	
11. IRAQ (IRQ)	
12. JAPAN (JAPN)	
13. KOREA (PRK)	
14. KUWAIT (KUW)	
15. LAOS (LAO)	
16. LEBANON (LIB)	No Information
17. MALAYSIA (MAL)	
18. MONGOLIA (MGL)	
19. NEPAL (NEP)	
20. PAKISTAN (PAK)	
21. PHILLIPPINE (PHI)	
22. QATAR (QAT)	
23. SAUDI ARABIA (SAU)	
24. SINGAPORE (SIN)	
25. SRI LANKA (SRI)	
26. SYRIA (SYR)	
27. THAILAND (THA)	
28. UNITED ARAB EMIRATES (UAE)	
29. VIETNAM (VIE)	
30. YEMEN (SAN)	
31. YEMEN (PDR)	(ADE)
32. INDIA (IND)	
33. SULTANATE OF OMAN (OMN)	
34. MALDIVE ISLANDS (MDI)	No Information

Per capita availability of foodgrains

55. SHRI SUNIL MAITRA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the per capita availability of foodgrains in 1980 and 1981?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): The estimated per capita availability of foodgrains in India was 150.4 Kgs. in 1980 and 167.9 Kgs. in 1981.

एशियाई गांव में भोजन की किस्म

56. श्री दया राम शर्मा : क्या खेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 18 सितम्बर, 1982 के दैनिक हिन्दुस्तान में प्रकाशित "खेल गांव में घटिया किस्म का भोजन" शीर्षक समाचार की ओर आकृष्ट किया गया है ; और

(ख) सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की है और इसे लिए उत्तरदायी लोगों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

पूर्ति मंत्रालय के तथा खेल विभाग के राजसंख्ये (अ. बूटा सिंह): (क) जी, हां। तथापि, परीक्षण खेलों के दौरान एशियाई खेल ग्राम में दिए गए भोजन से सम्बन्धित समाचार वास्तविक रूप से सही नहीं हैं। राष्ट्रीय खेल संस्थान, पटियाला द्वारा निर्धारित भोजन-मूची के अनुसार परीक्षण खेलों के दौरान प्रति दिन प्रति

व्यक्ति कम से कम पांच हजार कैलोरी वाला पोषटिक और स्वास्थ्यवर्धक भोजन दिया जाता था।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Bringing new irrigated areas under Oilseeds Cultivation

57. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has asked all State Governments to vigorously implement the schemes to bring new irrigated area under oilseeds to meet the growing demand for edible oils;

(b) whether the Central Government have given any incentives, facilities including subsidies on basic inputs as desired by the State Governments;

(c) if so, details thereof;

(d) whether the expansion of research facilities in this regard have also been shown by the Centre; and

(e) how far the research will prove to be helpful in increasing the groundnut yield by States?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Extension of Oilseeds to New-Irrigated Areas, the following

assistance, by way of subsidies, is being made available, at present:

Item	Rate of Subsidy
1. Seed	
(i) Certified	To the extent of Rs. 150/- per quintal in respect of rapeseed and groundnut.
(ii) Truthfully labelled seed	To the extent of Rs. 100/- per quintal in respect of rapeseed and groundnut.
2. Plant Protection	
(i) Chemicals	50%
(ii) Ground operation charges	Rs. 15/- per hectare
(iii) Aerial operation charges	Rs. 27.50 per hectare.
3. Minikits	100%
4. Demonstration	Rs. 200/- per hectare.

The entire expenditure on seed and Plant Protection at (1) and (2) above is met by the Government of India. The expenditure on Minikits and Demonstration at (3) and (4) is shared equally between the Government of India and the State Governments.

Under the Special Project for Intensive Production of groundnut in Saurashtra Region of Gujarat, the following additional subsidies are being given to bring new irrigated areas under groundnut:

Item	Rate of subsidy
1. Seed drills	Rs. 200 per piece.
2. Plant protection	
(i) Aerial spraying	Rs. 37.50 per hectare (in place of Rs. 27.50 per hectare indicated above).
(ii) Plant protection appliances.	Rs. 200/- per appliance.
3. Cost of irrigation	Rs. 100/- per hectare (tapering subsidy)

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) The research on evolving improved varieties, ideal spacing,

optimum fertilizer doses, schedule of irrigation etc. would help in raising the production of groundnut considerably.

कृषि के अन्तर्गत कुल भूमि

58. श्री राम विलास पासवान : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में कुल कितने एकड़ जमीन है ;

(ख) कृषि के योग्य कुल कितने एकड़ जमीन है ;

(ग) कुल कितने एकड़ जमीन में खेती की जाती है ;

(घ) अभी कितने एकड़ कृषि योग्य जमीन में खेती नहीं की जाती है ; और

(ङ) अब तक कुल कितने एकड़ जमीन को सिंचाई सुविधायें उपलब्ध हैं ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आर० बी० स्वामिनथन) :

(क) देश का भौगोलिक क्षेत्र 3287.8 लाख हेक्टेयर है ।

(ख) वर्ष 1978-79, जिसके लिए सभी राज्यों से जानकारी उपलब्ध है, भूमि उपयोग आंकड़ों के अनुसार कुल कृषि योग्य क्षेत्र 1857.8 लाख हेक्टेयर बैठता है ।

(ग) 1978-79 के दौरान 1553.8 लाख हेक्टेयर क्षेत्र में खेती की गई थी ।

(घ) 1978-79 के दौरान कृषि कार्य के लिए प्रयोग में न लाया गया क्षेत्र भूमे चाल परती के अतिरिक्त परती

भूमि, कृषि योग्य बेकार भूमि, विभिन्न प्रकार का बागवानी फसलों तथा वाटिकाओं के अन्तर्गत 304.0 लाख हेक्टेयर क्षेत्र था ।

(ङ) 1978-79 के दौरान कुल मिचित क्षेत्र 379.6 लाख हेक्टेयर होने का अनुमान लगाया गया था ।

Permission sought by States for cutting of trees for implementing various schemes

59. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any State Government has sought the permission of the Central Government for felling of trees for the execution of drinking water supply, irrigation, electrification, and road construction schemes by way of removal of hindrances, as envisaged under the new Forest Act;

(b) if so, the names of the States which have sought this permission and the decision of Government thereon; and

(c) the details about the schemes in respect of which the Government of Himachal Pradesh has sought the permission?

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

(b) Government of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh and Goa, Daman and Diu have asked for such permission.

The position of four categories of cases as on 31-8-82 is as under:

Category	Total cases received	Cases approved	Cases rejected	Cases pending
(1) Drinking water supply	8	8	..	..
(2) Irrigation & Hydel Projects	59	14	22	23
(3) Electrification	34	11	5	18
(4) Roads and bridges	45	6	11	28
	146	39	38	69

(c) The Government of Himachal Pradesh have so far sent nine cases as under:

Category	Total cases	Cases approved	Cases rejected	Cases pending
Aerial ropeway	1	1	..	..
Roads	1	1	..	..
Transmission line	3	1	..	2
Industrial complex	1	Forest (conservation) Act not attracted.		
Buildings	1	..	..	1
Workshop	1	..	..	1
Helipad	1	..	..	1
	9	3	..	5

Non-deposit of guarantee money by Dubai's Meetco Group of companies for Asiad Advertising Contract

60. SHRI RAM SINGH SHAKYA: Will the Minister of SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Dubai's Meetco Group of Companies have not deposited the guarantee money for

advertising contract given to it by the Asian Games Special Organising Committee contrary to accepted conventions and principles of inviting tenders;

(b) if so, full facts thereof and reasons for not realising the guarantee money from the firm; and

(c) what arrangements have been made for advertisement during Asiad '82 with full details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND OF THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) to (c). The Meetco Group of Companies of Dubai had signed a contract with the Special Organising Committee for advertising rights in the specified venues where Asian Games are to be held. According to the terms of contract, they were to pay to the Society 6 Million US Dollars of which 1 million Dollars were to be deposited with the Society by the 30th August, 1982. They have not deposited this amount.

Instead on 21-8-82 they requested for deferment of this payment as well as the balance of the instalments that were due to be deposited by them. As this amounts to non-fulfilment of their contract, the Special Organising Committee is taking action against the Meetco Group of Companies, by referring the matter to arbitration, for fulfilment of the contract, as provided in the agreement with Meetco.

No fresh arrangements have been made for advertisement during Asiad '82, as this matter is connected with the arbitration proceedings to be taken with regard to the contract with the Meetco Group of Companies.

Setting up of additional Courts and appointment of legal adviser for implementation of Land Reforms

61. SHRI GHUFRAN AZAM:

KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI
SINGH:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has asked the State Governments to set up Addi-

tional Courts and appoint Legal Advisers in order to speed up implementation of land reform measures, a component of the new 20-Point Programme;

(b) if so, which States have started implementing the said programmes;

(c) whether the Centre has issued guidelines as to how to implement the said programme in the States; and

(d) full details thereof and progress so far achieved by States in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) The State Governments were requested to review the pendency of court cases in each District and take suitable steps to get their disposal expedited.

(b) Land reform is a priority programme in all the States where community ownership of land is not a pronounced feature.

(c) and (d). No new guidelines have been issued to the State Governments but they have been requested, in the context of the new 20-Point Programme, to expedite the distribution of ceiling surplus land by removing all administrative and legal bottlenecks. They have also been requested to adopt various measures for updating land records. Statement giving progress of implementation of revised ceiling laws in various States is appended.

Statement

(Area in acres)

State/Union Territory	Area declared surplus under revised ceiling laws.	Area taken possession of under revised ceiling laws	Area distributed under revised ceiling laws	
			Area	No. of beneficiaries
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	8,79,601	4,44,874	3,15,568	2,15,377
Assam	5,84,592	5,07,186	3,21,806	2,53,513
Bihar	2,37,590	1,47,643	1,41,867	1,56,802
Gujarat	1,46,510	62,058	8,093	1,973
Haryana	28,231	19,192	19,092	5,534
Himachal Pradesh	94,187	93,371	3,344	4,362
Jammu & Kashmir . . . . .	..	..	..	..
Karnataka	2,82,078	1,21,536	69,833	14,885
Kerala	1,22,802	81,047	53,198	86,207
Madhya Pradesh	2,56,666	1,42,973	82,072	32,657
Maharashtra	3,70,193	2,81,586	2,81,586	76,892
Manipur	1,029	36	..	..
Orissa	1,37,821	1,22,092	1,03,974	79,343
Punjab	46,616	16,260	12,926	3,067
Rajasthan	2,61,976	2,35,894	1,30,938	28,490
Tamil Nadu	81,134	77,781	60,649	40,882
Tripura	1,827	1,623	1,210	1,047
Uttar Pradesh	2,84,215	2,61,885	2,33,921	1,90,844
West Bengal	1,64,767	1,12,818	62,460	1,76,462
Dadra & N. H.	8,958	6,079	3,378	1,484
Delhi	722	374	374	..
Pondicherry	2,560	1,046	906	1,012
Total:—	39,94,075	27,37,354	19,07,275	13,70,825

Daily allowance paid to athletes in Patiala

62. SHRI CHATURBHUI: Will the Minister of SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) how much daily allowance has been paid per day to the athletes who have been practising under Government scheme in Patiala; and

(b) estimated daily expenditure incurred by average athlete there?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND OF THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) The sportsmen and sports women undergoing coaching and training at the Netaji Subhash National Institute of Sports, Patiala are being allowed boarding facilities at the rate of Rs. 25 per head per day. This amount is not being paid in cash to them. An Out of Pocket Allowance of Rs. 2 per head per day is being paid.

(b) The information about the estimated daily expenditure being incurred by the sportsmen/women themselves is not known, but according to Netaji Subhash National Institute of Sports, Patiala this may be about Rs. 10 per head per day, on an average.

Desert development programme in Kargil Distt. of Jammu and Kashmir State

63. SHRI P. NAMGYAL: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government have stopped the operation of the Desert Development Programmes in some part of Kargil District of Jammu and Kashmir State;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the areas of SOT, Bodhkhharbu, Shakarchikatan Batalik and Wakhs Mulbekh are the most drought prone areas of

Kargil District where the Desert Development Programme has been stopped;

(c) the reasons for stoppage of the programme; and

(d) whether the Central Government will reconsider the decision of excluding these areas from the Desert Development Programme and include these areas again under the said programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) to (d). Yes, Sir. The Desert Development Programme has been discontinued in four blocks of Kargil district from 1982-83 on the recommendation of the Task Force on Drought Prone Areas Programme and the Desert Development Programme. The blocks are—Kargil, Dras, Sanku and Shakarchikatan. Exclusion of these areas from the programme was suggested by the Task Force in view of the substantial irrigation, rainfall and vegetation in these areas.

Execution of Mahi-Bajaj Sagar Project

64. SHRI DAULAT RAM SARAN: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the execution of the multipurpose Mahi-Bajaj Sagar Project has been considerably delayed causing heavy losses;

(b) if so, the period by which the project has been delayed stating the reasons for delay in the execution of the project;

(c) the estimated escalation in the cost of the project as a consequence thereof; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to ensure that there is no further delay in its completion as also escalation in its cost?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR PANDAY): (a) and (b). There was some delay in execution of Mahi Bajaj Sagar Project in earlier stages. However, as per revised programme the work on earthen dam is reported to have been completed and the work on other major components, except the crest gates is now scheduled to be completed by June, 1983, when partial storage of water will be possible and irrigation benefits will start accruing. Crest gates are scheduled to be in position by June, 1984. The power component is proposed to be completed by the end of Sixth Plan. The delay has been attributed by the project authorities to workers' and employees' strike in the State early this year.

(c) The Mahi Bajaj Sagar Project was approved in 1971 by the Planning Commission for an estimated cost of Rs. 31.36 crores. The revised cost has been estimated to be about Rs. 150 crores. The escalation in the cost of the project has been due to increase in scope of the project as also rise in the cost of construction materials, equipment and labour wages, etc.

(d) All efforts are being made to complete the project as per the revised schedule and the progress of the project is being monitored regularly by the Central Water Commission. The dam is nearing completion and the pace of work on the intake and canals has been accelerated.

Printing and Distribution of Asiad Tickets

65. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of tickets printed in each denomination for each game for the Asiad to be held in November this year and the distribution of tickets;

(b) the seating capacity of each stadium;

(c) the number of complimentary tickets in each denomination issued

for each game and the persons to whom given; and

(d) the sale proceed of each game in each denomination?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND OF THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) The Special Organising Committee for Asian Games 1982 got about 1700 types of tickets of different games, denominations, days and seating blocks in Stadia printed. A list of 129 ticket-selling centres in 91 towns in India is attached. In addition, tickets were made available for sale in 35 countries abroad.

(b) A statement showing the seating capacity of the various stadia is attached.

(c) No complimentary tickets have been issued to any person so far.

(d) It is not possible, at this stage, to indicate the sale-proceed of each game in each denomination, as the sale is still continuing.

Statement

List of Towns where Asian Games Tickets are being sold

CODE	STATES/TOWNS
<i>Andhra Pradesh</i>	
101	Hyderabad
102	Visakhapatnam
103	Vijayawada
104	Guntur
105	Warangal
<i>Assam</i>	
106	Gauhati
<i>Bihar</i>	
107	Patna
108	Dhanbad
109	Jamshedpur
110	Ranchi

CODE	STATES/TOWNS	CODE	STATES/TOWNS
	<i>Gujarat</i>		<i>Maharashtra</i>
111	Ahmedabad	138	Greater Bombay
112	Surat	139	Pune
113	Vadora	140	Nagpur
114	Rajkot	141	Ulhas Nagar
115	Jamnagar		Sholapur
116	Bhavnagar		Nasik
			Thana
			Kolhapur
			Aurangabad
	<i>Haryana</i>		<i>Manipur</i>
117	Faridabad		Imphal
118	Hissar		
119	Ambala		<i>Meghalaya</i>
120	Karnal		Shillong
	<i>Himachal Pradesh</i>		<i>Nagaland</i>
121	Simla		Kohima
	<i>Jammu and Kashmir</i>		<i>Orissa</i>
122	Srinagar		Bhubaneswar
123	Jammu		Rourkela
			Cuttak
	<i>Kerala</i>		<i>Punjab</i>
124	Trivandrum		Ludhiana
125	Cochin		Amritsar
126	Calicut		Jalandhar
			Patiala
	<i>Karnataka</i>		<i>Rajasthan</i>
127	Bangalore		Jaipur
128	Hubli Dharwad		Jodhpur
129	Mysore		Ajmer
130	Mangalore		Kota
131	Belgaum		<i>Sikkim</i>
	<i>Madhya Pradesh</i>		Gangtok
132	Bhopal		<i>Tamil Nadu</i>
133	Indore		Madras
134	Jabalpur		Coimbatore
135	Gwalior		Madurai
136	Durg Bhilai Nagar		Tiruchirappalli
137	Raipur		Salem
			Tirunelveli

CODE	STATES/TOWNS	CODE	STATES/TOWNS
	Tripura		Chandigarh
	Agartala		Chandigarh
	Uttar Pradesh		Goa Daman and Diu
	Lucknow		Panaji
	Kanpur		Mizoram
	Varanasi		Aizawl
	Agra		Pondicherry
	Allahabad		Pondicherry
	Meerut		Andaman and Nicobar Islands
	Bareilly		Port Blair
	Moradabad		Lakshadweep
	Aligarh		Kavaratti
	Gorakhpur		Gujarat
	Ghaziabad		Gandhinagar
	West Bengal		Delhi
	Calcutta		
	Asansol		
	Durgapur		
	Arunachal Pradesh		
	Itanagar	191	

Statement

STATEMENT SHOWING THE SEATING CAPACITY OF THE VARIOUS STADIA

Events Games	Name of Stadium	Total Seating Capacity
1	2	3
Opening Ceremony	Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium Lodi Road	75006
Closing Ceremony		
Archery	Delhi University Ground	1110
Athletics	Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium Lodi Road	75006
Badminton	Indraprastha Stadium Rajghat	11278 (25000)
Basketball	Talkatora Indoor Stadium	2872

1	2	3
Boxing	Hall of Sports Pragati Maidan	3744
Cycling	Yamuna Velodrome Rajghat	2381
Equestrian	Harbaksh Stadium & Nicholson Range	6590
Football	Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium	75006
	Ambedkar Stadium	17850
	Model Town	11515
Gymnastics	Indraprastha Stadium	11278
Golf	Delhi Golf Club	1500
Handball	Delhi University Ground	3588
Hockey (Men)	National Stadium	21943 (25000)
Hockey (Women)	Shivaji Stadium	5995 (10000)
Rowing	Ramgarh Lake, Jaipur	8000
Shooting	Tughlakabad Shooting Ranges	1260
Swimming	Talkatora Swimming Pool	5815
Table Tennis	Hall of Sports Pragati Maidan	3494
Tennis Lawn	Tennis Stadium Hauz Khas	2584
Volleyball	Indraprastha Stadium Rajghat	11278
Weightlifting	Asiad Centre	2143

Talks on Cauvery Waters Dispute

66. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of times during the past five years the Cauvery waters dispute talks were fixed and the number of times the talks had been cancelled for one reason or the other; and

(b) the steps proposed to be taken by Government to resolve long pending Cauvery Waters dispute between the four Cauvery basin States?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR PANDAY): (a) Since 1978, the inter-State Chief Ministers' meeting on Cauvery waters dispute were convened by the Central Government five times. The meetings were fixed and postponed 18 times due to inconvenience expressed by one or the other.

(b) The Central Government proposes to hold further talks with the Chief Ministers of Cauvery Basin States to iron out the persisting differences and to find an amicable solution to the dispute on a date convenient to all concerned, as soon as possible.

Relief Measures to Drought affected Areas

69. SHRI JAI NARAYAN ROAT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the relief measures provided to the drought affected areas this year by the Central Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): The following measures have been taken by the Central Government for assisting the State Governments to meet the drought situation:

(1) Right from May, 1982, the State Governments were advised about the need for preparing contingency plans on drought. Suitable guidelines on drought management was communicated to the State Governments for appropriate action. States were requested to activate the Crop Weather Watch Group and Internal Departmental Coordination Committees at the block, district and state levels and to keep liaison with the Meteorological Department, Irrigation, Electricity, Agricultural Universities and other agencies;

(2) The States were urged to give continuous power supply to farmers for atleast 8—10 hours per day during the kharif season;

(3) The State Governments were advised to make optimum use about the available irrigation water in the reservoirs for crop production purposes;

(4) For conservation of cattle population the States have been advised to draw contingency plans on the basis of the detailed guidelines formulated by the Ministry of Agriculture;

(5) A total of Rs. 113.5 crores have been released as short-term loan for purchase and distribution of agricultural inputs to the farmers;

(6) At the request of the Government of West Bengal a Central team

visited between the 8—10th August, 1982. On the basis of its report and recommendations of the High Level Committee on Relief, the Government of India have sanctioned a ceiling of expenditure of Rs. 24.77 crores for relief and rehabilitation of the people affected;

(7) The Central teams have visited the drought affected areas in Bihar, Orissa and U.P. Central assistance will be sanctioned soon after considering the reports of the Teams;

(8) The Government of India is assisting the State Governments in general with 100 per cent assistance to implement the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Scheme (ARWP). During the current year a provision of Rs. 120 crores under ARWP has been allotted. Of this the first instalment of Rs. 60.24 crores have been released to the various State Governments;

(9) Under the N.R.E.P., allocation of Rs. 82.80 crores have been released to the State Governments who have been advised that the programme may be concentrated in the areas affected by drought conditions.

Investment in IX Asian Games

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

(a) the number of countries participating in the IX Asian Games at Delhi from November 19 to December 6, 1982;

(b) how much total amount would be invested in IX Asiad, 1982; and

(c) what is the ratio of investment of this amount in the works of permanent nature which would develop social, educational, cultural and economic aspects of the nation in general and Metropolitan city of Delhi in particular?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND OF THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) 31 countries have confirmed their participation in the IX Asian Games, 1982.

(b) and (c). The overall estimate of expenditure to be borne by Government, as approved by it in November, 1980 for the Asian Games 1982, was placed at Rs. 54.83 crores (Rs. 36.83 crores for construction of new stadia and renovation of existing stadia, and Rs. 18 crores for other arrangements). However, according to indications available at present, the overall expenditure to be incurred by Government on Asian Games is likely to be of the tune of Rs. 62.04 crores (Rs. 44.85 crores on construction works, and Rs. 17.19 crores on other items).

Request from West Bengal for bearing cost of Anti-Erosion measures to contain Bhagirathi Ganga and Padma River in West Bengal

71. SHRI ZAINAL ABEDIN: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the West Bengal Government have urged the Central Government to ensure the substantial cost of the anti-erosion measures necessary to contain the Bhagirathi, the Ganga and the Padma in two districts, Malda and Murshidabad in West Bengal;

(b) if so, details thereof;

(c) steps taken by Government thereon; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR PANDAY): (a) and (b). In the Ganga Flood Control Board Meetings, during discussions with Union Minister for Irrigation, and also through forwarding a unanimous resolution adopted in West Bengal Legislative Assembly on 8-9-1980,

the West Bengal Government has been requesting the Central Government to bear the entire financial liability for taking up anti-erosion measures to protect area from erosion by river Ganga both upstream and downstream of Farakka Barrage. The assessed cost of such works is reported to be Rs. 239 crores. The nature of works comprise providing spurs, strengthening and maintenance of existing spurs revetments etc.

(c) and (d). Since flood control being a State subject, the responsibility for planning and execution of flood control works rests with the State Government and outlays required for this sector are provided for by the State Government in their respective annual plan budgets. The Central Government provides only block loans and grants for the State Plan as a whole. The Central Government, is, however, undertaking the bank protection works where Farakka Barrage Complex is affected or likely to be affected by the bank erosion along the Ganga.

Progress of Work on Indrabati Project in Orissa

72. SHRI RASA BIHARI BEHRA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) what is the progress of work of the Upper Indrabati Project of Kalahandi, Orissa;

(b) whether Central Government have asked the State Government to complete the work during the stipulated period; and

(c) the amount spent so far in the progress of work?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR PANDAY): (a) Pre-construction works like approach roads, buildings, bridges etc., are in advanced stage of completion. Besides, work on excavation of foundation for dams, power house and con-

nected works are in progress. The excavation of the link channels connecting the four dams are also in progress.

(b) The implementation of projects is the responsibility of the State Governments. The State Government have, however, intimated that, by and large, the work is being done according to the scheduled programme.

(c) An amount of Rs. 36.99 crores is anticipated to have been incurred upto March '82.

Supply of Phosphatic Fertilizers and Urea to Orissa

73. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have supplied some quantity of phosphatic fertilizers and urea to help the standing crops in the State of Orissa; and

(b) if so, the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). The Central Government allotted the following quantities of fertilisers to Orissa for the period August, 1982 to January, 1983:—

(Figures in '000 tonnes of Nutrients).

N	36.32
P	9.31
K	5.63
Total :	51.26

The above quantities are to be supplied by the indigenous manufacturers and handling agencies of imported fertilisers.

At the beginning of September, 1982, the handling agencies of imported fertilisers, who were having the following stocks of fertilisers in the State, were asked to offer the entire quantity to the Government of Orissa:—

(Figures in '000 tonnes of Nutrients).

N	5.38
P	1.47
K	1.56
Total :	8.41

In addition, the Fertiliser Corporation of India and Hindustan Fertiliser Corporation of India, who are the major suppliers of fertilisers to the State, were asked to rush stocks to Orissa. The State Government have been kept informed of the action taken. All efforts are being made to ensure adequate supplies of phosphatic and nitrogenous fertilisers to the State.

Implementation of Low Cost Sanitation Plan

74. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has asked the State Governments to assist in pushing through a low cost sanitation plan covering the population of Class I cities and 50 per cent of the population in remaining towns;

(b) if so, how much funds have been allocated to each State (State-wise) for the speedy implementation of this drive; and

(c) the progress so far achieved by each State and guidelines issued by the Centre in the implementation of the aforesaid plan?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) As part of the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade Programme which covers the period April, 1981 to March, 1981, in our country. The goal is to provide sewerage facilities or simple sanitary methods of disposal to 80 per cent of the urban population in the country. This target was adopted at the conference held with representatives of the State Governments in February, 1982. Broadly, Class I cities may need sewerage and sewage treatment facilities whereas low cost sanitation methods may be adequate for the other classes of towns.

(b) and (c). Urban sanitation is a State subject and the funds are provided in the State Plans. Progress is also monitored by the State Governments. The Centre has assisted the State Governments through the United Nations Development Programme in the preparation of feasibility studies for the introduction of low cost pour-flush latrines in selected towns.

Erosion caused by Sea near Quilon and Cochin

75. SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to reports (India Today dated, 15 August, 1982) for serious erosion caused by the sea near Quilon and Cochin; and

(b) whether Government propose to take any corrective steps to stop the havoc caused by the erosion?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR PANDAY): (a) and (b). The Government of India is aware of the report in India Today dated 15th August, 1982 regarding the sea erosion in Kerala. Anti-sea-erosion measures

to protect the vulnerable reaches of the coastline are being planned and executed by the State Government according to site requirements.

The Government of India has constituted the beach erosion board headed by Chairman, Central Water Commission with Chief Engineers from Coastal States and experts and representatives from other organisations as members, to review from time to time the performance of the works carried out by the States and evolve improved designs and techniques based on such experience and also to lay down guidelines for general design principles and construction techniques. The Central Government is also providing some loan assistance to Kerala Government to tackle sea erosion problem.

Amendment of Laws to stop Illegal Occupation of Public Land

76. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposed to amend the existing laws to stop unauthorised construction and encroachment on public land;

(b) whether the proposed bill has been finalised; and

(c) if so, the time by which it is likely to be introduced?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) Government have decided to bring legislation to amend the relevant Acts to deal more effectively with the incidence of unauthorised construction and encroachment on public land.

(b) and (c). The requisite Bills are being prepared by the Ministry of Law and would be introduced in the Winter Session of Parliament if they become ready in time.

Schemes for Provision of Civic Amenities in Assam

77. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state;

(a) the number of schemes being undertaken by Central Government in Assam for providing essential civic amenities under the slum clearance programme; and

(b) full details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) The Scheme for Environmental Improvement of Slums is in the State Sector. As such, the Central Government is not undertaking any project under the Slum Clearance Programme in Assam.

(b) Does not arise.

Area Tapped with P.C. of Ground Water in States

78. SHRI B. R. NAHATA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the potential and area tapped with P.C. of ground water in U.P., Bihar, Orissa and M.P. by energising electric pumps during Fifth and Sixth Five Year Plans;

(b) the steps taken to tap this water in these States; and

(c) the total plan provision made on this account, with its yearly break up and utilisation?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR PANDAY): (a) Information on the potential and actual

irrigation development only from energisation of electric pumps is not separately being compiled. Available information in respect of ground water Potential, development of ground water potential from all sources, its percentage to ultimate development for the States of Bihar, M.P., Orissa and U.P. is indicated in Statement-I. The annexure also gives the information on energisation of pumping sets in the respective States.

(b) The steps taken to tap the ground water potential in U.P., Bihar, Orissa and M.P. comprise (1) carrying out of the ground water surveys by the Central Ground Water Board at the Central level and the State Ground Water Organisations at the State level, (2) arranging credit to the farmers from institutional sources, (3) taking up of rural electrification programme which helps in ground water exploitation, (4) monitoring of the ground water development programme at the State and Central levels; (5) giving subsidy to small and marginal farmers, and (6) taking up a programme of development of ground water through Public Tubewells etc.

(c) In the Plan no separate provision is made for ground water development and the allocation for ground water development is included under minor irrigation. The year-wise provisions and achievements in the Fifth Plan, medium term plan 1978-80 and for the two years of 6th plan, and the provision for the 6th plan for minor irrigation is shown in Statement-II.

Statement - I

Ground water potential

Sl. No.	Item	Name of State			
		U.P.	Bihar	Orissa	Madhya Pradesh
1	Development of Ground Water Potential in (000 hect.)				
	(i) Ultimate feasible	12000	4000	1500	8000
	(ii) Upto the end of Vth Plan (77-78)				
	(a) Potential created	6915	1210	180	900
	(b) Percentage development	57.62	30.25	12.00	30.00
	(iii) Upto the end of March 1980				
	(a) Potential created	8130	1410	290	982
	(b) Percentage development	67.75	35.25	19.23	32.73
	(iv) Upto the end of March, 1982 in VIth Plan				
	(a) Potential created	9602	1650	389	1107
	(b) Percentage development	80.02	41.25	25.93	36.90
2	Energisation of Electric Pumpsets (000 Nos.)				
	(i) Ultimate feasible	2400	1000	500	1300
	(ii) Upto the end of Vth Plan (77-78)				
	(a) No. energised	299	140	6.4	216
	(b) Percentage	12.46	14.00	1.28	16.61
	(iii) Upto the end of March 1980				
	(a) No. energised	862	152	13.0	280
	(b) Percentage	15.08	15.20	2.60	21.54
	(iv) Upto the end of March, 82 in the VIth Plan				
	(a) No. energised	434	163	19.1	355
	(b) Percentage	18.08	16.30	3.82	27.31

Statement-II

Pl Provision Approved/Actual Expenditure year-wise for minor Irrigation Programme including Ground Water

(In Crores)																		
Sl. No.	Name of State	During Vth Plan (1974-78)				1978-80		6th Plan provision (1980-85)		Sixth Plan (1980-85)								
		1974-75 Appd.	1975-76 Actual	1976-77 Appd.	1977-78 Actual	1978-79 Appd.	1979-80 Actual	1980-81 Appd.	1980-82 Actual	1981-82 Appd.	Anticipated							
1	U.P.	17.43	25.27	12.78	14.10	21.10	30.66	35.82	36.47	37.59	37.18	36.00	42.69	279.96	53.00	51.39	53.90	57.52
2	Bihar	10.45	10.45	14.70	14.65	18.00	16.94	23.25	19.46	21.00	20.74	18.88	22.32	168.70	23.40	24.98	28.00	28.00
3	Orissa	6.05	5.89	4.54	4.58	6.0	9.10	10.58	11.46	13.80	13.80	11.00	15.00	85.00	17.00	17.14	17.0	16.70
4	M.P.	10.38	13.46	11.94	13.39	16.50	19.88	22.00	23.41	24.80	30.59	29.0	46.17	267.75	400.00	36.36	42.0	40.65

भूमि सुधार कार्यों पर विभिन्न राज्यों के राजस्व मंत्रियों का सम्मेलन

79. श्री जितेन्द्र प्रसाद : क्या प्रादेश विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सितम्बर के दूसरे सप्ताह में दिल्ली में हुये विभिन्न राज्यों के राजस्व मंत्रियों के सम्मेलन में भूमि सुधार उपायों के बारे में चर्चा की गई थी ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सम्मेलन में किये गये निर्णयों की शीघ्र क्रियान्विति सुनिश्चित करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

कृषि तथा प्रादेश विकास मंत्रालयों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आर. वी. स्वामिनथन)

(क) और (ख). जी हां। राज्य सरकारों से अधिकतम सीमा से फलतः भूमि का शीघ्र वितरण करने और इस प्रयोजन के लिए अदालतों में लम्बित पड़े मामलों का शीघ्र निपटान करने हेतु कदम उठाने का अनुरोध किया गया है। उनसे भूमि रिकार्डों को अद्यतन बनाने हेतु विभिन्न उपाय करने का भी अनुरोध किया गया है।

Record Oilseed Production and its Impact on Prices

80. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI:

SHRI TRILOK CHAND:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that oilseeds output during 1981-82 has exceeded the estimated production;

(b) if so, to what extent the production of oilseeds have reached during 1981-82 as against the estimated targets;

(c) whether in view of the increased production of oilseeds its import is likely to be reduced; and if so, to what extent; and

(d) the extent to which the prices of oilseeds are likely to be reduced in view of the increased indigenous production and availability?

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

(b) According to present assessment, the production of oilseeds during 1981-82 is likely to be around 120 lakhs tonnes as against the target of 112 lakh tonnes.

(c) Oilseeds are generally not imported. India imports mostly edible oils. The decisions on imports of oils are taken keeping in view, apart from the domestic production, various other factors like demand for oils, availability and prices of oils in the international markets, foreign exchange position etc.

(d) The average wholesale price index of oilseeds during November 1981 to September, 1982 was lower by 5 per cent than that in the same period a year ago (i.e. November, 1980 to September, 1981).

Study Conducted by NBO regarding Shortage of Housing Units

81. SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that according to a study conducted by the National Buildings Organisation (NBO) the total shortage of dwelling units in both the urban and rural areas exceeds 2.13 crores according to the accepted standards for housing;

(b) if so, whether Government have formulated any crash programme to meet this shortage; and

(c) what steps have so far been taken in this matter?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) On the basis of 1971 census and population projections made by Registrar General of India thereon for 1981, the estimates of housing shortage, as worked out by the National Buildings Organisation, is 2.13 crores. This figure will be reassessed when 1981 census figures relating to housing are available.

(b) and (c). The Sixth Plan envisages to reduce substantially the number of absolutely shelterless people and to provide conditions for others to improve their housing environment. Rural House-sites-cum-construction assistance programme under the Minimum Needs Programme envisages to provide house-sites to cover all eligible rural landless families and provide construction assistance to 25 per cent of them during the Plan period. Under the sites & services programme, a Plan provision of Rs. 485 crores exists which is meant to produce about 16.2 lakh units for E.W.S. Besides, Housing and Urban Development Corporation, a Government of India enterprise, envisages an investment of Rs. 600 crores during the Plan period 55 per cent of which would be for the EWS/LIG.

Black-marketing in Asian Games Tickets

82. SHRI RASA BEHARI BEHRA: Will the Minister of SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the matters regarding black-marketing of Asian Games tickets have come to the notice of Government;

(b) if so, the efforts proposed to be made by Government to check the sale of Asian Games tickets in black; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND OF THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) No specific instance of black-marketing has come to the notice of the Special Organising Committee for IX Asian Games 1982.

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

Proposal to instal Hydel Generating Unit from Canal Emanating from Gandak River

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

(a) whether there is any proposal to instal hydel generating unit from Terhut canal emanating from the Gandak river;

(b) if so, details thereof including time-schedule for beginning and completion;

(c) whether it is also proposed to set-up similar hydel generation unit from the Western Koshi canal including cyphen across Kamala;

(d) if so, details thereof; and

(e) if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR PANDAY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Eastern Gandak Canal Hydro-Electric Project envisages the construction of two power houses on the Tirhut main canal taking off from the Gandak Barrage with a total installed capacity of 60 MW. The project is estimated to cost Rs. 6079 lakhs. As per the Project Report, the Project is proposed to be completed in about four years time from the date of start. The project report received in March, 1981 is under examination, in Central Electricity Authority and Central Water Commission.

(c) to (e). No proposals in this regard have been received from the State Government.

Expenditure on ASIAD

84. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total amount allocated for the expenditure on ASIAD including various construction projects and other special infrastructural facilities; and

(b) how much amount has already been spent so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND OF THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) The overall estimates of expenditure to be borne by the Government as approved by it in November, 1980 for the Asian Games, 1982, was placed at Rs. 54.83 crores. A provision of Rs. 22.61 crores has been budgeted for this purpose during the current financial year.

According to the present indications, an additional sum of Rs. 7.21 crores is likely to be spent on the preparation for and conduct of Asian Games, 1982.

(b) The expenditure booked up to 31st August, 1982 is Rs. 39.06 crores.

Utilisation of IARI Scientists

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the scientists of IARI bearing basic qualification of one discipline are absorbed and made to work in different discipline, for which scientists in person and Government in terms of research output are suffering; and

(b) if so, the details of the remedial measures taken so far, particularly for the misadjusted scientists in regard to their qualification, to rectify the anomalies and to make year of productivity a real one?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). There are a few Scientists in Indian Agricultural Research Institute who are working in some divisions in a discipline which is slightly different from their basic qualifications. However, such scientists are either transferred to the relevant discipline as and when vacancies arise in that discipline or they are provided with Research Projects which are normally based on the discipline of the Scientist concerned in whatever division he may be posted to work. For the purpose of 5 yearly assessment the actual work entrusted to a Scientist is taken into account and not only the discipline to which he belongs. It is, therefore, not correct to say that any Scientist in person or Government in terms of Research output are suffering.

Cadre Strength of Pulse Improvement Project of IARI at Kanpur

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

(a) the details of the cadre strength of Pulse Improvement Project, Kanpur (IARI Regional Station) at present; and

(b) number of posts of scientific cadre under different disciplines sanctioned upto date in this project and details of the scientists, discipline-wise, posted in these posts upto date, alongwith the posts still vacant upto date, post-wise, discipline-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). A statement giving the required information is attached.

Statement

(a) Details of the Cadre Strength

(i) Pulse Project, Kanpur

Scientist S-4 (Project Director)	1
Principal Investigator S-3	4
Scientists S-2	10
Jr. Scientist S-1	1
Total	16

(ii) Estt. of National Training & Communication Centre for Pulse at Kanpur

Scientist S-2	1
Scientist S-1	2
Total	3

Grand Total 19

(b) No. of posts of Scientific cadre under different disciplines sanctioned upto date.

Scientist S-4—1 Plant Breeding
Scientist S-3—1 Plant Breeding
Scientist S-3—1 Agronomy
Scientist S-3—1 Plant Pathology
Scientist S-3—1 Entomology
Scientist S-2—3 Plant Breeding/Genetics & Cytogen
Scientist S-2—1 Agronomy
Scientist S-2—1 Entomology
Scientist S-2—1 Plant Pathology
Scientist S-2—1 Microbiology
Scientist S-2—1 Agril. Economics
Scientist S-2—1 Agril. Statistics
Scientist S-2—1 Agril. Structure & Process Engg.
Scientist S-2—1 Bio-Chemistry
Scientists S-1—1 Plant Breeding
Scientist S-1—1 Agronomy
Scientist S-1—1 Entomology
Total 19

(ii) Name of the Scientists discipline-wise posted in these posts.

1. Dr. S. Chandra (P.D.) S-4 Plant Breeding.
2. Dr. A. N. Asthana, S-3 Plant Breeding
3. Dr. J. N. Sachan, S-3 Entomology
4. Dr. Masood Ali, S-3, Agronomy
5. Dr. S. S. Lal, S-2, Entomology
6. Dr. D. N. Singh, S-2, Plant Physiology
7. Sh. R.R. Lall, S-2, Agril. Structure Proc. Engg.
8. Dr. D.P. Tripathi, S-1, Plant Breeding
9. Dr. R.A. Singh, S-1, Plant Pathology
10. Dr. A.K. Kush S-1, Microbiology
11. Sh. Narendra Singh, S-1, Horticulture

(iii) Posts still vacant up-to-date

1. Scientists S-3—1
Plant Pathology Post Advt.
2. Scientist S-2—1
Agronomy Post Advt.
3. Scientist S-2—1
Biochemistry (Council requested to fill up the post on transfer)
4. Scientist S-2—1
Agricultural Economics (Requisition)
5. Scientist S-2—1
Agricultural Statistics (sent to Council).
6. Scientist S-2—1
Plant Breeding Post. Advt.
7. Scientist S-1—1
Agronomy
8. Scientist S-1—1
Entomology.

**Cadre strength of Plant Physiology
Division of IARI, New Delhi**

87. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MAN-
DAL: Will the Minister of AGRICUL-
TURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the cadre strength of Plant Physiology Division of IARI, New Delhi and the number of posts of Scientists in each cadre lying vacant at present;

(b) the detail of applications, received for these posts by the IARI upto date; and

(c) the details of the action taken on these applications?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) The requisite information is as under:

Grade	Posts sanctioned	Posts filled	Posts vacant
Scientists S-3	5	6	(+)1
Scientist S-2	12	6	(-)6
Scientist S-1	16	16	..
	33	28	(-)5

(b) Only two requests from Scientists working at the Regional Stations of the IARI at Indore and Kanpur for transfer against the vacancies in the Plant Physiology Division at IARI, New Delhi have been received. The vacancies in the Scientific cadre are filled in accordance with Agricultural Research Service Rules through Kanpur.

Agricultural Scientists' Recruitment Board.

(c) It has not been possible to accept the requests of these Scientists at present in the interest of the research work of the Regional Stations of the Institute at Indore and

Transfer of scientists in I.A.R.I.

88. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MAN-
DAL: Will the Minister of AGRICUL-
TURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the representa-
tions made against the IARI adminis-
tration about the malpractices of
transfer of scientists; received during
the last three years, year-wise;

(b) the details of the action taken
in each and every case during the
said period, year wise and case wise;
and

(c) the details of the transfer
policy of IARI and the implementa-
tion of these policies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE
AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT
(SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a)
and (b). Only one complaint regard-
ing the transfer of a scientist of
IARI was received in 1982 during the
last three years. The case is under
examination in the Council.

(c) The ICAR has laid down guide-
lines for transfer of Scientists bet-
ween Institutes and within the Insti-
tutes. These guidelines are of a
general nature and the tenure of
posting is normally 5 years/4 years/
3 years according to the categorisa-
tion of stations. All such transfers
are subject to the exigencies of
services and the requirements of
backward/less developed areas. The
Directors of the Research Institutes
are empowered to make transfers/
postings within the Institutes/Centres
under their jurisdiction themselves
without making any reference to the
ICAR. However, the policy is to keep
the transfers to the minimum and to
let the scientists grow in stature in
their own areas of specialisation.

दिल्ली छावनी बोर्ड, नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका
आदि पर बकाया पानी के बिल

90. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या निर्माण
और आवास मंत्री यह बतान की कृपा
करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली छावनी बोर्ड, नई दिल्ली
नगर पालिका तथा अन्य केन्द्रीय और
राज्य सरकार के कार्यालयों पर दिल्ली
जल प्रदाय और मल व्ययन संस्थान के
पानी के बिलों की कितनी-कितनी धन-
राशि बकाया है ; और

(ख) इस बकाया धनराशि की
वसूली के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या उपाय
किये जा रहे हैं ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास
मंत्री (श्री भोष्म नारायण सिंह) : (क)
दिल्ली जल प्रदाय तथा मल व्ययन संस्थान
ने सूचित किया है कि नई दिल्ली नगर
पालिका, एम. ई. एस. तथा अन्य
सरकारी विभागों से पानी के बकाया
प्रभार 1-4-82 तक 659.45 लाख
रुपए था जो इस सम्बन्ध में ब्यौरे संलग्न
हैं । (अनुलग्नक)

(ख) इस संस्थान ने बताया है कि
इस मामले पर सम्बन्धित विभागों के साथ
कार्यवाही की जा रही है और 1-4-82
से 103.82 लाख रुपए वसूल कर लिए
गये हैं ?

विवरण
सरकारी विभागों पर बकाया जल
प्रभार
(लाख रुपयों में)

विभाग	1-4-82 तक बकाया
केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग	1.95
रेलवे	5.85
दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण	2.60
झुग्गी झोंपड़ी कालोनी	0.32
स्लम विभाग	130.11
दिल्ली प्रशासन	18.54
दिल्ली नगर निगम	387.12
पुलिस	3.43
डी० ई० एम० यू०	2.47
डी० टी० सी०	0.57
एम० ई० एस०	0.80
पी० एण्ड टी०	0.10
पुनर्वास	1.30
एन० डी० एम० सी०	104.23
योग	659.45

भारतीय कृषि अनुसन्धान परिषद्, और कृषि विश्वविद्यालयों द्वारा सब्जियों के बीजों को किस्मों का विकास

91. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारतीय कृषि अनुसन्धान परिषद् और कृषि विश्वविद्यालयों द्वारा पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान सब्जियों के बीजों की कौन सी किस्मों का विकास किया गया है ; और

(ख) किसानों को ये बीज शीघ्र उपलब्ध कराए जाने के लिए क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

कृषि तथा पानीज विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आर० बी० स्वामीनाथन) :
(क) पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान भारतीय कृषि अनुसन्धान परिषद् तथा कृषि विश्वविद्यालयों द्वारा विकसित की गई सब्जियों के बीजों की किस्में परिशिष्ट-1 में दी गई हैं ।

(ख) भारतीय कृषि अनुसन्धान परिषद् के संस्थानों तथा कृषि विश्वविद्यालयों में विकसित सब्जियों की किस्मों के प्रजनक बीजों को किसानों के और आगे संवर्धन तथा वितरण के लिए राष्ट्रीय बीज निगम, राज्य बीज निगमों तथा राज्य कृषि विभाग/बागबानी विभाग की सप्लाई किये जाते हैं । तथापि भारतीय कृषि अनुसन्धान परिषद् के संस्थानों कृषि विश्वविद्यालयों द्वारा थोड़ी मात्रा में बीज किसानों को दिया जाता है ।

विवरण

बंगन : पी बी आर 129-5, टी-3, ए० नवनीत (एफ०), अर्क, कुसुमकर (ग्रीन), सी ओ-1, भागमथी, जूनागढ़ ओबलॉग जूनागढ़ लौंग

फूल गोभी : पूसा सेन्थेटिक (दिसम्बर में पकने वाली) लाइन 114-एस-1 (मध्य मौसम), के-1 (स्तोबाल), पूसा दीपाली,

मिर्च : भाग्य लक्ष्मी (जी-4), पाचद सेलेक्शन, किरण, अपर्णा, सी ओ-2, एन 960 ।

गाजर : सेल-5 ;

प्याज (सफेद) : पूसा व्हाइट ग्लोब, पूसा व्हाइट प्लैट ; एस-48, सी ओ-3, सी ओ-4 ;

तरबूज : अर्क ज्योति-एफ, अर्क मानिक ;

खरबूज : पंजाब, संकर ;

टनाटर : पंजाब छुहारा, जूनागढ़
रबी, सेल 152, एल टी० डी० आर-1,
ए-2 (मारस), डूआर मनीमेकर, जवाहर
टेमेटो-1, सी ओ-3 ;

फ्रेम बा - एन वो एन-1, पी-37
(लक्ष्मी) ;

प्रोटेक्टा (मिडो) : हरभजन, एस० ई०
एल-2-2, पंजाब पदमिनी ;

मटर : सोलन स्वीट, हरा बोना,
जी सी-141 (जवाहर मटर-1)

लोबिया : ऋतुराज, असीम ;

ग्वार : शरदबहार -

मूली - सी ओ-1, अर्क निशान्त ।

स्वदेश (चप्पन कड़ू) : चप्पन कड़ू
-1 ;

पेडा : सी ओ-2 ;

तोरी 'काली' : पी के एम-1 ;

करेला : सी ओ-1, एन सी-23 ;

सेम की फली : हेबल ऐबारे ।

बिचिडा : पी के० एम० जे ;

लौकी सी० ओ-1 ;

एमेरेथन्स : सी ओ-3 ;

आलू : कुफरी बादशाह, कुफरी
लालिमा, कुफरी बहार, कुफरी शेरपा ;

मोटा आलू : सम्राट, सी० ओ-3 ;

कोलोकसिया (अरबी) : शतमुस्तखी ;

News item captioned "mistakes
threaten Delhi's future"

92. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR:

SHRI B. D. SINGH:

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

(a) whether Government's atten-
tion has been drawn to a news item
published in the *Indian Express* dated
13th September, 1982 with the

captions "Mistakes threaten Delhi's
future";

(b) whether it is a fact that there
are lacuna in the city's planning and
the "deliberate laxity" among the
local enforcing authorities;

(c) whether it is also a fact that
the DDA and the N.D.M.C. have
violated the rules regarding height
restrictions and FAR in building their
own headquarters;

(d) whether the private hotels in
the city from the Taj to the Meridian
coming up at Windsor Place are in
disregard to zonal laws and building
regulation; and

(e) if so, action proposed to be
taken in this regard?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) the New Delhi Municipal
Committee have reported that there
is no violation in the construction of
their headquarters' building.

The Delhi Development Authority
have informed that their head-
quarters' building, Vikas Minar has
been constructed on the basis of
Authority's resolution No. 222 dated
16-9-1969. However the matter is still
under the consideration of the Govt.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Escalation in land prices in Delhi

93. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD:
Will the Minister of WORKS AND
HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware
of the continuous rise in the land
prices in the capital;

(b) whether any efforts has been made to identify the factors responsible for the unabated rise in the land prices;

(c) if so, details thereof stating whether rise in prices is due to DDA's land auction policy and its single agency approach for the development of Delhi;

(d) whether Government are also aware that the multi-agency approach and encouraging the private sector in the building activity in the capital would check the land speculations and step up developmental and house building activity; and

(e) if so, steps proposed to be taken by Government in this regard?

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

(b) to (e). A Committee has been set up by the Lt. Governor, Delhi under the Chairmanship of Chief Secretary, Delhi to examine these matters. The Report of the Committee is still awaited. On receipt of the Report of the Committee, the Government will consider further course of action to be taken, to meet the situation.

Functioning of AARRO

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Afro-Asian Rural Reconstruction Organisation does not possess agricultural experts to help member nations to augment agricultural production and its main-function has come to be confined to holding meetings and seminars;

(b) whether the Afro-Asian Rural Reconstruction Organisation is seeking

to duplicate what the Ministry is doing already; and

(c) whether Government consider it necessary to keep this Organisation going when the benefits are not adequate either for India or its member countries?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b). The Afro-Asian Rural Reconstruction Organisation is an inter-governmental organisation for rural development which provides a forum, to the representatives of the member Governments, etc. to jointly discuss their problems and exchange views, ideas, information and experiences and to formulate plans and devise means and take necessary action for the achievement of the above objectives. Accordingly the question of duplicating the work of Ministry does not arise.

(c) The Government of India is only one of the 28 members of AARRO and its existence is not at the pleasure of the Government of India. Government are, however, of the view that the organisation has the potential to assist in the promotion of rural development in the member countries.

Drought Situation in Maharashtra

95. **SHRI A. T. PATIL:**

SHRI . BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the gravity of the drought situation in the State of Maharashtra; and

(b) the measures taken by Government to assist the State Government to face the drought situation?

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

have reported the following damage caused by drought:

No. of districts affected	10
Population affected	46.94
Cattle wealth affected	36.72 lakhs
Cropped area affected	22.84 lakhs ha.

(b) The Government of Maharashtra have sent a Memorandum seeking Central assistance to the extent of Rs. 131.14 crores. A Central Team to make an on the spot assessment of the drought situation is likely to visit the State shortly.

