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Vaisakha 6, 1904 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Eighth Session



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C O N T E N T S

No. 43, Monday, April 26, 1982/Vaisakha 6, 1904 (Saka)

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LOK SABHA

*Monday, April 26, 1982/Vaisakha 6,
1904 (Saka)*

*The Lok Sabha met at
Eleven of the Clock*

(Mr. Speaker in the Chair)

अध्यक्ष महोदय: किसका धन्यवाद करें?

**कृषि तथा ग्रामीण विकास तथा नगरिक
पूति मंत्री (राम बीरन्त सिंह):**
आज मेम्बर छूट्टी के मूड में हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: लगता ऐसा ही है।

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी : आज विदेशी
मेहमान आए हुए हैं, छूट्टी किस बात
की।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: अब इजाजत हो तो पहले
मैं कुछ पूछूँ।

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी: आप हिन्दी में
पूछिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: मैं पहले पूछूंगा कि आप
थे कहां सारे लोग ?

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी: मैं तो यहीं था।

डा. सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी: आप प्रार्थना
करिए कि जिनके सवाल हैं वे उपस्थित
हों।

Welcome to H.E. Dr. Rafael Caldera,
President of Inter Parliamentary
Council

Mr Speaker: Hon. Members, at the
outset, I have to make an announcement.

On my own behalf and on behalf of
the hon. Members of this House, I have
great pleasure in welcoming His Excel-
lency, Dr. Rafael Caldera, President of
the Inter Parliamentary Council who is
on a visit to India as our honoured guest.
Dr. Caldera arrived here on Saturday,
the 24th April, 1982. He has visited
Bombay and Agra. He is now seated in
the Special Box.

Dr. Caldera is a former President of
the House of Representatives of Vene-
zuela and a former President of the Re-
public of Venezuela. He is also a life-
time Senator. Besides he is an academi-
cian of great distinction. He was elected
as the President of the Inter Parliamen-
tary Council, the Chief policy-forming
and executive organ of the Inter Parlia-
mentary Union of which India is also
a Member since 1949.

We wish a very happy and long life
to Dr. Caldera. We also wish that under
his stewardship the Inter Parliamentary
Union grows into a more effective forum
of the national Parliaments. Through
him we convey the greetings to the Gov-
ernment and the friendly people of Vene-
zuela.

11.02 hrs.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Mr. Speaker: Now, if you permit me,
I start. Shri Ram Prasad Ahirwar....
Missing?

Dr. Subramaniam Swamy: The first
ball is out.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Suraj Bhan.

Subsidy given to Food Corporation of India

+

*859. SHRI SURAJ BHAN:

SHRI RAM PRASAD AHIRWAR:

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

(a) the amount of subsidy given to the Food Corporation of India during last three years (year-wise);

(b) what are the details of the distribution-incidentals of the Food Corporation of India during the same years and also the percentage of the acquisition cost of foodgrains;

(c) whether there is any proposal to progressively reduce this subsidy by improving the working of the Food Corporation of India; if so, how; and

(d) how do the distribution-incidentals of FCI and percentage of acquisition cost of foodgrain figures compare with those prevalent in private trade?

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

Statement

(a) the following amounts of subsidy have been given to the Food Corporation of India by the Central Government during the last three years:—

Year	Amount (Rs. in crores)
1979-80	600.00
1980-81	650.00
1981-82	700.00

(b) The distribution incidentals incurred by the Food Corporation of India during the last three years were as under:—

Distribution incidentals:

Year	Rate/Rs. per quintal of sales
1979-80	22.66
1980-81	29.05
1981-82 (RE)	32.05

Distribution incidentals as percentage to the acquisition cost:

1979-80	17%
1980-81	19%
1981-82 (RE)	18.5%

(c) The Corporation purchases and issues foodgrains at prices fixed by the Government. The issue prices do not cover the full costs incurred by the Corporation on procurement, movement, storage and distribution of foodgrains and are subsidised as a measure of deliberate social policy of the Government. The Corporation also carries buffer stocks of foodgrains on behalf of the Government and the carrying charges of buffer stocks are reimbursed to the Corporation. By their very nature, most of the expenses incurred towards procurement incidentals and distribution charges are either obligatory or unavoidable operational costs. The expenditure incurred by the Corporation in respect of the distribution operations over the last few years has been maintained between 17 per cent to 19 per cent of the acquisition cost.

The Corporation has, however, been constantly endeavouring to reduce its operational costs by undertaking various economy and efficiency measures. The norms for staffing the storage depots have been scaled down and new depots and new purchase centres are being manned by making internal adjustments. Efforts have also been made to improve, control

and minimise storage and transit losses. Special squads have been created for making surprise checks at the loading/unloading points and also at vulnerable points to ensure that not only the extant instructions and procedures are followed but storage and transit losses, malpractices/pilferages, etc., are also checked.

(b) The operational cost being incurred by private trade on foodgrains is not known to Government and as such it is not possible to compare the operational cost of Food Corporation of India with that of private trade.

श्री सुरज भान: अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जवाब मैंने पढ़ा है, इसमें मंत्री जी ने लिखा है कि यह खर्चा ज्यादा इसीलिए होता है कि इसमें कुछ प्रोक्युमेंट चार्ज है, कुछ स्टोरेज, डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन और हैंडलिंग चार्ज है लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ इनके अलावा कुछ और चार्ज है जोकि गलत है। मिसाल के तौर पर पिछले साल मदरास में चीनी खरीदी गई देहली के लिये लेकिन देहली में उसको ये ला नहीं सके.....

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण विकास तथा नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री (राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह): किसने खरीदा?

श्री सुरज भान: गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया ने। मैं पूछ रहा हूँ आप जवाब दे दीजिए। फिर उस चीनी को 20 लाख का घाटा उठाकर वही पर बेच दिया गया।

दूसरी बात यह है कि यहां पर फ्लोर मिल्स हैं और यहां पर दिल्ली की मार्केट में गेहूँ का भाव दो सौ रुपये क्वींटल से कम नहीं है लेकिन सरकार उनको 155 रुपये क्वींटल के भाव पर गेहूँ दे रही है। यह सब्सिडी किस बात के लिए है? अगर कज्यूमर को सब्सिडी देकर आप घाटा उठा-यें तो बात समझ में आती है। लेकिन पब्लिक को नदते हुए, इन मिल-मालिकों को देते हैं। मार्केट में दो सौ रुपये का रेट है, आप इनको 155 रुपये क्वींटल पर दे रहे हैं। क्या आप इसको बंद करेंगे? यह मेरा पहला क्वेश्चन है।

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: Sir, it is our social obligation. The Food Corporation of India is functioning on behalf of Government of India. Before 1965, the Food Department, Government of India was handling the entire work. But, after 1965, Parliament had enacted a law under which the Corporation is doing the procurement work on behalf of Government of India. In addition to helping the farmers by giving them the price which have been fixed by Government, they have also been asked to distribute foodgrains at the issue price fixed by the Government. All this put together is the social obligation. The Corporation is doing the entire work. I cannot understand what the hon. Member is saying about sugar and all that. If he has got any idea about the purchase of sugar made by Government—whether it is more or less—let him give me a notice for that.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Minister, you have not replied to his question. Why are you supplying to the flour mills at fixed price and they are selling it at a higher rate?

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: That is also fixed. The flour mills cannot sell according to their whims and fancies. We supply them at certain prices and they have been asked to sell at a particular price.

SHRI SURAJ BHAN: Are they selling at a particular controlled rate? My question is by getting the foodgrains at subsidised rates, are they selling at least at the controlled rate?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: We control the prices of maida and suji. The resultant atta is allowed to be sold by the Mills.

आप क्या चाहते हैं? किस चीज पर कंट्रोल चाहते हैं। अपने तौर पर स्टेट गवर्नमेंट अगर चाहें तो उनके साथ अण्डरस्टैंडिंग कर के लोई एग्रीमेंट कर के रिजलटेंट आटा टोके और कर सकते हैं। यह दिल्ली में होता है, दिल्ली में दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन रिजलटेंट आटा ले कर पब्लिक डिस्ट्रि-

यूशन सिस्टम के जरिए से डिस्ट्रिब्यूट कर रहा है। मंडा की प्राइस हमें एक जगह पर रखनी पड़ती है क्योंकि जो बूंडस है ये बड़े मालदार लोगों के ही खाने की चीज नहीं है, इसको मजदूर भी खाते हैं। इसलिए उसकी प्राइस को कंट्रोल करना पड़ता है और इसके लिए मूनासिब है कि हम मूनासिब कीमत पर उन्हें आटा दें।

श्री सुरज भान: अध्यक्ष महोदय, क्वेश्चन का जवाब देते हुए कहा है--

"The operational cost being incurred by private trade on foodgrains is not known to Government and as such it is not possible to compare operational cost of Food Corporation of India with that of private trade".

अध्यक्ष महोदय, इन्होंने लास्ट क्वेश्चन का जवाब दिया है और कहा है कि इनको चार्जिज बीस परसेंट है। 1979-80 में 17 परसेंट, 1980-81 में इन्हें 17 फीस-दी ज्यादा खर्च करना पड़ा जो कि 19 परसेंट हो गये। 1981-82 में इनका 18.5 परसेंट एस्टीमेटिड है जो कि ज्यादा होगा और यह बीस परसेंट तक पहुँच गया होगा।

मैं अम्बाला से आता हूँ। मैंने वहाँ की मार्किट के एक ट्रेडर से पूछा है। उसने बताया कि 2 से 3 परसेंट कमीशन खर्च पड़ता है और मैक्सिमम 5 परसेंट तक कमीशन जाता है। सरकार का 20 परसेंट तक क्यों पहुँचता है? क्या आप इसको कम करने की कोशिश करेंगे ताकि गरीब आदमियों पर इसका बोझ न पड़े और गरीब आदमियों को राहत मिले? आपके प्राइवेट ट्रेडर मैक्सिमम पाँच परसेंट पर काम चला सकते हैं तो आप क्यों नहीं चला सकते हैं?

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: Sir, the private traders have got their own ways. We cannot understand how they procure and how they sell, But, according to our information, their expenditure is more than ours. Therefore, we cannot compare with the private traders.

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सिक्सथ फाइव ईयर प्लान जो बनाया गया, उसमें आपने एक बात रखी थी। वह यह रखी थी कि--

"The Planning Commission has urged that a significant reduction in the amount of subsidy is essential for the implementation of the Sixth Plan".

फूड कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया का जब आपने उत्तर दिया तो यह बताया कि आपकी सबसीडी बराबर बढ़ रही। मेहरबानी कर के यह बताइये कि फूड कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया में ओवर स्टाफिंग कितना है, पिलफ्रेज कितना होता है, लासेस कितने होते हैं और ओवरहेड एक्सपेंडीचर कितना है?

यह आप कृपा करके बताइए और जब आपने उत्तर दे दिया कि--

"The operational cost being incurred by private trade on foodgrains is not known to Government and as such it is not possible to compare the operational cost of Food Corporation of India with that of the private trade."

आप यह भी नहीं मालूम कर सकते? मिक्स इकानामी का मतलब यह नहीं था कि आप मालूम ही न करें कि प्राइवेट ट्रेडर्स का खर्चा कम क्यों होता है, आपका खर्चा अधिक क्यों होता है। सरकार सब्सिडी देती जाएगी और 700 करोड़ रुपये हर साल बढ़ता जाएगा, इसका उत्तर मेहरबानी करके दीजिए।

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह: गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया कंज्यूमर को ठीक भाव पर अनाज देने के लिए सबसिडी दे रही है। कंज्यूमर का इंटररेस्ट हमने देखना है। अगर प्राइवेट ट्रेडर्स का खर्चा हमसे कम होता तो प्राइवेट ट्रेडर्स जो भाव लेते हैं अनाज का इतना ज्यादा भाव क्यों होता? उनका खर्चा कम नहीं है, यह इस बात से साबित होता है कि जनता रिजीम में 1977-78 में यह एक्सरसाइज किया गया कि प्राइवेट ट्रेडर्स से पूछा जाए कि एफ सी 17 की जगह वे क्या लेंगे और संभाल लें, इसके लिए वे क्या लेंगे और

उस वक्त प्राइवेट ट्रेडर्स ने सरकार को जो कोटेशन दिया वह फूड कारपोरेशन के खर्च से ज्यादा था। इसलिए यहाँ मना-सिब समझा गया कि फूड कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया हो ठीक तरह से यह कार्य कर सकता है, अनाज के व्यापार को हँडिल कर सकता है। आपके जनता रिज्यूम में दो बार सोचा गया, फाइनैस मिनिस्टर, एग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्टर ने ट्रेड रेप्रजेंटेटिव्स को बुलाकर पूछा कि आप किस तरह से हँडिल करेंगे, चार्जेंज क्या लेंगे, उन्होंने फूड कारपोरेशन से ज्यादा बतलाए।

श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव : मंत्री जी ने बताया कि मैदा कंट्रोल रेट पर इसलिए दिया जाता है कि उससे बूड बनती है, जिसे आम आदमी खाता है। क्या मंत्री जी को यह जानकारी है कि गेहूँ का आटा उससे भी नीचे तबके के लोग गांवों में खाते हैं, इसलिए जो गेहूँ मिल वालों को दिया जाता है, उस आटे का कंट्रोल सरकार क्यों नहीं कर सकती।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: जवाब दे दिया है कि स्टेट गवर्नमेंट कर सकती है।

श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव : स्टेट गवर्नमेंट कर सकती है, लेकिन ये उनको निर्देश क्यों नहीं देते? उनकी मर्जी पर क्यों छोड़ दिया गया है।

दूसरी बात मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जैसा कि इन्होंने बताया है कि भारतीय खाद्य निगम को राज्य सहायता के रूप में 79-80 में 600 करोड़ रुपये दिया गया, 80-81 में 650 करोड़ रुपये दिया गया और 81-82 में 700 करोड़ रुपये दिया गया। उसी तरह से इन्होंने कहा कि वितरण संबंधी खर्चों में भी 79-80 में 22.66 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल, 80-81 में 29.05 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल और 81-82 में 32.05 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल खर्चा हुआ। कहने का मतलब यह है कि हर साल इनका खर्चा बढ़ता जाता है। उन्होंने बताया है कि—

“Efforts have also been made to improve, control and minimise storage and transit losses. Special squads have been created for making surprise checks at the loading/unloading points...”

इसलिए इसका दाम कम किया जा सकता था। एक तरफ तो इन्होंने यह बताया है कि विभिन्न तरीके अपनाए गए, जिससे खर्चा कम हो सके, दाम घट सके, इसके बावजूद आप देखेंगे कि रोज-रोज खर्चा बढ़ता जा रहा है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहूँगा कि दाम बढ़ने के बावजूद आप यह कह सकते हैं कि दाम बढ़ने से रोकने के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है, आपकी व्यवस्था का क्या असर हो रहा है और पहले जो मैंने आटे के बारे में कहा, उसका भी उत्तर देने की कृपा करें।

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : चार्जिज डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन के ऊपर बढ़ नहीं रहे हैं बल्कि घट रहे हैं। जो बढ़े हैं वे इसलिए वि प्रोक्योरमेंट प्राइस बढ़ती रही है और किसान के हाथ में कीमत वक्तन फवक्तन ज्यादा जाती रही है। आपका अगर यह सजेशन है कि कंज्यूमर को उसी भाव से मंहगा अनाज दिया जाए जैसे डागा जी का सजेशन था जो एक तरह से यह था कि सबसिडी नहीं होनी चाहिये और कंज्यूमर को कास्ट प्राइस पर ही दिया जाना चाहिये, तो वह मर जाएगा और हम इसको मानने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं। यह एक सोशल अवब्लीगेशन है पुअर मासिस को फीड करने की। जितना खर्चा फूड कारपोरेशन का होता है इसमें ज्यादा तर मंडी के चार्जिज हैं, हडलिंग चार्जिज हैं, मंडी के टैक्स हैं ट्रांसपोर्ट चार्जिज हैं या स्टोरेज चार्जिज हैं। 15-20 मिलियन टन अनाज अगर हर वक्त रखना पड़े तो वित्तना स्टोरेज के ऊपर, देखभाल के ऊपर ट्रांसपोर्टेशन के ऊपर खर्च आता है इसका अंदाजा आप लगा लें। यह प्राइवेट ट्रेड के बस की बात नहीं है कि हिमाचल के इंटी-रियर में दस हजार फूट की ऊंचाई वाले गांव तक इस भाव पर पहुंचा दे। सारे भारत में एक भाव पर कंज्यूमर के लिए हम अनाज तकसीम करना चाहते हैं। यह एक एसेंशियल क्मोडिटी है। चालीस रुपये के करीब एक क्विंटल पर सबसिडी है। इस चालीस रुपये में सिर्फ दो रुपये एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव चार्ज फूड कारपोरेशन का है। बाकी खर्चा ट्रांसपोर्टेशन का, स्टोरेज का, इंटरेस्ट आने कैपिटल कुछ लास के ऊपर है। लास भी हम कम करने की कोशिश

कर रहे हैं। खर्च कम करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। जितना स्टाफ हमारे पास है उसी का इस्तेमाल करके जितना एक्सपेंशन हो रहा है, जितना ज्यादा अनाज हैडल कर रहे हैं वह उतने ही स्टाफ से कर रहे हैं और इस तरह से वह खर्चा घट रहा है, एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन की कास्ट घट रही है। स्टोरेज के ऊपर प्रोक्वैरमेंट से ले कर डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन तक हमारा इरादा यह है कि फूड कारपोरेशन को एक परसेंट के करीब लास के ऊपर चला सकें, सारे सिस्टम को चला सकें। दुनिया के किसी भी मूलक के अन्दर कम से कम अंदाजा लास का यह है। इसमें ट्रांसपोर्टेशन लास भी आ गया, स्टोरेज में जो होता है वह भी आ गया, खराबियाँ भी आ गईं, पिलफेज भी आ गया, सब चीजें आ गईं।

श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव : आटे पर कंट्रोल के बारे में नहीं बताया है।

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : बता तो दिया है पहले।

Development of Agro-industries under Sixth Plan

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

(a) the plan under consideration for the development of Agro-industries during the Sixth Plan period specially in U.P.; and

(b) the main features thereof?

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

Statement

As a part of the overall strategy for development of agriculture, the Ministry of Agriculture is taking a number of steps for setting up of agro-industries in the country as a whole, and in U.P. in

particular during the 6th Five Year Plan. Some of the major programmes in this direction are given below:

I. Agro-industries in the country as a whole:

(i) Participation in State Agro-Industries Corporation in 17 States.

(ii) Fruit and Vegetable agro industries complexes in Bihar and Karnataka at a cost of Rs. 3.72 crores.

(iii) Fruit and Vegetable Development Corporation at a cost of Rs. 2 crores.

(iv) Fruit Juice Bottling Plant at Delhi at a cost of Rs. 1.2 crores.

(v) North Eastern Agricultural Marketing Corporation with a share capital of Rs. 5 crores.

(vi) Augmentation of capacity of production of sugar from 6 million tonnes in 1979-80 to 8 million tonnes in 1984-85.

(vii) Setting up of 43 sugar factories, 14 spinning mills, 5 soyabean processing units and 245 other agricultural processing units in the cooperative sector.

(viii) In the cooperative sector through operation flood II five new dairies with a total capacity of 4.2 lakh litres daily are under construction and 12 dairies with a total capacity of 8.4 lakh litres daily are under planning. Twenty six dairies are being expanded.

(ix) Oilseed processing plants with capacity of crushing 15.46 lakh tonnes of oilseeds and with investment of Rs. 59.68 crores will be installed through the National Dairy Development Board.

II. Agro-industries in U.P.

(i) U.P. State Agro-industries Corporation.

(ii) Establishment of 7 new sugar factories and substantial expansion of 5 existing sugar factories.

(iii) Setting up of 5 modern rice mills, five dal mills, one soyabean processing unit, one oil mill complex and one co-operative spinning mill and rehabilita-

tion of 24 existing agro-processing units in the cooperative sector.

श्री मोहम्मद असरार अहमद: मैंने सवाल खास तौर से उत्तर प्रदेश के सम्बन्ध में किया था। लगभग नौ बातें इस में बताई गई हैं जो आल इंडिया लेवेल की हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश के सम्बन्ध में सिर्फ तीन बातें बताई गई हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि वे कौन सी गाइडलाइज हैं जो उन्होंने एगो इंडस्ट्रीज की स्थापना के सम्बन्ध में उत्तर प्रदेश और अन्य जगहों के लिए लागू की हैं?

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: Out of 56 districts in U.P. 42 districts have been surveyed. 41 items of the Agro Industries have been identified. These schemes are being implemented in each State. So, I wish to inform the hon. Member that we are not lagging in doing the necessary thing in this regard. The hon. Member wants to know about the organisations at the All India level. There are 17 Agro Industries Corporations throughout the country. U.P. has also got its own share of these Agro Industries.

श्री मोहम्मद असरार अहमद: मेरे सवाल का जवाब नहीं दिया गया है। क्या गाइडलाइज हैं जिस के आधार पर यह निर्णय लिए गए हैं।

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): Everything has been given in the statement. Guidelines for U.P. are not different from guidelines for other States.

श्री मोहम्मद असरार अहमद: गाइडलाइन्स क्या हैं? ऐसा कर रहे हैं किस आधार पर कर रहे हैं, यह मैं जानना चाहता हूँ।

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: Proposals for setting up agro-industries are considered by the Government on the recommendations of the State Government. Some of the Government of India agencies directly set up industries. Licenses for sugar mills, flour mills, fruit and vegetable processing plants and various others things are issued by the Government of India but to formulate proposals is the

responsibility of the State Government. We help the States to set up agro-industries, particularly in the backward areas, and U.P. has got a fair share of all kinds of industries as given in the detailed statement.

श्री मोहम्मद असरार अहमद: मैंने जो पूछा वह भी इनहोंने नहीं बताया। क्या कभी अससेसमेंट पिछले 3 साल में किया है? सभी स्टेट्स में बराबर एगो इंडस्ट्रीज स्थापित करने की कोशिश की गई? और जहां पर बैकवर्ड एरियाज हैं, जैसा अभी मंत्री जी ने कहा कि बदायूं सबसे ज्यादा बैकवर्ड है, आपके यहां एक एप्लीकेशन पोंडिंग है कोआपरेटिव की, जब कि सभी जगह कोआपरेटिव बनाने की इजाजत है, आपकी मिनिस्ट्री ने क्यों उसको टर्न डाउन किया? जब कि जनता सरकार ने भी टर्न डाउन किया था?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: This is the policy of the present Government that the backward areas which are not developed industrially should be given preference and recently under the directive of the Prime Minister herself, we have now tried to determine the need for industries in the so far under-developed areas. We are collecting figures district-wise of various industrial units, not only for agro-industries, but other industrial units also. We want a large dispersal of all types of industries all over the country, and a fair and just distribution of all licences not only in U.P., but also in other States. We shall see that the areas which have not so far been included come up industrially.

श्री मोहम्मद असरार अहमद: मेरी बात आप सुनें, मैंने बदायूं के सिलसिले में सवाल किया है जिसका जवाब नहीं दिया। जब कि मंगफली का तेल बदायूं में निकल रहा है वहां पर और वहां डालडा बनाने की योजना मांगी गई है, उसकी स्थापना की इजाजत 1981 में क्यों नहीं दी गई? यह प्रार्थना-पत्र यू. पी. कोआपरेटिव फेडरेशन लखनऊ में 1978 में दिया और फिर 1980-81 में दिया।

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: Badaun has also been surveyed.

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: Badaun district is included in the 42 districts here, and thus agro-industries are being established there.

SHRI K. OBUL REDDY: In the Minister's statement it is seen that during the Sixth Plan, agro-based industries are being contemplated in 17 States, but the names of only three sizes, viz. Bihar, Karnataka, and UP have been mentioned. Andhra Pradesh has got huge quantities of agro-products, and it produces almost all varieties of agricultural products, including fruits. May I know from the hon. Minister whether in the 17 States, Andhra Pradesh is also included? Will the Government start any agro-based industries in the public sector or private sector in Andhra Pradesh?

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: Andhra Pradesh is also included in the 17 States; there is no doubt about it. All the industries which are based on agricultural produce are considered as agro-industries. Andhra Pradesh is also getting all the benefits.

Minimising losses incurred by Food Corporation of India

*861. **SHRI ARJUN SETHI:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5773 on 29th March, 1982 regarding loss incurred by F.C.I. on account of unloading of wheat and state:

(a) the specific and feasible measures Government have taken to minimise the loss suffered by the Food Corporation of India; and

(b) the concrete results thereof achieved during the year 1981-82?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) The specific and feasible measures that are being taken by the Food Corporation of India to minimise the losses, are as follows:

(1) Proper weightment and effective supervision at the loading and unloading points.

(2) Tightening up of the security arrangements at the depots.

(3) Surprise checks by senior officers/special squads of the Food Corporation of India Head Office/Regional Offices.

(4) Streamlining the reporting system about receipts, issues and stocks at Depots.

(5) Verification and scrutiny of the reports at the District, Regional and Zonal levels of the Food Corporation of India.

(b) The Corporation has not yet finalised the accounts in regard to Transit shortages for the year 1981-82.

SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Sir, the measures enumerated by the Hon. Minister in reply to my question are not new to the House. Here in the House many times the same answer has been repeated by the Government. So, in this context may I ask the Hon. Minister after having enforced these measures, what is the quantity they saved and what is the amount of the quantity in terms of rupees saved and whether any cases of pilferage etc., as it is alleged, in connivance with the employees of the FCI as well as the local people have taken place. If so, may I know how many cases have been detected.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): It is not the question only of deciding upon the measures to be taken. The real effect of the measures is made when these measures are implemented and properly enforced. Now, we are trying to see that there is no laxity, there is no loophole, there is further tightening of all the measures that the Government of India wants the FCI to take to reduce the losses on account of pilferage and loss in storage. During the year 1981, the percentage of loss in transit has been only 1.94 per cent and the loss in storage has been only 0.74 per cent. So, I think it is a reasonable percentage of loss when such a huge quantity of fodgrains stored and it has to be protected.

PROF. N. G. RANGA: No, no.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: It is not a small operation if you consider 15 to 20 million tonnes of foodgrains to be handled and stored in the country. I would request Prof. Ranga to see the implications and the work that goes behind it at every level right from the Ministry to the FCI, senior officers, Zonal Managers, then the District Managers and even the guards in the storage depots. All these things are now specially being looked after. We have decided upon certain new measures also to check and verify even the number of bags in wagons so that the pilferage can be reduced. Bags are even weighed; surprise checks are carried out and there is more efficient system of reporting back to their respective headquarters of any loss that has occurred and that is reducing the amount of pilferage.

SHRI ARJUN SETHI: I fully realise the enormous efforts that the FCI is making in storing as well as in transporting the foodgrains from one part of the country to another and also the anxiety of the Hon. Minister in defending the loss on the floor of the House. I would like to point out just for your attention the recommendation of the Public Undertakings Committee. This is the recommendation of the Public Undertakings Committee—they have said that whatever storage capacity they have created, is not being used. In fact, they have mentioned here: "The average utilization of storage space was as low as 74.4 per cent during 1979-80." So, I would like to ask the hon. Minister whether, as a result of the space that is being created in godowns not being used, the loss is increasing. Moreover, this Committee has also recommended the creation of more godowns, so that the present system of hiring godowns is discontinued.

What is the reaction of the Government?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: The FCI, the Central Warehousing Corporation as well as the State Warehousing Corporations have created a very big storage capacity. There is also a programme for increasing it during the 6th Plan. I think it is not on account of storage facilities that the loss is so much. There are cer-

tain constraints, e.g. the procurement takes place only in the surplus States, and from every market. It takes some time for paddy and wheat to be moved to larger godowns. Paddy, for instance, has to be kept even under open storage for some time. That also results in losses; but I do not know what can be immediately done to find storage for all paddy that can be procured. That is an operation which takes place during a very short span of time. It is not a question of moving all things immediately. There is so much of pressure on Railways. We have to keep our distribution system also going. Also, during the procurement season, we have to get additional help from the Railways. And there are limitations to that. I do not know what the hon. Member has in mind when he says that on account of storage not being used by FCI, loss is taking place. If he has got any particular godown in mind, which should be utilized by FCI, he can send his suggestion. I will take it into consideration.

The anxiety of the Minister is this: while he sees to it that the Administration is efficient and that people who indulge in malpractices or do not do their duty properly are punished, it is also the Minister's duty to see that an organization is not demoralized on account of undue criticism. Therefore, I have got to defend the organization, where I find that the criticism is not well-directed.

श्री राम विलास पासवान: अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय को तो जगा दीजिए ।

MR. SPEAKER: To sleep is not unparliamentary. If one snores, it becomes unparliamentary.

श्री मलिक एम. एम. ए. खां : अध्यक्ष महोदय, 1973-74 में फूड कार्पोरेशन में ट्रांसिट एंड स्टोरेज लॉसिज 2 परसेंट से ज्यादा थे। अभी अभी मंत्री महोदय ने बताया कि सिर्फ स्टोरेज लॉसिज 7 परसेंट है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि फूड कार्पोरेशन ने ट्रांसिट एंड स्टोरेज लॉसिस में से खाली स्टोरेज लॉसिज 7 परसेंट किस तरीके से निकाले हैं और उन लॉसिज को वाइफरकेंट कैसे कर दिया है। ट्रांसिट एंड स्टोरेज लॉसिज कमेट्री की रिपोर्ट है कि जो

व्हीट मई और जून में प्रोक्यूर होता है, उसमें लॉसिज का सवाल ही पैदा नहीं होता, बल्कि गोडाउन में आने के बाद, स्टोरेज करने के बाद, व्हीट एक्सेस हो जाना चाहिए। मई और जून में व्हीट को प्रोक्यूर किया जाता है, जबकि वह बिल्कुल सूख जाता है। बरसात में उसमें मायस्वर बढ़ जाएगा। 1973-74 में ट्रांसिट एंड स्टोरेज लॉसिज 2 परसेंट से ज्यादा थे। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि खाली स्टोरेज लॉसिज 7 परसेंट किस स्टोरेज लॉसिज कमेटी की रिपोर्ट है कि जो हूँ विन्ने लॉसिज कितने हों रहे हैं और क्यों और उन्हें खत्म करने के लिए गवर्नमेंट क्या मेजर्ज ले रही है।

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : मैं मानता हूँ और अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप भी जानते हैं कि गेहूँ सूखने के बाद भी और फर्दर सूखता है, घटता है, लेकिन मायस्वर की वजह से बरसात में जरूर वजन में कुछ बढ़ जाता है। लेकिन यह कहना गलत है कि स्टोरेज में वह बढ़ जाना चाहिए। बढ़ने का सवाल पैदा नहीं होता है बल्कि दूसरी तरफ कोई चीज जब हंडल की जाती है.....

श्री मलिक एम. एम. ए. खा : हमारा तो बढ़ जाता है, आपका नहीं बढ़ता होगा क्योंकि आप बड़े किसान हैं और अब आप हो गए हैं मिनिस्टर, इसलिए अपने डिपार्टमेंट को डिफेन्ड कर रहे हैं। मिनिस्टर के गोडाउन्स में वजन नहीं बढ़ता होगा।

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : मेरा यहां भी वजन बढ़ जाया करता था जब हीण्डया से लेकर गोडाउन में डाला करते थे।

श्री मलिक एम. एम. ए. खा : अगर ठीक से रास खलिहान से गोदाम में चली जाए तो वजन जरूर बढ़ जाएगा। मैं इस बात को मानने के लिए तैयार नहीं हूँ।

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : अब आगे कोई बात कहने के लिए नहीं है।

Stagnation in Sea Food Industry

*862. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD:

SHRI S. B. SIDNAL:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the sea food industry in the country is suffering from stagnation and is in a mess; and

(b) whether Government propose to decide on a national fishery policy to provide direction for future growth of the industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) India's marine fish landing in the last three years as reported by the State Governments have been as follows:

	Lakh tonnes
1979	14.92
1980	15.48
1981	16.68
	(Provision)

(b) The Policy on fishery development already exists and is reflected in various programmes and schemes of the Sixth Five Year Plan.

SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD: The idea of putting this question was, according to my finding, the deep sea fishing industry has gone through a slump. Obviously, the Ministry's findings are otherwise. It is very heartening to know that. I would like to inform the hon. Minister that neighbouring maritime countries like Taiwan, Korea, Thailand and even Japan have built up their fishing fleets and it is said are active in fishing in Indian territory. I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to how our fishing fleet stands in comparison with the above mentioned countries which are far smaller than ours in almost all respects; and what are the immediate plans to improve the industry and activate it?

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: To a certain extent, the hon. member is correct. I want to tell him that after the exclusive economic zone has been declared, we have got 2 million sq. km. area and we have got vast area for fishing. Our estimate is that 45 lakh tonnes of fish area to be exploited, but there are getting only 15-16 lakh tonnes; also our traditional non-mechanised sector contributes 63 per cent; mechanised —36 per cent and the deep sea fishing trawler less than 1 per cent;

thus the total is 100 per cent. We have not many trawlers considering the area; we have got only 60-69 trawlers. In the Five Year Plan, we have got a plan to increase our trawlers to 350. It is said that the number of trawlers is being increased. When we have a large number of trawlers, we will be able to exploit more efficiently the deep sea and we will get more fish. For example, as compared to India, Thailand has about 3000 trawlers as reposed recently by their delegation to India. Now, we have taken up this matter. This is the reason why we are not able to get more marine catch.

SHRI D. K. NAIKAR: In view of the reply given by the hon Minister, I am glad that the Centre has taken keen interest in developing fishing industry. May I know from the hon Minister—in the present year there is a drought stricken area, coastal area in Karnataka State? Practically, trout fisheries become a bare necessity for the people living in coastal area. It has become hard to secure, daily food for the people there. I want to know what steps the Government is going to take to improve their condition, or to eradicate the drought in this area.

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: This is a question about sea food industry. Hon. Member is referring to traditional fishermen. It is true that their condition is very poor. They are all poor people. We are taking many measures to ameliorate and improve their condition.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Anantha Ramulu Mallu. He is not here. Mr. Horo, he is here.

Butter Oil Received from Foreign Countries

*863. **SHRI N. E. HORO:**

SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU MALLU:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have received butter oil free from foreign countries;

(b) the names of countries from which butter oil was received during last year and the quantity received from each country and expenditure Government has to incur on this account;

(c) whether it is also a fact that its price has been raised recently; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) The quantity of butter oil imported on gift account from the European Economic Community (E.E.C.) during 1981-82 (upto Jan. 82) was 8,737.770 tonnes. The Government did not incur any expenditure on the import of butter oil as the supplies were received as free gifts ex-Indian ports for the Operation Flood II Programme. Indian Dairy Corporation, however, incurred the usual internal costs like handling, transport storage, etc.

(c) and (d). The issue price of commodities viz., skim milk powder and butter oil supplied to dairies by the Indian Dairy Corporation for recombination has been raised so that the availability of cheaper gift commodities does not adversely effect the indigenous milk production. Similarly, upward price revision has been effected for butter oil for use as cooking medium.

SHRI N. E. HORO: We started getting the imported butter oil in 1970 under the Operation Flood Programme. This was for a limited period and was to end in 1975. I would like to know what was the justification in continuing this programme further and to get this imported butter oil: What is the justification? Is it because we want to save certain dairies which are producing milk and other products, like the Amul Co-operatives? Is it because we want to help them that we are continuing to receive this free gift of butter oil from abroad?

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: We are getting free, that is why we are having it. Also, this butter oil is used when there

is scarcity. In some years or some months, we do not get full quantity of indigenous milk or milk products, and we have to augment it. We are distributing it to various dairies. We are not giving it to any one dairy only.

SHRI N. E. RORO: Minister has said that we are getting butter oil that it is being given to different dairies. Under the Operation Flood Programme, we are not only getting butter oil, but we are getting milk powder also, and we are also importing certain machineries and utensils like the stainless steel and such units. These units, which are produced in India now, were imported from outside under this Programme. Is it not a fact that we are spending money for importing articles, which we are producing here in India? We should use them here. Instead of that, we are spending money with a view to help certain farms and co-operatives, which are producing milk and other items.

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: This butter is being given to provide cheaper milk. For instance, while we procure milk at Rs. 2.60 per litre, we are selling milk in Delhi at Rs. 1.80 per liter. All these things have to be looked into. Unless we get free gift, it is not possible to supply at Rs. 1.80.

श्रीमती विद्यावती चतुर्वेदी : क्या मंत्री महोदय की जानकारी में यह है कि करीब-करीब 8, 10 महीने से जो बटर आयल सरकारी डोरियों से जहां जहां भी मुहैया होता था, वह बंद है? क्या मंत्री जो यह भी महसूस करते हैं, कि चाहे यह सरकार को मुफ्त मिलता हो, लेकिन गरीब और मध्यम वर्ग के लोगों को दूसरे आयल और घी मंहगे होने के कारण इससे काफी राहत मिलती थी? क्या इसको फिर से, अगर यह मिल रहा है तो जारी रखेंगे या फिर से इसे मंगाकर लोगों की इस तकलीफ को दूर करने की कोशिश करेंगे?

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : बटर आयल और स्किमड मिल्क पाउडर डेरी डेवलपमेंट के लिए मुफ्त आता था। वैसे कंज्यूमर्स को घी के तौर पर बटर आयल सस्ता बेचने से

डेरी की कोई डेवलपमेंट नहीं होती। इसको री-कम्बीनेशन करके, दूध लोगों को सस्ता मिल सके, इसलिए डोरियों को सप्लाइ करते हैं ताकि उसका खर्चा घट जाए लेकिन साथ ही साथ इस बात का भी ध्यान रखा जाता है कि बटर आयल या स्किमड मिल्क पाउडर डेरीज को सस्ता देकर कहीं उसका बुरा असर दूध की कीमतों पर न हो जाए, लिहाजा कीमतें बढ़ाकर डेरीज को दे रहे हैं ताकि यहां दूध पैदा करने वालों को और मवेशी रखने वालों को दूध की कीमत अच्छी मिल सके।

श्रीमती विद्यावती चतुर्वेदी: मेरे सवाल का जवाब नहीं आया, 8, 10 महीने से यह मिलना बंद है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नहीं कर रहे हैं।

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : बन्द नहीं किया, डेरी के लिए इस्तेमाल कर रहे हैं, न कि घी खाने वालों के लिए।

Development of Small and Medium Towns in Orissa under Integrated Development Scheme

*866. **SHRI A. C. DAS:** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the name of the towns of Orissa which are identified to be brought under the 'Integrated development of Small and Medium Towns Scheme' of the Central Government; and

(b) the details about the financial allocation and other progress made for the development of those towns?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY):
(a) Puri, Sambalpur, Balasore, Rourkela and Jeypore have been identified.

(b) Central loan assistance released till 31-3-1982 is:

Puri	Rs. 5 lakhs.
Sambalpur	Rs. 20.5 lakhs.
Balasore	Rs. 9.14 lakhs.
Rourkela	Rs. 14 lakhs.

The approved schemes of houses, roads and Commercial Centres are in progress.

SHRI A. C. DAS: For the integrated development of small and medium towns in the Sixth Plan Government have provided Rs. 96 crores in the Central sector. May I know the year-wise and State-wise break-up? What is the criterion for selecting such small and medium towns?

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY: The criterion is that the population should be below one lakh, according to the 1971 census. We also take into account the proportion of the urban population in the State to the urban population of the country, according to the 1971 census, to select the location of towns which will be developed. Under the Sixth Five Year Plan the target is 200 towns. In 1979-80 we have identified 31 towns, in the year 1980-81 we have identified 90 towns and in the year 1981-82 we have identified 79 towns. Another 31 towns are to be identified and the Housing Ministry has written to the Planning Commission to include another 169 towns so that we can spend the Plan allocation of Rs. 90 crores, and if that is decided, naturally we have to again identify some other towns, and that is under the consideration of the Planning Commission.

SHRI A. C. DAS: I would like to know whether, under the scheme, the Government of Orissa identified the towns on the basis of the criteria and also sent suitable project proposals for the Central loan assistance in the year 1982-83, 1983-84 and 1984-85 and what are the projects now under the active consideration of your Ministry and whether Jajpur is also included among them.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY: Sir, the hon. Member is very much interested about Jajpur which is the central place of his constituency. But so far as Jaipur is concerned, the Orissa Government has stated that Jajpur can be considered on its merits along with other towns for inclusion under the scheme when more towns are sanctioned. Naturally, if the Planning Commission approves our proposal of 169 towns again to be included,

naturally Jajpur will receive due consideration.

SHRI ERA ANBARASU: I would like to know whether any amount is being sanctioned to States under the Scheme and in particular, I would like to know the amount sanctioned for Tamil Nadu under this Scheme for the year 1981-82.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY: Sir, that Supplementary does not come within the purview of the question. I would require a fresh notice for it. The question has been specifically put about the towns of Orissa.

Construction of Fishing Harbours in Orissa

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*868. **SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK:**

SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a decision has been taken by Government to provide better harbour facilities in the coastal States and Union Territories;

(b) if so, the number of the fishing harbours identified for construction;

(c) whether the proposal for the construction of some fishing harbours in Orissa is under the consideration of Government;

(d) if so, the financial allocation made for that purpose; and

(e) the progress made so far in the construction of these fishing harbours in Orissa?

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

(b) Five major fishing harbours, 18 minor fishing harbours and 68 projects on small landing and berthing facilities have so far been identified and sanctioned by the

Government of India. Out of these, 2 major harbours, 4 minor harbours and 63 small projects have been completed.

(c) to (e) Dhamra and Chandipur Fishing Harbour works in Orissa have been completed at a cost of Rs.69.22 lakhs and Rs. 14.74 lakhs respectively. Proposal for construction of Astarang Minor Fishing Harbour and Paradeep Major Fishing Harbour is under examination. Expenditure on the construction of these two harbours will be possible only after they have been finally sanctioned.

SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Sir, the project of the fishing harbour at Paradeep was thought a long back. The first attempt was made in the year 1960. It is unfortunate that the alternative site for the fishing harbour as suggested by the Transport Ministry was taken up six months back. But no progress has been made with regard to processing of the case. It transpires that the Port Trust has submitted the techno-feasibility report to the Development Adviser of the Transport Ministry and the same is awaiting clearance. The procedure lays down that after the techno-feasibility Report is concurred, a detailed report is to be submitted by the Port Trust. The way this is progressing is doubtful whether all the survey and paper work will be over before the end of the Plan period. The Agriculture Minister will fully appreciate that Orissa, no doubt, is a backward State but is very rich in marine fishing potential. This is the only coastal State without fishing major port harbour. The fishing community, the exporters of marine products and the general public are very much frustrated on this account. I would request the Minister to take keen interest in expediting the matter. Will he let me know why the project has been unduly delayed and when the project is going to start?

MR. SPEAKER: The Question Hour is over.

(Interruptions)

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: I wish to answer the question.

Paradeep harbour is very important. The Central Government is very serious

about the project. When we planned to have a fishing harbour, they wanted to have a bigger harbour for shipping. They showed us another site. We were going to the other site. The matter of this site was in dispute. Now the site has been finalised and we are very much interested to have this Paradeep harbour. Very soon it will be taken up. It would not take years. Within a few months the project will start coming up.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Release of Flats under Second Self Financing Scheme, 1978-79

*865. **SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN:** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that D.D.A. had promised to give possession of flats within 15 months from the date of draw of lots to persons registered under various categories of Second Self Financing Scheme, 1978-79.

(b) whether it is also a fact that although a period of nearly 34 months has elapsed, there is no chance of these flats being handed over in near future;

(c) whether there is a move to accommodate the participants of Asians Games in these flats;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) if not, the expected date of actual release of possession of these flats to the allottees?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN- TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) to (e) A statement is attached.

Statement

(a) The DDA has reported that no assurance was given in the brochure announcing the Second Self Financing Registration Scheme that the possession of the flats will be given within 15 months from the date of draw of lots to the per-

sons registered under the various categories. It has further reported that, in the brochure, there was a provision that in case the allottees were not able to secure flats within $2\frac{1}{2}$ years of the acceptance of the application for allotment, interest @ 7 per cent per annum will be payable for the period beyond $2\frac{1}{2}$ years till the flat was offered for possession.

(b) The DDA has reported that the flats allocated in 1979 under the Scheme are likely to be completed during this year and that the flats allocated subsequently are expected to be completed within a period of 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ years of allocation. It has also reported that out of the total of 4393 persons registered under the Second Self Financing Housing Registration Scheme 3438 persons have been allocated flats.

(c) and (d) The DDA has reported that the Special Organising Committee of the Asian Games had made a proposal to use the Self Financing Scheme flats in Sheikh Sarai for accommodating the technical delegates who would be coming in connection with the Games. No final decision on this proposal has been taken so far.

(e) The DDA has reported that since this is dependent upon the completion of the flats in a particular colony, it is not possible to indicate at this stage the expected date of release of flats for possession.

Plantation of Sandal-Wood Trees

*867. SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the States which are having sandal-wood trees;

(b) whether there is any scheme under Government's consideration to plant sandal-wood trees in various places of the country;

(c) if so, whether any step has been taken in this respect; and

(d) if so, the result achieved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Sandal-wood trees occur naturally in the States of Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa.

Sandal-wood trees have been introduced in the States of Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Manipur and Union Territories of Arunachal Pradesh and Goa.

(b) There is no scheme under consideration of the Central Government to plant Sandal-wood trees.

(c) and (d) Does not arise.

Request from Himachal Government for Milk Project on Anand Pattern

*869. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Himachal Pradesh Government has requested Central Government for Rs. 2 crores grant for milk projects on the Anand Dairy pattern; and

(b) if so, action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). A Centrally Sponsored dairy project estimated to cost Rs. 210.10 lakhs was sanctioned for Himachal Pradesh in March, 1979 on the basis of 100 per cent funding—70 per cent loan and 30 per cent grant by the Government of India. Following a decision to implement such dairy projects on a 50 : 50 sharing basis between the Government of India and the concerned State Government, the Himachal Pradesh Government, decided not to implement the Centrally Sponsored dairy project. Besides, Operation Flood-II also covers the State of Himachal Pradesh and a dairy development project at an estimated cost of Rs. 330 lakhs has been formulated. Implementation of the project will be taken up only after all the formalities are completed.

Birds in Thol Lake in Gujarat

*870. SHRI KAMLA MISHRA MADHUKAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) how many varieties of rare birds such as flamingoes are there at the picturesque Thol lake of Kadi Taluka in Mehsana District of Gujarat;

(b) whether this place has a lot of potential to be developed into a bird sanctuary;

(c) if so, by what time this place will be fully converted into a bird sanctuary; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) The following main species of birds have been observed:

Flamingoes

Pin-tail Ducks

Nakta Ducks

Black ibis

Painted stork

Purple moorhen

Coots

Egrets

Cormorants

(b) Thol lake has the potential of being developed into a bird sanctuary. However, use of the lake water for irrigation purposes and pollution from industrial effluents will have to be stopped before this is achieved.

(c) and (d) No decision has been taken in this regard by the State Government.

Wild Life Sanctuaries

*871. SHRI DAULATSINHJI JADEJA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the names of the Wild life sanctuaries existing in the country and the main

species of the animals in those sanctuaries; and

(b) what measures are being taken for the preservation of these wild animals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) A list of the wild-life sanctuaries and the main species of animals found there is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4022/82].

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

[Placed in Library... See No. LT-4022/82].

News Captioned "Dairies May Not Get Milk Powder"

*872. SHRI R. N. RAKESH:

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a report in the 'Hindu' of 18 March, 1982 entitled "Dairies may not get milk powder" and if so, the facts thereof and Government's reaction thereto; and

(b) whether in view of the failure of Operation Flood I and slow progress of Operation Flood II, Government will plan an Operation Flood III or take advance action on imports of milk products to avoid milk famine in the Capital?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b) A statement is attached.

Statement

(a) and (b) Government's attention has been drawn to the news item. Due to serious drought situation in certain milk-sheds during 1981, competition from private trade and tendency on the part of milk producers to convert milk into ghee, some of

the city milk plants could not procure adequate fresh milk. In order to increase the procurement of fresh milk, Delhi dairies also paid higher price to the milk producers through the state agencies. The Indian Dairy Corporation releases skim milk powder to various dairies mainly to meet the shortfall of raw milk in relation to their throughput and has made tentative allocations for the year 1982. The dairies are also expected to make efforts to maximise the procurement of raw milk. The dairies are using indigenously manufactured skim milk powder as well. Efforts have also been made for advance drawal of 12,000 tonnes of skim milk powder and 4,000 tonnes of butter oil from EEC within the total project allocations.

The estimated milk production has been increasing every year. Provisionally estimated milk production during 1980-81 was 31.5 million tonnes and anticipated achievement during 1981-82 is 33 million tonnes. Targetted production during 1982-83 is 34.6 million tonnes. Through the overall milk production has increased progressively, it has not been able to keep pace with the growing demand. The indigenous production of milk powder and infant milk food has also been increasing progressively. Operation Flood-I has also contributed to increased milk production. The progress of Operation Flood-II, which is for a total period of seven years, is being monitored regularly by suitable institutional arrangements both by the Indian Dairy Corporation and the Department of Agriculture. Necessary steps to push up the pace of implementation are also being taken up in consultation with the Indian Dairy Corporation, National Dairy Development Board and the state government concerned after identification of the constraints.

Tetra Park System or Packing of Milk

*873. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV. Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Dairy Corporation is planning to switch over to Tetra Pak Packaging system for packing of milk;

(b) whether machines have been imported for the purpose; and

(c) if so, when the product will be available in the market?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) The Indian Dairy Corporation plans to introduce Tetrapak packaging system for packing sterilised milk which will supplement the existing systems of milk distribution such as bulk vending, bottles, poly-pack, and open sale of milk through cans.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Out of the 4 stations for packing milk being established at Jaipur, Indore, Surat and Guntur, the one at Surat is expected to be completed earliest and is likely to go into market by the end of 1982.

Production of Pulses

*874 SHRI GADADHAR SAHA:

SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR
GOYAL:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) target of pulses production fixed by Government and actual production achieved and requirement of pulses during the current year;

(b) whether Government will ensure that funds available with States for pulses development are fully utilised;

(c) the steps taken to overcome imbalance in supply and demand for pulses and check the rise in prices;

(d) whether a meeting of Agriculture officers of pulses producing States and Scientists of ICAR was held in New Delhi in March, 1982; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): (a) to (e). A statement is attached.

Statement

(a) A target of 12.5 million tonnes of pulses production was fixed for 1981-82. The anticipated achievement has been estimated at 12.0 million tonnes. The requirement of pulses during 1981-82 is estimated 12.8 million tonnes.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) In order to overcome the imbalance in supply and demand and check rise in prices the Government have taken various measures for increasing the production of pulses under the State Plans as well as Central and Centrally Sponsored Schemes. These measures include demonstrations of improved practices, propagation of quality seeds, integrated pest management, increase in irrigated area under pulses, expansion of area under short duration varieties of urad, moong etc., and inter-cropping of arhar in soyabean, bajra, cotton, groundnut, both under irrigated and unirrigated conditions.

For the first time during 1981-82, a miniki programme for pulses was taken up and 63,444 minikits were distributed, free of cost to the farmers.

The production strategy recently formulated under the Action Programme for the Productivity Year 1982 and the New 20-Point Programme envisage (i) to introduce pulses in irrigated crop rotations; (ii) to improve productivity of pulses grown under rainfed conditions through steps such as better moisture conservation, a more scientific plant population, plant protection and post-harvest technology; (iii) to improve the management of pulses grown in mixed cropping system.

Usually the fall in wholesale prices gets reflected in a fall in retail prices with some time lag. In the recent months this gap has been narrowing. Pulses are generally available at reasonable prices, but in some States limited quantities of pulses are being sold through public distribution system, including co-operatives.

(d) Yes, Sir, a meeting to finalise the programme of summer moong production during the current season was held in March, 1982 and was attended by impor-

tant summer moong growing States viz; U.P., M.P., Punjab, Haryana, Bihar and Rajasthan.

(e) A target of 7.04 lakh ha. under summer moong during the year 1982-83 for the above mentioned States was fixed which would give an additional production of 4.2 lakh tonnes. The concerned Departments and Organisations were asked to provide full support to this programme. Arrangements were made for supply of seed, irrigation water, supply of power etc.

Monitoring the Implementation of Productivity Year Programme

*875. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a monitoring cell has since been set up in his Ministry to monitor the implementation of the action programme for the productivity year and also to review the progress regarding new "20-Points" programme;

(b) if so, who is incharge of this cell;

(c) whether it is also a fact that his Ministry have launched a multi-directional action plan;

(d) if so, what are the main ingredients of this plan; and

(e) has he fixed any State-wise targets under this action plan?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): (a) to (e). A statement is attached.

Statement

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Commissioner (Coordination) in the Department of Agriculture and Co-operation is incharge of the Monitoring Cell.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The main components of the Action Programme drawn up for implementing

the Productivity Year, 1982 and the New 20-Point Programme are:

(i) Development of Dryland Farming.

(ii) Accelerated Production Programme of Oilseeds and Pluses.

(iii) Reclamation of fallow, saline and alkaline lands.

(iv) Intensifying the Central Sector Programme for Community Nurseries of Paddy intended to advance the planting time of paddy so as to take a double crop of wheat, oilseeds etc. in the rabi season.

(v) Expanding the Central Sector Minikit Programmes of Rice, Wheat, Pulses, Millets and Oilseeds for popularising newly evolved high yielding varieties among farmers.

(vi) Adoption of villages by various institutions, fertilizer manufacturers, voluntary organizations etc. for intensive agricultural development work. A minimum of 5,000 villages is proposed to be adopted during 1982-83.

(vii) Production and distribution of improved seeds.

(viii) Stepping up fertiliser consumption including intensive promotional work in 100 selected districts and opening of retail points.

(ix) Development of Bio-Gas.

(x) Intensifying plant protection efforts.

(xi) Popularisation and distribution of improved agricultural implements.

(xii) Development of livestock including poultry.

(xiii) Development of Fisheries.

(xiv) Development of Afforestation, Social Forestry and Farm Forestry.

(xv) Distribution of larger credit to support agricultural production programmes.

(xvi) Strengthening the infrastructure for marketing, storage and processing of agricultural produce.

(xvii) Full utilisation of training facilities to improve the technical competence and skills of field workers and farmers.

(xviii) Development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

(xix) Improving the working of Public Sector Undertaking by increasing efficiency, capacity utilisation and the generation of internal resources.

(e) Yes, Sir.

Irrigation Potential of Orissa

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

(a) whether there is any special proposal to increase the irrigation potential of Orissa in order to bring it to national average; and

(b) what are impediments in allocating more irrigation projects to Orissa in order to bring the average to national level and what specific steps are being taken to remove the impediments?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR PANDEY): (a) and (b). Under the existing constitutional provisions, proposals for irrigation projects are identified, investigated, planned, funded and executed by the State Governments. No special proposal has been received from the Government of Orissa to accelerate the increase in the irrigation potential so as to bring it at par to national average within a specified time-frame.

News Captioned "Forest Policy at Cross Roads"

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

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to an article entitled "Forest Policy at Cross Roads" appeared in *Times of India*, dated 16 March, 1982;

(b) if so, whether Government will consider development of forests by entrusting to adivasis and other socially backward groups as part of its policies of social justice; and

(c) whether Government have plans to take energetic steps for reforestation of the forest area which is fast receding causing serious danger for the future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R.V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) The Government are aware of the article entitled "Forest Policy at Cross Roads" which appeared in *Times of India* dated 16 March, 1982.

(b) The Government of India have commended to the State Governments, who manage the forests, certain proposals which provide for active involvement of local people including adivasis in forest development works. Briefly they are as follows:—

(i) To eliminate contractors' agency in forest development works and organise their execution through Tribal or labour cooperatives, or Forest Development Corporations so as to pass on the benefits to the persons directly involved in the work.

(ii) To consider the model afforestation scheme proposed by the Central Board of Forestry which provides for local poor families being entrusted with government forests for afforestation, their protection and eventually sharing the net profits.

(c) Yes, Sir. The Government are actively involved in plans for afforestation.

Cancellation of Insurance Agreement by Insurance Companies on Death of Cattle Due to Rinderpest

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

(a) whether it is a fact that following the outbreak of rinderpest recently, the insurance companies have started cancel-

ling insurance agreement with dairy owners;

(b) whether it has also come to his notice that the insurance companies have refused to pay compensation for the majority of animals insured with them;

(c) whether the cattle owners had a meeting with him; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to look into their grievances?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b). No, Sir. The insurance companies have neither cancelled any insurance agreement with dairy owners nor have they refused to pay compensation for the insured animals because of the outbreak of rinderpest.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Intensive prophylactic vaccination against rinderpest was taken up in the affected areas of Delhi immediately after the outbreak of the disease. About 83,600 animals were vaccinated and medicines worth Rs. 1.35 lakhs were distributed for controlling the disease. The question of improving sanitary conditions in dairy colonies has also been taken up with the Delhi Administration.

Accommodation for Press Correspondents

9464. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Press correspondents in the capital have been facing great difficulties for want of proper housing accommodation;

(b) whether Government propose to provide housing accommodation to all the big and small papers/press correspondents postal in Delhi/New Delhi on cheaper rates;

(c) whether Central Government propose to create any special fund for the purpose; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND
HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN
SINGH): (a) No such complaint has been
received by the Government.

(b) to (d). There is no such proposal.

**Water Charges at Santragachi Central
Government Staff**

9565. PROF. RUP CHAND PAL:
Will the Minister of WORKS AND
HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received
representations protesting the enhance-
ment of the water charges at the Santra-
gachi Central Government staff quarters,
Howrah;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) steps taken by Government not
to enhance water charges; and

(d) if no steps have been taken thereon,
the reasons for the same?

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

(b) and (c) The Welfare Association
Santragachi Central Government Staff
Quarters (General Pool). Howrah has
represented against the enhancement of
water charges from Rs. 4.50 to Rs. 12.50
p.m. w.e.f. 1-4-77 at Santragachi Central
Govt. Staff Qrs. (Type II/III). This
question was also taken up by the Staff-
side in the 20th Meeting of the Depart-
mental Council (JCM) of the Ministry of
Works & Housing held on 5-2-81. The
Staff-Side was informed that since the
rates are assessed on the basis of estab-
lished financial principles, namely, actual
expenditure incurred by the Government
on providing water to the residents, there
was no possibility for reconsideration of
the same.

(d) Does not arise.

**Allotment of Land to inhabitants of
Kingsway Camp Delhi**

9466. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA:
Will the Minister of WORKS AND
HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 160 yard
plots were allotted to the inhabitants of
Kingsway Camp, Delhi in Dr. Mukher-
jee Nagar, Outrum Line and Hudson
Line way of draw in 1970;

(b) is it also a fact that possession of
some plots was given and rest of the
plots have not yet been given; if so, the
reasons of this discrimination and delay
despite the decision of Government 12
years ago;

(c) steps taken by Government to ins-
truct DDA to give possession of the plots
to the remaining allottees;

(d) the exact time by which possession
will be handed over to the rest of the in-
habitants; and

(e) whether the increased cost of con-
struction in the last twelve years will be
borne by Government because of the de-
lay caused by not giving possession of
these plots to the remaining allottees?

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

(b) Yes, Sir. The possession of the
some plots was given by the Municipal
Corporation of Delhi after executing the
agreements with the allottees that they
will surrender the temporary accommo-
dation earlier allotted to them within a
period of one year but many of them
even after constructing buildings on
the plots have not surrendered the
quarters. The DDA has therefore de-
cided to give possession of the plots
only to those who surrender the quar-
ters.

(c) and (d) Possession of remaining
plots is being given by Delhi Develop-
ment Authority to allottees who are sur-
rendering the quarters and have paid due
instalments.

(e) No, Sir.

Affect of increase in Urea Price on Fertilizers Consumption

9467. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the increase in the price of urea by Rs. 350 per tonne has adversely affected the consumption of fertilizers;

(b) if so, what has been the fall in utilisation of fertilizers; and

(c) what has been the consequent effect on the production of food grains?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R.V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b) The fertiliser consumption in 1981-82 is estimated at Rs. 61.3 lakh tonnes of nutrients showing an increase of about 11.15 per cent over 1980-81.

(c) Question does not arise.

Allegations of Corruptions against Class I Officer

9468. SHRI R.P. YADAV: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) what is the normal procedure adopted for processing the allegations of corruption against the Class I Officers;

(b) how many such complaints/allegations have been received against Directors working in the Central Water Commission during the last two years; and

(c) what are the nature of the allegations and what action has been taken against each of these allegations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) According to the procedure as laid down by the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms, investigations are made departmentally by Vigilance Officers or by the Central Bureau of Investigation on all complaints in which there is an allegation of corruption or improper motive or if the alleged facts *prima-facie* in-

dicade an element or potentially of vigilance angle. The procedure also envisages suitable action being taken against complainant for making a false complaint in case he fails to substantiate the allegations when required to do so or the complaint is found to be malicious, vexatious or unfounded.

(b) and (c) During the last two years, three such complaints were received against Directors of the Central Water Commission in which allegation of corruption were levelled. Out of these three cases one has already been closed with the approval of the Central Vigilance Commission, another is under investigation in the Central Water Commission and the third case is still under consideration.

Proposal to Ban Import of Pulses

9469. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering banning of import of pulses which are now handed through the National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation;

(b) if so, whether this is the cause of the fall in price of gram in the country;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Food Corporation of India and the National Cooperative Consumers Federation have already asked to intervene in the marketing and undertake projects to boost the price level;

(d) whether it is also a fact that the Ministry is seriously concerned over the falling prices of gram especially in M. P. markets; and

(e) if so, by what time the final decision in this regard is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R.V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). During 1982-83, the import of pulses is allowed under Open General Licence by all persons. In view of the reported fall in prices of gram during the current mar-

keting season there is a proposal to ban the import of pulses especially chick peas'.

(c) to (e). The Government have asked that a quantity of 40000 M. Tonnes of gram should be purchased by different co-operative and public sector agencies in Madhya Pradesh during the current marketing season to stabilise the prices of gram.

Allotment of Edible Oil to Maharashtra

9470. SHRIMATI PRAKASH CHOUHDARI: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Maharashtra State have communicated the Centre about the monthly requirement of edible oils; and

(b) the allotment of edible oils made by the Centre for the period January to March, 1982?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) During January to March 1982, allocations of imported edible oils to Maharashtra were as follows:—

Palmolien	RBD Palm oil	
January, 82 .	3200 tonnes	231 tonnes
February, 82 .	3200 tonnes	231 tonnes
March, 82 .	3200 tonnes	231 tonnes

Slums Improvement in States

9471. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the names of States which have spent Funds allocated by the Centre for improvement of slums during the period from 1979 to 1981; and

(b) the names of the State Governments which did not utilise the full amount allocated by Central Government during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMETARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) and (b). Slum improvement is a subject in the States Sector and funds are provided for it in the State plan under the Minimum Needs Programme. Therefore, the question of utilisation of the Central Funds by the State Governments for Slum Improvement does not arise.

Erection of barriers between "YZ" and "Z" Blocks in Sarojini Nagar, New Delhi

9472. SHRI UMA KANT MISHRA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4048 on 14 September, 1981 regarding the use of by-lanes as thoroughfare in YZ and Z blocks in Sarojini Nagar and state:

(a) the progress made of erection of permanent barriers in between the by-lanes of type 'D' quarter Nos. YZ 27 and 29 and Z11 and 13 in Sarojini Nagar;

(b) whether the Residents Welfare Association of Type "D" quarters had also requested the Executive Engineer, "G" Division and Assistant Engineer; Sarojini Nagar Enquiry Office in September, 1981 for providing permanent everlasting barriers preventing the misuse of by-lanes as thoroughfare; and

(c) since temporary barriers erected by CPWD Enquiry Office in November, 1981 did not last even for one week, whether permanent steel or concrete barriers will be provided there?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMETARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) Permanent barriers were provided in October, 1981.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The barriers, erected in October, 1981, were partially broken by the miscreants, but the same have since been repaired.

दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण का ठेकेदारों को अधिक भुगतान करना

9473. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने वर्ष 1978 में कुछ ठेकेदारों को अधिक भुगतान किया था और उसकी वसूली के लिए अपने विभागों को परिपत्र भेजे थे ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन अधि-भुगतानों का ब्यौरा क्या है और विभाग ने इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की है ।

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री श्री भीष्म नारयण सिंह :

(क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Farms for Cultivation of Wheat and Paddy

9474. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have reviewed its policy to encourage development of large size farms for cultivation of wheat, paddy etc; and

(b) if so, what are the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R.V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) at present there is no such policy or proposal under the consideration of the Government.

(b) Does not arise.

Construction of F.C.I. Godown in Bihar Shariff

9475. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number and places of F.C.I. godowns in Bihar State;

(b) whether it is a fact that Bihar Shariff, Nalanda District has no F.C.I. godowns resulting in great difficulties in storing sugar, foodgrains and other essential commodities for the public distribution system; and

(c) if so, whether Government have any scheme to construct F.C.I. godown at Bihar Shariff, if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) A statement is attached.

(b) and (c). The Food Corporation of India does not have its godown in Bihar Shariff. The Corporation maintains large buffer depots for shortage of foodgrains for further distribution to the State Government and such depots are located at centres keeping in view operational requirements. The responsibility for public distribution and operating godowns at convenient sub-distribution points in Bihar is that of the State Government.

Statement

Statement showing the number and places of Food Corporation of India godowns (owned and hired) in Bihar Region.

I. Bhagalpur

1. Bhagalpur
2. Banka
3. Barahat
4. Sahibganj
5. Jasidih
6. Mongyr

7. Lakhisarai	40. Pandaul
8. Jamui	41. Patahiroop
9. Jhajha	42. Punaura
II. Gaya	43. Sikandarpur
10. Chandauli	44. Sahabpur Patori
11. Daltonganj	45. Samstipar
12. Gaya	46. Sitamarhi
13. Garhwan Rd.	47. Teghra
14. Hazaribagh	48. Tilrath
15. Koderma	IV, Purnea
16. Manpur	49. Belouri
17. Panchananpur	50. Forbesganj
18. Sasaram	51. Gulabganj
19. Suriya	52. Koshicolony
20. Wasaliganj	53. Kursella
III. Muzaffarpur	54. Katihar
21. Barachakia	55. Kishanganj
22. Begusarai	56. Madhepura
23. Bhagwanpur	57. Moranga
24. Chanpatia	58. Raghapur
25. Chapra	59. Saharsha
26. Dalsai Ogsarai	60. Supaul
27. Darbanga	61. Arrah
28. Gopalganj	62. Barh
29. Hazipur	63. Bihta
30. Jainagar	64. Buxar
31. Kalambagahrd	65. Dighaghat
32. Kanti	66. Masaurhi
33. Kalbari Road	67. Mokameh
34. Koini	68. Khagaul
35. Lalganj	69. Phulwarisharif
36. Maripur	V. Ranchi
37. Muzaffarpur	70. Chakradhrapur
38. Motipur	71. Girakunda
39. Narkatiaganj	72. Dhanbad
	73. Hatia
	74. Hehal

75. Jamshedpur

76. Ranchi

77. Tatisilwal

Release of new variety of Mustard by I.C.A.R.

9476. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state;

(a) whether it is a fact that ICAR have developed, release and field tested a new mustard variety, giving yield of 27 quintals a hectare against the present average yield of only 6 quintals;

(b) whether this variety has been released in all ICAR farms and its technology transferred to other centres and if so, the full details of yield centre-wise;

(c) whether the seeds of the new variety have been marked by the National Seeds Corporation or any other agencies and if so, the quantities of seeds sold/distributed so far;

(d) whether Government propose to recommend reduction in cultivated area of mustard land and divert this land to other crops; and

(e) whether Government propose to honour the concerned scientists for this break-through?

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

Indian Council of Agricultural Research have developed a new mustard variety, Pusa Bold, having an yield potential of 27 q/ha against the present average yield of 6 q/ha. This variety is presently undergoing field tests organised by the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi. Hence, it has not yet been released for general cultivation.

(b) This variety is being tried under the All India Coordinated Research Project on Oilseeds in different parts of the country, where mustard is grown, from 1977-78 to 1980-81. The average yields of Pusa Bold of various locations obtained from different evaluation trials over the years, 1977-78 to 1980-81 are given in the attached statement. In addition, the Indian Agricultural Research Institute scientists have also tested this variety in the Union Territory of Delhi. The average yield is 18-19 q/ha and the maximum yield under proper management conditions is 27 q/ha. Under rain-fed conditions, the variety has yielded 20.47 q/ha during 1980-81 on the I.A.R.I. Research Farms.

(c) In view of the fact that this variety has not yet been released for general cultivation, the question does not arise at this stage.

(d) There is no proposal of the Government at present to recommend reduction in cultivated area of mustard land and, divert that land to other crops.

(e) This variety is still being field-tested for its yield and stability. It is, therefore, too early to consider such a proposal.

Statement

Reference of mustard variety, Pusa Bold under different evaluation trials during 1977-78 to 1980-81.

Year	Yield (q/ha)	No. of Locations
<i>Initial Evaluation Trial (IET)</i>		
1977-78	14.26	3
<i>Coordinated Varietal Trial (CVT)</i>		
1978-79	11.25	6
1979-80	14.59	7
<i>National Evaluation Trial (NET)</i>		
1980-81	13.94	10

Production and Export of Mangoes

9477. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that top varieties of mangoes are produced in our country;

(b) if so, the details of the top varieties of mangoes;

(c) whether it is also a fact that mangoes are exported from our country;

(d) if so, the varieties exported during 1980-81;

(e) whether Government have prepared any scheme to boost production of mangoes; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) List of the important varieties is given in the attached statement.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Alphonso is the major and the most important exported variety. Export of other varieties is negligible. However, exact names of other varieties are not available which were exported in the past.

(e) and (f). The Government of India is implementing the scheme of setting up of Elite Progeny Orchards at 11 places with an outlay of Rs. 195.08 lakhs. The scheme provides for:—

(i) Establishment of Elite Progeny trees of outstanding merit for further propagation.

(ii) Production of quality nursery plants for supply at reasonable rates.

(iii) Training in orchard management, nursery production and post harvest handling.

(iv) Serve as demonstration centre for post harvest handling.

Statement

Name of the Varieties	Fruit Characteristics
1. Alphonso	Medium, Ovate oblique, capucine yellow, flesh firm, abundant juices.
2. Bangalora (Totapuri, kilimukku)	Medium, oblong, prominent beak, skin, thick flesh firm, mustared yellow, juice scanty.
3. Banganpalli (Pairi)	Large, obliquely oval, flesh firm to meaty, maize yellow, juice moderate.
4. Duschri	Small to medium, oblong, flesh firm, capucine yellow, juice scanty to moderate.
5. Fazli	Large, oblong oblique, flesh firm, cosse green when mature and primuline yellow when fully ripe.
6. Gulab Khas	Small to medium, oblong oblique, cadium yellow, flesh firm, juice moderate to abundant.
7. Langra	Medium, ovate, flesh firm to soft, lemon yellow with strong flavour, moderately juicy.
8. Rajopuri	Medium to large, ovate oblong, flesh firm, prinnard yellow, moderate juicy.
9. Rumani	Medium, apple shaped, flesh firm to meaty, primuline yellow, moderately juicy.

Name of the Varieties	Fruit Characteristic
10. Malda (Bombay green)	Medium, ovate oblong to oblong uniform, mikado orange, flesh firm to soft, moderately juicy.
11. Neelum	Medium ovate oblique, flesh firm, premuline yellow, moderately juicy.
12. Safdar pasand	Medium, oblong to oblong oblique, flesh firm, fiberless, capucine yellow, moderately juicy.
13. Samar Bahisht Chausa	Medium, ovate to oval oblique, flesh fiberless, primuline yellow.
14. Suvaranarekha	Medium, ovate oblong, flesh fiberless, Primuline yellow.
15. Zardalu	Medium, oblong to oblong oblique, flesh firm to soft, sparingly fibrous, capucine yellow, moderately juicy.

Edible oils supplied to Himachal Pradesh

9478. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the month-wise quantity of edible oils supplied by Central Government to the State of Himachal Pradesh in 1980-81 and 1981-82 for distribution among consumers by the Fair Price Shops, and the quantity of edible oils actually distributed by the Fair Price Shops; and

(b) the quantity of edible oils which remained undistributed and the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF): (a) and (b). A statement showing month-wise quantity of imported edible oils allocated to and lifted by the State of Himachal Pradesh in the financial years 1980-81 and 1981-82 for distribution among consumers by the Fair Price Shops is attached. By and large, the entire quantity lifted gets distributed over a period of time.

Statement

Statement showing allocations/lifting to/by H.P. Govt. under P.D.S. during Financial Year 1980-81 & 1981-82.

All figures in M.T

1980-81

1981-82

Month	RBD PO			RSO			TOTAL			RBD PO			RSO			TOTAL		
	A	L	A	A	L	A	A	L	A	A	L	A	A	L	A	A	L	A
April	65	..	65	100	114	450	178	550	292					
May	.	.	7	200	49	200	56	100	101	450	288	550	389					
June	.	.	16	..	199	..	215	200	316	500	270	700	586					
July	.	50	24	75	47	125	71	200	200	500	487	700	687					
August	.	150	27	504	140	654	167	250	32	..	536	250	568					
Sep.	.	.	33	..	106	..	139	100	417	400	654	500	1071					
Oct.	.	.	63	321	39	321	102	200	100	300	279	500	379					
Nov.	.	100	8	500	65	600	73	100	100	200	196	300	296					
Dec.	.	.	8	..	27	..	35	100	100	240	170	340	270					
Jan.	200	200	261	105	461	305					
Feb.	.	.	38	..	171	..	209	300	300	411	92	711	392					
March	.	150	65	250	112	400	177	200	200	261	611	461	811					
TOTAL	.	450	289	1850	1020	2300	1309	2050	2180	3973	3866	6023	6046					

A—Allocations.

L—Lifted.

ग्रामीण विकास के लिए सहायता राशि

9479. श्री समीनुद्दीन : क्या ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बिहार के मुंगेर जिले में ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत बड़े पैमाने पर सड़क निर्माण का काम शुरू किया गया है जब कि भागलपुर और सन्थाल जिलों को पूरी तौर पर उपेक्षा की गई है;

(ख) भविष्य में राज्य के सभी क्षेत्रों में समान रूप से बिना भेदभाव के और उचित ढंग से निर्माण कार्य चलाये जाने की सुनिश्चित करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालयों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बालेश्वर राम): (क) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है तथा सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

(ख) राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम के मार्गदर्शी सिद्धान्तों के अनुसार, कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत आवंटनों का निर्धारण एक फार्मूले के आधार पर किया जाता है जिसके अन्तर्गत 75 प्रतिशत बल कृषि श्रमिकों तथा सीमान्त किसानों की संख्या पर दिया जाता है तथा 25 प्रतिशत बल गरीबी के प्रभाव पर दिया जाता है । राज्य सरकारों तथा केन्द्र शासित क्षेत्र प्रशासनों से भी जिलों ब्लॉकों की इसी आधार पर कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत संसाधनों का बंटन करने की अपेक्षा की जाती है । राज्यों केन्द्रशासित क्षेत्रों को यह सुनिश्चित करने हेतु पुनः निर्देश जारी किए जा रहे हैं कि आवंटन इसी आधार पर किए जाए ।

Selection Grade to Staff Working in GBWRO

9480. SHRI R. P. DAS: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have directed the authorities of Ganga Basin Water Resources Organisation (now attached to Cen-

tral Water Commission) to implement the order of appointment in Selection Grade to all categories of Ministerial staff as well as W/C staff who have covered 2/3rd span of their pay scale or whose pay have been stagnated;

(b) the progress made in the matter and by what time this will be implemented; and

(c) Government's reaction in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) Yes, Sir. The general orders on the subject are applicable to the staff in question.

(b) and (c). The details are being ascertained.

Sale of D.D.A. Flats to Journalists

9481. SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Press Association has submitted a representation suggesting allotment of a quota of DDA flats for sale to the journalists;

(b) whether Government have taken any decision; and

(c) whether Government will consider letting out flats to the needy journalists on market rent?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) The DDA has reported that a letter in this regard was received from the Chairman, Press Accreditation Committee addressed to the Lt. Governor.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The DDA has no such scheme. The Directorate of Estates is maintaining a Press Pool consisting of 110 units of various types of Government residential accommodation. The allotment from this Pool is made only to accredited press correspondents, new cameramen, cartoonists etc. on payment of licence fee on the

recommendations of the Screening Committee set up in the Press Information Bureau, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.

House building Advance given to Employees of FCI

9482. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the management of Food Corporation of India has enhanced the maximum limit of House Building Advance from Rs. 70,000 to Rs. 1 lakh for Category-I employees (officers) with effect from 16-5-1981 and if so, the reasons thereof;

(b) whether it is a fact that the benefit of this enhancement has not been allowed to low paid employees (Category-III, IV), if so, the reasons thereof and what action is being contemplated to enhance the BHA limit so as to give benefit to low paid employees in view of the like in cost of materials/flats/plots etc.; and

(c) whether there is any proposal for final withdrawal from CPF (Employees share as well as employer share) for the purpose of making payment towards the cost of flats etc. in favour of employees who have completed five years of service and if so, the decision thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) and (b). The Food Corporation of India has enhanced the maximum limit for sanction of House Building Advance to an employee from Rs. 70,000/- to Rs. 1,00,000/- without any change in other conditions and restrictions like 75 months pay or cost of the house/flat whichever is less etc. This enhancement will enable such employees whose 75 months pay exceeded Rs. 70,000/- to draw advance within the Ceiling of Rs. 1,00,000/- Since 75 months' basic pay of a Category-III or Category-IV employees of the Corporation would be less than Rs. 70,000/-, their interests

have not been adversely affected by this enhancement.

(c) A proposal is under examination of the Corporation.

Rise in prices of certain commodities

9483. SHRI BHOGEN DRA JHA: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) what is the State-wise position with regard to the rise in the prices of food-grains, edible oil, baby food, milk powder, industrial products etc. during the last three months in the retail market, particularly in Bihar; and

(b) what steps are being taken to bring the price down?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF): (a) and (b). The percentage variation in the retail prices of selected commodities during the past three months ending March, 1982, at selected centres including three centres in Bihar, is indicated in Annex. Such information is not available in respect of milk powder. The figures given in the statement indicate that the prices of a number of commodities have generally moved down or remained steady during the past three months though there are a few commodities the prices of which have shown an uptrend at some centres during the same period. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4023/82].

The main thrust of the Government policy to keep prices in check and improve the availability of essential commodities is to increase production. The other measures being taken by the Government include expansion and improvement of the public distribution system, augmentation of domestic production of commodities in short supply by imports, improvement of infra-structural facilities, continuation of restrictive credit policy and implementation of various orders issued under the Essential Commodities Act and similar legislations by the State Governments.

Sale of rationed articles in whole-sale market by Fair Price Shop owners in Delhi

9844. DR. A. U. AZMI: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) are Government aware that fair price shop owners in Delhi are selling in abundance rice and other commodities in whole-sale markets of Delhi through the nearby retailers whom they supply the rationed items drawn surreptitiously on the ration cards thereby accumulating unearned wealth; and

(b) if so, will a survey be undertaken of the retail outlets and fair price shops to check their holding in conjunction with the purchase vouchers and their accounting for?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF): (a) and (b). The fair price shops are being kept under constant watch by Delhi Administration. Their books of accounts are examined and physical stock verified from time to time. Whenever instances of surreptitious diversion of specified food articles came to notice of Food and Supplies Department of Delhi Administration, it took suitable action as per provision of law against defaulters.

Requirement of Edible Oil in Andhra Pradesh

9485. SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total requirement of edible oil in Andhra Pradesh and out of this how much is supplied by Central Government for distribution through the Fair Price Shops; and

(b) whether Central Government have enhanced the Central quota of edible oil to the States and if so, how much of additional quantity will be made available to Andhra Pradesh and since when?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF): (a) and (b). For the oil year November 1981 to October 1982, Andhra Pradesh has indicated its requirement of imported edible oils as 2,64,000 tonnes (i.e. 22,000 tonnes per month). During the last oil year (November 1980 to October, 1981) the average monthly lifting by Andhra Pradesh was only 2,950 tonnes during April—August, 1981. Allocations to Andhra Pradesh during January—March, 1982 were made on this basis. From April 1982 onwards, allocations of all States/Union Territories have been increased. Allocation of Andhra Pradesh has also been increased to 3,300 tonnes.