ICAR Buffalo Research Projects and their Expenditure

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

(a) the States in which ICAR Buffalo Research Project has been in operations and centre-wise and year-wise total expenditure made, expenditure on feed & fodder and correspondingly year-wise and unit-wise revenue receipts accrued;

(b) whether similar programmes are also operating at Central & State Farms; and if so, the annual expenditure and annual expenditure on feed-fodders and corresponding annual revenue receipt since 1976-77 at each farm;

(c) the existing number of female buffaloes, separately for adults and young since 1974-75 to 1981-82 at each centre of ICAR Buffalo Project; and

(d) the number of adult female buffaloes specified unit-wise, when project began and if there is a shortfall reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINA-

THAN): (a) An All India Coordinated Research Project of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research on Buffalo Breeding is in operation in five states viz. Haryana, Punjab, Rajasthan, Karnataka and Gujarat at (i) National Dairy Research Institute, Karnal (ii) Punjab Agricultural University Ludhiana (iii) University of Udaipur, Vallabhnagar (iv) University of Agricultural Sciences, Dharwar, and (v) Gujarat Agricultural University, Anand respectively. The first four centres started functioning during the Fourth Five Year Plan while the fifth centre in Gujarat started during the Fifth Plan period. The main objective of the project is to make genetic improvement in important buffalo breeds through progeny testing, and to produce buffalo bulls with high genetic potential for milk yield. The centre-wise and year-wise total expenditure on feeding and upkeep and correspondingly year-wise and unit-wise revenues receipts accrued, except at NDRI, Karnal is given in statement-1 (attached). The budget of the unit at NDRI, Karnal is being met out of the budget of the Institutes a whole as the project is an integral part of the Institute research activity and on separate accounts are being maintained.

(b) No research programmes similar to (a) above are in operation at Central and State Farms.

(c) The number of breedable and young female buffaloes at the five centres mentioned in (a) are given in statement II (attached).

(d) The Project envisages keeping of 250-300 breedable adult female Buffaloes at each of the four centres viz. Ludhiana, Dharwar, Udaipur and Karnal. Presently all the centres have specified breedable females. At the Anand centre since the programme relates to studies on reproduction, the number of buffaloes would differ from time to time according to the experimental needs, but there is no shortfall in numbers.

Statement I

Year	Ludhiana Centre				Dharwar Centre				Udaipur Centre				Anand Centre			
	Total		Feeding & upkeep		Total		Feeding & upkeep		Total		Feeding & upkeep		Total		Feeding & upkeep	
	Expend.	Revenue	Expend.	Receipt	Expend.	Revenue	Expend.	Receipt	Expend.	Revenue	Expend.	Receipt	Expend.	Revenue	Expend.	Receipt
1974-75	10.16	4.80	3.50	4.80	10.15	4.00	4.05	4.05	10.15	4.00	4.15	4.15	1.60	..	..	..
1975-76	17.96	5.80	4.00	4.30	15.99	4.30	4.55	4.55	14.75	4.30	4.60	4.60	0.66	..	..	..
1976-77	13.80	6.10	4.50	4.90	13.21	4.90	5.15	5.15	13.78	4.90	5.25	5.25	0.61	..	..	..
1977-78	11.98	6.40	4.50	5.30	12.28	5.30	5.15	5.15	12.18	5.30	5.25	5.25	0.62	..	..	..
1978-79	10.21	6.55	4.50	5.50	10.65	5.50	5.30	5.30	10.51	5.50	5.45	5.45	0.51	0.02	0.05	0.05
1979-80	12.71	7.50	4.86	4.76	12.74	4.76	6.00	6.00	12.91	4.50	5.50	5.50	0.36	0.25	0.06	0.06
1980-81	12.03	7.50	4.86	4.80	12.22	4.80	6.00	6.00	11.10	4.00	6.00	6.00	1.83	0.25	0.66	0.66
1981-82	12.16	7.50	4.86	4.90	12.56	4.90	6.30	6.30	11.56	4.00	6.55	6.55	1.93	0.48	0.07	0.07

Statement II

Year	Ludhiana Centre			Dharwar Centre			Udaipur Centre			Anand Centre (New)			Karnal Centre		
	Adults	Young	Total	Adults	Young	Total	Adults	Young	Total	Adults	Young	Total	Adults	Young	Total
1974-75	.	377	152	489	314	155	429	175	83	257					
1975-76	.	382	178	560	274	108	382	144	105	249			235	195	430
1976-77	.	352	211	463	269	125	294	184	110	294			297	142	439
1977-78	.	338	168	506	320	142	462	250	126	376			311	142	453
1978-79	.	361	175	536	379	159	538	273	97	370			279	162	441
1979-80	.	352	166	518	306	199	505	264	73	337	40	9	253	175	428
1980-81	.	315	181	496	372	119	491	304	108	412	40	9	251	144	395
1981-82	.	287	160	447	353	104	467	310	100	410	29	21	256	145	401

Budget Plan of ICAR Co-ordinated Research Projects

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

(a) the Budget Plan, year-wise from 1974-75 to 1981-82 of each of ICAR Coordinated Research Projects in wheat, pulses and oilseeds and the revised estimates for corresponding and actual amounts utilised during the full year, upto November and during March each year;

(b) whether there has been any major shortfall in plan fund utilisation from 1979-80 and has amount released during March each year been larger than in first 8 months of each financial year;

(c) if so, what steps Government propose to take as financial requirement pattern for these three important crops; and

(d) how much breeder's seed for each above crop was produced year-wise from 1975-76 by each centre?

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

Complaints against Repairs in Government Buildings

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of Government buildings in Delhi were repaired including laying of roof, carpeting etc;

(b) whether it is a fact that complaints have been received from the occupants of the houses against the repairs which included leaking of roof,

soaking of rain water through walls, band painting and white washing of the rooms;

(c) whether it is a fact that despite these complaints the contractors doing these repair works were paid off their bills even without inspection of the work done by these contractors by the proper authorities; and

(d) if so, whether Government propose to take suitable steps against these defaulting officers, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) Some of the Government buildings in Delhi have been recently repaired by the CPWD.

(b) No complaints against the repairs as such have been received. However, some routine complaints were received and attended to promptly.

(c) and (d). Do not arise in view of reply to (b) above.

Funds to States for Irrigation projects

99. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI:
SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that almost all the States have protested that the funds available for major and minor irrigation projects and for flood control works are inadequate to achieve the targets; and

(b) if so, steps Government of India are considering in this matter?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR PANDEY): (a) and (b). Most of the States have asked for additional funds for 1982-83 for achieving the targets.

In view of the overall financial constraints in the country, State Government have been advised to provide on priority adequate funds to irrigation sector so that the ongoing projects in advanced stage of construction can be completed in the Sixth Plan and yield quick results.

Flood Damage to Irrigation Projects

100. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK:

SHRI HARISH RAWAT:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether some irrigation projects have been extensively affected due to the flood havoc in some states;

(b) if so, the State-wise damages to irrigation projects due to floods this year; and

(c) the steps taken by Government for reconstruction of bundhs of these irrigation projects?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR PANDEY): (a) and (b). The damage to irrigation works as reported by the State Governments is as follows:—

1. Andhra Pradesh	. Rs. 45.28 lakhs
2. Bihar	. Rs. 115.00 lakhs
3. Orissa	. Rs. 6685.89 lakhs
4. Uttar Pradesh	. Rs. 550.00 lakhs

(c) All efforts are being made by the State Governments to carry out the repairs to irrigation works as expeditiously as possible.

Housing Programme taken by HUDCO for North Eastern States

101. SHRI CHITTA BASU:

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU:

SHRI CHINGVANG KON-YAK:

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

(a) whether the HUDCO (Housing and Urban Development Corporation) have since taken up any Housing Programme for the North Eastern States; and

(b) if so, the details of the programme (State-wise) with monetary allocations?

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

(b) The details are given in the enclosed statement.

Statement

Statement showing details of the HUDCO's assistance programme (State-wise) with monetary allocations for North Eastern States as on 21-8-1982

States	No. of schemes	Project cost (Rs. Crores)	Loan sanctioned (Rs. crores)	Dwellings sanctioned	
				Residential	Non Residential
Assam	8	5.83	4.07	1908	1
Manipur	3	3.16	2.09	282	112
Nagaland	1	2.58	1.57	..	1
Total	12	11.57	7.73	2190	114

Indo-Bangladesh Talks on Ganga Waters

102. SHRI CHITTA BASU:
SHRI SURAJ BHAN:
SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE
PATIL;
SHRI SUBHASH YADAV;
SHRI ATAL BIHARI
VAJPAYEE:
SWAMI INDERVESH:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had further discussions with the Government of Bangladesh regarding the fresh agreement for the sharing of Ganga waters at Farakka; and

(b) if so, outcome of the discussions?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR PANDEY): (a) and (b). At the time of the recent visit to Bangladesh by Shri Kedar Pandey, Minister of Irrigation, informal discussions were held between India and Bangladesh on the Ganga Waters issue on August 30-3, 1982 at Dacca. The two sides continued their discussions for finding a mutually acceptable solution to the problem of sharing the waters of the Ganga at Farakka and augmentation of its flows. They achieved a greater measure of understanding on the elements to be taken into account for finding an equitable solution of the problem. They decided to continue their efforts to find a mutually acceptable solution and, for this purpose, to meet as often as necessary at appropriate levels.

Sanctioning of Fish landing Centres in Kerala

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

(a) when the projects reports for the fish landing Centres at Chettuval, Palacode and Dharmadam were submitted to the Government by Kerala Government;

(b) the broad features of the project reports with estimated cost;

(c) the reason for the delay in giving sanction to the project reports; and

(d) when the sanction will be given, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) The proposal in respect of Chettuval was received from the Government of Kerala in March, 1980. Clarifications were made available by the State Government in February, 1982.

(b) The proposal in respect of Palacode was received in June, 1981 and the clarifications have been received recently.

No proposal has so far been received in respect of Dharmadam.

(b) The main items of work are construction of fish landing facilities for operation of small mechanised and non-mechanised fishing vessels. The estimated cost of Palacode is about Rs. 15 lakhs and that of Chettuval about Rs. 19.00 lakhs.

(c) and (d). The two proposals are under examination in consultation with the State Government and other concerned agencies.

Fish and Duck farming in Kerala with Hungarian Collaboration

104. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR:

SHRI E. BALANANDAN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether on the advice of the Ministry of Agriculture and Government of Kerala have prepared and submitted a project outline in April 1981 for the organisation of Agriculture Development Centre for Integrated Fish and Duck Farming in Kerala with Hungarian collaboration; and

(b) if so, the details of the project and the action taken by Government on it?

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

(b) The Project envisages setting up of a major Agriculture Development Centre for production of fish seed and ducklings for demonstrating technology of Integrated Farming of Fish and Ducks as a means to enhance earnings from ponds. It is proposed to extend this technology to other suitable areas also in Kerala by training of fish aquaculturists, extension workers, departmental personnel and others. The State Government has been requested to revise the project on the basis of the comments offered by the Ministry of Agriculture. The revised Projects Report is awaited from the Government of Kerala.

Assistance sought by Kerala Government for Water Supply Schemes

105. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) how many water supply schemes have been proposed so far by the Government of Kerala, for seeking assistance of Central Government and the various external agencies;

(b) which are those schemes and what are their details; and

(c) the details of action taken by the Government of India in this respect?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) to (c). Drinking water supply is a State subject and the schemes are formulated and implemented by the State Governments, Central assistance under the Centrally sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme is provided to augment the State resources to cover the identified problem villages.

Under this programme 244 Rural Water Supply Schemes covering 711 problem villages (including partial coverage) at a total estimated cost of Rs. 2290.586 lakhs have so far been technically approved by the Centre for Kerala.

As regards schemes for external assistance, the information is given in the attached statement.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme (Posed for external assistance)	Total estimated cost	Action taken
1	2	3	4
(Rs. in lakhs)			
A. World Bank Assistance :			
1	Kerala Water Supply and Sewerage scheme Phase-I.	4474	The Project report has been studied by the World Bank officials and in the light of their observations the report is being modified by the State Government. After the modified report is ready the project will be appraised by the World Bank.
B. Bilateral assistance :			
2	Comprehensive Water Supply scheme to Nuttiki-Firka in Trichur district.	674	Posed for Dutch assistance. Side letters exchanged between Govt. of India and Netherlands Government on 21-5-82.
3	Comprehensive Water Supply scheme to Gurayimkil in Trivandrum district.	342	
4	Comprehensive water supply scheme to Kuttanad area in Alleppey district.	752	Posed for Dutch assistance. Water balance study of the Kuttanad area is proposed to be undertaken by the Dutch authorities.
5	Thrikkunna Puzha Water Supply scheme in Alleppey district.	14	Posed for Dutch assistance likely to be appraised soon.
6	Comprehensive water supply scheme to Kolecherry and adjoining Panchayats in Cannanore district.	365	
7	Comprehensive water supply scheme to Pavaraty and adjoining Panchayats in Trichur district.	830	
8	Comprehensive water supply scheme to Kundara and adjoining Panchayats in Quilon district.	400	
9	Comprehensive water supply scheme to Payyanur and adjoining Panchayats in Cannanore district.	403	These are being considered for Danish assistance.
10	Comprehensive water supply scheme to Thavanoor and adjoining Panchayats in Malappuram district.	198	
11	Comprehensive water supply scheme to Quilandy and adjoining Panchayats in Kozhikkode district.	1360	
12	Comprehensive water supply scheme to Chakode and adjoining Panchayats in Malappuram district.	810	

Sanction of Forest land for Kallada and Idamalayar Irrigation projects

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

(a) whether the Government of Kerala has requested the Central Government for the sanction of forest land required for the irrigation projects of Kallada and Idamalayar expeditiously; and

(b) if so, the details of the request and the action taken by Government of India on it?

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

(b) The Government of Kerala referred to the Central Government for clearance under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 cases involving diversion of forest land for non-forest purposes as follows:—

(1) Kallada Irrigation Canal	2.277 ha
(2) Kallada Irrigation Canal	5.80 ha
(3) For rehabilitation of oustees of Kallada Irrigation Project	135.0 ha
(4) Idamalayar Irrigation Project	161.294 ha

Cases at Sl. No. (1) and (2) have been approved. Case No. (3) has been rejected. Case No. (4) is under consideration of the Central Government.

Setting up of Central Institute for Research on Buffalo

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

(a) whether it is a fact that ICAR had formulated a proposal for establishing a Central Institute for Re-

search on Buffaloes during the Sixth Five Year Plan period;

(b) if so, whether teams of ICAR have examined and selected the site at village Ungutoor in West Godavari of Andhra Pradesh;

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

(d) steps Government have taken in this matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b) The Indian Council of Agricultural Research had formulated a proposal for establishing a Central Institute for Research on Buffaloes during the Sixth Five Year Plan period. A team appointed by the ICAR had recommended a site at Village Ungutoor in West Godavari Distt. of Andhra Pradesh for the Regional Centre of this Institute and not for the main Campus of the Institute.

(c) and (d). Another Task Force appointed by the ICAR is examining various aspects for recommending the final location of the main campus of the Institute. The Sixth Plan proposals for the Institute are being processed for clearance. As soon as the location of the main Institute is decided and the Sixth Plan proposals are cleared, steps for starting the main Institute and its regional centres will be taken.

Identification of districts to bring them Under DPAP

108. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether districts have been identified for bringing under the Drought Prone Area Programme in various States;

(b) if so, how many districts of Andhra Pradesh have been included under this programme; and

(c) the amount allocated under the above programme to each State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOP-

MENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (c). Yes, Sir. The number of districts covered under the Drought Prone Areas Programme and the amount allocated to each State (Central and State shares) are given in the enclosed statement.

(b) 7 districts are covered under this programme in Andhra Pradesh.

Statement

Sl. No.	State	No. of districts covered under DPAP	Allocation for DPAP during 1982-83 (Rs. in lakhs)
1	Andhra Pradesh	7	1077.50
2	Bihar	2	677.50
3	Haryana	1	155.00
4	Gujarat	8	625.00
5	Jammu & Kashmir	2	180.00
6	Karnataka	10	935.00
7	Madhya Pradesh	6	690.00
8	Maharashtra	9	777.50
9	Orissa	4	515.00
10	Rajasthan	4	580.00
11	Tamil Nadu	3	595.00
12	Uttar Pradesh	10	847.50
13	West Bengal	3	480.00
TOTAL		69	8135.00*

*The Central release will be limited to the budget provision of Rs. 40.00 crores for the year 1982-83.

Exploitation of ground water through tube wells in Andhra Pradesh

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

(a) the steps taken by Government for the exploitation of ground water resources through construction of tube wells;

(b) whether such measures have also been taken in Andhra Pradesh;

(c) if so, the number of such tube wells that have been set up in Andhra Pradesh under the Centrally sponsored programme; and

(d) the other details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR PANDEY): (a) The programme of development of ground water which includes construction of tubewells is being executed by the State Governments. The Central Government helps the States by carrying out micro level surveys which are carried out by Central Ground Water Board. State ground water organisations also carry out Micro level surveys for ground water assessment. Based on these surveys schemes for exploitation of ground water through dug wells, Tube wells are prepared in the State. The Central Government also assists the small and marginal farmers by giving subsidy under the Integrated Rural Development Programme. As a result of efforts of the Centre as well as State Governments, a potential of 24.5 million hectares through exploitation of ground water has been created to the end of 1981-82.

(b) Micro level ground water surveys for Andhra Pradesh are in progress. The State Government are also carrying out micro level surveys for

ground water and have taken appropriate measures for exploitation of ground water resource.

(c) and (d). There is no specific Centrally sponsored programme for construction of tubewells as such. However, till March, 1982, 632 Public tubewells have been reported to be installed in the State of Andhra Pradesh.

Irrigation projects in Andhra Pradesh

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

(a) the major irrigation projects which have been taken up or proposed to be taken up in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) the progress made in the completion of these projects; and

(c) by when these projects are likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR PANDEY): (a) to (c). The required information is given in the statement appended.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Latest estimated cost (Rs. in crores)	Expenditure upto March 1982 (Rs. crores)	Likely Year of completion
1	2	3	4	5
<i>A—Ongoing Schemes</i>				
1	Nagar unasagar	537.00	439.54	1984-85
2	Sriranunagar Stage-I	368.00	272.00	Do.
3	Godavari Barrage	66.00	60.32	1982-83
4	Vamsadhara Stage I & II	153.26	26.75	Stage-I to be completed during Sixth Plan.
5	Tungabhadra H.L.C. Stage II	48.00	36.66	1984-85
6	Somasila Stage I & II	95.32	98.69	Seventh Plan

1	2	3	4	5
7	Improvement to Nizamsagar Stage-I	15.12	13.91	1982-83
8	Singur Project	45.00	10.57	1984-85
B—New Schemes of Sixth Plan				
1	Yelluru Reservoir*	161.50	13.25	..
2	Polavaram*	298.50	0.15	..
3	Srisaillam Right Bank Canal	220.22	1.15	Seventh Plan
4	Jurala Project*	77.00	1.30	..

*These projects are yet to be approved and hence their date of completion is not known.

प्राकृतिक विपदाओं का स्थायी हल

111. श्री उमाकान्त मिश्र :

श्री सूरज भान :

प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता :

श्री जगपाल सिंह :

श्री बाला साहिबबिखे पाटिल :

डा० कृपा सिधु मोई :

क्या सिचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में बाढ़ और सूखे जैसी प्राकृतिक विपदाओं के स्थायी हल का पता लगाने के लिए कोई योजना बनाई जा रही है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो योजना का व्यौरा क्या है ?

सिचाई मंत्री (श्री कंदार पाण्डेय) :

(क) और (ख). 1976 में गठित राष्ट्रीय बाढ़ आयोग ने विभिन्न बेसिनों में बाढ़ नियंत्रण और बाढ़ प्रबंध के लिए किए जाने वाले विभिन्न उपायों की सिफारिश की थी। आयोग की सिफारिशों पर कार्यवाही की गई थी और उनके क्रियान्वयन के लिए राज्य सरकारों को मार्गदर्शी सिद्धान्त जारी किये गये थे। 1981 में हुए राज्यों के सिचाई मंत्रियों के सम्मेलन में इन सिफारिशों पर विचार-विमर्श किया गया था और उन्हें स्वीकार कर लिया गया था।

लन में इन सिफारिशों पर विचार-विमर्श किया गया था और उन्हें स्वीकार कर लिया गया था।

गंगा और ब्रह्मपुत्र बेसिनों में व्यापक बाढ़ समस्या को दृष्टि में रखते हुये, एक व्यापक (मास्टर) योजना तैयार करने तथा बेसिन राज्यों को विभिन्न बाढ़ नियंत्रण कार्यक्रमों के बारे में सलाह देने के लिए एक पृथक् गंगा बाढ़ नियंत्रण आयोग गठित किया गया है। इसी प्रकार, अन्य लाभकारी उपयोगों के लिए जल संसाधनों के विकास को ध्यान में रखते हुये, ब्रह्मपुत्र घाटी में बाढ़-नियंत्रण के लिए एक व्यापक योजना तैयार करने हेतु ब्रह्मपुत्र बोर्ड गठित किया गया है।

सूखे से प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में सिचाई सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था करने की समस्या की राष्ट्रीय सिचाई आयोग (1972) द्वारा जांच की गई है। इससे भी पहले, राज्य सरकारों ने सूखा-प्रवण क्षेत्रों के लिए सिचाई सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था करने की कई स्कीमें आरम्भ कर ली थीं। देश में इस समय निर्माणाधीन कई बृहद परियोजनाएँ सूखा प्रवण क्षेत्रों को लाभ पहुंचाती हैं। सूखाग्रस्त जिलों की समस्याओं

का अध्ययन करने के लिए जिलों की रिपोर्ट तैयार करने हेतु केन्द्रीय जल आयोग में विशेष संगठन यूनिट बनाया गया है। ये अध्ययन पूरे होने वाले हैं।

सूखा-प्रवण क्षेत्रों में सिंचाई सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था करने की आवश्यकता को ध्यान में रखते हुये, सरकार ने जल संसाधनों के विकास के लिए एक राष्ट्रीय परिप्रेक्ष्य भी तैयार किया है जिसमें विभिन्न नदियों पर जल-संचयन जलाशयों के निर्माण और बेसिन वाले क्षेत्रों की न्यायोचित आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति करने के पश्चात् सिंचाई के लिए सूखा प्रवण क्षेत्रों को लाभ पहुंचाने के अलावा, अन्तर्योजक लिकों का निर्माण करके जल की कमी वाले क्षेत्रों में जल का उपयोग करने के लिए अधिशेष प्रवाह के अन्तरण की परिकल्पना की गई है। राष्ट्रीय परिप्रेक्ष्य से जल-विद्युत् उत्पादन के अलावा, कुछ क्षेत्रों में बाढ़ नियंत्रण की व्यवस्था होने की भी आशा है। इस परिप्रेक्ष्य में प्रायद्वीपीय लिकों के अन्वेषण के लिए अभी हाल में राष्ट्रीय जल विकास अभिकरण नामक एक पृथक् अभिकरण किया गया है। आशा है कि यह अभिकरण प्रायद्वीपीय लिकों के लिए परिप्रेक्ष्य की व्यवहार्यता रिपोर्ट लगभग 10 वर्ष की अवधि में तैयार कर लेगा।

गन्ने को बकाया धनराशि

112. श्री अशका क हुसैन :

श्री राम लाल राहो :

क्या कृषि मंत्री निम्नलिखित जानकारी दर्शाने वांछा एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तरी तथा दक्षिणी क्षेत्र में आने वाले गन्ने की पेराई के मौसम का गन्ने की पेराई का कार्य को को-आपरेटिव

तथा गर-सरकारी मिलों में कब तक शुरू हो जाएगा ;

(ख) उक्त दोनों क्षेत्रों में पृथक्-पृथक् प्रत्येक यूनिट पर 15-9-1982 को गन्ना उत्पादकों की किस किस वर्ष की कितनी धनराशि बकाया है ;

(ग) गन्ना (नियंत्रण) आदेश, 1966 के अनुच्छेद 3(क) के अन्तर्गत प्रत्येक मिल को 15 सितम्बर, 1982 को ब्याज की कितनी धनराशि देनी है ;

(घ) क्या सरकार गन्ने की पेराई का आने वाला मौसम शुरू होने से पहले बकाया धनराशि और उस पर ब्याज की धनराशि की अदायगी के लिए कदम उठायेगी ;

(ङ) यदि हां, तो उठाये जाने वाले कदमों का व्योरा क्या ; और

(च) क्या लोगों के प्रतिनिधियों और संसद सदस्यों ने सरकार का ध्याद इस ओर आकर्षित किया है और यदि जहां, तो अब तक क्या कार्रवाही की गई है और उसके क्या परिणाम निकले ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालयों से उपमंत्री (कुमारी कमला कुमारी) : (क) वर्ष 1982-83 के दौरान, जैसा कि फैक्टरियों ने सूचित किया है गन्ने पेरने का कार्य शुरू करने की प्रत्याशित तारीखें [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिए संख्या एल टी-5418/82] विवरण-1 में दी जाती हैं।

(ख) गन्ने के मूल्य की देय राशि की फैक्टरी वार अद्यतन उपलब्ध स्थिति [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिए संख्या एल टी-5418/82] विवरण-2 में दी जाती है।

(ग) केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास अपेक्षित सूचना तुरन्त उपलब्ध नहीं हैं और उसे राज्य सरकार से प्राप्त करना होगा।

(घ) और (ङ). गन्ना (नियंत्रण) आदेश, 1966 के गन्ने की मूल्य की बकाया राशि और उस पर व्याज के भुगतान से सम्बन्धित सांविधिक उपबन्धों के प्रवर्तन की जिम्मेदारी राज्य सरकारों की है। उनके पास इस सम्बन्ध में आवश्यक शक्तियाँ और फील्ड संगठन है। तथापि, गन्ने के बकायों की स्थिति की समय समय पर समीक्षा की जाती है और इन बकायों का बीघ्र भुगतान कराने के लिए यह मामला राज्य सरकारों के साथ उठाया जाता है। जहाँ पिछले वर्ष के दौरान खरीदे गये गन्ने के जमूल्य के 10 प्रतिशत से अधिक बकाया राशि होती है वहाँ ऐसे मामले चीनी फैक्टरियों के साथ भी उठाये जाते हैं।

(च) संसद सदस्यों द्वारा गन्ने के मूल्य के बकायों और व्याज के भुगतान के सम्बन्ध में सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित किया गया है। सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकारों के साथ यह मामला उठाया गया है। इसके अलावा, उद्योग को अतिरिक्त बैंक उधार भी उपलब्ध किया गया है और रिजर्व बैंक के सभी बैंकों से गन्ने के मूल्य के भुगतान पर निगरानी रखने के लिए कहा है।

साल्ट फैक्टरी, राजौरी गार्डन के पास बसे हुए झुग्गी निवासियों का पुर्नवास

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

(क) साल्ट फैक्टरी, डब्ल्यू जेड-206, राजौरी गार्डन के पास हजारों गरीब आदमी झुग्गी झोंपड़ी में रह रहे हैं ?

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार इन झुग्गी निवासियों को हटाने और उनको रघुबीर नगर या ख्याला ग्राम

में आस-पास की भूमि पर बसाने का है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इस बारे में ब्यौरा क्या है ?

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

राजस्थान नहर में पानी का बहाव

114. श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन : क्या सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अनेक गम्भीर तकनीकी चूकों एवं जमीन के स्तर के दोषों के कारण राजस्थान नहर परियोजना में अनेक स्थानों पर पानी का बहाव/सप्लाई समुचित नहीं है ;

(ख) क्या इन तकनीकी दोषों के कारण नहर में दरार आ जाने की आशंका है ; और

(ग) उपरोक्त चूकों व दोषों को दूर करने के लिए राज्य सरकार की मदद करने हेतु केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा उठाये जा रहे कदमों का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री केदार पांडेय) :

(क) से (ग). राजस्थान सरकार ने, जो इस परियोजना का निर्माण कर रही है, सूचना दी है कि कोई ऐसे बड़े दोष नहीं देखे गये थे जिनसे नहर में जल की यथा आवश्यक पूर्ति पर प्रभाव पड़ेगा और किसी तकनीकी दोषों के कारण, नहर में दरार पड़ने का कोई खतरा नहीं था। राज्य सरकार कुछ छोटे स्थानीय दोषों को दूर करने के लिए कार्यवाही कर रही है।

राजस्थान में सूखा प्रवण क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम
का बन्द किया जाना

115. श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन :
क्या ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री यह बताने
की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजस्थान के रेगिस्तानी
जिलों में इस वर्ष सूखा प्रवण क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम
बन्द कर दिया गया है और ब्लाकवार
आबंटन को बढ़ाये बिना केवल रेगिस्तान
विकास कार्यक्रम क्रियान्वित किया जा
रहा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण
हैं ; और

(ग) क्या केन्द्र सरकार 1977-78
की भांति इस कार्यक्रम को केन्द्रीय कार्यक्रम
मानेगी और इसके लिये शत प्रतिशत आबं-
टन करेगी ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालयों
में राज्य मंत्री (श्री. आर. बी. स्वामीनाथन) :
(क) और (ख). जी हां। सूखाग्रस्त
क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम को राजस्थान के रेगिस्तानी
जिलों में अब बन्द कर दिया गया है ताकि
यह कार्यक्रम मरुभूमि विकास कार्यक्रम
के साथ न मिल सके। प्रत्येक जिले में
मरुभूमि विकास कार्यक्रम के लिये निधियों
के आबंटन अब जिले में खण्डों की संख्या
के आधार पर नहीं किये जाते हैं बल्कि
ये मरुस्थल की प्रचण्ड स्थिति तथा इन
परिस्थितियों को दृष्टिगत रखते हुए
उस क्षेत्र के फैलाव के आधार पर किये
जाते हैं।

(ग) जी नहीं। ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव
विचाराधीन नहीं है।

Losses Due to Floods

116. SHRI SURAJ BHAN:

SHRI ATAL BIHARI
VAJPAYEE:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION
be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that average
loss due to floods during 1953-80 has
been of the order of about Rs. 450
crores annually excluding losses due
to remission of land-revenue, water-
rate, house and property repairs and
loss of about 20,000 cattle and 1,000
human beings;

(b) whether it is also a fact that
while in 1950 annual estimates of
flood losses were of the order of Rs. 21
crores while in recent years they are
of about Rs. 530 crores per year;

(c) what are the factual details of
estimates of over-all total losses due
to floods in last 3 years;

(d) reasons of increasing annual
losses due to floods decade after de-
cade; and

(e) over-all total losses due to floods
in this year?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION
(SHRI KEDAR PANDEY): (a) The
average annual total damage due to
floods during 1953-80 is of the order
of Rs. 327 crores. This loss does not
include losses due to remission of
land-revenue and water rates and loss
of cattle and human life.

(b) The total flood damage during
1953 was Rs. 54.20 crores and the ave-
rage annual total flood damage the
last five years (1977-1981) is about
Rs. 1048 crores.

(c) Details of flood damage during the last three years as reported by the States are as follows:—

	1979	1980	1981
1. Area affected in lakh ha. .	39.8	114.2	57.3
2. Population affected in lakhs .	195.2	540.6	309.1
3. Damage to crops (lakh ha.) .	21.7	55.5	32.2
4. Human lives lost in No. .	3637	1903	1033
5. Total damage Rs. crores .	614.20	838.85	1132.31

(d) The reasons of increase in Annual losses are:—

1. Rise in prices.
2. Increase in agricultural productivity.
3. Increase in private and public investment in assets.
4. Encroachment of flood plains.
5. Increased sediment load in the rivers due to developmental activities and deforestation in upper catchment areas.
6. Difficulties in correct estimation of flood damages.

(e) Based on the reports so far received from the State Governments the total flood damage during 1982 is about Rs. 1150 crores.

Apex Body for Balanced Development of NCR Plan

117. SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to create a high-power authority for planning, coordinating, monitoring and financing the balanced development of Delhi and its surround-

ing areas in the States of Rajasthan, U. P. and Haryana under the National Capital Region (NCR) Plan;

(b) if so, how this apex body would work, especially with other bodies like the DDA, etc., which in themselves have become immense organisations; and

(c) the details regarding this body including its parameter of work and responsibilities?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) to (c). The Government have been considering the creation of a statutory authority for the proper planning and coordination of developments in the National Capital Region. It is expected that this body would have the necessary powers and competence to regulate development in various areas of the identified National Capital Region and coordinate the functioning of various bodies presently functioning in the NCR. Such coordination and monitoring is of particular importance in sectors like water supply & location of communications, power, location of economic activities, housing and social facilities. The constitution of such a body, as and when finalised, would spell out the functions and responsibilities of the body.

Implementation of National Capital Region Plan

119. SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Capital Region Advisory Board scheduled a meeting of its members in late August;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the neighbouring States are not only cool to this proposal but are bent on breaking this plan by haphazard and dis-organized development of the areas surrounding Delhi; and

(d) the steps being taken to ensure the implementation of National Capital Region Plan?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND
HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NA-
RAIN SINGH): (a) to (c). The Union
Minister of Works & Housing con-
vened a meeting on 30th August 1982
at Vigyan Bhavan, New Delhi to dis-
cuss the plan for the National Capital
Region. It was attended by the Chief
Ministers of Haryana, Rajasthan and
Madhya Pradesh and L. G. of Delhi
U. T. and other senior officials. An
agreement was reached on the need for
an effective machinery operating con-
tinuously at the Central level for in-
tegrated planning and coordinated in-
vestment in order to promote the ba-
lanced development of the region.
There was also an agreement on the
need for harmonious policies for land
use, housing and other infrastructure
to avoid haphazard developments. In
order to achieve this it was decided to
set up a statutory coordinating body
at the Central level, in order to pre-
pare regional plans, and to ensure
their coordinated implementation at
the local level, to channel funds by
Central and State agencies, and to
facilitate the implementation of de-
velopment projects.

(d) As decided in the said meeting,
the Chief Planner, T. & C. P. O. New

Delhi has been asked to undertake the
preparation of the revised perspectives
plan for the National Capital Region.
A sum of Rs. 10 crore is provided in
the 6th Five Year Plan for rendering
loan assistance under a Central sche-
me for the National Capital Region
for approved schemes selected in 5
ring towns in the States of Haryana,
U.P. and Rajasthan.

Central Schemes under implementation in Flood Affected Areas

121. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will
the Minister of RURAL DEVELOP-
MENT be pleased to state:

(a) the name of the Central sche-
mes which are under implementation
in the flood affected areas in various
States;

(b) whether his Ministry has a
proposal to expedite the work in the
flood affected areas;

(c) whether additional resources
are proposed to be sanctioned for
those areas; and

(d) if so, the additional amount
proposed to be sanctioned to Orissa
towards the implementation of Cen-
tral Schemes in the rural areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICUL-
TURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT
(SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a)
There is no scheme of this Ministry
specifically intended for flood affected
areas in various States. The major
programmes of this Ministry are In-
tegrated Rural Development Pro-
gramme (IRDP), National Rural
Employment Programme (NREP),
Drought Prone Areas Programme
(DPAP) and Desert Development
Programme. Except DPAP and DDP
which are area development pro-
grammes implemented in selected
areas, the other programmes cover
and benefit all the blocks in the
country.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Water facilities for colonies developed at Pitampura by Cooperative Housing Societies

122. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state;

(a) whether it is a fact that several cooperative house building societies have developed their colonies at Pitampura area, Delhi and are facing hardships on account of the non-availability of water;

(b) whether the overhead tanks for the supply of drinking water have been constructed through the money obtained from the societies;

(c) whether the societies of Central Water Public Commission, Birla, Rohtas and CPWD have contributed in the cost of construction of the over-head tanks;

(d) whether the house owners in such societies have made provisions of the Septic tank in their plots the disposal of water; and

(e) if so, why the supply of water is denied to them and the steps Government are contemplating to mitigate the grievance of the residents?

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

House building advance to employees of Department of Irrigation and Central Water Commission

123. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of employees in the Central Water Commission/Department of Irrigation are facing problems on account of paucity of funds for House Building Advance for the construction of houses or purchase of constructed houses;

(b) whether allotment of meagre allocation of House Building Advance Funds by the Ministry has adversely

affected the cooperative society of Central Water and Power Commission; and

(c) if so, the reasons of drastic cut in the allocation?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR PANDAY): (a) Sir, demand for funds is more than the allotment.

(b) House building advances by the Ministry of Irrigation are sanctioned to the individual officials of the Ministry of Irrigation including Central Water Commission. No funds are sanctioned for the cooperative societies.

(c) The Budget provision for house building advances is Centrally administered for the grants of Ministry of Finance and the funds are placed at the disposal of the Ministry of Works and Housing. The Ministry of Works and Housing allocates funds to the various Ministries/Departments on the basis of indents received from them. In view of the tight budgetary position and overall fund constraint, Ministry of Works and Housing has not been able to allocate funds to the Ministry of Irrigation as per our requirements during 1982-83. Against the total requirement of Rs. 42.30 lakhs for the current financial year, the Ministry of Works and Housing have allotted Rs. 13.00 lakhs only. Out of this, an amount of Rs. 4.56 lakhs has been reallocated to Central Water Commission, amongst other formations of the Ministry, on pro-rata basis.

Policy regarding Housing Co-operative Societies

124. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state the policy to safeguard the interests of Co-operative Societies in the field of housing?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): Loans are made available to Co-operative Housing Societies by the Life Insurance Corporation of

India (LIC) and Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO). HUDCO has revised its norms so as to provide direct assistance to primary co-operative housing societies as well. The loans to apex/primary co-operative housing societies are now being made available by HUDCO at the same rates as applicable to other borrowers like Housing Boards. In Delhi, land is made available to co-operative group housing societies at pre-determined rates. The Delhi Development Authority has recently allotted land to 263 co-operative group housing societies.

देश में लगाये गये ट्यूबवैल

125. श्री श्रीलाल साई :

श्री जगजित सिंह कश्यप :

क्या सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार ने सिंचाई के लिये देश भर में कितने ट्यूब वैल लगाये हैं और किसानों ने अपने आप कुल कितने ट्यूब वैल लगाये हैं ; और

(ख) आगामी दो वर्षों में उत्तर प्रदेश और राजस्थान में कितने ट्यूबवैल लगाये जायेंगे ?

सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री केदार पण्डेय) :

(क) देश में, सिंचाई प्रयोजनों के लिये मार्च, 1982 के अन्त तक प्रतिष्ठापित किये गये नलकूपों की संख्या का अनुमान निम्न प्रकार है :—

सरकारी नलकूप	41680
गैर सरकारी नलकूप	26.15 लाख

(ख) 1982-83 के दौरान प्रति-ष्ठापित किये जाने वाले संभावित नलकूपों की संख्या निम्न प्रकार है :—

	उत्तर प्रदेश	राजस्थान
सरकारी नलकूप	1400	10
गैर सरकारी नलकूप	1,50,0000	1000

1983-84 के लिये अभी तक लक्ष्य निर्धारित नहीं किये गये हैं ?

Full utilisation of available river water for irrigation purposes

126. SHRI K. RAMAMURTY:
SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the steps being taken to utilise the available waters in full for irrigation purposes, since only about 200 MAF water is actually being used although 1440 MAF of water flows annually in the countrys river systems;

(b) how many River Boards have been set up under the River Boards Act of 1956 and the Inter-State water Disputes Act of 1956; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR PANDEY): (a) Surface water resource of the country is assessed at about 1440 MAF. As broadly estimated by Irrigation Commission, only about 540 MAF can be utilised with the available technology. With this resource, it may be possible to create irrigation potential of 113 M.ha. It is envisaged that this target will be achieved by the turn of the century as far as practicable.

Proposals for utilising further water resources by transferring from surplus basins to deficit and drought areas through inter-linking the river systems have been made in the National Perspective Water Plan. With this another 35 M.ha. can be added to the irrigation potential. The peninsular river component to this National Perspective Plan is being taken up for investigations. The National Water Development Agency has already been set up for taking up these investigations.

(b) and (c). No River Board have been set up under the River Boards Act of 1956 since the State Governments were generally unwilling for setting up of such River Boards.

Inter-State Water Disputes Act, 1956 provides for constitution of Tribunal for adjudicating the Water Disputes and not River Boards. Three River Water Disputes Tribunals were constituted under the Act and they have completed their work.

Recommendations for more active Central Role in utilisation of Water Resources and Flood Control

127. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the action taken on identical recommendations made by the Irrigation Commission, the National Commission on Agriculture and the Rashtriya Barh Ayog in regard to the Centre playing more active role both in regard to planning as well as efficient and equitable utilisation of water and in evolving coordinated programmes for flood control and drainage of inter-State rivers; and

(b) the reasons for the delay in evolving a national water policy for the integrated development of the country's water resources?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR PANDEY): (a) and

(b) The necessity for an apex body to evolve national policies for development and use of water resources in conformity with the highest national interest has been emphasised in the Report of the Irrigation Commission (1972), National Commission on Agriculture and the Rashtriya Barh Ayog.

The question of the role to be played by the Centre in all aspects of water resources development has been carefully examined in consultation with the State Governments. As per the consensus reached in the meeting of National Development Council held in March, 1982, it has been decided to set up a National Resources Council under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister. The Council will have the concerned Central Ministers and State Chief Ministers as its Members. The Council will formulate and guide the implementation of a national water policy and recommend the plans for implementation. River Basin Commission are also proposed to be set up to draw up appropriate master plans. Necessary follow-up action is being taken.

Delay in constitution of National Water Resources Council

128. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for the delay in the constitution of National Water Resources Council with Prime Minister as the Chairman and Chief Ministers of the States and the concerned Central Ministers as Members; and

(b) the steps being taken to enact a Parliamentary Legislation under Entry 56 of the Union List?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR PANDAY): (a) and (b). There is no proposal at present to bring any legislation under Entry 56 of the Union List. After consultation with the States, it has been decided to constitute National Water

Resources Council with Prime Minister as the Chairman and Chief Ministers of the States and the concerned Central Ministers as members for laying down the National Water Policy for development and utilisation of water resources in conformity to the larger national interest. Action is being taken to set up the Water Resources Council.

Committee on National Seeds Corporation and State Farms Corporation

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

(a) the terms of reference and the composition of the Committee set up to go into the working of the National Seeds Corporation and the State Farms Corporation; and

(b) the reasons for the delay in the submission of its report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) The terms of the references and the composition of the Committee set up to go into the working of the National Seeds Corporation and the State Farms Corporation of India are as under:

Terms of reference

(i) To examine the financial and physical performance of National Seeds Corporation and State Farms Corporation of India, with a view to suggesting improvements in their performance with reference to the objectives with which they were set up.

(ii) To suggest amendments in the Articles of Association of the two Companies with a view to enabling the Government of India to exercise better control on their working.

Composition

- | | | |
|--|-----------|------------------|
| 1. Joint Secretary (Indepth Study)
Ministry of Finance,
Bureau of Public Enterprises. | | Convenor |
| 2. Joint Secretary-in-Charge of Seeds,
Division, Department of Agriculture
and Cooperation. | | Member |
| 3. Chairman, National Seeds Corporation/State
Farms Corporation of India. | | Member |
| 4. Managing Director,
National Seeds Corporation. | | Member |
| 5. Managing Director,
State Farms Corporation of India. | | Member |
| 6. Officer-in-Charge,
Seed Testing Laboratory,
Indian Agricultural Research Institute,
New Delhi. | | Member |
| 7. Deputy Secretary,
Investment and Indepth
Study Division, Bureau of
Public Enterprises. | | Member Secretary |

(b) There has been no delay as the report by 31-10-1982. Committee is required to submit its

Irrigation facilities in Samatipur and other districts of North Bihar

130. PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) how much irrigation facilities have been created in Samastipur and other districts of North Bihar after independence and how much additional cultivable area has been brought under command;

(b) how many irrigation devices are in working order; and

(c) what is the extent of irrigation actually done by Canal, Tube well and Lift Irrigation Schemes?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR PANDEY): (a) No district-wise information regarding the development of irrigation facilities in various States is maintained by the Central Government. However, upto June 1982, a total irrigation potential of 5.21 million ha. is reported to have been created in Bihar State as a whole. Out of this, 2.80 million ha. is from major and medium irrigation schemes. Out of 2.62 million ha. from minor irrigation, 1.65 million ha. is from ground water and 0.97 million ha. from surface water.

(b) The maintenance of irrigation projects is the responsibility of the State Governments. The Central Government does not maintain the information as sought for.

(c) Upto March 1982, the position in respect of Tube-wells and other Lift Irrigation Schemes is as under:

Sl. No.	Item	Likely achievement upto March 1982 (In nos.)
1	Dug Wells	3,37,500
2	Private tubewells	2,48,000
3	Public tubewells	6,045
4	Energisation of Pumpsets	1,63,907

As reported by Bihar the utilisation of irrigation for the year 6/1982 is as below:

Major and Medium Irrigation Projects	1.91 Million ha.
Minor Irrigation Projects (all sources)	2.62 million ha.
Total utilisation	4.53 million ha.

Multipurpose dams on Koshi and Adhwara group of rivers to control floods and drought

131. PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered the question of constructing multi-purpose dams on Koshi river and Adhwara group of rivers for the purpose of giving protection to the people from floods and drought;

(b) if so, what steps have been taken by Government to formulate such a scheme; and

(c) if not, whether Government would consider the question in the larger interests of the people of North Bihar?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR PANDEY): (a) to (c) North Bihar is an acute flood

prone area and the rivers traversing this area originate in Nepal where suitable sites for providing storage reservoirs exists which could be exploited for multi-purpose benefits to both the countries including flood protection to areas in India. The Government of India, has been taking up the question of building storage reservoirs in Nepal on rivers common to India and Nepal for developing their water resources for optimum benefits of both the countries, with His Majesty's Government of Nepal from time to time and at various levels. An understanding on taking up the storage projects is yet to be arrived at with His Majesty's Government of Nepal.

Construction of dam instead of bundhs in certain North Bihar river to control floods

132. PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Bihar have submitted proposals to the Centre for providing side bundhs in several rivers of North Bihar as flood control measures;

(b) if so, whether Government consider that provision of bundhs is an effective flood control measure; and

(c) if not, whether Government would consider the question of constructing multi-purpose dams over these rivers to provide an effective and foolproof protection against floods instead of incurring huge expenditure on construction bundhs as construction of dams would also provide irrigational facilities besides generating power to meet the demand of the entire State of Bihar?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR PANDEY): (a) and (b). Flood Control works are planned and implemented by the State Governments out of the funds provided in their annual plan budgets. However, schemes above Rs. 2 crores

are sent to Central Government for examination and consideration of the Technical Advisory Committee of the Planning Commission. Government of Bihar have submitted some such schemes. Properly designed, constructed and maintained, embankments afford protection to large areas. However, the associated problems and side effects should be kept in view and minimised to the extent possible.

(c) Besides the construction of embankments in the lower reaches of the river which is an economical and quick measure of providing protection to effected areas, storage reservoirs in upper reaches to provide multi-purpose benefits including moderation of flood peaks in downstream areas are also useful. Both may have to be used depending on local situation.

Requirement of tractors

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

(a) the total requirement of tractors for agricultural purposes;

(b) how many of them are being manufactured in the country;

(c) whether any tractors are being imported for agricultural needs; and

(d) the details of the plans under execution to increase the production of tractors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) The total requirement of tractors as gauged by the sales of tractors in the last three years is as follows:

Year	Sales (Nos.) (corrected to the nearest thousand)
1979-80	59,000
1980-81	69,000
1981-82	74,000

The requirement projected in the year 1984-85 is 1,20,000.

(b) Production of tractors in the last three years is indicated below:

Year	Production (Nos.) (corrected to the nearest thousand)
1979-80 . . .	63,000
1980-81 . . .	72,000
1981-82 . . .	85,000

(c) No import of tractors is being allowed as the existing units are in a position to meet the domestic demand. However, research and developments units and institutions of higher education are allowed to import tractors for their own requirements.

(d) Agricultural tractors are being manufactured by 15 units in the organised sector with a total licensed capacity of 1,49,750 numbers per annum and installed capacity of 90,000 per annum. In addition, there are 3 units in the small scale sector with an installed capacity of about 1,550 per annum. While the existing capacity is adequate to meet the demand, all facilities are being allowed to the existing manufacturers to augment their production by way of re-endorsement and automatic growth of capacity.

Inclusion of farmers representative in APC

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

(a) whether there has been a demand from the farmers to include their representatives on the Agricultural Prices Commission to properly represent their interests;

(b) if so, whether the above demand has been considered and agreed to; and

(c) whether Agricultural Prices Commission is prepared to be reconstituted accordingly?

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

(b) and (c). Ch. Randhir Singh, Member, already represents the interests of farmers on the Agricultural Prices Commission. There is, thus, no proposal to reconstitute the Commission.

Acquisition of Minks from USSR

135. SHRI RATAN SINH RAJDA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that minks are to be obtained from USSR under the Indo-USSR Protocol for breeding to kill them for their furs;

(b) if so, when will these minks arrive in India, how many of them and how much will the country pay for them;

(c) what is the plan to earn through export of the milk furs;

(d) how much does India plan to earn through the export of karakul lamb pets for which lambs are killed within 48 hours of their births;

(e) whether it is a fact that there are jackel, fox, hynx or any other fur bearing animal farms in Kashmir;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) whether there are any other species of animals or reptiles being farmed even if only for research purposes or for conservation at present but will later be killed for their furs or skins?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). The Indian Council of Agricultural Research has plans to import

minks from USSR under the Indo-USSR Protocol but the proposal has still not been finalised.

(c) ICAR will only be conducting researches in the area of mink breeding to develop an appropriate technology for mink fur production. Thus the question of earning foreign exchange for the present from these experiments does not arise.

(d) The Division of Carpet Wool and Karakul Pelt Production of the Central Sheep & Wool Research Institute (CSWRI) is undertaking research on evaluation of the performance of karakul sheep imported from USSR as pure breeds and in crosses with some coarse carpet wool breeds, under hot arid conditions, for pelt production. There are no plans at present to export karakul lamb pelts from out of the experiments being conducted at the CSWRI.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) Does not arise.

(g) Except for rabbits being maintained for research on production of wool, meat and fur skins at the Division of Fur Animal Breeding, Garsa of CSWRI, no other species are being maintained for furs.

Import of Wool

136. SHRI VIJAYA KUMAR YADAV: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that free import of wool has hit sheep breeding in the country;

(b) if so, the indigenous availability and demand of wool; and

(c) the quantity imported during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Reports have not been received from

State Governments that import of wool has adversely affected sheep breeding programme.

(b) The estimated indigenous availability of raw wool is 35 million Kg. (1980-81). The estimated demand of wool is 55 million Kg. per annum.