Denudation in Hazaribag National Park

9486. SHRI A.K. ROY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware of fast denudation of Hazaribag National Park in Bihar by reckless cutting of trees by the contractors, if so, facts in details;

(b) whether there is any rule or code for cutting trees in a National Park, if so, details of that and whether that is being observed;

(c) any machinery to monitor that code;

(d) whether Central Government would make a thorough probe into the sudden increase in the rate of deforestation in Hazaribag district in general and National Park in particular disturbing the ecological balance;

(e) whether he is aware that a meeting of the tribals and other local persons was held at Hazaribag on 4 April, 1982 and threatened agitation against such reckless deforestation; and

(f) if so, steps taken on that?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R.V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) No such reports have been received recently.

(b) and (c). Under the provisions of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, cutting of trees is not permissible in a National Park unless specifically permitted by the Chief Wild Life Warden for the improvement and better management of Wild Life.

(d) The matter is engaging the attention of Government.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) Does not arise.

Development of fruit and Vegetable farms in Cooperation with modern bakeries.

9487. SHRI GHULAM MOHAMMAD KHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government in cooperation with Modern Bakeries, propose to develop fruit and vegetable farms;

(b) whether it is also a fact that an integrated horticultural development programme is also envisaged to encourage farmers; and

(c) if so, what are the details of the projects in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Governments of Karnataka, Uttar Pradesh and Haryana are formulating integrated horticultural development programme to encourage the farmers of their States. The projects are likely to include different aspects of production, processing and marketing.

Government of India has formulated a scheme for the intensification of vegetable production for internal consumption and export with an outlay of Rs. 6 crores. The scheme will be operated around 15 large cities and will cover production, post harvest handling, processing and training.

Allegations Against District Manager, FCI, Trivandrum

9488. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Food Corporation of India Class IV employees Union, Trivandrum has made certain allegations against the District Manager, F.C.I., Trivandrum; and

(b) if so, details of the allegations and the action taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Certain general allegations have been made against the District Manager, F.C.I., Trivandrum regarding non-rotation of certain Watchmen at Valiathura Main and sub-Depot of F.C.I. and revengeful attitude against Watch and Ward Officials when such discrepancies were pointed out. The allegations have been enquired into by the Senior Regional Manager, Trivandrum. Instructions are being issued by him to District Manager to adopt rotational postings of watchmen. The allegations relating to revengeful attitude were not borne out by facts.

Import of Tractors from Romania

9489. SHRI L. S. TUR:

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India imported Universal 445 tractors from Romania;

(b) if so, whether it was properly checked and tested;

(c) whether it is in the knowledge of Government that this tractor costs about Rs. 80,000/- to the farmer;

(d) whether it is also in the knowledge of Government that this tractor is a failure and farmers are agitating for the refund of money; and

(e) action being taken to compensate the farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Even though import of complete tractors has not been allowed in the country after 1973-74 M/S United Auto Tractors Ltd., Hyderabad have been importing since May, 1975, completely knocked down packs of Universal 445 tractors from their collaborators in Romania.

(b) The tractor model Universal 445 (imported unit) was tested at the Government of India Tractor Training and Testing Station, Budni from July, 1971 to August, 1972. Based on test results, the performance of the tractor was found to be satisfactory.

(c) The current price of the tractor is Rs. 78,882.50 (ex-works) as reported by M/s. United Auto Tractors Ltd.

(d) No such instances have come to the notice of the Government.

(e) Does not arise.

Appointment of Director of C.T.C.R.I.

9490. SHRI JAGPAL SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that interview for the appointment of Director, Central Tuber Crop Research Institute (CTCRI) was completed on 6th January, 1982;

(b) whether it is also a fact that a person who was neither a candidate for the post nor was interviewed by the Board has been appointed as Director of the Institute; and

(c) if so, the circumstances under which the procedure and the principles regulating the selection were discarded?

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

(b) Dr. N.M. Nayar who was earlier the Director, Central Plantation Crops Research Institute, Kasaragod has been transferred temporarily as Director, Central Tuber Crops Research Institute, Trivandrum as permissible under the Rules.

(c) No irregularity has been committed as transfer of Directors from one Institute to another is permissible under the Rules.

Components for Manufacture of Vanaspati Ghee

9491. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) what are the components that go into the manufacture of Vanaspati ghee;

(b) what is the cost structure of vanaspati ghee approximately per kg;

(c) what is the cost of hydrogenation;

(d) what would be the cost of the refined oil without hydrogenation;

(e) whether it has been brought to the notice of Government that R.B.D. palm oil is being sold as vanaspati in the market; and

(f) if so, whether Government propose to discontinue the manufacture of vanaspati completely to reduce the cost and instead sell only refined oil?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF): (a) and (b). The main ingredients for vanaspati are raw edible oils and vitamin 'A'.

The cost of conversion of these into vanaspati includes that for power, coal, chemicals, wages and salaries, depreciation, interest on capital, etc. The actual incidence of the cost of conversion, including hydrogenation, depends on a number of variables including the scale of production.

(c) The cost of hydrogenation, which depends on the size of an individual unit, ranges between Rs. 400/- to Rs. 500/- per M.T.

(d) The cost of refined oil without hydrogenation varies from oil to oil and is determined by factors such as the scales of refining etc.

(e) No specific complaint in this regard has been received.

(f) No, Sir.

NCDC Assistance for Sericulture Development

9492. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Cooperative Development Corporation is giving assistance for the development of sericulture;

(b) the activities for which this assistance is given; and

(c) whether it is also assisting the agriculturists who are raising Mulberry Plants?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) and (b). NCDC is providing financial assistance through the State Governments for the development of sericulture cooperatives for the following activities:—

(i) Strengthening of share capital base of Apex/Central/Regional/Primary Sericultural cooperatives;

(ii) Construction of warehouses storage godowns by Apex/Central/Regional Primary sericultural cooperatives;

(iii) Purchase of transport vehicles by Apex sericultural cooperatives;

(iv) Appointment of key personnel in the Technical and Promotional Cells of Apex sericultural cooperatives;

(v) Establishment of filatures by silk reelers' cooperatives; and

(vi) Establishment of grainages for the purpose of silk worm seed multiplication by Apex/Central/Regional/Primary Sericultural cooperatives and cooperative marketing federations.

(c) No, Sir. The NCDC does not provide assistance to individual beneficiaries. NCDC assistance is meant only for promoting cooperative programmes.

Sugar Factories of Karnataka

9493. SHRI D. K. NAIKAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the total number of sugar factories working at present in Karnataka;

(b) the total production of sugar in these factories during last three years;

(c) the total requirement of sugar for the State of Karnataka and total quantity supplied for each year for the last three years; and

(d) whether Government are aware that the demand of State is not met and if so, what are the difficulties coming in the way?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) 23 sugar factories in Karnataka went into production for the season 1981-82 and out of these 16 factories are still working.

(b) The total sugar production of the factories in Karnataka during the last three sugar seasons i.e. 1978-79, 1979-80 and 1980-81 was 4.89 lakh tonnes, 2.72 lakh tonnes and 3.71 lakh tonnes respectively.

(c) The monthly levy sugar quotas of various States are fixed on the basis of certain uniform norms and not on the basis of requirement/demand received from them. In February and August, 1981 Karnataka Government had asked for the allocation of a monthly levy sugar quota of 20,000 tonnes.

As regards the quantity of levy sugar allotted to Karnataka during the last three years, in 1979 there was decontrol of sugar upto 16-12-1979 and with effect from 17-12-1979 the policy of partial control was reintroduced. From the said date, that is, 17-12-1979 the State-wise monthly

levy sugar quotas which were fixed during previous partial control policy on the basis of 425 grams of per capita availability for the projected population as on 1-4-1978, were revived. Accordingly, for part December, 1979, 5,241 tonnes of levy sugar was allotted to Karnataka and thereafter a monthly levy sugar quota of 14,215 tonnes was allotted to the State Government during the calendar years and 81.

(d) Taking into account the total availability of levy sugar in all the sugar producing States during the sugar years 1979-80 and 1980-81, it was not found possible to increase the State-wise monthly levy sugar quotas with reference to the latest population figures in those years. However, having regard to encouraging sugar production prospects in the current 1981-82 sugar year, the Statewise monthly levy sugar quotas have been revised on the basis of 425 grams of per capita availability for the population as on 1-3-1981 as per 1981 census. Accordingly, Karna-

taka Government has also started getting a higher monthly quota of 15, 743 tonnes from April, 1982 onwards.

Licensed sugar Factories in the Country

9494. SHRI M. RAMANNA RAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total number of licenced sugar factories in the country, State-wise; and

(b) whether all the sugar factories actually produce sugar?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) A Statement giving the total number of licensed sugar factories in the Country, State-wise is attached.

(b) There are 368 licensed sugar factories in the Country. 319 factories worked during the season 1981-82.

Statement

Statement showing the State-wise Total number of Licensed sugar factories.

No.	State	Total number of existing sugar factories
1	2	3
1	Uttar Pradesh	102
2	Bihar	30
3	Punjab	9
4	Haryana	8
5	West Bengal	2
6	Assam	3
7	Nagaland	1
8	Rajasthan	3
9	Madhya Pradesh	9
10	Orissa	5
11	Maharashtra	90
12	Gujarat	15

1	2	3
13	Goa	1
14	Tamil Nadu	23
15	Karnataka	27
16	Pondicherry	2
17	Andhra Pradesh	34
18	Kerala	3
19	Manipur	1
Total All India		368

Allotment of Surplus land to Harijans

9495. SHRI R.R. BHOLE: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been carried out to ascertain if the Harijans who have been allotted Gram Samaj or other land rendered surplus following the enforcement of the Land Ceiling Act have actually received possession;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government propose to make failure, to hand over such allotted land, a cognizable offence; and

(d) if not, how Government propose to deal with the cases where allotment has been made on papers only?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) and (b). It was suggested to the State Governments that random checking may be undertaken as part of monitoring effort for ensuring that landless beneficiaries including Harijans are actually given possession of agricultural land allotted to them and necessary entries made in the revenue records immediately after allotment.

(c) There have been no reports of the possession of the allotted land not being handed over to the allottees.

(d) Does not arise.

Municipal tax on Agricultural Produce

9496. SHRI KHUMBA RAM ARYA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the farmers have to pay municipal tax on the agricultural produce which they bring in Mandis for sale which result in benefit to urban people and financial loss to farmers;

(b) if so, the steps to be taken by Government to save farmers from this financial loss, and

(c) if no steps are proposed in this regard, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) to (c). Municipal Taxes are levied by the Municipalities under their bye-laws framed in accordance with the provisions of the Municipal Acts of the concerned State. No information is available with this Ministry in regard to States and the Municipalities which have levied Municipal Tax on the Agricultural Produce brought by the farmers to the markets for sale. Nor has this Ministry received any complaint regarding financial loss to the farmers on account of the levy of Municipal Tax on their agricultural produce brought to the markets for sale.

Appointment of Director to Gandhi Smriti Samiti

9497. SHRI KAMAL NATH: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Director of the Gandhi Smriti Samiti, New Delhi is appointed from amongst the candidates of Gandhian reputation; and

(b) whether this consideration was kept in view at the time of appointing the present incumbent?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) A copy of the recruitment rules for the post of Director is enclosed.

(b) Pending selection of a Director on regular basis, the present incumbent has been appointed on *ad hoc* basis for a period of six months.

Statement

Recruitment Rules for the Director, Gandhi Smriti Samiti

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Name of the post | Director, Gandhi Smriti Samiti |
| 2. No. of post | One |
| 3. Scale of pay | Rs. 1100-50-1400 (Since modified to Rs. 1100-50-1500-60-1800) |
| 4. Age for direct recruits | Below 45 years (relaxable upto five years for SC/ST candidates) |
| 5. Educational and other qualifications required for direct recruits] | (i) <i>Qualifications</i> :
Graduate, preferably in Indian History or Humanities.

(ii) <i>Experience</i> :

Five Years' experience in University in teaching or research and/or administration or journalism or organising/handling museum/libraries/prominent institutions of social work. |
| 6. Whether age and qualifications prescribed for direct recruits will apply in the case of deputationists ; | No |
| 7. Period of Probation, if any | Two years. |
| 8. Method of Recruitment: | By direct recruitment, failing which by deputation. |
| 9. In case of transfer on deputation grades from which to be made | (i) Grade I of Central Secretariat Service with two years service.

(ii) Any Central class I (Senior Grade) Officer with two years service in the Senior scale. |

N. B. Provided also that the Chairman of the Samiti will have the powers to relax any of the qualifications prescribed above.

Drinking water for villages

9498. SHRI RAJESH PILOT: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) what was the position of drinking water supply arrangements for villages

last year during this month in various States; and

(b) what progress has been made during this year and what has been the Centre's contribution in financing, supervising and monitoring these efforts?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND
HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN
SINGH): (a) and (b). Drinking Water
Supply is a State subject. Schemes are
formulated and implemented by the State
Governments. Funds are provided in the
State Plans for this purpose. However,
Central assistance is provided under the
Centrally sponsored Accelerated Rural
Water Supply Programme to supplement
the resources of the State Governments
for the supply of safe drinking water to
identified problem villages. The number
of problem villages in various States as
on 31st March 1980 is given in Annexure
I. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-
4024/82]. The number of problem villa-
ges provided with drinking water supply
facilities during the years 1980-81 and
1981-82 (upto September, 1981) is shown
in Annexure II. [Placed in Library. See
No. LT-4024/82]. The Central assistance
released to various States during these
two years is given in Annexure III.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4024/
82]. This includes the Central assistance to
State Governments for monitoring and
investigation also.

**Survey to evaluate migration of fish for
economic zone**

9499. SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH: Will
the Minister of AGRICULTURE be
pleased to state:

(a) the type of surveys undertaken by
the Fisheries Departments of the Centre
and the States to chart, evaluate and route
the migration of fish and crustacean re-
sources of our Effective Economic Zone;

(b) what is the scale and accuracy of
these charts; and

(c) had any specific financial budget
been made to undertake these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND
RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V.
SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). Ex-
ploratory and experimental surveys to assess
the marine fish and crustacean resources
of the Exclusive Economic Zone are being

conducted by Exploratory Fisheries Pro-
ject, and Integrated Fisheries Project.
Surveys of Pelagic (surface and midwater)
fishery were also carried out in the South
West Coast under the Pelagic Fisheries
Project operative between 1971 and 1979.
The state Governments are also conducting
surveys within their territorial water.

The Central Marine Fisheries Research
Institute has undertaken tagging pro-
gramme for the migratory study on crus-
taceans such as prawns and fishes such as
mackerel and oil sardine. The study indi-
cated very limited migratory movements,
the recoveries being within 100 kms from
the place of release along the South West
Coast of India. Further no recoveries of
tagged fish and prawns have been recorded
beyond 25 kms distance from the Coast.
Release of charts on fisheries resources on
suitable scale is being examined.

(c) Rs. 48 crores have been provided to
Exploratory Fisheries Project in the VI
Plan for fishery resources survey includ-
ing the fishing activities of Integrated Fish-
eries Project. No separate budget provi-
sion has been made for tagging experi-
ments. The work is a part of the research
programme of the Central Marine Fish-
eries Research Institute.

Better utilisation of plant nutrients

9500. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the
Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased
to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that contrary
to official claims a majority of the far-
mers in the country are still ignorant of
the appropriate technique of fertilizers
application to various crops;

(b) if so, whether as a result of this a
big gap is existing between the recommen-
ded dosages and the average consumption;

(c) whether it is also a fact that some
State Governments do not take care to
fix norms in connection with the issue of
fertilizers on subsidised rates with the re-
sult that fertilizers are sold without vari-
fication of holdings and proper identifica-
tion of the farmers; and

(d) if so, the nature of steps to be taken to seek proper and better utilisation of plant nutrients to produce more in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). No, Sir, due to efforts made by State Extension Agencies and Fertiliser manufacturers majority of the farmers are aware about the appropriate technique of fertilizer application. However, there is a gap between recommended dosages and actual application as fertiliser use depends upon a number of variables such as availability of optimum irrigation, cost-benefit ratio, weather condition and crop management practices.

(c) Fertilisers are supplied to farmers at uniform prices. Under the Integrated Rural Development Programme subsidy for phosphatic and Potassic fertilisers is provided to the target groups at the usual rates i.e., 25 per cent for small farmers, 33-1/3 per cent to marginal farmers and 50 per cent to tribal farmers.

(d) Farmers through various extension agencies are constantly educated about balanced and efficient use of fertilisers.

Rise in cost of milk and Fodder

9501. SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state.

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that cost of milk is going up in place in India e.g., in Bombay it is Rs. 5.50 per litre and Rs. 2.80 per litre in Bangalore;

(b) whether it has also come to the notice of Government that cost of cattle fodder is very high; and

(c) whether Government will take steps to help milkmen and also consumers?

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

is the responsibility of the respective State Governments.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Government are taking steps to encourage and increase milk production through various programmes of cattle development including provision of facilities for cross breeding through artificial insemination, better veterinary care, better marketing arrangements and other required technical inputs on cooperative lines, mainly under the Operation Flood II Project. These steps are expected to benefit the milk producers as also the consumers since more milk will be available.

Declaration of J.N.U. campus is 'Green area' by D.D.A.

9502. SHRI C. CHINNASWAMY: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Jawahar Lal Nehru University's new campus has been declared as "Green Area" by D.D.A.;

(b) what steps did DDA take in this connection;

(c) how many trees have been planted in the new campus, what is the cost for planting a tree, the total cost incurred, how many trees among them did survive;

(d) whether DDA is aware that large number of trees are being illegally cut from the new campus Jawahar Lal Nehru University; and

(e) steps DDA propose to initiate to prevent this?

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

(b) Does not arise.

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

HUDCO's assistance to Lakshdweep for development of houses for weaker sections

9503. SHRI P. M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that HUDCO has not so far provided any help and assistance to the Union Territory of Lakshdweep for development of houses to the weaker sections of the people in the territory;

(b) if so, whether there are many other territories where the organisations had not so far provided any help;

(c) what are the main reasons for not providing any help to the Union territory of Lakshdweep;

(d) whether many people in the territory are without any houses; and

(e) if so, whether his Ministry have initiated any move to help the people there to build houses and how much will be provided for house building in the territory during 1982?

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

(b) The Housing Agencies in the Union territories of Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram and Dadra and Nagar Haveli have also not availed of HUDCO financial assistance so far.

(c) to (e). In spite of HUDCO's continuous efforts for getting schemes generated from Lakshdweep, by taking up with the Lakshdweep Administration the possibilities of availing HUDCO financial assistance for various Housing Schemes, the Lakshdweep Administration has indicated that it has its own schemes for giving financial assistance for the construction of houses and hence HUDCO assistance is not necessary. The Central Government has no information about the

number of people without houses in Lakshdweep. Approved out lay for housing in the Annual Plan 1982-83 for Lakshdweep is Rs. 20.00 lakhs.

Project "Coast Cannel Sweet Water Re-charging"

9504. SHRI SUDHIR GIRI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government of India considered in 1978 the different prospects of a project known as "Coast cannel sweet water recharging" along the Orissa Coast Cannel in the district in the district of Midnapore in West Bengal;

(b) whether it is a fact that a team of experts of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research visited Contai in the district of Midnapore, West Bengal in 1978 to evaluate the different aspects of the project; and

(c) if so, the details of the said project and the latest position thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND
RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V.
SWAMINATHAN): (a) No, Sir. As far as the Indian Council of Agricultural Research is concerned, no such proposal had been received for consideration.

(b) Yes, Sir. A team of ICAR scientists from three Institutes namely, Central Inland Fisheries Research Institute Barrackpore, Central Plantation Crops Research Institute Kasargod, Central Soil Salinity Research Institute, Karnal, ICAR Headquarters, New Delhi, Joint Director of Agriculture, West Bengal and Professor and Head, Division of Agronomy, Bidhan Chandra Krishi Viswa Vidyalaya, Kalyani visited the Contai sub-division of West Bengal from 1-4 December, 1978. The team had observed that Contai sub-division had great potential for stepping up agricultural pro-

duction, fish catch and employment opportunities.

Copies of the report of the Team were sent to Shri Kamal Guha, the then Minister of Agriculture and C.D., Government of West Bengal, Calcutta and other concerned officers for taking follow up action for implementing the suggestions of the Team.

(c) Question does not arise.

'Constitutional stauts' for cities and towns

9505. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Study Group of the Ministry has recommended 'constitutional status' for cities and has proposed that the subject of their governance may be placed under the Concurrent List of the Constitution;

(b) whether the Study Group has also proposed a City Model Act to be adopted by Parliament for their governance by the States; and

(c) if so, the decision taken in the matter?

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

(b) The Group has suggested that a city model act should be adopted.

(c) These recommendations have been made in the interim report of the Study Group, appointed by the Government. This was placed before the 8th Joint Meeting of the Central Council for Local Government and Urban Development and the Executive Committee of All India Council of Mayors held in New Delhi on 5th February, 1982. It was resolved that State Governments may consider the recommendations made in the report on the Study Group after it is finalised and take appropriate action. The final report is yet to be received.

Display of cheese ingredients on containers

9507. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government will make it obligatory on cheese manufacturers to display the ingredients on the packing or containers of processed cheese;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) if not, what prevents the Government to order for display of ingredients on the containers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) to (c). The matter regarding display of the ingredients of processed cheese on cheese packages was taken up with the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare who are the nodal Ministry. That Ministry have circulated the proposal to the Dairy Sub-Committee of the Central Committee for Food Standards. No final decision has yet been taken by Government.

Tobacco Production

9508. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of tobacco growing States and their annual production and their brands quality; and

(b) what measures are being taken for increasing the production of tobacco as there is a great demand of tobacco in the country and abroad?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Information in respect of importance tobacco growing States is furnished in the enclosed statement.

(b) For increasing the production of tobacco, the following measures are being taken:—

(i) Production and distribution of seeds and seedlings of improved varieties;

- (ii) Field demonstrations for dissemination of improved production technology;
- (iii) Arrangements for input supplies;
- (iv) Pest management;

(v) Training of farmers in grading of tobacco; and

(vi) Transfer of technology through extension service.

Statement

Statement Showing Production and Brand of Tobacco in Important Tobacco Growing States

S. No.	State	Production in million Kg in 1980-81	Brand
1	Gujarat	185.2	Bidi
2	Andhra Pradesh	149.4	Flue-cured Virginia and Natu
3	Karnataka	27.5	Flue-cured Virginia and Bidi
4	Uttar Pradesh	20.2	Hookah and Chewing
5	West Bengal	17.3	Hookah and Chewing
6	Tamil Nadu	16.6	Chewing and snuff
7	Bihar	12.0	Hookah and Chewing
8	Orissa	11.3	Hookah and Chewing
9	Maharashtra	6.8	Bidi

Expert body to study problems of sea-food Industry

9509. SHRIMATI SENYOGITA RANE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Union Government had set up any expert body to study various problems of the seafood industry.

(b) if so, the broad recommendations made by it; and

(c) the steps proposed to nurse and look after the future growth of the sea-food industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) A task Force was constituted by the Ministry of Commerce in April 1981 with the following terms of reference:

(i) to identify the reasons for decline in the exports of marine products and to suggest remedial measures both short-term as well as long-term;

(ii) to identify marine products items for diversification of their exports and steps to be taken for their speedy development;

(iii) to review the existing system of quality control of marine products and suggest ways of making it more effective;

(iv) to review the functions of MPEDA and define its role clearly in the overall development of seafood industry; and

(v) to consider any other matters of vital importance for the development of exports of marine products.

(b) and (c). The recommendation of the Task Force have not yet been finalised.

दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा बिना बारी मकानों का आवंटन

9510. श्री कुबेर राम : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ऐसे व्यक्तियों की श्रेणीवार संख्या कितनी है जिन्हें दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान बिना बारी मकानों का आवंटन किया है ;

(ख) क्या उनके मंत्रालय ने ऐसे आवंटनों के बारे में कोई मार्गदर्शी निदेश जारी कर रखे हैं ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार का ऐसे आवंटनों में भ्रष्टाचार को समाप्त करने तथा मनमानों को रोकने हेतु कोई निदेश जारी करने का विचार है ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह) : (क) जैसा दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने सूचित किया है । जिन व्यक्तियों को पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान अनुकम्पा के आधार पर बिना बारी के फ्लैटों का आवंटन किया गया है उनकी वर्ग वार संख्या नीचे दी गई है ।

वर्ग	संख्या
मध्यम आय वर्ग	143
निम्न आय वर्ग	52
जनता	30
स्वचिन्त पोषित योजना	46

(ख) जी, हां ।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

आपातकाल के दौरान दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा यमुना पार कालोनी में अधिग्रहीत की गई भूमि का मुआवजा

9511. श्री राम लाल राही : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि आपातकाल के दौरान दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने पटपड़-

गंज, हनुमान नगर, बतराम गार्डन तथा खिचड़ी पुर में लोगों के कुछ निजी प्लॉटों का अधिग्रहण किया था ;

(ख) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा ऐसे लोगों को मुआवजे की कितनी राशि दी गई और तत्संबंधी व्यापार क्या है ; और

(ग) ऐसे मामलों में जिनमें लोगों को किसी प्रकार का मुआवजा अथवा लाभ, नहीं मिला था सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ;

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

Open market prices of Foodgrains vis-a-vis price of Foodgrains Supplied through F. P. S.

9512. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some of the State Governments have fixed the sale price of foodgrains supplied by the Centre at a Price which is equal to the price prevailing in the open market;

(b) if so, the names of such States and the price charged by them for different commodities that they receive from the Centre and the difference between this price and the market price; and

(c) whether Government have appointed any committee to end this disparity and if so, the composition and the terms of reference of this Committee and by what time the recommendations of the committee will be available to Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI KAMLA KUMAR): (a) and (b) The Government of India supplies wheat

and rice from the Central Pool for distribution through public distribution system at uniform issue prices to the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations and they, in turn, fix the retail prices after adding their distribution incidentals to the Central issue prices. The open market prices of foodgrains remain fluctuating and the question of parity between the open market prices and the retail prices for public distribution system does not arise.

(c) The Central Government constituted a group of officers to look into the question of rationalisation of retail prices of foodgrains issued through public distribution system. The Government after taking into consideration the views of this group have advised all the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations to keep the margin between the central issue prices and the retail prices fixed by them within Rs. 10/- per quintal.

Unemployment in Rural Areas

9513. SHRI CHINGWANG KON-YAK: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that unemployment in rural areas is increasing rapidly;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the lack of essential infrastructure and jobs have caused disappointment and widespread frustration in rural areas; and

(c) if so, the steps proposed by Government to provide employment to village youth to make them happy and contented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) and (b). The Government is aware of the rising incidence of unemployment in the rural areas.

(c) The Ministry of Rural Development is implementing programmes such

as National Rural Employment Programme (NREP), Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) and Training of Rural Youth for Self Employment (TRYSEM) for generating employment opportunities in the rural areas of the country.

Janjabati Dam Project

9514. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Janjabati under State river dam project of Orissa and Andhra is under construction;

(b) if so, the target date of the completion of the construction of the above Andhra-Orissa inter-State river dam;

(c) the estimated cost of that project; and

(d) the progress made so far in completing the above river dam project within the target date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) Yes, Sir. The reference is presumably to the Jhanjabathi inter-State project of Andhra Pradesh and Orissa.

(b) The project is likely to be completed during the Sixth Plan period.

(c) The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 2148 lakhs.

(d) An expenditure of Rs. 557.35 lakhs has been incurred upto March 1982. The outlay approved for Sixth Plan for this project is Rs. 1719 lakhs.

नर्मदा घाटी के विकास के लिए सहायता

9515. श्री माधवराव सिंधिया: क्या सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने नर्मदा घाटी के विकास के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार से विशेष सहायता की मांग की है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में व्यापार क्या है;

(ग) नर्मदा परियोजना के लिए छठी योजना में कितनी राशि रखी गई है और राज्य सरकार की मांग पर केन्द्रीय सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है और क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार और धन का आवंटन करने के लिए सहमत है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी व्यापार क्या है ?

सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जियाउर्रहमान अंसारी): (क) नर्मदा घाटी के विकास हेतु विशेष सहायता देने के लिए मध्य प्रदेश सरकार से कोई औपचारिक प्रस्ताव प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है। तथापि, नर्मदा घाटी की परियोजनाओं के कार्यान्वयन संबंधी कार्यक्रम पर विचार-विमर्श करने के लिए, केन्द्रीय सिंचाई मंत्री द्वारा बुलाई गई एक बैठक में मध्य प्रदेश के मंत्री ने यह दलील पेश की थी कि केन्द्र को योजना से बाहर वित्तीय सहायता की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए।

(ख) राज्य सरकार द्वारा वित्तीय सहायता की राशि अभी तक नहीं बताई गई है।

(ग) और (घ) उपर्युक्त (क) में उल्लिखित बैठक में मध्य प्रदेश के मंत्री द्वारा जैसा कि सूचित किया गया था, राज्य सरकार ने अपनी छठी योजना में नर्मदा घाटी परियोजना के लिए 150 करोड़ रुपये के परिव्यय की व्यवस्था की है, जिसमें नर्मदा सरोवर परियोजना की लागत का उनका हिस्सा, जिसका भुगतान गुजरात सरकार को किया जाना है, भी शामिल है।

Request from Karnataka for Assistance for New Irrigation Schemes

9516. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

SHRI D. M. PUTTE GOWDA:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government have received any proposal for the grant of financial assistance from the Government

of Karnataka for its new irrigation schemes; and

(b) if so, full details thereof and what is the reaction of Central Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) No. Sir. Central Government have not received any proposal from the Government of Karnataka for the grant of financial assistance for its new irrigation schemes.

(b) Does not arise.

Agreement with Soviet Government for Irrigation and Water-Ways Schemes

9517. SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL:

SHRI GHULAM MOHAMMAD KHAN:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have entered into an agreement with the Soviet Government for economic, scientific and technical assistance in the field of Irrigation and water-ways;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) how the different States of the country will be benefited through this assistance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A statement giving details of agreement is attached.

(c) The pre-feasibility studies for construction of a first experimental dam by using blasting technique at a site selected in Himachal Pradesh and for setting up of an enterprise in Gujarat for production of prefabricated components for canal structures, etc. are being carried out. These are pilot projects and it is too early to say whether the projects will be implemented or not. However, the concerned States as well as Central Government would get valuable experience.

Statement

Statement indicating details of agreement between India and USSR in the field of Water Resources Development

A long-term programme of Economic, Trade, Scientific and Technical cooperation between the Republic of India and the USSR was signed in New Delhi on 14th March, 1979. In this programme, the following agreement was reached with respect to cooperation in the field of Irrigation:

(a) Study of the technology of transference of surface stream flow both within and between the river basins as well as the technology of utilisation of underground waters;

(b) Joint study of specific problems in connection with building high dams with earth and rockfill including dams on non-rocky foundations; joint study of specific problems connected with the construction of large canal system;

(c) Utilisation of the directed explosion method for construction of dams and canals; study of pre-fabrication techniques for canal lining in the construction of large canal systems and other irrigation projects;

(d) Use of mathematical models for solution of engineering problems in water resources;

(e) Working out of the method for extending the life of reservoirs (silt sedimentation).

Vacation of Government Accommodation from Retired Government Employees

9518. SHRI T. S. NEGI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have been very harsh in getting the Government quarters vacated from the retired Government servants and in many cases the Police has carried out eviction thereby causing great hardship and humiliation to retired Gov-

ernment servants who had served Government during their whole life with devotion; and

(b) will Government take a human attitude in getting such quarters vacated and issue necessary instructions to the concerned officers to be compassionate to these retired personnel keeping in view the fact that they had been living in these quarters due to their complete helplessness and devise a system by which these retired personnel could vacate these quarters on getting allotment from DDA and other sources?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) Eviction is resorted to only when the occupant continues to retain Government Accommodation unauthorisedly after expiry of the concessional periods of stay allowed to him as per Allotment Rules. No undue hardship is being caused in this matter.

(b) Question does not arise

शिक्षित बेरोजगार व्यक्तियों को आबंटन हेतु दुकानों का निर्माण

9519. श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा: क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या पुनर्वास मंत्रालय ने चार बाजारों के लिए स्थानों का चयन किया था और पुनर्वास प्रयोजन हेतु 450 दुकानों का निर्माण कराया था;

(ख) क्या ये सभी दुकानें 1 अप्रैल, 1958 को निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय को स्थानांतरित कर दी गई थी;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि ये दुकानें स्वरोजगार प्रयोजन हेतु शिक्षित बेरोजगार व्यक्तियों को आबंटित की गई थी और वर्ष 1978 में 380 दुकानों का मालिकाना अधिकार दे दिया गया था;

(घ) क्या प्लोज गार्डन मार्केट में 19 दुकानों को नियमित करके मालिकाना अधिकार देने के स्थान पर अब दुकानदारों

से दुकानों खाली कराने के लिए कार्यवाही की गई है; और

(ड.) यदि हां तो क्या 19 दुकानों के स्वरोजगार प्राप्त शिक्षित युवाओं को बरोजगार करने वाली नीति को छोड़ दिया जाएगा और इन दुकानों को नियमित किया जाएगा और यदि नहीं, तो अनेक स्थानों पर इन दुकानों को किन आधार पर नियमित किया गया था?

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह): (क) और (ख) पुनर्वास मंत्रालय ने 1947 में विभाजन के बाद पाकिस्तान से आए विस्थापितों के पुनर्वास के लिए कई विपणन केंद्र निर्मित किए थे। पांच मार्केट नामतः रायसीना रोड मार्केट, सरोजनी मार्केट, कमला मार्केट, प्लंजर गार्डन मार्केट तथा शंकर मार्केट (न्यू सेंट्रल मार्केट) 1.4.1958 से पुनर्वास मंत्रालय से निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय को अन्तरित हो गई थी। रायसीना मार्केट तोड़ दी गई है तथा शेष चार मार्केट निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय के अधीन सम्पदा निदेशालय द्वारा प्रशासित की जाती रही। इन चार मार्केटों में उपलब्ध दुकानों/स्टालों/फलैटों की संख्या 1302 है।

(ग) इन मार्केटों में दुकानों को भूतपूर्व पश्चिमी पाकिस्तान के विस्थापितों को व्यापार वास मुहैया कराने के लिए बनाया गया था तथा इन दुकानों को उन्हें किराया आधार पर आबंटित किया गया था। आबंटन का मापदण्ड यह था कि "वे पश्चिम पाकिस्तान के विस्थापित व्यक्ति थे" तथा न कि "शिक्षित बरोजगार व्यक्ति"। 1978 में सरकार ने चार पुनर्वास मार्केटों नामतः कमला मार्केट, प्लंजर गार्डन मार्केट, न्यू सेंट्रल मार्केट तथा सरोजनी मार्केट के दुकानों/फलैटों/स्टालों का स्वामित्वाधिकार इन दुकानों/फलैटों/स्टालों के आबंटियों को देने का निर्णय किया था। सरकार द्वारा लिए गए निर्णय के अनुसरण में प्लंजर गार्डन की 414 दुकानों में से 385 को स्वामित्वाधिकार की पेशकश की गई थी।

(घ) और (ड) किराएदारी/लाइसेंस की शर्तों का उल्लंघन करने के कारण कुछ

मामलों में दुकानों का आबंटन रद्द कर दिया गया था। प्राक्कलन समिति को सिफारिशों पर विचार करने के बाद सरकार द्वारा यह निर्णय लिया गया था कि केवल उन्हीं मामलों में भागीदारी/उपकिराएदारी के आधार पर नियमितीकरण किया जाए जहां ऐसी भागीदारी/उपकिराएदारी 6 मई, 1975 को अथवा इससे पहले की गई थी। चूंकि 19 दुकानदारों का अनुरोध प्राक्कलन समिति की सिफारिशों को दृष्टि में रखते हुए लिए गए वर्तमान निर्णय के अन्तर्गत नहीं आता है, उन के नियमितीकरण के मामले निरस्त कर दिए गए हैं तथा वे दुकानों के नियमितीकरण हेतु पात्र नहीं हैं। परिणामस्वरूप, उनके नाम पर दुकानों के नियमितीकरण का प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Finalisation of Draft Plan of 'M' Block Shakarpur Extension

9520. PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether draft plan of 'M' Block of Shakarpur Extension has not yet been finalised by DDA, though the last date for comments from the public expired more than two years ago;

(b) whether basic development works like drainage and brick flooring provided even in slum area, has been withheld on account of the non-availability of the said plan; and

(c) if reply to (a) and (b) is in affirmative, when the plan is likely to be finalised?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) to (c). Shakarpur Colony as included in the list of 612 unauthorised colonies identified for regularisation by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi and Delhi Development Authority, will be regularised alongwith the others in phases XI in accordance with the Government's policy. Development work will be taken up after the layout plan is finalised. It is not feasible to indicate the time by which the various services will be provided.

नैनी छंवर, बिहार से पानी की निकासी के लिए योजना

9521. श्री. सत्यदेव सिंह : क्या सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या पिछले बीस वर्षों से लगातार बाढ़ के प्रभाव में आने के कारण बिहार के सारण जिले के छपरा सदर के नैनी आदि गांवों के किसान विनाश की चपेट में हैं;

(ख) क्या बिहार सरकार ने नैनी छंवर से पानी की निकासी के लिए एक बृहद योजना तैयार की है, जिस पर भारत सरकार की मंजूरी न मिलने के कारण काम रुका हुआ है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार इस जल निकासी योजना को पूरा करने के लिए तत्काल कदम उठाएगी और इसके कब तक पूरा होने की संभावना है ?

सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जियाउर्रहमान अंसारी): (क) और (ख) . केन्द्रीय सरकार को नैनी चंवर क्षेत्र से जल को निकालने के लिए कोई व्यापक स्कीम तकनीकी जांच और स्वीकृति के लिए अभी तक प्राप्त नहीं हुई है

(ग) प्रश्न उत्पन्न नहीं होता ।

Registrants with D.D.A.

9522. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of house seekers registered with the Delhi Development Authority under the different Schemes as on 31 March, 1982; and

(b) the time by which the said registered persons are likely to be allotted houses, Scheme-wise?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) The DDA has reported that the approximate number of registrants

under different housing schemes as on 31st March, 1982 is as under:—

1. General Registration Schemes upto 1976	8,100
2. New Pattern Scheme, 1979	1,54,780
3. Self Financing Scheme	10,100

(b) The DDA has reported that the backlog of General Registration Schemes upto 1976 is likely to be cleared during the current financial year and the backlog of the New Pattern Scheme, 1979 within a period of about five years it has also reported that those registered under the Self Financing Schemes are likely to get allocation of flats during the next two years or so. This is subject to availability of building materials and funds.

हिमाचल प्रदेश में केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों को आवास सुविधायें

9523. श्री कृष्ण बल्ल सुल्तानपुरी: क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) हिमाचल प्रदेश में केन्द्रीय सरकार के ऐसे कर्मचारियों को जिन्हें अब तक आवास सुविधायें उपलब्ध नहीं कराई गई हैं; आवास सुविधायें उपलब्ध कराने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं;

(ख) क्या सरकार का हिमाचल प्रदेश में केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों को वैसे ही आवास सुविधायें, मकान किराया भत्ता आदि उपलब्ध कराये जाने का विचार है जैसी कि राज्य सरकार के कर्मचारियों को प्राप्त है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में कब तक निर्णय लिए जाने की सम्भावना है?

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह): (क) केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों के लिए रिडायशी बास की सुविधा शिमला, हिमाचल प्रदेश में उपलब्ध है ।

(ख) जी, नहीं ।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

News item "FAO Caution Third World Countries"

9524. SHRI HARINATH MISRA:

SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item captioned "FAO caution Third World Countries", in the Times of India dated 29th March, 1982;

(b) if so, whether the FAO's Chief, Mr Edourad Sauma, has warned developing countries that unless they accelerate food production, they will be in peril;

(c) whether he also complimented India, with the world's second largest population for achieving self-reliance in food production and providing "an inspiring example for others";

(d) whether FAO's study on "agriculture-towards 2000" was also a major contribution towards efforts to improve the world food situation and was intended to provide Governments with a global view of the needs in the food and agriculture sector and with a long-term framework for their national policies and planning; and

(e) if so, the details of FAO's study on "agriculture towards-2000"?

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

(d) and (e). FAO's Study on Agriculture towards 200 (AT 2000) is a comprehensive effort to present an over view of the world food and agricultural perspective covering analysis, highlights of the strategy of development and a quantified perspective of the longerterm future for agriculture. It is intended to provide the governments with a global view of the needs in the food and agriculture sector and a useful long-term framework for their national policies and planning. The Study analysis the implications for 'agriculture by 2000AD under three alternative assumptions of growth. The most striking conclusion of the Study is that the deve-

loping countries could and should double their food and agricultural production by the year 2000. A four part strategy has been proposed for agricultural growth— (1) modernisation of production process, (2) improved distribution of equity and incentives, (3) up-dating the international policy framework, and (4) action to preserve the environment

An abbreviated version of the Study has been published by the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations in 1981.