(c) The quantity of import of raw wool during the last three years is as under:

Year	Quantity (Kg. in Lakhs)
1979-80	131.55
1980-81 (provisional)	150.00
July, 1981 to April, 1982	158.70

गांधी धाम कॉम्प्लेक्स में गेहूं की क्षति

137. श्री जगपाल सिंह : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गांधी धाम कॉम्प्लेक्स में भण्डार में रखी गई 19.01 करोड़ रुपये की गेहूं में से क्षतिग्रस्त पाई गई गेहूं का मूल्य कितना है ;

(ख) क्या क्षतिग्रस्त गेहूं को पशुओं और मुर्गियों के चारे के रूप में बेचा गया था, और यदि हां, तो उसकी बिक्री से कितना धन प्राप्त हुआ ; और

(ग) गेहूं के क्षतिग्रस्त हो जाने के क्या कारण थे ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालयों में उप मंत्री (कुमारी कमला कुमारी) :

(क) 1976-77 से 1979-80 के दौरान गांधी धाम कैप (कवर तथा प्लिथ) कॉम्प्लेक्स में 63.50 करोड़ रुपये मूल्य का 5.08 लाख मीटरी टन गेहूं रखा

गया था, जिसमें से 12.02 करोड़ रुपये मूल्य का 0.93 लाख मीटरी टन गेहूं क्षतिग्रस्त हुआ था।

(ख) क्षतिग्रस्त को मवेशी चारा/मुर्गीदाना/खाद आदि के लिये बेच दिया गया था, जिसका मूल्य 6.57 करोड़ रुपये था।

(ग) यह क्षति इसलिये हुई थी क्योंकि भण्डारित क्षेत्र में भारी वर्षा और बाढ़ आ गई थी।

National Water Development Agency's Plan

138. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT:

SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM:

* Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) what are the plans drawn for surveys and investigations for the National Water Development Agency during the balance years of Sixth Five Year Plan for peninsular river water development;

(b) what is the quantum of financial allocation to the agency for the years 1982 to 1985 under the National Perspective plan of Rs. 50,000 crores;

(c) what particular rivers and reservoir sites have been identified in MP State for water development;

(d) what is the estimated benefit to MP under this scheme of additional irrigation, increased ground water, power generation and inland navigation; and

(e) when would the investigations and surveys work actually start functioning and the plans drawn for 1982 and 1983?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR PANDAY): (a) to (e). The Ministry of Irrigation have

constituted the National Water Development Agency in July, 1982 as a Society registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 for undertaking surveys and investigations for Peninsular Rivers Development component of the National Perspective for water resources development prepared by this Ministry. Initially, the Agency will take up surveys and investigations for creation of storages on and inter-linking of Peninsular rivers. The scheme of surveys and investigations is estimated to cost about Rs. 107 crores and the work is expected to be completed in a period of about 7-10 years. Originally, a provision of Rs. 30 crores has been made for this work in the Sixth Five Year Plan. It is proposed to take up investigations for storage sites on some of the southern tributaries of the Yamuna in Madhya Pradesh. The extent of availability of water for irrigation and other uses in and for Madhya Pradesh will be available only after completion of surveys and investigations by the National Water Development Agency which has just started functioning only recently.

Removal of restrictions on transfer of plots/flats allotted by DDA

139. SHRI KAMAL NATH: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Delhi Development Authority has decided to lift restrictions on transfer of plots or flats before expiry of present restriction of ten years;

(b) if so, the salient feature thereof; and

(c) how far this step will stimulate housing activity in Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) and (b). Government have decided that the present restrictions that persons cannot transfer the

plots/flats purchased from the DDA before the expiry of 10 years should be removed in the case of built up flats and the plots which are constructed upon. The other existing conditions for transfer of plots/flats would remain in force. The eligibility criteria for the purchase of plots/flats from DDA would be amended to the effect that persons who have been allotted a plot/flat during the period of 10 years prior to the date of application for another plot/flat will not be eligible for the same.

(c) This step is expected to stimulate private housing activity, but the exact extent thereof will be known only after some time.

Setting up of Fisheries Development Corporation

140. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH:

SHRI SUBHASH YADAV:

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up a Fisheries Development Corporation at the national level;

(b) if so, main features of the proposal;

(c) the time by which it will be set up; and

(d) financial implications thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) to (d). There are various proposals and schemes to augment the exploitation of deep sea fish resources including a proposal on setting up National Marine Fisheries Corporation. Final decision has yet not been taken.

Collapsing of four storeyed flats in Mayur Vihar

141. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a portion of a block of four storeyed flats under construction in the Delhi Development Authority Colony, Mayur Vihar has mysteriously given way and the DDA has ordered its private contractor to re-build the same; and

(b) whether Government propose to inquire into the matter and if not, the reasons thereof?

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

Indiscriminate felling of trees

142. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a deputation from Kerala has recently submitted a Memorandum in regard to indiscriminate felling of trees in the country affecting the environment and ecology of the surrounding areas; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken by Government to stop the felling of trees indiscriminately in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Representations were received in regard to indiscriminate felling of trees in Kerala.

(b) Government of Kerala have been asked to take action under the prevalent Central and State Acts. The State Governments are primarily responsible for control of felling of trees

in their respective States. The Central Government have been asking State Governments to take suitable action, as and when cases of indiscriminate felling of trees come to their notice.

Implementation of Land Reforms

143. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India have made any assessment recently

about the progress made in land reforms in various States of the country; and

(b) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). The progress in the implementation of land reform measures in various States is reviewed regularly. A statement giving State-wise progress in implementation of revised ceiling laws is appended.

Statement

(Area in acres)

State/Union Territory	Area declared surplus under revised ceiling laws	Area taken possession of under revised ceiling laws.	Area distributed under revised ceiling laws	
			Area	No. of beneficiaries
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	8,79,601	4,44,874	3,15,568	2,15,377
Assam	5,84,592	5,07,186	3,21,886	2,53,513
Bihar	2,37,590	1,47,643	1,41,867	1,56,802
Gujarat	1,46,510	62,058	8,093	1,973
Haryana	28,231	19,192	19,092	5,534
Himachal Pradesh	94,187	93,371	3,344	4,362
Jammu & Kashmir . . . . .	..	..	..	..
Karnataka	2,82,078	1,21,536	69,833	14,885
Kerala	1,22,802	81,047	53,198	86,207
Madhya Pradesh	2,56,666	1,42,973	82,072	32,651
Maharashtra	3,70,193	2,81,586	2,81,586	76,892
Manipur	1,029	36	..	..
Orissa	1,37,821	1,22,092	1,03,974	79,343
Punjab	46,616	16,260	12,926	3,067
Rajasthan	2,61,976	2,35,894	1,30,938	28,490

1	2	3	4	5
Tamil Nadu	81,134	77,781	60,649	40,881
Tripura	1,827	1,623	1,210	1,047
Uttar Pradesh	2,84,215	2,61,885	2,33,921	1,90,844
West Bengal	1,64,767	1,12,818	62,460	1,76,461
Dadra & N.H.	8,958	6,079	3,378	1,484
Delhi	722	374	437	..
Pondicherry	2,560	1,046	906	1,012
TOTAL	39,94,075	27,37,354	19,07,275	13,70,825

मत्स्य पालन विकास एजेंसी कार्यक्रम पर
राष्ट्रीय व्यावहारिक आर्थिक अनुसंधान
परिषद् का प्रतिवेदन

144. श्री कुम्भा राम आर्य :
क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा
करेंगे कि :

(क) राष्ट्रीय व्यावहारिक आर्थिक
अनुसंधान परिषद् ने मत्स्य पालन विभाग
एजेंसी कार्यक्रम के मूल्यांकन पर अपना
प्रतिवेदन कब पेश किया था ;

(ख) प्रतिवेदन में की गई मुख्य मुख्य
सिफारिशें क्या हैं ; और

(ग) सिफारिशों पर क्या कार्यवाही
को जा रही है ?

शुषि तथा ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालयों में
राज्य मंत्री (श्री आर. वी. स्वामीनाथन)
(क) राष्ट्रीय व्यावहारिक आर्थिक अनुसंधान
परिषद् ने "मछुआ विकास एजेंसी कार्यक्रम के
मूल्यांकन" से सम्बन्धित अपनी अंतिम रिपोर्ट
नवम्बर, 1980 में पेश की।

(ख) रिपोर्ट में निम्नलिखित मुख्य
सिफारिशें हैं :—

(1) प्रत्येक मछुआ विकास एजेंसी
में एक डिम्पोना फार्म का प्रावधान।

(2) सम्पूर्ण देश में जल क्षेत्रों को
पट्टे पर देने के लिये समान नीति
अपनाना।

(3) सभी राज्य सरकारों को मछुआ
विकास एजेंसियों द्वारा व्यवस्था किये गये
संस्थागत ऋणों की जिम्मेदारी लेना।

(4) आदानों को खरीदने के लिये
सहायता के विद्यमान स्तर (1250 रुपये
प्रति हेक्টার) को बढ़ाकर कम से कम
2000 रुपये प्रति हेक्টার करना।

(5) डिम्पोना पर राजसहायता की
विद्यमान दर (25 प्रतिशत) से बढ़ाकर
चालू परियोजनाओं पर दी जाने वाली
राज सहायता के बराबर करना।

(6) मछुआ प्रशिक्षणार्थियों को दिये
जाने वाले दैनिक भत्ते में वृद्धि।

(7) पकड़ी गई मछलियों के समु-
चित विपणन के लिये प्रत्येक मछुआ
विकास एजेंसी में मत्स्य विपणन समितियों
का संगठन।

(8) मछुआ विकास एजेंसी की
स्थापना की मूल लागत राज्य सरकारें
बहन कर सकती हैं।

(9) उन चुनीदा संभाव्य क्षमता वाले जिलों में नई मछुआ विकास एजेंसियों की स्थापना करना, जहां मछुआ विकास एजेंसियों ने तुलनात्मक रूप से बेहतर कार्य किया है।

(ग) जलकृषि विकास योजना को संशोधित कर दिया गया है, जिसमें राष्ट्रीय व्यावहारिक ग्रंथ अनुसंधान परिषद् की अधिकांश सिफारिशों को शामिल कर लिया गया है। अन्तर्देशीय मात्स्यकी परियोजना से संबंधित विश्व बैंक परियोजना के अंतर्गत के क्षेत्रों के अतिरिक्त अन्य क्षेत्रों में मछुआ विकास एजेंसियों से संबंधित संशोधित योजना की मुख्य बातें निम्नलिखित हैं :—

(1) उन सभी मछुआ विकास एजेंसियों जिनके डिम्पोना फार्म नहीं हैं, के लिये डिम्पोना फार्म स्वीकृत किये गये हैं ताकि वे डिम्पोना से संबंधित अपनी मांग पूरी कर सकें।

(2) आदानों को खरीदने के लिये सहायता के विद्यमान स्तर (1250 रुपये प्रति हैक्टर) को बढ़ाकर 2000 रुपये प्रति हैक्टर कर दिया गया है।

(3) मछुआ प्रशिक्षणार्थियों को दिये जाने वाले दैनिक भत्ते को 5 रुपये प्रति-दिन से बढ़ाकर के 9 रुपये प्रतिदिन कर दिया गया है।

(4) सहायता के प्रतिमान में संशोधन कर दिया गया है। केन्द्रीय सहायता को केवल बढ़ने वाले कर्मचारियों के व्यय तथा विकासात्मक खर्च के एक भाग को पूरा करने के लिये सीमित किया गया है।

(5) नई मछुआ विकास एजेंसियां स्वीकृत की गई हैं।

तिलहन उत्पादक सहकारी समितियों की स्थापना

145. श्री कुम्भा राम आर्य :
क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) तिलहन उत्पादक सहकारी समितियों की कितने और किन स्थानों पर स्थापना की जा चुकी है और उनके नाम क्या हैं ;

(ख) क्या तिलहन उत्पादक सहकारी समितियों की स्थापना के संबंध में कोई लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया गया है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या तदनुसार समितियों की स्थापना की जा रही है ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालयों में उप मंत्री (कुमारी कमला कुमारी) :

(क) से (घ). कोई तिलहन उत्पादक सहकारी समितियां स्थापित नहीं की जा रही हैं। तथापि, तिलहन उत्पादक सहकारी समितियां मध्य प्रदेश, गुजरात, तमिलनाडु, आन्ध्र प्रदेश, उड़ीसा, महाराष्ट्र तथा उत्तर प्रदेश जैसे राज्यों में संगठित की जा रही हैं। ये सहकारी समितियां संबंधित राज्यों के सहकारी विभागों के अधिकारियों द्वारा पंजीकृत की जाती हैं।

खाद्य तेल तथा तिलहन उत्पादन तथा विपणन पुनः संरचना; परियोजना के तहत जो राष्ट्रीय डेरी विकास बोर्ड के माध्यम से क्रियान्वित की जा रही है, गुजरात में 971, तमिलनाडु में 54 तथा मध्य प्रदेश में 91 ग्राम स्तर की तिलहन उत्-

पादकों की सहकारी समितियां संगठित की गई हैं। राष्ट्रीय डेरी विकास बोर्ड परियोजना जून, 1979 में शुरू की गई थी और यह 7 वर्ष की अवधि में क्रियान्वित की जाती है और उन राज्यों, जहां क्रियान्वयन संबंधी कार्य पहले ही शुरू किया गया है, में इस प्रकार की सहकारी समितियों के संगठन के लिये लक्ष्य तैयार किये गये हैं।

उपरोक्त बातों के अतिरिक्त, राष्ट्रीय सहकारी विकास निगम द्वारा वित्तीय सहायता प्राप्त सोयाबीन परियोजना के तहत मध्य प्रदेश के हशंगाबाद जिले में मिहोनी मालवा सहकार परियोजना के प्रबन्ध क्षेत्र में और मध्य प्रदेश के मिहोर तथा उत्तर प्रदेश के नैनीताल जिले के हल्द्वानी में इसी प्रकार की परियोजना में भी तिलहन उत्पादक सहकारी समितियां स्थापित की जानी हैं।

मुर्गी पालन विकास निगम की स्थापना

146. श्री कुम्भा राम आर्य : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मुर्गी पालन विकास निगम की स्थापना करने के लिये क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ; और

(ख) यह कब से काम करना आरम्भ कर देगा ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालयों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री. आर. बी. स्वामीनाथन) : (क) और (ख). भारतीय मुर्गी पालन विकास निगम की स्थापना करने संबंधी प्रस्ताव पर सरकार विचार कर रही है और आशा है कि निकट भविष्य में इस मामले में निर्णय ले लिया जायेगा।

Import of Wheat from USSR

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have taken a decision to import wheat from Soviet Union to the tune of 2.5 million tonnes;

(b) if so, the reasons for this import and the foreign exchange involved in this process;

(c) how much of this foreign exchange investment for wheat import will be off set by our exports of rice to USSR and Romania; and

(d) what is the present buffer stock of wheat in the country vis-a-vis procurement for the year 1982 and how it is going to be built up further during 1983?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) No, Sir. No import of wheat from the Soviet Union is envisaged.

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

(d) The present stock of wheat with the public agencies in the country is estimated at about 9.18 million tonnes as on 1-9-1982, vis-a-vis procurement of wheat in the current marketing season (1982-83) estimated at about 7.7 million tonnes as on 25-9-1982. With a view to further building up of stocks, the Government has recently contracted for import of 24.95 lakh tonnes of wheat from U.S.A.

Floods in coastal district of Karnataka

148. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that in the wake of massive floods in

the coastal districts of Karnataka which claimed a number of human lives besides loss of crores of rupees the people of the affected areas are now preparing themselves to meet the challenge of nature's fury;

(b) whether the State Government of Karnataka has approached the Central Government for aid in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details regarding the Central aid provided in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) According to the Memorandum received from Government of Karnataka, the districts of Dakshina Kannada, Uttar (Kannada, Shimoga, Chikamangalur and Dharwad have been affected by floods. The extent of damage is as under:—

Cropped area affected	1.03 lakh ha.
Population affected	1.50 lakhs
No. of human lives lost	16
No. of cattle heads lost	31
No. of houses damaged wholly and partly	9160

(b) The Government of Karnataka have sent a Memorandum seeking Central Assistance of Rs. 1981.00 lakhs for providing relief and rehabilitation of the people affected and for repair and restoration of properties damaged.

(c) This request is under consideration.

Amount allocated for the DPAP for 1982-83

149. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Central Government have allocated Rs. 40

crores for the Drought Prone Areas Programme for 1982-83;

(b) whether this programme is in operation in 557 blocks in 74 districts of 13 States;

(c) whether it is also a fact that each block has been provided a sum of Rs. 15 lakhs per block to be shared equally by the Centre and the States;

(d) how much has so far been spent out of this fund;

(e) whether State Governments have also made available funds for the purpose as per programme; and

(f) if so, what are the blocks that have been covered so far under this programme and how many are still left?

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

(b) and (f). This programme is in operation in 510 blocks in 69 districts of 13 States. Earlier this programme was in operation in 557 blocks in 74 districts of 13 States. The names of blocks covered under this programme are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5419/82].

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) and (e). During the current year central funds amounting to Rs. 13.58 crores have been released to the State Governments so far for this programme. The State Governments are expected to provide their matching contribution immediately for this programme.

Shortfall in production of Kharif crop in U. P., Bihar and Orissa

150. SHRI B. V. DESAI:

SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Uttar Pradesh Government had reported that the kharif crop during this season will fall short by as much as 25 per cent of the target;

(b) if so, whether any assessment has been made into the causes of it;

(c) if so, what will be the likely shortfall of kharif output in Uttar Pradesh State alone;

(d) whether it is also a fact that the same problem arose in Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa;

(e) if so whether great damage has been done to the kharif crop in recent times; and

(f) if so, to what extent kharif output target has been affected this year and what are the measures being taken in advance to meet the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) to (f). Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa have been affected to varying extent by drought as well as floods. The estimates of kharif production are not yet due from the States. However, considering the drought situation as well as recent floods some decline in kharif output is expected in those States, particularly in Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Orissa. The All-India kharif production is likely to fall short of the target this year.

The various measures taken by the Government to meet the situation include, inter alia.

(i) Ensuring adequate supplies of foodgrains through the public distribution system.

(ii) Efforts to increase the productivity of the irrigated area through planned releases and better husbanding of irrigation water and by proper crop planning as well as increasing the per hectare consumption of fertilisers.

(iii) Propagating through the extension network alternative cropping strategies to minimise kharif loss by taking up of less vulnerable crops like pulses, oilseeds and coarse grains by the farmers in affected areas.

(iv) Ensuring availability of inputs to the farmers.

(v) Arrangements for diesel and electricity for irrigation pumpsets.

(vi) Repair and maintenance of tubewells.

(vii) Ensuring availability of credit and conversion of short-term loans into medium term loans in drought affected areas.

(viii) Organising employment generation schemes under the National Rural Employment Programme.

Liquidation of Sugarcane Arrears

151. SHRI B. V. DESAI:

SHRI M. V. CHANDRA-
SEKARA MURTHY:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the sugarcane arrears which had exceeded Rs. 250 crores have now declined to Rs. 125 crores;

(b) whether Reserve Bank of India had enhanced the credit limit to Rs. 525 crores against Rs. 370 crores last year;

(c) whether it would be possible to wipe out these arrears before October;

(d) whether the entire sale proceeds so far have been disbursed for clearing cane arrears by the industry and the industry is now facing serious liquidity problem;

(e) whether the sugar industry has asked the Reserve Bank of India to bring down the margin money ratio from 25 per cent to 15 per cent as was the case in 1979; and

(f) if so, whether the Reserve Bank of India has agreed to this proposal?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) As on 31-8-1982, the cane dues payable by the sugar mills to the growers amounted to Rs. 98.90 crores.

(b) To meet the growing needs of the sugar industry, the Reserve Bank of India enhanced the credit limit of the sugar factories to 125 per cent of their last year's peak level drawings. In addition, individual cases for grant of still further bank credit have been considered on merits.

(c) As per the statutory provisions, sugarcane dues have to be paid within 14 days of the purchase of sugarcane failing which interest at the rate of 15 per cent per annum is payable to the cane growers.

(d) Sale proceeds are not used or required to be used for payment of cane price alone. The liquidity position of the industry has been eased by—

(i) an increase in the bank credit limits;

(ii) a reduction in the bank margin; and

(iii) availability of bank credit to the extent of Rs. 25 lakhs per unit,

in deserving cases, for start-up operations.

(e) and (f). On the representation of the industry, the bank margin has been reduced from 25 per cent to 20 per cent.

‘एशियाड’ 82 सम्बन्धी परियोजनाओं का कार्य पूरा किया जाना

152. श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पाण्डे :
क्या खेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि एशियाड 82 परियोजनाओं का कार्य समय पर पूरा नहीं हो पाया है हालांकि उन पर होने वाला खर्च मूल अनुमानों से कहीं अधिक बढ़ गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके लिये कौन से अधिकारी उत्तरदायी हैं और इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

पूर्ति मंत्रालय के तथा खेल विभाग के राज्य मंत्री (श्री बूटा सिंह) : (क) विभिन्न निर्माण एजेंसियों से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार एशियाड परियोजनाएँ या तो पूरी हो चुकी हैं या पूरी होने वाली हैं और ये 1982 के एशियाई खेलों के लिये समय पर तैयार हो जायेंगी ?

एशियाई खेल, 1982 पर सरकार द्वारा बहन किया जाने वाला कुल अनुमानित व्यय 54.83 करोड़ रुपये निर्धारित किया गया था जो नवम्बर, 1980 में स्वीकृत किया गया था। वर्तमान संकेतों के अनुसार एशियाई खेल, 1982 की तैयारी तथा संचालन पर 7.21 करोड़ रुपये की अतिरिक्त राशि खर्च होने की संभावना है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

State Minister's meeting to consider the Amendments in Land Acquisition Amendment Bill, 1982

153. SHRI E. BALANANDAN: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the outcome of the meeting held recently in New Delhi with the State Ministers to consider the amendments proposed in the Land Acquisition Amendment Bill, 1982; and

(b) the salient points raised by the State Ministers, Statewise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). There was an informal exchange of views on Land Acquisition (Amendment) Bill in the State Revenue Ministers' meeting. It is not the practice to keep State-wise minutes of such exchange of views.

Inclusion of some towns of Kerala in the Scheme for Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns

154. SHRI E. BALANANDAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that under the scheme for Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns, the Government of Kerala have requested for the inclusion of Perumbavoor, Alwaye, Paraur and Moovattupuzha in that scheme;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) the action taken on the same?

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

(b) In January, 1980.

(c) Kerala has been allotted nine towns under the Small & Medium

Towns Development Programme. Project reports in respect of 9 towns sent by the State Government have been approved for assistance. It has not been found possible to include additional towns of Perumbavoor, Alwaye, Paraur and Moovattupuzha in the present programme.

Resettlement of evictees at 'Kalluvetakuzhi' Forest Area in Kerala

155. SHRI E. BALANANDAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Kerala Government has requested permission for the resettlement of 277 families at "Kalluvetakuzhi" forest area since they are to be evicted from the water spread area of the reservoir;

(b) if so, when this request was made; and

(c) what action is being taken in this regard?

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

(b) Government of Kerala had sent this case on 29-4-1981.

(c) The case has been rejected by the Central Government. The Government of Kerala is trying to find alternate land.

Sale of ASIAD Games Tickets in New Delhi

156. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Asian Games Organising Committee has issued tickets for the forthcoming ASIAD;

(b) whether it is a fact that the entire quota of particular sale counter in New Delhi was sold out in fifty minutes;

(c) if so, whether the Organising Committee Chairman has investigated into these complaints;

(d) whether in the investigation several unauthorised printing and distribution of tickets has been located; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

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

Drought Relief to Maharashtra

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government of Maharashtra has been sanctioned Rs. 25 crores for the relief of famine and drought programme;

(b) if so, what was the basis of this sanction;

(c) whether a team of experts or officials had visited famine and drought affected areas of Maharashtra;

(d) whether Government of Maharashtra has complained about the inadequate funds sanctioned by the Central Government; and

(e) if so, what steps have been taken to provide more funds to Maharashtra State?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No Central Team has visited so far. However, at the request of the State Government a Central team will visit Maharashtra shortly to make an on the spot assessment of the drought situation.

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

Supply of Fungus affected imported wheat through FPS

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

(a) whether the fungus affected imported wheat had been distributed through the fair price shops in the capital and other parts of the country;

(b) whether instructions for washing the wheat had been issued to the distributors; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) No fungus affected wheat was imported.

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

Cattle Feed Production

159. SHRI D. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any long term plan has been drawn for cattle feed production in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). Use of compound cattle feed

is encouraged in all cattle development programmes. While some farmers use manufactured feed, many others prefer to mix their own feed. Cattle feed is being manufactured in the Public, Cooperative and Private Sections as per demand.

The manufacture of cattle feed has been encouraged in the Intensive Cattle Development Projects. Under Operation Flood Programme, a number of large-sized plants have been set up with a capacity of 100 tonnes per day, 14 such plants are already functioning and another 16 are proposed to be set up or expanded under Operation Flood-II. Under the Drought Prone Areas Programme and the Desert Development Programme a few feed plants have also been established.

Assessment of Ground Water Potential of Munger District of Bihar

160. SHRI D. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a study has been launched to assess the ground water potentiality of Munger District in Bihar; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR PANDAY): (a) and (b). The Central Ground Water Board has undertaken Regional hydro-geological surveys in Munghyr district. Out of the total area of 7,927 sq. km. of the district an area of 7,600 sq. km. has been covered under these surveys. On the basis of these studies the annual replenishable ground water potential in the district has been assessed at 1,239 million cubic metres. The present level of development is at 317 million cubic metres thereby leaving a balance of 922 million cubic metres of ground water for further development.

राजस्थान में सूखा प्रवण क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम

161. श्री मूल चन्द डागा :
क्या ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान के उन जिलों के नाम क्या हैं जहाँ धनराशि के आबंटन के बाद सूखा प्रवण क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम चलाये गये हैं ;

(ख) इस काम के लिये केन्द्र सरकार कितने प्रतिशत धनराशि देगी तथा राज्य सरकार कितने प्रतिशत धनराशि देगी; और

(ग) क्या पाली जिले में सूखा प्रवण कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत कोई परियोजना चलाई गई है अथवा पूरी कर ली गई है, यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्योरा क्या है और उस पर कितनी धनराशि खर्च हुई है और वर्षा के कारण उनमें से कितनी बह गई है और कितनी अभी शेष बची है ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालयों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आर बी. स्वामीनाथन):

(क) सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत अब राजस्थान के अजमेर, बांसवाड़ा, डगरपुर तथा उदयपुर जिलों के 18 खण्डों को लिया गया है।

(ख) कार्यक्रम के लिये निधियों का आबंटन प्रति खण्ड 15 लाख रुपये की दर से किया गया है। 50 प्रतिशत निधियाँ केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा दी जाती हैं तथा शेष 50 प्रतिशत निधियाँ राज्य सरकार द्वारा वहन की जाती हैं।

(ग) पाली जिले में इस कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत 1974-75 से लेकर 1981-82 के दौरान 6.74 करोड़ रुपये का व्यय किया गया था। इस कार्यक्रम के मुख्य

घटक ये हैं—लघु सिंचाई, भू संरक्षण, पशु-पालन वनरोपण तथा चरागाह विकास।

इस कार्यक्रम की मुख्य मदों के बारे में भौतिक उपलब्धियां निम्न प्रकार हैं :—

मुख्य सूचक	भौतिक उपलब्धियां—
1	2
1. भूमि तथा सभी संरक्षण ("000 हैक्टेयर)	68.9
2. सिंचाई संभाव्यता का मूजन ("000 हैक्टेयर)	4.7
3. वनरोपण तथा चरागाह विकास ("000 हैक्टेयर)	5.1
4. स्थापित की गई दुग्ध सोसाइटियों की संख्या (संख्या)	113
5. स्थापित की गई मेड सोसाइटियों की संख्या (संख्या)	17

सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत वर्षा के कारण वह गये किसी भी कार्य के बारे में रिपोर्ट इस मंत्रालय को प्राप्त नहीं हुई है।

खेलों का स्तर

162. श्री मूल चन्द डागा : क्या खेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत एक विशाल देश होने के बावजूद इनके खेलों के क्षेत्र में पिछड़ा होने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ख) इस कमी को दूर करने के लिये क्या योजना तैयार की गई है तथा छठी पंच वर्षीय योजना के दौरान खेलों पर कितना धन खर्च किए जाने की संभावना है तथा सरकार इस लक्ष्य को कहां तक प्राप्त कर सकेगी ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार कोई राष्ट्रीय खेल नीति तैयार करेगी और उसे मभा पटल पर रखेगी ; और यदि हां, तो कब तक ?

पूर्ति मंत्रालय के तथा खेल विभाग के राज्य मंत्री (श्री बृटा सिंह) : (क) खेलों के क्षेत्र में भारत के पिछड़े होने के निम्नलिखित कारण हैं :—

(i) खेलों में भाग लेने के लिये देश में अपर्याप्त सुविधाएं ;

(ii) जंगलित खेल में भारी संख्या में हमारे युवाओं का भाग न लेना ;

(iii) सामान्य व्याप्त गरीबी के कारण युवा वर्ग को उपलब्ध घटिया दर्जे का पोषण आहार ;

(iv) खेलों के प्रोत्साहन के लिये उपलब्ध समिति निधियां ;

(v) स्वायत्तशासी खेल संगठनों में आंतरिक विवाद ;

(vi) उत्कृष्ट खिलाड़ियों को अद्यतन वैज्ञानिक सहायता की कमी ; और

(vii) औसत खिलाड़ियों के लिये अपर्याप्त प्रशिक्षण सुविधाएं ।

(ख) इन कमियों को दूर करने के लिये केन्द्र सरकार ने कई योजनायें तैयार की हैं जो इस प्रकार हैं :—

(i) राज्य खेल परिषदों/राज्य सरकारों को ग्रामीण खेल केन्द्र स्थापित करने, वार्षिक प्रशिक्षण शिविर आयोजित करने, खेल के मैदानों का विकास करने, पर खर्चीले किस्म के खेल उपस्करों को खरीद, स्टेडियमों तथा तरण ताल इत्यादि के निर्माण के लिये वित्तीय सहायता ।

(ii) खेल प्रतिभा खोज छात्रवृत्ति योजना के माध्यम से खेलों में प्रतिभाशाली खिलाड़ियों का पता लगाने के लिये राज्यों को सहायता ।

(iii) विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग और भारतीय विश्वविद्यालय संघ के माध्यम से कालजों और विश्वविद्यालयों में खेलों को प्रोत्साहित करने, खेल के मैदानों का विकास करने, व्यायामशालाओं के निर्माण और प्रशिक्षण एवं प्रतियोगिता शिविर आयोजित करने के लिये वित्तीय सहायता देना ।

(iv) राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर ग्रामीण खेल टूर्नामेंट आयोजित करना और निचले स्तर पर ऐसे टूर्नामेंट आयोजित करने के लिये राज्य सरकारों को सहायता देना ।

(v) वार्षिक रूप से राष्ट्रीय महिला खेल समारोहों तथा उसके बाद निचले स्तर पर ऐसे ही समारोहों का आयोजन करना ।

(vi) लोगों में शारीरिक स्वस्थता और स्वास्थ्य संबंधी चेतना को प्रोत्साहित करने, के लिये राष्ट्रीय शारीरिक स्वस्थता कार्यक्रम आयोजन करना ।

(vii) योग में अनुसंधान और/अथवा शिक्षक प्रशिक्षण (चिकित्सीय पहलुओं के अलावा) कार्यक्रमों को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिये वित्तीय सहायता ।

(viii) प्रशिक्षण शिविर आयोजित करने के लिये राष्ट्रीय खेल फंडेशन/संघों को अनुदान, विदेशों का दौरा करने वाली टीमों के लिये किराया देना, भारत आने वाली विदेशी टीमों के लिये वित्तीय सहायता, राष्ट्रीय चैम्पियनशिप, सहायक सचिवों के वेतन, खेल उपस्करों की खरीद इत्यादि के लिये वित्तीय सहायता ।

(ix) उत्कृष्ट पुरुष और महिला खिलाड़ियों को प्रत्येक वर्ष के उनके दर्शन के आधार पर अर्जुन पुरस्कार दिये जाते हैं । प्रत्येक पुरस्कार प्राप्तकर्ता को दो वर्ष की अवधि के लिये 200 रु० प्रतिमाह छात्रवृत्ति दी जाती है ।

(x) उपर्युक्त बातों के अतिरिक्त केन्द्र सरकार ने शारीरिक शिक्षा और खेलों के क्षेत्र में ऊंची योग्यता वाले खिलाड़ियों को प्रशिक्षण देने की दृष्टि से शारीरिक शिक्षा और खेलों के क्षेत्र में दो राष्ट्रीय संस्थान भी स्थापित किये हैं ।

(xi) केन्द्र सरकार ने खेलों और शारीरिक शिक्षा को प्रोत्साहन देने से संबंधित मामलों पर सलाह देने के लिये सलाहकार निकायों का भी गठन किया है । यद्यपि अखिल भारतीय खेल परिषद् खेलों को प्रोत्साहित करने से संबंधित सभी मामलों में राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर एक सलाहकार निकाय के रूप में कार्य करती है जबकि राष्ट्रीय शारीरिक शिक्षा और खेल संस्थानों

की सोसायटी (स्नाइप्स) भी शारीरिक शिक्षा और योग की प्रोन्नति से संबंधित मामलों में एक सलाहकार निकाय के रूप में कार्य करती है छठी पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं के दौरान इन योजनाओं पर 1200 लाख रुपये का राशि खर्च किये जाने की संभावना है। इसके अलावा चालू वर्ष में विभिन्न योजनाओं पर योजनेत्तर वार्षिक खर्च 175 लाख रुपये तक है। यह भी उल्लेखनीय है कि एशियाई खेलों पर खर्च जिसकी मेजबानी भारत ने करने का निर्णय लिया है, इन आवंटनों के अलावा है। परिणामस्वरूप इन योजनाओं और नौवें एशियाई खेलों के लिये निर्मित विभिन्न सुविधाओं को देखते हुए भविष्य में खेलों के क्षेत्र में तेजी से प्रगति होने की संभावना है।

(ग) अखिल भारतीय खेल परिषद् द्वारा राष्ट्रीय खेल नीति का प्रारूप पहले ही तैयार किया जा चुका है जिसे राज्य सरकारों संघ शासित क्षेत्र प्रशासनों के परामर्श से अंतिम रूप दिया जा रहा है।

Fall in Marine Catches

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

(a) whether Government are aware that there has been a fall in the total marine catch in the country and if so, the reasons thereof (*India Today* dated 31-7-1982);

(b) whether it is a fact that the fishing activities of the 13 large industrial houses who had imported or chartered trawlers, have already closed down operations;

(c) whether the figures of catch as put up by the Ministry of Agriculture and Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute (CMFRI) are different for the same period; and

(d) if so, the details and reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a), (c) and (d). The figures of marine fish catch as computed from the data received from State Governments show an increase in fish production. The fish production for the past three years is given below:

(In lakhs tonnes)

Year	Marine Fish production	
	State Govt. estimates	CMFRI estimates
1978 . . .	14.90	14.04
1979 . . .	14.92	13.88
1980 . . . (Provisional)	15.48	12.50

Variations have been noted in the estimates furnished by the Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute (CMFRI) and State Governments. These are due to adoption of different methods used in the collection of data by them. Efforts are, however, being made to reconcile the estimates by adopting an integrated survey method for collection of data by both the Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute and the State Governments.

(b) Of the 13 companies, seven companies did not import or charter any trawlers. Out of the remaining six houses one has transferred vessels to another company. Other five companies have not approached the Government for transfer or closure.

Money Spent in Anti-Erosion Measures

164. SHRI SUDHIR KUMAR GIRI: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state the amount of money spent for anti-erosion measures during the last 3 years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR PANDEY): On the basis of information so far available with Central Government, the expenditure incurred on anti-erosion measures during the year 1979-80 and 1980-81 was Rs. 4073 lakhs, Rs. 5310 lakhs respectively and the likely expenditure on these works during 1981-82 is Rs. 5586 lakhs.

Buffer Stock of Sugar

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

(a) whether the proposal for setting up of a 5 lakh tonne sugar buffer stock has been finalised by Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the amount of funds required for this purpose and the sources thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It has been decided to create, initially, a buffer stock of 5 lakhs tonnes of sugar. The buffer will be built out of the free sale sugar portion of the production of the sugar year 1981-82. The stock will be kept sequestered with the sugar mills and the share of each mill has been pro-rated to its production. Against the buffer quantity, banks will provide credit to the extent of 100 per cent. The mills will also be compensated for holding the

stock by providing to them the holding cost and interest actuals at 19.5 per cent of the quarterly average of the tariff value with effect from 1-10-1982. In order to maintain the scheme and make it self-financing, it is proposed to amend the Sugar Cess Act, 1982, and the Sugar Development Fund Act, 1982, and raise the cess suitably.

(c) The scheme involves an expenditure of about Rs. 49 crores per annum in addition to the higher bank credit requirement of Rs. 62.50 crores. The scheme will be financed from out of the Cess credited to the Sugar Development Fund.

Adulterated Rice in F.C.I. Godowns

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

(a) whether it is a fact that samples of rice taken from different godowns of the Food Corporation of India have been found to be adulterated this year;

(b) whether any attempt has been made by Government to ascertain the ways and means by which such adulteration was made;

(c) the action taken to prevent adulteration in foodgrains and cereals; and

(d) whether any action has been taken to find out the culprits who were involved in adulterating rice in different FCI godowns and what action has been taken against them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) No report of finding of adulteration in rice samples taken by the Food Inspection, Department of Prevention of Food Adulteration, Delhi Administration from the godowns of the Food Corporation of India has been received by the Government or the Food Corporation of India.

(b) to (d). In the light of the observation made against (a) the question does not arise.

Growing Plants in Desert Areas

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

(a) whether the agricultural scientists of the country have been made aware of the invention of Luke Ferguson, a British Scientist, that by using hydroponics, a method of growing plants without soil, crop yields may be increased by between three and seven times;

(b) whether Government have ever studied this method of growing plants in the poor soil area especially the desert lands in our country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) The technique of hydroponics—a method of growing of plants without soil—is known for a long time. Essentially, the technique consists in growing plants on nutrient solutions without soil or on gravel having elements needed by the plant. In India, this method is not used commercially or on a farm scale. The yields can be increased by this method by intensive inputs where glasshouses and other facilities are utilised. However, it is not an economically commercial proposition in this country so far.

(b) The method of growing plants under soil-less conditions requires plenty of water and has not been recommended by the scientists for growing plants under desert or dryland cultivation conditions on a large or commercial scale.

(c) This technique of hydroponics has not been experimented for large scale commercial exploitation on a farm scale. However, the scientists of

the Division of Plant physiology of the Indian Agricultural Research Institute have used hydroponics for experimental purposes only.

टाइप-II और टाइप-III के मकानों का प्राथमिकता के आधार पर आवंटन

168. श्री दया राम शाक्य : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कितने कर्मचारियों ने प्राथमिकता के आधार पर टाइप-II और टाइप-III के क्वार्टरों के आवंटन के लिये आवेदन किया हुआ है और इनमें से कितने मामले चिकित्सीय आधारों पर विचाराधीन हैं और इस सम्बंध में व्योरा क्या है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार चिकित्सीय आधारों पर प्राथमिकता पर आवंटन करने के पक्ष में है; और यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में विलम्ब के कारण क्या हैं ; और

(ग) सरकार पुराने मामलों पर किस निश्चित समय और कितनों दिनों तक विचार कर सकेगी ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह) : (क) 1982 के दौरान टाइप-II और टाइप-III क्वार्टरों के लिये तदर्थ आधार पर आवंटन के लिये चिकित्सा आधार पर 341 आवेदन प्राप्त हुए थे। इनमें से 120 आवेदनों को अस्वीकार कर दिया गया है। केवल 34 आवेदन सही पाये गये और इन्हें स्वीकृत कर दिया गया है। शेष 187 मामले अभी भी प्रक्रियाधीन हैं।

(ख) और (ग). किसी सरकारी कर्मचारी को तदर्थ आधार पर रिहायशी आवास का आवंटन चिकित्सा आधार पर तभी स्वीकृत किया जाता है जब सरकारी कर्मचारी स्वयं या उसका कोई आश्रित निम्नलिखित बीमारियों से पीड़ित हो :—

(1) कैंसर

(2) दूसरे लोगों के लिये खतरनाक होने के साथ सक्रिय अवस्था में पलुमनरी टी०बी० तथा थूक प्रभावयुक्त हो ; और

(3) स्वयम् विकलांग हो ।

निर्धारित चिकित्सा मानदण्ड के अन्तर्गत आने वाले सभी आवेदनों को विशेष आवास समिति के समक्ष प्रस्तुत किया जाता है जो इस प्रयोजन के लिये बनाई गई है और उनकी सिफारिशों की निर्माण और आवास मंत्री के अनुमोदन के लिये भेजा जाता है। इन मामलों पर कार्यवाही करने में कोई असाधारण विलम्ब नहीं हुआ है और उन पर शीघ्र ही कार्यवाही की जाती है। ऐसे मामलों पर अन्तिम निर्णय लेने में औसतन 3-4 माह का समय लगता है।

ग्रामीण विकास के लिए योजनाएं

169. श्री दया राम शास्त्री : क्या ग्रामीण शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ग्रामीण विकास के लिये सरकार द्वारा कौन कौन सी नई योजनाएं बनाई जा रही हैं और उन्हें कब तक कार्यान्वित किया जायेगा तथा ग्रामीण समाज को इससे क्या क्या लाभ पहुंचाने की आशा है ; और

(ख) वर्ष 1982-83 के दौरान भारत में ग्रामीण लोगों के विकास के लिये कुल कितनी धनराशि खर्च करने का विचार किया गया है ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालयों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आर० बी० स्वामीनाथन) :

(क) देश में चल रहे ग्रामीण विकास के मुख्य कार्यक्रम निम्नलिखित हैं :—

(1) समन्वित ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम

छठी योजना अवधि के दौरान समन्वित ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत उपदानों तथा संस्थागत ऋण की व्यवस्था करके प्रत्येक खंड में छोटे सीमान्त किसानों, कृषि श्रमिकों, ग्रामीण कारीगरों आदि के लक्षित वर्ग से सम्बन्धित कम से कम 3000 परिवारों को सहायता पहुंचाने की अपेक्षा की गई है जिससे वे सक्षम आर्थिक गतिविधियां शुरू करने योग्य बन सकेंगे। उपदान की दर छोटे किसानों के लिये परियोजना की लागत पूंजी का 25 प्रतिशत और सीमान्त किसानों, कृषि श्रमिकों आदि के लिये 33 1/3 प्रतिशत है जिसकी अधिकतम सीमा 3000 रुपये होगी। आदिवासियों के लिये उपदान की दर 50 प्रतिशत है जिसकी अधिकतम सीमा 5000 रुपये होगी। कम से कम 30 प्रतिशत लाभभोगी अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों में से लिये जाने हैं और कुल लाभों के कम से कम 30 प्रतिशत लाभ श्रमदानों तथा ऋण के रूप में इन वर्गों को पहुंचाये जाने हैं।

(2) राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम

राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम ने अक्तूबर, 1980 से काम के बदले अनाज कार्यक्रम का स्थान ले लिया है। कार्यक्रम का मूल उद्देश्य ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में अतिरिक्त रोजगार पैदा करना तथा इनके माध्यम से स्थायी सामुदायिक परिसम्पत्तियों का सृजन करना है जिससे ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में समाजार्थिक विकास के लिये आधारभूत ढांचा मजबूत बन सकेगा। 10 प्रतिशत परिचय ऐसी परिसम्पत्तियों के निर्माण

के लिये निर्धारित किया गया है जिनसे अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जनजातियों के समाजार्थिक जीवन पर प्रत्यक्ष प्रभाव पड़े। राज्यों/केन्द्र शासित क्षेत्रों को आबंटन कृषि श्रमिकों तथा सीमांत किसानों की जनसंख्या पर 75 प्रतिशत बल और सम्बन्धित राज्य में गरीबी के प्रभाव पर 25 प्रतिशत बल देते हुए किया जाता है।

(3) सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम :

इस कार्यक्रम के मुख्य घटक निम्नलिखित हैं :—

(1) सिवाई संसाधनों का विकास तथा प्रबन्ध,

(2) भूमि तथा जल संरक्षण और वनरोपण,

(3) फसल पतिमान की पुनर्संरचना और तारामाह विकास,

(4) शुष्क भूमि पर खेती की तकनीकों को लोकप्रिय बनाना,

(5) पशुधन विकास, और

(6) छोटे तथा सीमान्त किसानों और भूमिहीन मजदूरों आदि का विकास।

सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम को देश के 69 जिलों में कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है।

(4) मरुभूमि विकास कार्यक्रम

इस कार्यक्रम का उद्देश्य यह है कि भौतिक मानवीय तथा पशुधन संसाधनों का अधिकतम उपयोग करके वहाँ के लोगों के लिये उत्पादन आय स्रोत तथा रोजगार के अवसरों में वृद्धि करके गर्म तथा ठण्डे दोनों मरुभूमि क्षेत्रों का समन्वित विकास

किया जाय। इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत मुख्य गतिविधियाँ ये हैं :— वनरोपण, चारागाह विकास, भूजल विकास, जल संचयनढाँचों का निर्माण, पम्प सैटों के लिये ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण और कृषि वागवानी तथा पशुपालन का विकास। यह कार्यक्रम देश के 21 जिलों में चलाया जा रहा है।

सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम तथा मरुभूमि विकास कार्यक्रमों में चुने क्षेत्रों में लागू किये गये हैं, के अलावा अन्य कार्यक्रमों का विस्तार सभी राज्यों केन्द्र शासित क्षेत्रों में किया गया है और उनसे सभी राज्यों केन्द्र शासित क्षेत्रों को लाभ पहुँचते हैं।

(ख) इन कार्यक्रमों के लिये केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र में वार्षिक योजना (1982-84) का परिचय निम्नलिखित है :—

(करोड़ रुपयों में)

(1) समन्वित ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम	190.00
(2) राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम	190.00
(3) सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम	40.00
(4) मरुभूमि विकास कार्यक्रम	8.00

मेंढकों की संख्या में कमी

170. श्री राम विलास पासवान : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मेंढकों की संख्या प्रति वर्ष कम हो रही है और उसके परिणाम स्वरूप कृमियों की संख्या बढ़ रही है जो फसलों के लिये गम्भीर स्थिति है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने मेंढकों का कोई सर्वेक्षण किया है ; और

है

(ग) यदि हां, तो कब और इसका तुलनात्मक विवरण क्या है ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालयों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अर० बी० स्वामीनाथन) :

(क) समूचे देश के बारे में बड़े पैमाने पर ऐसे कोई अधिकृत आंकड़ें सुलभ नहीं हैं जिनके आधार पर यह कहा जा सके कि मेंढकों की संख्या प्रति वर्ष घटती जा रही है जिसके परिणामस्वरूप फसलों के लिये गम्भीर समस्या उत्पन्न करने वाले कीड़ों की उत्पत्ति तेजी से बढ़ रही है । तथापि, बम्बई महाराष्ट्र के कोकन के सीमित क्षेत्रों और पश्चिमी क्षेत्रों के अन्य तटीय क्षेत्रों में किये गये अध्ययनों से पता चला है कि मेंढकों के निर्यात के लिये बड़ी मात्रा में उन्हें पकड़ने के कारण मेंढकों की संख्या में कुछ हद तक गिरावट आई है । इससे यह निष्कर्ष निकाला गया है कि इसकी वजह से संभवतः परिस्थिकीय संतुलन में बाधा पड़ी है और कीड़ों की संख्या में अस्थिरता आई है । तथापि ये संकेत, प्राथमिक जांच पर आधारित हैं और बड़े और योजना बद्ध प्रयोगों के माध्यम से इसकी पुष्टि किये जाने की आवश्यकता है ।

(ख) जहां तक जानकारी उपलब्ध है, बम्बई प्राकृतिक इतिहास समिति द्वारा प्रयोगात्मक कार्यों के लिये शामिल किये गये सीमित क्षेत्र के अलावा, बड़े पैमाने पर कोई सर्वेक्षण नहीं किया गया है ।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

भूमिहीन लोगों की परिभाषा

171. श्री राम विलास पासवान :

क्या ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1971 में ऐसे किसानों की संख्या कितनी थी, जिनके पास पांच एकड़ से अधिक भूमि थी और वर्ष 1981 में उनकी संख्या की क्या स्थिति थी ;

(ख) वर्ष 1971 में भूमिहीन लोगों की संख्या कितनी थी तथा इस समय उनकी संख्या कितनी है ; और

(ग) सरकार के अनुसार भूमिहीन की परिभाषा क्या है ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालयों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अर० बी० स्वामीनाथन) :

(क) कृषि गणना के परिणामों के अनुसार 2 हेक्टर से ऊपर की प्रचालन जोतों की संख्या 1970-71 में 21.38 मिलियन तथा 1976-77 में 22.29 मिलियन थी ।

(ख) भूमिहीन व्यक्तियों के बारे में हाल में कोई सर्वेक्षण नहीं किया गया है । प्रथम तथा द्वितीय ग्रामीण श्रमिक जांचों के अनुसार 1964-65 में 8.57 मिलियन भूमिहीन कृषि श्रमिक परिवारों के मुकाबले में 1974-75 में 10.53 मिलियन भूमिहीन कृषि श्रमिक परिवार थे ।

(ग) द्वितीय ग्रामीण श्रमिक जांच 1974-75 के अनुसार, ऐसे ग्रामीण श्रमिक परिवारों को जिनके पास अपनी निजी प्रयत्न पट्टे पर ली गई कोई भी कास्त की जाने वाली जमीन नहीं है, जिन्होंने जांच की तारीख से पूर्व 365

दिनों में अपनी कुल आय का अधिकांश भाग (50 प्रतिशत से अधिक) केवल कृषि व्यवसायों में मजदूरी के आधार पर श्रम करके कमाया था, को भूमिहीन कृषि श्रमिक परिवारों के रूप में माना गया था।

Sale of Tickets for Asiad

172. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of tickets for Asiad 82 sold so far State-wise, city wise;

(b) the number of tickets which have been sold in the capital;

(c) the number of tickets quota allotted to the Members of Parliament;

(d) the names of the agencies to whom the responsibility has been entrusted for selling the tickets, including the agencies supplying tickets in foreign countries; and

(e) the criteria adopted in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND OF THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): A statement showing the details regarding the sale of tickets of IX Asian Games, based on the reports received up to 24th August, 1982 is attached.

(b) Based on information received up to 16th September, '82, 5,51,005 tickets have been sold in Delhi.

(c) About 1.5 lakhs.

(d) State Bank of India has been entrusted by the Special Organising Committee for Asian Games 1982 with the responsibility of selling tickets in the country, and Indian Airlines and Air-India for selling tickets in foreign countries.

(e) State Bank of India has offices all over India, and particularly so in towns where tickets are required to be sold. As regards Air-India and Indian Airlines, they have offices abroad where tickets are being sold. These public sector undertakings were selected with a view to economising the infrastructural cost involved in selling of tickets.

STATEMENT

Details regarding the sale of Tickets of IX Asian Games Based on the Reports Received upto 24-8-82.

States/Town

Andhra Pradesh

1. Hyderabad	20023
2. Visakhapatnam	300
3. Vijayawada	1758
4. Guntur	1062
5. Warangal	100

Assam

Gauhati	10197
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Bihar

1. Patna	18549
2. Dhanbad	3528
3. Jamshedpur	5619
4. Ranchi	4775

Gujarat

1. Ahmedabad	8157
2. Surat	1277
3. Vadodra	822
4. Rajkot	876
5. Jamnagar	716
6. Bhavnagar	303
7. Gandhi Nagar	4498

States/Town				
<i>Haryana</i>				
1	Faridabad	.	.	9893
2	Hisar	.	.	11920
3	Ambala	.	.	1530
4	Karnal	.	.	2097
<i>Himachal Pradesh</i>				
	Simla	.	.	2969
<i>Jammu & Kashmir</i>				
1	Srinagar	.	.	1424
2	Jammu	.	.	951
<i>Kerala</i>				
1	Trivandrum	.	.	4978
2	Cochin	.	.	2331
3	Calicut	.	.	2213
<i>Karnataka</i>				
1	Bangalore	.	.	14212
2	Hubli Dharwad	.	.	1415
3	Mysore	.	.	737
4	Mangalore	.	.	857
5	Belgaum	.	.	515
<i>Madhya Pradesh</i>				
1	Bhopal	.	.	9312
2	Indore	.	.	4752
3	Jabalpur	.	.	3790
4	Gwalior	.	.	2278
5	Durg Bhilai Nagar	.	.	1819
6	Raipur	.	.	1814
<i>Maharashtra</i>				
1	Greater Bombay	.	.	39789
2	Pune	.	.	3430
3	Nagpur	.	.	5918

States/Town				
4	Ulhas Nagar	.	.	359
5	Sholapur	.	.	195
6	Nasik	.	.	583
7	Thana	.	.	268
8	Kolhapur	.	.	691
9	Aurangabad	.	.	752
<i>Manipur</i>				
	Imphal	.	.	2865
<i>Meghalaya</i>				
	Shillong	.	.	2189
<i>Nagaland</i>				
	Kohima	.	.	609
<i>Orissa</i>				
1	Bhubaneswar	.	.	5998
2	Rourkela	.	.	2839
3	Cuttack	.	.	1948
<i>Punjab</i>				
1	Ludhiana	.	.	14179
2	Amritsar	.	.	2523
3	Jalandhar	.	.	2829
4	Patiala	.	.	1531
<i>Rajasthan</i>				
1	Jaipur	.	.	12058
2	Jodhpur	.	.	500
3	Ajmer	.	.	300
4	Kota	.	.	1700
<i>Sikkim</i>				
	Gangtok	.	.	701

<i>States/Town</i>	
<i>Tamil Nadu</i>	
1. Madras	3026
2. Coimbatore	2971
3. Madurai	1435
4. Tiruchirappalli	1388
5. Salem	1060
6. Tirunelveli	374
<i>Tripura</i>	
Agartala	2565
<i>Uttar Pradesh</i>	
1. Lucknow	4640
2. Kanpur	4401
3. Varanasi	2471
4. Agra	2922
5. Allahabad	2170
6. Meerut	1609
7. Bareilly	1672
8. Moradabad	1104
9. Aligarh	1504
10. Gorakhpur	1127
11. Ghaziabad	50
<i>West Bengal</i>	
1. Calcutta	9521
2. Asansol	50
3. Durgapur	50
<i>Arumachal Pradesh</i>	
Itanagar	1771
<i>Chandigarh</i>	
Chandigarh	14903

<i>States/Town</i>	
<i>Goa Daman & Diu</i>	
Panaji	971
<i>Mizoram</i>	
Aijawal	1345
<i>Pondichery</i>	
Pondicherry	813
<i>Andaman & Nicobar Islands</i>	
Port Blair . . . .	..
<i>Lakshadweep</i>	
Kavaratti . . . .	..
Delhi	465905

Assistance sought by Bihar for Droughts

173. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Bihar has recently approached the Central Government for financial assistance regarding the drought conditions prevailing in that State; and

(b) if so the details regarding the Central Government's assistance provided to that State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Government of Bihar have submitted a Memorandum seeking Central assistance of Rs. 234.00 crores for relief measures.