Import of Weedicides in Formulated Farmers

9525. SHRI D. P. YADAV: Will the Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that since last three years weedicides required for control of phalaris minor in wheat crop have been imported in formulated form instead of in technical grade;

(b) what are the items out of those registered for use in the country under Insecticides Act, which have been permitted to be imported in formulated form other than dosanex, Isoproturon and tibunal;

(c) if not, the main reasons to import only these three weedicides in formulated form; and

(d) steps Government are contemplating to ensure that in future import of formulated pesticides is avoided in the interest of conservation of foreign exchange, utilisation of formulated capacity and creation of employment in the country?

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

(b) Glyphosate is another weedicide which has been imported in formulated form.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) A ban has been imposed on the creation of fresh formulation capacity for

pesticides unless the proposal is linked with a time bound programme for the manufacture of the corresponding technical material. (This ban has recently been relaxed in favour of public sector and Cooperatives). Indigenous formulation capacities have been licenced in some cases and issue of further licences are under consideration.

Allotment of Plots in Raghbir Nagar under Jhuggi Jhonpri Scheme

9526. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that under the Jhuggi Jhonpri Scheme many jhuggi dwellers were allotted 80 square yards plots in different colonies in Delhi including Raghbir Nagar;

(b) if so, the number of plots in each colony;

(c) the number of SCs/STs allotted plots in these colonies;

(d) the reasons why the ownership rights have not been given to the allottees during the last twenty years; and

(e) how much time Government will take to give the ownership rights to the allottees of these colonies?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The number of plots colony wise are indicated below:

(i) Sunlight colony	166
(ii) Srinivaspuri	423
(iii) Moti Bagh II (on Ring Road)	299
(iv) Raghbir Nagar (N.G. Road)	1591
(v) Shahdara	1580
(vi) Seelampur Ph-III	1277
Total	5336

(c) The Delhi Development Authority have reported that no record has been maintained whether the allottees of plots under the Jhuggi Jhonpri Removal Scheme belong to Scheduled Castes/Tribes or the general category.

(d) and (e). The matter is under consideration of the Government.

Irrigation Potential

9527. SHRI B. D. SINGH:

PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) to what extent the target, if any, for tapping irrigation potential in the country was achieved during 1981;

(b) how much of the irrigation potential is under utilisation stating the reasons for the non-utilisation of the full irrigation potential created in the country; and

(c) the estimated irrigation potential likely to be created by the end of the Sixth Plan period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) Against a target of creating 2.50 million hectares of Irrigation Potential during 1980-81, a potential of 2.34 million hectares was achieved.

(b) Out of total potential of 58.95 million hectares created upto June 1981, the utilisation is 54.7 million hectares. Some of the reasons for lag in utilisation of potential created are:

(i) Lack of field channels in the command beyond the Government outlets;

(ii) Non-introduction of Warabandi and night irrigation system; etc.

(iii) Lack of proper maintenance of channels and lack of proper water management.

(c) The estimated cumulative irrigation potential likely to be created by the end of VI Plan period is 70.6 m.ha.

Works taken up under NREP in Rajasthan

9528. SHRI JAI NARAYAN ROAT: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the works taken up under National Rural Employment Programme in Rajasthan—district-wise; and

(b) the number of works taken up by the Rajasthan Government under NREP since its inception till date in the district of Rajasthan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Regularisation of Golden Park Colony, Rohtak Road Delhi

9529. SHRI KESHAORAO PARDHI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Golden Park, Rohtak Road (near Rampura), Delhi-35 is in existence for more than 30 years;

(b) whether it has not been regularised so far though several other colonies established later on have since been regularised; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and the time by which Government are likely to take a decision to regularise the colony?

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

गुजरात में भूमिगत जल और नहरों द्वारा सिंचित भूमि

9530 श्री मोती भाई आर. चौधरी : क्या सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गुजरात में भूमिगत जल और नहरों के पानी द्वारा अलग-अलग कितने हेक्टेयर भूमि की सिंचाई की गई; और

(ख) गुजरात में भूमिगत जल को खोज के लिए सर्वेक्षण कार्य किस सीमा तक लम्बित पड़ा हुआ है और यह कब तक पूरा हो जाएगा ?

सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जियाउर्रहमान अंसारी) : (क) गुजरात राज्य में मार्च, 1982 के अन्त तक भूमिगत जल से सृजित की जाने वाली अनुमानित सिंचाई क्षमता 13.68 लाख हेक्टेयर है और भूतल नहर जल से सृजित की जाने वाली अनुमानित क्षमता 12.06 लाख हेक्टेयर है ।

(ख) गुजरात में कुल 1,95,984 वर्ग कि. मी. क्षेत्र के मुकाबले मार्च, 1982 तक केन्द्रीय भूमिगत जल बोर्ड द्वारा अपने सुव्यवस्थित जल-भूवैज्ञानिक सर्वेक्षणों के अन्तर्गत 1,07,779 वर्ग कि. मी. क्षेत्र का सर्वेक्षण कर लिया गया है । क्षेत्र कार्य सातवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना की समाप्ति से पहले पूरा कर लिया जाने का प्रस्ताव है ।

Irregular Supply of Milk and butter oil by N.D.C. to Dairies in M.P.

9531. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that supply of milk powder and butter oil by the National Dairy Corporation to dairies in M.P. has been irregular and much less than the demands;

(b) the quantity of milk-powder, skim powder or butter oil received by N.D.C. from European Economic Community, and other International bodies during the year 1981;

(c) how much from the stock of gift milk products with N.D.C. was distributed to M.P. Dairies in each month of the year 1981;

(d) to which dairies and in which districts of M.P. the milk-products were distributed; and

(e) what is the policy in general of N.D.C. in distribution of gift milk products from EEC, WHO etc. with regard to backward, under-developed and tribal areas of M.P.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Due to factors like drought situation in certain milk sheds, competition from private trade and tendency on the part of producers to convert milk into products like ghee during 1981, the utilisation of skim milk powder and butter oil by some of the dairies was in excess of estimates. However, during the calendar year 1981 about 784 tonnes of skim milk powder and 208 tonnes of butter oil were supplied to the dairies in Madhya Pradesh by the Indian Dairy Corporation.

(b) The quantity of skim milk powder and butter oil received from European Economic Community and World Food Programme during 1981 was as under:

(Qty. in M. T.)

	E.E.C.	W.F.P.
Skim Milk Powder	50,193	4,818
Butter oil . . .	10,984	..

(a) and (d). Two statements showing monthwise supply of skim milk powder and butter oil to the milk schemes in Madhya Pradesh during the year 1981 are laid on the table of the House. [Placed in library. See No. LT-4025/82]

(e) The gift commodities received from EEC for Operation Flood II projects is issued by Indian Dairy Corporation to the

Dairy Plants primarily for recombination into milk, especially during lean season in order to maintain milk distribution.

Technology to use Vegetative waste as Fuel Briquettes

9532. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some new technology has been adopted under which the vegetative waste is being used to turn out fuel briquettes;

(b) whether such new technology has been developed in a firm at Delhi;

(c) if so, the name of that firm; and

(d) whether such technology will be developed on experimental basis in some other firms?

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

(a) No, Madam. No new technology has been adopted or developed to convert the vegetable wastes into fuel briquettes. However, research and development efforts are in progress on making fuel briquettes from vegetative wastes like paddy husk, sawdust, wheat and paddy straw etc. The Department of Chemical Engineering, Indian Institute of Technology, New Delhi have developed a process of making briquettes from sawdust or paddy husk after converting it into charcoal. Efforts are being made to exploit this technology commercially.

(b) No such technology has been developed by any Delhi based firm.

(c) The question does not arise.

(d) A few firms like M/s ESCORTS Ltd., Faridabad, M/s Jyoti Ltd., Baroda and M/s Kirloskar Oil Engines Ltd., Pune are working on production and use of producer gas, a gaseous fuel, from wood and vegetative wastes, which may involve briquetting.

SC/ST Employees in I.F.F.C.O.

9533. **SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Farmers Fertilizer Cooperative Limited is under the control of Government for the purpose of implementing its core policies;

(b) if so, whether the IFFCO is required to implement the instructions issued by Government from time to time regarding the reservation for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes; and

(c) if so, the number of SC/ST employees working in IFFCO as against the total strength in each category and the extent it conforms with the reservation policy?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) and (b). Indian

Farmers Fertiliser Cooperative Ltd. is a cooperative society engaged in the manufacture of chemicals fertilisers. The orders of the Government of India relating to reservation of posts for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes are applicable to Government Departments and Public Sector Undertakings.

Voluntary agencies receiving grants-in-aid from the Government of India are also required to follow the broad features of reservations. IFFCO is not a Government Department/office or a public sector undertaking. IFFCO has also maintained that it is not a voluntary agency receiving grant-in-aid from the Government and therefore the orders relating to reservations of posts are not applicable to it. However, it is giving preference to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes candidates in the matter of recruitment in IFFCO.

(c) The total number of employees working category-wise and the number of dates employed in each category as on 31st March, 1982 is indicated below:

S. No.	Category	Total No. of employees on roll	No. of SC employees on roll	No. of ST employees on roll
1	Managerial	72	1	..
2	Supervisory	513	5	1
3	Skilled/Ministerial staff	1990	60	2
4	Semi-skilled	267	60	4
5	Unskilled	1070	172	5
Total		3912	298	12

Centrally sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme in Maharashtra

9534. **SHRIMATI USHA PRAKASH CHOUDHARI:** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state whether the Maharashtra State Government had requested the Centre to re-

consider the requirement of Maharashtra and make good the shortfall of Central Assistance and increase the amount during the Sixth Plan period under the Centrally sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme and if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND
HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN
SINGH):** The Government of Maharashtra
had requested this Ministry to make good
the shortfall of Central assistance amount-
ing of Rs. 56 crores covering the period
1977-78 to 1980-81 and also increase the
anticipated Central assistance during the
Sixth Plan period from Rs. 30 crores to
Rs. 60 crores. A reply was also sent to
the State Government that the outlay was
the outlay for coverage of problem villages
as estimated at the time of Sixth Plan
discussions had already been provided for
adequately.

**Assistance to Maharashtra for exploitation
of ground water resources**

**9535. SHRIMATI USHA PRAKASH
CHOUDHARI:** Will the Minister of IR-
RIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Central Assistance to
Maharashtra for exploitation of ground
water resources for minor irrigation; and

(b) the provision made for this scheme
in the Budget of the current year and the
work done so far in this respect?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI
Z. R. ANSARI):** (a) and (b). Exploi-
tation of ground water resources under
the minor irrigation programme entirely
falls under the purview of the State Gov-
ernments. Under the Centrally Sponsored
Scheme for Strengthening of ground water
and surface water (minor irrigation) orga-
nisations in the States, a scheme for streng-
thening of ground water organisation in
Maharashtra was sanctioned at a total cost
of Rs. 52 lakhs during 1977-78. Under
this scheme 50 per cent matching grants
from the Centre are made available to the
States provided the other 50 per cent is
found by the States from their own bud-
getary resources. This scheme is mainly for
strengthening of existng minor irrigation
organisations|creation of new units in the
areas of new disciplines and technologies.

The amount of matching Central grant
released to the States is Rs. 26 lakhs in
the following years:

1977-78	6.50
1978-79	10.00 lakhs
1980-81	6.00 lakhs
1981-82	3.50 lakhs

The above scheme was sanctioned upto
March 1982 and full amount has been
released. The work done as reported by
Maharashtra Government is given in the
attached statement.

The budget provision for 1982-83 under
the Central Sector for all the States is
Rs. 130 lakhs.

Statement

Brief account of works done under the
Centrally Sponsored Scheme as reported by
the State Government:—

In different discipline following work has
been done under the Scheme:—

1. Recharge studies have been carried
out in six experimental water sheds in
the districts of Ahmednagar, Nasik,
Bholapur, Jalgaon, Aurangabad, Bhan-
dara.

2. To establish techno-economic fea-
sibility of percolation tanks, experimen-
tal percolation tank in Aurangabad
Distt. has been studied, and Radio active
tracer studies to study the ground water
domain served by the percolation tanks
in the hard rock areas and the approx.
ground water velocity have been carried
out.

3. Artificial recharge studies in the
District of Jalgaon. Amravati (Alluvial
area) and Aurangabad District. (Hard
rock area) have been carried out.

4. Geo-physical surveys for locating
bore-well/dugwel sites in the Deccan-
trap rock formations and to determine
the thickness of local aluvium over the
Deccan trap have carried out.

Similar studies have been carried out in Tapi alluvial basin to study and delineate bed rock topography, identifying saline zones, and locating and saline water bearing horizons.

5. Pumping test in dugwells in Deccan trap region has been conducted.

6. Sectional blasting in 34 Bore wells covering several districts have been done.

7. Work for improving the design of dugwells/shallow tubewells have also been taken up.

High mortality of sheep in CSWRI

9536. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the annual rate of mortality of sheep in the Central Sheep and Wool Research Institute at Avikanagar in Rajasthan is abnormally high;

(b) whether it is also a fact that diseases in flocks had taken a heavy toll;

(c) whether it is also a fact that a large number of Karakul sheep died while on transportation from the USSR; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to improve the situation in the Institute ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). The President of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research Society had constituted a Committee on 15th May, 1979 to look into the allegations regarding high rate of mortality at the Central Sheep and Wool Research Institute (CSWRI) at Avikanagar in Rajasthan. The Final Report of the Enquiry Committee (Part III) was received in the Council on 20th February, 1982. As soon as the examination of the Report, on the basis of the records of the CSWRI and the ICAR Headquarters pertaining to the enquiry, and received from the Committee on 17th February 1982 only is completed, the Report will be submitted

to the Governing Body of the ICAR for taking a view on the findings of the Enquiry Committee regarding alleged high rate of mortality among sheep.

Since the Report is under examination, it will be pre-mature at this stage to state whether the mortality has been abnormally high or not. By examining the Report, the facts about the deaths due to various diseases would also be ascertained.

(c) Out of a consignment of 250 sheep gifted by the USSR, 27 sheep died during transportation from the USSR to Delhi.

(d) Steps for improvement, wherever required, have been taken.

Operational cost of F.C.I. and private traders

9537. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any difference between the operational costs of the Food Corporation of India and those incurred by the Private trade;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) to what extent the Food Corporation of India is responsible for higher cost and the steps taken to reduce the operational cost of the Food Corporation of India?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) and (b). The operational costs incurred, at present, by private trade, on foodgrains, are not available with the Government. No comparison is, therefore, possible.

(c) The operational costs incurred by the Food Corporation of India are on movement storage and distribution. These comprise broadly of transportation expenses, interest, godown rent, handling expenses for the receipt and issue of foodgrains, administrative costs and storage and

transit shortages. There is limited scope for reducing handling costs as these are largely obligatory. In the area of grain shortages, and administrative overheads, there are some possibilities of reduction, and the Food Corporation of India has taken a number of measures to control the incidence of transit shortages and administrative overheads.

Setting up of Agriculture research centres

9538. SHRI HARIHAR SREN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to set up some more number of Agricultural Research Centres under the Central Scheme in the Sixth Plan period;

(b) if so, the total number of such Agricultural Research Centres proposed to be opened in Orissa during this period;

(c) whether any such Agricultural Research Centre is likely to be opened in Keonjhar district; and

(d) if so, the progress made so far in implementing the above proposal?

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

(b) Six new research centres are proposed to be established under Indian Council of Agricultural Research programmes in Orissa State during the Sixth Plan period as per attached statement.

(c) No, Sir. No new centre is proposed to be opened in Keonjhar District, but the existing Regional Research Centre on Rainfed Farming (rice and millets) Keonjhar is proposed to be strengthened during the Sixth Plan under National Agricultural Research Project of the ICAR.

(d) The proposal for strengthening of Regional Research Centre, Keonjhar is awaited from the Orissa University of Agriculture and Technology.

Statement

List of new research centres of ICAR proposed in the State of Orissa during Sixth Plan.

1. Regional Research Station, G. Uday-giri, District Phulbani under National Agricultural Research Project of ICAR.

2. Research Centre of Multi-State Cashew Project of ICAR at Bhubaneswar.

3. Research Centre of Soil and Water Conservation at Koraput,

4. Research Centre of All India Co-ordinated Research Project on Oilseeds at Bhubaneswar.

5. Research Centre of All India Co-ordinated Project for Upliftment of Scheduled Castes and other backward communities at Bhubaneswar.

6. Research Centre of All India Co-ordinated Research Project on Beetlevine (location to be decided yet):

दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा ठेकेदारों को अग्रिम अदायगी

9539. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण की अपने ठेकेदारों को अग्रिम अदायगी करता है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान प्रत्येक ठेकेदार को कितनी अग्रिम राशि दी गई और किन किन तारखों को दी गई; और

(ग) क्या नियमानुसार ठेकेदारों के बिलों से उक्त राशि की बसूली उचित समय पर कर ली गई है और यदि नहीं, तो क्या इसके लिए उत्तरदायी अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध कोई कार्यवाही की है; और यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह): (क) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने सूचित किया है कि एशियाई खेलों के कार्यों से सम्बन्धित कुछ ठेकेदारों को कार्यारम्भ अग्रिम दिया गया है।

(ख) व्यौरे संलग्न विवरण में दिये गये हैं।

(ग) जैसा कि दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने सूचित किया है, ठेके की शर्तों के अनुसार कार्यारम्भ अग्रिम की वसूली ठेकेदारों के बिलों में से समय पर की जा रही है।

विवरण

गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान जिन ठेकेदारों को अग्रिम भुगतान किया गया उनके नामों का विवरण

क्रम सं. उन ठेकेदारों के नाम जन्हें अग्रिम भुगतान किया गया	भुगतान की गई राशि (रुपयों में)	भुगता की तारीख
1	2	3
1. श्री सुरेश जैन तथा सहयोगी	3,00,000	25-2-81
	3,00,000	27-2-81
	3,00,000	17-3-81
	2,95,412	19-3-81
2. मैसर्स कृष्णा कन्स्ट्रक्शन कम्पनी	3,00,000	14-11-80
	8,40,000	15-11-80
3. मैसर्स इंटर नेशनल बिल्डिंग एंड फरनीशिंग कम्पनी	2,05,920	26-2-82
4. मैसर्स जीवन बिल्डर्स	5,00,00	21-11-80
	3,39,000	28-11-80
5. मैसर्स इंटर नेशनल बिल्डिंग एंड फरनीशिंग कम्पनी	1,79,600	30-1-82
6. मैसर्स डेकोफर इंडिया	1,41,778	24-2-82
7. मैसर्स बिन्द्रा बिल्डर्स	5,00,000	27-11-80
	5,00,000	2-12-80
8. मैसर्स सुरेश जैन, एसोसिएट्स	5,50,000	17-6-81
	5,50,000	20-6-81

1	2	3	4
9.	मैसर्स भारत फर्निशिंग कम्पनी . . .	2,00,000	4-3-82
10.	मैसर्स डेकोफर इंडिया . . .	2,43,000	8-3-82
11.	मैसर्स अनन्तराज एजेन्सीज . . .	11,00,000	6-11-80
12.	मैसर्स इंटरनेशनल बिल्डिंग एंड फर्निशिंग कम्पनी प्रा० लि०	2,05,241	6-1-82
13.	मैसर्स ई० एम० एंड ई० एम० एसोसिएट्स . . .	2,17,000	23-2-82
14.	मै० हाजी कन्स्ट्रक्शन कम्पनी . . .	12,20,830	25-3-81
15.	मै० रतन सिंह एंड सन्स . . .	9,10,830	12-3-81
16.	मै० आर० एस० बिल्डर्स . . .	10,32,942	30-5-81
17.	मै० एस० डी० मल्होत्रा एंड कम्पनी . . .	4,30,000	6-11-81
18.	मै० पी० एस० एल० . . .	40,00,000	2-12-80
			5-1-81
			1-9-81
19.	मै० आर० पी० सेठी एंड कम्पनी . . .	1,71,000	31-8-81
20.	मै० पुंज सन्स प्रा० लि० . . .	15,40,000	1-7-81
21.	मै० तारा पोर एंड कम्पनी . . .	10,00,000	15-10-81
		29,49,460	6-11-80
		9,76,000	20-3-81
		10,00,000	2-4-82
22.	मै० गुरु मेहर कन्स्ट्रक्शन कम्पनी . . .	11,10,500	11-2-81
23.	मै० मोहिन्दरनाथ एंड कम्पनी . . .	4,60,000	11-5-81
24.	मै० भसीन कन्स्ट्रक्शन कम्पनी . . .	8,75,000	11-5-81
25.	मै० जी० एस० लूथरा . . .	22,70,847	18-6-81
		10,00,000	15-3-82
26.	मै० शानन एंड शानन . . .	4,37,578	7-1-81
			20-1-81
			25-2-81

1	2	3	4
27.	मै० अन्तिया इलैक्ट्रिकल्स	5,00,000	15-1-81
		2,50,000	25-3-81
		1,77,000	26-3-81
		2,50,000	8-6-81
		2,50,000	10-8-81
		2,50,000	5-10-81
28.	मै० जैनेलेक्ट लि०	5.73,553	16-7-81
29.	मै० यूटीलिटी इंजीनियर्स (आई) प्रा० लि०	18,66,200	9-1-81
		4,00,000	13-7-81
30	मै० किरलोसकर फैनमैटिक कम्पनी	13,82,160	17-1-81
31.	मै० सुभाष ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन	63,300	17-2-81
32.	मै० जीवन बिल्डर्स	1,96,000	26-10-81
		1,00,000	26-10-81
		84,000	3-11-81
33.	मै० तारापोर एंड कम्पनी	50,00,000	1-5-81
		41,00,000	12-6-81
34.	मै० सोनी एंड कम्पनी	8,35,000	10-9-81
35.	मै० मेतुर बोर्डसेल	3,63,400	20-11-81
36.	मै० रियूनियन इंजीनियरिंग प्रा० लि०	6,60,590	4-12-81
37.	मै० भारत स्विच गेयरस	4,72,218	17-12-81
38.	मै० इंजीनियर्स कम्बाइन	3,73,221	14-4-81

दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण में स्टाफ कार्यों के रख-रखाव पर खर्चा

9540. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण के पास कुल कितनी स्टाफ कारें हैं और उन अधि-

कारियों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्हें वे कारें आंशिक की गई हैं;

(ख) स्टाफ कारों को आबंटन पाने वाले अधिकारियों को क्या क्या कृत्य सौंपे गये हैं और क्या उक्त स्टाफ कारों का उपयोग केवल सरकारी कार्य के लिए ही किया जाता है; और

(ग) क्या एक ऐसा विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जायेगा जिसमें वर्ष 1981-82 के दौरान, स्टाफ कारर रखने वाले अधिकारियों के नाम, उनके वेतन, तथा उन काररों के रख रखाव पर किए गए खर्चे जैसे चालकों को वेतन, समयोपरि भत्ता, पेट्रोल तथा अन्य रख-रखाव व्ययों का ब्यौरा दिया गया हो ?

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

Approval of Danish Government for Irrigation facilities in exotic cattle breeding farm Chiplima, Orissa

9541. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Danish Government has approved the irrigation facilities to be provided to additional area of 30 hectares in Exotic Cattle Breeding Farm at Chiplima in the state of Orissa;

(b) if so, whether the State Government of Orissa was asked to send revised plan estimate for this scheme which was earlier sent by the State Government to the Centre;

(c) if so, whether the approval of Danish Government has been obtained; and

(d) if not, the date of action taken by the Centre to expedite for obtaining the approval?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). The revised estimates were received from the State Government but certain deficiencies were observed in them. The State Government has been requested

on 16th April, 1982 to rectify these deficiencies and to clarify certain points, before the proposal is again sent to the Danish authorities for sanction.

Scheme re: cross breeding of cattle in Orissa

9542. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the State Government of Orissa has sent a scheme for cross breeding of cattle with Exotic Dairy breeding improvement of buffaloes using frozen semen technique outside the operation of flood areas in their letter No. 21666 dated 12 November, 1981 for approval of the Centre;

(b) if so, the details of the scheme and the operation areas of the scheme; and

(c) action taken by Centre to expedite the approval of the scheme and the expected time by which this approval can be obtained?

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

(b) The State Government proposed Central assistance for setting up a Frozen Semen Bull Station at Bhawani Patna (District Kalahandi) and 3 Frozen Semen Banks at Bolangir, Phulbani and Koraput, with 400 field centres.

(c) The scheme has been sanctioned.

Request from Orissa to release advance plan assistance for progress of irrigation projects

9543. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Orissa has requested the Centre to release Advance Plan assistance to accelerate the

progress of some irrigation projects in the State;

(b) if so, the names of such projects and the amount sought for them;

(c) what action Government of India have taken to release the required advance plan assistance to the State of Orissa with project-wise allocation; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof and the date by which the advance plan assistance

I. Major and Medium Irrigation Projects

1. Rengali Multi-purpose Project	Rs. 1.50 crores
2. Rengali Irrigation Project	Rs. 3.50 crores
3. Upper Indravati Multi-purpose Project	Rs. 2.00 crores
4. Upper Kolab Project	Rs. 1.00 crores
5. Kanjhari Irrigation Project	Rs. 1.00 crores
6. Hariharjore Irrigation Project	Rs. 1.00 crores

Rs. 10.00 crores

II. Minor Irrigation Rs. 1.58 crores

Total (I & II) Rs. 11.58 crores

(c) and (d) No advance Plan assistance could be offered to any of the States during 1981-82 owing to resource constraints.

Incentives to group housing societies

9544. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA:
Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the incentives provided to group housing societies in Delhi with a view to making the group housing concept a successful and meaningful movement to boost up cooperation and housing;

(b) whether the group housing societies in the Capital have not progressed to the desired objectives due to various impediments in its working such as difficulties experienced while taking loans;

(c) whether Government propose to sanction loans to the Central Government Employees in consultation with the Finance

as sought by the State will made available?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSAR): (a) The Government of Orisa had requested for the Advance Plan Assistance of Rs. 11.58 crores during 1981-82 for its irrigation Projects.

(b) The break-up of the assistance sought for is given below:—

Ministry to the individual person concerned by the Department/Ministry to which he belonged;

(d) whether any suggestions have been received from individuals and organisations to remove the bottlenecks in the development of the group housing societies as a whole and group housing concept also; and

(e) whether any plan or guidelines have been followed or framed by Government recently and if so, the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) and (b). The DDA is allotting land to the cooperative group housing societies at a concessional rates. The Delhi Cooperative Housing Finance Society Ltd., has been set up to provide loan

assistance to the cooperative housing societies.

(c) The matter is in the preliminary stage of examination.

(d) and (e). A panel to look into the various problems of the various cooperative housing societies in Delhi is functioning in the Ministry of Works and Housing. The problems and suggestions received from cooperative societies are discussed across the table with the representatives of DDA, MCD, Registrar, Cooperative Societies and Delhi Administration from time to time and measure taken to remove the problems. The representatives of the cooperative societies are also associated on this panel.

Vacant posts in D.M.S.

9545. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some of the top posts in the Delhi Milk Scheme have been lying vacant since 1977; and

(b) if so, the details and reasons for delay in filling these vacancies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). A statement is attached.

Statement

Seven Group 'A' post fell vacant in Delhi Milk Scheme between the period June, 1978 to September, 1981. The vacancies arose due to reasons, like, promotion, deputation and transfer to other post of the incumbents. The details of vacant posts, the date of occurrence of vacancy and arrangements made for work are as follows :

Name of post	Date since when vacant	Arrangements made in the absence of regular incumbents
1	2	3
Deputy General Manager (Admin.)	5-6-78	The Personnel Officer is holding current charge of the post in addition to his own duties. Efforts made to fill up the post on permanent basis did not succeed since the selected incumbents could not join. Further steps have been taken to finalise the selection of a suitable incumbent.
Financial Adviser and Chief Accounts Officer.	22-6-81	For some time the Cost Accounts Officer was holding additional charge of FA & CAO. Now the work has been divided amongst Senior most Accounts Officer and Assistant Cost Accounts Officer. Efforts made to fill up the post did not succeed since the selected incumbent did not join. Steps have been taken to fill up the posts which are in advanced stage of finalization.
Senior Dairy Engineer	9-1-80	Junior Dairy Engineer is holding charge of the post. Revised Recruitment Rules are under finalisation, to enable the post being filled up.

1	2	3
Deputy General Manager (Tech.)	11-9-81	The incumbent who was posted as joint Commissioner (Dairy Development) in the Department of Agriculture & Cooperation, Ministry of Agriculture is also holding current charge of the post in addition to his own duties. Steps have been taken to fill up the post.
Cost Accounts Officer	31-12-81	Appointee posted is yet to join duty. Work is being attended to by Assistant Cost Accounts Officer.
Stores Officer	1-7-78	Efforts made to fill up the post in the past, did not succeed since selected incumbent did not join. Steps have been taken to select and post another incumbent.
Deputy Manager (Procurement)	Aug. 79	Steps have been taken to fill up the post.

Existing and required storage capacity

9546. SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL:
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the required storage capacity of foodgrains in the country.

(b) what is the existing storage capacity;

(c) whether it is a fact that the existing storage capacity is less than the required capacity;

(d) whether there is any proposal to increase the storage capacity of the warehouses; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a), (c), (d) and (e). In view of the need for having additional storage capacity, an exercise has been made to assess the extent of such capacity required. It is estimated that during the Sixth Five Year Plan, the Food Corporation of India, Central Warehousing Corporation and State Warehousing Corporations may build additional storage capacity of 35.60 lakh tonnes, 16.25 lakh tonnes and 25.00 lakh tonnes respectively.

(b) The capacity available as on 1st February 1982 is given below:

(in lakh tonnes)

Agency	Total capacity
Food Corporation of India	184.40
Central Warehousing Corporation	39.61
State Warehousing Corporations	53.22

दिल्ली भूमि अधिनियम, 1972 में संशोधन

9547. श्री रामावतार झास्त्री : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने दिल्ली भूमि अधिनियम, 1972 में संशोधन करने का निर्णय किया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त संशोधनों का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) इन संशोधनों के द्वारा सरकार का विचार किन उद्देश्यों को पूरा करने का है ?

संबंधीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह): (क) से (ग). इस विषय में कतिपय प्रस्ताव इस समय सरकार के विचाराधीन हैं ।

राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम

9548. श्री समीनद्दीन : क्या ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम के अधीन चालू वर्ष के दौरान प्रत्येक राज्य को केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा कितनी निधि का नियतन किया गया ;

(ख) उक्त कार्यक्रम के अधीन बिहार राज्य को गत वर्षों के दौरान वर्ष-वार कितनी राशि का नियतन किया गया ;

(ग) उस कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत किस प्रकार के काम करने होते हैं और क्या अधिकांश कार्यों का स्वरूप अस्थायी होता है ; और

(घ) लम्बे समय तक के लिये उपयोगी कार्यों का शुरू करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या उपाय किए जा रहे हैं ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालयों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बालेश्वर राम) : (क) चालू वर्ष की पहली दो तिमाहियों के लिए किए गये

अन्तिम आबंटनों को दर्शाने वाला विवरण-1 संलग्न है ?

(ख) बिहार को वर्ष 1980-81 तथा 1981-82 के लिए खाद्यान्नों के मूल्य सहित आबंटित निधियां क्रमशः 3181.50 लाख रुपये तथा 2420 लाख रुपये हैं। यद्यपि वर्ष 1980-81 के लिए आबंटित कुल निधियां बंटित कर दी गई थी फिर भी वर्ष 1981-82 की अन्तिम दो तिमाहियों के लिये इस कार्यक्रम के कार्यान्वयन हेतु रखी गई 1210 लाख रुपये की निधियां पहली दो तिमाहियों में सन्तोषजनक प्रगति न होने के कारण आबंटित नहीं की जा सकी।

(ग) कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत किये जाने वाले निर्माण कार्य संलग्न विवरण-2 में दर्शाए गए हैं। कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत किये गए सभी निर्माण कार्य टिकाऊ स्वरूप के होने चाहिए न कि अस्थायी।

(घ) कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत उपलब्ध की गई 40 प्रतिशत निधियों को निर्माण कार्यों को टिकाऊ बनाने हेतु सामग्री घटक के उपयोग में लाने हेतु अनुमति है।

विवरण-I

राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत वर्ष 1982-83 की प्रथम दो तिमाहियों के लिये किये गये आबंटन दर्शाने वाला विवरण

क्रम संख्या राज्य/केन्द्र शासित क्षेत्र का नाम

आबंटित धन राशि
(लाख रुपये में)

1	2	3
1.	आंध्र प्रदेश	948.00
2.	असम	200.00
3.	बिहार	1210.00
4.	गुजरात	280.00
5.	हरियाणा	80.00
6.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	60.00

1	2	3
7. जम्मू और काश्मीर	.	80.00
8. कर्नाटक	.	414.00
9. केरल	.	402.00
10. मध्य प्रदेश	.	660.00
11. महाराष्ट्र	.	710.00
12. मणिपुर	.	10.00
13. मेघालय	.	10.00
14. नागालैंड	.	10.00
15. उड़ीसा	.	410.00
16. पंजाब	.	126.00
17. सिक्किम	.	8.00
18. राजस्थान	.	234.00
19. तमिल नाडु	.	740.00
20. त्रिपुरा	.	30.00
21. उत्तर प्रदेश	.	1670.00
22. पश्चिम बंगाल	.	674.00

केन्द्र शासित क्षेत्र

23. अण्डमान तथा निकोबार द्वीपसमूह	.	16.00	} बराबर के अंश दान सहित
24. अरुणाचल प्रदेश	.	16.00	
25. मिजोरम	.	16.00	
26. पांडिचेरी	.	16.00	
27. चंडीगढ़	.	4.00	

योग :

9034.00

विवरण

राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत किये जाने वाले निर्माण कार्यों को मदों को दर्शाने वाली सूची

1. सरकारी तथा सामुदायिक भूमि जिसमें स्थानीय निकायों जैसे पंचायतों आदि की भूमि भी शामिल है, पर वनरोपण तथा सामाजिक वानिकी, सड़कों के किनारे पेड़ लगाना, नहरों के तटों तथा रेलवे लाइनों आदि के साथ बेकार पड़ी भूमि पर पेड़ लगाना, निरावृत वन क्षेत्रों तथा कृषि के लिए अयोग्य अन्य भूमि पर पेड़ लगाना, ईन्धन व चारे के लिए और फलदार वृक्ष लगाना !

2. पेयजल कुएं, सामुदायिक सिंचाई कुएं, अनुसूचित जातियों तथा जनजातियों तथा जनजातियों के लिए सामूहिक आवास तथा भूमि विकास परियोजनाएं;

3. मानवीय उपयोग अथवा पशुओं के लिए जल उपलब्ध कराने, सिंचाई या मत्स्यपालन आदि को विकसित करने हेतु ग्रामीण तालाबों का निर्माण, विद्यमान तालाबों की मरम्मत, उन्हें गहरा करना तथा उनका पुनरुद्धार करना ;

4. लघु सिंचाई निर्माण कार्य जिसमें बाढ़ बचाव, नालियों तथा जल लग्नता निवारक कार्य, सिंचाई परियोजनाओं के कमाण्ड क्षेत्रों में माध्यमिक तथा मुख्य नालियों तथा खेत की नालियों का निर्माण, भूमि समतलीकरण आदि, जल वाहिकाओं आदि की सफाई करना तथा उनकी गाद निकालना आदि शामिल है ।

5. भू तथा जल संरक्षण और भूमि सुधार ;

6. मानक विनिर्देशनों के अधीन ग्रामीण सड़कों जहां उन्हें पक्का करने कास जल निकासी, रख-रखाव आदि के लिए विशिष्ट वित्तीय प्रावधान उपलब्ध हैं ;

7. विद्यालय तथा बालबाड़ी भवन, पंचायत घर, सामुदायिक केन्द्र पेयजल

कुएं, वन क्षेत्रों में जंगली पशुओं के लिए पेय जल के स्रोत, पशुओं के लिए तालाब पिंजरापोल, गौशालाएं, सामुदायिक मृगीपालन तथा सूअरों के लिए धर नहाने तथा कपड़े धोने के धट, सामुदायिक शौचालय, सामुदायिक कुड़े दान और सामुदायिक वायो-गैस संयंत्र ।

Stay order given by High Court/Supreme Court against acquisition of land by D.D.A.

9549. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the places in Delhi given notices by DDA under section 6, 9, and 10 acquisition and against whom stay has been granted from the High Court or Supreme Court;

(b) how many cases have been pending for more than five years after receiving stay orders from courts;

(c) whether it is also a fact that after taking stay orders, the landowners sell the land and get unauthorised constructions thereon;

(d) whether Government would like to avoid payment of heavy compensation of such claims; and

(e) whether Government would also like to frame a law to check payment of heavy compensation against such stay orders?

THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMEN-TARY 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 Sabha.

Use of Local Manure

9550. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the increase in prices of Urea, Government will encourage the use of local manures; and

(b) if so, the concrete schemes proposed in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) The Central as well as State Governments are promoting increased use of organic manures in conjunction with chemical fertilisers.

(b) In addition to the efforts of the State Governments, the Ministry of Agriculture have sanctioned a National Project for Biogas Development for the Sixth Plan period with an outlay of Rs. 50 crores, envisaging a target of setting up of 400,000 biogas units. Another scheme for development & use of bio-fertilisers (rhizobium, bluegreen algae, etc.) is under consideration.

Requirement and actual supply of Sugar for ration shops in Delhi

9551. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the total requirements of sugar in the case of ration shops in Delhi;

(b) how much supply is actually made available to the ration shops in Delhi; and

(c) what steps are proposed to meet the shortage of sugar supply to the ration shops in Delhi?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) to (c) The State-wise monthly levy sugar quotas are individual State Government or Union Territory Administration for each month; on the other hand these quotas are fixed on the basis of All India uniform norms relating to per capita availability of sugar and population. Thus, with effect from April, 1982 the State-wise monthly quotas have been refixed on the basis of 425 grams of per capita availability for the population as on 1-3-1981 as per 1981 census. However, since Delhi had already been getting a higher allocation of 6,104 tonnes per month, their monthly quota was retained at the said higher level of 6,104 tonnes although it gives an appreciably higher per capita availability than the uniform norms of 425 grams.

Delhi Administration has indicated that taking into account the requirement of floating population etc. in Delhi they require a levy sugar quota of 6,700 tonnes per month. In view of already favourable levy sugar quota allocation Delhi Administration's request for further increase in the quota could not be acceded to and the Administration has been advised to review the position regarding sugar units and rationalise the distribution arrangements in Delhi.

Amount for small irrigation projects during Sixth Plan

9552. SHRI DAULATSINHJI JADEJA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the amount earmarked for small irrigation projects during the Sixth Five-Year Plan, State-wise;

(b) the details of the small irrigation projects likely to be established in each State during the plan;

(c) the area likely to be covered for irrigation during the said period; and

(d) what is the present position of small irrigation in the country, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) Minor Irrigation programme includes both surface and ground water schemes. The programme is financed as part of the Irrigation plan outlays, as well as through institutional sources:

The outlays approved for Sixth Plan (1980-85) are as under:

(Rs. in crores)		
Plan	Institutional	Total
1811.30	1700.00	3511.30

(The State-wise details are shown vide Statement I)

(b) and (c) As the number of minor irrigation schemes is very large, the State-wise details are not possible. However, under Minor Irrigation a target of creating additional potential of 8.0 m. ha. has been

set for Sixth Plan (1980-85). The State-wise details are given *vide* Statement II.

(d) The irrigation potential likely to be created through Minor Irrigation schemes

upto the end of 1981-82 is 32.9 m. ha. A target of creating additional irrigation potential of 1.45 million hectare has been kept for 1982-83. State-wise break-up is shown *vide* Statement III.

Statement I

Minor Irrigation outlay during VIth Plan (1980-85)

(R⁸. in crores)

S. No.	Name of the State	Plan outlay	Institutional investment
1	Andhra Pradesh	79.00	225
2	Assam	74.50	9.5
3	Bihar	168.70	193
4	Gujarat	88.00	57
5	Haryana	23.71	45.3
6	H.P.	21.00	1.4
7	J & K	44.50	0.6
8	Karnataka	100.00	60
9	Kerala	40.00	57
10	Madhya Pradesh	267.75	250
11	Maharashtra	164.65	129
12	Manipur	8.50	0.7
13	Meghalaya	6.00	0.7
14	Nagaland	10.00	0.7
15	Orissa	85.00	111
16	Punjab	9.43	47
17	Rajasthan	34.00	85
18	Sikkim	4.00	0.5
19	Tamil Nadu	39.40	25
20	Tripura	13.10	0.6
21	Uttar Pradesh	279.96	203
22	West Bengal	150.50	111
TOTAL STATES		1711.70	1693
TOTAL U.Ts.		29.60	7
CENTRAL SECTOR		70.00	
ALL INDIA TOTAL		1811.30	1700

Statement—II

Minor Irrigation Potential Targetted to be created during VIth Plan (1980-85)

('000 ha.)

S. No.	Name of the State	During VIth Plan (1980-85)		
		S.W.	G.W.	Total
1	Andhra Pradesh	100	250	350
2	Assam	50	57	107
3	Bihar	75	940	1015
4	Gujarat	38	155	193
5	Haryana	7	140	147
6	Himachal Pradesh	18	4	22
7	J & K	20	5	21
8	Karnataka	90	225	315
9	Kerala	45	50	95
10	Madhya Pradesh	100	400	500
11	Maharashtra	165	160	325
12	Manipur	12	3	15
13	Meghalaya	11	4	15
14	Nagaland	7	3	10
15	Orissa	56	350	406
16	Punjab	5	235	240
17	Rajasthan	25	125	150
18	Sikkim	8	Neg.	8
19	Tamil Nadu	17	150	167
20	Tripura	6	4	10
21	Uttar Pradesh	30	3320	3350
22	West Bengal	90	400	490
TOTAL STATES		975	6980	7955
TOTAL U. Ts.		25	20	45
ALL INDIA TOTAL		1000	7000	8000

S.W.—Surface Water.

G.W.—Ground Water

Statement—III

Minor Irrigation Potential Created/Targetted to be created

('000 ha.)

S. No.	Name of the State	Level at the end of 1981-82 (Likely)	Target during 1982-83
1	Andhra Pradesh	2091	55
2	Assam	319	19
3	Bihar	2624	161
4	Gujarat	1488	41.6
5	Haryana	1333	43
6	Himachal Pradesh	106.8	4
7	J & K	322.3	3.8
8	Karnataka	1075	26
9	Kerala	339	18
10	Madhya Pradesh	1725	90
11	Maharashtra	1722	46
12	Manipur	32.3	2
13	Meghalaya	28.25	2
14	Nagaland	46	1
15	Orissa	792	93
16	Punjab	3001	40
17	Rajasthan	1881	28
18	Sikkim	11.5	1.5
19	Tamil Nadu	1943.6	25
20	Tripura	40.25	1.3
21	Uttar Pradesh	10320	655
22	West Bengal	1555	104.5
TOTAL STATES		32796	1447.7
TOTAL U.Ts.		104	2.3
ALL INDIA TOTAL		32900	1450

Milk Powder production

9553. SHRI

DAULATSINGHJI

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

(a) the names of dairies which are preparing milk powder in the country;

(b) whether it is a fact that they are not meeting the demand of powder of the country and as such the milk powder is being imported;

(c) if so, the quantity of milk powder imported during the year 1981-82 and how it is being distributed; and

(d) the measures taken to increase its production in the country?

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

powder manufacturers in the country is given in the attached statement.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Indian Dairy Corporation received total quantity of 66,720.25 M.T. (on provisional basis) of Skim Milk Powder from World Food Programme and European Economic Community as gift supply during 1981-82 (upto Feb. 82). The Skim-Milk Powder has been issued by the Indian Dairy Corporation to the dairies primarily to stretch the limited supply of raw-milk during the lean season to maintain committed level of milk distribution.

(d) Manufacture of milk powder is closely linked with the availability of surplus milk, after meeting the fluid milk requirement of consumers in the urban and rural areas. The Operation Flood II programme envisages conservation of such surplus milk into powder through establishment of feeder balancing dairies.

Statement*List of Milk Powder Manufacturers in the Country*

States	Name of the manufacturers	Location of the Plant
Andhra Pradesh	Andhra Pradesh Cooperative Milk Federation	1. Hyderabad 2. Vijayawada 3. Proddutur 4. Sangemjagarlamudi 5. Chittoor
Bihar	Bihar Dairy Development Cooperative Federation.	1. Barauni 2. Patna
Gujarat	Kaira Distt. Coop. Milk & Producers Union Ltd.	1. Anand
	Mehsana Distt. Coop. Milk Producers Union Ltd.	2. Mehsana
	Sabarkantha Distt. Coop. Milk Producers Union Ltd.	3. Himatnagar
	Banaskantha Distt. Coop. Milk Producers Union Ltd.	4. Palampur
	Surat Distt. Coop. Milk Producers Union Ltd.	5. Surat
	Rajkot Distt. Coop. Milk Producers Union Ltd.	6. Rajkot

1	2	3
Haryana	Haryana Dairy Dev. Coop. Federation	1. Jind 2. Rohtak Pehwa
	Haryana Milkfoods	
Maharashtra	Govt. Milk Scheme, Miraj	Miraj
	Govt. Milk Scheme, Udgir	Udgir
	Shree Warna Sahakari Dugdh Utpadak Prakriya Sangh Ltd.	Warnanagar
	Jalgaon Jilha Sahakari Dudh Vikas Federation	Jalgaon
Rajasthan	Rajasthan Coop. Dairy Fed. Ltd.	1. Bikaner 2. Jodhpur 3. Jaipur 4. Alwar
	Dalmia Dairy Industries	Bharatpur
	Indian Dairy Entrepreneurs Agriculture Company Ltd.	Raniwara
Punjab	Punjab Dairy Dev. Corporation	Amritsar Ludhiana
	Punjab Dairy Dev. Coop. Federation	Bhatinda Hoshiarpur
	Milk Foods Ltd.	Bahadurgarh
	H.M.M.Ltd.	Nabha
	Food Specialities Ltd.	Moga
Uttar Pradesh	Pradesh Cooperative Dairy Federation	1. Moradabad 2. Meerut 3. Varanasi
	Hindustan Lever Ltd.	Etah
	Foremost Dairies Ltd.	Saharanpur
Karnataka	Karnataka Dairy Dev. Corporation Bangalore	Bangalore
	Dampo Dairy Industries	Jamkhandi
West Bengal	Himalayan Coop. Milk Producers Union Ltd.	Siliguri
Tamil Nadu	Tamil Nadu Dairy Development Coop. Federation	1. Madurai 2. Erode.

Sheds constructed by NDMC

9554. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of commercial sheds, shops, tea stalls, multipurpose stalls and industrial structures constructed by NDMC during the last three years;

(b) how many of the above mentioned commercial structures, separately have been allotted/auctioned to the SCs and STs;

(c) whether the earmarked percentage for these categories of reserved quota, as stipulated under the NDMC rules has been provided to them;

(d) if not, what are the reasons therefor; and

(e) whether the NDMC propose to fill up the backlog?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) One hundred.

(b) Thirteen.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

Technical assistance to farmers to enhance food grain production using nuclear Techniques

9555. SHRI S. B. SIDNAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the details of technical assistance rendered for the application of nuclear techniques to increase agricultural production by the Food and Agriculture Organisation in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): As far as the FAO (Food and Agriculture Organisation) is concerned, no direct assistance has been received for the application of nuclear techniques to increase agricultural pro-

duction in India. However, the FAO-International Atomic Energy Authority Joint Division has organised some International Coordinated Research programmes in the field of Agriculture, in some of which the scientists of the Indian Agricultural Research Institute have been participating. Some financial assistance from the FAO-IAEA was received in 1973 and 1975 for two projects of the IARI, New Delhi and Central Rice Research Institute. Cuttack entitled "Isotope-aided micronutrient studies in rice production with special reference to zinc deficiencies" and "Agricultural nitrogen residues with particular reference to their conservation as fertilizers and behaviour as potential pollutants".

Delhi School Teachers Cooperative House Building Society, Delhi

9556. SHRI R. N. RAKESH: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3541 on 14 December, 1981 regarding Delhi School Teachers House Building Society and state:

(a) the latest position of Civil Writ No. 659/77 in the High Court of Delhi;

(b) whether any directives regarding the membership of certain persons in Delhi School Teachers Cooperative House Building Society have been received from the Supreme Court by the High Court of Delhi recently and if so, the details in regard thereto;

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Delhi Administration and Central Government to stop the present Managing Committee of the said Society from incurring wasteful expenditure in unnecessary litigation and delaying tactics being adopted by them; and

(d) the year upto which the accounts of the Society have been got audited and by whom and the comments given by the Auditors on each year's account since 1977?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) to (c) Registrar, Cooperative Societies has reported that the case is still pending for decision in the High Court and there are also 3 Writ Petitions pending before the Supreme Court. The matter is sub-judice.

(d) The Registrar, Cooperative Societies has intimated that the Audit of this society has been completed from 1967-68 to 1979-80 by the departmental auditors. The reports since 1977 onwards are under scrutiny.

Setting up Consumer Cooperative Societies in big Cities

9557. DR. A. U. AZMI: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in 1963 a proposal was approved to set up consumer co-operative societies in big metropolitan cities to help stabilise the rising prices and make essential commodities available at reasonable rates;

(b) if so, reasons for non implementing the decisions taken:

(c) whether such societies are not proposed to be set up in all metropolitan cities with Headquarters at New Delhi; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF): (a) to (c) In November, 1962 the Government of India had communicated to the State Governments, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for providing financial assistance for organisation of Consumer Cooperative Stores, to cover towns and cities with a population of more than 50,000. Cities with a population of more than a lakh were to be taken up first.

As on 30th June, 1981, there were 488 wholesale/central stores, with 3,903 branches including 200 department stores, covering all the major towns and cities.

Enquiry into Shortage of Fertilisers in CONS Ignments

9558. SHRI H. H. NANJE GOWDA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that often the consignments of fertilizer received at the port is found to be shorter than the quantum ordered for and if so, such shortages noticed during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) what is the usual shortage that is inherent in such transactions;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the trend is increasing and whether supplies were either not billed for such short landings or the bills preferred were less than the actual losses; and

(d) whether an enquiry into the matter will be made and if made already what are the finding of the enquiry and whether responsibility has been fixed for this?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) The weight of fertilizer cargo is determined at loading ports before sailing and at unloading ports in India arrival for each shipment. The difference between the two becomes the voyage shortage or excess. During discharge at Indian ports some loss, which is inherent in such operations, takes place and is called handling loss. During 1978, 1979, 1980 and 1981, over-all shortage, on both counts, was less than 1 — as will be evident from the following:

Year	Percentag Shortage
1978	0.46
1979	0.41
1980	0.61
1981	* .017*

*This information is not for complete calendar year.

(b) Major quantum of fertilizer is now shipped in bulk form. In such shipments loss upto 1 per cent is considered reasonable.

(c) The overall voyage loss and handling loss at ports went down in 1979 and 1981. The supplier is paid on the basis of weight determined at the loading port. According to the terms of International Maritime Consultation Organisation, the responsibility of the supplier is over as soon as the cargo has crossed the ship's tackle. If there is any shortage during voyage or on arrival, it is taken up with ship owners. However, there were number of shipments where excess was found on arrival. No claim can be lodged against suppliers and ship owners for loss due to handling at Indian ports.

(b) A Team of Canadian Experts studied the fertilizer handling at Major Indian ports. On their recommendations, bulk fertiliser unloading and handling have been mechanised at Kandla, Bombay and Madras. The mechanised arrangement at Haldia is likely to be commissioned by the middle of 1982.

Shortage of Wheat and Rice in Railway Wagon Loaded at Jagraon (Ludhiana) Destined for Sanatnagar, Andhra Pradesh

9559. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that during March, 1982 some wagons of wheat/rice loaded at Jagraon (Ludhiana) destination for Sanatnagar were raised by special squad of Food Corporation of India and an average shortage of 35qtls. was found in each wagon; and

(b) whether it is a fact that the Special of 70 wagons sent from Jagraon to Sholapur (Maharashtra) and Sanatnagar (A. P.) was found to contain heavy shortages ranging between 9 kg to 15 kg. per bag; if so, the details thereof, along with the particulars of the officials involved and the action taken against them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI KAMLA KUMAR): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. During March, 1982, a special squad of the Food Corporation of India Head Office inspected one wagon out of a special of wheat, loaded ex-Jagraon to Sanatnagar (not Sholapur). The inspection revealed a shortage of 34 quintals 66 kgs. 200 grams in that particular wagon.

The special comprised of 22 BCXT and 17 CRT wagons loaded with 17115 bags as per dispatch documents. Another Head Office Squad in association with their Regional office Andhra Pradesh checked the remaining wagons of the special which were received at Sanatnagar. An average shortage of about 6 kgs. per bag was detected.

In all ten officials of the Food Corporation of India including two Assistant Managers have been placed under suspension and disciplinary proceedings against them are in progress.

News-item 'Every Tenth Ration Card Bogus in Capital'

9561. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to news item "Every tenth ration card bogus in Capital" appearing in the Indian Express of 14.4.1982 bringing out the fact that;

(i) how were ration cards issued on addresses which did not exist and how is existence of bogus ration cards possible without collusion of the fair price shops, rationing staff and touts when the inspectors are supposed to make physical verification before recommending issue of cards; (ii) withdrawing rice and wheat for sale in market by the Fair Price Shops! (iii) accumulation of wealth and assets disproportionate to known sources of income of both the Inspectors and fair price shops, coal, cement and kerosene oil dealers;

(iv) securing special category telephone connections in the names of the doctors who have settled down abroad;

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

(c) action taken with details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Delhi Administration has reported that in August, 1980, the issue of food cards had been liberalised and such cards were issued by it on mere application without physical verification. This was done with a view to extend the benefits of the public distribution system to the weaker sections of the society, including jhuggi-jhopri/pavement dwellers and homeless population, who had been denied food cards during the period 1977 to June, 1980. This facility might have been misused by some unscrupulous elements for obtaining bogus ration cards. The Delhi Administration has, since January, 1981, been insisting on physical verification before issue of food cards. Moreover, it had recently issued two appeals for voluntary surrender of bogus ration cards/deletion of surplus units. These appeals are being followed up by door-to-door verification of the food cards to weed out bogus cards and surplus units. During the month of April, 82, door-to-door verification in respect of three circles has been completed and the result are under compilation. Such exercises in respect of other circles are also being planned. The total magnitude of the work is considerable and it is likely to take some time.

Moreover, a constant watch is kept on the functioning of the public distribution system in the Union Territory of Delhi, including the sales by the fair-price shops and the working of the rationing staff. Any complaints in regard to these are looked into by Delhi Administration and appropriate action taken in each case.

सी. पी. डब्ल्यू. डी. में पोस्टिंग के नियम

9562. श्री कृन्वर राम : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग ने इस आशय के आदेश जारी किए हैं कि एक अधिकारी को कम से कम तीन वर्षों तक एक ही स्थान पर बने (पोस्ट) रहना चाहिए ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो किन कारणों से इस नियम का उल्लंघन केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग के पटना डिविजन कार्यालय के मामले में किया गया है ?

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

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Ban on Cow Slaughter

9563. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Prime Minister has written to the Chief Ministers of the States to enforce the ban on cow slaughter more vigorously in the States where it is now banned;

(b) whether the suggestion that some social workers opposed to cow slaughter should be associated with the enforcement of the ban to prevent malpractices has also been communicated;

(c) if so, whether it is a fact that in some States where the slaughter of disabled or derelict cattle is permitted, even health animals are also taken to slaughter;

(d) if so, how many State Governments have submitted a full report about this; and

(e) what are the other measures taken by the Union Government to see that the cow slaughter is strictly stopped in the States where it is banned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHR R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) to (e). The Prime Minister, in her letter dated 24th February, 1982 addressed to a number of Chief Ministers of States brought to their notice that despite the ban on slaughter of cows and their progeny in most States, complaints are received to the effect that bullocks are slaughtered on one pretext or the other and that sometimes calves are maimed for ultimately getting them slaughtered.

The Prime Minister has urged in the letter that the ban on cow slaughter should be enforced in letter and spirit and that the ban is not allowed to be circumvented by devious methods. The Chief Ministers have also been requested to examine the suggestion that Committees might be appointed to inspect cattle before they are admitted to the slaughter houses, with a view to see if anyhow the same can be properly implemented.

Replies have been received from the Chief Ministers of Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh intimating that the ban on cow slaughter is strictly enforced. Chief Minister, Karnataka has informed that immediate steps are being taken to ensure the proper enforcement of the ban.

Minister of Agriculture has written to the Chief Ministers of Tamil Nadu and of Manipur indicating the need for enforcing existing ban on slaughter of cow and its progeny properly and preservation of cattle wealth of the States.

Award to Master Krishan Chand Lohumi

9564. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether ICAR had given a special award to Master Krishan Chand Lohumi of UP Hill Areas in 1976 for important/significant research carried on by him without the help of any laboratory in any University;

(b) if so, whether any provision has been made for the recognition of talents beyond the pale of laboratories and university/research institution campuses;

(c) if so, the nature of the provision made in this regard so as to spot talents in the field; and

(d) if not the reasons therefor and whether such a provision would now be made in order to promote research based on keen observations?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Rule 38(b) (3) of the Rules of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research inter alia provides that the Governing Body of the Council shall have the power to encourage the pursuit of learning particularly to agriculture and animal sciences and for the purpose found scholarships, prizes, medals etc. and certificates and other academic titles.

(d) Does not arise.

Deputation Allowance to Employees of T.C.P.O. while Working in that Organisation

9565. SHRI R.L.P. VERMA:

SHRI AJIT KUMAR MEHTA:

SHRI CHANDRADEO PRASAD VERMA:

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

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that in the Town and Country Planning Organisation, a subordinate officer of his ministry, a number of Gazetted Officers are getting the "Deputation Allowance" on Project side by staying/working in the same office; and

(b) if so, under what rules?

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

(b) Deputation allowances is being paid to the officers holding ex-cadre posts as per standing instructions issued by Government from time to time.

Requisition of Service of Research Assistants of T. & C. P. O. by Indian Institute of Public Administration

9566. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Director of the Indian Institute of Public Administration, New Delhi has sent any Memorandum/letter during in February 1982 to the Chief Planner of the Town and Country planning Organisation requesting to make the services available of some of the Research Assistants of the organisation as Research Officers;

(b) if so, whether the Director of the Indian Institute of Public Administration, New Delhi has specifically mentioned the particular names of some of the Research Assistant in that letter/Memorandum;

(c) if so, who has recommended the names of the Research Assistants from the Town and Country Planning Organisation;

(d) whether those Research-Assistants whose names have been recommended by the T.&C.P.O. are junior most Research Assistants in the organisation and some of them are not confirmed also; and

(e) what action Government contemplate in the matter?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d) Town & Country Planning Organisation did not recommend any names. Two of the persons whose services have been requisitioned are not junior most in their cadre, and the third one is holding the post on ad-hoc basis.

(e) No action is called for on the part of the Government.

Trysem Scheme in Madhya Pradesh

9568. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) what are the names and number of projects benefited under the Trysem Scheme which is a Self-Employment Scheme for Rural Youths in Madhya Pradesh particularly in Khargaon District; during 1980 and 1981;

(b) the number of individuals who have been benefited under this scheme ; and

(c) whether any Central Assistance has also been provided during the period 1980-81 and 1981-82 and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) to (c) The information from Government of Madhya Pradesh is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Import of wheat

9569. SHRI A. C. DAS: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the name of the countries from where India has been importing wheat;

(b) the total quantity of wheat imported from those countries in 1979-80, 1980-81, 1981-82 ; and

(c) the amount of import bill paid to those countries, Country-wise in that period?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) to (c) There was no import of wheat by the Government during 1979-80 and 1980-81. However, a quantity of 48.5 thousand tonnes wheat was received from Bangladesh in 1980-81 in replacement of loan given to them in 1979-80.

During the year 1981-82, the Government contracted for import of 15.15 lakh tonnes of wheat from U.S.A. and 7.50 lakh tonnes of wheat from Australia, their estimated FOB costs being US dollars 262 million and Australian dollars 118.6 million respectively.

Slum Clearance Board in U.P.

9570. SHRI MOHAMMED ASRAR AHMED: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether slum clearance Board has been formed in U.P. and if so, when ;

(b) the number of slums in U.P. cleared or improved after the formation of slum clearance board ;

(c) the unnumber of slums before the formation of Board ; and

(d) the amount of money spent by the State Government, year-wise, during the last three years ?

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

Irrigation Projects Pending Clearance with Planning Commission

9571. SHRI MOHAMMED ASRAR AHMAD : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of major and medium irrigation projects sanctioned by his Ministry (State-wise and Union Territory-wise) during 1979-80, 1980-81 and 1981-82 (yearwise);

(b) how many are pending and since when;

(c) how many of these have been cleared by the Planning Commission; and

(d) how many of them are pending with Planning Commission and since when and when these are likely to be cleared by the Planning Commission ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) Ministry of Irrigation does not sanction any major and medium irrigation projects. It only assists Planning Commission in the process of acceptance of the projects by the Planning Commission.

(b) 132 major and 63 medium irrigation projects are pending clearance for varying periods.

(c) 16 major and 90 medium irrigation projects have been cleared by the Planning Commission during the three years 1979-80, 1980-81 and 1981-82.

(d) 18 major and seven medium irrigation projects recommended by the Advisory Committee for acceptance are pending acceptance by the Planning Commission.

Consumption of edible oils and fats

9572. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have assessed the average annual consumption of edible oils as well as fats in the country;

(b) if so, the extent (percentage) consumption of both;

(c) to what extent mustard oil, coconut oil and other edible oils are being utilised;

(d) whether the share of fats of animal origin and of vegetable origin are also playing an important role so far as their consumption is concerned;

(e) to what extent India is self-sufficient so far as their production in India is concerned; and

(f) the details regarding the stock, if any, maintained in this regard to control the price?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTERIES OF AGRICULTURE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF): (a) to (f) The average annual consumption of edible oils in India has ranged between 34 and 30 lakh tonnes per annum. The indigenous production of edible oils

including mustard oil and coconut oil, has ranged between 24 and 28 lakh tonnes. The production of vanaspati has ranged between 5 and 8 lakh tonnes per annum during the past few years. The gap between total demand for and indigenous production of edible oils is met by importing edible oils on Government account through the State Trading Corporation of India. Imported edible oils are allocated for the manufacture of vanaspati and also for the public distribution system. Adequate stocks for meeting these two requirements are always maintained by the State Trading Corporation of India. Besides, ghee and butter, which are fats of animal origin, also form an important part in the consumption pattern of our country.

Supply of Gram and Pulses at subsidised rates through fair price shops

9573. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether with a view to bringing the need proteins within the approach of the

common man, any scheme has been chalked out by Government for making gram and pulses, including Rajma and Kabli Chana available through fair price shops at subsidised rates;

(b) if so, what are the details in this regard; and

(c) what are the details regarding the average prices of gram, Kabli Chana, Rajma and different pulses in different principal markets in the capital?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) A statement indicating the average wholesale prices of gram and pulses in different principal markets of Delhi is attached.

Statement

MONTH-END WHOLESALE PRICES OF PULSES AND GRAM AT DELHI

(Rs. per quintal)

Year	Septem-ber	October	Novem-ber	Decem-ber	Janu-ary	Febru-ary	March	Average
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
ARHAR								
1981-82	325	315	300	350	320	330	330	318.6
MASUR								
1981-82	410	400	350	350	320	300	300	347.1
MOONG								
1981-82	380	335	325	355	355	350	380	354.3
URAD								
1981-82	330	275	260	260	260	260	275	274.3
GRAM								
1981-82	411	388	335	338	295	269	285	331.6
KABLI CHANNA								
1981-82	475	460	450	450	425	440	500	457.1
RAJMAH								
1981-82	420	380	340	360	365	355	435	379.3

Population of Musk Deer

9574. SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU MALLU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assessment has been made by Government regarding the population figures of the musk deer in 1981;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(c) whether Government have banned the killing of musk deer or it is proposed to be controlled for kasturi every year by Government; and

(d) the details regarding the sanctuaries that have been established for its conservation in different States?

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

(c) Musk deer is included in Schedule I of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972. Hence, its killing is already prohibited.

(d) The following Sanctuaries and National Parks have been set up so far:

Jammu and Kashmir:

Chumnai Basin Sanctuary

Dacnigam Sanctuary

Raj Parian Sanctury

Himachal Pradesh:

Gamgul—Siya Behli Sanctuary

Kugti Sanctuary

Nangu and Winch Mandi Sanctuary

Rohla National Park

Sechutun Nallah Sanctuary

Shilkari Dur Sanctuary

Talra Sanctuary

Tundah Sanctuary

Sikkim:

Khangchendzonga National Park

Loan to Primary Co-operative Housing Societies by HUDCO in Gujarat

9575. SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) what amounts of loan allotted in last three years (year-wise) to the Primary Cooperative Housing Societies by HUDCO in Gujarat State; and

(b) the number of such societies and the number of houses for which the loan was given during the said period in Gujarat State?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) During the last three years 1979-80 to 1981-82, HUDCO has sanctioned Rs. 0.33 crores to Gujarat Apex Housing Finance Society for one Primary Cooperative Housing Society in Gujarat. This Scheme was sanctioned by HUDCO in 1980-81.

(b) The details as under:—

No. of Cooperative Societies.	:	1
No. of Dwellings sanctioned.	:	56 (HIG)
Year of sanction	:	1980-81.

Jobs for Rural Unemployed Youths in Farm Sectors

9576. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PAT-NAIK: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to create more jobs for rural un-employed youth in the farm sectors during the Sixth Plan period;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government for implementing the above proposal;

(c) whether any State-wise target has been set for the current plan period for providing more and more employment to

the unemployed youth of various States; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The steps taken during the Sixth Five Year Plan period for creating more jobs and employment opportunities in the rural sector include mainly the Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) and the National Rural Employment Programme (NREP).

(c) and (d). The Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) aims at providing employment opportunities and raising the income levels of the rural poor, including the rural youth. The Programme covers all the 5011 development blocks in the country. The target is to cover 600 families in each block for a

year. Of these, approximately 400 families would be covered through agriculture and related activities, 100 families under rural industries and another 100 families under rural services, business enterprises etc.

The National Scheme of Training of Rural Youth for Self Employment (TRYSEM) aims at the development of technical skills amongst the rural people. It is planned to train about 2 lakh rural youth out of the target group every year in various skills in rural areas. A statement showing the state-wise targets is enclosed

The National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) has been designed chiefly to provide employment to the needy in the rural areas particularly during the slack season when the agricultural operations are in a low key. It is expected to generate work for 300 million to 400 million mandays every year.

Statement

Statement showing state-wise target under TRYSEM:

S.No.	State	Target (Nos) youth to be trained
1	2	3
1	Andhra Pradesh	12,960
2	Assam	5,360
3	Bihar	23,480
4	Gujarat	8,720
5	Haryana	3,480
6	Himachal Pradesh	2,760
7	Jammu and Kashmir	3,000
8	Karnataka	7,000
9	Kerala	5,760
10	Madhya Pradesh	18,320

1	2	3
11	Maharashtra	11,840
12	Manipur	1,040
13	Meghalaya	960
14	Nagaland	840
15	Orissa	12,560
16	Punjab	4,780
17	Rajasthan	9,280
18	Sikkim	160
19	Tamil Nadu	15,080
20	Tripura	680
21	Uttar Pradesh	35,040
22	West Bengal	13,400

UNION TERRITORIES

23	A. & N. Islands	200
24	Arunachal Pradesh	1,920
25	Chandigarh	40
26	D. & N. Haveli	200
27	Delhi	200
28	Goa, Daman and Diu	480
29	Lakshadweep	200
30	Mizoram	8 00
31	Pon licherry	160

DDA Jobs Done by Private Architects

9577. SHRI L. S. TUR: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the particulars of the private architects or architect companies given the jobs by D.D.A. of preparing layout plants of various projects during past two years indicating the names of such projects and the amount of money paid to them for the job, date-wise;

(b) the rules governing appointments/forming panel of private architects;

(c) the particulars of the private architects/architect companies from whom Delhi Development Authority has got the maximum work done during the above period and the specific reasons for getting the job done by a particular architect/architect company and whether other architects had expressed their inability to undertake the job or they are not given work deliberately; and

(d) the rules governing the award of such work and whether tenders are invited or officers give the work at their own discretion and the full details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY 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.

**Drinking Water Scheme under Construc-
tion in Khargaon District, Madhya
Pradesh**

9578. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV: Will
the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING
be pleased to state:

(a) what are the names and number of
drinking water schemes which are under
construction in M.P., particularly in
Khargaon District;

(b) what is the number and names of
such villages in Khargaon District which
will be benefited by these schemes and
when; and

(c) whether any Central Assistance has
also been provided for the purpose and if
so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND
HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN
SINGH): (a) to (c). Drinking Water Sup-
ply is a State subject. Schemes are for-
mulated and executed by the State Gov-
ernments. Funds are provided in the State
Plans for this purpose. However, Central
assistance is given under the Centrally
Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Sup-
ply Programme to supplement the resour-
ces of the State Governments for the sup-
ply of safe drinking water to identified
problem villages. Central assistance is
given for the State as a whole and not
district-wise. The Central assistance pro-
vided to the Government of Madhya
Pradesh during the years 1980-81 and
1981-82 was Rs. 690.00 lakhs and Rs.
1033.75 lakhs respectively.

According to the information available
with this Ministry, there were 1094 pro-
blem villages in the district of Khargaon
out of which upto 31st December 1981
780 problem villages were provided with
drinking water supply facilities. The target

during the Sixth Five Year Plan will be
to cover all the identified problem villages
with atleast one source of safe potable
water available throughout the year.

**Purchase of soft coke by Delhi Civil
Supplies Corporation**

9579. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV:

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:

Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES
be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have seen the
press reports which appeared in the
Hindustan Times dated 2nd April, 1982
where in it has been stated that Sub-
standard soft coke has been purchased by
the Delhi State Civil Supplies Corporation;

(b) if so, whether any inquiry has since
been conducted; and

(c) if so, action taken by Government
in regard thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND
CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI MOHAMMED
USMAN ARIF): (a) Yet, Sir!

(b) and (c). The matter has been looked
into by Delhi Administration. Some
wagons containing sub-standard soft-coke
were supplied by Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.
to Delhi Civil Supplies Corporation. The
following steps have since been taken by
the Delhi Administration in this regard;

(i) A team of senior officers of the
Delhi Civil Supplies Corporation had
visited Dhanbad collieries in November,
1981 for making arrangements for
supply of good quality soft coke to
Delhi in future.

(ii) An officer of the Corporation is
proposed to be posted at Dhanbad col-
lieries to ensure loading of good quality
soft coke in future to the Corporation.

(iii) A Committee consisting of officers
of the Corporation and Food and Sup-
plies Department of Delhi Administra-
tion and a representative of Bharat
Coking Coal Ltd., has been constituted

to assess the quality of soft coke, received by the Corporation. The licensees have to lift the soft coke allotted to them on pains of penal action, unless the stock is declared inferior by this Committee.

(iv) The Corporation has received a rebate of Rs. 1.25 lakh from Bharat Coking Coal Ltd., for supply of inferior quality of coke and another claim is pending settlement with the Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.

(v) A new system of allotment of soft coke to licensees has been introduced by the Corporation in which a wagon/ GRT/Box is allotted among a set of coal licensees and they have to lift the entire quantity allotted to them. They have to pay the wharfage if there is any delay on their part in lifting the stock from the line.

Priority to completion of on going Irrigation Schemes

9580. SHRI GADADHAR SAHA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal for additional fund for Irrigation section, in view of rise in cost and high priority to 20-point programme in the area of irrigation for completion of schemes of irrigation projects is under Government's consideration;

(b) if so, steps taken in this regard; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that State Governments have been urged not to accept any new irrigation projects prior to completion of on-going schemes and if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) and (b). Yes Sir. A proposal for increasing the irrigation outlay by Rs. 2,600 for the remaining 3 years (1982-83 to 1984-85) of the VI Plan is under consideration.

(c) State Governments have been requested to provide adequate funds to complete the on-going schemes expeditiously according to a time bound sche-

dule before taking up new schemes. This would avoid delays in accrual of benefits and also avoid heavy escalation in costs.

गुरुद्वारा बनाने के लिए दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण की भूमि का अनधिकृत कब्जा

9581. श्री हरीश रावत : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या एक गुरुद्वारा बनाने के लिये दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण की भूमि पर अनधिकृत रूप से कब्जा किया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो गुरुद्वारे के अनधिकृत कब्जे के अन्तर्गत भूमि का कितना क्षेत्र है और उस भूमि की बेदखल कराने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

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

उत्तर प्रदेश के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा मंजूर किये गये चीनी मिलों के लाइसेंस

9582. श्री हरीश रावत : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1981-82 में उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने कितने चीनी मिलों के लाइसेंस के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार को अनुरोध किया था; और

(ख) केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा कितने लाइसेंस मंजूर किए गए ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालयों में उप मंत्री (कुसीरी कमला कुमारी) : (क) और (ख) . चीनी वर्ष 1981-82 (अक्टूबर-सितम्बर) के दौरान केन्द्रीय सरकार को उत्तर प्रदेश में नई चीनी फैक्ट्री लगाने के लिए लाइसेंस हेतु एक आवेदन पत्र प्राप्त हुआ है जोकि विचाराधीन है ।

मार्डन बेकरीज द्वारा अलकोहल रहित
बीयर उत्पादन संयंत्र की स्थापना करने के
लिये आवेदन पत्र

9583. श्री हरीश रावत:

श्रीमती उषा प्रकाश चांधरो:

क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे
कि :

(क) क्या मार्डन बेकरीज ने अलकोहल
रहित बीयर उत्पादन संयंत्र की स्थापना
करने के लाइसेंस हेतु आवेदन पत्र दिया
है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी व्यापार
क्या है और प्रस्तावित संयंत्र और इसके
उत्पादकों की विशेष बातें क्या हैं ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालयों में
उप मंत्री (कुमारी कमला कुमारी) : (क)
और (ख) . मार्डन बेकरीज (इंडिया) लिमि-
टेड कम अलकोहल, कम कैलोरी, अल्को-
हलमुक्त और नियमित बीयर तथा माल्ट
एक्सट्रैक्ट तैयार करने के लिए एक प्लांट
लगाने के प्रस्ताव की जांच कर रही है ।
तथापि, प्रस्तावित प्लांट के कोई विवरण
अथवा विशेष बातें बताना बहुत जल्दबाजी
होगी ।

Indra Irrigation Project

9584. SHRI RASA BEHARI BEHERA:
Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be
pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal has been
received from Orissa Government for
"INDRA" irrigation project of Kalahandi
District;

(b) if so, the details of the proposal;

(c) the details of the irrigation schemes
submitted by the Orissa Government up
to date during the last three years and the
action taken thereon project-wise and
year-wise; and

(d) the reasons for delaying decision
on some projects of the State, project-
wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z.
R. ANSARI): (a) Project report of
Indra Irrigation Project has not been
received so far in the Central Water Com-
mission from the Government of Orissa
for technical Scrutiny and obtaining ap-
proval of the Planning Commission.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) The required information
is given in the attached statement.

Statement

Sl.No.	Name of Project	Estimated cost (Rs. lakhs)	Irriga- tion benefits (Thousand hectares)	Date of receipt in Central Water Commis- sion	Present stage of examination/ reasons for delay
1	2	3	4	5	6
A. MAJOR SCHEMES					
1	Ib	17136.25	182.00	23-5-79	Replies to further comments of Central Water Commission sent on 23-1-82 and 17-2-82 are awaited from the State Govern- ment.
2	Kanpur	3796.00	52.855	8-5-81	Replies to comments of Central Water Commission are await- ed from the State Government.

1	2	3	4	5	6
3	Derjang Stage-II	306.342	5.953	14-11-79	Modified report combining stage-I and Stage-II is awaited from the State Government.
B. MEDIUM SCHEMES					
1	Bank-bal	571.975	7.56	2-11-79	Approved by the Planning Commission on 13-6-1980.
2	Kansbahal	539.38	7.64	7-10-80	Approved by the Planning Commission on 29-9-1981.
3	Upper Jonk	1277.73	13.89	2-1-81	Do.
4	Barsuan	357.65	4.347	17-12-80	The State Government have been informed on 5-6-81 to obtain either concurrence of Bihar Government or limit the Scope of project to water availability from Orissa Catchment only.
5	Baghalati	718.80	4.60	7-7-81	Replies to comments of Central Water Commission sent on 16-9-81 are awaited from State Government.
6	Deo	1976.14	16.90	31-3-82	The Project is under examination in Centre Water Commission.

Assistance for Upper Indravati, Rengali and Kolab Irrigation Schemes

9585. SHRI RASA BEHARI BEHERA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Orissa had sent proposal to Government of India seeking additional Central assistance for Upper Indravati Project, Rengali and Upper Kolab major irrigation schemes and medium and minor irrigation schemes with a view to creating additional irrigation capacity; and

(b) if so, whether Central Government are considering the proposal for providing additional Central assistance sought for these schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) The Government of Orissa sought advance Plan assistance of Rs. 11.58 crores for the major, medium and minor irrigation projects for the year 1981-82. The major projects for which assistance was sought included Upper Indravati, Rengali and Upper Kolab.

(b) It was not possible to offer any advance Plan assistance during 1981-82 to any States owing to resource constraints.

सीमेंट की चोरबाजारों से सम्बद्ध दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण के अधिकारों

9586. श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा: व्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण के ऐसे अधिकारियों का ब्यौरा क्या है जिन्हें अब तक डी. डी. ए. के सीमेंट के चोरबाजारों में इनके सम्बद्ध होने के कारण निलम्बित किया गया है;

(ख) इस समय इनके खिलाफ चल रही जांच किस स्थिति में है; और

(ग) इनके मामलों की अन्तिम रूप देने के लिए कितना समय लगने की सम्भावना है ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह) : (क) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने बताया है कि आठ कनिष्ठ इंजीनियरों को निलम्बित कर दिया गया था । किन्तु उनमें से तीन को जांच-पड़ताल होने तक बहाल कर दिया गया है ।

(ख) जैसा कि दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने बताया है कि इन सभी मामलों में पुलिस प्राधिकारियों द्वारा जांच-पड़ताल की जा रही है । एक मामले में अनुशासनात्मक कार्रवाई भी की जा रही है ।

(ग) यह बताना व्यवहार्य नहीं कि कब तक जांच/पूछताछ पूरी हो जाएगी । जांच-पड़ताल शीघ्र पूर्ण करने के लिए सभी प्रयास किए जाएंगे ।

Membership of Group Housing Societies, Delhi

9587. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of group housing societies registered for the allotment of plots for construction of houses in Delhi;

(b) whether it is permissible for the societies to enrol new members in place of those who have left the societies or who have failed to deposit with them the required amount of money; and

(c) if so, the guidelines issued by Government for the enrolment of new members by such societies?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) The Delhi Development Authority have reported that 437 co-operative group housing societies have applied for allotment of land for the purpose of construction of houses.

(b) The Registrar, Cooperative Societies, has reported that the group housing societies are permitted to enrol new members in place of those who have resigned after verifying the accounts of the Societies. As regards members who fail to deposit the requisite amount of money with the society, such members have to be expelled by the society by following the procedure laid down and with the approval of the Registrar. Only after following this procedure, the societies can enrol new members, against the vacancies of expelled members.

(c) A copy of the guidelines issued by the Registrar, Cooperative Societies is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4026/82].

Allotment of Land to Group Housing Societies of Delhi

9588. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to allot land to group housing societies registered in Delhi;

(b) if so, the localities where the plots of land have been offered for allotment and at what rates;

(c) what criteria has been adopted to allot plots of land to these societies according to their preference; and

(d) whether Government propose to issue certain guidelines to be followed strictly by the D.D.A. in regard to the allotment of land to group housing societies and if so, what are the details of these guidelines and if not, reasons thereof?

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

(b) The Delhi Development Authority have offered land to the cooperative group housing societies in the following

C.B.D. Shahdara	Rs. 110 per sq.mt.
Geta Colony	Rs. 110 per sq.mt.
Patparganj	Rs. 110 per sq.mt.
Bodella	Rs. 110 per sq.mt.
Rohini	Rs. 110 per sq.mt.
Rohtak Road	Rs. 135 per sq.mt.
Pitampura	Rs. 135 per sq.mt.