(b) A Central team has visited the State from 20th to 22nd September, 1982 and its report is awaited.

Stock, Supply and Demand Position of Rice and Wheat

74. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the stock position, monthly minimum requirement, supply and demand of wheat and rice State-wise, for the whole country and District-wise for Bihar?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI KAMALA KUMARI): A statement showing State-wise stocks of rice (including paddy in terms of rice) and wheat with the public agencies as on 1-9-1982, monthly average demand, allotment and supplies from the Central Pool for public distribution system/Roller Flour Mills during 1982 (upto the end of August, 1982) is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5420/82.]

District-wise stock position of food-grains in Bihar is not available with the Government.

Land Reforms

175. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the latest position with regard to the State-wise number and percentage of households owning 'and below one acre, between one to two and a half acres, between two and a half and five acres, between five acres and and ten acres and above ten acres; and

(b) the latest position with regard to the State-wise implementation of various land reforms measures like land ceiling and distribution of surplus, tenancy, homestead, community lands, etc. and what steps are being taken to complete the same under a time-bound programme?

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

1 is laid on the Table of the House. (Placed in Library. See No. LT-5421/82.)

(b) A statement at annexure II giving state-wise progress in implementation of revised ceiling laws is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5421/82.] The State Governments have been requested, under the revised 20-Point Programme, to distribute the ceiling surplus land by March, 1985 by removing all legal and administrative obstacles. As regards tenancy, homestead, community lands etc. these programmes are of continuing nature and measures such as security of tenure and right of purchase have been adopted in most of the States.

Completion of on-going Irrigation Projects in Northern Region

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

(a) whether Government have advised northern region States not to take up any new irrigation schemes till the on-going projects are completed; and

(b) if so, the details?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR PANDAY): (a) and (b). All States Governments have been advised to expedite the ongoing projects on a priority basis and complete them in a time bound programme by reallocating the resources to such projects as required so as to derive maximum irrigation benefits during the Sixth plan itself and not to spread the resources thinly by taking up new projects.

Evaluation of the Execution of Irrigation Schemes in States

177. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PRASAD: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have undertaken any review and evaluation of the execution of the minor and

major irrigation schemes by the State, for which financial allocations are made as assistance;

(b) if so, the main findings thereof and names of such States/Union Territories; and

(c) if not, whether, Government would undertake any evaluation review in the near future?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR PANDAY): (a) to (c). No financial assistance has been made available by the Central Government to States for execution of Major, Medium and Minor irrigation schemes in last three years. However, progress of major, medium and minor projects in States is reviewed from time to time by the Ministry of Irrigation and Central Water Commission. As a result of the review constraints on the project are identified. These pertain to non-availability of adequate organisation, difficulties of adequate organisation, difficulties in procuring scarce construction material such as cement and the like. By and large, these constraints are applicable to projects in all the States.

Financial allocation for drinking Water Supply Schemes in Sixth Five Year Plan

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

(a) whether any significant increase has been made in the final allocation for Drinking Water Supply Schemes in the Sixth Five Year Plan as compared to the Fifth Five Year Plan especially in view of the launching of Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation decade;

(b) if so, the comparative figures of allocations for this purpose for each

State/Union Territory for the two plans and the allocations for the years 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 for each State from the Central and the State Sectors;

(c) if not, the reasons thereof; and

(d) the percentage of villages/ population covered till date, State-wise?

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

(b) Drinking water supply is a State subject. Central assistance under the Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme is however given to the State Govts. to supplement their resources in providing drinking water supply to the problem villages. The following statements are attached:

(i) Approved outlays for the Water & Supply Sanitation Sector in the Fifth Plan (1974-79) and the Sixth Plan (1980-85) (Annex-A).

(ii) Approved outlays for the Water Supply & Sanitation Sector (State Sector) in the years 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 (Annexure 'B').

(iii) Funds released under the Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme in the years 1980-81 and 1981-82 and the funds allocated in the year 1982-83 (Annexure 'C').

(c) Does not arise.

(d) A statement showing the percentage of problem villages and their populations covered upto March 1982 is attached. (Annexure 'D').

Statement-I

Water supply and sanitation sector approved outlays— comparative statement of
Plan allocation

(In lakhs of Rupees)

	Fifth Plan (1974-79)	Sixth Plan (1980-85)
1. Andhra Pradesh	5286.00	22191.00
2. Assam	1188.00	6905.00
3. Bihar	2765.00	13076.50
4. Gujarat	5346.00	16227.50
5. Haryana	1883.00	11713.00
6. Himachal Pradesh	768.00	6200.00
7. Jammu & Kashmir	1875.00	13175.00
8. Karnataka	5915.00	15657.50
9. Kerala	3958.00	11772.00
10. Madhya Pradesh	5924.00	19132.00
11. Maharashtra	15426.00	68115.00
12. Manipur	458.00	3258.00
13. Meghalaya	542.00	5689.00
14. Nagaland	546.00	2410.00
15. Orissa	1440.00	7050.00
16. Punjab	3549.00	14252.00
17. Rajasthan	4634.00	27800.75
18. Sikkim	185.00	1350.00
19. Tamil Nadu	10855.00	52842.00
20. Tripura	262.00	2046.50
21. Uttar Pradesh	9327.00	33325.50
22. West Bengal	1956.00	13900.00
23. A & N Islands	62.00	594.00
24. Arunachal Pradesh	204.67	1524.50
25. Chandigarh	435.00	821.00
26. Delhi	6120.06	11948.00
27. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	14.21	70.00
28. Goa Daman & Diu,	480.14	2302.50
29. Lakshadweep	29.00	22.00
30. Mizoram	322.46	1144.50
31. Pondicherry.	286.18	561.50

Statement-II

Water Supply and Sanitation (State Sector)

(In lakhs of Rupees)

	Approved outlays		
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
1. Andhra Pradesh	2413.00	2500.00	2800.00
2. Assam	770.00	800.00	1000.00
3. Bihar	1800.00	1800.00	1842.00
4. Gujarat	2040.00	2142.00	3050.00
5. Haryana	925.00	1200.00	1400.00
6. Himachal Pradesh	725.00	850.00	960.00
7. Jammu & Kashmir	1700.00	1700.00	1700.00
8. Karnataka	1892.00	2310.00	2553.00
9. Kerala	1449.00	1450.00	1450.00
10. Madhya Pradesh	2000.00	2300.00	2500.00
11. Maharashtra	7125.00	13800.00	14000.00
12. Manipur	650.00	650.00	550.00
13. Meghalaya	787.00	750.00	780.00
14. Nagaland	359.00	300.00	314.00
15. Orissa	775.00	825.00	915.00
16. Punjab	2200.00	2460.00	1700.00
17. Rajasthan	2169.00	2254.00	2100.00
18. Sikkim	161.00	190.00	193.00
19. Tamil Nadu	3049.00	3800.00	5790.00
20. Tripura	298.00	300.00	300.00
21. Uttar Pradesh	5350.00	5870.00	4585.00
22. West Bengal	1001.00	1500.00	1600.00
23. A & N Islands	65.00	70.00	87.00
24. Arunachal Pradesh	175.00	275.00	335.00
25. Chandigarh	157.00	300.00	375.00
26. Delhi	2081.00	2450.00	2842.00
27. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	9.00	10.00	22.00
28. Goa, Daman & Diu	298.00	330.00	460.00
29. Lakshadweep	3.50	4.00	4.00
30. Mizoram	200.00	201.00	235.00
31. Pondicherry	80.00	90.00	125.00

Statement-III

Water Supply and Sanitation

Funds released during 1980-81, 1981-82 and Allocation of Funds during 1982-83 under the Centrally Sponsored accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme

(In lakhs of Rupees)

	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
1. Andhra Pradesh	436.23	376.75	358.50
2. Assam	427.11	493.45	469.00
3. Bihar	503.36	862.50	559.50
4. Gujarat	358.50	402.25	132.50
5. Haryana	357.09	337.34	90.00
6. Himachal Pradesh	561.77	368.69	90.50
7. Jammu & Kashmir	314.75	426.55	869.50
8. Karnataka	248.81	485.50	568.00
9. Kerala	330.08	529.53	615.50
10. Madhya Pradesh	690.00	1033.75	909.00
11. Maharashtra	664.00	558.00	496.00
12. Manipur	106.03	151.32	89.50
13. Meghalaya	149.00	246.12	283.00
14. Nagaland	150.00	182.79	134.00
15. Orissa	307.00	603.08	544.00
16. Punjab	128.95	90.17	79.50
17. Rajasthan	359.10	1506.42	1947.50
18. Sikkim	19.50	71.74	102.50
19. Tamil Nadu	506.00	569.71	528.50
20. Tripura	112.44	85.50	40.00
21. Uttar Pradesh	951.95	1024.13	2115.00
22. West Bengal	443.50	580.96	852.00
23. A & N Islands	6.00	20.10	22.50
24. Arunachal Pradesh	35.00	35.00	58.50
25. Chandigarh . . . . .	..	..	..
26. Delhi	13.50	13.50	..
27. Dadra & Nagar Haveli . . . . .	..	..	..
28. Goa, Daman & Diu	11.46	14.25	25.50
29. Lakshadweep . . . . .	..	..	..
30. Mizoram	26.25	2.47	6.00
31. Pondicherry	7.00	12.00	14.00

Statement-IV

Statement showing percentage of villages population covered upto March 1982.

	Percentage of prob- lem villages covered upto March, 1982.	Percentage of Popula- tion of problem vil- lages (1971 Census) covered upto March, 1982
1. Andhra Pradesh	30.69	29.03
2. Assam	13.40	14.27
3. Bihar	35.27	31.00
4. Gujarat	20.79	19.15
5. Haryana	15.55	17.12
6. Himachal Pradesh	30.01	38.78
7. Jammu & Kashmir	13.30	14.01
8. Karnataka	32.14	24.13
9. Kerala	13.90	1.49
10. Madhya Pradesh	51.14	66.00
11. Maharashtra	43.33	39.18
12. Manipur	20.13	36.56
13. Meghalaya	5.02	2.59
14. Nagaland	23.72	24.18
15. Orissa	17.26	15.10
16. Punjab	7.35	8.96
17. Rajasthan	31.59	17.32
18. Sikkim	17.22	3.87
19. Tamil Nadu	21.94	19.20
20. Tripura	27.57	14.63
21. Uttar Pradesh	6.25	2.82
22. West Bengal	8.01	4.55
23. A & N Islands	14.45	13.55
24. Arunachal Pradesh	26.60	51.12
25. Chandigarh . . . . .	..	..
26. Delhi	62.62	64.82
27. Dadra & Nagar Haveli . . . . .	..	..
28. Goa, Daman & Diu	24.24	5.34
29. Lakshadweep . . . . .	..	..
30. Mizoram	6.07	9.33
31. Pondicherry.	39.83	7.46

N.B. The figures given are with response to the problem villages and their populations remaining to be covered as on 1-4-1980.

Creation of new community development blocks

179. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any State Government has approached the Central Government for the creation of new Community Development Blocks by bifurcating or readjusting the existing blocks during the financial year 1981-82 and 1982-83;

(b) if so, the names of the States concerned alongwith their proposals in each case; and

(c) the action taken by the Union Government in this regard including the names of the new blocks created so far, State-wise?

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

(b) and (c). State Government of Himachal Pradesh and Nagaland had sent proposals for creation of new Community Development Blocks. They had requested for increasing the number of blocks for implementation of schemes like IRDP and NREP. However, no details of the blocks to be created had been given. The State Government of Himachal Pradesh and Nagaland have been informed that no block created after 2-10-1980 can be considered for the purpose of IRDP allocation.

Names of the Centrally Sponsored Drinking Water Supply Schemes in Himachal Pradesh

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

(a) the names of the Central sponsored schemes for drinking water

supply sanctioned and under execution and sanctioned but not yet taken up for execution in the State of Himachal Pradesh as on 30-6-1982;

(b) the allocations made for each one of the Schemes under execution and those which are yet to be taken up; and

(c) the likely dates for the completion of the schemes under execution and the reasons for not taking up the schemes which have been sanctioned and the likely dates by which these could be taken up?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) Under the Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Schemes, so far Water Supply Schemes for 3428 villages in 12 districts of Himachal Pradesh have been sanctioned. Out of these, water supply schemes for 3246 villages have been completed upto 30-6-82. Water supply schemes for 182 villages are presently at different stages of execution.

(b) and (c). Drinking Water Supply is a State subject and Water Supply Schemes are formulated and implemented by the State Governments from the funds provided in the States Plan. The Central Government gives grants under the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme to the State Governments to supplement their resources in providing safe drinking water to identified problem villages. Allocations under the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme are made to a State as a whole and not district-wise or scheme-wise. District-wise and Scheme-wise allocation of the funds is done by the State Governments.

Non-implementation of Ravi-Beas accord

181. SHRI P. NAMGYAL: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Ravi-Beas accord is not being implemented by the Punjab Government as reported in the National dailies of September 17, 1982;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Rajasthan and Haryana State had lodged their protest to the Punjab Government and also requested the Central Government to intervene in the matter; and

(c) if so, what steps the Central Government have proposed to be taken to implement the already agreed accord?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR PANDAY): (a) to (c). There has not been any controversy between the concerned States on implementation of the Ravi-Beas Accord of December, 1981. Due to early withdrawal of the monsoons from the entire Western region, demands of water for the standing kharif crops in each State had increased and the availability was limited. Rajasthan State requested Ministry of Irrigation to make available to it additional water to save the standing crops.

The matter was discussed with officers of Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan and BBMB on 17-9-1982 and after considering the total requirements and availability of water, decisions were reached about the releases and the withdrawals by each State for the period 18th to 30th September, 1982 to save the standing kharif crops. All the States agreed to implement the decisions.

Flood relief to State

182. SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated loss caused by flood this year and the relief provided by the Central Government to Madhya Pradesh particularly for the northern part i.e. Gwalior division; and

(b) have Government formulated any permanent solution to this problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) According to the Memorandum received from the Government of Madhya Pradesh the extent of damage due to floods is as under:

1. No. of districts afflicted by floods	13
2. Cropped areas affected	4.30 lakh ha.
3. Population affected	18.31 lakhs
4. Number of human lives lost	56
5. Number of cattle lost	1470
6. Number of houses damaged/destroyed	43734

State Government have asked for an assistance of Rs. 22.67 crores. This is under consideration.

(b) The information has been called from the Government of Madhya Pradesh. On receipt, the same will be laid on the Table of the House.

Distribution of surplus land to Tribals

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

(a) whether Government have advised State Governments to distribute all the surplus land of which possession has already been taken by the States;

(b) if so, what are the details in this regard;

(c) whether Government have also advised State Governments to distribute land to tribals in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof and reaction of the State Governments thereon; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The State Governments have been requested to expedite the distribution of ceiling surplus land by removing all administrative and legal hurdles. They have also been requested that land which is unsuitable for crop husbandry may be allocated for afforestation or used as pasture.

(c) to (e). As recommended in the National Guidelines the ceiling laws of all the States give priority to landless persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the distribution of ceiling surplus land. So far, under the revised ceiling laws an area of nearly 2.73 lakh acres has been distributed to 1.74 lakh beneficiaries belonging to the Scheduled Tribes.

Project report of Indra Dam in Orissa

184. SHRI RASA BEHARI BEHRA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Project Report of "Indra" Dam Project of Kalahandi District, Orissa is under detailed examination in Central Water and Power Commission;

(b) how soon it is expected to get clearance;

(c) what is the cost of the Project, and how much hectares of land is to be irrigated; and

(d) the amount advanced to the State Government to expedite preliminary works of the project?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR PANDAY): (a) The project is under detailed examination in Central Water Commission.

(b) The detailed project report of Indra Dam Project was received in the Central Water Commission from the Government of Orissa in June, 1982. Scrutiny of such major projects take some time, as it requires detailed examination in the various concerned departments. The clearance of the project will, however, depend upon the adequacy and extent of data and studies incorporated in the project report, response from the State Government in promptly furnishing the complete replies to the comments of Central Water Commission, and deputing concerned officers for discussion of outstanding points and providing clarifications wherever required and establishing techno-economic feasibility.

(c) The project is estimated to cost Rs. 56.55 crores and will provide annual irrigation to an area of 43386 hectares.

(d) Irrigation is a State subject and funds for the execution of the irrigation projects are provided by the State Governments themselves. An amount of Rs. 4 crores has been provided by the Government of Orissa in their Sixth Plan (1980-85) for the Project.

Irrigation Projects from Orissa pending inclusion in Sixth Plan

185. SHRI RASA BEHARI BEHRA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of irrigated land in Orissa and the entire irrigated land in the country;

(b) the broad outlines of the major irrigation projects relating to Orissa

State pending with Government for inclusion in Sixth Five Year Plan; and

the corresponding all India average of 27.5.

(c) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR PANDAY): (a) According to the Land Use Statistic for 1978-79, the percentage of gross irrigated area in Orissa is 19.2 against

(b) and (c). Statement showing the details of 6 major irrigation projects of Orissa which are awaiting clearance is enclosed. These projects have been included in the Sixth Plan of Orissa subject to their clearance by Planning Commission.

Statement

Major Irrigation projects of Orissa pending inclusion in Sixth Five Year Plan

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Basin	Estimated Cost in Rs. lakhs	Annual Irrigation in 1000 ha.	Remarks
1	Kanupur Irrigation	Baitarni	3796.00	55.855	Projects 1 to 4 are Pending with State Government.
2	Lower Indra Irrigation Project (Kalahandi)	Mahanadi	5655.02	43.386	
3	Ong Dam Project (Sambalpur)	Mahanadi	4585.05	32.791	
4	IB Irrigation Project (Sundergarh)	Mahanadi	17136.25	182.00	
5	Samakoi Irrigation Project (Dhenkanol)	Brahmani	2635.24	37.50	
6	Subarnarekha Irrigation Project (Mayurbhanj)	Subarnarekha & Burabalang	22167.79	166.82	(i/c share of common works)

Rationalisation of Cadre Structure and other Allied Matters of Junior Engineers in C.P.W.D.

186. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up an expert committee to go into the question of further rationalisation of the cadre structure and other allied matters of Junior Engineers in the C.P.W.D.;

(b) if so, by what time the committee is likely to submit its report to Government; and

(c) by what time the recommendations of the committee are likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) The Government have already set up an Expert Committee to study the cadre structure, method of recruitment, promotional avenues, staffing norms and allied matters of Junior Engineers in the C.P.W.D.

(b) The committee has been asked to submit its report within a period of four months from the date of its first sitting.

(c) No definite time limit can be given at this stage.

Development of Trans-Jamuna Colonies

187. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:
SHRI NIHAL SINGH:
SHRI K. A. RAJAN:

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

(a) the steps taken by Government to uplevel the lanes and roads in Shakarpur, Laxmi Nagar and other trans-Jamuna colonies, after it had been decided to include their names in the list of 612 colonies which have been regularised;

(b) whether for development or provision of other immediate civic amenities, estimates have been prepared, approved and tenders called for undertaking the development work in the above two colonies; and

(c) if so, the full details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) The DDA has reported that steps have been taken to uplevel lanes and roads in these colonies by executing the work of filling of earth and malba on the lanes and roads. Some of the works of such type have been completed in some colonies, and remaining are in progress in the colonies of Shakarpur and Laxmi Nagar Complex.

(b) The DDA has reported that for development and other civic amenities the estimates have been prepared and in most of the cases the tenders have been called for roads and storm water drains and works are likely to be awarded soon.

(c) The DDA has stated that in the estimates for Laxmi Nagar and Shakarpur, provision has been made for sewerage, storm water drain, horticulture, roads, paths, filling up low areas and water supply etc.

Allotment of LIG, MIG Flats to Scheduled Tribes in Bihar

188. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Scheduled Tribes allotted LIG and MIG flats in Bariatu Housing Colony (Ranchi), Argora Housing Colony (Ranchi) and Adityapur Housing Colony (Jamshedpur) and are in actual physical possession of the flats;

(b) the total number of flats in the aforesaid Housing Colonies and the total cost incurred in constructing them; and

(c) the share of Central Government in terms of money in constructing the flats?

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

Procurement of Asiad tickets by Delhi Policemen

189. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been invited to the 'Hindustan Times' dated 26-8-82 that there have been cases where policemen on duty misusing their position to get Asiad tickets from almost all centres in the Capital;

(b) whether one of the worst-hit was the Community Centre on Pankaj Road; and

(c) if so, what are the details regarding the arrangements made for the distribution of Asiad Games tickets?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND OF THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. However, no specific complaint has been brought to the notice of the Special Organising Committee for IX Asian Games 1982, regarding misuse of position by policemen on duty for procuring Asiad tickets from the nine sale centres in Delhi, including the one at Punchkuin Road.

(c) Does not arise.

उत्तर प्रदेश में 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत
किया गया खर्च

190. श्री त्रिलोक चन्व :

क्या ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश में 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत ग्रामीण विकास विभाग ने कितना खर्च किया है ;

(ख) 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत कितनी प्रगति हुई है और कितने ग्रामीण विकास कार्य पूरे हुए हैं तथा उन पर (सभी कार्यों पर) कुल कितनी धन राशि खर्च हुई है ;

(ग) उत्तर प्रदेश की ग्रामीण योजना के संबंध में ग्रामीण विकास विभाग की उपलब्धियां क्या हैं ; और

(घ) उत्तर प्रदेश के बुलंदशहर जिले में ऐसे कितने गांव हैं जहां 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत सड़कों और पुलों का निर्माण हुआ है ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालयों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री. आर. बी. स्वामीनाथन) :

(क) से (घ) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभ-पटल प. रख दी जायेगी ।

Allotment of plots to persons registered under MIG category of Rohini Scheme

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

(a) total number of registrants in the M.I.G. category under the Rohini Scheme of the DDA as against the total number of plots to be allotted to this category;

(b) in case the number of registrants is more than the number of plots to be allotted, whether all the registrants of this category will be covered; and

(c) if so, by what time and when the next draw under the scheme is going to be held?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) 25,889 persons are registered under MIG category of Rohini Residential Scheme as against 16,150 plots to be allotted under this category.

(b) and (c). At present there is no proposal under consideration for allotment of plot to all the registered persons under the MIG category. The next draw under the Rohini Scheme is likely to be held during the second quarter of 1983.

Allotment of plots under Rohini Scheme

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

(a) whether DDA had held a draw of lot for allotment of plots under the Rohini Scheme recently on the basis of serial number of all the sold application forms;

(b) if so, the number of registrants, category-wise, in favour of whom the plots have been drawn in the first draw;

(c) the number of genuine registrants who remained successful in the first draw vis-a-vis the number of those buyers of application forms who did not get themselves registered under the scheme but were successful in the first draw; and

(d) the specific reasons for holding the first draw in this manner and whether the plots drawn in favour of non-registrants would be given to registrants by way of holding another draw of lot?

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

(b) Category-wise details of plots allotted in the first draw are given below:

Category	No. of plots allotted
EWS/Janta	4610
LIG (32 sq. mtrs)	2638
(48 sq. mtrs)	1440
MIG (60 sq. mtrs)	928
(90 sq. mtrs)	670
TOTAL	10286

(c) The draw of lot of plots has been held only from amongst those applicants who are registered under Rohini Residential Scheme. In view of this the question of those buyers of application forms who did not get themselves registered becoming successful in the draw, does not arise.

(d) In view of reply to (c) above, the question does not arise.

दिल्ली में अनधिकृत कालोनियों का विकास

193. श्री त्रिलोक चन्द : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री वह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हाल ही में नियमित की गई वस्तियों में आरम्भ की जा रही विकास

परियोजनाओं का व्यौरा क्या है और उन पर सरकार द्वारा कितनी राशि व्यय की जायेगी ; और

(ख) ऐसी कितनी बस्तियां हैं जहां दिल्ली विद्युत प्रदाय संस्थान द्वारा अब तक बिजली पहुंचाई गई है ?

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

Supply of foodgrains to Assam under NREP

194. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of foodgrains supplied to Assam in 1981-82, and 1982-83 under NREP Scheme;

(b) whether it is a fact that FCI has failed to supply the total quantity allotted under NREP Scheme; and

(c) if so, whether Government have released the amount to the State for payment in cash to the beneficiaries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) A total quantity of 6000 MTs. of foodgrains was allocated/released to Government of Assam for implementation

of NREP during the year 1981-82. Similarly, a quantity of 3000 MTs. has been allocated/released to the State Government for the first two quarters of the year 1982-83.

(b) No, Sir. The State Government did not deposit the cost of foodgrains with the Food Corporation of India for the supply of foodgrains during the year 1981-82 and they did not place their demand for foodgrains on the Food Corporation of India. As regards 1982-83 the State Government has not yet placed their demand for the supply of foodgrains on the Food Corporation of India.

(c) The entire share of the State Government out of the amount of Central assistance allocated for NREP was released to them in cash during the year 1981-82. In so far as the current year is concerned, the question of release of the value of the foodgrains would arise only if no foodgrains are supplied to the State Government by the end of the year.

Irrigation Schemes for Assam

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

(a) the number of major irrigation schemes sanctioned by Centre for Assam;

(b) the total amount sanctioned for medium and minor irrigation schemes for Assam; and

(c) whether it is a fact that the irrigated land area is the lowest in Assam in comparison to other parts of the country?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR PANDAY): (a) Two major irrigation schemes, viz., Dhan-sari and Champamati, have been sanctioned by the Planning Commission.

(b) The outlay provided for medium and minor irrigation schemes in the Sixth Plan are Rs. 20.47 and Rs. 74.50 crores respectively.

(c) As per land use Statistics (1978-79), the percentage of gross irrigated area to gross sown area for Assam is 17.3 per cent which is more than that in four other States in the country.

Tickets for Asiad 82 allotted to North Eastern States

196. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Will the Minister of SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) total number of tickets for Asiad 82 allotted to North Eastern States through Banks or other organisation;

(b) state-wise and Union Territories-wise allocation of Tickets issued event-wise; and

(c) whether same basis has been maintained for distribution of Tickets in other parts of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND OF THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) Approximately 34,500 tickets have been allotted to North Eastern States for general sale to public through State Bank of India.

(b) A statement showing number of tickets IX Asian Games for essential games/events issued to States/ Union Territories by the Special Organising Committee is attached.

(c) The sale of tickets throughout the country was based on a policy evolved by the Special Organising Committee.

Statement

No. of Tickets on IX Asian Games for Essential Games/Events Issued to States/U.T.s. by the Special Organising Committee

States/U.T.s	Opening	Athletics	Football	Hockey (M)	Closing
Andhra Pradesh	1550	3950	22750	3325	1400
Assam	425	3325	6175	875	425
Bihar	1275	10500	19175	2450	1275
Gujarat	1150	8925	16575	2800	1150
Haryana	1325	10500	18525	3425	1325
Himachal Pradesh	100	700	1625	175	100
Jammu & Kashmir	100	875	1625	350	100
Kerala	525	3675	6500	875	525
Karnataka	1200	2750	13650	2800	1200
Madhya Pradesh	1050	8575	15600	2625	1050
Maharashtra	2700	21475	40300	6125	2650
Manipur	50	525	325	350	50
Meghalaya	25	175	325	175	25
Nagaland	25	175	325	175	25
Orissa	550	4375	8125	1050	550
Punjab	1350	10800	20150	3150	1350
Rajasthan	1750	14000	26325	4550	1750
Sikkim	25	175	650	175	25
Tamil Nadu	1375	11200	20475	3150	1400
Tripura	25	350	975	175	25
Uttar Pradesh	2400	19250	35425	5600	2375
Arunachal Pradesh	25	175	325	175	25
West Bengal	1925	15225	28925	4900	1925
Chandigarh	1000	8050	14950	2625	1000
Delhi	16800	134750	247650	40250	16800
Goa, Daman & Diu	25	175	325	175	25
Mizoram	25	175	325	175	25
Pondicherry	50	350	650	175	50
Andaman & Nicobar Island	50	350	650	350	50
Lakshadweep	50	350	650	175	50

Implementation of Rural Water Schemes in Assam

197. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of schemes approved by the Centre in 1981-82 and 1982-83 under Rural Water Schemes; and

(b) the total number of schemes implemented by Assam under the centrally sponsored schemes of rural water supply?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) 137 Rural Water Supply Scheme covering 332 villages in Assam were technically approved by the Centre during 1981-82 under the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme. No water supply scheme for Assam has, as yet, been technically approved under the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme during 1982-83.

(b) During 1981-82, 59 problem villages in Assam were covered under the Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme. The number of problem villages covered in 1982-83 till June, 1982 was 18.

Housing facilities in Villages

198. SHRI P. RAJ GOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a report has been submitted to his Ministry regarding the housing facilities in villages;

(b) whether it has been said in that report that there is scarcity of houses in villages; and

(c) the action being taken by Government to solve this problem?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN NARAIN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Government attaches great importance to rural housing and the programme of House Sites-cum-Construction Assistance to Rural Landless Workers is included in the 20-Point Programme. The Sixth Five Year Plan envisages coverage of all the landless families by House-sites programme by the end of the Sixth Plan. It also envisages to cover more than 25 per cent of the allottees of the house-sites by construction assistance by 1985. Besides, HUDCO has been asked to devote more attention to rural housing and utilise atleast 15 per cent of its funds for that purpose. Rs. 10 crores of LIC allocations for housing per annum are earmarked for Rural Housing Programmes. The assistance made available by the GIC is being utilised only for EWS and rural housing.

Abolition of Lease System in Capital

199. SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have by now taken any decision to do away with the lease system of DDA's land in the capital, leased to the Co-operative Housing Building Societies; and

(b) if so, at what stage the matter stands at present?

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

(b) The matter is still under consideration of the Government.

Laying of Metalled Roads in Uttari Pitampura

200. SHRI KALI CHARAN SHARMA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that main and internal metalled roads have not been laid by the Delhi Development Authority so far, in the pockets B, C, D, F, H, K, L, & M of Uttari Pitampura Residential Schemes, Delhi; and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken to provide this basic facility to the residents of these pockets?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) and (b) The D. D. A. has reported that Phase I of the road work which consists of water bound macadam and surface painting has already been completed in all these blocks. Phase II treatment will be taken up when about 50 per cent of the housing activities are completed.

Laying of Main Sewerage Line in Pockets K, L, and M of Uttari Pitampura

201. SHRI KALI CHARAN SHARMA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for delay in laying main sewerage line in pockets K, L & M of Uttari Pitampura Residential Scheme has not so far been completed by the Delhi Development Authority even though the possession of plots was given in August, 1979 and the work was taken up in February, 1982; and

(b) when the above work is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) and (b) The main sewerage lines of pockets K, L & M

have already been laid. However, the work of construction of out fall sewerage is in progress and is likely to be completed by the end of this year.

Status of Demonstration/Exhibition Game to Kho Kho

202. SHRI V. N. GADGIL: Will the Minister of SPORTS be pleased to state:

/ (a) the specific steps taken by the Special Organising Committee of Asia 1982 to promote Indian games; and

(b) what are the reasons for not according status of a demonstration/exhibition game to kho kho at Asian Games 1982?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND OF THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) and (b) According to the Asian Games Federations Rules, only two games can be included as demonstration games. Kabaddi, an Indian game, and Speak Takraw, a Malaysian game, as approved by Asian Games Federation, have been included as demonstration games for Asiad 1982.

Request of Kho Kho Federation of India for Affiliation

203. SHRI V. N. GADGIL: Will the Minister of SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian Olympic Association has rejected the application of kho kho Federation of India for affiliation; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the same?

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

(b) The Indian Olympic Association considered the request for affiliation of the Kho Kho Federation of India in 1979 and again in 1982. The

Indian Olympic Association was of the view that kho kho not being Olympic or Asian discipline there was no need to immediately grant affiliation by the Indian Olympic Association to this Federation.

Acquaintance of Foreign Participants with Indian Games by Special Organising Committee of Asian Games

204. SHRI V. N. GADGIL: Will the Minister of SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Special Organising Committee of Asian Games is making any efforts to acquaint foreign participants with Indian Games, particularly kho kho; and

(b) whether the Committee has produced any film on Indian Games, particularly on kho kho?

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

(b) There is no film exclusively on kho-kho, but there are films on other games, produced by films division.

Change in Decision of Status of Kho Kho

205. SHRI V. N. GADGIL: Will the Minister of SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Special Organizing Committee had initially accorded status of Exhibition/Demonstration game to kho kho; and

(b) if so, what are the reasons for changing the decision subsequently?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Steps against Silting in Orissa and Gangetic Belt River

206. SHRI K. C. HALDER: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) when the silting is the main problem with the rivers in Orissa and the Gangetic belt what steps have been taken against this and the result of each step during the last three years, year-wise; and

(b) the amount of money allotted for regular dredging and to ensure the required flow of waters?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR PANDEY): (a) Excessive sediment load in the flood prone rivers is one of the factors accentuating the floods levels. As a measure of reducing the sediment load in the rivers, the degraded land in the catchments are required to be treated to protect them from soil erosion. A Centrally sponsored Soil Conservation Scheme for river valley projects has been under implementation since the Third Plan, which includes areas in the catchments of the Hirakud, Machkund and Rengali Mandire river valley projects in Orissa. A new Centrally sponsored scheme of Integrated Water Management in the catchments of flood prone rivers of Indo-Gangetic Basin was also launched during 1980-81. This scheme has been set in operation in about 63 small watersheds. In addition, soil conservation programmes are also being carried out under State sector.

(b) The dredging operation in rivers as a purely flood control measure is not a economically feasible proposition and Central Government is not aware of any such allotment made by the State Governments for such work.

Forest land handed over to Panagudi Rocket Centre by Tamil Nadu

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

(a) whether the forest land of about 10,000 acres at a height of about 10,000 ft. had been handed over by the Government of Tamil Nadu, though the rare species of monkeys were living there, to Panagudi Rocket Centre partly in Tirunelveli District and partly in Kanyakumari district;

(b) whether the Pachayar Irrigation Project is planned at a height of only 3,000 ft. and the same rare species of monkeys are living at a height of about 6,000 ft.;

(c) if so, whether Government propose to give exemption from the application of Wild Life Protection Act for Pachayar River Project, as has been indicated by the Minister of State during the passing of Wild Life Protection (Amendment) Bill in the last session of Lok Sabha; and

(d) if so, present position thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) No Sir. The facts are that an area of 2998.0 acres in Mahendraguri and Poikalmalai reserved forests in Kanyakumari district of Tamil Nadu has been transferred to Department of Space for establishment of liquid test facility. Another area of 2001.5 acres of these two forests has been excluded from all activity as buffer zone. The area is situated at a height of 500 ft. above MSL. It is a fact that rare monkey known as Lion Tailed Macaque is found in the area.

(b) No such proposal has been received by the Central Government. The State Government informed that they have decided not to take up this project.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Does not arise.

12 hrs.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): I have one submission. We have given a combined adjournment motion. But, we are happy to note that you have kept a discussion on the same. There is also another important adjournment motion. The Prime Minister, when she was in the Soviet Union, has complained to the Soviet Leaders that the Opposition Parties are destabilising the Government. This is involving the Soviet Union in internal matters.

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, this is an internal affairs. It is highly objectionable. This is an impropriety. (Interruptions)

श्री रशीद मसूद (सहारनपुर):
स्पीकर साहब, काश्मीर असेम्बली में रिहैबलिटेशन बिल आ रहा है, मेरा यह प्रपोजल है कि पार्लियामेंट की तरफ से एक रेंज्यूलेशन पास किया जाये जिसमें डा० फारूख अब्दुल्ला को दरख्वास्त को जाये जिसमें कि वह उसे ड्राप कर दें।

(व्यवधान)

اشری رشید مسعود : اسپیکر

صاحب کشمیر اسمبلی میں ریہیبیلیٹیشن بیل آ رہا ہے۔ میرا یہ پروپوزل ہے کہ پارلیامینٹ کی طرف سے ایک رینجولوشن پاس کیا جائے جس میں ڈاکٹر فاروق عبداللہ کو درخواست کو ڈراپ کر دیں۔

PROF. K. K. TEWARI (Buxar): Sir, I have given a privilege notice...

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed. I have not given my consent.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: Sir, she has accepted...

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed. (Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: What is your ruling, Sir?

MR. SPEAKER: There is no question of an adjournment motion on this.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Is there no impropriety involved in the Prime Minister's going to Soviet Russia and telling them about our internal problems? What is your ruling about impropriety? (Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed. It does not form part of the record. (Interruptions) You will please go to your seat.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, 7 लाख नर-नारी दुनिया में युद्ध के खिलाफ पीस-मार्च कर रहे हैं जो कि ब्रिस्ली शहर में घूमकर बोट क्लब में इकट्ठे होंगे, हमारे मदन को उनका अभिनन्दन करना चाहिए ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह नियम 377 में आ रहा है ।

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA (Calcutta North East): Mr. Speaker, Sir, on the adjournment motion on communal riots, it has been agreed that it will come under 193. That is why we have given our adjournment motion. It is a compromise motion.

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed. You come to my chamber and discuss.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL (Jaipur): Members may agree for a discussion on the communal riots. One point I would like to make. On the 24th, throughout the country, the Federation of Working Journalists and Newspapers Editors' Conference agitated against the Press Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: This is agitating the press throughout the country.

SHRI E. BALANANDAN (Mukundapuram): I have given an adjournment motion on floods and droughts in the country. On this there should be a discussion.

MR. SPEAKER: We are coming to that. We have decided to have that for the next week.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: Mr. Speaker, Sir,...

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing is going on record.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara): If that is going to be recorded, then she should also be allowed.

MR. SPEAKER: No. Nothing is going on record without my permission.

Whatever is said without my permission will not go on record.

Now, Shri Paswan.

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) :
अध्यक्ष जी, मैंने एडजर्नमेंट मोशन दिया
है, मेरठ के सम्बन्ध में।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह हो गया है।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : वहाँ
पर रोज हत्याएँ हो रही हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपकी बात मान
ली है फिर भी आप गड़बड़ कर रहे हैं।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : आपने
7 तारीख को डिस्कशन रखा है, एडजर्न-
मेंट मोशन क्यों नहीं एलाउ किया ?
(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप कल क्यों नहीं
आए ?

श्री राम विलास पासवान : हमारी
तरफ से दूसरे गए थे।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कौन ?
(व्यवधान)

PROF. SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-
BORTY (Calcutta South): Please
hear us. This is on a different issue.

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Why
not adjournment motion? Why 193?

PROF. SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-
BORTY: Our Prime Minister has just
now returned from her tour to the
Soviet Union. We want that our
Prime Minister makes a statement in
the House regarding her tour in the
Soviet Union.

MR. SPEAKER: The Minister is
making a statement.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: No, not allowed.
Papers to be laid.

PROF. SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-
BORTY: Is she prepared to make a
statement?

MR. SPEAKER: Your views are
there. It is all right,—you have said
it.

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर : (गोरखपुर) :
अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपसे एक प्रश्न पूछना
चाहता हूँ जिसके बारे में मैंने एडजर्नमेंट
मोशन दिया है, क्या प्रधान मंत्री जी
विदेश में जा करके....

MR. SPEAKER: No. Not allowed.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY
(Bombay North East): Are they pre-
pared to make a statement on Prime
Minister's visit to Moscow or not?

MR. SPEAKER: It has been taken
note of.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY:
What is the meaning of 'taken note
of'? We want a commitment.

She has invited foreign hand into
India by asking Mr. Brezhnev to inter-
vene. She has asked him to intervene
in the internal affairs of India. She
has been talking about foreign hands.
Is it the Russian foreign hand that
they want or are they against all
foreign hands?

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: No, no. I am not
allowing. Not allowed.

(Interruptions)

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA (Bombay South): I want to raise a question which relates to the security of the House. The Prime Minister has just now introduced the new Ministers. I wish to point this out about one gentleman whom she introduced. She introduced new Cabinet Ministers. One of the Ministers has been named as 'H. K. L. Bhagat'. Shri H. K. L. Bhagat, as we knew him, was a Member sitting on that side of the House.

MR. SPEAKER: What is there?

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA: But the Minister who has been introduced appears to be quite different.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: He is an imposter!

AN HON. MEMBER: He should stand up and explain!

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA: There might be intruders in the House!

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Gangwar. That is all. Now Mr. Gangwar.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: No. Not allowed. Don't record. Mr. Gangwar.

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार (पीलीभीत): अध्यक्ष जी, अभी बड़ौदा के पास तेल के कुथे में आग लगी और उसके पहले बाम्बे हाई में आग लग गई थी।

MR. SPEAKER: It is under my consideration.

(Interruptions)

श्रीमती प्रमिला बंडवले (बम्बई उत्तर मध्य): अध्यक्ष जी, हमारी बात भी सुन लीजिए।

MR. SPEAKER: Mrs. Dandavate, please go to your seat.

**Not recorded.

श्रीमती प्रमिला बंडवले : आप हमारी तरफ देखते ही नहीं हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपकी तरफ भी देखते हैं, आप बैठिए।

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY (Midnapore): Sir, about ten lakhs of peace marchers have invaded...

MR. SPEAKER: We have allowed it under 377.

(Interruptions)

श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोवल (कोटा) : बिहार प्रेस बिल.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने आपको बता दिया है कि यह स्टेट सब्जेक्ट है। मैंने वहस करवा दी है, इस के बाद मैं और कुछ नहीं कर सकता हूँ।

श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोवल : अध्यक्ष जी, उसके बाद दमन हो रहा है।

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed.

(Interruptions)*

SHRI NIREN GHOSH (Dum Dum): Sir, I want to make a submission that you kindly allow a discussion on the Prime Minister's pleading with President Brezhnev about certain parties of India.

MR. SPEAKER: That is all right.

(Interruptions)

श्री आर. एन. राकेश (चैल): अध्यक्ष महोदय, मरठ का दंगा साम्प्रदायिक नहीं है, केवल राजनीतिक है। इस पर मैंने आपको एडजर्नमेंट मोशन दिया है।

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed.

(Interruptions)*

श्री शान्तुबाई पटेल (साबरकंठा) :
मैंने आपको एडजर्नमेंट मोशन दिया है
कि बम्बई में डेढ़ लाख मिल मजदूर
हड़ताल पर हैं...

MR. SPEAKER: It has been dis-
cussed many times. Not allowed.

(Interruptions)*

श्री बी० डी० सिंह (फूलपुर) :
अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरठ का दंगा...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह बात हो गई है।
मैंने सब लोर्ड्स की सहमति से किया
है।

श्री बी० डी० सिंह : दूसरे, प्रधान
मंत्री को यू०एस०एस०आर० की यात्रा
के बारे में...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस बारे में बात
हो गई है। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री बीजू पटनायक (केन्द्रपाड़ा) :
अध्यक्ष महोदय, उड़ीसा में फ्लड के
लिए...

MR. SPEAKER: It has already
been decided. We will discuss it.

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री (संबपुर) :
अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरठ का दंगा.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : "नाट एलाउड"
आपके प्रतिनिधियों के साथ डिस्कस होकर
तय हुआ है।
... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : 193
में लिया जाएगा। ... (व्यवधान) ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप मेरे से क्यों
पूछते हैं, आपको साथियों से इस बारे में
पूछना चाहिए। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी (हिसार) :
अध्यक्ष महोदय मैं एक बात कहना
चाहता हूँ। हमारे विपक्ष के लोगों से
या नेता लोगों से जो फैसला करके आते
हैं, तो फिर हम को भी बोलने दीजिए।
हमारी जवान पर लगाम लगाकर खुद
अपनी बात कह देते हैं (व्यवधान)
..... यदि मेरठ का सवाल था, तो
आपको कहना चाहिए कि मेरठ का सवाल
इन लोगों का आया था। हर आदमी
मेरठ का सवाल उठाता है.....
(व्यवधान) अध्यक्ष जी इस तरह से
चलेगा कि सभी लोगों ने दिया है, तो
सभी चाहेंगे, मेरा आए—मेरा आए....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : प्रजातान्त्रिक प्रणाली
है।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : प्रजातन्त्र है।
आपने विरोधी नेताओं से बात की है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बात करके ही
किया है।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : आप इन सब
लोगों को रोक कर कहना चाहिए
... (व्यवधान) ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं यह बात बार
बार कह रहा हूँ, लेकिन कोई नहीं सुनता
है।

... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : दूसरी बात
यह है कि राजस्थान एसम्बली द्वारा यहाँ
के माननीय सदस्य, श्री अटल बिहारी

वाजपेयी को सम्मन किया गया है। यह बात अब बार 'हिन्दुस्तान' में छपी है। मैंने उसके आधार पर विशेषाधिकार दिया है। अगर ऐसी कोई बात है, तो उनको आपको लिखना चाहिए, आपके संरक्षण में आना चाहिए, उनको क्या अधिकार है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मुझे आपका नोटिस मिला गया है। वह मेरे मंडर कंसोडरेशन में है। मेरे सदस्य का कोई भी पार्टी, कोई कुछ करना, यह बहुत गम्भीर बात है। इसका मैं आपको सोव-समझ कर जवाब दूंगा।

श्री जयशाल सिंह कश्यप (आंवला) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, करोड़ों लोगों पर बाढ़ और सूखे का असर पड़ा है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस का तो फैसला हो गया है।

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT (Rajgarh): Sir, I have drawn the attention of the Government to the unsolved question of nuclear fuel to Tarapur.

MR. SPEAKER: It is under my consideration. Please sit down. It is all right.

श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव (आजमेर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप ने मेरठ इसीडेंट्स पर डिस्क्शन एक्सेप्ट कर लिया है। क्या फैसला आप ने किया है?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : 7 तारीख को आ रहा है। कल फैसला किया है और बुलेटिन में आ गया है।

श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव : इस से केवल यह आप करवा दीजिए कि पी०ए०सी० वहां से विदड़ा हो जाए। पी०ए०सी० के खिलाफ वहां बहुत ज्यादा रिजेंटमेंट है। उसको वहां से विदड़ा करवाइए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप की बात सुन ली है।

आचार्य भगवान देव (अजमेर) : श्री मटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी के बारे में बागड़ी जी ने जो विचार वक्त किये हैं, उन के बारे में यह कहना चाहता हूं... (व्यवधान)....

MR. SPEAKER: You have not to say about it. It is under my consideration.

(Interruptions)

PROF. K. K. TIWARY: Sir, I do not want to offend or I do not want violation of the rules of this House, but under a particular rule, I drew your attention to a news item that...

MR. SPEAKER: I have considered it with full dedication and with full sincerity. It does not fall within a privilege motion at all.

PROF. K. K. TIWARY: Corroborating my information that they have received forty lakhs...

MR. SPEAKER: I have given my ruling and there is no further question...Nothing doing.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: No Member's name is going to be there on the record... I am satisfied with my judgment.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: It is not discrimination.

PROF. K. K. TIWARY: I have given a notice...

MR. SPEAKER: I have not allowed it.

PROF. K. K. TIWARY: I want your ruling.

MR. SPEAKER: I have not given my consent.

PROF. K. K. TIWARY: I want your ruling on this matter.

MR. SPEAKER: This is my ruling; I have not given my consent. You cannot brow-beat me.

PROF. K. K. TIWARY: I am not brow-beating you. You are trying to gag me; you are trying to silence me. I want to raise this matter.

MR. SPEAKER: You cannot.

PROF. K. K. TIWARY: Forty lakhs of rupees have been received...

MR. SPEAKER: It is all legal, under the law and no hiding about it. There is no problem.

Now, Papers to be laid.

12.18 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

CENTRAL EXCISE LAWS (AMENDMENT AND VALIDATION) ORDINANCE, 1982

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): I beg to say on the Table a copy of the Central Excise Laws (Amendment and Validation) Ordinance, 1982 (No. 1 of 1982) (Hindi and English versions) promulgated by the President on the 24th September, 1982 under article 123(2)(a) of the Constitution. (Placed in Library. See No. LT-4508/82].

NOTIFICATION UNDER DELHI ADMINISTRATION ACT

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Notification No. S.O. 681(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 18th September, 1982 containing President's Order dated the 18th September, 1982 issued under section 31 of the Delhi Administration Act, 1966 suspending certain provisions of the said Act for a further period of six months with effect from the 21st September, 1982. (Placed in Library, See No LT-4509/82].

MR. SPEAKER: Dr. Subramaniam Swamy:

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: श्री भोष्म नारायण सिंह आप इन्हें रोकिये।

I am going to name him.

(Interruptions)**

**Not recorded.

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing goes on record. All of them are speaking without my permission. I have not allowed anybody.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, is this the way you are going to flout?please sit down.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: Do not record.

आप क्या कर रहे हैं .. (व्यवधान): मुझे किसी की बात का पता नहीं है। जो विधान के अनुसार रुल बना कर मुझे सौंपे हैं उन के अनुसार मैं चला रहा हूँ। मैं ए, बी, सी, डी से कोई मतलब नहीं रखता।

We are all hon. Members of this House and I will go and work according to what the book lays down here. I am not going to move even a fraction of an inch from it. This is my only safeguard. So simple and so straight forward. If you want to talk straightway please go outside and have your discussions. I do not mind.

Dr. Subramaniam Swamy.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have given you my ruling; I have not given you my consent.

PROF. K. K. TIWARY: I want a ruling from the Chair.

MR. SPEAKER: I have not given my consent. How many times do I have to give you my ruling that I have not given you my consent. This does not form part of the privilege motion. That is all. What more do you want?

PROF. K. K. TIWARY: Such an important matter has been brought.

MR. SPEAKER: According to you it might be important, for me it is not because it is according to the Rules. Well, he is not going to listen to me, what can I do about this man?

PROF. K. K. TIWARY: This is about foreign money and this is not important for Parliament!

MR. SPEAKER: Because it is according to the law, I have to go according to the law, not according to your whims. This is not mine or yours. This is according to the book and I have to go according to what the Home Ministry says and what the Government of India laws says. That is what I will do. I cannot do according to my whims.

PROF. K. K. TIWARY: But you may ask her to make a statement.

MR. SPEAKER: Why should I? That is up to the lady to make the Statement, not for me. Please sit down.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North-East): Sir, I have given you a notice on the paper which is about to be laid. I would like to point out that the Delhi Metropolitan Council election should be held after proper delimitation work. That has not been done. Yet they are going in for extension of time. This means they do not have any intention to hold elections even. The Delhi Metropolitan Council constituencies are different in size. Difference in some of them is 10. Some are so small and some are ten times as big. So delimitation is necessary; but no work is being undertaken and yet they are asking for time. This means there is no intention of holding elections. Therefore, I would like to oppose the laying of this paper on the Table of the House.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: It was not laid, Sir it was mislaid.