(c) The land will be allotted to these cooperative group housing societies according to the preference regarding localities expressed by them object to their seniority and availability of land.

(d) The allotment of land to cooperative group housing societies is being made by the DDA according to the guidelines prescribed by the Government. These are indicated below:—

(i) The land would be allotted to the societies on leasehold basis;

(ii) the permissible covered area under each dwelling unit will not exceed 2000 sq. ft.

(iii) the land will be allotted to the societies on the basis of 50 dwelling units per acre with a 15 per cent variation.

Development of New Varieties of Cotton

9589. SHRI RAJESH PILOT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the new varieties of cotton developed in various Research Institutes in India during last three years;

(b) whether Government have tried to encourage and assist their field trials and commercial growing; and

(c) steps Government have taken to induce the textile mills to assist in promoting research in growing new varieties

localities. The rates of the land are also indicated against each:—

of cotton for producing better quality and high yielding varieties to benefit the farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTERIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) A statement of new varieties of cotton developed during the last three years under the aegis of Indian Council of Agricultural Research is enclosed.

(b) Yes, Sir. The Government is actively assisting their field trials and commercial cultivation through the agencies of Directorate of Cotton Development, Government of India, Bombay; Departments of Agriculture of the cotton growing States and extension education wings of the various Agricultural Universities in the States where cotton is an important crop.

(c) The Government is inducing various textile mills and associations, through tax relief measures for promoting research and development of varieties of cotton for the benefit of farmers.

Statement

Cotton varieties of various staple categories recommended for release during the last three years

Sl.No.	Variety
1	DCH 32 (Jayalaxmi)
2	JKHY 11

S. No.	Variety
3	ABH 4208 (PKV Hy. 1)
4	DS 59 (Sowbhagya)
5	AHH 468 (PKV Hy 2)
6	LH 372
7	76 IH 20
8	68 KH 1146
9	AKA 5 (AKH 605)
10	BA 32
11	KCH 1
12	CPD 8-1 (Sharada)
13	GHH 3 (Hybrid 6)
14	RHR 253 (Savitri)
15	NHH 1 (Godavari)
16	G. G. t. 11 (1449)
17	LD 133
18	LD 230
19	Ganganagar Azeti
20	G. C. t Hybrid 6
21	Amaravathi
22	MOU 9
23	TNB-1

Formulations of Plans by States for Reclamation of Fallow Land

9590. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA:

SHRI RAMAVATAR
SHASTRI:SHRIMATI MOHSINA
KIDWAI:Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE
be pleased to state:(a) whether the Centre has written to
the States to formulate plans for reclama-
tion of fallow land and keep the Centre
informed of the progress made during
this year of productivity;(b) if so, the reaction of the States in
the matter;(c) whether some financial assistance
has also been assured by the Centre in
this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND
RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V.
SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). Yes.
Shri. The extent of the problem and the
feasibility of restoring fallow lands
(other than current fallows) to produc-
tive uses was discussed with the represen-
tatives of the States at a National Work-
shop on Agricultural Development in
Delhi on 26th-27th February, 1982. As
a follow up to the consensus arrived at
the workshop, the States have been
addressed to formulate definite action
programmes for bringing about 5 per
cent of the fallow lands (other than
current fallows) under productive use
during the productivity Year.

(c) and (d). Additional financial assis-
tance by the Centre is not envisaged as
the programme is expected to be covered
under the ongoing schemes and pro-
grammes.

Enhancing the Production of Guar

9591. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR
GOYAL: Will the Minister of AGRI-
CULTURE be pleased to state:(a) the details of inter disciplinary
research done for exploitation of Guar
which has a special place in the economy
of our country;(b) the quantity exported at present
in the form of Guar seed or Gum;(c) whether the problems faced by the
crop have been identified; and(d) the steps proposed for maximising
production under semi-arid and irrigated
areas?

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

on Guar is being conducted on its different aspects like breeding, agronomy, plant protection etc. mainly by the All India Coordinated Forage Improvement Project and Haryana Agricultural University, Hissar. The important results achieved are summarised below:

Based on coordinated and advanced state varietal trials, HFG 75, HFG 182 and HFG 408 were identified as promising genotypes. Varieties HFG 75, HFG 408 and HFG 182 out yielded the check FS 277 by a margin of 46.62, 36.81 and 36.42 per cent and ranked first, second and third respectively. In case of protein and gum production HFG 75, HFG 408 and HFG 182 ranked first, second and third respectively. HFG 75 gave an average yield of 16.5 q/ha as against 11.5 q/ha of FS 277.

Data based on three years observations on state large scale trial and seven years data of the coordinated forage varietal trial indicated that HFG 119 was the most promising genotype.

The optimum time of planting for seed production in *Guar* was found to be the 5th July and there was a sharp reduction in the seed yield in case of early planting (20th June) and late planting (20th July and 5th August).

Studies on chemical control of bacterial blight indicated that seed treatment with streptomycin (0.5 g/kg) followed by three sprays of Agrimycin-100 (0.025 per cent) at fortnightly intervals, was effective in controlling the disease.

(b) to (d). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House as soon as available.

Drinking Water in Lakshdeep

9592. SHRI P. M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state whether Union Territory of Lakshdeep has urged the Union Government to help in providing drinking water to the people living there and if so, the schemes being initiated in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): No specific request in this regard seems to have been made by the Union territory to this Ministry. However, information as available with this Ministry regarding water supply position in Lakshdeep is given below:

The Union territory of Lakshdeep consists of twenty seven islands of which only ten islands are inhabited. The population of the inhabited islands is 40,237 as per the recent 1981 census. There is no organised Water Supply Schemes in Lakshdeep at present. Water Supply in all the islands is from small open dug wells which do not go very far below the coral sub-stratum. The possibility of deep aquifer is ruled out by the Central Ground Water Board. In three minor islands getting fresh water is a problem. It is said to be acute in the smallest island viz., Bitra and there is no fresh water available in the wells even during monsoon months. To solve the problem of minor islands, including Bitra, the Central Salt and Marine Chemical Research Institute, Bhavanagar, had been approached by the Lakshdeep Administration. The Central Salt and Marine Chemical Research Institute Bhavanagar have sent their preliminary project report for the installation of Solar Distillation Plant for a capacity of 2,000 litres of fresh water per day.

Commercial Activities of Dairy Board

9593. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn that the Dairy Board, even though debarred from undertaking commercial activities has been undertaking turn key jobs on behalf of other States as well as the Indian Dairy Corporation;

(b) whether it is a fact that Indian Dairy Corporation was set up primarily to undertake commercial operations which was not permissible for NDDB;

(c) whether it is a fact that in the Indian Dairy Corporation's Board meeting attended by Government representatives as reported in their Report for 1980-81, decided to hand over the entire implementation of Foot and Mouth Project to Dairy Board contrary to Government rules and clear decisions;

(d) whether Government are aware that Dairy Board has awarded contracts for construction to the higher bidders contrary to rules; and

(c) whether Government will inquire into the matter by a full audit or through a Central Agency to arrive at the truth?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) The National Dairy Development Board is undertaking activities in accordance with the provisions contained in the memorandum of Association of the Board. The Dairy Board executes turn key projects as consultants.

(b) The Indian Dairy Corporation was set up primarily to undertake various activities related to handling of donated milk products, storage and sale to the public sector dairies, the handling of the generated funds and coordinating developmental activities of the project for stimulating milk marketing and dairy development with funds to be generated from W.F.P. donated skimmed milk powder and butter oil.

(c) The Indian Dairy Corporation have entrusted execution of a Foot and Mouth Disease Vaccine Plant to National Dairy Development Board on turn key basis for civil works till the whole project is completed and commissioned.

(d) In some cases the Dairy Board has award contract to higher bidders considering factors like schedule of delivery, quality of material to be supplied and goodwill of the party, past experience with the party, minimum repairing/maintenance cost and anticipated

expenditure on replacement, availability and cost of spares.

(e) There is no such proposal.

Sharing Development in Agriculture with other Countries

9594. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has offered to share her expertise in the development of agriculture with other countries;

(b) whether there has been any response from any country; and

(c) if not, the steps taken to explore the matter and the results arrived at?

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

(b) Yes, Sir. A list of countries with which the Government of India has agreed to extend cooperation in the field of Agriculture, is given in the enclosed statement.

(c) Does not arise.

Statement

List of countries with which the Government of India has agreed to extend cooperation in the field of Agriculture

1. Iran
2. Iraq
3. Malaysia
4. Sri Lanka
5. North Korea
6. Indonesia
7. Saudi Arabia
8. People's Democratic Republic of Yemen
9. Mauritius
10. Baherain
11. Libya
12. Egypt

13. Nigeria
14. Tanzania
15. Ghana
16. Kenya
17. Zambia
18. Zimbabwe
19. Senegal
20. Guinea
21. Uganda
22. Mozambique
23. Mexico

Moyna Basin Scheme

9595. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government of India to sanction Moyna Basin Scheme (Drainage scheme of Moyna area in Midnapore District, West Bengal); and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) and (b) A Drainage Scheme for Moyna area in Midnapore district of West Bengal estimated to cost Rs. 99.89 lakhs for providing protection to an area of 95830 hectares furnished by the West Bengal Government has been examined in the Ganga Flood Control Commission and comments sent to State Government in February 1982 for recasting the scheme in the light of these comments.

Housing Facilities to Central Government Employees in Metropolitan Cities

9596. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHA-DASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the difficulties faced by lower

categories of Central Government employees working in the big cities of Bombay, Delhi, Calcutta and Madras for their residential accommodation;

(b) if so, whether Government are having any specific programme to redress their grievances in his respect; and

(c) if so, given details and the action taken thereon?

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

(b) and (c) My Ministry has undertaken a special programme of construction of 'general pool' residential quarters, mainly for lower categories of Central Government Employees. The residential quarters, being constructed under the special programme in these cities, are as follows:—

	No. of Org.
1) Delhi	14,112
2) Bombay	2,600
3) Calcutta	2,000
4) Madras	300

Amount for Development of harbour in Sixth Plan

9597. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHA-DASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) how much amount is being spent so far by Government for the development of the harbours harbourwise details thereof; and

(b) how much amount Government propose to spend in the Sixth Plan Period for the development of fishing harbours the harbour-wise details thereof?

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

SWAMINATHAN): (a) A statement
is attached.

(b) Details are as follow:—

		Amount released ----- (Rs. in lakhs)	
1 Major Harbours			
Name		1980-81	1981-82
Cochin		50.00	52.35
Madras		152.00	120.00
Vishakhapatnam		128.00	240.00
		-----	-----
Total:		330.00	412.35
		-----	-----
2 Minor Harbours		1980-81	1981-82
<i>ANDHRA PRADESH</i>			
Kakinada		6.50	75.00
Nizampatnam		9.50	5.00
		-----	-----
Total:		16.00	80.00
		-----	-----
<i>GUJARAT</i>			
Veraval		150.00	120.00
Mangrol		25.00	6.00
Porbander		Nil	50.00
Small Projects		6.00	6.18
		-----	-----
Total:		181.00	182.18
		-----	-----
<i>KERALA</i>			
Neendakara		Nil	42.70
Small Projects		0.60	4.20
		-----	-----
Total:		0.60	46.90

Name

1980-81 1981-82

TAMIL NADU

Chinnamuttom Nil 21.90

Vallinokkam Nil 6.00

Nil 27.90

MAHARASHTRA

Ratangeri 40.00 14.00

KARNATAKA

Malpe 7.50 25.00

WEST BENGAL

Digha Nil 18.00

Out of a total outlay of Rs. 1900 lakhs and Rs. 1700 lakhs for construction of major and minor fishing harbours respectively in the Sixth Plan a sum of Rs. 742 lakhs and Rs. 639 lakhs have

been utilised in the first two years (1980-81 and 1981-82). The balance amount is required for construction of on-going projects and for new projects to be taken up.

Statement

Name of harbour

Sanctioned Cost Amount Released

(Rs. in lakhs) (Rs. in lakhs)

1

2

3

ANDHRA PRADESH

1. Vishakhapatnam Major Port (stage I) 414.15 441.15

2. Vishakhapatnam Major Port (stage II) 579.22 505.00

3. Kakinada 460.00 98.50

4. Nizampatnam 77.00 20.50

5. Bhavanpadu 150.00 10.00

1	2	3
<i>GUJARAT</i>		
1. Veraval (Stage I)	26.10	26.10
Veraval (Stage II)	900.00	470.00
2. Mangrol (Stage I)	1.14	1.14
Mangrol (Stage II)	200.00	92.50
3. Porbunder (Stage I)	2.24	2.24
Porbunder (Stage II)	150.00	58.00
4. 9 small harbour works	65.96	36.31
<i>KERALA</i>		
1. Cochin Major Port	434.21	430.15
2. Vizhinjam (Stage I)	173.00	173.00
3. Neendakara	370.00	42.70
4. 8 small harbour works	111.24	66.36
<i>WEST BENGAL</i>		
1. Roychowk Major Port	323.00	285.75
share complex	57.24	57.24
2. Digba	139.34	18.00
3. 1 small harbour work	7.07	7.07
<i>ORISSA</i>		
1. Dhamra	69.22	69.22
2. Chandipur	14.74	13.47
<i>TAMIL NADU</i>		
1. Madras Major Port	1065.00	916.51
2. Tuticorin	210.00	210.00
3. Valinokkam	77.00	6.00
4. Chinnamuttam	234.00	21.91
5. 6 small harbour works	49.32	44.47
<i>KARNATAKA</i>		
1. Malpe (Stage I)	2.18	2.18
Malpe (Stage II)	426.00	253.83
2. Honnavar (Stage I)	2.15	2.15
Honnabar (Stage II)	45.99	45.99

1		2	3
3.	Mangalore (Stage I)	8.72	8.72
	Mangalore (Stage II)	32.58	6.39
4.	Karwar	29.60	29.60
5.	10 small harbour works	22.47	22.47
<i>MAHARASHTRA</i>			
1.	Sassoon Dock Major Port	405.72	97.32
2.	Ratnagiri	344.25	104.0
3.	40 small harbour works	35.27	32.15
<i>ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS</i>			
	Phoenix Bay	67.18	67.18
<i>LAKSHADWEEP</i>			
	Kavaratti	10.95	10.95

Off-Take of Foodgrains by Food Corporation of India for Public Distribution System

9598. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to lay a statement and to state the total off-take of foodgrains by Food Corporation of India for the public distribution system and the average quantity of foodgrains sold annually through these distribution units?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): A statement showing off-take of foodgrains from the godowns of Food Corporation of India during 1980, 1981 (upto March) is attached.

The all-India average annual quantity of foodgrains supplied for public distribution through Fair Price Shops is estimated at 32.62 tonnes and 31.51 tonnes per shop during the years 1980 and 1981 respectively.

Statement

Statement showing the off-take of foodgrains from godowns of Food Corporation of India during 1980, 1981 and 1982 (upto March).

Year	PDS	MILLS	NREP	TOTAL
1980 Rice	4161.5	..	1032.1	5193.6
Wheat	3962.9	3643.3	1051.8	8658.0
Coarse grains	15.0	15.0
Total	8139.4	3643.3	2083.9	13866.6

Year	PDS	MILLS	NREP	TOTAL
1981(P) Rice	5188.7	..	244.1	5432.8
Wheat	3230.6	3135.5	28.2	6394.3
Coarse grains	20.6	20.6
Total	8439.9	3135.5	272.3	11847.7
1982 (P) (Upto March)				
Rice	1536.5	..	35.7	1572.2
Wheat	901.3	812.8	3.7	1717.8
Coarse grains	1.2	1.2
Total	2439.0	812.8	39.4	3291.2

(P): Provisional, subject to revision.

PDS: For public distribution system.

NREP: National Rural Employment Programme.

Erection of Memorials in Honour of Freedom Fighters

9599. PROF NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the places where memorials in honour of freedom fighters have been erected in the country by Government of India alongwith the brief description thereof;

(b) whether any comprehensive scheme for the erection of memorials in all States/ Union Territories has been drawn up by Government so as to depict the freedom struggle in a phased manner all over the country taking into account national and the regional contribution to this noble cause;

(b) if so, the details of the scheme; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor and whether such a scheme would be drawn up?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) A martyrs' memorial in honor of freedom fighters, who fell in the Independence struggle from 1857 to 1947 is being installed by the Central Government at the Willingdon Creasent, New Delhi.

(b) and (c). No other scheme for erection of Memorials has been drawn up by the Central Government.

(d) There is no proposal.

Quality of Pump Sets Manufactured by A.R.D.C.

9601. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the pump sets manufactured by Agricultural Research and Development Corporation (ARDC) and State Government Organisations were found faulty; and

(b) what measures are being taken in all the States to improve the quality and maintenance of pump sets?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) Agricultural Refinance and Development Corporation (ARDC) does not manufacture any pump sets but provides refinance facilities. ARDC carried out pilot project studies in 6 States in association with the State Governments concerned on operational efficiency aspects of agricultural pump sets. The Studies revealed the following main defects in the installation:

- (i) Incorrect pump sets installation resulting in high suction lift;
- (ii) Improper selection of suction and delivery pipes;
- (iii) Installation of oversize diesel engines and electric motors;
- (iv) Improper maintenance.

(b) Measures taken by Government and A.R.D.C. are as under:

(1) At the instance of the Central Government, Technical Committees have been constituted in most of the States to prepare approved list of pump-sets for financing by banks giving due regard to ISI/ quality marking, provision for after-sales service etc. Farmers can select their pumps from these approved lists.

(2) With a view to educate the farmers in the selection of proper pump-sets, ARDC has published booklets which contain guidelines for proper selection of agricultural pump-sets. These booklets have been supplied to various banks as well as State Governments. The Ministry of Irrigation has also circulated to States necessary guidelines on similar lines for proper selection of pump-sets.

(3) ISI have revised the standard specifications and have now indicated the upper limit of specific fuel consumption.

(4) A.R.D.C. has now made a condition of loaning that only ISI "Q"

marked pumps|engines|motors will be selected. Specific fuel consumption and efficiency values have also been specified.

(5) A standing committee at the national level under the Chairmanship of Union Secretary of Irrigation and comprising Central and State Government officers, experts from Institutes and Universities and Manufacturers' representatives etc. has also been constituted to review the position from time to time and issue necessary guidelines for improving the operational efficiencies of agricultural pump-sets. This Committee has also taken decision to co-opt the farmers representatives in the Committee.

गांवों में पक्की सड़कों

9602. श्री कंवर राम: क्या ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय सहायता से गांवों में पक्की सड़कों के निर्माण की योजना के अन्तर्गत पटना, नालन्दा, नाबड़ा और गया जिलों में शुरू की गई ऐसी योजनाओं की संख्या क्या है जिन पर निर्माण कार्य गत छः महीने पहले स्थगित किया गया है ;

(ख) काम को स्थगित किए जाने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) यहां निर्माण कार्य पुनः शुरू करने के लिए क्या व्यवस्था की जा रही है ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालयों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बालेश्वर राम): (क) से (ग) केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र की कोई ऐसी योजना नहीं है जिसमें गांवों में पक्की सड़कों के निर्माण की योजना के लिए राज्यों को, बिहार सहित, सहायता दी जाती हो। ग्रामीण सड़क कार्यक्रम, जो न्यूनतम आवश्यकता कार्यक्रम का भाग है, राज्य क्षेत्र में है तथा इसके लिए प्रावधान राज्यों तथा केन्द्र शासित क्षेत्रों की योजनाओं में किया जाता है।

Failure in Milk Production

9603. SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR:
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be
pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that despite hike
in milk prices, milk procurement has not
increased due to exaggerated claims in
milk production estimates;

(b) whether Government are aware that
milk production programme has been
complete failure partly due to import of
milk products and their sale at low prices
thereby depressing milk production; and

(c) whether in view of the complete
failure of milk production in Anand in
Gujarat, Government will seriously re-con-
sider the validity of introduction of Anand
pattern all over the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND
RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V.
SWAMINATHAN): (a) The average
daily milk procurement by public|coope-
rative sector dairy plants has been increas-
ing over the years. The milk procurement

on daily average by these plants from
1977 to 1980 is given below.

Year	Average daily milk procure- ment in lakh litres
1977	46.30
1978	47.60
1979	55.80
1980	62.03

(b) As per available information, and
estimates milk production has been in-
creasing over the years. The provisionally
estimated milk production during 1980-81
is 31.5 million tonnes and the anticipa-
achievement during 1981-82 is 33.0 mil-
lion tonnes and the targeted production
during 1982-83 is 34.6 million tonnes.
Though the overall milk production in the
country has increased progressively, it
has however, not been able to keep pace
with the growing demand. The indigenous
production of milk powder and infant milk
food has progressively increased over the
year which will be evident from the fol-
lowing table:—

(In metric tonnes)

Year	Milk Pow- der (SMP & WMP)	Infant milk food
1970	6,677	15,677
1971	11,768	16,815
1972	12,900	20,543
1973	11,042	18,317
1974	11,500	11,174
1975	13,365	20,884
1976	18,500	26,000
1977	20,965	30,875
1978	27,470	37,543
1979	32,600	35,500
1980	32,500	41,400

Milk constituted from skim milk powder and butter oil was sold at the prevailing price. The issue prices of gift skim milk powder and butter oil to dairies has been regulated so that the availability of the same does not affect milk production.

(c) The milk production in Gujarat State, which is following Anand pattern increased from 18,06,000 MT in 1970-71 to 21,15,000 MT during 1979-80. The Dairy Development Programmes under Operation Flood II, Centrally Sponsored Schemes, and Work Bank assisted projects are implemented mainly on the basis of dairy cooperative societies at village level, which will be responsible for collection of milk from the producers and supply of technical inputs required by member producers, like cattle feed and veterinary services. The usefulness of the approach has also been commended by various Evaluation Missions set up by United Nations, FAO and World Food Programme.

India's Assistance to FAO to Enhance Food Production in Asian and African Countries

9604. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state whether the FAO has sought any help from India for assistance by way of technology export and personnel to augment the food production in the countries of Asia and Africa and if so, the nature of the help sought and what is Government's reaction in this regard?

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

Pulse Cultivation Area

9605. SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state;

(a) whether a concerned step has been taken to increase the area under pulse cultivation in the country;

(b) if so, the details of the schemes drawn up in this connection; and

(c) whether during the current sowing season more areas will be brought under pulse cultivation and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Yes Sir, the production of pulses during the Sixth Five Year Plan is sought to be increased through additional area approach as well as from existing area with adoption of improved technology.

(b) With a view to supplement the efforts of the State Governments to increase pulses production a Centrally Sponsored Scheme on Development of Pulses is being continued to be implemented during the Sixth Five Year Plan. Under this Scheme, assistance is being provided to the farmers by way of subsidies on certified seed, plant protection chemicals, equipment and operational charges and Rhizobium culture. In addition assistance is also provided to the State Governments for laying out demonstrations and production of breeder's seed so as to motivate the farmers to adopt the improved package of practices.

Under the Central Sector, a Minikit demonstration Programme is also being taken. Under this Scheme, minikit demonstrations of improved seed of short duration varieties of various pulses to fit into various inter-cropping programmes are laid on farmers fields.

(c) During the current sowing season it is proposed to bring 11.14 lakh hectares of summer Mong against 6.24 lakh hectares during previous year.

Loan from HUDCO to Construct Houses in Flood Affected Areas

9606. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state;

(a) the name of the State Governments who have taken loan from HUDCO to construct houses in their flood affected districts;

(b) whether Government of Orissa had taken up the programme of constructing houses in the flood affected areas of Orissa after 1980;

(c) if so, the amount of loan assistance given by HUDCO to Orissa for this purpose so far;

(d) the name of the places and the number of houses constructed so far; and

(e) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) Housing Agencies of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Orissa and Rajasthan have availed of HUDCO financial assistance for construction of houses in flood affected districts.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) HUDCO have sanctioned construction of 20,000 houses (rural) with Project cost of Rs. 733.20 lakhs and HUDCO loan assistance of Rs. 549.90 lakhs.

(d) and (e) The houses sanctioned by HUDCO are scattered in the various flood affected villages in the 8 districts of Cuttack, Dhenkanal, Puri, Phulbani, Koraput, Ganjam, Bolangir and Kalandi. As per information so far received, 100 houses have been completed at village Kurangasan in Cuttack district. The remaining houses are at various stages of construction.

Development of Solvent Sal-Seed Oil Extraction Plant

9607. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken steps for the development of Solvent Sal-seed oil, extraction plants in the country during the current financial year as well for the Sixth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the details regarding the States found suitable for this purpose;

(c) whether Government of Orissa has also approached the Union Government to set up such plants in that State during the Sixth Five Year Plan; and

(d) if so, the details regarding the progress made so far in this matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF): (a) to (d). A scheme for development of oilseeds/oils of tree and forest origin including Salseeds, with its focus on tribal areas has been included in the Sixth Five Year Plan.

The States found suitable for this scheme so far are Orissa, Madhya Pradesh and Bihar.

The Orissa Government have submitted a project for collection of Salseeds in the Mayurbhanj district and for setting up a Solvent Extraction Plant for processing them.

The project report is being examined in consultation with the State Government.

World Bank Assistance for Horticulture Development

9608. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received some assistance from the World Bank during the last year for the development of horticulture projects in the country; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the projects, State-wise and the details regarding financial assistance provided so far, particularly in the State of Orissa for the development of horticulture projects?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The following horticulture projects with the assistance of World Bank are in operation in the States:

Name of Project	States in which being implemented	Total outlay (Rs. Crores)
1. Himachal Pradesh Apple Project.	Himachal Pradesh	16.30
2. Jammu and Kashmir Horticulture Development Project.	Jammu and Kashmir	24.22
3. Kerala Agriculture Development Project.	Kerala	62.10
4. Multi-State Cashew Development Project.	(i) Andhra Pradesh (ii) Orissa (iii) Kerala and (iv) Karnataka	38.36

Out of the total provision for the Multi-State Cashew Project a sum of Rs. 8.63 crores has been allocated to Orissa for a period of 5 years. The Government of Orissa has spent a sum of Rs. 1.89 crores under this Project upto end of February, 1982.

Inclusion of Sea Food Industry in Concurrent List

9609. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposed to include the seafood industry in the concurrent list of the Constitution to check the decline in the industry and also to facilitate enactment of Central laws to ensure balanced development and future growth of the industry; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) At present, there is no such proposal before the Ministry of Agriculture.

(b) Question does not arise.

Representation from Tobacco Growers of Maharashtra and Karnataka

9610. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation from the tobacco growers of Maharashtra and Karnataka that they are not getting remunerative price for their produce; and

(b) if so, the details regarding their demands and the steps taken by Government to meet them?

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

(b) Details are being collected from various Ministries and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

D.D.A. Flats for Indian Nationals Residing Abroad

9611. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Nationals who are residing abroad or are busy in some

business professions etc. are eligible to purchase DDA plots through foreign exchange;

(b) if not, the reasons thereof; and

(c) if the answer is in affirmative, what is the procedure adopted by Government in this regard?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) According to existing policy, all residential plots having an area of more than 200 sq. yds. are disposed of through public auction. For this purpose, public notices are given through press by the DDA from time to time.

Achievement of Wheat Procurement target in U.P. despite adverse natural calamities

9612. **SHRI B. V. DESAI:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether despite abnormal rains, hail and storms during the month of March, 1982, U.P. State is likely to achieve its wheat target of 135 lakh tonnes in the current month;

(b) if so, whether the same position is in regard to the other wheat growing States;

(c) if so, whether all the wheat producing States have forwarded their assessment about the total damage caused to wheat due to the rains;

(d) if so, whether any assessment has been made as to how much wheat will be produced by wheat producing States during 1982;

(e) whether in view of encouraging assessment sent by the States concerned the wheat production position is comfortable; and

(f) if so, what is the actual production achieved so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) to (f). According to the information received so far, the States of Madhya Pradesh, U.P., Haryana, Rajasthan, Himachal Pradesh, Orissa, Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab and Bihar have been affected in varying degrees due to heavy rains and hailstorms during the period January to April, 1982. The affected States have not indicated losses specifically caused to wheat crop. The harvesting of wheat is currently in progress and firm estimates of wheat production would be available in due course. The present assessment indicates that most of the wheat growing States including Uttar Pradesh would achieve the targets of wheat production fixed by them for 1981-82. It is likely that with the expected production currently assessed at about 37.5 million tonnes the supply situation would be comfortable.

Implementation of National Rural Employment Programme

9613. **SHRI B. V. DESAI:**

SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central has warned the State Government that immediate steps must be taken to rectify serious shortcomings in implementation of the National Rural Employment Programme;

(b) if so, whether action will be taken against the States which do not follow the directive in this regard;

(c) whether it is also a fact that non-lifting of foodgrains, poor distribution of resources and lack of preparation of shelf of projects, are among the lacuna described at the State level in this regard;

(d) the names of the States and Union Territories to whom this directive has been issued; and

(e) when was this directive issued and the action taken by them in this regard?

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

(b) Allocation of resources under the programme to various States/Union Territories would depend on their adhering to the basic norms for implementation of the programme as laid down in the guidelines. As such it shall be obligatory for the States to remove the defects/shortcoming in implementation of the programme.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) and (e). The shortcomings of this type were noticed in case of large number of States. Communications in this regard have been issued to some of these States already. To the remaining ones similar communications will go shortly.

बिहार में ग्रामीण पुनः निर्माण के लिए लघु योजना पद्धति

9614. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री यह बताने का कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बिहार सरकार ने ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण के लिए लघु योजना पद्धति (माइक्रो प्लानिंग) शुरू करने का निर्णय लिया है ;

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

(ग) ग्रामीण विकास पर इसका क्या प्रभाव पड़ेगा ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालयों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बालेश्वर राम):

(क) जी हां ।

(ख) और (ग) . ग्रामीण गरीबों को समाप्त करने के लिए कहा गया है । इस प्रयोजन (माइक्रो लेबल प्लानिंग) के महत्व को महसूस करते हुए बिहार सहित सभी राज्य सरकारों को समन्वित ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत खण्ड स्तरीय योजनाएं तैयार करने के लिए कहा गया है । इस प्रयोजन के लिए ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय ने प्रचालनात्मक मार्गदर्शी सिद्धान्तों का एक सैट तैयार किया है तथा राज्य सरकारों में परि-

चालित किया है । खण्ड स्तरीय योजनाएं पारिवारिक सर्वेक्षणों पर आधारित होंगी और उनसे चुने परिवारों की आय को गरीबी की रेखा से ऊपर उठाने के लिए स्थानीय रूप से उपयुक्त परियोजनाएं तैयार करने में मदद मिलेगी । प्रतिवर्ष प्रति खण्ड 600 परिवारों अर्थात् छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना अवधि में 3000 परिवारों को कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत लाए जाने का लक्ष्य है । छठी योजना अवधि के दौरान इस प्रयोजन के लिए प्रतिखंड 35 लाख रुपए का आवंटन रखा गया है ।

Foreign Aid for Irrigation Projects

9615. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether while giving aid for irrigation project the foreign agencies also certify the project and whether their approval is necessary for getting aid;

(b) whether it is a fact that many of such foreign aided irrigation projects are not being liked by the people of Chhotanagpur area of Bihar, specially the tribals; and

(c) if so, steps taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) The external agencies prior to extending credit/loan assistance to irrigation projects satisfy themselves about their economic and technical viability.

(b) At present there is no foreign aided irrigation project in Chhotanagpur area of Bihar.

(c) Does not arise.

Additional Space for Central Government Employees Consumers Co-operative Society, Bombay

9616. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government Employees Consumers Co-operative Society in Bombay has requested the Government to allot additional space for their society;

(b) whether it is also a fact that number of families taking advantage of the store has increased many-fold since its inception; and

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

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

(b) The Government is not maintaining these statistis.

(c) No accommodation is at present available for allotment to the Society.

सरकारी कर्मचारियों के आश्रित बच्चों को
सरकारी-आवास आर्बिटन करने के मानदण्ड

9617. श्री दया राम शास्त्री: क्या
निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा
करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकारी कर्म-
चारियों के ऐसे आश्रित बच्चों को, जो
सरकारी सेवा में कार्यरत हैं, सरकारी
आवास का आर्बिटन करने के बारे में दिनांक
1 मई, 1981 को कोई आदेश जारी
किए गए थे यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्योरा
क्या है;

(ख) क्या उपरोक्त आदेशों में दो प्रकार
के मानदण्ड निर्धारित किए गए हैं और यदि
हां, तो उसका औचित्य क्या है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार मानवीय आधार पर
सभी कर्मचारियों के लिए एक-समान मान-
दण्ड लागू करने के सम्बन्ध में आदेश जारी
करेगी ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास
मंत्री (श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह) : (क)
और (ख). दिनांक 1 मई, 1981 के
कार्यालय ज्ञापन सं. 12035/7/79 नीति-
11 की एक प्रतिलिपि सभा पटल पर रखी
जाती है।

ग्रन्थालय में रखी गयी। दंगे सं.
एल टी-4027/82]

(ग) इस समय विद्यमान आदेशों में
कोई परिवर्तन करने का विचार नहीं है।

Revival of Tetrapak Project of Dairy Board

9618. PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA:
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be
pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Tetrapak
Project of Dairy Board was twice turned
down earlier by Government;

(b) whether it is also a fact that this
project has again been revived; and

(c) if so, the reasons for the project be-
ing turned down earlier on two occasions
and the considerations which weighed
with Government for its revival?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND
RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V.
SWAMINATHAN): (a) to (c). The
Tetrapak Project was initially sponsored
in 1970. In 1974 the Government decid-
ed not to pursue the project on grounds
of higher sale price of milk, possibility of
pollution by empty Cartons, quality of
milk in hot climate and foreign exchange
involved. The proposal was revived on
the basis of re-consideration sought by the
Chairman, Indian Dairy Corporation.
The reports of National Commission on
Agriculture (February 1976) and Com-
mittee on Public Undertakings (April
1976) also supported its reconsideration.
The proposal was examined in details and
the project was finally approved in July,
1979 after considering all aspects.

Food and Mouth Project of Dairy Board

9619. PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA:
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be
pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Dairy
Board has started Food and Mouth Pro-
ject consting about Rs. 2 crore despite the
fact that IVRI, Bangalore and BAIF, Pune
have already invested about Rs. 15 crores
on a similar project; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) The Foot & Mouth Disease Vaccine Plant is being set up by Indian Dairy Corporation with an installed capacity of 25 million quadrivalent doses at an estimated cost of Rs. 18.106 crores under Operation Flood—II programme at Hyderabad. The Indian Dairy Corporation has entrusted the work of setting up of this plant to National Dairy Development Board on turn key basis.

(b) In 1978, the total requirement of Foot and Mouth Disease vaccine estimated by a Task Force set up by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research for use in Operation Flood milksheds and other Central Sector Project areas was about 152.6 million doses per year. At that time the licensed capacity for Foot & Mouth Disease Vaccine production was 25.2 million doses while the actual production was about 5.4 million doses. Due to increased demands and other following reasons, permission was given to Indian Dairy Corporation to set up a Foot and Mouth Disease Vaccine plant:—

1. This project envisaged the latest technology of employing BHK-21 Suspension Cell Culture suitable for mass production of the vaccine. The technology adopted by IVRI and BAIF involved BHK-21 Cell line which could be used for small scale production only.

2. The vaccine produced by the IDC plant is likely to cost only around Rs. 2.50 to Rs. 3.00 per dose as against Rs. 6.00 to Rs. 7.00 per dose prevailing at the time of granting the permission.

3. The dose of IDC vaccine is likely to be 3 ml. as against 10 ml. of the vaccine produced by IVRI and BAIF. This would not only facilitate easy administration of the vaccine to the animal but also cut down to a great extent the packaging, handling and transportation costs as the vaccine is transported in thermocol containers.

एशियाड 1982 से सम्बन्धित निर्माण कार्य के अधिकारियों का विदेशों का दौरा

9620. श्री रेतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या एशियाई खेलों के लिए स्टेडियमों, तरण तालों, होटलों और सड़क पुलों के निर्माण के सम्बन्ध में विभिन्न अधिकारियों ने विभिन्न देशों का दौरा किया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितने अधिकारियों ने, तिथिवार, विदेशों का दौरा किया; और इन दौरों पर कुल कितनी राशी व्यय हुई तथा उसका औचित्य क्या है ?

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

Cultivated Land Irrigated Through Flow and Lift Systems

9621. SHRI BHOGEN DRA JHA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) what is the State-wise break-up in the country of the cultivated land irrigated through flow and lift system respectively and what specific steps are being contemplated to ensure irrigation to adequate areas of land; and

(b) whether it is proposed to ensure earliest completion of Gandak Canal Project by all out mobilisation of resources and effective mechanism; if so, details thereabout; if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) Data of cultivated land which get irrigation are received and compiled by the Economic & Statistics Division of Department of Agriculture & Co-operation. The latest available data is for 1978-79. A statement of the State-wise figures of the area irrigated through flow and lift system is enclosed.

The planning and implementation of irrigation projects is the responsibility of

the State Governments and the role of the Central Government is limited to that of advice and mediation.

(b) The State Government have reported that they have planned to complete the Gandak Canal Project by June, 1985.

Statement

Source Wise Irrigation (1978-79)

(Thousand hectares)

S.No.	State	Area irrigated		
		From surface Irrigation	From lift Irrigation	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3469	1229	4698
2.	Assam	NA	NA	572
3.	Bihar	1558	2109	3667
4.	Gujarat	393@	1543@	1936@
5.	Haryana	1614	1364	2978
6.	Himachal Pradesh	NA	NA	156
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	385	20	405
8.	Karnataka	1133	585	1718
9.	Kerala	483(b)	169(b)	652(b)
10.	Madhya Pradesh	1271	1142	2413
11.	Maharashtra	626(b)	1307(b)	1933(b)
12.	Manipur	NA	NA	75
13.	Meghalaya	NA	NA	50
14.	Nagaland	NA	NA	54
15.	Orissa	NA	NA	1586
16.	Punjab	2179	3327	5506
17.	Rajasthan	1448	2003	3451
18.	Sikkim	NA	NA	10
19.	Tamil Nadu	NA	NA	3819
20.	Tripura	..	29	29
21.	Uttar Pradesh	NA	NA	10575
22.	West Bengal	NA	NA	1541
Sub-Total States				47824
Union Territories		NA	NA	150
GRAND TOTAL				47974

@ Relates to 1977-78

(b) Relates to 1974-75

NA Break-up not available.

Sheep Breeding Farm at Kalahandi in Orissa

9622. SHRI RASA BEHARI BEHERA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government have received any proposal from the State Government of Orissa to have a sheep breeding farm at Kalahandi District;

(b) if so, where the sheep breeding farm is proposed to be located; and

(c) the Central assistance proposed to be allocated or already earmarked therefor?

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

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

Mechanised and Country Fishing Boats

9623. SHRI RASA BEHRAI BEHERA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of mechanised and country fishing boats operating in the coast of Paradeep in Orissa;

(b) whether adequate harbour facilities have been provided for the same; and

(c) if not, how Government propose to overcome the difficulty in order to encourage fishing?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) There are 350 mechanised boats and 278 country boats operating in the coast of Paradeep in Orissa.

(b) The facilities provided for mechanised fishing boats are not adequate.

(c) Temporary jetties and landing platforms have been provided at Paradeep Port. However, due to construction of fertiliser berth by the Paradeep Port Trust fishing boats are, at present, allowed to land close to the Southern Breakwater,

east of Sand Pump. The Paradeep Trust has assured to provide the necessary facilities at this alternative site. There is also a proposal for a fishing harbour in Paradeep Port complex.