**Not recorded

श्री रामविलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मद संख्या 4 जो अभी मंत्री महोदय लेड आन करने जा रहे हैं, हम इसका विरोध करते हैं। दिल्ली में जानबूझ कर चुनावों को टाला जा रहा है। सरकार को यह निश्चित रूप से पता है कि दिल्ली में सरकार को एक भी सीट मिलने वाली नहीं है इसलिए यह जानबूझकर किसी न किसी कानून की आड़ लेकर इसको टालने का षड्यंत्र है। इसलिए आपसे आग्रह है कि टाइम एक्स्टेंशन देने का कोई प्रश्न नहीं है और जो दो-चार चोजें हैं वे बाद में तय की जा सकती हैं। दिल्ली में चुनावों की घोषणा की जाए और इसी लेड आन करने की अनुमति नहीं दी जाए।

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur): Sir, I oppose this Notification No. S.O. 681 (E): I do not want that it should be laid on the Table of the House because this Government is afraid of the electorate. It never wants to face any election anywhere. Garhwal is a burning example of that. The same thing is being done in Delhi also. They do not want to hold the election. Therefore, I do not want that any further extension should be given and I want that election in Delhi should be held immediately.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): With your permission I have already laid item No. 4 on the Table of the House. I have noted whatever comments have been made by the Hon. Members.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL (Jaipur): Can you give a firm date regarding holding of elections?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Sir, you ask for his statement.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: You give a firm date. Will you hold it after the ASIAD games? Now, you have made Shri H. K. L. Bhagat as Minister. He will take care of Delhi.

श्री रामविलास पासवान : अध्यक्ष महोदय..... (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपका रिकार्ड हो गया है।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : क्या रिकार्ड हो गया है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : प्रॉटेस्ट, अब आप लोग बैठ जाइए।

Report under Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, Notification under Income Tax Act, Central Board of Revenue Act, etc.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): I beg to lay on the Table:

(a) to re-lay@ on the Table

(a) A copy each of the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (8) of section 10 of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970:—

(i) Report on the working and activities of the Central Bank of India for the year ended the 31st December, 1981 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

(ii) Report on the working and activities of the Bank of India for the year ended the 31st December, 1981 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

@The Reports were previously laid on the Table on the 30th July, 1982.

(iii) Report on the working and activities of the Punjab National Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1981 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

(iv) Report on the working and activities of the Bank of Baroda for the year ended the 31st December, 1981 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

(v) Report on the working and activities of the United Commercial Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1981 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

(vi) Report on the working and activities of the Canara Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1981 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

(vii) Report on the working and activities of the United Bank of India for the year ended the 31st December, 1981 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

(viii) Report on the working and activities of the Dena Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1981 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

(ix) Report on the working and the activities of the Syndicate Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1981 along with the Auditor's Report thereon.

(x) Report on the working and activities of the Union Bank of India for the year ended the 31st December, 1981 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

(xi) Report on the working and activities of the Allahabad Bank for the year ended the 31st De-

cember, 1981 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

(xii) Report on the working and activities of the Indian Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1981 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

(xiii) Report on the working and activities of the Bank of Maharashtra for the year ended the 31st December, 1981 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

(xiv) Report on the working and activities of the Indian Overseas Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1981 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

(b) A copy each of the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (8) of section 10 of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1980:—

(i) Report on the working and activities of the Andhra Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1981 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

(ii) Report on the working and activities of the Corporation Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1981 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

(iii) Report on the working and activities of the New Bank of India for the year ended the 31st December, 1981 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

(iv) Report on the working and activities of the Oriental Bank of Commerce for the year ended the 31st December, 1981 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

(v) Report on the working and the activities of the Punjab and Sind Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1981 along with the accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

(vi) Report on the working and activities of the Vijaya Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1981 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4341/82].

(b) to lay on the Table.

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 296 of the Income-tax Act, 1961:—

(i) S.O. 3061 published in Gazette of India dated the 4th September, 1982, regarding exemption to the 'Harijan Sevak Sangh' under section 10(23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1982-83 to 1984-85.

(ii) S.O. 3062 published in Gazette of India dated the 4th September, 1982 regarding exemption to the 'The Divine Life Society' under section 10(23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment year 1982-83.

(iii) S. O. 3063 published in Gazette of India dated the 4th September, 1982 regarding exemption to the 'The Central Relief Fund' under section 10(23C) of the income tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1978-79 to 1981-82.

(iv) S. O. 3064 published in Gazette of India dated the 4th September, 1982 regarding exemption to the 'The Association

of the Physically Handicapped' under section 10(23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961, for the period covered by the assessment years 1979-80 to 1982-83.

(v) S. O. 3065 published in Gazette of India dated the 4th September, 1982 regarding exemption to the 'The Millowners' Association/Relief Fund Society' under section 10(23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment year 1977-78.

(vi) S.O. 3066 published in Gazette of India dated the 4th September, 1982 regarding exemption to the 'Slum and Rural Development Society' under section 10(23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1978-79 to 1981-82.

(vii) S.O. 3067 published in Gazette of India dated 4th September, 1982 regarding exemption to the 'Pirojsha Godrej Foundation' under section 10(23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment year 1982-83.

(viii) S.O. 3068 published in Gazette of India dated the 4th September, 1982 regarding exemption to the 'Children's Film Society, India' under section 10(23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1976-77, 1977-78, 1980-81 to 1982-83.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4511/82].

(2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section

4 of the Central Board of Revenue Act, 1963:—

(i) The Central Board of Excise and Customs (Regulations of Transaction of Business) Amendment Rules, 1982, published in Notification No. GSR 749 in Gazette of India dated the 11th September, 1982.

(ii) The Central Board of Excise and Customs (Regulation of Transaction of Business) Amendment Rules, 1982 published in Notification No. GSR 750 in Gazette of India dated the 11th September, 1982.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4512/82.]

(3) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1982:—

(i) GSR 525(E) and 526(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 17th August, 1982 together with an explanatory memorandum exempting certain specified goods for construction or fitment to ships of Coast Guard, testing equipments etc. when imported from the whole of basic, additional and auxiliary duties of Customs.

(ii) GSR 529(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 17th August, 1982 together with an explanatory note regarding withdrawal of exemption of auxiliary duty of customs granted in respect of alloy steel.

(iii) GSR 533(E) and 534(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 23rd August, 1982 together with an explanatory memorandum exempting di-iso-butylene imported for the manufacture of oxoalcohol from basic customs duty in excess of 45 per cent *ad valorem* and from the whole of auxiliary duty leviable thereon.

(iv) GSR 536(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 24th August, 1982 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding revised rates of exchange for conversion of Norwegian Kroners into Indian currency or *vice-versa* in supersession of Notification dated the 1st July, 1982.

(v) GSR 539(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 26th August, 1982 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to Notification No. 213-Customs dated the 2nd August, 1982 so as to cover contraceptives made of a combination of metal and plastic and falling under Chapter 90 of the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 for exemption from customs duty.

(vi) GSR 542(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 26th August, 1982 together with an explanatory memorandum raising the rate of basic customs duty on viscose staple fibre from 10 per cent *ad valorem* to 20 per cent *ad valorem*.

(vii) GSR 550(E) and 551(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 31st August, 1982 together with an explanatory memorandum exempting pig iron from the whole of basic customs duty, additional and auxiliary duties.

(viii) GSR 552(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 31st August, 1982 together with an explanatory memorandum extending the validity of Notification No. 78-Customs dated the 1st March, 1982 upto 31st December, 1982.

(ix) GSR 560(E) and 561(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 10th September, 1982 together with an explanatory memorandum exempting raw materials and components required from the manufac-

ture of goods to be supplied to IDA/IBRD/Bilateral/Multilateral aided projects in the country from the whole of basic, auxiliary and additional duties of customs leviable thereon.

(x) GSR 572(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 20th September, 1982 together with an explanatory Note increasing the rate of export duty of Coffee.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4513/82].

(4) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944.

(i) The Central Excise (Tenth Amendment) Rules, 1982, published in Notification No. GSR 684 in Gazette of India dated the 14th August, 1982.

(ii) The Central Excise (Eleventh Amendment) Rules, 1982 published in Notification No. GSR 563(E) in Gazette of India dated the 10th September, 1982.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4513/82].

(5) A copy each of the Notifications Nos. GSR 548(E) and 549(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 31st August, 1982 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding new rates of Compounded Levy in respect of specified textile fabrics and new rates of rebate on export of embroidered fabrics of specified varieties, issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4514/82].

12.28 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

FAILURE OF INSAT-1A

SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH (Firozabad): I call the attention of the Minister of State for Science and Technology, Electronics, Ocean Development and Non-Conventional Energy Sources to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:—

"Reported failure of INSAT-1A and steps taken by Government to meet the situation."

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS, OCEAN DEVELOPMENT AND THE DEPARTMENT OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): On 4th September 1982, at about 1356 Hrs. (IST) the INSAT-1A spacecraft lost its orientation towards Earth following an abnormal drift around the North-South axis. This resulted in loss of normal telemetry signals. Emergency procedures were initiated by the spacecraft controllers to put the spacecraft in high-power omni-directional telemetry mode and to shed all non-essential load on space-craft power sub-system and to place the spacecraft in 'Safe' sun-acquisition mode pending trouble shooting and implementation of necessary recovery procedures. The situation got complicated when the high-power telemetry failed to turn on when commanded during the procedure to place the spacecraft in the 'Safe' mode. The high-power telemetry was not available until 1815 Hrs. i.e. for crucial 4 hours and 19 minutes. During this period only short intermittent patches of telemetry were available and all the commanding had to be done without having telemetry

[Shri C. P. N. Singh]

confirmation of the receipt and execution of commands. At 1815 Hrs. when telemetry contact was regained while it was verified that the spacecraft was in the sun-acquisition mode, the roll rate was lower than commanded. At 1816 Hrs. the spacecraft was commanded for earth-acquisition. Even though the issue of the command was confirmed by telemetry, the spacecraft did not respond. Two further subsequent attempts were made but there was no success. At this point it was recognised by the mission-controller that thrust levels from the Attitude & Orbit Control System thrusters were significantly lower than normal. On checking, the pressures in fuel, oxidizer and pressurant tanks were found to be very low.

12.27 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair.]

On 5th September, further attempts to improve the roll rate were unsuccessful. Tank pressures dropped further and it was concluded that no more propellant was left in tanks and the pressurant gas was flowing out through the thrusters whenever commanded to fire. At 0257 Hrs. all subsystems on board INSAT-1A spacecraft except command receivers, were turned off as per established procedures. The spacecraft was, thus, deactivated at 0257 hrs. on 6th September, 1982.

Actions for a full failure review of INSAT-1A spacecraft are on. Until the failure analysis has been completed, which is expected by end of October 1982, it would be premature to venture into any definite conclusion of the precise causes of failure. However, a preliminary reconstruction of events indicates that propellant loss was most probably caused by failure of an Oxidizer latch valve to open when commands were sent to support spacecraft in 'Safe' sun-acquisition mode. Telemetry failure prevented timely recognition of the problem: meanwhile, the automatic mode of

thruster operation would appear to have drained away fuel. In the absence of Oxidizer and hence of combustion in the thruster chambers, the fuel drain rate was much higher than normal. However, the cause of the attitude (orientation) loss is not yet understood. There are several hypotheses and work on establishing the most probable cause is progressing.

The INSAT-1A spacecraft loss has occurred during the initial 180 day period during which (i) INSAT-1A launch all risks insurance cover for US. \$ 64.9 million was in effect, and (ii) the spacecraft Contractor, namely, Ford Aerospace and Communications Corporation (FACC) was responsible for operation and maintenance of the launched spacecraft from MCF Hassan, before handing it over to the Indian personnel working side-by-side. The Insurer, namely, the New India Assurance Co. Ltd., have been advised of the total loss of INSAT-1A in terms of the launch, all risk insurance cover obtained from them.

The unexpected and unfortunate loss of INSAT-1A spacecraft is a severe setback to the INSAT system and to Government's objectives of speedy and timely realisation of satellite services for quantitative as well as qualitative improvement of national long-distance telecommunications, meteorological and TV and Radio services. However, the Government is committed to overcoming this setback and to the earliest possible restoration and stabilisation of INSAT system operating capacity. Until the availability of INSAT-1B spacecraft, interim arrangements for restoration of the satellite based essential telecom, TV and radio services to the extent practical are under implementation.

The meteorological ground-segment will have to await operationalisation of INSAT-1B as there is no other geostationary meteorological space-segment capability available over India and adjoining sea and land masses of interest. During this interim period

we would have to depend on twice a day meteorological imager available from US and USSR orbiting meteorological satellites, as before INSAT-1A.

As far as the essential telecom services are concerned seven of the INSAT-1 earth stations have already been put into operation with INTELSAT Part transponder lease and the remainder will be progressively introduced in service in the next two to three months; INTELSAT allocation of additional transponder capacity was sought and has been received. Similar actions are underway in respect of restoration of satellite-based TV networking service. Similarly planning actions to incorporate necessary adjustment to the existing INSAT space-segment replenishment strategy to ensure continuing availability of INSAT space-segment capability on an assured basis after INSAT-1B launch are also underway.

INSAT-1B is slated for launch on the Eighth flight of Space Shuttle (STS) on July 4 1983; however, there may be some changes to this schedule to accommodate corrective measures resulting from the INSAT-1A. Failure Investigation and also for compliance with latest NASA stipulations of STS launch loads resulting from STS-1 and STS-2 flight data as compared to those earlier predicted. As such, firm schedule for INSAT-1B launch is expected to be available in November, 1982.

The INSAT-1 spacecraft manufacturer, namely Ford Aerospace & Communications Corporation (FACC), have experience which covers about 75 spacecraft including 12 of the latest INTELSAT-V series of advanced communications spacecraft, the first four of which are already in orbit and others are under deployment. FACC's spacecraft experience covers communications satellite for

USA, UK, NATO, Japan and INTELSAT and also US Geo-stationary Meteorological spacecraft.

The spacecraft contractor also has interest in continued satisfactory operation of spacecraft on-orbit. A certain part of payment, representing at least some of the profit, is tied with the orbital performance of the spacecraft during its stipulated design life (7 years). Less than satisfactory operation also, therefore, results in loss of monies to the spacecraft contractor. In a catastrophic loss situation, such as INSAT-1A non-payment of such monies together with recovery of the insurance claim, while covering a good part of the financial outlay, cannot compensate the overall setback to the programme.

Failures of the kind observed on INSAT-1A are not unknown to space missions. The history of space development, especially of new ventures, is full of initial failures and setbacks. The lessons of INSAT-1A will be fully taken into account on INSAT-1B. There is no evidence to conclude that our endeavour to seek a multi-mission spacecraft for improved system economics through integration of services is not practical. Multi-mission spacecraft have flown successfully before INSAT-1A. In fact, the type of deployment, electronics and fuel depletion problems observed on INSAT-1A can and have taken place in single mission spacecraft also.

It is our firm belief that the multi-mission functional requirement for INSAT-1 mission defined through extensive studies during 1976-77 are sound and feasible and that the basic design of INSAT-1 spacecraft is sound. The recent failure of an operational flight of an European launcher which results in the loss not only of the launch vehicle but also of two important spacecraft does not cast doubts over the soundness to the basic design of launcher. Despite extensive test-

ing and simulations on ground, experience the world over shows that minor defects related to workmanship and specific hardware design sometime remain undetected and show up in the extreme space environment causing problems and sometimes catastrophes. Reliability in space is built over time with successes as well as failures. The component and sub-system of INSAT-1A including several which have exhibited anomalies were not only qualified on ground under simulated space conditions but also have had prior successful space flight records.

All necessary action will be taken by Government to ensure continued availability of INSAT space-segment capability beyond INSAT-1B on an assured basis as is essential for an operational system. As an important step in this direction, we will do all that is practical to accelerate actions on early realisation of second-generation Indian designed and built INSAT test and operational spacecraft within the country as spelt out in the Space Research and Development Profile for Decade 1980-90.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Rajesh Kumar Singh.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV (Azamgarh): I want to raise a question of propriety. This is an important matter. A national catastrophe has happened and a statement is being made. But not a single Cabinet Minister is present in the House. This is something very serious.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur): The Prime Minister should have made the statement.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: This has to be taken note of.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now the Calling Attention is going on.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I can understand.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please, Mr. Yadav. As a matter of fact it is a Calling Attention that is going on. He has already raised it and the Minister concerned has already replied.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: The practice is that at least a Cabinet Minister should always be present. It is not an unimportant question. It is a very important matter. Suppose, I raise certain questions, who is going to answer?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Your name is there. At that time you can say this. Shri Rajesh Kumar Singh. It is all right.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: I am sorry. I am very sorry about this.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: The Prime Minister should have replied to this.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: This is total denigration of the House.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: She should have spoken, at least. She should have replied to this question.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I should not have permitted you.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: The Prime Minister should have replied.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is all right. Mr. Rajesh Kumar Singh.

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, बहुद्देशीय उपग्रह, इन्सट 1-ए के सम्बन्ध में कहा गया है कि 180 दिन और कुछ मित्तों का कहना है कि 150 दिन में ही वह खामोश हो गया जिसके कारण संचार, मौसम विज्ञान तथा

रेडियो और दूरदर्शन को जबर्दस्त धक्का पहुंचा है—इसमें कोई दो रायें नहीं हो सकती हैं। माननीय मंत्री जी ने जो वक्तव्य यहां पर दिया है उसके सन्दर्भ में ही मैं कुछ बातें कहना चाहूंगा। उनके अनुसार 275.69 करोड़ की यह योजना थी जिसमें 113 करोड़ (64.9 मिलियन अमरीकन डालर) के बोमे की बात उन्होंने कही है। इस बात से संतुष्ट हो गए कि हमारा बॉमा है, कुछ तो हमें मिलेगा ही। इनसेट-बी, जो कि अप्रैल, 1983 में आप छोड़ने वाले हैं, उसी के सन्दर्भ में मैं अपनी बात को शुरूआत करना चाहता हूं। इनसेट का स्टैंड-बाई बी था, उसके बाद कोई नहीं है। सारी संचार व्यवस्था उस पर निर्भर है। इसके बाद भी यदि इसका यही हथकड़ि तो एक लम्बा अन्धकार है। आप की योजना अभी तक लागू नहीं हुई है। प्रश्न यह उठता है कि आप इस को किस तरह से करेंगे?

आपने कहा है कि फोर्ड एयरोस्पेस कम्पनी बड़ी तजुर्बेकार है। जैसा कि मंत्री जी ने कहा है, मैं मान सकता हूं कि यह बात मानने योग्य है। इनसेट को छोड़ने में दो दिन का डिले हो गया। दो दिन का डिले ही नहीं, सारा ईंधन खत्म हो गया, यह गम्भीरता से विचार करना चाहिए, क्योंकि इनसेट-बी जो आप छोड़ेंगे, उसमें भी यही प्रश्न पैदा होंगे। दो दिन का डिले होना, साढ़े आठ किलो का वजन बढ़ना—बड़ी अजीब बात है। इतना वजन बढ़ने के बाद “नासा” से इस के बारे में विचार-विमर्श किया गया। तीन किलो के बारे में सुझाव दिया गया और पांच किलो ईंधन उसका कम कर दिया गया। आप खुद भी अपने वक्तव्य में कहते हैं कि ईंधन के खत्म होने का कारण यह हो सकता है। एन्टीना-सी का न खुलना, बार-बार उसे

कलाबाजियां खिलाना और सही मायने में उसे जिस कक्ष में भजना था, वह सही दिशा में नहीं पहुंच पाया है। हो सकता है कि वह उसके नजदीक हो। यदि इन सब चीजों को आप देखेंगे तो आप पायेंगे, कि कहीं न कहीं पर खामियां जरूर हैं। अब वह खामियां किनकी हो सकती हैं—मैनुफैक्चर की या आपके वैज्ञानिकों की खामी है। आपने यह कहा कि विज्ञान के अन्दर अनुभव पैदा करने के लिए वक्त लगता है—मैं इस बात को मानता हूं। अनुभव बहुत दिनों के बाद पैदा होता है। लेकिन दुःख की बात यह है कि सारी योजनाओं पर पानी फिर गया। एशियाड 82 के बारे में आपने कहा, रंगीन टेलीजिवन के बारे में आपने कहा पता नहीं उनकी संचार व्यवस्था आप किस तरह से करेंगे—मुझे इसमें भी सन्देह है।

मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से और आदरणीय प्रधान मंत्री जी से, क्यों कि यह उनका विभाग है, पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या आप ने इस बारे में जानकारी हासिल की है कि कोई मैनुफैक्चर डिफेक्ट है या हमारे वैज्ञानिकों की कोई गलती थी या

Whether Government proposes to ask the Ford Aerospace and Communication Corporation to explain the damage and share the burden of loss.

इस बर्डन आफ लास के बारे में आपने कोई एक्सप्लेनेशन मांगा है? इस संबंध में आपके पास कोई स्पष्टीकरण आया है? मजे की बात यह है कि इतनी बड़ी योजना थी और इतनी अवधि के बाद इसकी तैयारी पूरी नहीं थी। मैं आपको जानकारी के लिए बताना चाहता हूं, जैसा कि पेपर्स में निकला है—

“The Director of the Space Application Centre, Ahmedabad, recently pointed out that little preparation

[श्री राजेश कुमार सह]

was made to utilise the full potential of INSAT. None of the 100 meteorological data collection platforms planned to have been commissioned along with INSAT are in operation."

ऐसा लगता था कि जमीन की तैयारी भी आप के कम्यूनिकेशन विभाग ने या अन्य विभागों ने नहीं की थी। खामियां पहले से नजर आ रही थीं। इन सब बातों के बारे में आपको जवाब देना चाहिये।

एक बात और—नो हाउ, जान, हमारे पास है लेकिन हर साफिस्टिकेट टेक्नालाजी की बात करते हैं और उसको विदेशों से लेते हैं। हमारी महत्वकांक्षाएं बहुत बड़ी हैं हमारी आपांक्षाएँ बहुत बड़ी हैं—लेकिन हम उसको युटिलाइज नहीं कर पाते हैं।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप के माध्यम से मेरा यह भी सुझाव है कि कम ने कम अपने तरीके से भी हमें कुछ सोचना चाहिये। साफिस्टिकेट टेक्नालाजी में पड़ने से पहले उस के सारे खतरों के बारे में उसकी सारी संभावनाओं के बारे में हमें पूरी जानकारी हासिल करना चाहिये। यदि ऐसा नहीं हुआ तो निश्चित रूप से कोई न कोई ऐसी परिस्थिति आ सकती है जिस से हम खतरे में पड़ सकते हैं। ये सारे बुनियादी प्रश्न हैं जिनके बारे में मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहूंगा।

मैं यह भी जानना चाहूंगा कि क्या सरकार इन्सेट बी का जो परीक्षण का समय आ रहा है उस के लिये कुछ तैयारियां कर रही हैं क्या उस के बारे में सरकार ने कोई नीति निर्धारित की है और कोई योजना बनाई है। उसको छोड़ने के बारे में कोई विशेष ठोस

कार्यक्रम बनाये गये हैं। सोफिस्टिकेट टेक्नालाजी की बात हमारे दिमाग में बन गई है। क्या भारतीय जमीन पर इण्डियन रूप में इसके बारे में विचार किया गया है क्योंकि अगर ऐसा नहीं किया गया है तो इस तरह की गड़बड़ आगे भी हो सकती है। आपने कोई वैज्ञानिक समिति इसकी जांच करने के लिये बनाई है और उसने क्या निष्कर्ष निकाले हैं? क्या उनको आप इस सदन में प्रस्तुत करेंगे?

दिमा के सम्बन्ध में आप ने कहा है। इसके बारे में विदेशों की बीमा कंपनी की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है। इस की भी जानकारी होनी चाहिये।

SHRI C. P. N. SINGH: The hon. Member has put forward some very relevant questions, which I am going to answer, for the simple reason that I think there seems to be some misconception, because of certain press reports that have been appearing in the paper in the past few days.

The launching of the INSAT-1A was not delayed because of any technical hitch with the launcher. If the hon. Member remembers the statement that I made at the time of launching, it was delayed because of the seasonal aberrations and some meteorological problems, because of heavy monsoon in that area and the need to replace the solar sail.

Regarding the contract that was given to this particular Company, I would like to clarify the point. When the global tenders were floated, some 15 companies bought the particular tender form, which was priced at about 100. But, later on, the filling in or submission of the tenders was made by only two companies; one was Ford Aerospace & Communication Corporation and the other was Hughes.

I would also like to bring before this august House the period when all this happened. These were all looked into by the then Government from 1977 and finally the tenders were opened and negotiations took place with the Ford Aerospace in 1978.

The hon. Member pointed out about Asiad. Here I would like to make my submission that the previous Government had not even thought of using this satellite for the television. It is a multi-purpose satellite, which will look into not only communication but television, radio and meteorology. The then Government had not this project in mind; then television would have been only to the urban elite, not to rural India. This decision was taken later on. I can assure this august House that we are taking all necessary steps, we have approached the people concerned and bought time on another satellite, INTELSAT, and that we will be able to show Asiad to the people, not only in the cities but also to the rural masses.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South): How will you provide television to the masses in the rural area...

SHRI C. P. N. SINGH: The Government is taking necessary steps to have community receiving sets in those areas, and those community sets will be provided either by the State Government concerned or the Central Government.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: His State Government would do it.

SHRI C. P. N. SINGH: I wish the State Governments do it.

Sir, the hon. Member also pointed out another fact about the meteorological imageries. Here, for his attention and for the attention of this august House I would like to state that till August 13, this component of the satellite was functioning and we got approximately 580 imageries which today are in great demand because of

the clarify and perfection of the imageries that we got right down here in India.

Sir, there can be various thoughts about high technology and our cooperation with various countries. We try and get the best from wherever it be; our scientists and technicians are in responsible and high positions all over the world. So, what the hon. Member spoke of Bharatiya technology, I think, would be limiting technology and not advancing it.

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह : उने एडवांस करने के लिये क्या प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं ?

श्री सी पी एन सिंह : ये सब चीजें इसीलिये तो हो रही हैं।

The last part of the hon. Member's question was whether an inquiry had been set up. That was set up immediately after this unfortunate mishap. A 20-Member Committee has been set up and the deadline for submission of the report is by the end of October, because on the basis of the recommendations of this Committee we would like to see that INSAT-1B is in perfect operational order.

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह : फोर्ड एयरोस्पेस एण्ड कम्युनिकेशन कारपोरेशन से कोई स्पष्टीकरण आप ने मांगा है ? उससे लासेस और डेमेज के बारे में कोई जानकारी ली है और कितना शेयर वे देंगे ?

SHRI C. P. N. SINGH: Sir, the Ford Aerospace are the company that manufacture it. We are going to have with the Committee some top experts of NASA as advisers and the Committee will look into the entire aspect and pinpoint the problems that occurred.

Regarding the insurance, I have already stated it in my answer.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: Sir, this is a very major national loss and a major setback to our scientific efforts and I think that many important things which had to take place in three important sectors of our country, in tele-communications, in TV, broadcasting and meteorology, have all got an initial setback. Otherwise, these things would have taken our country much ahead. I agree with the Government that in scientific efforts and, what we say, these major scientific adventures, these things may have taken place when we are going to experimental stage, but this was not an experimental stage. Many of the spacecraft of this kind have been launched in different parts of the world successfully and this was also done very carefully by perhaps choosing the best company which Government says was available and also putting some of our very internationally known scientists. Their association with this...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Some countries have met with failure also.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: That is why I am saying that in spite of all these things, they do happen. But the question is whether all the necessary steps were taken, and whether the Government and the scientists and the Company which was responsible for this had made fool-proof arrangements for this kind of thing because this is not a question of money. It is one aspect that if a poor country like ours loses money, it affects the economy of that country, no doubt. But much more than the loss of money—money may be recovered from the insurance company, money may be recovered from the company which had given a certain period saying that within 180 days if something happens, because they were responsible for launching and for operational aspects also, they will perhaps pay that. That is not an important thing. The important thing is that it has created national disappointment. People have been disappointed all over the country. This is a major setback. I hope our

scientists who have made very important contribution will not be discouraged. Let us hope that they will continue their efforts in this direction and many other directions which the country needs from them. Reports which appeared do not give full facts. We have not full facts. Even the Government, at this stage, cannot perhaps say what are the reasons responsible for this setback. I would like to know the main conditions, main ingredients, main features of the contract which was entered with the American private firm—FACC.

One of our scientists, Dr. Rao, Director of ISRO himself made an observation which appeared in the press 'that a small lapse became responsible for this major thing'. What was that small lapse?

The statement of the Minister himself raises many doubts that there were certain lapses on the part of the Company itself. They say, "Sometimes, a very small lapse on the part of workmanship or some defect in fabrication in a very specific situation of the space may be responsible for these kinds of things."

Was all this taken into consideration? Was full guarantee taken? Was full attention paid? These things are not ruled out. I want to know before launching was the association of scientists, specialists—fabricators of space craft and all those who know the technicalities of equipment there or not? It is not only the scientists who matter. Besides scientists, our specialists—those who manufacture this kind of space craft, those who do fabrication work, those who know the technicalities of equipment used in space craft was this kind of association of all of them there or not?

Please see carefully the statement. On page 2 it has been said:

"Tank pressures dropped further and it was concluded that no more propellant was left in tanks and

the pressurant gas was flowing out through the thrusters whenever commanded to fire".

Later on, they say:

"However, a preliminary reconstruction of events indicates that propellant loss was most probably...

Till now, we were knowing-because of loss of propellant the space craft did not function. But now they say why it did not function. They say why it happened.

"propellant loss was most probably caused by failure of an Oxidizer latch valve to open when commands were sent to support space craft in 'Safe' sun-acquisition mode."

13.00 hrs.

It means it was not only the loss of propellant which was responsible but also the real thing was 'failure of an Oxidizer latch valve to open when commands were sent to support space-craft'. It means that the serious lapse was somewhere else. Till now, through the newspaper reports we were coming to know that because of certain thing entire propellant was lost and, therefore, space-craft stopped functioning. Why did this happen? Have they made certain preliminary enquiries? I would like to know how has the Government reached this conclusion? What is the basis? I would like to know from the Minister that this Company has on its own set up what they call enquiry... (*Interruptions*) They have set up some kind of enquiry on their own to find out the causes and also to ascertain whether this kind of things may not happen in INSAT-1B. It is very important to remember that INSAT-1B was only to stand-by and the main one was INSAT-1A. Now, INSAT-1A having gone out of order, INSAT-1B cannot do the same functions as stand-by. Along with INSAT-1A, it would have been able to function better. Now

therefore, it is much more important that all these reasons are analysed. It is not enough that you have given 20 days or one month or six weeks to a committee of 20 scientists. I do not think, it is enough. In a period of 30 days, our scientists will not be able to understand all the causes or the failures and then give a go-ahead signal for the launching of INSAT-1B. I think, that will be a major mistake if the Government will commit itself because that will be in a hurry. Therefore, Sir, a full-fledged enquiry, a scientist commission of enquiry along with the people associated with FACC should be set up and the entire causes should be found out. The country should not be faced with another type of failure in INSAT-1B. I wish and we wish, it should not happen. But Sir, unless all these things are taken care of, it will cause further disappointment. Therefore, I will ask the Government for a full-fledged enquiry. I would also like to know from the Government whether FACC has set up some kind of enquiry committee to understand their problems? Did they consult the Government of India saying, we are setting up an enquiry committee? Did the Government of India ask this company, you are going to set up an enquiry and therefore we would like that our scientists and our technical people and competent people should also be associated with it? It is not enough that company is a known company and therefore whatever the company does the Government should go by that.

Therefore, I demand that the Government of India, in addition to setting up its own scientists enquiry commission, should ask the FACC that in the preliminary or whatever enquiry that they are conducting, they should also associate our scientists to know the real fact. Sir, in view of the fact that this Government says that now they have a system to advise the insurance company..

[Shri Chandrajit Yadav].

I want to know, what should they do? They say, the insurer, namely, the New India Insurance Company Ltd., have been advised of the total loss of INSAT 1A. I would like to know what advice has the Government of India given? How much loss is assessed by the Government of India and how much they are going to claim from this company? I would like to know this.

Now, all these programmes were depending on the successful launching of INSAT 1A. For example, many radio centres were to operate through that. Many Doordarshan Centres were to function through that. Tele-communication was to make a major headway through this system. Perhaps, it was thought at that time that Asiad was going to be held, conference of the heads of non-aligned States was going to be held and this communication would have done a lot of good. Now, in view of the failure of this, what alternative arrangement the Government is going to make? The last question which I would like to know from the Minister is this.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Are you sure, there are only three questions you have put now?

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: It will be the last question.

The Prime Minister herself has been personally taking a lot of interest in scientific and technical development of our country. This has been given top priority in our country since Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru. He himself was taking personal interest that India should be in a position to match any advanced country of the world, because he did realise the importance of the development of science and technology in the modern era.

I would like to know, whatever these efforts have been—last Bhaskar was launched from the Soviet Union

and this was launched from the United States—whether the Government has framed any time-schedule, whether the Government has made necessary funds and necessary facilities available to our scientists and whether the Government has finalised any programme that in the near future India should be able to launch this kind of spacecraft or INSAT or other scientific achievements which are coming, like, APPLE and other things from our land.

SHRI C. P. N. SINGH: Sir, the hon. Member has posed not three but a number of questions. I would like to start with one where he was very keen about knowing whether Indian scientists and Indian technicians were associated, and the answer is positive. He did say about various fabrications and, after reading between the lines my statement, he said that there could have been flaws. Now, at this premature stage, it is really very very difficult to pinpoint what really happened. Sometimes, a structural problem does not create any snag and the particular vehicle keeps on moving and, some times, even with a particular portion working, we can have a snag. There are snags or problems, which can only be pinpointed after everything is looked into very very thoroughly.

Then, the hon. Member talked about our being associated with the Ford Aerospace having their own inquiry. I am sure, the hon. Member is aware that there are various portions of a satellite and various companies, not only the Ford Aerospace, having been associated in the manufacture. For instance, there is a portion called the Solar Sail Boom; the boom did not come out. All these companies will be naturally associated with this fact-finding. Therefore, I am sure, that part or the worry of the hon. Member will be looked into because our very success of INSAT-1B depends on a thorough investigation, pinpointing what really went wrong. We will not launch our INSAT-1B without ourselves being definitely sure of what happened.

The other part of the hon. Member's question was about the loss, the amount of money that has been lost. I think it is already there in my statement. But I will repeat it that it is about 64.9 million dollars. This loss is covered by insurance. But a loss like that of a satellite cannot be covered by money alone. It is a programme where money will repay for a complimentary satellite, like INSAT-1A or INSAT-1B, but the experience and the various problems, because of our not being able to go to the village or television, to radio, to communication, these kind of things can never be really assessed in rupees, and pises. The loss is bad; the loss is tremendous. But, fortunately, financially, as far as the investment made is concerned, we will recover the money from the insurance Company and, I do hope, the programme of launching of INSAT-1B which is complimentary to INSAT-1A will not be delayed beyond next year because the launching was scheduled for July and, maybe, after the report comes in October or November, we will be able to launch our second satellite with the technical expertise that we have.

The hon. Member has been associated with Government as a very senior Minister and is aware of kind of expertise, engineering and scientific capability that we have. We have confidence in them and, I am sure, it will be done.

Another portion of the Hon. Member's question was regarding the failure of the valve to open. It is not like a motor-car or a motor-cycle where you can put in a spark plug. The technical way of getting combustion is to have the propellant and the oxidizer pushed with helium. But because of the lack of telemetry, as it had lost its axis and was not pointing to the earth, the telemetry available at MCF could not say what was wrong. Within those 4 hours and 19 minutes, every ounce of fuel had been depleted. The oxidizer valve was not functioning.

The fuel, I believe, can be lost within 20 minutes. But, for 4 hours, when the satellite had lost its axis and its balance, being a geostationary satellite, we had no control, hence the depletion of fuel was unknown.

There are many things that would really become known after a thorough enquiry.

I can assure the Hon. Member and the august House that we will let this House know all about it the moment we have the report of the Committee.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: The Hon. Minister has missed very important points.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The difficulty is you put three questions. But the Hon. Minister answers about 8 questions.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: The Hon. Minister missed some important points which I asked.

I asked in my question whether the FACC has set up some kind of an enquiry committee and whether our Government has really asked them to associate some of our scientists with that enquiry.

All the Hon. Minister has said now is that a Committee is set up and the other companies which have been doing something will be associated.

I would, therefore, like to know about the 20-man Enquiry Committee which the Government is setting up. I asked for a Scientific Commission of Enquiry which should have larger scope and jurisdiction.

I would like to know whether the Government has got some representative on this Committee from FACC and the other companies which can be accommodated one way or the other. This is a very important question.

The second point which I ask is whether the Government has got any time-schedule for launching this kind

[Shri Chandrajit Yadav].

of space-craft from our own land and whether they have made any plan or project.

SHRI C. P. N. SINGH: As you rightly pointed out the Hon. Member posed a number of questions but not only three questions, Ford Aerospace has also set up an Internal Committee to enquire into what went wrong as far as their equipment goes.

One other portion of the Hon. Member's question which I would like to answer now is the loss of facilities on the ground because of the satellite and how it will be covered. At present, TV networking services, 8 regular TV transmitters and 20 LRPs after the functioning ground segment, would be available. I will get the information as to how much of our communication will still be functioning and, within a few days, we are trying to get more time on INTELSAT. Loss of INSAT-1A could not be compensated to that degree. But we do not lose on communication. Meteorology is the only thing which we would not be getting immediately because as I said there is no geo-stationary meteorology satellite pointing towards India and we have to depend on the two satellites of USA and USSR which rotate and go round twice, but as the Hon. Member is aware, two trips around would not give us a true picture of what is happening at those high altitudes.

Another portion of the Hon. Member's question was the failure of the satellites and how many of them have faced this type of problem. I have a long list of renowned companies, if the Hon. Member would like, I will give him the list of those companies. These problems happen even with the best of companies. It is not something that anybody wishes for. But an accident or a failure is something which is beyond our control. All we can do is really to pinpoint and to find out what went wrong.

श्री राम बिलास दासबाब (हाजीपुर) :

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो इन्सेट का लास है यह न सिर्फ लास है बल्कि देश की बड़ी बदनामी है और देश के नाम पर एक बहुत बड़ा धब्बा है। सबसे बड़ी चीज यह है कि हमारी बदनामी हुई है और हम पर बहुत बड़ा कलंक लगा है और जो हमारे मन में आशाएं थीं जो हमारी महत्वाकांक्षायें थीं उन सब पर पानी फिर गया है।

इसका बहुत प्रचार किया गया था कि जो एशियन गम्स होने जा रहे हैं क्लर्ड टी० बी० द्वारा उनको टैलेक्स किया जायेगा और यह कहा गया था कि विज्ञान और संचार का एक माध्यम खुल गया है और हम विज्ञान के क्षेत्र में बहुत प्रगति कर चुके हैं। 149 दिन में इन्सेट के गूत हो जाने पर हमारी सारी आशाओं पर पानी फिर गया है। इसके ऊपर जो खर्च हमको देना पड़ा वह 200 मिलियन डालर का था और अभी मंत्री महोदय ने यह बताया है कि हमें जो बीमा कम्पनी से पैसा मिलने वाला है वह 56 मिलियन डालर है। इसका मतलब यह हुआ कि 144 मिलियन डालर का हम को घाटा हो रहा है, लास हो रहा है। जब यह इन्सेट बनाया गया था तो इसकी कार्य अवधि 7 साल थी लेकिन जो वैज्ञानिक लोग थे उनका अनुमान था कि यह ढाई साल चल पायेगा लेकिन ढाई साल से पहले ही 149 दिन में इसकी मृत्यु हो गयी। ऐसा क्यों हुआ है। इसमें कहीं सेबोटेज तो नहीं है और कहीं हमारे कार्यक्रम में किसी तरीके की कोई खामी तो नहीं है। टैलेक्स के द्वारा जो एशियाई खेलों को दिखाया जाना था उसका विकल्प आपको मिलने नहीं जा रहा है और मिलेगा भी तो उसके लिये आप को दूसरों पर निर्भर रहना पड़ेगा और

जो मुनाफा आपको होना, वह नहीं होगा। यह उपग्रह एक व्यवसायिक उपग्रह था जिसके माध्यम से आप कुछ मुनाफा कमाने की बात सोच सकते थे लेकिन अब वह मुनाफा दूसरों के हाथों में चला जायेगा।

एक दूसरा प्रश्न 5 किलो ईंधन के सम्बन्ध में है। जिस समय यह तैयार हुआ था और इसको जहां से लांच किया जाना था, वहां इसका वजन 9 किलो बढ़ गया और 9 किलो वजन बढ़ने से जो पांच किलो की कटौती की गई, तो वह 5 किलो की कटौती ईंधन की की गई, जिसके आधार पर यह कहा गया कि यह पहले जितने दिन काम कर सकता था, उतने दिन काम नहीं कर पायेगा और सूर्य से इसे जो ऊर्जा प्राप्त करनी चाहिये थी, वह ऊर्जा भी इसको नहीं मिल पाई। तो ये सारे डिफेक्ट्स इसमें थे। 19 जुलाई को स्टीफन साहब ने दूसरे सदन में कहा था कि जो कह स्पेस के लिये इन्सेट के लिये चाहिये थी, वह जगह नहीं मिल पायी। तो ये सारी खामियां रही हैं। इन्होंने यह कहा कि इसका निर्माण एरोस्पेस एण्ड कम्युनिकेशन कार्पोरेशन ने किया। ये सारी चीजें इसमें हुयी हैं और मैं इसमें सरकार को क्वांटिटी नहीं करना चाहता लेकिन मेरे दिमाग में दो-तीन शंकाएं हैं, जिन को मैं इस सदन में रखना चाहता हूं।

जैसा मैंने पहले कहा है कि इस के साथ आत्म-सम्मान का मामला जुड़ा हुआ है और इस में हमारी बदनामी हुई है। दूसरे इसके साथ आत्मनिर्भर का मामला भी जुड़ा हुआ है। हमारे देश में एक से एक वैज्ञानिक हैं। पता नहीं कितने वैज्ञानिकों को कितने दिनों तक, तीन वर्ष किसी ने बताया है, इसकी निगरानी के लिये रखा गया। अब निगरानी हमारे वैज्ञानिक कितना करते

थे और वैज्ञानिकों ने कितना निगरानी का काम किया, यह एक अलग विषय हो सकता है लेकिन सबसे बड़ी बात यह है कि इस क्षेत्र में जो हम आत्मनिर्भर बनना चाहते हैं, उसको धक्का लगा है। अब दूसरा उपग्रह छोड़ने के बारे में विचार कर रहे हैं। क्या दूसरे उपग्रह की भी दुर्गति होगी। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या दूसरे उपग्रह के सम्बन्ध में आपने पहले से ही विचार-विमर्श अच्छी तरह से कर लिया है और आपके दिमाग में यह बात है कि इस में जो खामियां रही हैं, जो गलती रहो है, चाहे वह किसी तरह की हो, उस गलती को दूसरे उपग्रह में दोहराया नहीं जायेगा।

मैं सरकार से जानना चाहूंगा कि यह जो एग्जिमेंट हुआ था, क्या सरकार यह महसूस करती है कि इस एग्जिमेंट में कोई खामी थी? इसी प्रकार जिन लासेस की चर्चा की गयी है, इन तमाम लासेस को पूरा करने के लिये क्या प्रयत्न किये जा रहे हैं और अन्तिम प्रश्न यह है कि उपग्रहों के मामले में आत्म निर्भरता के मामले में सरकार की भविष्य में क्या प्लानिंग है?

SHRI C. P. N. SINGH: I would like to read out a particular portion a detailed portion, of the expenses involved because I do not think I have clarified my point. There is a slight misconception regarding the amount of money spent. The money spent on the construction, fabrication and launching of this Satellite does not total to Rs. 113 crores. This is the projected amount for also the continued expenses that are going to be incurred towards INSAT-1B. What I have stated before hon. Member Shri Yadav had asked me, that figure still remains intact. The difference is the investment towards INSAT-1B programme. The hon. Member said something which, I think, is not true. The capabilities and the prestige the Government have attained because of

[Shri C. P. N. Singh]

the Department of Space is well-known. Let us not, by a failure of this sort, denigrate a group which has been doing excellent work and have put India on the map of the space world. We are sure that they, in their small way, have done their utmost without being in the limelight, sitting in the background and doing their work. Let us hope that they work harder and carry us further ahead in our space programme.

The hon. Member also spoke about other problems of fuel. I think, because of certain reports in the papers about excess fuel being on the particular launch vehicle. I will read out the portion which, I think, would clarify as it will become a report of the proceedings of this House:

"At the time of shipment, the spacecraft turned out to be 541.3 kg—about 7.3 kg heavier than planned..."

Of 541.3 kg, 7.3 kg is hardly an excess weight and that too, when

"...A good part of this weight increase was offset by reshaping the delta launch vehicle trajectory. The total satellite plus propellant mass finally lifted off was 1159.80 kg, with 617.15 kg of propellants."

There was no off-loading of fuel at the launch pad.

I think, to all the hon. Members' questions I have tried my best to clarify and given as much information as I have. I only hope that the hon. Members will be patient for the inquiries that are being conducted so that the results of the inquiry are placed, and then further questions can be asked from the Government. The Government, I can assure you, will not and have never hidden any facts.

श्री राम किशोर पासवान : मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं आया। मेरा प्रश्न था कि सेबोटान की आशंका व्यक्त की गई है कि मुनाफा कमाने के लिये इसको खराब किया गया है, इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार को अभी तक क्या कोई जानकारी प्राप्त हुई है और दूसरे सदन में जो स्टीफन साहब ने कहा कि जो जगह हम चाहते थे वह उपयुक्त जगह हमको नहीं दी गयी थी। इन दोनों बातों में कितनी सत्यता है?

श्री सी० पी० एन० सिंह : अब यह कहना तो बड़ा मुश्किल है कि सेबोटान हुआ है या नहीं हुआ है। जब इन्क्वायरी कमेटी की रिपोर्ट आयेगी, तभी इसका पता लग पायेगा। लेकिन जिस तरह यह चीजें हुयी हैं मुझे यह विश्वास नहीं हो सकता है कि इसमें कोई सेबोटान हुआ हो। इस कम्पनी के बारे में बड़े प्रश्न हो रहे हैं, लेकिन मैं माननीय सदस्य को फिर से याद दिलाऊंगा कि सब टेन्डर्स और फाइनेल-इजेशन भूतपूर्व सरकार ने किया था। उस वक्त एशियाड क्लर टी० वी० की बात माननीय सदस्य कर रहे हैं, उस वक्त टेलिविजन का कोई प्रावधान इस सेटलाइट में नहीं था।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Even he will have his colour television in his constituency.

श्री सी० पी० एन० सिंह : अब हम लोगों ने क्लर टी० वी० का किया है और एशियाड में हम इंटरसेट के माध्यम से क्लर टेलिविजन एशियाड का हिन्दुस्तान के गांवों में दिखायेंगे, जो कि पहली सरकार ने नहीं सोचा था।

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, there is no need to drag the previous Government. Rather, this is the Government which has come to work and they are working in this fashion which is already before us.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: They can grant the previous Government. Why do you worry about it? You were not there at that time.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: They had not decided for that particular work. Sir, INSAT I-A was a very ambitious plan of our country and it was said that this INSAT I-A was a fully functional satellite with specific rules to play in the field of television broadcasting, weather monitoring and telecommunication system.

But, Sir, it has failed miserably. Everybody knows it. It has already been thoroughly discussed in this House. Now, the point is whether it is a technical failure or a political mischief. If it is a technical failure, certainly, I can say that Government was not interested in destroying the whole thing.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Don't bring in politics.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: I shall be speaking regarding this.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: He was speaking regarding political mischief.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: If it is a technical failure, I would like to urge upon the Government that our scientists should not be discouraged. They should be given further encouragement. They have tried their talent in the best possible manner. But, by chance, if it has happened, there is no fault of theirs. At this point of time itself, I would like to clarify that our scientists are not being given justice properly. That is why in many scientific organisations, they are committing suicides. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research is a burning example. Even

our scientists in the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre are also not satisfied. Therefore, I would like that Government must take all these things into consideration.

As I have already said, if there was any political mischief, it is a serious matter. The U.S.A. is a friendly country. But, Sir, sometimes the intentions of certain organisations are doubted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The U.S.A. has nothing to do with that. That is a company—not a Government company.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: He was telling that an enquiry was going on. Sir, the American Multi-National Corporation had been given an opportunity to manufacture that satellite. Now, Sir, from the enquiry, everything will be clear. But, certainly, there is a doubt.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let us await the report.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: There is a doubt in the minds of the people whether the Multi-National Corporation had played some mischief. This is in our minds. That is why I want to go on record straightway. Here, I would like to ask a very specific question. The other satellites which are going to be manufactured, I want to know whether those satellites are going to be manufactured by the same organisation or the Government is entering into a contract with some other organisation. This is a question which I would like to be answered by the hon. Minister.

Our Indian Scientists had been supervising this. I want to know whether they had been given adequate opportunities to look into the manufacture of that satellite properly or not. In future, what will be the functions of our scientists and what will be their role? On 19th July, as the hon. Member, Shri Paswan said the Minister did not reply that question.

[Shri Harikesh Bahadur]

Mr. Stephen, the then Communication Minister had told the other House that India had not got the best slot for its INSAT-1A. The place India had desired, had gone to the other country. I would like to put one question specifically for answer by the hon. Minister.

If it is true, what are the steps which are being taken to solve this problem? Is there any problem of this kind which the then Communications Minister had told the other House? Another point which I would like to raise is this: When this INSAT-1A was going to be launched, at that time, it was found that this particular satellite was over-weighty. The hon. Minister has given some clarifications about it. But I can say one thing. Our scientists are knowing all technical aspects and they might have informed him on the basis of which he might have replied. Now, every gramme of the weight which is put in the space requires certain magnitude of force by which it can be properly controlled, guided, and given certain velocity. If it is increased by such a large weight, I do not know whether there will not be some adverse effect on the operation. But I think, and I feel, everybody can think like that, that it may have some adverse effect. Therefore, this aspect should also be very carefully examined.

The last point which I would like to raise is this: In his reply the hon. Minister has stated that actions for a full failure-review of INSAT-1A spacecraft are on. Now, I would like to get a categorical reply from the hon. Minister whether after getting the enquiry report, he will place it on the Table of the House. We demand that the enquiry report must be laid on the Table of the House.

SHRI C. P. N. SINGH: Sir, the hon. Member and I went to the poll

together in 1980. So, his initial demand about the last Government having done...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have myself clarified it.

SHRI C. P. N. SINGH: We went to the poll together from the same party, with the same programme. So, I will not comment on that point.

I share his concern about the denigration of the scientific community. I think the best way would have been to let the scientists themselves, who are technical experts, go into this matter, and give their final report, and then, we could have discussed it. But, as this matter has come up now, I will say that this Government, with the leadership which we have, has always given to the scientists maximum help and impetus. So, that kind of interest has never been lacking; and on confidence, I am sure, the scientists alone would be able to tell us. The second aspect which he referred to was about suicide by scientists.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Harikesh Bahadur is also a Scientist. He is having M.Sc. Degree.

SHRI C. P. N. SINGH: I know it. I do not have the data just now with me. Scientists are also human beings and also Indians. I feel that the ratio of scientists committing suicide would not be higher because we all know that they are of a different grade mentally. Therefore, unless there is some great physical or mental disability with them, nobody would like to take such an extreme step.

Then, he pointed out one thing and rightly so. I am sorry I have forgotten to answer the last portion of Mr. Paswan's question. That was regarding Mr. Stephen's statement in the Rajya Sabha on a suitable slot in space for the satellite. Sir, whenever

any Satellite is put up in space, then, the Government which is concerned with it, makes an application to the International Tele-communication Union and, on the basis of 'First-come-first-served' that particular country is allotted a slot. Prior to launch of the Satellite, this process was adhered to and we did get a suitable slot. I am quite positive that that aspect has been clarified even earlier by the Department of Space.