अवैध कब्जे में दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण की भूमि

9624. श्री हरीश रावत : क्या निर्माण और आवास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण के पास कुल कितनी भूमि है और इसमें से कितना क्षेत्र अवैध कब्जे के अन्तर्गत है; और

(ख) इन अवैध कब्जों के हटाने के लिए दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह): (क) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने सूचित किया है कि दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण के प्रबन्धाधीन 61,216 एकड़ भूमि में से लगभग 6,250 एकड़ माप का क्षेत्र अनाधिकृत कब्जे में है ।

(ख) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने सूचित किया है कि 1980 और 1981 के दौरान लगभग 12,000 अतिक्रमणों को हटाया गया था । लोक परिसर (अनाधिकृत दखलदारों की बंदखली) अधिनियम, 1971 के प्रावधानों के अन्तर्गत अनाधिकृत दखलदारों के विरुद्ध बंदखली तथा हजाने के मूल्यांकन की कार्यवाही आरम्भ कर दी गई गई है । नये अतिक्रमणों का पता लगाने और उनको हटाने के लिये पांच क्षेत्रीय अधिकारी नियुक्त किये गये हैं ।

दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने यह भी सूचित किया है कि लगभग 2000 व्यक्तियों जो कि भूमि की धोखाधड़ी से सम्बन्धित थे, को विशेष सैल द्वारा गिरफ्तार कर लिया गया है । लगभग 1500 हेक्टेयर भूमि के चारों ओर बाड़ लगाई गई है और चौकसी स्टाफ नियुक्त किया गया है ।

Water Resources

9625. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assessment has been made of total water resources in the country, by rainfall, underground water and rivers flowing with item wise break up; if so, facts in details;

(b) percentage of the water resources utilised in agriculture and other purposes, facts in details;

(c) whether there is any plan to bring the water resources of the country under Central Sector to organise a centralised planning about its use in a national scale; and

(d) if so, facts in details?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) and (b). The total surface water availability has been estimated to be of the order of 1440 million acre feet of which about 220 million acre feet or 15.3 percent are being utilised. The ground water availability has been estimated to be about 360 million acre feet of which 90 million acre feet, that is, 25 per cent is presently utilised.

(c) and (d). There is no immediate proposal to bring water resources of the country under Central Sector.

Fall in price of Coconut Oil due to its Imports

9626. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) what was the price of coconut oil per quintal in January, 1980;

(b) what was the respective price in January, 1981;

(c) what is the present price;

(d) what is the reason for the fall in price;

(e) what action, if any, has been taken by Government to prevent the fall in price with details thereof; and

(f) whether it is a fact that the import of coconut oil is the reason for the decline in the price of coconut and its products?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF): (a) Rs. 1282.50—Rs. 1290.00 per quintal.

(b) Rs. 1580.00—Rs. 1700.00 per quintal.

(c) March, 1982:—Rs. 1120/- —Rs. 1135/- per quintal.

(d) to (f). Prices of edible oils, including coconut oil, are determined by various factors such as demand and supply of all varieties of indigenous oils as also prices of edible oils in the international market.

Integrated Rural Development Programme and Special Livestock Production Programme

9627. SHRI BHOGEN DRA JHA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3265 on 15th March, 1982 regarding assistance to Bihar for development of Animal Husbandry and state:

(a) what amount or ratio of subsidy is provided to the specific target groups for taking up viable economic activities under the Integrated Rural Development Programme and Special Livestock Production Programme; and

(b) what amount has been granted to Bihar and spent by that State on the above programmes during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) Under the Integrated Rural Development Programme

and Special Livestock Production Programme subsidy is provided for taking up viable economic activities @ 25 per cent to small farmers, @ 33-1/3 per cent to marginal farmers agricultural and non-agricultural labourers and @ 50 per cent to participants belonging to scheduled tribes. Under the cross-bred heifer rearing scheme under SLPP, subsidy is available @ 50 per cent to small and marginal farmers and @ 66-2/3 per cent to agricultural labourers.

(b) A statement giving the information is attached.

Statement

Statement showing the Central releases and the amount reported as utilised in Bihar under the Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) and the Special Livestock Production Programme (SLPP) during the years 1979-80, 1980-81 and 1981-82.

(Provisional)
(Rs. in lakhs)

	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
I. I.R.D.R.			
(i) Amount released by Government of India .	560.795	551.59	1249.06
(ii) Total amount reported as utilised (including State share)	389.66	1034.77	1669.71 (Upto Dec., 1981)
II. S. L. P. P.			
(i) Amounts released by Government of India .	1.00	3.50	5.23
(ii) Total amount reported as utilised (including State share)		27.73*	

*Total for the three years

Stock position of different Pulses with FCI

to Harijan and Adivasi children and child bearing mothers;

9628. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT:
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(c) if so, for what reasons did the concerned Departments or the public distribution system not lift the allotments in time;

(a) what is the total stock position of Dals (Pulses) like arhar, gram, urad and other types and its present valuation as on 31-3-82 holding in various godowns of the State Food and Civil Supplies Corporation under the F.C.I.;

(d) whether these stocks of pulses purchased and stocked unscientifically since 1979-81 have become "unfit for human consumption"; and

(b) whether the aforesaid pulses were stocked to be issued to Welfare Department for distribution under the Auxiliary Nutrition Programme (A.N.P.) of Khichadi

(e) if so, what is the estimated loss and who is responsible and what action has been taken against the defaulters?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) The total stock

position of different pulses held by Food Corporation of India and their present valuation, as on 15-3-1982 are as under:—

Commodity	Qty. in tonnes	Value in lakh Rupees
Gram	13015	426.19
Gram dal	442	17.02
Arhar	6196	174.73
Arhar dal	2934	110.91
Urd	2683	76.47
Urd dal	10	0.33
Masoor	1556	55.08
Masoor dal	874	37.67
Moong	1348	68.34
Moong dal	120	6.80
	29178	974.24

There is no State Food & Civil Supplies Corporation under Food Corporation of India and these pulses are held in the godowns of F.C.I.

(b) No, Sir. The aforesaid pulses are stocked for meeting the requirements of Defence Services.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) These stocks of pulses are purchased as per A.S.C. specifications and stocked for meeting the requirements of Defence Services for supply as per Delivery Schedule and are in storage for a short period. All stocks are fit for human consumption, except those stocks which have been purchased as animal feed and animal feed stocks are also fit for animal consumption.

(e) Does not arise.

Problem Villages in M. P. for Supply of safe Drinking water

8629. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total number of problem villages indentified in Madhya Pradesh for supply of safe drinking water and the Central and State programmes; give district-wise split up of problem villages as on 1st April, 1977 and 1 April, 1982;

(b) what is the assessment of the implementation of both the Central & State Programmes of (i) and (ii) Financial progress achieved during the years 1977-78 to 1981-82 in M. P.;

(c) what steps are being taken to see that the funds under the Centrally sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme and Minimum Needs Programme are fully utilised and that the villages are fully covered in M.P.; and

(d) what are the projections for covering problem villages in M. P. State for the next three years?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) Data on the number of problem villages as on 1st April, 1977 and 1st April, 1982 are not available. A Statement showing the number of problem villages remaining to be provided with water supply as on 31-3-1980 is attached.

(b) and (c). The assessment shows that both the physical and financial progress are satisfactory.

(d) The number of problem villages covered in Madhya Pradesh during the years 1980-81 and 1981-82 (upto December, 1981) were 7195 and 3338 respectively (including partial coverage). The effort will be to cover the remaining problem villages by the end of the Sixth Plan period.

Statement

S.No.	Name of District	No. of problem villages remaining to be provided with water supply as on 31-3-80
1	2	
1	Sagar	716
2	Chhatarpur	397
3	Panna	293
4	Damon	414
5	Tikamgarh	393
6	Jabalpur	1108
7	Narsingpur	206
8	Balaghat	802
9	Mandla	917
10	Sonj	646
11	Chindwara	658
12	Raipur	747
13	Rajnandgaon	574
14	Durg	534
15	Jagdalpur	379
16	Bilaspur	1273
17	Surguja	1045
18	Raigarh	507
19	Rewa	663
20	Satna	839
21	Shahdol	805
22	Sidhai	696

1	2	3
23	Gwalior	215
24	Datia	298
25	Morena	766
26	Bhind	370
27	Guna	880
28	Shibpuri	237
29	Indore	265
30	Dhar	671
31	Jhabua	190
32	Khargone	607
33	Khandawa	263
34	Ujjain	274
35	Ratlam	434
36	Mandsour	589
37	Dewas	295
38	Shajapur	393
39	Vidisha	502
40	Heshangabad	497
41	Betul	515
42	Bhoral	93
43	Raisen	426
44	Rajgarh	633
45	Schore	364
46	Bastar	515
Total		24944

Procurement Target of Kharif Crops

9630. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what targets were fixed by the Food Corporation of India in 1981-82 for Kharif and Rabi Season procurement for (a) (Rice), (b) Wheat, (c) Jowar, (d) Bajra, (e) pulses and (f) other crops;

(b) whether it is a fact that the procurement targets for Kharif crop including rice are falling short by 50 per cent;

(c) how much of each Kharif Crop has been procured by the Food Corporation of India and how much of Rabi by 31 March, 1982; and

(d) what are the reasons for the short-fall in procurement and the steps taken to build sufficient buffer stock?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) The Food Corporation of India do not fix any targets of procurement. During 1981-82 the Government of India fixed a procurement target of 95 lakh tonnes in the case of wheat only.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Grain-wise details of total procurement by all agencies and that by Food Corporation of India during 1981-82 Kharif and Rabi seasons, as on 31st March 1982, are given below:

(Lakh tonnes)

Grain	Total procurement by all agencies	Procurement by Food Corporation of India
Rice (including paddy in terms of rice)	63.36	43.45
Jowar	1.63	—
Bajra	—	—
M-ize	0.08	—
Ragi	Neg.	—
Wheat	65.90	14.84

Neg.—Below 500 tonnes

(d) The main reasons for shortfall in wheat procurement can be attributed to offers of higher prices by traders as compared to procurement price fixed by the Government, withholding of wheat stocks by traders and producers, and lower production in some of the major wheat producing states.

The steps taken to build up buffer stock include intensification of efforts to maximise procurement, import of 22.65 lakh tonnes of wheat contracted during 1981-82 and judicious utilisation of available stocks through rationalised allotments to various States and Union Territories.

कृषि के लिए भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को भूमि का आवंटन

9631. श्री निहाल सिंह: क्या ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गंगा खादर योजना के अंतर्गत उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने वर्ष 1965 से 1968 के दौरान भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को कृषि के लिए भूमि आवंटित की थी ; और

(ख) यदि हां, कितने भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को इस प्रकार की भूमि आवंटित की गई थी और क्या उनको गांव में आवास निर्माण हेतु वृद्धक भूखण्ड आवंटित किए गए हैं और यदि नहीं, तो भूतपूर्व सैनिकों की संख्या कितनी है जिन्होंने गांव में भूखण्डों के आवंटन हेतु जिला अधिकारियों को आवेदन किया है और क्या उन्हें भूखण्ड आवंटित कर दिए गए हैं ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालयों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बालेश्वर राम): (क) जी हां ।

(ख) राज्य सरकार से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार इस योजना के अन्तर्गत अब तक 670 भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को कृषि के लिए भूमि आवंटित की गई है। उन्हें मकानों के निर्माण के लिए कोई भूखण्ड नहीं दिए गए थे तथा न ही आवास स्थलों के आवंटन के लिए कोई प्रार्थनापत्र प्राप्त हुए थे ।

‘यूनिसेफ’ की सहायता से गंदी बस्तियों का सुधार

9632. श्री निहाल सिंह: क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने बड़े नगरों में गंदी बस्तियों की सफाई के लिए कुछ परियोजनाएँ शुरू की हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन पर कितनी धन-राशि व्यय की जाएगी और किन-किन नगरों में ये परियोजनाएँ कार्यान्वित की जाएंगी?

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह) : (क) यह सच है कि विभिन्न शहरों में गन्दी बस्ती सुधार कार्यक्रम के कतिपय पहलुओं को सहायतार्थ नगर समूह परियोजनायें यूनिसेफ की सहायता से आरम्भ की गई हैं।

(ख) फिलहाल ये परियोजनायें हैदराबाद, विशाखापट्टनम्, अहमदाबाद, बड़ोदा और कानलूर में चल रही हैं। दिसम्बर, 1983 तक कुल मिलाकर ऐसी 15 परियोजनाओं को विभिन्न शहरों में आरम्भ किये जाने का प्रस्ताव है। यूनिसेफ के साथ भारत सरकार द्वारा किए गए समझौते की वृहद् योजना के अनुसार विभिन्न शहरों में नगर समूह विकास परियोजनाओं के लिए 1981-83 की अवधि के लिए यूनिसेफ का 30 लाख अमेरिकी डालर के अनुदान देने का प्रस्ताव है। शेष 10 शहरों के लिए योजनाओं की कार्यवाही को अभी अन्तिम रूप दिया जाना है।

हिमालय को संरक्षण एवं संवर्धन

9633. श्री हरीश रावत:

श्री जैवियर अराकल:

श्री जितेन्द्र प्रसाद:

क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या हिमालय अंचल के वनों के पर्यवरणीय महत्व को देखते हुए सरकार की उनके संरक्षण एवं समवर्धन की विभिन्न एजेंसियों के माध्यम से कार्यान्वित करने की कोई योजना है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो योजना की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं?

कृषि तथा शमिण विकास अंत्रालयों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आर. बी. स्वामीनाथन):

(क) जी हां।

(ख) केन्द्र द्वारा प्रायोजित तीन योजनाएं निम्नलिखित हैं:—

(1) हिमालय क्षेत्र में मृदा, जल एवं वृक्ष संरक्षण। यह योजना जम्मू तथा कश्मीर, हिमाचल प्रदेश, उत्तर प्रदेश, पश्चिम बंगाल, सिक्किम, अरुणाचल प्रदेश, मिजो-

रम, नागालैंड, त्रिपुरा तथा मणिपुर में चल रही है।

(2) नदी घाटी परियोजनाओं में सुवर्ण क्षेत्रों में मृदा संरक्षण। इसके अंतर्गत जम्मू तथा कश्मीर में पोहेरू सुवर्ण क्षेत्र, हिमाचल प्रदेश में सतलुज, व्यास तथा गिरीबट सुवर्ण क्षेत्र, चंडीगढ़ में सुखना झील, उत्तर प्रदेश में, रामगंगा, पश्चिम बंगाल में तीस्ता तथा असम में तागलाडिया आते हैं।

(3) सिन्ध-गंगा के मैदान की बाढ़ प्रवण नदियों में समंकि जलधारा प्रबन्ध।

इसके अन्तर्गत उत्तर प्रदेश तथा हिमाचल प्रदेश में ताजवाला से ऊपर यमुना और उत्तर प्रदेश में कृषिकेश से ऊपर गंगा आती है।

(2) हिमालय अंचल के प्रत्येक राज्य में राज्य क्षेत्र के मृदा संरक्षण कार्यक्रम है।

(3) पर्यावरण विभाग तथा योजना आयोग ने हिमाचल अंचल तथा अन्य दुर्गम पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों में परिस्थितिकीय विकास के लिए योजनाएं शुरू की हैं। इस कार्य के लिए पर्यावरण विभाग ने एक पारिस्थितिकीय विकास बोर्ड की स्थापना की है ताकि स्थानीय लोगों, स्वीच्छक संगठनों, छात्रों, संबंध राज्य एजेंसियों आदि के सहयोग से उन चुनिंदा दुर्गम क्षेत्रों में मृदा संरक्षण तथा वनरोपण आदि से क्षेत्रीय कार्यक्रम आरम्भ किए जा सकें जहां उपचार तुरन्त आवश्यकता है।

(4) योजना आयोग भी हिमालय क्षेत्र के विश्व-विद्यालयों में कार्यान्मूखी अनुसंधान परियोजनाएं आरम्भ कर रहा है ताकि उनकी सुविधाओं का उपयोग किया जा सके और क्षेत्रीय कार्यक्रमों में छात्र समुदाय को शामिल किया जा सके।

Representations Against Foreign Fishing Boats

9634. SHRI DAULATSINGHJI JA-DEJA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received representations against permitting foreign chartered fishing boats; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Some of the salient points raised in the representations are that the charter programme:

(i) has caused disproportionate controversy in the fishing industry.

(ii) has created confusion and acts as an impediment to the development of the Indian fishing industry.

(iii) has caused fall in the catches of the small mechanised boats, with particular reference to shrimp catches.

(iv) offers an opportunity for big companies to penetrate in to the fishing industry.

(v) has been used conveniently by big companies and other companies with no fishing interest to make large amounts without taking any risks.

(vi) has damaged boats and gear of small fishermen.

News Item Captioned "Registration Evasion not Beneficial"

9635. SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item captioned "Registration Evasion not beneficial" appearing in the *Indian Express* of 8 January, 1982 highlighting:

(i) postponing or avoiding registration of transfer of property not paying;

(ii) persons or whose name property stands registered to be levied Estate duty or Wealth tax;

(iii) remaining of vender transferee assessable to wealth tax or estate duty in the event of his death;

(b) if so, reaction of Government thereto, together with action taken and details thereof; and

(c) whether the registration of transfer of properties is proposed to be opened or ban imposed on the sale of properties on power of attorney?

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

(b) As the news-item is based on the information given to a Parliament Question, the question does not arise.

(c) There is no ban on the sale of property in Delhi and the same is registered subject to permission being obtained from the competent authority under the Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, '76, and the Delhi Lands (Restrictions on Transfer) Act, 1972, wherever the provisions of these Acts are attracted. Transaction on mere power of attorney does not purport to be a sale.

Development and Installation of Water Pumps

9636. SHRI RAJESH PILOT: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) what steps have Government taken to encourage development and installation of water pumps which utilise the fast flow of rivers in Hill areas;

(b) have the Universities in U.P. close to hills been helped to take such important area linked to development of that region?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) and (b). Development and installation of water pumps utilising fast flow of the rivers in the hill areas, falls under minor irrigation, a responsibility of the State Governments. A beginning has been made towards the installation of a few hydrams (water lifting device) which utilise the flow of

running streams in the hill areas presently in some of the States like Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Sikkim and the Union Territory of Arunachal Pradesh for Irrigation/drinking water purposes. In order to promote the use of the same, the State Governments have been requested to identify suitable sites for these pumps and install a greater number of these pumps during the Sixth Plan.

A Centrally Sponsored Scheme for encouraging the use of solar pumps, wind mills, hydrams (water pumps) and sprinklers etc., is under the consideration of the Government during the Sixth Plan (1980—85) under which a part of the cost of these lifting devices is proposed to be subsidised.

The scheme, *inter-alia*, contemplates giving assistance to institutes engaged in the research and development of these lifting devices.

Subsidies to Farmers in India and other Countries

9637. SHRI GADADHAR SAHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the countries wherein farmers are getting subsidy from Government to maintain a static and lower food price for the consumers;

(b) the expenditure incurred by Government on the subsidy provided to farmers in India, State and Union Territory-wise during the last three years, year-wise; and

(c) the agricultural commodities—food-grains for which farmers are subsidised and the amount of subsidy to farmers and consumers during 1977 to 1981 State and Territory-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Subsidies to farmers are being given by most of the countries in the world. The objectives vary from country to country. Input subsidies are mostly provided in developing countries to keep down the cost of pro-

duction for the farmer and thus assuring lower prices, *inter alia*, of foodgrains for the consumers.

(b) and (c). Subsidies to farmers in India are being given under various Centrally sponsored schemes, the details of which are given in the attached statement. The Government have also been giving subsidy on fertiliser with a view to maintain the selling prices at reasonable levels and induce their use by the farmers. The total subsidy given for fertilisers, both imported and indigenous, and on internal freight was as under:

Year	(Rs. in crores)
1979-80.	602.67
1980-81 (R.E.)	466.15
1981-82 (R.E.)	386.29

The benefit of this subsidy was available to farmers in all States and Union Territories, though it would not be possible to segregate the same.

The Government of India also gives subsidy to the Food Corporation of India which is in the nature of consumer subsidy. The amount paid during the last three years was as under:

Year	(Rs. in crore)
1979-80.	363.00
1980-81.	643.00
1981-82.	700.00

The benefits of this subsidy also are available to consumers in all States and Union Territories, though it is not possible to segregate the share of each of them.

Apart from the above a number of subsidies are being provided by the State Governments and Union territory administrations out of the provision for various rural development programmes.

Statement

Statement of various subsidies given under the centrally sponsored schemes

A. Pules Development	Pattern of Central assistance Rate of subsidy.....
I. Demonstration	Rs. 275/-per ha.
II. Seed Multiplication:	
(a) Breeder's seed production:	
(i) Moong, urd, cowpea	Rs. 500/-per qtl.
(ii) Lentil	Rs. 350/-per qtl.
(iii) Gram and Arhar	Rs. 300/-per qtl.
(iv) Pea	Rs. 200/-per qtl.
(b) Subsidy on the cost of:	
(i) Certified seed.	Rs. 150/-per qtl.
(i) Truthfully labelled seed	Rs. 100/-per qtl.
III. Plant Protection Measures:	(a) 25% subsidy on cost of chemicals subject to a maximum of Rs. 30/-per ha. depending upon the cost of chemical used. (b) 100% subsidy on operational charges on ground/aerial spraying @ Rs. 15/-ha. and Rs. 27.50 p r ha. respectively.
IV. Production of rhizobium culture	Funds are provided for equipping/strengthening microbiological laboratories of the State Departments of Agriculture/Agricultural Universities for production of rhizobium culture in large quantities.

The above expenditure under this scheme is shared by Central/State Governments on 50:50 basis, except for items II (b) regarding subsidies on cost of certified seed and III (b) operational charges for ground/aerial spraying for plant protection, which are met @ 100 percent by the Central Government w. e. f. 1980-81.

B. Minikit-cum community Nurseries of Rice

- | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| I. Minikit Demonstration | Free distribution of minikits |
| II. Community Nurseries | Rs. 1,000/- per ha. |
| III. Training | Rs. 6,000/- per course |

C. Minikit scheme of wheat and Barley

Pattern of Central assistance/Rate of subsidy

- | | |
|---|--|
| I. Supply of Minikit wheat & Barley | Free distribution |
| II. Replacement of Rust Susceptible varieties of seed | Free distribution of seed of Rust resistance varieties to the farmers. |
| III. State Level Training | Rs. 6,000/-per course |

D. Minikit Programme on Millets

- | | |
|--|----------------------------|
| I. Supply of Minikits | Free distribution |
| II. Maize Demonstrations (Tribal). | Rs. 815/-per demonstration |
| III. Training Programme | Rs. 6000/-per course |

E. Minikit Demonstration Programme of Pulses:**I, Breederr' Seed Production:**

(i) Moong, urd and cowpea	Rs. 500/-per qtl.
(ii) Lentil	Rs. 350/-per qtl.
(iii) Gram and Arhar	Rs. 300/-per qtl.
(iv) Peas.	Rs. 200/-per qtl.
II. Training	Rs. 6000/-per training.

Development Fund for Modernisation of Sugar Mill

9638. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state whether a development fund for modernization of sugar mills has been created, if so, the details thereof and how it is proposed to be utilised?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): A legislation for creation of sugar Development Fund has been enacted. The Fund will be applied by the Central Government;

(i) for making loans for facilitating the rehabilitation and modernisation of any sugar factory or any unit thereof or the undertaking of any scheme for development of sugarcane in the area in which any sugar factory is situated;

(ii) for making grants for the purpose of any research project aimed at development of sugar industry;

(iii) for defraying any other expenditure for the purposes of Sugar Development Fund Act, 1982.

Production of Pulses and Oil Seeds by NSC

9639. SHRI S. B. SIDNAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the production of pulses and oil/seeds by the National Seeds Corporation; and

(b) whether any programme has been formulated to increase good quality seeds and made them available at cheap rate?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Details of production of certified seeds of pulses and oilseed crops by the National Seeds Corporation are given below:—

Year	Pulses	Oilseeds
1979-80	6,500 quintals	3,490 quintals
1980-81	13,790 quintals	5,950 quintals
1981-82	29,500 quintals	10,100 quintals

(b) National Seeds Corporation has formulated a plan to increase the production of quality seeds of pulses and oilseeds during 1982-83 and seed production targets of 45,000 quintals of pulses and

25,000 quintals for oilseeds have been set. To make quality seeds available to cultivators at reasonable rates the Government of India gives subsidy of Rs. 150/- per quintal for certified seeds of pulses and of some oilseeds.

News Item "Potato can bring Big Exchange"

9640. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Governments attention has been drawn to the news item published in the National Herald dated 1st April, 1982 captioned 'Potato can bring big exchange';

(b) if so, the reactions of Government on all the following points:

(i) during past three decades the production of potatoes in India has grown seven fold;

(ii) ten per cent of the potatoes produced in India are now surplus while another 10 per cent are wasted due to lack of preservation facilities;

(iii) last year a representative of the Centre visited West Asia and Europe when it was found that the demand for Indian potatoes in some countries was good;

(iv) producers are not getting remunerative prices; and

(v) by exporting the surplus potatoes the conditions of the potatoes producer can be better and about 100 crores of foreign exchange can be earned?

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

(b) (i) to (iv). Due to the introduction of high yielding varieties of potatoes and improved cultivation practices, the production of potatoes in the country has been increasing. During the year 1981-82, the production of potatoes in the country is estimated to be of the order of 105-106 lakh tonnes against the production of 16.60 lakh tonnes in 1950-51. In order to improve the marketing of potatoes in different parts of the country and prevent wastage, the cold storage capacity in the country is being augmented. Besides, during the current marketing season, when the prices of potatoes declined in some

producing States due to the glut in the markets, the Government made arrangements for the allocation of adequate number of railway wagons both on Broad Gauge and Metre Gauge lines on priority basis for the movement of potatoes from the production centres to other parts of the country. In addition, the various co-operative agencies were also requested to enter the markets and make purchases of potatoes to prevent distress sales by the farmers. As a result of these steps taken by the Government, the prices of potatoes started picking up.

(b) (v). The export of potatoes during the year 1982-83 is allowed as provided under Open General Licence (OGL-3) without any quantitative restrictions. The National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India Ltd. (NAFED) has also been exporting potatoes in the recent past.

हिमालय प्रदेश में सब्जियों का उत्पादन, बसूली और उनका मूल्य

9641. श्री कृष्णदत्त सुलतानपुरी: क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) हिमाचल प्रदेश में 1981-82 में सब्जियों का कुल कितना उत्पादन हुआ;

(ख) उस एजेंसी का नाम क्या है जिसके माध्यम से इसकी बसूली की गई थी और भारत सरकार द्वारा राज्य सरकार को किस्मों के हित में राजसहायता के रूप में कितनी धनराशि दी गई;

(ग) सब्जियों की बसूली किस दर पर की गई थी और क्या किसानों को उनके पूरे मूल्य का भुगतान कर दिया गया है;

(घ) यदि हां, तो ये भुगतान कब किए गए थे; और

(ङ.) यदि कुछ भुगतान बकाया है तो तत्सम्बंधी धनराशि कितनी है और कब तक भुगतान किए जाने की संभावना है?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालयों में
उप मंत्री (कुमारी कमला कुमारी):

(क) 1981-82 के दौरान हिमाचल प्रदेश में 307 हजार मीटर की टन सेव का उत्पादन हुआ था।

(ख) इसकी अधिप्राप्ति हिमाचल प्रदेश बागवानी उत्पाद विपणन और परिसंस्करण निगम द्वारा की गई थी। भारत सरकार ने कोई राजसहायता नहीं दी थी।

(ग) से (ड) सड़क शीर्ष पर 85 रुपए और परिसंस्करण फैक्ट्री में 105 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल की दर से अधिप्राप्ति की गई थी। भुगतान योग्य कुल मूल्य राशि 2,78,78,000 रुपये बैठती है जिसमें से 2,69,86,000 रुपये का भुगतान पहले ही किया जा चुका है। 8,82,000 रुपये की बकाया राशि का भुगतान दो महीने के अन्दर अन्दर कर दिया जाएगा। बिलम्ब होने का कारण लेखों को अन्तिम रूप दिया जाने के सम्बंध में कुछ विवादों का होना है।

Allotment of Undeveloped Land for Residential Purposes to Cooperative Societies in Pitampura Area, Delhi

9642. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether some cooperative societies (group IV) were allotted undeveloped land for residential purposes in 1970 in Pitampura Area, Delhi;

(b) whether the Delhi Development Authority has laid down Sewerage and Water Supply lines for the needs of several societies;

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay; and

(d) why the cooperators were insisted upon to have their own septic tanks for disposal of sewerage water?

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

(b) and (c). The Delhi Development Authority have reported that the work of laying the peripheral sewer lines is in pro-

gress and is expected to be completed by 1984.

(d) The DDA have reported that the peripheral sewer lines laid/being laid by the DDA are ultimately to be connected to the outfall sewer lines to be laid by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi which in turn are proposed to be connected to the Rithala Treatment Plant. The Cooperative Societies have, therefore, been asked to provide their own septic tanks till the sewage disposal system is completed by the DDA and MCD.

Irregularities in allotment of flats by D.D.A.

9643. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention have been drawn to the news-item "Irregularities in allotment of flats" appearing in the Indian Express of 13 April, 1982 highlighting the reservation of flat No. 1 for the persons already residing therein, raising doubts about the bonafides of the DDA's fairness in allotting flats; and

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

(c) action taken with details thereof?

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

(b) and (c). The DDA has reported that under the Authority's Resolution No. 41, dated 8-5-1980, the Vice-Chairman had been authorised to sanction out of turn allotment of flats on compassionate grounds to those who are registered with the Authority under any of its housing registration schemes. It has further reported that flat No. 1 in Munirka under the Self Financing Scheme was allotted by the Vice-Chairman in exercise of these powers and on compassionate grounds. However, guidelines for exercise of powers to sanction out of turn allotment of plots/flats have since been issued by the Government to the D.D.A.

Payment of Misuse Charges in Respect of Leased Residential Premises

9644. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJ-PAYEE, Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2424 on 8th March 1982 regarding criteria for levying of misuse charges of residential premises by Land and Development Officer and state:

(a) what are the criteria in terms of Land and Development Office Order No. 23/1976 dated 31st March, 1976 for payment of misuse charges in respect of leased residential premises used commercially which a lessee must satisfy for paying 1 per cent of the misuse charges as per clause (8) of the said order; and

(b) whether any leasees in the New Delhi areas of Diplomatic Enclave, Defence Colony, Golf Link, Jorbagh, Sunder Na-

gar, Connaught Place, Babar Road, Hanu-man Road, Barakhamba Road, Keeling Road, Jungpura and Jain Mandir Road have satisfied the above criteria and allowed to pay 1 per cent misuse charges since the date of this order; if so, the names thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) In cases where the lessees/exlessees file a suit for eviction against defaulting tenants on receipt of notice for misuse and are successful in the eviction of such tenants, Government considers recovery of 1 per cent of the charges as token penalty.

(b) No comprehensive and up-to-date record for supplying the information is available. However, in the following cases, it was decided to recover 1 per cent misuse charges:—

S.No.	Property No.	Name of the Lessee
1	157, Jor Bagh, New Delhi	Smt. Savitri Davi
2	B. P. No. 2 Jangpura 'B', New Delhi.	Smt. Pushpa Wati.
3	F/21 Jangpura Extn.	Shri I. V. Malhotra.
4	K/29 Jangpura Extn., New Delhi	Shri Veerender D. Adhiva.
5	A-349, Defence Colony	Smt. Dhanwant Kaur.
6	B/105, Defence Colony	Sh. V. K. Mehta.
7	E/11, Defence Colony	Sh. L. S. Anand.

Cases of misuse of premises pending in courts

9645. SHRI ATAL BEHARI VAJPA-YEE: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the list of misused residential premises in reply to part (a) of the Unstarred Question No. 3359 on 15th March, 1982 regarding levy of misuse charges of premises by L&DO and state in which court each case is pending alongwith the next date of hearing and in which cases the Land And Development Officer has been restrained from re-entering the premises or dispossessing the owners?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): The information is given in the list laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-4028/82]

Agreement between Super Bazar and.. J.N.U. for Supply of Goods

9646. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state;

(a) whether there is any agreement between Delhi Super Bazar and JNU regard-

ing supply of goods; if so, what are the terms of contract/agreement;

(b) details of monthly transactions between Super Bazar and JNU during the last three years;

(c) whether JNU administration kept terms of agreement/contract; if not, the reasons thereon;

(d) if not, did Super Bazar charge any interest on the amount due from JNU; and

(e) what is the outstanding dues from JNU to be paid (till date)?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF): (a) There is no formal

written agreement between Delhi Super Bazar and JNU regarding supply of goods. However, Super Bazar has been supplying items like groceries, fruits and vegetables to JNU students hostels.

(b) A statement is attached.

(c) On few occasions in the past, there had been some delay on the part of the JNU to make timely payment. In such cases, the Super Bazar had temporarily suspended supplies.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) As on 31st March, 1982, JNU owes Super Bazar a sum of Rs. 2,07,734.40.

Statement

Sales made by Super Bazar J.N.U. Branch to J.N.U.

Month	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
July	37,569.71	76,704.60	1,59,259.94
August		72,980.23	1,51,473.85
September	2,184.19	89,738.47	1,76,004.42
October	923.19	1,39,079.88	1,57,011.58
November	3,874.20	85,843.12	1,62,959.20
December	5,336.52	10,587.15	1,43,729.23
January	730.80	1,26,131.68	1,15,801.10
February	3,133.15	1,24,948.18	1,23,183.14
March	36,845.06	1,45,476.13	1,54,457.30
April	92,132.34	1,50,579.81	..
May	79,672.40	1,40,809.85	..
June	41,262.95	1,10,269.80	..
	3,03,664.51	12,73,148.90	13,44,879.76

Price Rise of Ice Cream

9647. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the recent spurt in prices of ice-cream in Delhi; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to bring down the prices of ice cream so as to make it accessible to the common man during the summer months?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b) Ice-cream is not an essential item of food. This product is neither subject to any price control, nor Government proposes to impose any control over its prices.

भारतीय खाद्य निगम के जिला मनेजर को संघ लोक सेवा आयोग के सुभाव तर दोष मुक्त करना

9648. श्री सुभाष यादव: क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि संघ लोक सेवा आयोग द्वारा (दोहरे) केन्द्रीय सर्तकता आयोग की 1980 की रिपोर्ट, पृष्ठ 58 पैरा (सात) भारतीय खाद्य निगम के एक जिला मनेजर को इस तथ्य से कि उसके द्वारा एक डिपो से दूसरे डिपो पर बोरियों का अन्तरण करने के कार्य से निगम को भारी हानी के संबंध में उसके विरुद्ध लगाए गए आरोप के बावजूद उसे दोष मुक्त करने के लिए परामर्श देने के क्या कारण हैं?

कृषि तथा श्रमोन्नति विकास मंत्रालयों में उप मंत्री (कुमारी कमला कुमारी): इस केस के रिकार्ड की बारीकी से जांच करने के बाद, संघ लोक सेवा आयोग इस निष्कर्ष पर पहुंचा कि संबंधित अधिकारी के विरुद्ध लगाया गया आरोप सिद्ध नहीं हुआ था। अतः आयोग ने यह परामर्श दिया था कि उस अधिकारी के विरुद्ध अनुशासनिक कार्यवाही को बन्द कर दिया जाना चाहिये।

PROF. K. K. TEWARY (Buxar): In West Bengal half a dozen important Congress(I) workers have been murdered by CPM people.

MR. SPEAKER: This is a State subject.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: This incident is taking place every day. I demand a statement from the Home Minister. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: It is a State subject.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: It is a very important issue now. This will lead to further violence. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: It is a State subject. Nothing will go on record now.

(Interruptions)**

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North East): When you permitted discussion on Garhwal, although it is recognised that elections are a matter for the Election Commission, nevertheless, this being an important issue you allowed it.

Yesterday, I was in Simla. I found BJP is parading as Janata Party.

MR. SPEAKER: No showing of posters, Dr. Subramaniam Swamy.

(Interruptions)

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Shri Moraji Desai is propagated as a member of the BJP. This kind of false propaganda is going on. How can we keep quiet? Parliament must know about this.

MR. SPEAKER: That is for the Election Commission.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: See the fraud that is being committed. This is a plot. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Swami, it is for the Election Commission.

(Interruptions)

श्री राम विलास पासवान (गाजीपुर): छ: तारीख को सत्र समाप्त होने जा रहा है। आन्ते उस दिन सदन में कहा था कि यदि बी. पी. मंडल रिपोर्ट सदन में रखी नहीं गई तो मैं इस पर डिस्क्शन कराऊंगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: मैं पक्का हूँ। मैंने हाउस में कहा है कि उस दिन तक रिपोर्ट नहीं रखी जाएगी तो डिस्क्शन कराऊंगा। एक एग्जोरेंस होम मिनिस्टर का है कि इस सत्र में रखी जायगी दूसरा मेरा आपके और सदन को है कि अगर इन्होंने नहीं रखी तो चाहे आखिरी दिन करवानी पड़े--मैं डिस्क्शन इस पर करवाऊंगा।

This is my assurance. I do not go back on what I say.

श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद घाटव (मधेपुरा): एक साल पहले मेरे मित्र के उत्तर में सरकार ने कहा था कि वह रिपोर्ट लेंस करने जा रही है। एक साल गुजर गया है, आज तक प्लेस नहीं हुई है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: वह मैंने वादा नहीं है। लिख कर रखा हुआ है मैंने।

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री (सैदपुर): छ: तारीख को शाम को अगर रखवाई गई तो कंस बहस हो सकेगी?

अध्यक्ष महोदय: वह मैंने वादा नहीं किया है।

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: There is no confusion. It is a clear-cut one.

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय: हां, बिल्कुल मिलेगा, जो बात मैंने कही है, उसमें पीछे नहीं हटूंगा।

श्री जैनुल बशर (गाजीपुर): अध्यक्ष महोदय, बनारस हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय में सर सुन्दरलाल हस्पताल में जूनियर डाक्टरर्स को हड़ताल के कारण वह हस्पताल बन्द हो गया है,

अध्यक्ष महोदय: इस पर कोई मोशन दीजिए, ऐसे थोड़े हो होंगे।

श्री जैनुल बशर: बड़ी संख्या में वहां लोग मर रहे हैं, इस पर डिस्क्शन होना चाहिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: यह मेरा सबजेक्ट नहीं है।

श्री आर. एन. राकेश (चैल): अध्यक्ष महोदय जब हमने बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश के बारे में सवाल उठाया था कि वहां पर एन्काउन्टर में तमांग हरिजन वर्ग के लोग मारे जा रहे तो आपने आश्वासन दिया था कि अगर सैटिस्फाइड नहीं होंगे तो... (व्यवधान) क्या आप उसके लिए टाइम दे रहे हैं?

अध्यक्ष महोदय: नाट एलाउड।

(व्यवधान)

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री: हमने एक कालिंग अटेंशन दिया था कि जौनपुर और वाराणसी के बीच में दो-दो डकैतियां पड़ी हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: देखेंगे।

श्री आर. एन. राकेश: अध्यक्ष महोदय, जब-जब हरिजनों की बात आती है, नोट एलाउड, नाट एलाउड, पता नहीं क्या हो गया है?

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

ANNUAL REPORT OF HINDUSTAN PREFAB LIMITED, NEW DELHI FOR 1980-81

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY): Sir, on behalf of Shri Bhishma Narain Singh, I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(i) Review by the Government on the working of the Hindustan Prefab Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1980-81.

(ii) Annual Report of the Hindustan Prefab Limited,

New Delhi, for the year 1980-81 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4011/82].

BRAHMAPUTRA BOARD RULES, 1981

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Brahmaputra Board, Rules, 1981 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 676(E) in Gazette of India dated the 29th December, 1981 together with a Corrigendum thereto published in Notification No. G.S.R. 240(E) in Gazette of India dated the 1st March, 1982, under section 30 of the Brahmaputra Board Act, 1980. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4012/82].

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

TWENTY NINTH, SIXTH AND THIRTIETH REPORTS & MINUTES

SHRI S. B. P. PATTABHI RAMA RAO (Rajahmundry): Sir, I beg to present the following Reports and Minutes (Hindi and English versions) of the Estimates Committee:—

- (i) Twenty-ninth Report on the Ministry of Finance—Direct Taxes (Wealth Tax, Gift Tax and Estate Duty—Part II).
- (ii) Twenty sixth Report on Action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Eleventh Report of the Committee on the Ministry of Communications—Telephones.
- (iii) Thirtieth Report on Action Taken by Government on the

recommendations contained in the Fourteenth Report of the Committee on the Ministry of Industry (Department of Industrial Development)—Small Scale Industries—Raw Materials and Marketing.

- (iv) Minutes relating to the Twenty-third Report on the Ministry of Commerce—Export Promotion.

- (v) Minutes relating to the Twentieth and Twenty-fourth Reports on the Ministry of External Affairs—Overseas Indians in Sri Lanka—Part II and South East Asia (Burma, Malaysia, Singapore and Indonesia)—Part III.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

FORTYFIRST REPORT & MINUTES

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA (Bombay North): Sir, I beg to present the Forty-first Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Public Undertakings on Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Company Limited and Minutes of the sittings of the Committee relating thereto.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

- (i) STEPS FOR INCREASED INDUSTRIALISATION OF KUMAON AND GARHWAL DIVISION OF U.P.