One of the other questions which again the hon. Member raised was regarding the scientists being allowed to function freely on this Committee. Sir, it has been set up by the Scientists and Technicians and I am sure they are the best judge as to who should be on that Committee. Once again, I would appeal to the hon. Members, let us await this report and then when the report comes, as it will be very very technical we will de-technicalise it and put its results before the hon. Members and this august House

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Bheekhabhai. He is absent.

(The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till thirty-five minutes past fourteen of the Clock)

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at thirty-seven past Fourteen of the Clock.

[SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI in the Chair].

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Minister of Irrigation.

14.37 hrs.

STATEMENT RE. FLOOD SITUATION

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR PANDEY): I rise to make a statement on the flood situation in various parts of the country. In spite of lean and delayed monsoon activity in some parts of the country, heavy floods have occurred in Assam, Bihar, Orissa and Uttar Pradesh. Floods of lower intensity have also inundated areas in Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Tripura and West Bengal. Based on the information furnished by the State Governments to Central Water Commission, Ministry of Irrigation, the total area affected by floods is about 76 lakh hectares and a population of 335 lakhs. 932 human lives have been lost. The value of total damage due to floods and cyclone has been placed at Rs. 1150 crores approximately. The flood damage during the last year was Rs. 1132.31 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.

Annexure I

This year, the South-Western monsoon reached Kerala on May 30, 1982, two days in advance. By 17th June, the South-West monsoon covered most parts of the peninsular India, South-East Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Assam, West Bengal, Sikkim, Maharashtra and Bihar. In spite of the delayed and weak monsoon activity in some parts, the entire country was under the influence of monsoon by July 22, 1982. The lean monsoon activity was observed in some parts of the country affecting the States of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Gujarat and West Bengal. In some of the States like Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Karnataka both flood and drought conditions have been experienced. The South-West monsoon withdrew from

[Shri Kedar Pandey]

Jammu and Kashmir and West Rajasthan as early as September 3, and from the whole of the region by 20th September. The rainfall upto 29th September, 1982 has been normal in Assam, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Mizoram, Manipur, Tripura, West Bengal, Sikkim, Orissa, East Uttar Pradesh, Plains of West Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Punjab, East Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Concan and Goa, Maharashtra, Marathwada, coastal Andhra Pradesh, Telengana, Karnataka State, Kerala and Lakshadweep; it has been deficient in Bihar State, hills of West Uttar Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, West Rajasthan, Gujarat State, Vidarbha, Rayalu Seema and Tamilnadu.

2. There have been several spells of heavy rainfall in various parts of the country. Orissa coast was hit by cyclone on 3rd June, 1982 causing extensive damage in Puri, Cuttack and Balasore districts of the State. Similarly, the Sundarbans areas of West Bengal were also affected by this cyclone. Udupi town of Dakshina Canada district of Karnataka recorded 42 cms. of rainfall on 10-6-1982. A number of towns/rainfall stations have also recorded rainfall of above 20 cms. in 24 hours during the floods season.

3. According to reports received from the State Governments floods of varying intensity have occurred in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. The total value of damage caused by floods and cyclone is reported to be Rs. 1150 crores according to the information received from the State till 30-9-1982.

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 the beginning of the flood season this year. The Organisation issued 2331 forecasts from its 151 flood forecasting stations in the country during the flood season. Many of the forecasts issued this year have reliably predicted the flood levels at critical locations.

5. 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

The twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad experienced torrential rains on 15-6-1982 night for about five hours when the total rainfall recorded was 5.7 cms. A number of telephone cables and overhead lines in the twin cities were damaged resulting in disruption of telecommunication system. Many low-lying areas were also inundated.

River Krishna at Srissilam dam attained a level of 259.58 m. on 21-8-1982, surpassing the previous high level of 259.42 m in 1981.

ASSAM

The Brahmaputra river crossed danger level at Dibrugarh for the first time on 16th June, 1982 and it remained above danger level till 17th July. The river was again in floods on 21st July and flowed above danger level upto 3rd August. The river crossed danger level for the third time on 13th September and remained above danger level upto 23rd September. The main tributaries of the Brahmaputra viz., the Burhi Dehing, the Subansiri, the Dhansiri, the Kapili the Puthimari, the Pagladiya, the Beki, the Manas and the Sankosh were also in floods during different spells and crossed their respective danger levels. A cyclonic storm of moderate to heavy intensity with

strong winds also occurred between 1st and 3rd August in Dhubri of Goalpara district.

In Barak basin, the river Barak and its tributaries, the Kushiya, the Rukni and the Shingla crossed danger levels for short durations and two breaches are reported in the embankment system.

According to the State Government report the three waves of floods in the Brahmaputra Valley have affected 1062 villages. Overtopping of and breaches in embankment system along with active erosion at a number of places threatening embankments and habitations have been reported by the State Government along with disruption of communications on the National and State Highways in many districts.

BIHAR:

The Ganga and its tributaries, Gandak, Kamla Balan, Kosi and Mahananda in North Bihar and the Sone and Punpun in South Bihar well in floods since 11th July, 1982 and crossed danger levels during different periods. River Ganga crossed danger level for the first time at Gandhighat (Patna) on 24-8-82. It crossed danger level at Buxer on 27-8-82, Hatidah on 24-8-82, Monghyer on 3-9-82 and Colgong on 26-8-82 and remained above danger level upto 19-9-1982. Burhi Gandak, Kosi, Sone and Punpun also remained above danger level between 8-8-82 and 24-9-82. Ganga at Gandhighat (Patna), Kosi at Kursella and Ghaghra at Gangpur Siswan, however surpassed the previous highest flood levels by 4 cms, 25 cms and 36 cms.

The floods in Bihar have affected 14 districts covering 3,429 villages, an area of 6.62 lakh hectares and a population of 41.91 lakhs. The total damage is about Rs. 89 crores.

Piprasi-Pipraghat embankment of river Gandak gave way at two places namely Barwatola near Dhanaha on 22-7-82 and between Dulari and Bhuldharwa on 24th July, 1982.

The embankment was also eroded away in a length of 950 metres in east of Thori retired line. The Tirhut main canal and the Vaishali canal breached on 23rd and 24th July respectively affecting adjoining villages in Patna, the flood inundated the Diara area of Dhanapur Maner, Patna city and Fatwa blocks. The flood water entered the Chhapra town inundating substantial areas of the town. In Arrah town, 14 out of 32 principal wards were inundated by flood water on 7-9-82. Pahipur left embankment on river Maha breached on 6th September between Sitalpur and Dighwara railway stations and inundated areas in Saran district. Mehuna protection embankment of Sonapur town breached on 8-9-82 inundating town areas. The right Barandi embankment of river Mahananda in Katihar district breached on 9-9-82 and inundated the adjoining areas.

GUJARAT:

Parts of Rajkot, Banaskanth and Mehsana Districts experienced heavy rainfall during 23rd-25th July, 1982, affecting a number of villages and causing damage to crops and properties. Deesa taluka in Banaskantha District and Patna taluka of Mehsana District recorded a rainfall of 33.6 cm and 22.5 cm. respectively on 24th July, 1982.

KARNATAKA:

Due to incessant rains around Udupitown in Dakshina Kanada District in the 2nd week of June, 1982, low-lying areas around Udupi town were badly affected. The Udupi town recorded rainfall of 42 cm on 10-6-82. National Highway at Puttur village was affected. The road between Malpe and Kalyanpur washed at Kodavoor. The right bank of salt water exclusion dam of Kodavoor near Babuthota breached.

Heavy rains in the last week of July and first week of August, 1982 again affected parts of Chickmangalur, Belgaum, Karwar, Dharwar, Shimoga, Uttara Kananda and Dak-

[Shri Kedar Pandey]

shina Kanada Districts disrupting communication system and normal life.

KERALA:

The State experienced heavy rains on 24th July, 1982, which affected parts of 10 districts. 41 human lives have been reported to have been lost.

MADHYA PRADESH:

The Narmada was in floods and flowed 1.50 m. above the submersible road bridge at Mandla on 16-8-82 disrupting road communications. The State Government has reported that 13 districts covering 4213 villages have been affected.

MAHARASHTRA:

Heavy rains affected parts of Jalgaon, Buldana, Yavatmal, Wardha and Ratnagiri districts during July-August, 1982. Ten human lives are reported to have been lost due to floods in the State.

MANIPUR:

All major rivers in this State were in floods in the third week of June, 1982, due to incessant rains. River Thoubal was reported to have crossed the previous recorded highest flood level. The State Government has reported breaches in the embankment system of Thoubal and Imphal rivers and also inundation of areas in unprotected reaches.

ORISSA:

During the night of 3/4 June, 1982, the coastal areas of Orissa, particularly the districts of Cuttack, Balasore and Puri were overtaken by cyclonic storm of unprecedented velocity. Cyclone in the month of June is a rare phenomena in Orissa, and the present one was the first of this century. The maximum wind speed at the time of actual crossing of the storm over the State was reported to have reached 220 km per hour. The cyclone was accompanied by heavy to very heavy precipitation in certain parts of the State. Rainfall of 9 cm.

was recorded at Paradeep on 3rd June, 1982. On account of this devastating cyclone, an area of 25 lakh hectares, affecting a population of 73.23 lakhs, and 8.1 lakh houses in the seven districts of Cuttack, Puri, Balasore, Samalpur, Mayurbhanj, Dhenkanal and Keonjhar covering 110 blocks suffered significant damage.

Unprecedented rainfall occurred in Sambalpur and adjoining areas from 18th to 19th August. Sambalpur recorded 58.2 cm. and Hirakud 41 cm. during 24 hours ending 0800 hours on 19th August. Severe damage was caused to Hirakud Irrigation System and its infrastructure. Breaches also occurred in Mahanadi protective embankment of Sambalpur town. Parts of Sambalpur were under water and main road from Sambalpur to Cuttack was breached. Water from outside entered Burla power house disrupting power generation at Hirakud.

Due to unprecedented rainfall in the downstream catchment of river Mahanadi below Hirakud on 29-8-82 and 30-8-82, a peak flood of 15.60 lakh cusecs through river Mahanadi causing severe floods and extensive damage in Sambalpur, Bolangit, Kalahandi, Phulbani, Dhenkanal, Cuttack Puri and Ganjam Districts.

The Mahanadi surpassed the previous recorded high flood levels at Alipingal (Devi) and Himapara on 31-8-82. The Brahmani also crossed the danger level at Jenapur Anicut. Road communication between Bhubaneswar and Ganjam on National Highway and Bhubaneswar and Puri was disrupted. Over 9493 villages in 24 sub-divisions were affected. In all 204 breaches in river embankments and 700 breaches in canal embankments have been reported so far. Substantial damage to Irrigation system, water-supply, communication and flood control works has been reported.

The area affected by floods is 12.75 lakh ha. population 54 lakhs. 141 human lives lost with 49 reported missing. The total damage due to floods is about Rs. 332 crores.

PUNJAB:

As per reports received from State Government, breaches occurred in Dihan Choe bund Hoshiarpur district on 16th August, 1982. Hoshiarpur-Phagwara Road was damaged due to heavy rains. Culverts on Nangal Shahidan Choe and Nariala Choe on Hoshiarpur Garshankar Road were damaged.

RAJASTHAN:

Following heavy rainfall in its catchment river Chambal at Dholpur crossed the danger level for the first time on 13th August, 1982. The river surpassed the previous high level of 132.91 metres recorded in 1977 and attained a level of 144.00 metres on 25th August.

TRIPURA:

River Manu at Kailashahar and river Dhalai at Kamalpur in North Tripura district crossed danger level for a short while on 11th May, 1982. The State experienced very heavy rains within a short period of 2-3 days during 1st to 5th August, 1982. Rivers Manu, Mahuri, Dhalai, Katakhal, Gumti and Howrah were in floods and crossed danger level and overflowed their banks. At many places the embankments and other flood protection works were damaged and road communication disrupted. Low-lying areas of Agartala and Kailashahar towns and the surrounding areas were reported to have been inundated.

UTTAR PRADESH:

River Ganga was in floods at Ballia for the first time during the season on 5th August, 1982 and continued up to the 15th September. River Yamuna, Ghagra, Gomti, Rapti, Ken and Betwa were also in floods and crossed danger levels during different periods. River Ganga surpassed the previous

high flood level at Gazipur and Ballia on 1-9-82 and 4-9-82 respectively by 24 cms and 4 cms. River Yamuna surpassed the earlier levels of 1973 and 1978 recorded at Auriya and Kalpi respectively. Drainage congestion has been reported in many towns and Jaunpur town was badly inundated during the last lap of flood season. Breaches in many embankments and damage to anti-erosion works has also been reported by the State Government. Substantial areas in Deoria District were reported to be inundated due to breaches in Bihar bund on river Gandak.

As per reports received from the State Government so far, floods have affected 43 districts covering 29,730 villages, an area of 49.40 lakh hectares, a population of 211 lakhs with loss of 525 human lives and total damage of the order of Rs. 624 crores.

WEST BENGAL:

Cyclonic storm on June 3 and 4, 1982 caused damage and breaches to the Sunderban embankment system.

River Teesta, Jaldhaka, Mathabanga, Raidak-I and Raidak-II and the Sankosh were in floods during the first week of July. A rainfall of 26 cms was recorded at Cooch-Behar on 10th July, 1982. River Raidak-I and Gadahar surpassed the previous records of flood level in Tufanganj. NH-31 was overtopped at 5-6 places between Tufanganj and Cooch-behar by the spills of river Gadahar.

Damage to some flood control and river training works has been reported on Teesta, Ganga and Bhagirathi rivers.

GOA, DAMAN AND DIU:

On account of heavy rainfall at Dudhsagar on 28-7-82, railway track in about 60 to 70 M was washed away due to fall of boulders from Dudhsagar mountain.

APPENDIX-I

Statement showing Flood/Cyclone Damage Based on Reports received from the State Govts. (Tentative) Upto 30-9-1982.

Name of State	Area affected in lakhs ha.	Population affected in lakhs.	Damage to crops		Damage to houses		Cattle lost Nos.	Human lives lost Nos.	Damage to public utilities (Rs. lakhs)	Total damage to crops, houses & public utilities in Rs. lakhs	Date of report by State Govt.
			Area in lakhs.	Value in Rs. lakhs.	Nos.	Value in Rs. lakhs.					
A.P.	..	..	..	..	..	1152 (huts)	13	11	45.28	45.28	18-9-82
Assam	1.11	6.60	0.22	4.72	5330	0.31	9	29	N.R.	5.03	17-9-82
Bihar	6.62	41.91	2.55	7660.38	39697	453.87	12	24	792.35	8906.60	25-9-82
Gujarat	Neg.	0.08	Neg.	..	1684 (including huts)	N.R.	64	44	..	..	21-8-82
Karnataka	1.04	1.50	1.04	..	9160	0.30	31	18	45.38	45.68	22-9-82
Kerala	0.005	..	0.005	10.89	1276	3.58	2	41	..	14.47	2-8-82
M.P.	4.30	18.31	4.30	2523.00	43734	280.00	1470	56	261.00	3064.00	27-9-82
Maharashtra	0.001	..	0.001	1.15	345	18.02	66	10	0.15	19.32	3-9-82
Manipur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34.60	34.60	29-6-82
Orissa	12.75	54.00	12.00	N.R.	510049	N.R.	39692	141+ (49 missing)	NR	33144.79*	24-9-82

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Punjab	.	.	.	Neg.	0.005	Neg.	0.29	16	0.63	NIL	1	3-9-82
Tripura	.	.	.	0.50	1.70	0.42	321.88	4808	NIL	44	4	17-9-82
U.P.	.	.	.	49.40	210.88	29.69	29692.00	599000	14975.00	2257	525	27-9-82
West Bengal	.	.	.	0.63	1.29	0.01	1.50	1326 (including huts)	NR	NR	28	14-9-82
Total	.	.	.	76.356	335.675	50.236	40215.81	1217577	15731.71	43660	932	19036.36 108128.67
Neg: Negligible NR Not reported * Excludes damage due to cyclone in June '82, which is given below separately.												
Orissa (cyclone damage)	.	25.00	73.23	1.59	NR	819000	NR	11468	245	NR	6904.81	20-6-82

14.40 hrs.

STATEMENT *RE* FLOOD AND DROUGHT
SITUATION IN VARIOUS PARTS OF THE
COUNTRY

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): Sir. Hon'ble Members will recall that on the 20th July, 1982. I had made a Statement in this House about the behaviour of the monsoon in the various parts of the country. Although the South-West monsoon was normal up to the middle of June, it became altogether weak thereafter and for nearly three weeks i.e. upto the first week of July it remained as a feeble current in the Southern Peninsular region with its Northern limits stretching upto Bombay. By the middle of July, 27 Sub-Divisions out of 35 Meteorological Sub-Divisions in which the country is divided were having deficient rainfall.

However, from the last week of July onwards, the monsoon became vigorous practically over the entire North and North-Western part of the country giving widespread rainfall. The month of August turned out to be a month of excessive rainfall in certain parts of the country which corrected the deficiency in rainfall and brought down the number of deficient Sub-Divisions to 11 only. However, due to erratic behaviour of the monsoon, drought conditions are prevailing in parts of West Bengal, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu. According to the information furnished by the India Meteorological Department, the number of districts in

these States which had deficient rainfall is as follows:—

State	Number of Districts with scanty/deficient rain
West Bengal . . .	13 out of 15
Bihar	18 out of 33
Orissa	4 out of 13
Uttar Pradesh . . .	25 out of 57
Maharashtra . . .	13 out of 31
Andhra Pradesh . .	14 out of 23
Tamil Nadu	11 out of 15

I had already explained in my earlier Statement the various steps taken by the Department of Agriculture asking the States to prepare Contingency Plans on drought and to take timely steps for helping the farmers in combating situations of adverse weather conditions. An Inter-Ministerial Coordination Committee in the Ministry of Agriculture has been reviewing matters relating to crop husbandry, provision of loans, fertilizers, supply of power and diesel and use of water in irrigation reservoirs. A total amount of Rs. 113.50 crores was distributed amongst the State as loan for supply of agricultural inputs to the farmers during the kharif season.

While on the one hand the rainfall was deficient in certain parts of the country some others experienced floods. In early June, Hyderabad City, Udipi Taluk in Karnataka and five districts of Assam suffered from floods caused by localized heavy rains. A peculiar feature of the monsoon during August was that a number of deep depressions were formed in the Bay of Bengal which moved in the North-North Westerly direction giving high rainfall in Orissa, East and North Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar. The result was that important

rivers like, Yamuna, Ganga, Ghagra, Gomti, Rapti, Sharda, Ken and Gandak and their tributaries flowing down both from North as well as South carried exceptionally heavy discharge of water causing inundation of vast areas in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar. There was also extremely heavy rainfall in two spells in the catchment of Mahanadi which flooded a number of districts in Orissa.

Thus, these States suffered from both the drought conditions in the earlier part of the season and from floods during August and September.

Immediately after the occurrence of floods, and even before the receipt of the Memorandum from the State Government, an Inter-Ministerial Fact Finding Team headed by the Relief Commissioner was deputed to visit Orissa. Prime Minister made an aerial survey of the flood affected areas in Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Orissa on 9th September and held discussions with the Chief Ministers and their colleagues at Varanasi and Bhuvaneshwar. Prime Minister again flew over the flood affected districts of Uttar Pradesh on 18th September and discussed the situation with the Chief Minister at Allahabad. I also flew over some of the flood affected areas of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar on 17th September and held discussions with the Chief Ministers and their colleagues at Patna and Lucknow for assessing their immediate requirements. Emergent supply of relief material for preventing outbreak of epidemics and tarpaulins and polythene sheets for shelter were airlifted to Orissa. Additional allocations of 10,000 tonnes of foodgrains each to Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Orissa were made for meeting the emergent requirements of the affected population. Temporary ways and means advance of Rs. 15 and Rs. 10 crores respectively has also been given to Orissa and Uttar Pradesh.

State Governments of West Bengal, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar had

earlier submitted Memoranda on draught but visits by the Central Teams to these States except West Bengal, had been deferred because of floods. The requirements of West Bengal for undertaking drought relief operations were assessed by the Central Team which visited the State early in August and based on the recommendations of the High Level Committee on Relief, a total ceiling of expenditure of Rs. 24.77 crores has already been sanctioned for this State. Looking to the gravity of the flood situation in the rest of the States, the Government of India directed the Central Teams to visit Uttar Pradesh Bihar and Orissa even before the receipt of the Memoranda from these States. The Teams have completed their visits and their reports are awaited.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur): Is it the ceiling?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: That is what I said.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura): Is it the ceiling for all times to come?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: Memoranda have since been received from Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh and Tripura in respect of floods and from Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra in respect of drought. Assessment of the requirements of the flood affected States are under active consideration of the Government of India. A central Team is already in Maharashtra assessing the impact of drought in that State. So far as Andhra Pradesh is concerned a Central Team would be going there shortly.

I would like to inform the House that our Prime Minister very promptly sanctioned a total sum of Rs. 79.50 lakhs from the Prime Minister's National Relief Fund to Assam, Bihar, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Uttar Pradesh which proved of great assistance in the initial stages of the calamity.

(Rao Birandra Singh).

I would also like to make a particular mention of the commendable role played by the Armed forces of the Country in extending a helping hand to the suffering humanity in all these States. They drafted their officers and men alongwith the rescue material like, boats etc. for the relief and rescue work including air dropping of supplies to the marooned people in the flood affected areas.

I assure the Hon'ble Members that Government of India would extend all possible assistance to the stricken States to tide over the calamity and to mitigate the suffering of the affected people.

State-wise position is briefly shown in Annexure-I which is placed on the Table of the House.

Annexure-I

ANDHRA PRADESH

1. There was a localised heavy downpour in the city of Hyderabad on the 15th-16th June, 1982. For this, the State Government had asked for Central assistance of Rs. 3.87 crores. The State Government were advised to meet the expenditure within the State's margin money of Rs. 8.58 crores, available with them.

2. Parts of the State have also been facing drought conditions, 20 out of 23 districts have been affected by drought either wholly or partly. Cropped area of about 38 lakh hectares and a population of about 31 lakhs have been affected. The State Government have sent a Memorandum which was received on 30th September, 1982, which is under consideration.

ASSAM

3. There have been three successive waves of floods, on 18th June, 20th July and 14th September, 1982. A

total population of 10.91 lakhs and cropped area of 39000 hac. in six districts have been affected. The Central Government have not received any detailed Memorandum from the State Government though a request has come on 20th September 1982 for the visit by the Central Team to make preliminary assessment of the damage caused by floods. A decision has been taken to depute a Central Team to assess the damage.

BIHAR

4. According to Memorandum received from the State Government, the rainfall in the three regions of the State, namely, North Bihar, South-west plains and Chota Nagpur Plateau have been inadequate and uneven. There was a long dry spell stretching over a period of 3 to 4 weeks. However the situation improved somewhat with good rainfall during latter half of August and in September. According to the information received a total cropped area of 44.17 lakh ha c. in 187 Blocks and a population of 190.65 lakhs in 22 districts have been affected.

5. The State has also been affected by floods because of the major rivers like Ganga and Gandak overflowing their banks. According to reports from the State Government 14 Districts have been affected by floods covering a population of about 41.90 lakhs and a cropped area of 2.55 lakh hac. The number of lives lost is reported at 24. 39697 houses have been damaged either partially or wholly. Loss has also been caused to public properties, roads and communications, electrical installations, river embankments, canal system etc.

6. A Central Team visited the State between 20th and 22nd of September. Its report has been received and is under processing.

MADHYA PRADESH

7. Till middle of July, 1982, the State was passing through a situation of deficient rainfall. Subsequently, a sudden acceleration in the movement of monsoon completely altered the situation and floods occurred in as many as 13 districts, affecting a population of over 18 lakhs and cropped area of 4.30 lakh hectares. Besides, there was loss of 56 human lives and over 1400 cattle heads perished.

8. The State Government have sent a Memorandum seeking Central assistance which is under consideration.

MAHARASHTRA

9. The onset of the monsoon was delayed in most parts of the State and uptill the third week of June, there were only light and isolated showers. It was only in the last week of June that widespread rains were received in different parts of the State. The cumulative effect of the delayed monsoon, erratic and inadequate rains and the long dry spell had an adverse effect on the kharif crops. 10 districts out of 31 districts in the State covering a population of 46.94 lakhs, a cattle population of 36.72 lakhs and a cropped area of 22.84 lakh hac. have been affected.

10. A Central Team is visiting Maharashtra between 4th to 6th October, 1982 to make an on the spot assessment of the situation.

ORISSA

11. Orissa passed through a series of worst calamities in the living memory of the people and that too is quick succession—cyclone on the 3rd and 4th June, a prolonged dry spell during June and July and finally floods in the months of August and September.

12. So far as drought is concerned the State suffered a dry spell stretching over 2 to 3 weeks affecting 13

districts of the State during the months of June and July. 41.39 lakh hac. of cropped area was affected.

13. The position, however, changed in the month of August when the State started receiving good rainfall. On 18th and 19th August there was heavy downpour in Sambalpur district as well as in the adjoining areas when 58.17 cm. of rainfall was recorded in a period of 18 hours, between 3.30 PM on 18th to 8 AM on 19th August. As a result of this heavy rainfall extensive damage was caused to house properties, roads and embankments and canal systems in the Sambalpur district. The Burla Power Station at Hirakud Dam was also flooded and generation of power was disrupted.

14. Another disaster overtook the State in the form of unprecedented floods between 29th August and 1st September, 1982 in Mahanadi downstream of the Hirakud Dam. The discharge in Mahanadi at the Naraj weir just above Cuttack was recorded at 15.70 lakh cusecs on 31st August at 5 PM—the highest ever recorded. The result was that Mahanadi and their tributaries over-flowed their banks and caused heavy damage by submerging large areas chiefly in Bolangir, Phulbani, Dhen Kanak, Cuttack and Puri districts. 54 lakhs persons and a cropped area of 12 lakh hac. have been affected. 140 human lives and 26,359 cattle heads are reported to have perished.

15. On receipt of information, Central Government sent an Inter-Ministerial Team headed by Relief Commissioner, Government of India and comprising members from Ministries of Health and Irrigation. Emergent needs of the State were listed as prevention of epidemics, provision of shelter and foodgrains. Immediate arrangements were made to fly bleaching powder and Indian Air Force did a gallant job by airlifting the material from Calcutta as well as tarpaulins from Kanpur spared by the Army.

[Rao Birendra Singh]

Jet-Vaccine Teams for mass vaccination against outbreak of any epidemic were sent from Delhi. Requirements like oral rehydration packets, tetra-cycline capsules, anti-cholera vaccine and chlorine tablets were also arranged by the Ministry of Health. Empty gunny bags for plugging the breaches, milk powder, 1,00,000 metre of polythene sheets with the help of UNICEF were also sent, some of which were airlifted by I. A. F. Arrangements were made for diverting rigs and air compressors from the neighbouring States to tackle the drinking water problem. Supply of diesel, kerosene, cement, steel, has been assured to the State Government and adequate stocks are available within the State.

16. The State Government have forwarded two Memoranda seeking Central assistance for devastation caused in the district of Sambalpur and other districts. A Central team has visited Orissa between the 16th and 21st September, 1982 and its report is awaited.

TAMILNADU

17. According to the preliminary estimates, practically all districts in Tamil Nadu have been adversely affected. Reduction in cultivation of areas of various crops and loss of crops of Samba and Kuruvvai paddy are expected. The State Government are, however, making the assessment and will be sending a detailed Memorandum in due course.

TRIPURA

18. Tripura has also been affected by floods. A request received from that Government is under consideration. According to Memorandum received from the State Government 31,000 Ha. of cropped area and a population of 1.10 lakhs was affected by floods which also caused loss of 4 human lives, 44 heads of cattle and damage to 4808 houses in the affected areas.

UTTAR PRADESH

19. The State Government had reported earlier in July prevalence of drought conditions. The State Government informed that the detailed assessment of the damage to the kharif crop by drought could not be made at that stage, but roughly indicated about 39 lakh ha. of cropped area affected by drought and had requested for Central assistance. The situation subsequently changed from the beginning of August. The State experienced very heavy rainfall resulting in wide-spread water-logging and floods. Major rivers in the State such as Ganga, Yamuna, Ghagra, Ken, Rapti, Sarda, Gomti etc. were overflowing above danger level.

20. The floods have affected 43 districts in the State and a population of 201 lakhs, 492 human lives and 2100 cattle heads have been lost. Nearly 3.75 lakhs houses have been damaged and a cropped area of 28.97 lakh ha. has been affected, besides damage to public properties.

21. A Central Team visited the State between the 20th and 24th August 1982 and its report is awaited.

WEST BENGAL

22. The State has been affected by drought conditions since May, 1982. Twelve districts out of 15 and a cropped area of 8.4 lakh ha. have been affected. At the request of the State Government, a Central Team visited West Bengal between the 8th and 10th August, and on the basis of its report and the recommendations of the High Level Committee on Relief, the Government of India have already sanctioned a ceiling of expenditure of Rs. 24.77 crores for drought relief measures upto the end of March, 1983.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:
A discussion would be necessary.
(Interruptions)

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: Another statement is there. I have got to go to Rajya Sabha. It you allow me... It is a very short statement.

(Interruptions)

389 Flood and Drought ASVINA 12, 1904 (SAKA) Statement re. 390
situation in various procurement
parts of the country (st.) price for paddy etc.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It can be had on another day, because there is another business—the, Legislative Business.

You give notice and it will be discussed.

(Interruptions)

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: I have to make one announcement; and after the announcement I have to attend to some work in the Rajya Sabha.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is not included in the agenda here; it is not in the papers here.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: It had been given (Interruptions). In the forenoon, I had given a notice; in the forenoon, I had supplied copies to the Secretary. I will read it out.

MR. CHAIRMAN: At the end of the day you can make a statement; not now.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Is it very long?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: No.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATERJEE: He can read it out.

श्री गिरधारी लाल अग्रवाल (भेलवाड़ा) :
राजस्थान में फ़ैमीन के बारे में मंत्री जी
ने कुछ नहीं कहा । वहाँ सारी फ़सलें
बरबाद हो गई हैं ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: What has happened to you?

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: He is making a statement. Would you listen to his statement? What is this?

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: He is making a statement. Kindly listen to his statement.

(Interruptions)

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT
(Rajgarh): What about the copies?

(Interruptions)

14.50 hrs.

STATEMENT RE. PROCUREMENT
PRICE FOR PADDY AND COARSE
KHARIF CEREALS AND MINIMUM
SUPPORT PRICE OF COTTON FOR
1982-83

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): I would like to make a statement. The Procurement price of common variety of paddy has been fixed at Rs. 122/- per quintal and of kharif coarse cereals viz., jowar, bajra, maize and ragi at Rs. 118/- per quintal for 1982-83 marketing season. Consequent on the increase in the procurement price of paddy it has also been decided to raise the issue prices of all varieties of rice by Rs. 13/- per quintal over the present levels with immediate effect.

In regard to cotton, the Government has decided to fix the minimum support price of kapas of fair average quality of J-34 variety at Rs. 380/- per quintal for 1982-83 season.

श्री रामावतार शर्मा (पटना):
यह तो बहुत कम है ।

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: This was not done last year; now they have fixed the price. The corresponding prices of other varieties would as usual be fixed by the Textile Commissioner.

14.52 hrs.

AMRITSAR OIL WORKS (ACQUISITION AND TRANSFER OF UNDERTAKINGS) BILL*

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF CIVIL AVIATION AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the acquisition and transfer of the right, title and interest of the undertakings of the Amritsar Sugar Mills Company in relation to the Amritsar Oil Works with a view to sustaining and strengthening the nucleus of public owned or controlled units required for ensuring supply of wholesome vanaspati and refined edible oils to the public at reasonable prices and thereby to give effect to the policy of the State towards securing the principles specified in clauses (b) and (c) of article 39 of the Constitution.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the acquisition and transfer of the right, title and interest of the undertakings of the Amritsar Sugar Mills Company in relation to the Amritsar Oil Works with a view to sustaining and strengthening the nucleus of public owned or controlled units required for ensuring supply of wholesome vanaspati and refined edible oils to the public at reasonable prices and thereby to give effect to the policy of the State towards securing the principles specified in clauses (b) and (c) of article 39 of the Constitution."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: I introduce the Bill.

14.54 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(I) REPORTED PLIGHT OF VILLAGES DUE TO COURSE OF OLD ROAD BY VABANASI CANTT. ARMY AUTHORITIES.

श्री राजनीथ सोनकर शर्मा (सदपुर): माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से वाराणसी छावनी के सैनिक अधिकारियों की अदूरदर्शिता की ओर ले जाना चाहता हूँ।

कुछ वर्ष पहले इसी सैनिक सीमा से सटे लहरतारा नामक स्थान में रामलीला हो रही थी एक साधारण सी बात पर यहां के सैनिक एक बड़ा झुंड बनाकर रामलीला में घुस गये। आदमी, बच्चों और बूढ़ों को बुरी तरह पीटा। औरतों को अपमानित किया। सैनिक सीमा से सटे पहलू का पूरा, कुम्हारा पूरा, फुल-वरिया, इमलियाघाट, सरैया नामक कई नागरिक क्षेत्र हैं। इन क्षेत्रों में आने जाने के लिए सैकड़ों वर्षों से मिलिटरी के बीच से रास्ते हैं। हजारों लो। बराबर आते जाते हैं? विगत दो तीन वर्षों से मिलिटरी अधिकारियों, सैनिकों का व्यवहार नागरिक आगन्तुकों के प्रति सहयोगपूर्ण नहीं रहा है। लोगों को अकारण पीटा जाता है। मरभोत किया जाता है। एक बार एक आगन्तुक ने सड़क के किनारे पड़े हुए कूड़े के पास पेशाब कर दिया। उसे तब तक पीटा गया, जब तक कि वह पेशाब से भीगी हुई पूरी मिट्टी को अपनी चादर में उठाकर बांध नहीं लिया। एक भूतपूर्व मंत्री को भी रोका गया और स्थिति जिलाधिकारी द्वारा संभाली गई।

अभी हाल में सैकड़ों वर्षों से कोहर-पुरवा और फुलवरिया जाने का अत्यन्त प्राचीन मार्ग सावें नं० 275 मिलिटरी के अफसरों ने अचानक बन्द कर दिया । चारों तरफ सनसनी फैल गयी, बहुत कहने सुनने एवं जिनाधिकारी के हस्तक्षेप के बाद 30 फीट चौड़े प्राचीन मार्ग को कहीं 10 और कहीं 12 फीट कर दिया गया । साथ ही मात्र बैलगाड़ी को छोड़कर किसी प्रकार का यांत्रिक वाहन ले जाने पर रोक लगा दिया गया ।

मान्यवर, इस बर्ताव से वाशिंगटन के काफी लोग परेशान हैं । 4,5 गांव के हजारों लोगों के समक्ष रास्ते की भयानक समस्या आकर खड़ी हो गई है । ऐसी परिस्थिति में मैं माननीय रक्षा मंत्री से आग्रह करूंगा कि वे हस्तक्षेप करें, सर्वे नं० 275 के रास्ते को पक्का कराकर उसपर बैलगाड़ी ही नहीं बल्कि हर प्रकार के यांत्रिक वाहनों को ले जाने ले आने की सर्वसाधारण को अनुमति दें । साथ ही सैनिक अधिकारियों की हिदायत दें कि वे स्थानीय नागरिकों के साथ सहानुभूति एवं भाई चारे का व्यवहार करें ।

(II) DEMONSTRATION BY PEACE—MARCHERS IN DELHI.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South): Sir, several lakhs of people of all walks of life have come to Delhi today (4-10-1982) to join the peace March organised by six parties to protest against the imperialists' attempt to plunge the world into a nuclear holocaust. Sir, never before was the danger of war so imminent, never before were warmonger so active as to-day in all parts of the globe creating hot-spots everywhere. The Western European countries are being pressurised to deploy perishing missiles on their territories, threatening the security of the socialist countries as also its NATO allies. The leaders of

the imperialists are also preparing for a first nuclear strike. Its talk of limited nuclear war with neutron heads is clear deception to lull the vigilance of the people. If unfortunately a nuclear conflict breaks out it can never be limited, it would engulf the whole world.

It urges its allies to extend NATO operation to the Indian Ocean and the Arab Gulf. It has organised rapid deployment force to intervene in West Asia and has converted Diego Garcia into a naval air base and has modernised it. It has new bases in Pakistan and some other countries. It hopes to convert Pakistan into an operation base and is carrying out the massive arming of the military regime of Pakistan. The Israeli aggression in Lebanon and the massacre of innocent Palestinians are aimed at the destruction of the P.L.O. The brutalities committed by the Israeli aggressors are reminiscent of what Hitler did to the Jews in Europe.

But the popular forces of the world are seized of the danger and are ranking themselves against it. The mighty demonstration in London, Paris, Bonn, Rome, Brussels, Calcutta and Helsinki for peace and the determination of the Socialist world to maintain peace show the growing strength of the popular forces against the dark forces of war.

We in India are particularly concerned about the danger of war and the threat to our security. It is necessary that all patriotic forces unite to launch a vigorous campaign to combat the danger of nuclear war, unmask the plans before the people to mobilise all anti-imperialist, peace-loving people to save the world from nuclear devastation.

I, therefore, urge upon the Government to take note of the feelings of the people of India expressed in today's peace rally and to condemn the war designs of the imperialists in unequivocal terms.

(iii) NEED FOR STOPPING FURTHER IMPORT OF RUBBER IN THE INTEREST OF INDIGENOUS RUBBER CULTIVATORS.

SHRI GEORGE JOSEPH MUNDACKAL (Muvattupuzha): Following the import and release of large stock of natural rubber by STC during the month of September—the peak rubber production time—it has created great crisis in plantation industry. The price of rubber has crashed more than Rs. 3,000/- per ton and there is no demand for rubber now. To save the poor and marginal rubber cultivators, I request the Commerce Minister to stop further imports of rubber, force the manufacturers to keep three months stock and instruct STC or Rubber Board to purchase the surplus rubber from the open market in order to keep it as a buffer stock.

(iv) NEED FOR UTILISING MICROWAVE CHANNEL IN KERALA FOR TELE-VISING ASIANGAMES.

**SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN (Palghat): The ASIAD 1982 is going to be an event of great significance. People all over the country are looking forward to witness it with great eagerness. The Government had rightly made arrangements to televise the games through INSAT-I so that people in different parts of the country could see and enjoy it. Unfortunately, with the failure of INSAT-I, the hopes of witnessing Asian Games over the TV in States which have at present no facility of TV transmission have been dashed. Particularly distressing is the case of the State of Kerala.

Kerala has not yet been put on the TV map. The people of Kerala were hoping to witness the games on TV with the help of INSAT. But, with that gone their hopes have been shattered.

However, the situation is not so hopeless. I understand that the existing microwave channels in Kerala can be utilised for TV transmission purposes. If these channels are used, without much cost, people in Malabar, Cochin and Trivendrum will be able to witness the games on TV. This arrangement is existing presently in Bangalore where with the help of microwave channels, TV programmes from Bombay and Madras are relayed.

Therefore, I would earnestly request the hon. Minister of Communications to allow the microwave channels to be used for TV transmission in people of Kerala could also enjoy the people of Kerala could also enjoy the games.

(v) RURAL WATER SUPPLY PROGRAMME IN RAJASTHAN

श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन (बाड़मेर): सभापति महोदय, मैं नियम 377 के अन्तर्गत निम्न वक्तव्य संदन के समक्ष प्रस्तुत करना चाहता हूँ :

आजादी के 35 वर्ष के उपरान्त भी देश पानी की समस्या का समुचित तरीके से हल नहीं कर सका है। अभी तक भी देश के राजस्थान प्रान्त के रेगिस्तानी क्षेत्रों में पीने के पानी के लिए 10-10 मील दूर जाना पड़ता है।

राजस्थान एक ऐसा प्रान्त है जहाँ देश की पचास प्रतिशत रेगिस्तानी क्षेत्र आया हुआ है। जहाँ एक उद्गम स्थान से दूसरे स्थान में पानी पहुंचाने के लिए क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण जल प्रदाय योजनाएं बनानी पड़ती हैं और एक ग्राम 25 वर्ग मील से 100 वर्ग मील तक फैला हुआ होता है और वहां पानी पहुंचाने में बड़ी लागत

††The original speech was delivered in Malayalam.

लगती है। राज्य सरकार की यह क्षमता नहीं है कि वे ऐसे समस्याग्रस्त ग्रामों में राशि का प्रावधान कर पानी पहुंचा सकें।

केन्द्रीय सरकार के सलाहकार ने जो बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम का हवाला देते हुए सभी राज्यों को पीने के पानी की समस्या हल करने के लिए जो दो माह पहले पत्र जारी किया है उसीसे तो रेगिस्तानी क्षेत्रों पर कुठाराघात हुआ है। उक्त पत्र में सिर्फ हैण्ड पम्प की योजनाओं के द्वारा समस्याग्रस्त ग्रामों की संख्या बढ़ाने की ही प्राथमिकता दी गई है और क्षेत्रीय जल प्रदाय योजनाओं को स्वीकार न करने के निर्देश जारी किए हैं। राज्य सरकार ने कई योजनाएं रेगिस्तानी क्षेत्रों की क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण जल प्रदाय योजनाएं भेजी हैं पर वे मंजूर नहीं की जा रही हैं।

अतः निर्माण एवं आवास मंत्री से आग्रहपूर्वक निवेदन है कि वे रेगिस्तानी क्षेत्रों की पानी की योजनाओं को प्राथमिकता दें क्योंकि वहां की समस्या गंभीर से गंभीरतम है। छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में इन कठिनतम समस्याग्रस्त ग्रामों में पानी पहुंचाने में केन्द्र सरकार भी त्वरित ग्रामीण जल वितरण कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत अधिक से अधिक राशि एलाट करने के लिए आदेश दे।

15.05 hrs.

CHARITABLE ENDOWMENTS (AMENDMENT) BILL

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now the House will take up Item No. 10. I call upon Shri Janardhan Poojary to move the Bill, on behalf of Shri Pranab Mukherjee.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHAN POOJARY): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Charitable Endowments Act, 1890, be taken into consideration."

This Bill seeks to amend the Charitable Endowments Act, 1890, a Nineteenth century enactment, in order to provide for the laying of the rules made under section 13 thereof by the Central Government before Parliament and those made by the State Governments before the respective State Legislatures. This amendment has been sponsored to implement a recommendation to that effect made by the committee on Subordinate Legislation.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved;

"That the Bill further to amend the Charitable Endowments Act, 1890, be taken into consideration."

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur): Mr. Chairman, this seems to be a very innocuous Bill, which purports to give effect to a very important recommendation of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation, with regard to the laying of rules on the Table of the House. I had the privilege of being associated with this Committee. We have found that there are various rules which are being made, which Parliament had no occasion to consider, because a provision for laying the rules on the Table of the House, was not included in all

[Shri Somnath Chatterjee]

those enactments. I find Shri Daga is taking interest in the matter and he is trying to see that the Government work according to the very salutary recommendations.

Two things are involved here. Although the recommendation was made quite earlier, quite a few years back, it has taken the Government years and years to bring this simple legislation to incorporate a very important provision. Of course, it is better late than never. It is very essential that this House concerns itself with the compliance by the Government with such important recommendations. I am saying this because there are still a large number of enactments without a provision like this.

The second aspect, to which I want to make a reference, taking advantage of this Bill, is that a number of rules, notifications and bye-laws are being framed or issued in a modern type of State or the welfare society that the hon. Minister is purportedly trying to set up in this country, one cannot avoid subordination legislation; it is obvious. We have a huge number of notifications, rules and bye-laws, which come under subordinate legislation. But the biggest handicap for the people who are being governed by these rules, is that they are hardly available. When I was in this Committee, I tried to raise this matter to it discussed that people are supposed to be violating the laws which are not known to them, because they are not available. In my humble experience, I have seen there are publications by some departments of the relevant rules applicable to the functioning of those departments, which are published with the remark "confidential". It is very important to note that they are not even available to the public.

If one has to develop a sense of law abidingness, if I may use that expression in the people, then they should be made aware of what the laws are. We hardly have enough time to pass the Bills, or discuss the Bills or legislative enactments in this

House. Because of the shortage of time, huge powers, substantial powers, are being delegated to the authorities. One minimum necessity is that Parliament, as the supreme legislative body, should have the power or control over the subordinate legislation. That is being intended to be done by making provision, as we are having today. It has taken years.

The Charitable Endowments Act was passed in 1890. Even after the recommendation of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation, a large number of rules have been framed, but they were not laid on the Table of this House. Even after Independence and even after the last recommendation, various rules had to be framed. These rules are without any legislative scrutiny because they were not to be laid on the Table of this House. There was no provision for that.

Secondly, they are not known to the people. I very seriously implore the Government of India to consider, because of the large number of such rules, bye-laws notifications and regulations which are being framed, that a very serious effort should be made to publish them for public use.

The other thing is that All India statutes are never available uptodate. The Government of India has started publishing a volume called 'India Code' in several parts, but they have never kept pace with the facts. They are published so late, they are never available together for public use. Therefore, this is a very important matter. I would request the hon. Minister to try to take up the matter with either the Law Ministry or the Legislative Department or whatever it is. But this is a matter which should be done.

The other important aspect while we are dealing with the Bill to amend the Charitable Endowments Act, is that it seeks to amend an Act of 1890. Those were the days when

the concept of charity was different. Those were the days when you did not have any Pratibha Pratilsthan, there were no Antulays and Gundu Raos then. That is why, when judicially it has been...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Chatterjee, why do you bring the names of individuals?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: All right, the Chief Minister of Maharashtra and the present, probably temporary, Chief Minister of Karnataka—for the time being, until removed.

SHRI B. V. DESAI (Raichur): Why do you say 'temporary'? Do you intend going there?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: You belong to his group then. I do not know whether Mr. Poojary agrees with you, probably he belongs to some other group. Very well, you are a little allergic.

SHRI B. V. DESAI: I want to straighten the record. That is all.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: It is said that there are politicians who are either aligning themselves with the ruling party at the Centre or getting their blessings, who are innovating new types of charities in this country which the Charitable Endowments Act never thought of. Those are the charities for religious purposes, for charitable purposes, for providing some succour and relief to the poor students etc. etc. Also, in the name of so-called religious charities huge properties were being kept out of the taxation net, many properties kept in the names of deities were being enjoyed by human gods and goddesses. These are serious aspects of the so-called religious charitable endowments in this country. The time has come when you give some thought to this. Your inaction in this matter shows that you develop these types of mushroom charities, the so-called charities which are

being utilised for political purposes, not for the benefit of, let us say, the weaker sections of the people in this country.

Sir, when the activities of the so-called charitable trusts were discussed in this House, they were stoutly defended by the Government. A stout defence was put up by the Government to uphold the so-called charitable objectives behind the trusts, the functioning of the trusts. Nobody knew who are the beneficiaries. The association of the name of the Prime Minister had to be dissociated here. You had to publicly proclaim that she was not associated, although her name was openly being branded about for years or months. Now until a judicial forum intervened in the matter, he was making hey even to-day. There is no control over the so-called trust. They are masquerading in the name of charitable trust. Do not think this is only politics, our politics! No. But to-day you have admitted; you have been forced to accept the position that these so-called pretended charitable trusts are not for the benefit of the common people or the so-called objects of the trusts but is sought to be utilised by certain political personages which you are now rejecting, because those persons have lost your good will or blessings. They do not serve your purpose any longer. Now you are decrying the so-called trusts. But so long as he served your purpose, those trusts served your purpose, here the ruling party's purpose, you gave a cover to them. You gave protection to them and the Government of India stood up here to support the so-called trusts. Therefore, the people's faith is also being lost. How can you expect people to have faith? There are many genuine persons who wish to make proper donation or create trusts for the good of the people. There may be some exceptions in this country. I do not know, these days, but they will be those people, those well meaning people....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Only one hour has been allotted for this Bill.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Only one minute.

They will be discouraged in coming forward with their proposals or with their objects of creating trusts because the whole thing is polluted. The concept of charitable trust has become a private charitable purpose, for the purpose of having greater and greater political clout. This is the situation. We should not, in this House, concern ourselves or spend time and public money here only to go through routine matters like this when you are bringing in an amendment to the Charitable Endowment Act of 1890. 90 years old statute. Give some thought to it. There are so many matters which require attention. There are so many loopholes which should be plugged. So, nothing is being done. This is a routine thoughtless proposal which has come, which should have come many many years back. Probably, Shri Bhishma Narain Singh could not find a worthwhile legislation proposals. To fill up the gap Shri Poojary said this has been pending for a long time. Is this the way Parliament is functioning?

I support this Bill, but request the hon. Minister not to avoid answering by saying I am only concerned with this and nothing more. Why should Chatterjee bring extraneous matters?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Daga. The time allotted for this Bill is only one hour.

श्री मूल चन्दा डग्गा (पाली): सभा-पति जी, समय तो 1 घंटा है लेकिन संशोधन 30 साल बाद आया है। 30 साल तक कमेटी सरकार का अगर ध्यान दिलाती रही और 30 साल के बाद अमंडमेंट सरकार पेश करे तो दोष किसका है? किसको गुनाहगार ठहराया जाय?

एक बहुत बड़ी बात हो रही है। हम सारे कानून बनाते हैं और पार्लियामेंट को समय नहीं मिलता। इसलिए सारे कानून हम डेलीगेट कर देते हैं सबोडिनेट अथोरिटी की। और उसके बाद उस कानून में कोई प्रोवीजन नहीं है कि वह हाउस में रखे जायेंगे यह कानून 1890 का बना हुआ है।

उसका सेशन 13 यह है—

"The appropriate Government may make rules consistent with the Act."

उसमें कहीं भी यह प्रोवीजन नहीं किया गया है कि इसके लिये जो कानून, सब होल या बाई-लाज बनाये वे कभी हाउस में रखे जायेंगे, मुझे यह मालूम नहीं हुआ है कि हमारे वित्त मंत्रालय के द्वारा जो आज यह अमंडमेंट आया है, इस में आज तक नियम बने या नहीं। 1890 के एक्ट के सेशन 13 के अन्तर्गत कभी आपने कोई नियम, उपनियम या बाई-लाज बनाये या नहीं? उनको गजट में पब्लिश किया या सदन में रखा या ही? आप मेहरबानी कर बतलायें कि इस कानून का इम्प्लीमेंटेशन कैसे हुआ और आप इसे किस प्रकार काम में लाते रहे हैं? क्या कोई आज पूछने वाला है कि पार्लियामेंट की पावर में एन्क्रोचमेंट करके काम चलाते जायें और हम कानून को देखें ही नहीं? पार्लियामेंट ने कई बार अपनी कमेटिये में और सबसे पहले 1952 में ध्यान दिलाया था कि आप कानून बनाकर सदन में रखें—

"The Committee are surprised to note that even after 18 years of presentation of the Third Report (First Lok Sabha), such omissions are still being made."

(The Report was presented on 3rd March, 1955.)

1955 में फस्ट रिक्मेंडेशन थी, उसके बाद भी कई बार रिपीट किया। 30 साल में बराबर कमेटी कहती रही कि जो कानून बनायें उसे सदन में रखें। ड्राफ्ट रूल रखें नहीं जाते, पब्लिक होते नहीं। कोई भी कानून लागू हो जाता है और लोगों को पता नहीं। फिर कहते हैं कि इग्नोरस आफ ला इज नो एक्सक्यूज।

नये मंत्री जी ने जो यह गलती सुधारी है, उसके लिये वह बधाई के पात्र हैं। आपने ऐक्ट में कहा है कि सारी प्रापर्टी का प्रतिवर्ष पब्लिकेशन होगा। इसमें यह प्रावीजन था कि अगर आप पब्लिकेशन करते हैं तो जो प्रापर्टी आपके पास आ गई है उसे बतायें। आज जो न्यास बनते हैं, आजकल पुण्य की आड़ में पाप बहुत होते हैं, नाम धर्म का और होते पाप हैं, यह बड़े-बड़े साधन हैं, जहां पर धन लागाया जाता है।

एक सवाल था कि 1952 के पहले, जो रूल्स और रेगुलेशन बने हुए है 1952 में बनाये गये रूल 234 में लिखा था—

“Where a regulation, rule, sub-rule, bye-law, etc., framed in pursuance of the Constitution or of the legislative functions delegated by Parliament to a subordinate authority is laid before the House....”

1952 में आपका 234 रूल मौजूद था और 235 में हम लोग अपना अट्रिब्यूशन कर सकते थे। आज आप एक छोटा सा अमेंडमेंट ले कर के यहां पर आए हैं न्यास में कोई अमेंडमेंट करना चाहिए या नहीं करना चाहिए और अभी तक उसका क्या लाभ हुआ है, वह तो बात अलग है आप यहां पर कह दें कि इसका स्कोप बहुत ही छोटा है। दूसरी तरफ इस सदन की कमेटी को सर-

कार दो-दो साल तक कोई उत्तर नह देती है जबकि 6 महीने में उत्तर देने का प्रावधान है। गवर्नमेंट हमारे रिमाइन्डर्स की भी कोई परवाह नहीं करती है। हमारे भीष्म नारायण सिंह जी पार्लमेन्टरी एफेयर्स के मिनिस्टर हैं, उन्हें यह बात देखनी चाहिए कि पार्लमेन्ट जो कानून बनाती है, उनका प्रापर इंप्लीमेंटेशन किया जाए। यह सौ साल पुराना ऐक्ट है, मैं जानना चाहूंगा इसके अन्तर्गत कोई नियम वर्ग रह भी बनाए गए हैं या नहीं। अगर बनाए गए हैं तो मंत्री जी बताने की कृपा करेंगे। साथ ही उन नियमों की कोई पब्लिसिटी भी हुई है या नहीं? साथ ही मैं यह भी जानना चाहूंगा कि आज कितनी प्रापर्टी आपके कब्जे में है और उस प्रापर्टी का क्या उपयोग हो रहा है? मेरे पूर्व वक्ता बहुत पहले से इस कमेटी के चेयरमैन रहे हैं, मैं तो अभी दो साल से ही चेयरमैन बना हूं। वे इस बात को अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं कि इस बात को मंडेटरी कर दिया गया है कि कानून के अन्तर्गत बनाए गए रूल्स सदन में रखे जायें, एक निश्चित समय के अन्दर रखे जायें और इसके लिए मैं धन्यवाद भी देना चाहता हूं लेकिन वह नियम जब सदन में रख दिए जायें तभी उन पर हमारी कमेटी विचार कर सकती है।

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह (फिरोजाबाद) : सभापति महोदय, माननीय मंत्री जी ने बहुत सिफारिशों के बाद जो अमेंडमेंट यहां पर रखा है, उसके लिए वह धन्यवाद के पात्र हैं कम से कम उनके ध्यान में यह बात आई कि इसमें संबोधन करना चाहिए। जहां तक इन संशोधनों का प्रश्न है, मैं पूर्ण रूप से समर्थन करूंगा कि जो भी नियम बनें वह सदन के समक्ष आने चाहिए और सदन उन पर अपनी राय जाहिर करे। प्रश्न यह है कि यह ऐक्ट 1890 का बना हुआ है;

[श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह]

"An Act to provide for the vesting and administration of property held in trust for charitable purposes."

इसका उद्देश्य यही है कि गरीबों को ज्यादा शिक्षा और चिकित्सा सहायता मिले तथा अन्य उपयोगी कार्य किए जायें लेकिन इसमें कहीं भी ऐसा नहीं है कि यदि कोई व्यक्ति सार्वजनिक ट्रस्टों का दुरुपयोग करता है तो उसके खिलाफ कोई कार्यवाही की जा सकती है। आपने सेक्शन (13) में संशोधन किया है लेकिन आप सेक्शन (14) को देखें कि उसमें क्या है :

"No suit shall be instituted against the Government in respect of anything done or purporting to be done under this Act, or in respect of any alleged neglect or omission to perform any duty devolving on the Government under this Act, or in respect of the exercise of, or the failure to exercise, any power conferred by this Act on the Government for shall any suit be—
instituted against a trustee of Charitable Endowments except for divesting him of property on the ground of this not being subject to a trust for charitable purpose or for making him chargeable with or accountable for the loss of misappropriation of any property vested in him, or the income thereof, were the loss of misappropriation has been occasioned by or through his wilful neglect or default."

15-30 hrs.

(SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE in the chair)

इस एक्ट के बारे में भी सफाई हो जानी चाहिए। यह एक्ट 1890 के जमाने का बना है। उस जमाने की सरकार

यह चाहती थी कुछ बने, लेकिन ऐसा बने जिससे जिम्मेदार आफिसर को बचाया जा सके। इसलिए मेरा आपसे अनुरोध है कि आप को इसमें संशोधन लाना चाहिए। संशोधन करके खामियों को दूर करना चाहिए।

अन्त में, मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करते हुए, आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि आपने मुझे बोलने के लिए समय दिया।

श्री राम बिलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) :
सभापति जी, अभी मुझ से पूर्व तीन माननीय सदस्यों ने इस बिल पर प्रकाश डाला है। मैं उनकी भावनाओं के साथ हूँ और माननीय रंगा जी हम से सहमत होंगे कि आज इस ट्रस्ट की आड़ में कितना कुछ हो रहा है। लेकिन जहाँ तक हमको जानकारी है, लोग इस ट्रस्ट की आड़ में टैक्स को छुपाने के लिए, काले धन को बचाने के लिए ट्रस्ट को बनाते हैं। आफिसर्स की साठगांठ से सरकार की साठगांठ से यह सब चल रहा है। लेकिन इस बारे में हमको आज तक पता नहीं है। चैरिटेबल ट्रस्ट के नाम पर हिन्दुस्तान के कितने गरीबों का, कितने हरिजनों का, कितने आदिवासियों का भला-हुआ है, जबकि ये ट्रस्ट उन्हीं के नाम पर चलते हैं। हरे राम, हरे राम, हरिजन आदिवासी, गरीब कमजोर वर्ग—लेकिन आज इन लोगों का भला नहीं हुआ है। हमारे माननीय मंत्री जी स्वयं गरीब-परिवार से आते हैं, मैं चाहूँगा कि वे जवाब दें कि चैरिटेबल ट्रस्ट में कितनी कितनी संपत्ति लगी हुई है। उस संपत्ति से कितने लोगों पर खर्चा किया गया है। इन से गरीबों पर खर्चा किया गया है या ये केवल अपनी रक्षा के लिए हैं। यह बात बिल्कुल सही है कि ये केवल काले धन को बचाने के लिए एक माध्यम है। टैक्स को छिपाने का एक माध्यम है।

इसलिए इसमें निश्चित रूप से, 1890 का जो विधान है, इसमें संशोधन ही नहीं, बल्कि इसको नए रूप से सामने लाना चाहिए।

मैं आपके माध्यम से ज्यादा समय न लेते हुए, मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो संशोधन आप लाए हैं, वह पास हो जाएगा, लेकिन सबसे बड़ी बात यह है कि इसका पीछे पोलिटिकल बिल क्या है। आपकी इच्छा क्या है—यदि आपकी इच्छा साफ है, तो मैं चाहूंगा, दोनों सदनों में दो रायें नहीं होंगी, ट्रस्ट होना चाहिए, लेकिन इसके जो उद्देश्य हैं जो एम्स हैं, जो आर्जेंटम हैं, जिनके लिए यह बनाया जाता है, उनके लिए इसको बनाया जाए। न कि अपनी संपत्ति बचाने के लिए न कि टैक्स को बचाने के लिए और न काले धन में वृद्धि करने के लिए। इसलिए मैं आपसे आग्रह करूंगा कि 1890 के एक्ट को आप पूरे तरीके से सोच-समझ कर इसमें आप अपना दिमाग में एप्लाइ करें, कहीं इसमें कोई दांव-पेच नहीं होना चाहिए। इसको आप इस तरीके से बना दीजिए कि इसमें जो गलत लोग हैं, गलत तत्व हैं, जो समाज के बड़े-बड़े ठेकेदार हैं . . . जो ठेकेदार बने हुए हैं और जो धर्म के नाम पर, रिलीजस और चैरिटेबिल ट्रस्ट के नाम पर सारे कुकर्म करते हैं उन को कहीं बचाने का मौका न मिले और प्रशासन के लोग भी इसको छिपाना चाहें तो छिपा न सकें, इस के लिए इस एक्ट में कुछ प्रावधान होना चाहिए था ताकि ये सारी चीजें सामने लाई जा सकें।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ।

श्री निरधारी लाल ब्रास (भोलवाड़ा) :
अधोपति महोदय, यह जो बिल प्रस्तुत किया गया है, इसका मैं समर्थन करता

हूँ मगर डागा साहब ने जिस प्रकार की बात कही कि कानून को पार्लियामेंट के समक्ष पहले लाना चाहिए था, वह ठीक है। इतने वर्षों तक इसको नहीं लाया गया, इसके लिए कौन जिम्मेवार है और इस वजह से क्या कठिनाइयाँ लोगों के सामने आई हैं प्रोपर्टी के सम्बन्ध में, यह आप अच्छी तरह से जानते होंगे। इसका फायदा किसको हुआ है। इसका फायदा राजा महाराजा उठा रहे हैं और बड़े बड़े पूंजीपति उठा रहे हैं। आप यह देखें कि हर जगह चाहे वह भगवान कृष्ण का मन्दिर हो और चाहे राम का मन्दिर हो, बड़े लोगों ने ट्रस्ट बना कर सारी प्रोपर्टी को अपने कब्जे में किया हुआ है और सबसे बड़े ट्रस्टी वहीं लोग बन गये हैं और उसके सारे पैसे का उपयोग वहीं करने हैं।

मैं आपको एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ। हमारे यहाँ केला देवी का एक मन्दिर करौली के अन्दर। वह एक धार्मिक स्थान है और करौली के महाराजा उसके ट्रस्टी हैं। करोड़ों रुपये की उसकी आमदनी है। उस करोड़ों रुपये की आमदनी का उपयोग वहीं आदमी करता है। इस के बारे में अभी राजस्थान की एसेम्बली में भी एक सवाल उठाया गया और कई दूसरे स्थानों पर इस के खिलाफ आवाज उठाई गई लेकिन आज तक कोई कार्यवाही नहीं हुई और उस मन्दिर के पैसे का दुपयोग भयंकर रूप से हो रहा है। इसी तरह की बातें अन्य स्थानों पर भी हो रही हैं। कहीं पर किसी राजा महाराजा ने ट्रस्ट बना दिया और कहीं पर किसी और ने और उसके ट्रस्टी बन कर करोड़ों रुपये की सम्पत्ति पर अपना अधिकार जमाए हैं। कहीं पर परिवार के नाम पर चैरिटेबिल ट्रस्ट बना कर सारा फायदा उस परिवार के सदस्य उठाते हैं। न वे प्रोपर्टी टैक्स देते हैं और न बैल्य, टैक्स

[श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास]

देते हैं और उसके साथ-साथ उस प्रोपर्टी से जो आमदनी होती है, उस का दुरुपयोग करते हैं। ऐसे लोगों के खिलाफ सख्त कानूनी कार्यवाही होनी चाहिए और इस बिल में इस प्रकार का प्रावधान होना चाहिए, जिससे इस तरह की कोई गड़बड़ न हो। पासवान जी ने ठीक ही कहा है कि इस प्रकार को बेईमानी करने वाले लोगों के खिलाफ कानूनी कार्यवाही करने का प्रावधान आप ने इस में नहीं रखा है। अगर गलत तरीके से ट्रस्ट की प्रोपर्टी को कोई इस्तेमाल करे, तो उसको पीनल दण्ड मिलना चाहिए, उसको सजा मिलनी चाहिए और इस तरह की व्यवस्था को मजबूती के साथ लागू किया जाना चाहिए। बहुत से बड़े लोगों ने पैसे का दुरुपयोग करने के लिए ऐसे ट्रस्ट कायम कर रखे हैं। ये गरीबों का शोषण करते हैं, मजदूरों का शोषण करते हैं और अपने लिए करोड़ों घरों रुपये की सम्पत्ति बना कर एक-दो मन्दिर बना देते हैं और करोड़ों रुपये खर्च करके ट्रस्ट बना कर उसका दुरुपयोग करते रहते हैं। एक तरफ तो ये लोगों का खून पीते हैं और दूसरी तरफ ट्रस्ट बना कर और लोगों को फायदा नहीं लेने देते बल्कि ट्रस्ट बना कर सरकार को धोखा देते हैं और आम जनता को धोखा देते हैं। इस तरह से जो पैसा देश के लोगों के काम आना चाहिए, वह पैसा और जगह जाकर इकट्ठा हो जाता है और फिर उससे ये लोग रंग-रेलियां मनाते हैं। इस प्रकार की चीज को रोकने के लिए कोई माकूल तरीके की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। जब तक कानून में इस चीज को रोकने के लिए कोई प्रावधान नहीं होगा, यह व्यवस्था इसी प्रकार से चलती रहेगी और गड़बड़ होती रहेगी।

मैं आपसे यह भी निवेदन कर दूँ कि विदेशी धन भी इस सम्बन्ध में आ

रहा है और ट्रस्ट प्रोपर्टी के अन्दर उसका इस्तेमाल हो रहा है और उस पैसे का दुरुपयोग हो रहा है। उससे कुछ राजनीतिक पार्टियां भी फायदा उठा रही हैं। ट्रस्ट के ऐसे पैसे को ये लोग कहीं जाकर पालीटीकल पार्टियों के लाभ के कामों में लगा रहे हैं। तरह तरह की व्यवस्थाएँ हो रही हैं। धार्मिक भावनाओं के लिये जो ट्रस्ट बनाये जाते हैं, धर्म प्रचार के लिये जो धार्मिक संस्थाएँ खड़ी की जाती हैं उनके पीछे उद्देश्य तो धर्म को मजबूत बनाने का होता है, लेकिन वास्तव में वहाँ से राजनीतिक दावपेंच खेले जाते हैं। ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिये। सरकार को धोखा दे कर टैक्स न देना यही काम इन ट्रस्टों का हो गया है। ऐसी दुकानों को बन्द किया जाना चाहिये। इस प्रकार के चेरिटेबिल ट्रस्ट्स अगर कायम होते हैं तो उसमें सरकार का अधिकारी होना चाहिये ताकि धन का दुरुपयोग न हो सके। आज जो प्राइवेट ट्रस्ट्स बने हुए हैं और प्राइवेट लोग ट्रस्ट्स बने हुए हैं वह उस पैसे का अपने हितों के लिये दुरुपयोग करते हैं जिससे लोगों की धार्मिक भावनाओं को धक्का लगता है और वहाँ तरह तरह के अनाचार होते हैं। इसलिये कोई न कोई व्यवस्था इस कानून में जरूर रखिये ताकि इन चेरिटेबिल ट्रस्ट्स का ठीक से इंतजाम हो सके। इस संशोधन से कुछ होने वाला नहीं जो काला धन इकट्ठा कर रहे हैं और अपने आपको सम्पत्तिशाली बना रहे हैं उन पर अगर अंकुश लगाना है तो सारे ट्रस्ट्स को सरकार को अपने हाथों में लेना चाहिये इससे आपके रिसॉर्सिज बढ़ेंगे और हमारी धार्मिक भावनाओं को ठेस भी नहीं लगेगी और सारी व्यवस्था ठीक चलेगी। इसलिये आप ऐसा बिल लाइये जिससे सारे के सारे चेरिटेबिल ट्रस्ट्स की व्यवस्था सुचारु रूप से चल सके। यही मेरा निवेदन है।

श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद बर्मा (कोडरम) :
सभापति जी, मैं इस संशोधन विधेयक का यों तो समर्थन करता हूँ। हमारे अन्य मित्रों ने बहुत बातें कही हैं। लेकिन इस चेरिटेबिल ऐन्डोउमेंट बिल को काम्प्रीहेंसिव बिल के रूप में लाना चाहिये था। क्योंकि 30, 35 साल का इसमें अनुभव आया है और अंग्रेजों ने इस बिल को इसलिये बनाया था ताकि उनकी जी तुजूरी करने वाले बड़े बड़े पूंजी-पति और कम्पनी वाले बिना टैक्स दिये हुए करोड़ों रुपया अपने काम में ला सकें। आज भी बिड़ला, टाटा, डालमिया आदि के ट्रस्ट्स बने हुए हैं। प्रतिभा प्रतिष्ठान तो मया है और उसी का अनुकरण लोग कर रहे हैं। जितने चेरिटेबिल ट्रस्ट्स बनाये गये थे उसका लाभ गरीब लोगों को नहीं मिला, बल्कि ट्रस्टीज ने अपने परिवार के हित में फंड का डाईवर्जन किया। सरकार को सजग हो कर ऐसी व्यवस्था करनी चाहिये ताकि इनका लाभ गरीब लोगों को मिल सके।

धारा 14 में बताया कि उसको उत्तरदायी होना चाहिये सरकार के सामने, उसके अकाउन्ट्स को प्रकाशित करना चाहिये। लेकिन सरकार ने कितने ट्रस्ट्स का हिसाब लिया है? आज अगर सारे देश में देखा जाए तो ऐसे ट्रस्टों को बहुत बड़ी फहरिस्त होगी और यदि उनकी कार्यवाहियों को देखा जाय तो लगगा कि उद्देश्यों और कारणों से बहुत दूर उनका कार्यक्रम चल रहा है। ठीक उसी तरह जैसे हाथी के दांत दिखाने के कुछ होते हैं और खाने के कुछ और होते हैं। सभी बड़ी कंपनियों ने एक ट्रस्ट बनाकर उसे अपने पारिवारिक हित का औजार बना रखा है। सरकार को एक कंप्रीहेंसिव बिल लाकर न्यायपूर्ण ढंग से जनहित में उसे व्यवहार में लाना चाहिये। ट्रस्ट के जो अधिकारी होते हैं उसमें किसी सरकारी

पदाधिकारी का सुपरविजन या पर्यवेक्षण हो, ऐसा भी संशोधन होना चाहिये। इसके अधीन जितने भी नियम बने, वह सब कानून के अनुसार संसद या विधान-मंडल में रखे जायेंगे, लेकिन इतने दिनों तक जो काले धंधे हुए हैं, सरकार के जिन अधिकारियों ने उससे डील किया है, यह विचारणीय विषय है।

जितने बड़े-बड़े कालेज, इंजीनियरिंग कालेज और अस्पताल बनाये हुए हैं, वहां अगर देखा जाये तो किसी गरीब का बच्चा नहीं पढ़ता है। सभी बच्चे बड़े लोगों के होते हैं जो कि डेढ़-डेढ़ और दो-दो लाख डोनेशन देते हैं। इस तरह से वहां बड़ी राशि प्राप्त होती है। हमारे बिहार में बी० आई० टी० मिश्र रांची में बना है। वहां अगर देखा जाये तो पता लग जायेगा कि कितने हरिजन, आदिवासी बच्चे पढ़ते हैं। अगर इसके आंकड़े निकाले जायें तो एक भी गरीब इनमें नहीं मिलेगा।

इसी तरह कर्नाटक और मनीपाल में भी मैडिकल कालेज हैं, वहां देख लीजिये कि कितने गरीब बच्चों को वहां चेरिटेबल फण्ड से फायदा हुआ? कहीं भी नहीं मिलेगा। इससे साफ हो जाता है कि यह ट्रस्ट जन-हित में नहीं रहे हैं बल्कि बड़े लोगों के हित में रहे हैं।

इतने दिनों के बाद जो यह संशोधन लाये हैं, यह श्लाघनीय है, प्रशंसनीय है। इसके साथ-साथ यह भी लाना चाहिये कि निश्चित रूप से उसका फायदा दोन-हीनों को मिलेगा। इसके लिये जब तक प्रावधान नहीं होगा यह बिल किसी काम का, जन-हित का सिद्ध नहीं होगा। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि मंत्री जी इसका आश्वामन देंगे।

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार (पोलोभीत):
सभापति महोदय, सभी प्रमुख बातें
यहां कही जा चुकी हैं। मैं सभी वक्ताओं
की राय से सहमत हूँ केवल 2, 3
बातें और कहना चाहूंगा।

मैंने एक बार पहले यह बात कही थी
कि जिस समय कोई बिल पास हो तो
बिल के साथ उसके रूलस भी हाउस के
सामने आ जाने चाहियें। आपके अनुभव
में आया होगा कि कई बार एक्ट बनता
है आधी इंच मोटी किताब का और
उसके रूलस बनते हैं 2 और 4 इंच मोटी
किताब के। मैं आपको उदाहरण देता
हूँ यू पी० में पंचायती राज एक्ट बना।
उसे आप देख लीजिये, मेरा ख्याल है कि
मेरी एक उंगली के बराबर मोटा वह
एक्ट होगा लेकिन उसके रूलस कमसे कम
3 इंच मोटी वोल्यूम के हैं। मेरे कहने
का मतलब यह है कि ज्यादा बड़े नियम
बनाने से लोगों को पता नहीं चलता कि
इस एक्ट का इंप्लीमेंटेशन और एग्जीक्यूशन
कैसे होगा।

आप रूल बनाकर हमारे हाउस
के सामने रख भी दें तो उस समय
हमारे पास इतना समय नहीं होता कि
हम उसे देख सकें। अगर आप देते भी
हैं तो और कामों की वजह से वह दृष्टि
से ओझल हो जाता है। हम लोग उसे
देख भी नहीं पाते और उनका मनन
नहीं कर सकते अपनी राय नहीं दे सकते।
आपको स्वयं अनुभव होगा कि कितने
रूलस हाउस की टेबल पर ले किये
जाते हैं और उनमें से एक परमेंट भी हम
संशोधन नहीं दे पाते हैं। यह नहीं है
कि संशोधन की आवश्यकता नहीं होती
बल्कि हमारे पास समय ही नहीं होता कि
हम उनको देख पायें। इसलिए मैं सरकार
से प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूँ कि यह एक

बुनयादी बात है जो जनहित में है कि
जब भी सरकार कोई बिल यहां पर पेश
करे तो उसके साथ-साथ रूलस भी रख
दे और एक साथ ही सभी पर डिस्कशन
हो जाए। इस प्रकार से रूल मेकिंग
पावर दे देने से जाने क्या रूल बनायेंगे?
कब यहां पर रखेंगे और यहां पर रखने
से पहले ही उनपर काम करते रहेंगे।
क्योंकि आपने इसमें लिख दिया है कि
भले हाउस में रूलस ले न हुए हों
परन्तु उनके मातहत जो भी काम किया
जाएगा वह अल्ट्रावायर्स नहीं होगा। वह
काम सही माना जायेगा। मेरी समझ में
नहीं आता कि आपको मेरा सुझाव मान
लेने में क्या दिक्कत हो सकती है? आप
तो वैसे ही बिलस लेट लाने के लिए
मशहूर हैं, दस-दस साल के बाद यहां पर
बिल लाते हैं। मैं भी डागाजी की कमेटी
का मेम्बर रहा हूँ। जो सेक्शन (13)
है रूल मेकिंग पावर के सम्बन्ध में उसको
आप देखें।

Section 13 (2) The appropriate
Government may make rules con-
sistent with this Act for—

(a) prescribing the fees to be
paid to the Government in respect
of any property vested under this
Act in a Treasurer of Charitable
Endowments;

अब बगैर फीस तो आज तक कोई
ट्रस्ट बना नहीं होगा। आपने इसके
लिए रूलस बनाए होंगे और फीस भी आपने
प्रेसक्राइव की होगी। इसका मतलब यह
है कि रूलस आपने बनाए हैं और उनके
अन्तर्गत आप काम करते रहे हैं लेकिन
इस बात का कोई पता नहीं कि वह रूलस
इस अधिनियम के स्कोप के बाहर तो
नहीं हैं, कहीं वह रूलस अनकांस्टीट्यूशनल
तो नहीं हैं फिर भी उनके अन्तर्गत काम
होता रहा है। इसीलिए मैंने यह सुझाव
रखा है कि यदि बिल के साथ ही रूलस
भी यहां पर पेश कर दिए जायें तो वह
जनहित में होगा।

एक बात मैं और भी जोड़ना चाहूंगा। यह जो चैरिटेबल ट्रस्ट्स और एंडोवमेंट्स हैं, आप कहीं भी देख लें, इनके साथ कहीं तो गुप्ता का नाम होगा, कहीं डालमिया का नाम होगा, कहीं पदमपत सिंहानिया का नाम होगा और कहीं पर त्रिड़ला, टाटा या साहू जैन का नाम होगा। बाकी जो ट्रस्ट होंगे वह राजा-महाराजाओं के हैं और उनमें से कुछ हम माननीय सदनों के सदस्य भी होंगे। कहने का मतलब यह कि किस प्रकार से सरकार की नजर पड़े बिना जायदाद हड़प कर ली जाए—यही सबसे बड़ा उद्देश्य इसके पीछे रहता है। सारे देश में त्रिड़ला मन्दिरों की लाइन लगी है। पदमापत सिंहानिया भी उनके पीछे पीछे चल रहे हैं और धर्मशालायें बना रहे हैं।

सभापति महोदय, एक तो कम्पनी होती है पब्लिक लिमिटेड, दूसरी होती है प्राइवेट लिमिटेड और यह अनलिमिटेड कम्पनियां हैं।

मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि बहुत अच्छे-अच्छे नाम इस्तेमाल किए जाते हैं। लखनऊ में एक चन्द्रभान गुप्ता स्मारक ट्रस्ट है। अभी कुछ दिनों पहले अन्तुले जी ने हमारी प्रधान मंत्री श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी जी का नाम इस्तेमाल किया। इसी प्रकार आचार्य नरेन्द्र देव के नाम से एक ट्रस्ट है और वे क्या करते हैं कि जो आदमी पोलिटिक्स में फेल हो जाए, उसको एक हजार रुपया और एक कार ट्रस्ट से दे दिया करते थे। इसलिए मैं आपके माध्यम से मांग करता हूँ कि क्या अभी तक इनका कभी स्पेशल आडिट हुआ है? क्या इनका कभी चुनाव हुआ है? इस बारे में अभी तक कुछ भी नहीं सोचा गया है।

दूसरी मांग मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस बारे में जानकारी हासिल करने के लिए एक उच्चाधिकार प्राप्त आयोग बनाया जाए, जो इस बारे में सारे देश में जानकारी हासिल करे। यदि इनकी सजा दी जा सकती हो तो दी जानी चाहिए। तीसरी मांग—दोनों सदनों की एक ज्वाइंट रिजॉल्यूशन बनेगी, जो आज कल परिस्थितियों को देखकर अपनी रिपोर्ट दे और उसके बाद में अमेंडमेंट किया जाए। यदि इसकी निरस्त करके नया बिल लाना पड़े, तो उस दिशा में कदम उठाये जायें।

सभापति महोदय, मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि आपने मुझे बोलने के लिए समय दिया।

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY (Midnapore): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support the views which you voiced when you spoke on this Bill. The Government has now brought forward this Amendment to a Bill which is 92 years old. We have to take into consideration the conditions of the society at that time. When you take into consideration the conditions of the society as it exists at present, unless you make changes as per the requirements of the present day society, all these amendments will be meaningless. As suggested by friends including those from that side, and as voiced by you, Mr. Chairman, these trusts and these trust funds are being used by many political racketeers and even the ruling party has come to this conclusion because they too have been compelled to take action against all these racketeers. Of course Government never takes any action until the High Court or the Supreme Court comes upon these racketeers. These people go on enjoying and exploiting these trust property funds till action is taken against them. I do feel, just as some of hon. friends who spoke earlier, felt, that you should bring

[Shri Narayan Choubey]
out full and complete amendments, lock, stock and barrel, to meet the changing needs of society. Also it is my suggestion that the Government should form a Select Committee, consisting of Members from both the Houses, which should go into the provisions of the entire Bill and suggest amendments for the total and complete changes which are vital, as this Act is a very old Act and has become outdated. Of course the Government has brought forward this small amendment after a long number of years, but it will not be able to touch even the fringe of the problem. Therefore I request the Government to form a Select Committee which should be entrusted with the task of framing a new Bill in this regard. With these words neither, I support nor I oppose this Bill. But since you have brought an amendment to this Act, after a long number of years, I support the desire and the cause for bringing forward this Bill by the hon. Minister.

16 hrs.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have heard with rapt attention the suggestions made by the hon. Members including those of yours when you spoke on this Bill. In fact, valuable suggestions have been made but unfortunately the discussion on this Bill is limited. I may be pardoned for submitting that somehow the hon. Members referred to the Indian Trust Act, Public Trust Act and also the Acts coming under the Registration of Societies Act. I am not going into the detail of all these suggestions. But so far as the scope of this Act is concerned, as you know, this Act was passed in the year 1890 and this is the 19th Century Act. The present Bill seeks to amend the Charitable Endowment Act, 1890 in order to provide for laying of the rules before the Parliament and also before the Legislatures and also to provide for

the publication of this Act in the official Gazette.

Sir, when you spoke on this Bill, you had stated that it had a salutary recommendation. I fully agree with you that it should have been brought forward much earlier. Anyway, as you have submitted, it has been brought forward at least now and you have congratulated the Government for bringing this Bill even though it is late. I may submit one fact that still there is an opportunity for this Parliament and by virtue of this amendment to Section 13 of the Charitable Endowment Act—you may kindly go through the amendment to the Section 13—both the Central as well as the State Government.

I have got powers to make rules consistent with the Act. But the Parliament as well as the State Legislatures, by virtue of this amendment to this Act, has got the power to review the rules or to nullify the rules made by the Executive if they are not essential and if they are not for the benefit and welfare of the people. The Parliament, by virtue of this Act, has also got the power to restrict the rules. It has been pointed out by the hon. Member, Shri M. C. Daga, that the rules were not made so far. But the rules were made in the year 1942 and the rules were published in that year and I may add that these are embodied in the General Government Compilation of General Financial Rules. The rules were made on the 31st March 1942. Its Notification No. is 84/42 dated 31st March 1942. Then there were amendments to these rules in the year 1981. Even though there was no specific provision in the Act, they were published in the Official Gazette in the year 1981. These amendments were also laid on the Table.

Another point was mentioned about the number of endowments. Presently, the properties of 90 endowments of the face value of Rs. 10.45 crores are vested in the Central Treasurer. These include, the National Founda-

tion for Teachers Welfare—5.94 crores War Bereaved and Disabled Servicemen Special Relief Fund—2.00 crores; National Children's Fund—50 lakhs Indian Peoples Famine Trust—33 lakhs. The funds are mostly invested in the 5-year Post Office Time Deposits carrying interest at the rate of 10.77 per cent. This interest income is exempt in the case of endowments under Section 11 of the Income Tax Act.

A few more points were also raised during the discussion on this Bill. As you know, by virtue of this amending Bill, there could be wide publicity as suggested by the hon. Members. Publicity should be given otherwise people will not be in a position to know about the laws and rules in force in the country. I share the views and the concern of the hon. Members. I fully agree with them that this ought to have been implemented earlier. Anyway, the Government has come forward to implement the salutary recommendation of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation now:—

Then, Sir, a number of deficiencies and loopholes have been brought forth so far as the main charitable Endowments Act is concerned. I would only submit that if it is found necessary to bring forward any amendment, the Government will definitely do so by bringing either a Comprehensive Bill or some amendments. There should not be any doubt about it. But it is for the hon. Members and the people of this country to say that the present Act is not sufficient and that some more provisions should be included. As I said some rules were framed in 1981 which amended the earlier rules of 1942, as it was felt necessary at that time.

With these words, I conclude and once again thank the hon. Members for having taken interest in this Bill and for having given their valuable suggestions. I am most grateful to them for this.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: Within how many days will the the rules framed under the Act be placed on the Table of the House?

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: These will be placed as early as possible. There will not be any difficulty. I mean business when I say this, definitely, I will not take much time.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: Please tell us definitely, not as early as possible.

MR. CHAIRMAN: In this century.. It will be done; he said that he would look into it. We should accept the assurance of the hon. Minister.

The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Charitable Endowments Act, 1890, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, we will take up clause by clause consideration of the Bill.

The question is:

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bills.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

CONTINGENCY FUND OF INDIA (AMENDMENT) BILL

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now we take up discussion and voting on the Contingency Fund of India Amendment Bill.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Contingency Fund of India Act, 1950 be taken into consideration."

The Bill seeks to further amend the Contingency Fund of India Act, 1950 to provide that the rules made by the Central Government under the aforesaid Act may be laid before each House of Parliament and be notified in the Official Gazette.

The Contingency Fund of India, set up under article 267(1) of the Constitution, is in the nature of an imprest out of which advances are made for the purpose of meeting unforeseen expenditure, pending authorisation of such expenditure by Parliament by law under Article 115 or 116 of the Constitution. The corpus of the Contingency Fund is Rs. 50 crores, out of which Rs. 2 crores have been placed at the disposal of Railways to meet their requirements.

Section 4 of the Contingency Fund of India Act empowers the Central Government to make rules for regulating all matters connected with or ancillary to the custody of the payment of moneys into and withdrawals of moneys from the Contingency Fund of India. The Contingency Fund of India Rules were framed by the Central Government in 1952. But as there is no provision in the Contingency Fund of India Act, 1950 for laying these rules before Parliament or for their publication in the Official Gazette, the Bill seeks to amend the said Section 4 of the Act, to provide for this.

Sir, I beg to move.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Contingency Fund of India Act, 1950, be taken into consideration."

SHRI AMAL DATTA (Diamond Harbour): Sir, this is another Bill which shows how the Government mechanically brings a Bill for consideration and passing by the House without understanding the true import of the Bill. Of course, it is necessary that a rule made under the contingency Fund Act, an Act which tries to take away some of the powers of the Parliament from the financial control exercised by it over the Executive into the hands of the Executive, such a legislative provision should be given the closest scrutiny by Parliament. Therefore, it has been amiss of the Government not to have made this particular amendment earlier. They should have made it long long ago. It only means that for the last 30 years the Parliament had no control over the expenditure out of the Contingency Fund. It is only when a bill was brought for appropriation of the money, which has been spent out of the Contingency Fund Act, it is possible for Parliament to have some idea of the amount that has been spent by way of Contingency Fund. Of course, it is necessary to have some kind of an imprest fund, which is called contingency fund here, so that unforeseen expenses may be incurred out of that fund, but it is also necessary that there should be proper safeguards, through regulations and these regulations should be subjected to Parliamentary check and supervision. That had been absent so far. This shows the type of the Government that we have in the country. The Minister has said just now Rs. 50 crores is the present amount of the Contingency Fund that has been spent year in and year out. And more than that, because the Contingency Fund can be replenished from time to time. This money has been spent without any Parliamentary control. In place of the procedure by which this amount is being spent, a new procedure is sought to be incorporated, by providing that a rule made under this Act—this is a very short Act; it consists of only 5 or 6 Sections. So, the main provision of the Act is a rule-making power which is something which gives away the power of Parliament to the Executive—unless it is properly checked and controlled by Parliament by laying the rules before Parliament at the appropriate time.

So, what has been sought to be done here is to incorporate a provision to lay the rule before Parliament. But strangely enough, in doing so, rather than giving Parliament more powers, the Parliamentary power under which Members have a right to challenge any such rule made by the Executive, has been abrogated. This particular clause, viz Clause 2(b) (2) of the Bill, says:

"Every rule made under this section shall be laid, as soon as may be after it is made, before each House of Parliament, while it is in session, for a total period of thirty days which may be comprised in one session or in two or more successive sessions, and if, before the expiry of the session immediately following the session or the successive sessions aforesaid, both Houses agree that the rule should not be made, the rule shall thereafter have effect only in such modified form or be of no effect, as the case may be;"

So, what is sought to be done is that the period of thirty days is being broken up into one or more sessions; but that is not what is provided for in the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha. Rules 234(2) says:

"Where the specified period is not so completed the regulation, rule, sub-rule, bye-law etc. shall be re-laid in the succeeding session or sessions until the said period is completed in one session."

So, rule 234(2) makes it very clear that the specified period must be completed in one session. And what is the effect of that? The effect is given in rule 235, namely that if within the first session the specified period is not completed, it has to be re-laid in the next session or the succeeding session. And until that period expires, any Member shall have a right to give notice for the amendment of that rule; and if such an amendment is given, then according to rule 235:

"The Speaker shall, in consultation with the Leader of the House, fix a day or days or part of a day as he may think fit for the consideration and passing of an amendment to such regulation, rule, sub-rule, bye-law etc. of

which notice may be given by a Member;"

It means that the Members have been given a right under the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Parliament, for bringing an amendment under rule 235 to such a subordinate legislation; and that right subsists for a period of thirty days, or whatever period is specified in the concerned Act. And that period must be in one session. If, in a particular session, only ten days are left, and after ten days the session is adjourned or prorogued, then it must be laid in the next session, and the Members' rights again start afresh. That right is now being taken away. This Bill is, therefore, inconsistent with the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha. This is something to which I think the Minister's attention has not been drawn before. I am inviting his attention to this. He should change this particular clause, so that it does not become inconsistent with the Rules of Procedure of the House.

Secondly, I have had the privilege of going through the rules already made. As the Minister said in his opening statement, the rules have been framed in 1952. In those rules made under the Act no provision has been made to see that the expenditure made is brought before the Lok Sabha immediately; that provision is not made. It is provided that in the next session it will be brought before the Lok Sabha but not necessarily immediately on the opening of Lok Sabha. So, the rule making power is not being sought to be somewhat controlled by this amendment. In doing so, it curtails the Members' right to objection. But this expenditure which is made under the contingency Fund Act, for that expenditure, the scrutiny of Parliament which should have been provided is not there in the rules which have been framed. The rules, in other words, do not provide that the exact situation under which that expenditure had to be made should be laid before Parliament. The only thing that is required is that at the time of appropriation for replenishment of the contingency fund, some mention is to be made as to how the contingency fund, in the first instance, got depleted; nothing more is required to be done.

4 [Shri Amal Datta]

Now such a provision should be there by which the executive should be compelled to bring before the Parliament the exact nature of expenditure; a positive provision to this effect should be enacted in the Act itself whereby the executive must be compelled to bring before parliament the reasons for making the expenditure, as soon as the Parliament opens. That safeguard should be provided by the Act itself.

Another thing which is not there and for which the executive can take undue liberty is that there is no provision for prohibiting the executive from making such an expenditure out of the contingency fund even when the Parliament Session is going to start tomorrow. No provision is there that no expenditure can be made even during the session. So, during the session, they can make an expenditure; and during inter-session period, they can also make an expenditure without making due appropriation. So, they have got a complete liberty to flout the budgetary constraints, make an expenditure and then come before Parliament with a *fait accompli* so that there is no other way before Parliament than to approve of the expenditure.

Another point in this context is that the rule does not say that only that much of expenditure needs to be made out of the contingency fund which has to be made before the Parliament Session starts. So, if in between the sessions, an expenditure is to be made, the government can easily say that for the entire period of the balance of the budgetary year, they can draw the money. But there should be a control over them that they should not be allowed to draw the money for the entire budgetary period but only for the period of the interval between two sessions of Parliament. This kind of control over the executive must be incorporated in the rules. Otherwise, the power of Parliament, the control of Parliament over the executive becomes nugatory.

With these words, I extend my qualified support for the provisions of this Bill and request further amendments to the Act.

श्री मूल चन्द डागा (पाली) : सभापति महोदय, मैं एक ही सवाल पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जो कनटेंजेन्सी फंड आफ इन्डिया एक्ट, 1960 है, उस को कितनी बार आप ने एमेंड किया है। उस को मैं ने देखा है। आप 4 बार उस को एमेंड कर चुके हैं। मैंने पहले कहा था कि 1952 के अन्दर लोक सभा ने यह कानून बना दिया था कि यह रूल मेकिंग फार्मूला होना चाहिए। उस के बाद आप ने इस कनटेंजेन्सी फंड एक्ट में, जो केवल 10 लाईन का एक्ट है, यह लिखा है :

4. For the purpose of carrying out the objects of this Act, the Central Government may make rules regulating all matters connected with or ancillary to the custody of, the payment of moneys into and the withdrawal of moneys from, the Contingency Fund of India.

इस के नीचे कितनी बार आप के कानून बने होंगे। आप ने एक्ट को एमेंड किया first by Act No. 20 of 1970, then by Act No. 10 of 1972, then Act No. 8 of 1976 and again by Act No. 4 of 1980.

इसके लिए मंत्री जी क्या उत्तर देंगे। यह फार्मूला 1952 में पार्लियामेंट ने आप को दे दिया था और इस फार्मूले के अनुसार आप ने एक्ट को 4 बार एमेंड कर दिया। उस समय भी आप ने इस पर ध्यान नहीं दिया। इस के लिए मंत्री जी का जवाब क्या होगा। इस का मतलब यह हुआ कि हम लोग 30 साल से कहते रहे हैं और पार्लियामेंट में एक्ट भी आते रहे हैं और संशोधन बिल भी आते रहे हैं और आने के बाद आप ने फार्मूला इन्क्लड नहीं किया और न करने का कारण यह हुआ कि पार्लियामेंट के सदस्य का जो अधिकार था, उसको उस अधिकार से आप ने वंचित कर दिया। आप चाहते हैं तो कानून बना लीजिए और कानून बना कर नियमों को लागू कर

दीजिए लेकिन मैं यह कहूंगा कि 4 बार ऐसा हुआ है 1952 में ध्यान दिलाया गया 1956 में ध्यान दिलाया, 1971 में ध्यान दिलाया और उस के बाद 4 बार एक्ट को एमेंड किया गया और 4 बार एमेंड करने के बाद अब 1982 में आप इस को ले कर आए हैं। इस के लिए आप क्या उत्तर देंगे। इन लैप्सज के लिए गुनाहगार कौन हैं। क्या आपकी ब्योरोक्रेसी है? कोई इस का जबाब दे सकता है। सारी एकाउन्टेबिलिटी मिनिस्टर की होती है और उस की ही रेस्पोंसिबिलिटी होती है। ब्योरोक्रेसी रूल्स बना देता है। हेल्थ मिनिस्टर साहब आप भी देखिये। बहुत जगह एक्ट बना देते हैं, नियम बना देते हैं लेकिन उनको ले डउन नहीं किया जाता है। ले डउन न करने के कारण बहुत सी परेशानियां सामने आती हैं। अभी जो पहले बोलने वाले वक्ता थे, उन्होंने कहा कि 2,3,5 के अन्दर उनको अधिकार है कि रूल्स को एमेंड कर सकते हैं लेकिन अधिकार से वंचित कर दिया जाता है और यह जो बार बार वंचित कर दिया, इसके लिए कौन जिम्मेवार है?

16.28 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair].

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You must not start from now.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: So many times we have recommended. In the year 1952 we have recommended and again in 1976 we have recommended. After 30 years they are bringing this amendment. Many a time this Act has been amended and even then it was not included. Who is responsible for this?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Rajesh Kumar Singh.

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह (फिरोजाबाद) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जैसा डागा साहब अभी फरमा रहे थे कि अधि-

नियम बन जाते हैं, उनमें नियम वाली बात भी आ जाती है लेकिन यह नियम वाली बात अधिनियम को कभी-कभी कहीं से कहीं पहुंचा देती है। माननीय मंत्री जी ने इसके उद्देश्य और कारणों में कहा है कि अधिनियम विधान समिति की सिफारिश पर उन्होंने विचार किया और यह संशोधन लाए। वैसे इस में दो राय नहीं है और इस संशोधन का स्वागत किया जाना चाहिए लेकिन प्रश्न इस में एक और उठता है कि चार-चार बार संशोधन लाए और तब इस पर ध्यान नहीं दिया गया। 4-4 बार संशोधन लाने के बाद अब पांचवीं बार यह संशोधन लाया गया है और जैसा कि पहले वाले बिल पर चर्चा हो रही थी और उस पर माननीय मंत्री जी ने कहा कि जरूरत पड़ेगी तो फिर संशोधन ले आएंगे। कहने का मतलब यह है कि संशोधन पूरक होना चाहिए। जैसा पूर्व वक्ता ने कहा कि किन हालात में खर्च किया जाय उसके बारे में सदन में चर्चा होनी चाहिए। कन्टिन्जेंसी फंड से जो पैसा सरकार निकाल रही है वह किन मदों पर खर्च कर रही है उसके बारे में जानने और विचार करने का यदि माननीय सदस्यों को अधिकार नहीं होगा तो संसद की प्रधानता का क्या मतलब रहेगा। नियम ऐसे बन जायेंगे जिनसे आप बच जायेंगे।

सारा मामला कामप्लीकेटेड बना दिया है। एक जगह इन्होंने कहा है जैसे 30 दिन वाली बात, और फिर कहा सदन के समक्ष यदि सत्र हो तो 30 दिन के अन्दर रखा जाय।

“इस धारा के अधीन बनाया गया प्रत्येक नियम बनाए जाने के पश्चात्, यथाशीघ्र संसद के प्रत्येक सदन के समक्ष जब वह सत्र में हो, कुल तीस दिन की

[श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह]

16.32 hrs.

अवधि के लिए रखा जाएगा। यह अवधि एक सत्र में अथवा दो या अधिक अनुक्रमिक सत्रों में पूरी हो सकेगी" और आखिर में कहा है कि:

"किन्तु नियम के ऐसे परिवर्तन या निष्प्रभाव होने से उसके अधीन पहले की गई किसी बात की विधिमान्यता पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव नहीं पड़ेगा।" तो आपमें अपने बचने का रास्ता कहीं न कहीं बना लिया है।

इसलिए यदि ईमानदारी से सदन को अधिकार देना चाहते हैं, और सदन को अधिकार होना भी चाहिए क्योंकि यह सर्वोपरि है, और इस एक्ट में लिखा भी हुआ है।

"The Central Government may make rules regulating all matters connected with or ancillary to the custody of the payment of monies into and the withdrawal of monies from the Contingency Fund of India.

.....no advances shall be made out of such fund except for the purpose of meeting unforeseen expenditure pending authorisation of such expenditure by Parliament under appropriations made by law."

तो यह अधिकार जब है पार्लियामेंट और उसके जब नियम बनाये जा रहे हैं तो कम से कम माननीय सदस्यों को उन पर अपने विचार व्यक्त करने और उनको जानने का अधिकार होना चाहिए। ऐसी सारी व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए कि दोबारा प्रश्न पैदा न हो और सरकार की मंशा के बारे में भी संदेह न हो।

STATEMENT RE MEDICAL CHECK-UP OF THE PRESIDENT AT HOUSTON (U.S.A.)

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHAN-KARANAND): Mr. Speaker, Sir, a panel of medical experts who recently examined the President, advised that the President required specialised investigations to evaluate the condition of his coronary arteries and if necessary to undergo treatment immediately thereafter. The panel considered the Texas Heart Institute, Houston (USA) as the most appropriate centre for this purpose. The Government accordingly made necessary arrangements and the President left for Houston on 30th September, 1982. Soon after arrival at Houston on 1st October, 1982, the President was admitted into Texas Heart Institute and the investigations are in progress. The President is keeping well and is cheerful.

2. I am sure the House will join me in wishing the President the best of health and safe return to India.

CONTINGENCY FUND OF INDIA (AMENDMENT) BILL—Contd.

श्री रामावतार शर्मा (पटना) :

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इसमें ज्यादा भाषण देने की बात नहीं है, सिर्फ शिकायत की बात जरूर है, और वह यह कि समय पर नियम यह लोग नहीं बनाते हैं और कभी कुछ कभी कुछ करके लाते हैं जब 1976 में पेश किया गया था उस समय भी संशोधन हो सकता था। लेकिन इससे पता चलता है कि सरकार ने पिछली रोटी खायी हुई है। सब बातें अकल की बाद में दिमाग में आती हैं। आपके जो अधिकारी इस तरह के कानून बनाते हैं उनको उसी समय यह दिमाग में रखना चाहिये ताकि फिर जल्दी-जल्दी संशोधन न कर पड़ें। इस तरह की

बातें रखी जायें। तो पहली शिकायत तो यह थी, इस तरफ सरकार को ध्यान देना चाहिए। और इसी बिल के बारे में नहीं, और बहुत सारे बिल आते हैं... या संसद् के सामने रखने के बारे में बाद को यह लाते हैं, यह बात नहीं होनी चाहिये।

दूसरी बात का सीधा इससे सम्बन्ध नहीं है। आकस्मिकता निधि से आवश्यकता पड़ने पर आपको पैसा लेने का अधिकार है। लेकिन मेरी दूसरी शिकायत यह है कि हमारे मुल्क में अकाल पड़ जाता है, बाढ़ आ जाती है या दूसरी प्राकृतिक विपत्तियां जनता के सामने आती हैं, उस समय जिस मुस्तैदी से आपको सहायता करनी चाहिये, वह नहीं करते हैं। जब आपके पास यह निधि मौजूद है तो मौका पड़ने पर पहले ही मदद करनी चाहिये। अगर इस प्रकार की स्थिति आये, जैसी कि अभी आई हुई है, मैं जानता हूं कि ठीक से लोगों को मदद नहीं मिल रही है, बाढ़ पीड़ितों को मदद नहीं मिल रही है।

आज सबेरे एक सवाल के जवाब में बताया गया कि थोड़ी-थोड़ी राशि आप देते हैं, जिससे न बाढ़ पीड़ितों की सहायता होती है, न उनका पुनर्वास होता है। ठीक उसी प्रकार से जो सूखा-पीड़ित लोग हैं, जो कि बहुत बड़ी संख्या में हैं, उनकी तरफ भी आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिये। आज दोनों मंत्रियों ने बयान दिया, इसलिए ठीक से उनके लिए खर्चा किया जाये जिससे उनको तकलीफ न हो। इस तरफ आपका ध्यान नहीं जाता है। मेरा निवेदन है, इस पर आपको ध्यान देना चाहिये ताकि लोगों को समय पर सहायता मिल जाये।

इन दो बातों के साथ मैं इस विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूं।

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार (पीलीभीत) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जैसा मैंने पहले भी सुझाव दिया है कि जो बिल आये, उसके साथ नियम भी आ जायें, उसको इसके साथ जोड़ते हुए मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूं कि मान लीजिए, यह तो एक ऐसा ऐक्ट है जो बहुत पुराना है, इसमें जो भी नियम बने हैं, उसको अगर हम निरस्त करने की प्रक्रिया बना लें, उसमें यह क्लॉज न जोड़ें, जो जोड़ा गया है कि जो कुछ भी किया गया है अब तक, वह अदालतों द्वारा अमान्य नहीं किया जाएगा तो यह बात अलग है, लेकिन मैं इस सम्बन्ध में अपना सुझाव आपके समक्ष रखता हूं।

हमने इसमें कहा है कि इस धारा के अधीन बनाये प्रत्येक नियम, "बनाये जाने के पश्चात् यथाशीघ्र"। यह मान लीजिए यह पुरानी है, लेकिन भविष्य में क्या सरकार ऐसी कोई बात करने जा रही है या मेरा सुझाव मानना चाहती है कि यदि यह जल्दी न बनाये जायें तो क्या दंड देंगे उस अधिकारी को जिसने यह बना कर नहीं भेजे? जब तक यह बात नहीं होगी तब तक उनके कान पर जूं नहीं रेंगेगी। ये बहुत भयंकर लोग हैं, ये आपको गुमराह करते हैं और जब आपके जवाब देने का समय आता है तो चिट भेज देते हैं कि मंत्री जी ऐसा बोल दो।

मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि जो भी भया बिल बने उसमें नियम हों, यह आप प्रावीजन करें या यह प्रावीजन करें कि नियम बनाये जाने के पश्चात् यथाशीघ्र, इसको डिफाइन कर दीजिए कि 3 महीने या 6 महीने में बन जायेंगे।

जब हम सबोर्डिनेट लेजिस्लेशन कमेटी में थे तो एक ऐक्ट 1948 का था, आज तक उसके नियम नहीं बने। इस प्रकार

[श्री. हरीश कुमार, गंगवार]

के दंड की व्यवस्था आप कर देंगे कि होगा, होगा, तो ऐसा करने से क्या होगा। अगर ये लोग नियम नहीं बनाते हैं खास समय में तो उनकी क्या ऊठक-बैठक आप करायेगे। जब तक यह नहीं करेंगे, ये लोग समय पर नियम बना कर आपको नहीं देंगे।

इसलिए मैंने सुझाव दिया था कि जब आप नया बिल बनायें तो रूल्स उसके साथ प्रस्तुत होने चाहियें जिससे उन पर भी पूरी बहस हो जाये। पूरे पार्लमेंट (ल. व. सभा और राज्य सभा) में उस पर बहस हो जाए।

दूसरी बात यह है कि अनफोरसीन घटनाओं पर पैसा खर्च किया जायेगा लेकिन अगर मान लीजिये फोरसीन घटनाओं पर ये खर्चा कर दें तो क्या होगा? इस पैसे की स्थिति तो ऐसी ही होगी कि जेब से पैसा निकालो और जिसे चाहे दे दो अगर सिग्रेट की जरूरत है तो कंटिन्जेसी से, अगर किसी को खुश करना है तो वह भी कंटिन्जेसी से जैसे कि आम तौर पर चुनावों के समय होता है। अगर स्कूल के लिये चाहिये तो दस हजार लीजिये और खुश रहिये लेकिन बोट दे दजिये। इसलिये मेरा निवेदन है कि यह जो कंटिन्जेसी है वह अनफोरसीन सर्कम्सटेंसेज के लिये है, इसके लिये आप रूल्स बना कर प्रस्तुत कीजिये ताकि इस पैसे का किसी प्रकार से दुरुपयोग न हो सके। यह पचास करोड़ की रकम जनता के गांठे पसीने की कमाई है। मंत्री जी ने यह नोट नहीं छापा है। इसलिये इस पैसे के दुरुपयोग पर अंकुश लगाना चाहिये। इस संसद के द्वारा इस पर कोई अंकुश हाना चाहिये।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि आपने मुझे बोलने के लिये समय दिया।

श्री रीत लाल प्रसाद वर्मा (कोडरमा) :

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, भारत की आकास्मिकता निधि (संशोधन) अधिनियम, 1950 मात्र चार सैक्शन वाला अधिनियम था, जिसमें अब मंत्री जी पांचवा संशोधन करना चाहते हैं। इसके पहले जो संशोधन हुए हैं, वे कभी 30 करोड़ से सौ करोड़ करने के लिये, कभी 50 करोड़ से 150 करोड़ करने के लिये किये गये हैं। इस बिल का उद्देश्य और कारण यही था कि जो ऐसी अनफोरसीन घटनायें घटें उनकी पूर्ति इस फण्ड से की जा सके। लेकिन अब इसमें जो आप पांचवा संशोधन करने जा रहे हैं, उसके द्वारा आप कार्यपालिका के अधिकारियों की शक्ति को असीमित करने जा रहे हैं। ये लोग पैसे को अपने पास रखें और जैसे चाहें भुगतान करें। कार्यपालिका के अधिकारियों को इस प्रकार की असीमित शक्ति का दिया जाना किसी भी प्रजातान्त्रिक देश के लिये उचित नहीं होगा वे जो भी हिसाब बना देंगे, उसको मंत्री जी को यहां पर पास करना ही होगा। उस समय ये तर्क दे दिया जाता है कि ऐसा जनहित में किया गया और जनता के प्रतिनिधियों को उसे मानना पड़ता है, इसलिये मैं समझता हूँ कि इस पर पाबन्दी लगनी चाहिये और इस फण्ड से जो भी खर्चा होता है, उसका पूरा ब्यांरा ठीक समय पर दिया जाये। मंत्री जी यहां पर इस प्रकार का संशोधन लायें जिससे कि जनहित में इस जन कोष का दुरुपयोग न हो सके।

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): The hon. Members have given very good suggestion. In fact the Government is implementing the salutary recommendations of the Committee on subordinate Legislation. It is not a mandatory provision. There was no statutory requirement. In view of the recommendations of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation to the effect that amendment should be brought in the main Act, thereby making provision for rules for their publication in the official gazette, this amendment to the main Act has been brought.

The corpus of this contingency fund of India was fixed at Rs. 15 crores in 1950. Subsequently in 1970 it was raised to Rs. 30 crores. During the Bangla war it had been raised to Rs. 100 crores. In 1975, an amendment was brought. As a consequence of it the fund's Corpus stands at Rs. 50 crores. Out of this Rs. 2 crores have been provided for the Railways. Afterwards in the year 1979-80 the corpus of the fund was again raised to Rs. 150 crores upto 31st March, 1980 on the dissolution of the Sixth Lok Sabha. Under the Contingency Fund of India Act of 1950, the rules were framed in 1952. In the month of August, 1952 the rules were published in the official gazette. These rules are placed in the Parliament library also. In the absence of this specific provision in the Act, was the publication prevented in the official gazette? No. The rules were framed. Immediately after the framing of the rules in 1952, the rules were published in the official gazette and also the rules are placed in the Parliament library. I admit that there should be wide publicity for all the enactments and also for the rules made thereunder. Here I do not think that any opportunity was denied to the people of his country in view of the fact that these rules were published in the year 1952 immediately after framing of the rules.

I want to mention one more point—that is immediately after an advance from the Contingency Fund of India, supplementary demand is required to be presented and discussed thoroughly in the Parliament. Opportunity is being given to Parliament

to discuss both pros and cons of the rules made under the Contingency Fund Act. Under these circumstances, I may submit only one point. So far as the rules and their publications are concerned, I may submit that no injustice has been caused either to Parliament or to the people outside Parliament. I may submit only one fact. The scope of the debate is very limited, that is, whether we have to implement the recommendations of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation or not. Even though time is taken, the Act is being amended. By virtue of this amendment, Parliament has been given the power to review the rules made under the Act and also to nullify the rules, if they are not useful to the people of this country.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Contingency Fund of India Act, 1950, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, we take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

The question is:

"That Clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the enactment Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"that the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

NAVY (AMENDMENT) BILL

16.52 hrs.

...

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.
P. SINGH DEO): Sir, I beg to move;

"That the Bill further to amend the
Navy Act, 1957, as passed by Rajya
Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The Navy Act, 1957 was brought into force with effect from the 1st January, 1958. In the light of the experience gained from the working of the Act, the Act was amended in 1974. Since then, some difficulties have been experienced in the working of the Act. It has, therefore, become necessary to make certain further amendment to the Act.

The more important amendments proposed to be made are as follows. They are four in number.

(1) Some of the minor punishments were made applicable to Master Chief Petty Officers when a new cadre was introduced in the Navy in 1968. Experience during the last 13 years has shown that, at times, offences committed by Master Chief Petty Officers are not of a sufficiently serious nature to justify trial by a court-martial and at the same time these could not be adequately punished by awarding to them any of the summary punishments prescribed under the Regulations and by attracting summary trial. It is, therefore, proposed that the punishment of 'forfeiture of seniority' for a period not exceeding 12 months and 'forfeiture of time for promotion for a period not exceeding 12 months' be made applicable to Master Chief Petty Officers. Section 81 (1) (f) (g) and Section 82 are being amended accordingly.

(2) Section 94 of the Act empowers the Central Government, the Chief of the Naval Staff and other officers to impose forfeiture of time or seniority in the case of subordinate officers without undertaking the lengthy court-martial proceedings. A 'subordinate officer' is a person appointed as Acting Sub-Lieutenant, a midship-

man or a cadet. Section 84 of the Army Act, 1950 and Section 86 of the Air Force Act, 1950 contain provisions for summary trial of officers below the rank of Lt. Col. (equivalent to commander in the Navy) and Sq. Ldr (equivalent to Lieutenant Commander in the Navy), respectively. With the expansion of the Navy and keeping in view the institution of full-fledged commands and the upgradation of officers holding those commands, it is proposed to bring the provisions of the Navy Act into conformity with the corresponding provisions of the Army and Air Force Acts so as to provide imposition of forfeiture of time or seniority in the case of officers below the rank of Commander.

Thirdly, in the Navy, unlike the Army and the Air Force, Regulations have been framed statutorily under Section 184 of the Navy Act, 1957. Benefits to naval personnel are conferred by the executive orders. At present, there is no provision in the Navy Act to give retrospective effect to regulations framed under the Act. A new Section 184A is, therefore, proposed to be inserted to enable the making of beneficial regulations with retrospective effect. These provisions are in accordance with the recommendations of the Committees of Parliament on Subordinate Legislation and are on the lines of similar provisions contained in other enactments such as All India Services Act, 1951.

Fourthly, the existing expressions 'rate', 'ratings' and 'disrating' occurring in the Act at various places are being suitably substituted by appropriate new terminology, namely, 'rank' and 'reduction in rank', respectively according to the context in which such expressions occur in Clause 3(c) and Clause 4(a) and (d).

The Bill mainly seeks to achieve the aforesaid objectives. This opportunity is also being availed of to rectify an inadvertent omission that had occurred in Clause (a) of Section 55A at the time of the earlier amendment in 1974 by adding the words "or such other punishment as is hereinafter mentioned" which expression has invariably been used throughout the Act, so that it may be

possible to impose any lesser punishment mentioned in Section 81 of the Act, as considered appropriate.

Also, references to the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 are sought to be substituted by references to the corresponding provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 in Section 135, 141, 142 and 158 of the Navy Act, 1957.

Sir, I move that the Bill be passed.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Navy Act, 1957, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH (Uluberia): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, all the four amendments in this Bill proposed by the hon. Minister are of technical nature.

Before commenting on the amending Bill, I want to express my views on certain things in regard to the Indian Navy in the face of present geo-political situation and the maritime security environment of our country.

Sir, our Navy has to discharge a very important responsibility. As you know, we have a vast coast line of about 6000 Km. with about 10 major, 20 medium and 300 minor ports with large off-shore strategic islands, such as Andaman & Nicobar, Laccadive, etc. Secondly, we have the largest Exclusive Economic Zone in the world going upto 320 Km., roughly 2.2 million sq. miles, which we have to protect for our geo-political and commercial interests and to ensure the security of our ports as well as 1200 odd islands and ocean territories and the natural resources therein.

Against this background of growing challenges, the urgent need for improving our Navy is imperative. But, unfortunately, our Navy still remains the step-child of our Defence Ministry. Only this year, about 7 per cent of the total Defence Budget was allotted. So, I would request the hon. Minister to apply his mind to this aspect.

17 hrs.

Secondly, the recent Falkland war proved the utmost importance of possessing modernised Navy to win a war. But, what is our position? What is the strength of our Navy in comparison to the other countries?

Hon. Minister has not revealed any information about the Navy on the plea of security. It is strange that any information regarding defence is denied to the August House on the plea of security. I am afraid that our enemy might know our position through their intelligence but, we M.Ps and our people have no right to know the actual position.

Anyway, according to the International Institute of Strategic Studies, our naval strength last year was 47,000 (including Naval Air Force) along with 8 submarines, one aircraft carrier, one cruiser, 29 frigates and some patrolling vessels.

It is reported in the Press that we are going to obtain two submarines from West Germany besides getting from them facilities for manufacturing two more submarines.

There are press reports that while the Navy wants to have more aircraft carriers, the Air Force does not want the Navy to have its own Air Wing. These differences should be properly reconciled in the interest of our defence.

Do the Government feel that they will be able to defend our coastline and our maritime interests in view of and in the face of all sorts of US imperialist conspiracies in the Indian Ocean? You are aware of the fact that the US imperialists are building their nuclear bases at Diego Garcia. Should we forget their role during Bangladesh war? Should we ignore the presence of their Seventh Fleet in the Indian Ocean?

We are at present engaged in the exploitation of our ocean resources in the littoral sea-bed. Work is going on in the Bombay High. There are possibilities of finding out more resources in our

[Shri Hannan Mollah]

Continental shelves. There is an increase in fish resources in the sea. The possibilities of our exploitation of the sea resources are good.

But I would like to know whether our Navy is in a position to defend all our interests in the sea-bed at the present moment in the face of growing conspiracies by the imperialist forces.

I would only like to make a few comments before I conclude, on the amendments. By these amendments, the Government wants to enforce discipline in the Navy. I agree that there should be discipline. But you cannot hope to impose discipline only by means of making Act. We should not take to mechanical enforcement of discipline.

These amendments are meant for summary trials of petty officers. First of all, I would like to ask why there should be summary trial only for officers lower in rank. Why should there not be summary trials for top officials? I hope that the Hon. Minister will explain whether it is discriminatory or not.

I am afraid of the idea of summary trial. The Court Martial itself is a summary trial. Now the Government wants to make further summary trial. It is widely believed that in these summary trials, the personal factors, such as vengeance or revengeful attitude of the high officials is reflected. I would like to have a categorical explanation from the Hon. Minister about his idea of summary trial, what will be the procedure, what is the scope of self-defence available to the victim. The right of self-defence, which is one of the fundamental principles of natural justice, must be guaranteed.

If all these points are properly explained by the hon. Minister in his reply and we are satisfied that the lower level personnel will not be affected wrongly or adversely, there will not be much objection to these amendments.

SHRI R. S. SPARROW (Jullundur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, at the very outset I

would like to congratulate the Deputy Defence Minister for bringing in this Bill by having put his finger on some of the small-time lacunae that had to be put even. The Bill in itself is as simple as it is inescapably essential because the conditions of today for the armed forces have changed fast and are on way to further changing fast; the conditions in relation to the means and methods of warfare of modern days, with different types of sophisticated weaponry, as also the strategic approach with the modern weaponry in relation to defence and offence concerning our country, have radically changed, and one has to keep pace with them when it comes to the question of discipline and allied matters for the rank and file, from top level to bottom level. With those changed conditions, you have to make certain that your Command and control keeps on working effectively. That is the substance of this particular Bill which revolves round responsibility and discipline at different levels. And wherever it was found that these two essential factors are required to be toned up that has been adequately done.

As the previous speaker has very correctly brought out, our responsibility has increased. The Indian coastline is now very long and has come into prominence apropos the conditions, the military conditions obtaining to-day. Now it is not only the north western frontier of India but quite lately the northern frontier of India also has taken prominence in the field of tactics and strategy. But with the coastline itself 5500 km long and perhaps a little more it is quite a long coastline—your territorial waters, your other waters where you have to have some sway right upto your islands and other land spots which you have in midsea, your responsibility has increased. And as we all know, the naval discipline is the key-word for keeping the personnel going all the time when they are at sea cut off from all other types of amenities of the land areas. They have just to confine themselves on to the sea and in that particular ship, submarine or the aircraft carrier, whatever

be the ship that they are on. For that reason, as is historically understood and known, naval discipline and responsibility has, at any time, led other armed services in a marked manner.

So, the responsibility at different levels of command and control are now to be enforced with much care. Can such and such a person hold the responsibility of pushing sophisticated type of button with all the implications and consequences attached with that particular button? It is for this reason that very wisely and very correctly this amendment has been brought in.

It is needless for me to go into the technical and strategic aspects of this case because the Bill is only confined to clauses which are very simple to understand a propos the idea that is behind those 3 or 4 clauses.

In relation to the strength and efficiency of the naval forces, because my previous speaker has touched upon this, I will just say one word or two on that. I must say, having quite lately been out on certain of the manoeuvres of the Navy and the exercises that were shown to us—some other gentlemen sitting here were also there—that any and everything that was displayed, showed very clearly that our naval training is of a very high order, compared to any other Navy. I have seen other Navies. And, with the equipment that you have got, their—the Indian Navy's performance, their knowledge, their discipline, their turn-out, their understanding and their skill at arms that are put at their disposal is of the highest order and efficiency. We, our countrymen, could really be proud of that. In relation to the equipment part of that, I know it is no good counting the ships. Everybody knows and we all know, There should be no doubt about it that we have to concentrate on having to build up our Navy as fast as we can and with the best type of models and best type of weapons and best type of ships that are made available. In between also one will have to work out certain priorities. Which particular arm, which particular type of ships do you want to have? Do you want to

have the most sophisticated type of submarines? Do you want to have naval aircraft carriers? Do you want to have destroyers? That is for the specialists to decide what priority in ships you will have to have. I must say that the balance that has so far been worked out has so very adequately been considered in the Ministry of Defence and as settled by the Naval High Command with the present Government. And, I feel absolutely satisfied with the verve and the vigour with which the whole thing is being handled from top to bottom and on that account again. I think we can feel quite satisfied and proud.

Whatever other things my hon. friend sitting on the other side has recommended most certainly should be looked into. I will go this far to recommend to our hon. Defence Minister and the Deputy Minister that wherever any kind of loose plugs have to be fitted into the plug-holes to put things even to strengthen all around our armed forces and particularly, the naval part of that, that, of course, should also be looked into.

With these words, I must say that I congratulate the Ministry of Defence for bringing in this particular amendment and I strongly support it.

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह (फिरोजाबाद) :
माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो नौवी एमेंडमेंट बिल, 1982 माननीय डिप्टी डिफेंस मिनिस्टर ने पेश किया है, उस में जहाँ तक अनुशासन की बात है, अनुशासन तो सैनिकों में होना ही चाहिये और इस में कोई दो राय नहीं है लेकिन प्रश्न यह है कि कुछ विशेष श्रेणी के लोगों में ही अनुशासन हो या सभी लोगों में अनुशासन हो। मान्यवर मैं इस मुद्दे से शुरू कर रहा हूँ जो स्टेटमेंट आफ़ आवजेंट एण्ड रीजन्स में इन्होंने कहा है :

"A certain provision is made for summary trial of officers below the rank of Lieutenant Colonel and his Squadron Leader."

[श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह]

इसका मतलब यह है कि एक पर्टीकुलर क्लास के लोगों के लिये यह है। एक जमाना था कि अंग्रेजों के यहां दो तरह के अफसर हुआ करते थे, एक किंग कमीशन वाले और दूसरे वायसराय कमीशन वाले। किंग कमीशन वाले अफसरों के लिये एक विशेष चीज थी और वायसराय कमीशन वाले के लिये दूसरी। थोड़ा सा पद्धति में परिवर्तन आया, उसमें थोड़ी सी तब्दीली हुई और तब्दीली यह आ गई कि अब एन सी० ओज० और जे० सी० ओज० हो गये और कमीशनड आफिसर्स हो गये। मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि अनुशासन सैनिकों में होना ही चाहिये। वह सिपाही हो या बड़े से बड़ा अधिकारी हो। क्यों न हो, इस के लिये कोई भी कानून या नियम बनते हैं, तो बनने चाहिये। प्रश्न यह है कि अगर इन्हीं के लिये समरी ट्रायल की गई है, तो जैसा कि एक माननीय सदस्य ने पहले कहा है कि आप के यहां मार्शल लाल है। उस में बहुत जल्दी ट्रायल होता है लेकिन आप समरी ट्रायल करना चाहते हैं उन लोगों की जो बिलो दि रेंक आफ लेफ्टी नेट कर्नल है। तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं।

How is it to be proceeded with?

यह किस तरह से होना किस तरह से इस को लागू आप करेंगे और समरी ट्रायल की प्रक्रिया क्या होगी यह आप ने साफ नहीं किया है। यह साफ होना चाहिये कि इस की प्रक्रिया क्या होगी और क्या एम्ब्यूज को एडिक्ट अपचूनिटी होगी अपने को डिफेन्ड करने के लिये। यह भी एक प्रश्न है कि अगर आप वे उस को अवसर नहीं दिया तो कुछ मनमानी होगी।

मैं आर्मी के बारे में ज्यादा नहीं जानता और हमारे माननीय डिप्टी मिनिस्टर

साहब और माननीय सदस्य को अभी बोल रहे थे और जो एक सैनिक अधिकारी रह चुक हैं। वे इस के बारे में अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं लेकिन हमने यह देखा है कि ग्राम सिविल सर्वेंट ने एक वर्ग बना रखा है खास अपने काम के लिये। कहीं अनुशासन के नाम पर इस तरह की प्रवृत्ति यहां भी न आ जाय और कहीं एक विचित्र प्रवृत्ति न पैदा हो जाय, इस बात का डर है।

मान्यवर जहां तक अनुशासन पैदा करने का प्रश्न है, इस में बहुत से प्रश्न आ जाते हैं। अगर सैनिकों के मन में यह विश्वास पैदा हो जाता है कि मेरे रिटायरमेंट के बाद मुझे अच्छी पेंशन मिलेगी मेरे बच्चों को एजुकेशन मिलेगी तो इस से अनुशासन में मदद मिलती है। आज हम क्या देखते हैं कि जां रिटूटमेंट होते हैं और उत्तर प्रदेश में कई रिटूटमेंट सेन्ट्रों में जो भ्रष्टाचार आया है वह सामने आया है और अखबारों में भी वह आया है। वहां पर खुलकर, ओपन भ्रष्टाचार फैला हुआ है। तो ये सारी खामिया हैं। जब एक सिपाही भर्ती हो कर आता है या अधिकारी बन कर आता है तो ये प्रश्न उस के सामने आते हैं जो अनुशासन को तोड़ने में सहायक सिद्ध होते हैं। मैं इस बिल के खिलाफ नहीं हूं और जो अनुशासन वाली बात है मैं उस का समर्थन करता हूं लेकिन कुछ मुद्दे जरूर ऐसे हैं जिन पर जरूर गौर करना चाहिये।

जहां तक एजुकेशन सिस्टम की बात है या वेल्फेयर की बात है उन को भी मद्देनजर रखना चाहिये और सब से बड़ी बात यह है कि अनुशासन तब डेवलप होगा जब अफसरों में और उन के सबोर्डिनेट्स में यह विश्वास पैदा हो जायेगा कि वे एक ही मंजिल के राही हैं और उन का लक्ष्य और उद्देश्य एक ही है।

है। जब यह बात होगी तब दोनों में एक अन्डरस्टैंडिंग पैदा हो सकती है। इस संदर्भ में जो कुछ भी बिल में है वह तो है ही लेकिन मैं एक बात और कहना चाहूंगा क्योंकि यह एक अवसर है जबकि माननीय रक्षा मंत्री जी और डिप्टी डिफेंस मिनिस्टर साहब दोनों मौजूद हैं।

अभी कुछ महीने पहले तीन बड़े युद्ध हुए दुनिया में और उनसे हमें सबक लेना चाहिये। एक तो ईरान वाली लड़ाई हुई दूसरी ईजरायल और लेबनान में लड़ाई हुई और तीसरा फाक्लैंड का युद्ध हुआ अर्जेंटायना और इंग्लैंड के बीच। इन से हमें सबक लेना चाहिये। अब इण्डिया की क्या स्थिति है। हिन्द महासागर में अड़्डे डेवलप हो रहे हैं। डियागो गसिया वाली बात है और सिंगापुर वाली भी बात है। इस के अलावा अन्दमान निकोबार के पास के इलाकों की बात है और लक्षद्वीप के पास भी कुछ इलाके हैं जिनकी और हमें विशेष ध्यान देना चाहिये। वहां पर जो नेवल फोर्स है, उस को तरफ खास ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है। कोस्ट-लाइन वाले इलाकों की रक्षा की जो बात है, उस पर भी हमले हो सकते हैं और पड़ोसी देशों से भी हमले होने की संभावना हो सकती है। सोफिस्टिकेटेड वेपन्स देने की बात इसी हाउस में कही गई है।

Sophisticated weapons are supplied by America to Pakistan

इस संदर्भ में मैं इतना ही कहना चाहूंगा कि अर्जेंटायना की वार से हम को सबक लेना चाहिये। इंग्लैंड की नेवल फोर्स ने दुनिया के सामने एक मिसाल कायम कर दी है और वहां पर सोफिस्टिकेटेड वेपन्स का इस्तेमाल हुआ है, आधुनिक तरह के शस्त्रास्त्रों का इस्तेमाल हुआ है। टाइगर फेस आदि ऐसे वेपन्स हैं, जिन की गति बहुत

ज्यादा है और इस आधुनिक वेपन्स की तुलना में हम बहुत पीछे हैं। आप इन सारी लड़ाइयों को देखें तो यह पायेंगे कि हम इस मामले में बहुत पीछे हैं। इसलिये मेरा कहना यह है कि नेवल फोर्स को मजबूत बनाने के लिये मोडर्न वेपनरी को लाने के लिए प्रयास होना चाहिये। यदि ऐसा न हुआ तो हमने देखा कि उन्होंने सारे नेवल फोर्सेज को डेस्ट्रॉय कर दिया। फ्रेंच एकजोसिस मिसाइल की इतनी तेज गति थी कि राडार पर सूचना मिलने के बाद भी उसने इंग्लैंड के शेफील्ड डस्ट्रायर को डेस्ट्रॉय कर दिया। तो जब इतना मोडर्नाइजेशन हो गया है उससे हमें सबक लेना चाहिये क्योंकि हमारा बहुत बड़ा समुद्री इलाका है, तीन तरफ से समुद्र है, इसीलिये मैंने यह बात कही। हमें आत्म निर्भर बनने के लिये भी कुछ प्रयास करना चाहिये तभी डिसिप्लिन होगा। अगर हमारे नाविकों में यकीन नहीं हुआ कि हमारे पास भी कुछ शक्ति है तो उनमें हिम्मत और अनुशासन पैदा नहीं होगा।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूं।

श्री गिरधारी लाल डोगरा (जम्मू) :
जनाब डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, मैं आपका मशकूर हूं कि आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया। मैं इस बिल की तारीफ करता हूं, और कहना चाहता हूं कि इस बिल को इतनी देर से लाया गया जो कि पहले आना चाहिए था। नेवी के अफसरान अपना डिसिप्लिन कायम रखते रहे हैं जिससे मालूम होता है कि हमारे नौजवान कितने कमिटेड हैं अपने जौब और डिसिप्लिन के लिए। यह जरूरी है कि कानून मुनासिब हो और उसको लाय जाय और इसके लिए मैं दोनों मिनिस्टरान को जो यहां मौजूद हैं मुबारकबाद देता हूं।

[श्री गिरधारी लाल डोगरा]

इस मौके का फायदा उठाते हुए मैं दो बातें कहना चाहता हूँ। हमारे मुल्क की हिफाजत के लिये नेवी की बहुत जरूरत है क्योंकि 1947 से पहले हमारा एक मुल्क था और उसके बाद इसके तीन हिस्से हो गये। अगर पाकिस्तान को देखें तो उनका कोस्ट कम है, लेकिन उन्होंने अपनी नेवी को मॉडर्नाइज कर लिया है, और करते जा रहे हैं। आप बांगला देश की तरफ देखिए, जब पाकिस्तान ने हम पर हमला किया और हमारी आखिरी लड़ाई उस के साथ हुई और हमारी फ्रोंटें बांगला देश में लोगों की आजादी के लिए गयीं तो हमको सातवें बड़े ने किस तरह से डराने की कोशिश की थी। आज वही लोग इंडियन ओशन में अपने अड्डे बनाए हुए हैं जो कि हमारे लिये खतरे का बायस बन गया है। बांगला देश की नेवी की कोस्ट लाइन छोटी है लेकिन उनकी नौवी ज्यादा इफेक्टिव और मॉडर्न हैं। हम किसी के साथ लड़ना नहीं चाहते। मगर अपनी हिफाजत करना चाहते हैं। हमारी कोस्ट-लाइन काफी बड़ी है, उसके लिये जनरल स्पीरो ने मॉडर्न वेपनरी और टेक्निक्स की तरफ ध्यान दिलाया जो कि हमारे लिये जरूरी है। मगर मैं दो बातें और कहना चाहता हूँ। एक तो यह है कि हमारा शिप बिल्डिंग की तरफ ध्यान जाना चाहिए, चाहे वह नेवल शिपयार्ड्स हों या मर्चेंडाइज शिपयार्ड्स हों। अभी हम सिर्फ असेम्बलिंग कर रहे हैं और पार्ट्स दूसरे देशों से लेते हैं, जो कि किसी वक्त भी बन्द हो सकते हैं। इसलिये हमको सेल्फ रिलायेंट बनना है।

हर शिपयार्ड में जितनी चीजों की जरूरत है, हमारी जो अपनी इंडस्ट्रीज हैं, जिन्हें हम डेवलप कर रहे हैं, हम अपनी एन्टी-नौ इंडस्ट्री क्यों नहीं वहां बना सकते?

हर चीज जो शिप में लगती है, चाहे नौवी शिप में लगती हो या मर्चेंडाइज शिप में लगती हो क्यों नहीं हम किसी न किसी स्टेट में उसकी इंडस्ट्री लगा सकते हैं? उस के लिए हम क्वालिटी और क्वांटिटी एन्श्योर करें, उसकी तरफ तवज्जह क्यों नहीं देते? यहां हमारी प्लानिंग डिफिक्टिव है। एक दूसरे का तालमेल नहीं है। सेल्फ रिलायेंस डिफेंस नहीं है। हमको आज अपनी नेवी, लैंड और एयर फोर्स की तरफ तवज्जह देनी होगी।

हमारा दुश्मन बाहर से प्लानिंग कर रहा है मेरे ख्याल से इंटरनेशनल प्लान हमारे खिलाफ बनी हुई है वह हमारे जख्मों को कुरेदे जा रहा है, हमारी कमजोरियों की उभारा जा रहा है और हमारे अन्दर जो उल्टा चलने वाले लोग हैं, कश्मीर से लेकर साउथ तक चले जाइये उनको ऊपर उभारा जा रहा है, चाहे ईस्ट में चले जाइये या वेस्ट में चले जाइए, जो आज ताकते हमारे खिलाफ उठ रही हैं, डिफरेंट किस्म की जो बातें हो रही हैं वह ऐसे ही नहीं हो रही हैं। उनके पीछे बहुत बड़ा हाथ है।

हम अपनी डिफेंस की बनाना चाहते हैं, इंटरनली बातों की तो मजबूत करना ही है और डिफेंस की तरफ भी तवज्जह देने की जरूरत है। जो हमारी नेवल शिप बिल्डिंग की जरूरियात हैं, उनके बारे में हमको सेल्फ रिलायेंट होने की जरूरत है। हमें अपनी एन्सोब्रिटी को डेवलप करना चाहिए, चाहे कहीं भी करें। एक ही जगह करें, या बहुत जगहों पर करें चाहे कहीं करें मगर उन अक्षरों की देखरेख में उसकी क्वालिटी और क्वांटिटी ठीक रहे। उस तरफ हमें तवज्जह देनी चाहिए।

हमारे जितने भी पोर्ट्स या बन्दरगाहें हैं कुछ भी कहिये, उनके वगैर आपकी नौवी-इफैक्टिव है। जब तक आप उनकी क्वालिटी इम्प्रूव नहीं करेंगे, आपके यहां तो ड्रिजिंग भी पूरी नहीं है। सिवाय मद्रास पोर्ट ट्रस्ट के कहीं भी पूरी ड्रिजिंग नहीं है। आप काचीन में चले जाइए आपके पास 4 ड्रैजर हैं, 3 तो 1948 से पहले के हैं और उनको कोई अंग्रेज लाया था और एक सेमि-इंडियन है उनकी आउट पुट कुछ नहीं है। अगर आप पोर्ट्स में ड्रिजिंग नहीं करेंगे तो आप अपनी पोर्ट को डेवलप नहीं कर पाते। आप डिफेंस कैसे करेंगे।

कुछ ऐसी बन्दरगाहें हैं जो स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स के पास हैं और कुछ सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के पास हैं। एक दूसरे का ताल-मेल नहीं है। नौवी का कंट्रोल नहीं, उनके साथ को-ऑर्डिनेशन नहीं। सिविल-शिप बिल्डिंग में या नेवल शिप-बिल्डिंग में, मेरे इल्म में तो कोई को-ऑर्डिनेशन नहीं है। उनका आपस में को-ऑर्डिनेशन होना चाहिए, तभी काम चलेगा, नहीं तो बहुत मुश्किल है। हम यह कहें कि थोड़ा-थोड़ा करते जाते हैं वह काफी नहीं। हमें धोखा नहीं खाना चाहिए वह तो मदारी का तमाशा है। जो हमारे मुख्य दुश्मन हैं जिनके साथ हमारी टक्कर का अदेशा है, वह क्या कर रहा है, और हम क्या कर रहे हैं, उनके मुकाबले में हमारी ताकत क्या है, हम कहां तक आगे बढ़ रहे हैं, इस तरफ में आपकी तबज्जह दिलाना चाहता हूं। अगर हम सिर्फ एक्स-साइज को देखें तो ले-मैन तो कन्वीन्स हो जाता है कि हमने बहुत कुछ किया, यह ठीक है कि पहले के मुकाबले में बहुत कुछ किया है, मगर जिनके साथ हमारी टक्कर है, मुकाबला है, जिस वक्त हमें मुकाबला करना होगा, उस वक्त के लिए हम डिफेंस में क्या कर सकते हैं और उसके लिये कौनसा सैल्फ

रिलायेन्ट सिस्टम बना रहे हैं। आज तक हम जवानों और अफसरों की बहादुरी पर जीते हैं, आगे भी उनकी क्वालिटी जितायेगी, मगर हम क्या करते हैं, हमको पूरी तरह प्लानिंग करनी चाहिए। हमारी प्लान में सबसे ज्यादा जोर जो देना है वह हमारी इंटरनल और एक्सटरनल डिफेंस की ओर देना है उसके लिये हमें को-ऑर्डिनेशन करना है। नौवी का दर्जा शायद पहले इतना ज्यादा नहीं था समुद्र से इतना खतरा नहीं था लेकिन आज हमको नौवी की तरफ भी ध्यान देने की जरूरत है, प्लानिंग की जरूरत है, कोस्ट-लाइन डेवलप करने की जरूरत है। उसके लिये जितनी हार्वर्स हैं, पोर्ट्स हैं उनकी पूरी तरह डेवलप करने की जरूरत है। हमारी शिप-बिल्डिंग कैपेसिटी ज्यादा है उसको हम इमलिए यूटिलाइज नहीं कर सकते कि जो पार्ट्स लगने हैं, मशीनें हैं या दूसरे पार्ट्स हैं, वह पूरे एवलेबल नहीं है। इसलिये कैपेसिटी यूटिलाइज नहीं हो सकती न मचेंडाइज शिप-बिल्डिंग में न नेवल शिपिंग में। सिर्फ इसकी तरफ में आपकी तबज्जह दिलाना चाहता हूं। आज हिन्द महासागर खतरनाक हो गया है हम सो नहीं सकते

इन सब गुजारिशों के साथ मैं इस बिल की पूरी ताइद करता हूं।

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Madhubani): Sir, there cannot be two opinions in the House or in the country about the importance to be given to the Navy and Naval Officers and men and the need for ensuring preparedness in the Sea, both with regard to Warships and the Submarines. I say this because of the US attempt to turn the Indian Ocean into American Ocean. The Prime Minister had been to the USA recently. But I think no heed was given to her suggestions that the Indian Ocean should be turned into a Zone of peace. Very often, in this House,

[Shri Bhogendra Jha]

the Ministers from the Treasury Bench have equivocated between super powers while the Soviet Union is repeatedly supporting this demand for turning the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace and the USA is stubbornly refusing to accept it and is obstructing the demands for holding the Conference in according with the Resolution of the United Nations. We know that Maritius, our fraternal, small but brave country, has through its Parliament, passed a legislation that Diego Garcia has been and should remain a part of Maritius and the U.S.A. war bases should be dismantled from there.

Sir, the Prime Minister had been to Maritius recently and it is good that she openly supported this demand and the Government of Maritius. Today, not the Atlantic, not the Pacific, but the Indian Ocean is being turned into a ocean of dispute and confrontation by the USA. In such a situation, our preparedness, particularly in the sphere of warships and submarines and other naval weapons have become very imperative because on three sides we are surrounded by seas. But I think that this Bill mainly concerns with the inner or internal discipline of our officers and men. I would have liked to go into this Bill deeper, into the problem of Navy as a whole. Our scientists, our officers are in a position to build more sophisticated, more up-to-date naval weapons for the defence of our shores but much more resources and attention are required to be given. Not only that. Our neighbours and friends and the small littoral countries in the areas may require our co-operation and help in times of need and we may also require their. But this Bill is limited only with regard to the inner and internal discipline. But with regard to that also, I have got something to say.

Sir, today, in our capital, there was a marked demonstration where millions of people had marched through the streets of this capital raising slogans for the defence of our country defence of our freedom, for turning the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace, for dismantling the US war base in Diego Garcia. This is a coincidence that while we are discussing this subject here, millions of people of this coun-

try marched through the streets of the capital with the above demands. Sir, I think that our country should speak with one voice, our Parliament naturally should speak with one voice. I do not know if there is any other voice in this House. We all know that our men and officers of the Navy have got the patriotic tradition. In 1946 it heralded the dawn of our freedom and raised the banner of revolt against the British rule, though our leadership compromised with the British and accepted its plan of partition of the country. Though we compromised, they revolted against the British rule and they unfurled the flags of their unity. That must not be forgotten. Very often we tend to forget it and try to make our own history.

Sir, I would like to make some suggestions and I think the hon. Minister will give heed to them. With regard to the internal force and the Navy also, I do demand that the proportion of the directly recruited officers is reduced and the proportion of promotion of the existing officers should be increased because experience of actual work is not less valuable than acquisition of Degrees outside. I do not say that there should not be any direct recruitment in the category of officers but the share of promotion of the existing officers must be increased.

Second, I would like to state that in the British days there was some sort of a Chinese Wall between the number of officers and the number of the men in the Navy. That must not be allowed to continue now. I do not say that it is continuing in the same way, or in the same conditions, but very minor and very insignificant changes have been made and our men are not well-treated. Though they may be juniors in job, or in responsibility, or inferior in rank, yet they are all our nationals and are involved in the common task of defending our country. In this context, I think, the rules should be changed, the manner and method should also be changed so that our men should feel that according to their abilities, they are serving our country as officers, middle officers or men on equal footing. As far as defence of our country is concerned, they

are equally serving our country. In this case, they are defending our shores.

With this end in view, I would like to state that the present Bill, though not objectionable, in many respects falls far short of the requirements of the present situation.

Even with regard to the internal affairs of the Navy, the officers and the men, their condition needs to be improved. These officers and men cannot form their trade unions, they cannot go on strike or dharna, but the country and the Parliament has to see that they are not ill-treated, they are not discriminated against, and they have no ground, no basis for feeling discontented. As I said, with that end in view, the present Bill falls far short of the requirements, and I think, the Minister, if he is not in a position to do it at this stage, will see to it that suitable steps in the right directions as suggested by me earlier are taken so that the condition of our officers and men improves, particularly that of the ratings and the other categories.

With regard to the quality of our submarines and warships, which we have begun to build in our country, lack of resources should not be allowed to stand in the way, because otherwise in the time of crisis, we will be put in an awkward situation, as we have to guard our shores on three sides of the country.

With these words I conclude and I hope that the Government will give proper attention to the voice of these people.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am extremely thankful to the hon. House for its unanimous support to this Bill. In the course of the discussions, the hon. Members have made some very useful suggestions. Besides, certain other points have also been raised, though they do not relate to the present Bill. The hon. Members have stayed into the question of strategy, emoluments and welfare of the personnel, drawing lessons from the conflicts happening elsewhere in the world.

Some hon. Members have raised the question about the intention of this amending Bill. Shri Rajesh Kumar Singh and Shri Bhogendra Jha had apprehensions that this may be discriminatory in nature. I would like to take this opportunity to assure the House that it is exactly the opposite which this amendment seeks to do. In fact, in the Navies of the world, minor offences committed by sailors are tried summarily by the Commanding Officers of the sailors. Here, there is no question of discrimination. The Bill seeks to make forfeiture of seniority and forfeiture of time for purposes of promotion applicable to the rank of master chief petty officers, which cadre was introduced in 1968, but had not been taken into consideration in the amendment in 1974. In fact, this Bill proposes a summary system of trial for Officers of the rank of Lt. Commander and below. In fact, it is extending to even junior Officers. That is Acting Sub-Lt., Lieutenant, Lieutenant Commanders are put similar to the provisions which exist for the Army and the Air Force. Therefore, Sir, this is not discriminatory in nature, but it is more egalitarian. And since offences which had been committed by senior sailors like the Chief Master Petty Officers were not adequately covered by the small provisions or the regulation, that is admonition and stoppage of pay, leave, these have to be adequately included in the punishments. Therefore, the amendment to this Bill.

Sir, our esteemed colleague, Gen. Sparrow, has rightly mentioned that Command and control and discipline must go hand in hand with regard and punishment. For good work people must be rewarded and for indiscipline and for acts of omission and commission they must be punished. Therefore, the question of discipline is of paramount importance as far as any Armed Force, including the Navy is concerned. And this Bill seeks not only to bring in people who are not under its purview, but it also seeks to broadbase the thing and to bring it in the same line as the Army Act and the Air Force Act are.

Some Members had apprehension that discipline is sought to be brought in by this Regulation. I would like to take this

[Shri K. P. Singh Deo]

opportunity to assure the House that discipline is not being sought to be brought in by this Legislation. Discipline in the Indian Armed forces whether it is Army or Navy or the Air Force, is brought in by personal examples of the Officers, the JCOs, the Chief Petty Officers, Master Petty Officers, Warrant Officers and by welfare means, and the very fact that our Officers share with the men the same conditions of service as well as the same dangers, same adventures, same risks and the same type of exercises in everything. Therefore, this amendment does not seek to bring in or set any discipline by Legislation, but it is only to broadbase certain criteria of personnel who had been left out of the purview.

Sir, many of the Members had mentioned regarding the Falkland crisis, the Lebanon war, the Iran Iraq war, Bombay High, our coastline and maritime interests, Diego Garcia, the Indian Ocean being a zone of peace, our developments in the sea-bed and the economic interests there and the sophisticated weaponry in the field of national security and specially the induction and the production of weapons and equipment. I would like to take this opportunity to assure the House that the Indian Armed Forces particularly the Navy is not only studying the after-effects and the lessons of war, but the Government is very much seized and is also keeping close watch on the developments in the Indian Ocean, in the various operations that have taken place, whether it in the Lebanon Crisis, the Iran-Iraq crisis, or the Falkland crisis; and the lessons of war, which have been made available are under close scrutiny and study. As far as sophistication, modernization and also the twin aims of Government's policy on self-reliance and self-sufficiency are concerned, indigenization is going on at a very rapid pace. Our Navy is one of the balanced navies. And when people speak about modernization and sophistication, they have to take into consideration the geopolitical and the geo-strategic position, and the environment in which our Navy is placed. So, there is no use comparing with the U.S. Navy or the Soviet Union's Navy, for whom the environment and the

role are different—whereas the role of our Navy is entirely different, and our environment is also quite different from what exists in the other theatres.

Doubts had been raised by some Members on whether we are capable of defending ourselves or not, I would like to take this opportunity and say most emphatically, with all the emphasis at my command, that our Armed Forces are ready and prepared to take on any eventuality which may befall our country, whether it is from air, sea or land.

In regard to the general remarks which had been made in the course of the debate, I think I have given answers. I think I have clarified the reasons for bringing this amendment, and I am extremely thankful to the hon. Members for their unanimous support.

17.47 hrs.

STATEMENT RE. PASSAGE BY I&K
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF JAMMU
AND KASHMIR GRANT OF PERMIT
FOR RE-SETTLEMENT IN (OR PER-
MANENT RETURN TO) THE STATE
BILL, 1980

MR. SPEAKER: Now the Prime Minister.

THE PRIME MINISTER (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): Information has been received that the Jammu and Kashmir State Legislative Assembly has to-day passed the Jammu and Kashmir Grant of Permit for Resettlement in (or Permanent Return to) the State Bill, 1980, as originally passed by it. As the House is aware, this was recently returned by the Governor of Jammu and Kashmir to the State Legislature for re-consideration in view of his opinion as to the constitutional infirmities from which it suffers.

Earlier, we had told and written to Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah that the Government of India would be willing to favourably consider, on humanitarian grounds, any individual cases which he may have in mind for grant of citizenship.

I understand that the Chief Minister of Jammu and Kashmir has stated in the Assembly to-day that the President has the right to refer the Bill to the Supreme Court under clause (1) of Article 143 of the Constitution of India. He is reported to have assured the House that the State Government will not implement the Bill until the opinion of the Supreme Court has been received.

The President has already decided to make a reference to the Supreme Court under clause (1) of Article 143 of the Constitution for the opinion of the Court on the constitutionality of the Bill, and action is now being taken separately.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: (Bombay North-East): May I ask the Prime Minister whether, in the event this Bill is implemented, will Government take any action, or are they going to just sit by?

MR. SPEAKER: Not now.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Why not? The whole country is exercised about it. Why should we be quiet here? Because they are not in a position to do any thing about it? (Interruptions) in the Rajya Sabha she is prepared to answer questions. Why can't she answer them here?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: The rules of the Houses are different.

17.51 hrs.

NAVY (AMENDMENT) BILL—Contd.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Navy Act, 1957, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER: The House will now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill. The question is:

"That Clauses 2 to 11 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 to 11 were added to the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: 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.

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved: "That the Bill be passed."

श्री हरेश कुमार गंगवार (पीलीभीत): अध्यक्ष महोदय आपके माध्यम से अपनी भारतीय नौसेना के समस्त बहादुरों का बांग्लादेश अथवा पाकिस्तान के आक्रमण के समय अथवा अन्य समयों पर दिखाये गये उनके शौर्य के लिये उनका अभिनन्दन करते हुए माननीय मंत्री महोदय से मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या उन्हें ज्ञात है कि हमारे पड़ोसी देश पाकिस्तान की नौवी का विंग आज हमारे बहुत मजबूत है कितनी उसने तैयारी और तरक्की की है? एक तो उस संबंध में आपको ध्यान देने की जरूरत है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि यदि उस तरफ हमारा ध्यान है तो हमारी नेवल फोर्स को और मजबूत करने के लिए आप क्या उपाय कर रहे हैं?

पिछले कई सालों से नेवल फोर्स के बहुत से अफसरों ने इस्तीफे दिये हैं। इस कारण से भी यह हो सकता है कि उनकी कंडीशन्स आफ सर्विसेज ज्यादा अच्छी न रही हों या उन लोगों को घर से बहुत दूर पानी के अन्दर रहना पड़ता है उनके घर वालों को तकलीफ रहती हो, बहुत से लोग उनकी जमीनों पर कब्जा कर लेते हैं, अपने बाल-बच्चों को वह देख न पाते हैं या और बातें रहीं हों तो हमारे जो और विंग हैं, उनके मुकाबले में

[श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार]

यहां के लोगों ने ज्यादा इस्तीफे दिये हैं। क्या आपने इनके कारणों की जानने की कोशिश की है? अगर की है तो आगे यह घटना न हो हमारे आफिसर्स ज्यादा इस्तीफे देकर न जायें इस संबंध में आपने कोई कार्यवाही की हो तो कृपया बताने का कष्ट करें।

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South): This Bill is primarily concerned with the summary trial of the Indian Navy. While I am next to none in my conviction that in the armed forces there should be highest order of discipline still one question comes forward, that is, our Constitution guarantees equal rights and equal protection of an individual by law. But so far as the personnel of the armed forces are concerned, they are not tried in a court and they are debarred from appealing to the highest court of law which is contrary to the principle of natural justice because the members of the armed forces are also the citizens of India; and as citizens of India, they have a right of appeal to the highest court, that is the Supreme Court against the verdict of the court martial.

Recently, there was an article in the *Statesman* where I found that two officers of the armed forces appealed to the Supreme Court. I am not going into the judgment of the Supreme Court but the question that has come up is very important; and I would like the Minister to take note of it. Though there is a necessity of the highest order of discipline in the armed forces, I want to know whether the members of the armed forces can be denied the fundamental right that an ordinary citizen of India enjoys. So, why? I express my apprehension... (Interruptions). Even the Supreme Court in its judgment draw the attention of the Government to this question of fundamental rights which should be extended to the armed personnel.

I would like to know the opinion of the Government in the light of the Supreme Court judgment and also whether this Court Martial is not primarily going to deprive the Army personnel of their

right as ordinary citizens of India to appeal to the highest court of law in our country.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North-East): Can you tell us what the Soviet practice is?

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: I am in the Indian Parliament and I am concerned with Indian politics. He may know about the Supreme Soviet. (Interruptions)

AN HON. MEMBER: He has already been elected to the Chinese Parliament! (Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): Mr. Speaker, Sir, an hon. Member stated that there are a large number of resignations from the Indian Navy. It is not factually correct. There have been some resignations purely on personal grounds. There have been some personal reasons on which some people have asked for relief and for that relief they must get the permission of the Government and Government has to consider on merits each one of these cases and then give them permission to resign. In some cases they refused. The statement that there have been a large number of resignations from the Indian Navy is not correct. We endeavour to see that the legitimate interests of the Armed Forces are protected; their welfare is taken care of and their families are also given dequate facilities when there men serve in fronts in the sea and in the air.

The second point which Professor Chakraborty raised is covered by the Constitution of India and the position of the Government is that it stands by the Constitution. Article 33 of the Constitution says:—

'Parliament may by law determine to what extent any of the rights conferred by this Part shall, in their application to the members of the Armed Forces or the Forces charged with the maintenance of public order, be res-

stricted or abrogated so as to ensure the proper discharge of their duties and the maintenance of discipline among them.'

Therefore, whatever rights the Constitution has given to the Government for the purpose of maintaining discipline will be used by the Government. Government will observe the Constitution and stand by it.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is—
"That the Bill be passed".

The motion was adopted.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: The Minister did not specify which Constitution.

MR. SPEAKER: The written Constitution.

17.58 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—
Contd.

ASSAM GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION UNDER
ESSENTIAL SERVICES MAINTENANCE
(ASSAM) ACT AS AMENDED BY ESSENTIAL
SERVICES MAINTENANCE ACT

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Assam Government Notification No. PLA. 906/82-125 (Hindi and English versions) published in Assam Government Gazzette dated the 30th September, 1982 declaring services in any establishment or shop dealing with the essential commodities declared as such by the Government of India under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 and licensed under the Assam Trade Articles (Licensing and Control) Order, 1982 and the Assam High Speed Diesel Oil (Distribution and Control) Order, 1981 and the Assam Paddy and Rice Procurement (Licensing and Levy) Order, 1981 and services in establishment or shops of appointed dealers and

licensed under the Assam Public Distribution of Articles Order, 1982, under subsection (2) of section 2 of the Essential Services Maintenance (Assam) Act, 1980 as amended by the Essential Services Maintenance Act, 1981. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—4516/82.]

17.58½ hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE
THIRTY-FIFTH REPORT ..

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT): Sir, I beg to resent the Thirty-fifth Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North-East): It was the maiden speech of the Minister.

MR. SPEAKER: Very concise Brevity is the soul of wit!

17.59 hrs.

STATEMENT RE. RELEASE OF
INSTALMENT OF ADDITIONAL
DEARNESS ALLOWANCE TO CENTRAL
GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES
AND RELIEF TO PENSIONERS
INCLUDING FAMILY PENSIONERS

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): With your permission, I am making this statement. Under the existing scheme of Dearness Allowance for Central Government employees, sanction of an instalment of Dearness Allowance is considered after every eight point increase in the 12-monthly average of the All India Average Consumer Price Index for industrial workers (base—1960). The last instalment of Dearness Allowance on this basis was sanctioned with effect from 1-4-1982 with reference to the average index level 448. At

467 Release of instalment
of Addl. D.A. to
Govt. employees and relief
to Pensioners (St.)

OCTOBER 4, 1982

Release of instalment 468
of Addl. D.A. to
Govt. employees and relief
to Pensioners (St.)

[Shri Pranab Mukherjee]

the end of May, 1982, the average index reached 456.08, thus registering a further increase of eight points. Consequently, one more instalment of Dearness Allowance to the Central Government employees from 1-6-1982 became due for consideration. Government have decided to pay this instalment to them now. This instalment of Dearness Allowance would be admissible to employees drawing pay upto Rs. 1600/- p.m. Payment of this instalment will cost the Exchequer Rs. 52.50 crores during the current financial year, the estimated cost of an instalment during a full year being Rs. 70 crores. Orders for payment of this instalment will be issued shortly.

Under the existing arrangement, an instalment of relief to the Central Government pensioners including family pensioners also becomes due

for consideration after every increase of 8 points in the average index. The last instalment of relief was sanctioned on this basis with effect from 1-4-1982. Government have decided to pay further instalment of relief to the pensioners including family pensioners with effect from 1-6-1982. This will cost the Exchequer Rs. 4.50 crores during the current financial year, the estimated cost of an instalment of relief in a full year being Rs. 6.00 crores. Orders for payment of this instalment will be issued soon.

MR. SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned till 11 A.M. tomorrow.

18.01 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, October 5, 1982/Asvina 13, 1904 (Saka).