श्री हरीश रावत (अल्मोड़ा): अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं नियम 377 के अन्तर्गत निम्न विषय यहां रखना चाहता हूँ—

उत्तर प्रदेश के कुमाऊं व गढ़वाल मंडल औद्योगिक रूप से देश के सबसे पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्र हैं। यहां पर वनों पर आधारित तथा सीमेंट मैनोफैक्चरिंग के उद्योग स्थापित

किए जाने की पर्याप्त संभावनाएं हैं तथा यहां की जलवायु इलैक्ट्रॉनिक टेक्नोलॉजी पर आधारित उद्योगों की स्थापना किए जाने के लिए सर्वथा उपयुक्त है। लेकिन इस प्रकार के उद्योग भी यहां नहीं लगाए गए हैं। इन क्षेत्रों के औद्योगिकरण के लिए मैं निम्न सुझाव माननीय उद्योग मंत्री जी को उनके माध्यम से उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को प्रेषित करना चाहता हूँ—

1. यहां के प्राकृतिक सौन्दर्य को देखते हुए यहां पर्यटन की संभावनाओं के विस्तार हेतु पर्यटन को उद्योग घोषित किया जाना आवश्यक है।

2. यहां के प्रत्येक जनपद में दो बड़े मध्यम श्रेणी के उद्योग व उनकी एसलेरीज स्थापित की जाए।

3. यहां के उद्यमियों को 25 प्रतिशत इन्वेस्टमेंट सबसिडी दाग्रन की जाए तथा 25 प्रतिशत सबसिडी दी जाए। पूंजी उपादान योजना की धनराशि शीघ्र बढ़ाई जाए तथा इसका वितरण शीघ्रातिशीघ्र किया जाए इस हेतु नियम बने।

4. यहां स्थापित होने वाली इकाइयों को विद्युत कटौती से मुक्त रखा जाए तथा विद्युत व्यय एक्चुअल कन्जम्शन के आधार पर वसूल हो तथा विद्युत आपूर्ति को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए दीर्घकालीन योजना स्वरूप माइक्रोहाइड्रल योजनाओं के निर्माण पर ध्यान दिया जाए।

5. यहां स्थापित किए जाने वाले उद्योगों को बैंकों से कार्यशील पूंजी दिलवाई जाए।

6. इन क्षेत्रों में कच्चे माल व ईंधन की सप्लाई सुनिश्चित किए जाने हेतु इन जनपदों के कच्चे माल के डिपो खोले जाने चाहियें।

7. न्यू जैनरेशन आफ इंटरप्रान्योर को उद्योग संबंधी टेक्निकल नो हाउ, डोर स्टेप पर दी जाए।

8. इन क्षेत्रों के स्थापित उद्योगों द्वारा उत्पादित माल की मार्किटिंग व्यवस्था कम से कम 10 वर्ष के लिए शासन द्वारा स्थापित मार्किटिंग नियम द्वारा सुनिश्चित

की जाए तथा यहां के उद्योगों को एक निश्चित अवधि तक सोसियल प्रोटेक्शन पीरियड के अन्तर्गत रखा जाए।

9. खादी ग्रामोद्योग कमीशन की अधिक से अधिक इकाइयां, विशेषकर पिथौरागढ़, चमौली जनपदों में स्थापित की जाए।

10. इन क्षेत्रों में इलैक्ट्रॉनिक्स टेक्नोलॉजी पर आधारित उद्योगों की स्थापना हेतु केन्द्रीय सरकार एक दीर्घकालीन योजना तैयार करे।

12.08 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

(ii) Laying of a broad Gauge line between Pathankot and Kandla.

श्री बृद्धि चन्द्र जैन (बाड़मेर): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, पठानकोट से कांडला पोर्ट ब्राड गेज लाइन का होना देश की सुरक्षा, राजस्थान नहरी क्षेत्र एवं पिछड़े क्षेत्रों के विकास, व्यापारिक, औद्योगिक एवं कृषि क्षेत्र के विकास एवं विस्तार की दृष्टि से बहुत बड़ा महत्व रखता है।

पठानकोट से सूरतगढ़ तक बड़ी लाइन बनी हुई है। सूरतगढ़ से बीकानेर ब्राड-गेज लाइन बनाने की स्वीकृति केन्द्र सरकार ने इस वर्ष दी है। बीकानेर से कोलायत तक छोटी लाइन बनी हुई है। कोलायत से फलाई तक 110 किलोमीटर की लाइन का सर्वेक्षण हो चुका है, फलाई से जैसलमेर तक छोटी लाइन बनी हुई है, और जैसलमेर से बाड़मेर, साचार एवं आबू रोड तक नई ब्राड गेज लाइन बनाने से पठानकोट का कांडला पोर्ट से सीधा सम्बन्ध जुड़ जाता है।

यह देश की सबसे बड़ी ब्राडगेज लाइन होगी, उक्त रेलवे लाइन के बनने से काश्मीर, पंजाब, हरियाणा, हिमाचल प्रदेश, पश्चिमी यू. पी. एवं राजस्थान का सबसे नजदीकी पोर्ट से संबंध जुड़ने से औद्योगिक, व्यापारिक आयात एवं निर्यात ट्रेड की दृष्टि से बड़ा लाभ होगा। राजस्थान नहर का सम्पूर्ण क्षेत्र इस रेलवे

[श्री वृद्धि गन्ध जैन]

लाइन से जुड़ जायेगा। यह क्षेत्र खनिज की दृष्टि से भी महत्वपूर्ण है। जैसलमेर, बाड़मेर एवं बीकानेर में गैस एवं पेट्रोल प्राप्ति की बड़ी संभावनाएँ हैं। जैसलमेर में तेल की ख़ुदाई की कार्य चालू हो गया है।

अतः केन्द्र सरकार के रक्षा एवं रेलवे मंत्रियों से निवेदन है कि देश की सुरक्षा एवं उन्नति के लिए गठानकोट से कांडला बड़ी लाइन के जल्दी से जल्दी सर्वेक्षण का कार्य शुरू कराकर उक्त रेलवे लाइन का कार्य युद्ध-स्तर पर शुरू करावें ताकि पिछड़े क्षेत्र भी दूसरे क्षेत्रों के मुकाबले आ सकें।

(iii) TEXTILE COMMISSIONER'S ORDER PROHIBITING SPINNING OF THREADS OF HIGH COUNTS BY SMALL SPINNING MILLS IN TAMIL NADU

*SHRI D.S.A. SIVAPRAKASAM (Tirunelveli): Sir, under rule 377, I wish to raise the following matter of urgent public importance.

It is understood that the Textile Commissioner has recently issued a new order in contravention of the old order relating to Small Spinning Mills (Waste Cotton Mills). Under this new order, the small spinning (Waste-Cotton Mills) cannot spin in higher counts than 10 counts. Consequently, more than 250 scale industries have been brought to grief.

For these small spinning mills (Waste Cotton Mills), the required permission is given by the Textile Commissioner. The capacity of the machinery the counts of thread. The permission given by the Textile Commissioner is valid from 6 months to 2 years. Now, the small spinning mills have got suddenly this new order, according to which the permission given earlier for spinning higher counts lapsed on 31-3-82, since the in these Mills is the deciding factor for

small spinning mills can spin only 10 counts.

In Tamil Nadu, all the small spinning mills (Waste Cotton Mills) have taken loans from the banks besides their own investments. There is the imminent danger of all of them becoming extinct. This will affect more than 50,000 workers in these small spinning mills.

The Government of India should intervene immediately and annul the order of the Textile Commissioner in the interest of survival of small spinning mills (Waste Cotton Mills). They should be allowed to spin upto 40 counts. If this new order is allowed to continue, the prices of 20 counts and 40 counts thread will go up, affecting lakhs and lakhs of weavers.

(iv) GRANT OF SUBSIDY TO RAJASTHAN FARMERS FOR INCREASING PRODUCTION OF SOYABEAN

श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल (कंटा):
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, खाद्य तेल की कुल मांग के मुकाबले में उत्पादन की कमी के कारण मांग पूर्ति हेतु भारत सरकार को आयात पर निर्भर करना पड़ रहा है, जिससे काफी मात्रा में विदेशी मुद्रा व्यय करनी पड़ रही है। इसी को ध्यान में रख कर भारत सरकार ने तिलहन के उत्पादन को प्रोत्साहित करने हेतु किसानों के लिए अनेक प्रेरणादायक निर्णय लिए हैं, जैसे सोयाबीन का उत्पादन करने वाले किसानों को 650 रुपये प्रति हेक्टेयर अनुदान व उसके लिए 270 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल समर्थन मूल्य। इसके साथ ही विभिन्न स्थानों पर इस हेतु प्रयोगशालायें व अनुसंधान केन्द्र स्थापित किए गए हैं। गत वर्ष खरीफ में राजस्थान राज्य में विशेषकर चम्बल कमांड क्षेत्र में 13,000 हेक्टेयर में सोयाबीन का उत्पादन हुआ था तथा इस वर्ष में आगामी खरीफ के लिए राजस्थान के चम्बल कमांड क्षेत्र में सोयाबीन के उत्पादन हेतु 50,009 हेक्टेयर का लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया गया है। परन्तु हद है कि राजस्थान में सोयाबीन के उत्पादन को प्रेरित करने के लिए किसी भी प्रकार का

अनुदान नहीं दिया जा रहा है। राजस्थान का सोयाबीन के समर्थन मूल्य से भी वंचित किया गया है, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप गत वर्ष खरीफ की फसल सोयाबीन को व्यापारियों ने किसान का शोषण कर के केवल 190 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल पर, जो समर्थन मूल्य से 80 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल कम था, खरीद किया। राजस्थान में सोयाबीन उत्पादन को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए कोई प्रयोगशाला अथवा अनुसंधान केन्द्र भी नहीं खोला गया है।

अतः मैं कृषि मंत्री जी से निवेदन करूंगा कि वह राजस्थान में किसान को तिलहन सोयाबीन के उत्पादन को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए अन्य राज्यों के समान किसान को समुचित अनुदान दे, समर्थन मूल्य पर सोयाबीन को राजस्थान में खरीद के लिए सुविधाएं दे व साथ ही इस हेतु प्रयोगशालाएं व अनुसंधान केन्द्र की स्थापना करे व इस असर का एक बक्तव्य लोक सभा में देने का कष्ट करे।

(v) COLLECTION OF CAPITATION FEE BY EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS, PARTICULARLY IN KARNATAKA.

SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA (Bangalore South): Capitation fees for getting admission for Medical and Technical Courses.

The Central Government have categorically stated on a number of occasions that private college should not collect capitation fees and other unauthorised fees from the students seeking admission to Medical and Technical Courses.

Accordingly, the Government of India have issued instructions to State Governments to stop the evil practice of collecting capitation fees.

It is regretted that many colleges, particularly private colleges in Karnataka, have collected and still collecting, unreasonable capitation fees and donations and have commercialised the medical and engineering education.

Karnataka State has the largest number of engineering and medical

colleges. There are, in Karnataka, 29 Engineering Colleges (of which 23 are private colleges) and 12 medical colleges (7 are private colleges):

It is unfortunate that even after the Government of India have issued instructions to stop the evil practice of collecting capitation fee, the Karnataka authorities have given permission to start many engineering and medical colleges and also have given permission to collect heavy capitation fees. The capitation fee collected last year was minimum Rs. 10,000 and maximum up to Rs. 50,000 or more to give a seat in the engineering college.

The capitation fees collected to give seat in a private medical college is Rs. 1,60,000 minimum and maximum up to Rs. 3 lakhs or more.

Though some colleges have used all the donation for building the college, it is alleged that in some private colleges a part of the donation has gone to the pocket of individual founder member of the college. The Government of India and the general public have condemned the practice of collecting capitation fees.

I may add here that in Karnataka alone there are 12,000 to 15,000 engineering graduates and 4,000 to 5,000 medical graduates are not having jobs. As such, where is the need for many more graduates?

Further, many of the students who pay heavy donations are sub-standard students and they get seats at the cost of many bright students.

I urge the Government to take all measures to arrest the evil practice of capitation fee from the next academic year at least.

(vi) MEASURES TO IMPROVE ECONOMIC CONDITIONS OF GUJJAR COMMUNITY IN JAMMU AND KASHMIR.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT (Bharatpur): The conditions of Gujjar Bakarwalas are pitiable. Although this community comes under the Scheduled Tribe in J & K and lot of concessions in the

[Shri Rajesh Pilot]

form of financial help, educational facilities and other development programmes are in hand on paper but to our surprise, none of these schemes have been implemented to the right extent. Although the Central Government has sent some funds for their upliftment but it seems the Board which was constituted 20 years back (some of the members of this Board, I am told are not alive) so the Board thus is ineffective and it now remains on paper. During my recent visit to J & K, in some of the hostels which are called Gujjars Hostels, I found students not being given proper food and proper dress. Some of the students even complained that admissions have been restricted by the Inspector of Schools because of non-availability of uniform with them. When the State Government have taken full responsibility of providing proper uniform and food to these Gujjar community students, why it is not fulfilling its responsibilities? Mainly these people are illiterate and living in the remote corners over the hills and their main profession is grazing cattle. For the last 34 years of independence, there is very little done for their standard of living and their economic conditions when they constitute a sizable share of the population of J & K. Not only that. On both the wars in 1965 and 1971, these brave citizens have always stood for the integrity of the nation and some of them sacrificed their lives fighting shoulder to shoulder with Indian Army. I urge upon the Central Government and the State Government to take effective measures in removing poverty from these simple, hard working and brave citizens of our country. Also a Monitoring Cell to monitor the effort towards their socio-economic uplift should be set up.

Electricity Authority of Project Report sent by Durgapur Projects Limited for Setting up two more 110 MW units.

SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA (Vishnupur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the Durgapur Projects limited sent a Project report to the Central Electricity Authority for installation of two nos. of 110 MW Unit (7th and 8th) at DPPS for its second phase extension. The CEA rejected the project report with the observation that the working Group made an assessment of peak demand in the Eastern Region and was of the view that the scheme would not to be required before 1988-89 and further that the installation of 110 MW units would not be economical as the Eastern Region would be able to sustain 210 MW unit from 1988-89 onwards.

Sir, the power demand forecast made by the West Bengal State Electricity Board is in the order of 3167 MW by the end of the Seventh Plan period. With all the sanctioned units, the installed capacity will go upto 3130 MW. With 60 per cent capacity utilisation, the peak availability would be 1878 MW in 1989-90. This will leave a gap of 1289 MW. With import of power from DVC estimated at 200 MW, the gap may be reduced to 1098 MW by 1989-90. So, with this estimated shortfall, if the CEA now withholds clearance of the two units till 1988-89, I am afraid there would be repetition of the situation as had been in the recent past.

The shortfall in generation of power as envisaged by CEA from 1988-89 can be met only if action is taken right now and preliminary work for administrative approval, fund allocation, etc., are started for the proposed expansion. For the proposed 7th and 8th units, the DPL has already been assured by the ECL that there would be no problem in meeting the requirement of coal for the proposed units.

In view of the facts stated above, I urge upon the Government to give the matter a serious consideration and ask the CEA to give a fresh look at it for inclusion in the current plan.

I demand that the Minister concerned make a statement in the House stating the decision taken by the Government in this regard.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now further discussion on the Finance Bill ...

श्री राजनाथ सोनेकर शास्त्री (सदैपूर):
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Have you given any notice? This is not the zero hour. You meet the Speaker. Do not expect any decisions from here now on 377 ...

श्री राजनाथ सोनेकर शास्त्री: मैं नोटिस के सम्बन्ध में हो कहना चाहता हूँ। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि 377 के सम्बन्ध में, कछ होता है या नहीं होता है। मैंने हरिजनों की हत्या के सम्बन्ध में, उस के बाद डकैती के बारे में, रेल दुर्घटनाओं के बारे में दिया, लेकिन कोई कार्य-वाही नहीं हुई . . .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Not like this. You meet the Speaker if you want any clarification on 377.

FINANCE BILL, 1982—Contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House will now take up further consideration of the Finance Bill. Shri Chandra Shekhar Singh was on his legs.

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH (Banka): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am constrained to draw your attention to the absence of the Minister from the House. There should be some Cabinet Minister to listen to the deliberations in the House; that way they have the feel of the pulse of the nation. I would request our very good friend who is always here, Mr. Venkatsubbalah, to take care of this fact.

I was dwelling upon the urgent importance of strengthening the public distribution system which, I feel, has not received proper attention from the Government. Simply increasing the number of fair price shops is not going to meet the requirements of the situation. There should be some effective method to regulate the trade channels as also to make the system effective in the sense that it should be able to deliver to the most vulnerable sections of the society essential goods. Government should also consider whether it is possible to devise a system of subsidies. In fact we find from experience that the dual pricing system of cement has proved effective in the sense that the prices have come down in the open market. The Government should consider whether subsidised supply of most essential consumer goods to the poorest sections of the society is a feasible proposition or not. I would earnestly request that the Government take some decision in this direction.

I would now move on to the second important point to which I want the House and the Government should pay some attention. Every time and even just now we are listening to the grievances expressed by members here and also in several forums that Harijans, Adivasies and the poorer sections, of the society are subject to atrocities and the Government is not able to provide the protection which they want to provide to them. I would like the House to consider that apart from the angle of law and order in which the Home Ministry is required to play its role, it is essentially a socio-economic question and the Harijan is the weakest link in our socio-economic hierarchy. They immediately feel the impact and the full adverse impact of any distortion in our economy. In fact sometimes the very instruments which are devised to help them become instruments of depriving them of the benefits which the Government want to reach them. I would not like to point out specific cases but I think the

[Shri Chandra Shekhar Singh]

Government has the experience and they should have the will to take action in the context of their experience.

In this House here every time references have been made to the NREP and IRDP schemes. I would not like to go into the details but we see here that the recent studies by the Indian Institute of Management have brought forth the conclusion that these programmes, the NREP, IRDP, Marginal Farmers and SFDA—all these programmes have by and large failed to reach the benefit to the poorest sections of the poor. There is also a report by an expert group of the Planning Commission that all these schemes which are very well conceived are so poorly implemented that they do not reach the people for whom they are intended.

In this connection I would also like to draw the attention of the Government to certain schemes which they have been pursuing like the use of tractors on a very large scale. I would personally consider that the Government should adopt some labour intensive technology and do not adopt such methods which are going to displace labour on a large scale in the rural areas. In fact use of tractors and machines in the rural areas by big farmers is being done with the prime motive to displace the labour and not to use labour so that they may not be forced to pay their proper wages and deal with other concomitant problems.

I think Government should take care of this aspect of the situation also so that the bargaining power of the rural poor is enhanced and they are able to deal with the situation on their own.

In this House, we always hear this and there is almost a general chorus on the question of farmers whenever it is raised. On the question of remunerative price, it appears that there is a general consensus in this House

that the farmers should get a remunerative price—more price. The Agricultural prices Commission is an expert body to get into this problem. But during the last few years I have seen I have noted it with regret that the legitimacy of the A.P.Q. is being eroded every day from all corners. I am not here to defend the Members or the Chairman of the A.P.C. But, I am sure, so far as my knowledge goes, that they are the people who are devoted to the poor sections of the society and they are fully aware of the complexity of the problem which we are required to tackle. The general feeling here also is this that the farmers should get more and more prices.

In fact, a few days back, I was astonished to witness a sorry spectacle when the Members of the D.S.P. Democratic Socialist Party—were squatting here at the well of the House over the payment of higher price to the farmers. I do not know whom they represent. But, at one time, when Mr. Bahuguna was in the Congress, he was supposed to be a progressive element in our party. I do not know what is the present ideology of his party. But, I personally feel that we shall have to define who the farmer is. Is a big farmer a farmer? Is a marginal farmer a farmer? Or, is a small farmer a farmer? Farmer, as term, is such that it can be applied with a very grave consequence in a generalised manner.

At present the big farmers' lobby is so strong that in the name of farmers, they are trying to syphon off the benefits which the Government intends to give to the common people, the ordinary consumers.

I would like to draw the attention of the House to one thing. It is not a new fact which I am referring to. I emphasise this point that the top thirty per cent of the people in the rural areas own nearly 85 per cent of the assets in the rural areas and the lower thirty per cent own early 2 per cent of the assets.

in the rural areas. This is the situation. When we speak of farmers, whom do we mean? We mean the Small farmers who are going to purchase from the fair price shops - wheat or rice—for his consumption—the marginal farmers, the agricultural labourers. And, in fact hardly one per cent, only a microscopic minority represents the farmers who are the surplus producers. All that we are trying to do here is to benefit the surplus producers, the big farmers in a big way. I am drawing the attention of the Government to this fact only because this is going to create—it is already creating—grave tensions in the rural areas. The agricultural labourers feel this. It is not that they are not being benefited by the present scheme. But the big farmers are reaping the harvest of subsidies/benefits in such a large-scale that the disparity is growing—the gap is growing. In spite of the rise in the standard of living among the poor people, this gap is widening. I feel that this is most important factor which is leading to the disturbing lay and order situation on a large scale in the rural areas.

I am grateful to the Agricultural Minister here; when he was replying to the debate here on the Demands for Grants of his Ministry he clarified this point. But, I would like to draw the attention of the House to the present situation of wheat procurement price. The new procurement price is Rs. 12 per quintal more than last year. It has also allowed a handsome margin of profit of Rs. 20 per quintal considering that the average cost of cultivation, according to the calculations, is about Rs. 122 per quintal and it is always said that the prices of inputs have risen. I would like to bring out facts in this connection and point out that in the first place the rise in procurement prices amounts to a hike of 9 per cent—an increase that outstrips not only the rise in index of wholesale prices over the last one

year but also the rise in the price of key inputs like fertilisers. The rise in wholesale prices is only 2.6 per cent for all commodities and 4.9 per cent for cereals till the end of February. In the case of inputs the rise in prices is of the order of 7.1 per cent over the year despite price hikes announced last July and compared to this we have 9 per cent rise in the procurement price of wheat. It is no doubt going to affect the ordinary consumer and you are going to raise the issue price of wheat. I would certainly expect Government to evolve a more balanced policy in this important sphere because it is not only a question of giving something more to the farmer but it is also a question of creating tensions in the rural areas, which is bound to affect the entire social structure. Our society is composed of so many steps in the hierarchy and long back it evolved a social equilibrium of its own but it had also some humane aspects but with the present factor of introduction of new elements in the countryside the situation is becoming worse everyday and I would request the Government to give their attention to this very important problem.

Sir, I feel that the question of land reforms has not been given the attention that it deserves and we have been told in this House that protection of land reforms laws under Schedule IX of the Constitution is not at all required. This statement was made by the Government in this House. Here I would like to draw your attention to page 116 of the Sixth Plan:

“Necessary action would be taken to bring before Parliament land reforms acts not included in the Ninth Schedule of the Constitution for immediate inclusion in the said Schedule and the same would be done in the case of future acts without delay.”

This is what the Sixth Plan document says whereas we have been told in

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this house that this is not necessary at all and this shall not be done at the present moment. I hope Government would effectively implement land reforms measures, land ceiling Act and distribution of surplus land to the poor farmers and landless labourers and try to create a feeling in the country-side that the poorest sections are being given attention and a balanced policy is being evolved.

Lastly, Sir, I would like to point out that there is unemployment problem which is perhaps the most important problem so far as its political implications are concerned. The unemployment problem especially among the educated unemployed is assuming explosive dimensions and it is threatening our entire political system and unless some effective solutions are found well in time we do not know what is going to happen. I do not want to quote figures but as you will see the number of registered job-seekers has increased almost 10 per cent during the last one year itself.

These figures are:

Year	In Millions
1977	10
1978	12.6
1979	14.3
1980	16.2
1981	17.8

The total number of unemployed persons today, as per reliable estimates, is almost 30 to 35 millions. This problem is very much acute of which hon. Members of the House are fully aware. But yet I do not know what is holding up the Government in taking firm and decisive action in this direction.

Education may be privately cheap because Government is financing it,

but it is socially highly expensive proposition and our Indian experience of higher education has been highly unrewarding. It is marked by big gaps in the employability of educated manpower. The present system caters only to the salaried employment market. It should be oriented towards self-employment.

It is a tragedy that the Education Ministry at the Centre had been handled by persons who have not shown evidence of the vision which this important Ministry requires. I think even today the problem is so acute that the Government should see that the educational system is given the right type of orientation.

Education at the school stage should be given technical bias. A big scheme for apprenticeship should be introduced so that young men, just after the school stage may go in for this apprentice training in fields of their own option.

At the higher education stage also. Government should make radical changes in the structure and content of our educational system and co-relate our higher educational programmes with our national goals and unless this correlationship is established, the present grave situation is bound to be even graver every day. The present leadership has shown vision at a scale never shown before. They have shown a sense of realism and earnestness coupled with boldness to grapple with such problems. Certain measures have been taken and funds have been provided in the Central Budget for creating employment opportunities. There are provisions like granting of licences, easy loans, as also a system of monitoring to cut across bureaucratic practices and delays. But I do personally feel that all these measures in their totality do not touch even a fringe of the problem. Unless Government takes a firm decision and gives a new orientation to the educational system to make it more employment-oriented, nothing is going to be achieved, which will be of help to us.

A unique feature of India's unemployment problem is this: It has engulfed the entire economy—right from the highly qualified manpower to the lowest strata of unskilled labour. I think Government should even now, keeping in view the number of technical personnel unemployed and even those unemployed who have received higher education, give them the necessary training to make themselves employable, to make themselves of some use to the society.

There is a large number of cancellations of vacancies. I do not want to give the number in detail. But I would like to inform the House that nearly 33,800 vacancies were cancelled in 1980 because suitable candidates were not available. In fact most of the raw graduates who come out of the colleges and various universities are not employable. They seek job in the Government or quasi-Governmental organisations because they think that they can carry on in the organisations without doing any qualitative or products work. They are not to do such work in these organisations. They have to sign the register and give their attendance so that they are able to fulfil certain norms in regard to duties attached to those posts. But really speaking, they are not employable. I would therefore request the Government to make some kind of innovations so that these unemployed young men are given some training in certain productive and useful job. Sir, I do not want to take much of the time of the House. But as a measure of relief to this very important galloping problem of educated unemployed, I would like the Government to consider even lowering the retirement age from 58 to 55 which would create more avenues of employment on a very large scale and also give an opportunity to Government to weed out undesirable elements in the Administration at a certain stage.

I have drawn the attention of the Government to the problem of the

prices of essential consumer goods, the problem of disparity particularly in the rural areas and the problem of the educated unemployed. I hope the Government would be kind enough to refer to these points in their reply and give some indication of firm action which they propose to do in this direction. Thank you.

श्री राम बिलास पासवान (हाजीपुर): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, किसी भी बिल और खासकर फाइनेंस बिल के दो मुख्य उद्देश्य होते हैं—एक असमानता को ख़ाई और आर्थिक विषमता को ख़ाई को कम करना और दूसरे सामाजिक आधार, सामाजिक समानता को लाना।

इन्हीं दो आधारों पर यदि हम बिल को देखें तो आज तक की जो आर्थिक स्थिति रही है, यह साफ़ जाहिर हो जायेगा कि हिन्दुस्तान के सामने बिकट समस्या है। इसको यदि नहीं रोका गया तो आने वाले वर्षों में इस देश का भाग्य क्या होगा, यह कहना मुश्किल है।

अभी हमारे साथी बोल रहे थे श्री चन्द शंखर सिंह। आज शहर या गांव में क्या हो रहा है, दो जगहों में कुछ मुट्ठी भर लोग 5, 7 पर सेंट शहर में और 5, 7 पर सेंट गांव में ऐसे होंगे जिनकी आय की सीमा बढ़ती जा रही है, वह लोग बड़े होते जा रहे हैं और दूररी तरफ़ गरीब लोग और गरीब होते जा रहे हैं। प्रधान मंत्री ने कुछ दिन पहले कहा कि हमारी अर्थ-व्यवस्था ऐसी है, जिसमें अमीर लोग भले ही अमीर हुए हों, लेकिन गरीब, गरीब नहीं हो रहा है। जहाँ से यह डाटा उनको मिला, यह मैं नहीं जानता, लेकिन जो व्यवस्था आप बना रहे हैं, जिस तरह से खुली पूंजीवादी व्यवस्था को आप छूट दे रहे हैं वह देश को रसातल में ले जायेगा कुछ साथी जब इंटरनेशनल मॉनिटरी फंड की बात कहते हैं तो आपको गुस्सा लगता है, लेकिन अब जाहिर हो गया है कि आप किस के इशारे पर चल रहे हैं? आज तो राष्ट्रीय पूंजीवाद और अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय पूंजीवाद दोनों मिलकर एक नया प्लान बना रहे हैं, हिन्दुस्तान के करोड़ों गरीब लोगों का शोषण करने के लिए एक नई पद्धति, नया तरीका आप अपना रहे हैं।

[श्री राम विलास पासवान]

दो तीन दिन पहले जो आपने उदारता इन बड़े-बड़े पूंजीपतियों के प्रति दिखाई है, जो बीसक इंडस्ट्रीज में घुसने का आपने उनको मौका दिया है, इससे साफ जाहिर है यहां बजट सेशन चलता है, टीम वाशिंगटन में जाती है, मैं कुछ दिन पिछले शनिवार, रविवार दो बम्बई में था, वहां इंडियन एक्सप्रेस में निकाला कि हमारी यह टीम वाशिंगटन जाकर उनको कन्वीन्स करती है, आई. एम. एफ. अथारिटी को कि हम तमाम चीज वही कर रहे हैं, जिनका हमने वायदा किया था। सरकार की तरफ से इसका कोई कान्ट्राडिक्शन नहीं हुआ है। यह विचारणीय प्रश्न है कि हमारा देश किस ओर जा रहा है। मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि आजादी के 34 वर्ष बाद हमारी स्थिति क्या है।

जहां तक पर-कैपिटा इनकम का सवाल है, क्वैत सब से धनी देश है, उसकी सालाना पर कैपिटा इनकम 12,690 डालर है। स्विटजरलैंड की 11,080, अमरीका की 8,750, जर्मेनी की 8,620, फ्रांस की 7,500, आस्ट्रेलिया की 7,290 जापान की 6,518, यू. के. की 4,540 रूस को 3,330, चीन की 410, पाकिस्तान की 200 और भारत की 160 डालर है। दुनिया के मुल्क चार पांच श्रेणियों में बंटे हैं। कुछ विकासशील देश हैं और कुछ उससे गरीब हैं और कुछ कंगाल देश हैं। आज हमारी स्थिति एक कंगाल मुल्क की सी हो गई है। हमसे नीचे कौन है?-- बंगला देश, जिसकी पर-कैपिटा इनकम 140 डालर सालाना है। हम उन देशों में सब से नीचे की कैटेगरी में पहुंच गए हैं, जिनकी पापुलेशन दस लाख से अधिक है। और यह 160 डालर की पर-कैपिटा इनकम भारत में सब की नहीं है, यह गरीब आदमियों, हरिजनों और आदिवासियों की पर-कैपिटा इनकम नहीं है। यह तो एवरज है। कई बेचारों तो भूखों मर रहे हैं। श्री डागा ने एक बिल मूव किया है कि जो आदमी मरने वाला है, उसे मरने दिया जाए।

सरकार को रिपोर्ट के मुताबिक हमारे देश में बेरोजगारों की संख्या 2 करोड़ है।

जब मेरे जैसा आदमी मोटा हिसाब लगाता है, तो वह इतने निष्कर्ष पर पहुंचता है कि हमारी 65 करोड़ की जनसंख्या है, 5 आदमियों का एक परिवार है, तो 13 करोड़ परिवार हुए और यदि एक परिवार में एक आदमी भी बेरोजगार है--और निश्चित रूप से बेरोजगार है---, तो हमारे देश में 13 करोड़ बेरोजगार हैं। सरकार की ओर से एम्पलायमेंट एक्सचेंज का हवाला दिया जाता है, जहां 2 करोड़ लोगों के नाम दर्ज हैं।

1950 में गांव और शहर की आमदनों का फर्क 1 और 2 का था, जबकि आज वह फर्क 1 और 5 का हो गया है। गांवों में कौन लोग बसते हैं, यह आपको मालूम है। मेरे एक प्रश्न के उत्तर में सरकार की ओर से बताया गया है कि आजादी के 34 वर्ष बाद भी देहात में 75 प्रतिशत अनपढ़ हैं और शहर में 45 परसेंट अनपढ़ हैं।

जहां तक बीमारियों का प्रश्न है, मंत्री महोदय ने बताया कि हमारे देश में 90 लाख लोग अंधे हैं, 2.70 करोड़ टाइफाइड रोग से ग्रसित हैं और 1.80 करोड़ हृदय रोग से ग्रसित हैं। जैसा कि मैंने पहले भी इस सदन में कहा है कि आजाद भारत में 50 लाख लोग बंधुआ मजदूर की जिन्दगी बसर कर रहे हैं, जो कि गुलामी की जिन्दगी से भी बदतर है।

पता नहीं सरकार एक रुपए की आमदनी वाले को गरीबी की रेखा से नीचे मानती है, या 75 पैसे वाले को या 70 पैसे वाले को। दूसरे देशों में लोग अधिक खाने से मरते हैं हिन्दुस्तान जैसे कंगाल मुल्क को छोड़ कर कोई इस बात पर विश्वास नहीं कर सकता कि भूख से भी कोई मर सकता है। मेरे एक प्रश्न के जवाब में मंत्री महोदय ने बताया था कि गरीबी की रेखा से नीचे जीने वालों की संख्या उड़ीसा में 67.40 परसेंट है। उत्तर प्रदेश में 59.73 परसेंट, मध्य प्रदेश में 57.73 परसेंट, बिहार में 57.49 परसेंट, पश्चिम बंगाल में 52.12 परसेंट, असम में 51.10 परसेंट, उत्तर प्रदेश में 50.09 परसेंट, कर्नाटक में 49.35 परसेंट, मेघालय में 48.03 परसेंट, महाराष्ट्र में 47.48 परसेंट, आंध्र प्रदेश में 42.18 परसेंट, गुजरात में 49.09 परसेंट, जम्मू कश्मीर में 34.06

परसेन्ट, राजस्थान में 33.76 परसेन्ट, हरियाणा में 24.48 परसेन्ट, पंजाब में 15.03 परसेन्ट और नागालैण्ड में 4.11 परसेन्ट। ये लोग वहां पर गरीबी की रेखा से नीचे अपना जीवन व्यतीत कर रहे हैं। कुछ दिन पहले प्रधान मंत्री ने कहा था कि गरीबी तो पूरे संसार में है। वे जब भी बोलती है तब चाहे गरीबी का मामला हो, चाहे मंहगाई का मामला हो, वे उसको इन्टरनेशनल बना देती है।

मैंने 26 फरवरी, 1982 को एक प्रश्न किया था :

What is the external debt and the debt services of India till date?

वित्त मंत्री, श्री प्रणव मुखर्जी ने इसका जवाब दिया:

The external debt of India on Government account as on 31-12-1981 amounted to Rs. 17,806.63 crores.

हमारे देश के ऊपर 17,806.63 करोड़ रुपए का विदेशी कर्ज है। जहां तक आंतरिक कर्ज का सवाल है, बजट के अनुसार वह 41326.52 करोड़ है। बजट के साथ जो आपन दिया जाता है उसके अनुसार 1951 में 32.3 करोड़ का कर्ज था जोकि 1960-61 में बढ़कर 760.96 करोड़ हो गया। वह 1965-66 में फिर बढ़कर 2590.62 करोड़ हो गया। 1977-78 में यह आगे बढ़कर 8984.74 करोड़ हो गया। आगे 1981-82 में 11,820 करोड़ तक पहुंच गया और अब लैटेस्ट फिगर 17,806.63 करोड़ विदेशी कर्ज की है। इसमें आईएमएफ के 5000 करोड़ में से 537.51 करोड़ का कर्ज जो आप ले चुके हैं वह शामिल है या नहीं, यह पता नहीं है।

जहां तक इम्पोर्ट और एक्सपोर्ट का सम्बन्ध है, 1981-82 में आपने 13,200 करोड़ का इम्पोर्ट किया है जबकि टोटल निर्यात 7,700 करोड़ का रहा। इस प्रकार से आयात बढ़ रहा है और निर्यात घट रहा है।

जहां तक अनाज का मामला है, जिसमें किसानों की बड़ी दुहाई दी जाती है, हमारे देश में 6 ऋतुएं और 3 मौसम होते हैं

यानी सारी की सारी चीजें हमारे फेवर में हैं लेकिन हमारे देश में जो टोटल पानी है उसका केवल 14 परसेन्ट ही किसान इस्तेमाल करता है, बाकी 86 परसेन्ट बहकर समुद्र में चला जाता है। इसके बावजूद हमारे किसान अन्य उपजाकर इस देश को खिलाने के काबिल हैं, परन्तु उनकी उपेक्षा करके आजादी के बाद 18 करोड़ 87 लाख टन अनाज विदेशों से यहां मंगाया गया। आजादी से पहले के आंकड़ों में जाना मैं आवश्यक नहीं समझता हूँ। भारत के पास 12 लाख वर्ग मील जमीन है और अमेरिका के पास 36 लाख वर्ग मील जमीन है।

13.00 hrs.

भारत में 66 करोड़ के करीब जनसंख्या है, जब कि अमेरिका की जनसंख्या 22 करोड़ है। भारत में खेती सब से यहत्वपूर्ण उद्योग है—जब तक हम अधिक से अधिक लोगों को खेती के अलावा दूसरा रोजगार मुहैया नहीं कराएंगे तब तक हमारा देश गरीब बना रहेगा। आज कल डायरेक्ट टैक्स और इनडायरेक्ट टैक्स की बात चलती है, आधुनिक टैक्सेशन के जो मास्टर हैं उन के मुताबिक जब इनडायरेक्ट टैक्स बढ़ना शुरू हो जाए, बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर लगना शुरू हो जाए, तो सम्भव सीजिये कि देश अन-डवेलप्ड है, मैंने अण्डर-डवेलप्ड नहीं कहा है, अनडवेलप्ड कहा है। हमारे देश में खेती पर 72 प्रतिशत लोग निर्भर करते हैं लेकिन अमेरिका में केवल साढ़े तीन प्रतिशत खेती पर निर्भर करते हैं। आज कल एक नई बात चल रही है कि उत्पादन बढ़ाइये। उत्पादन बढ़ सकता है, लेकिन उत्पादन बढ़ाने का साधन क्या है? एक तरफ उत्पादन बढ़ेगा, लेकिन दूसरी तरफ अदमी बेरोजगार भी हो सकता है जब आप भारत की अर्थ नीति बनाने चलते हैं तो आप को साइड-बाई-साइड यह भी नजर रखनी पड़ेगी कि उत्पादन भी बढ़े साथ साथ लोगों को अधिक रोजगार भी मिले।

मैं भारत और चीन की यदि तुलना करता हूँ तो देखता हूँ कि चीन में 1949 में इस्पात का उत्पादन 8 लाख टन था जो आज बढ़ कर 30 करोड़ टन हो

[श्री राम विलास पासवान]

गया है, जब कि भारत में 1949 में 9 लाख टन उत्पादन था, जो अब बढ़ कर 90 लाख टन हुआ है, यानी केवल 10 गुना बढ़ा है, जब कि चीन में 8 लाख टन से 30 करोड़ टन हुआ है। आप देख लीजिये, वह देश तरक्की कर रहा है या आप तरक्की कर रहे हैं। कोयले का उत्पादन हमारे यहां 1949 में 2 करोड़ टन था और उन के यहां भी 2 करोड़ टन था, लेकिन आज वहां इस का उत्पादन 50 करोड़ टन है, जब कि हमारे यहां केवल 10 करोड़ टन होता है।

मजदूरों के मामले में भी हम पीछे हैं—मजदूरों को मजदूरी का जहां तक सम्बन्ध है—ऑस्ट्रेलिया और यू. के. में एक घन्टे काम कर के मजदूर जितना कमाता है, उतना पैसा भारत का मजदूर एक हफ्ते में कमाता है। विश्व में जितने एक्सपेंसिव टाउन्ज माने गये हैं, उन खर्चीले शहरों में भारत का स्थान 10वां है। यहां का अधिक से अधिक वेतन पाने वाला कर्मचारी या अफसर यदि ईमानदारी से रहे तो वह मरने तक एक कार भी खरीद नहीं सकता है, लेकिन दूसरे मूलकों में 2 साल के अन्दर कोई कर्मचारी या मजदूर कार खरीदने की स्थिति में हो जाता है और वह कार जिस की कीमत हमारी कार के मुकाबले कई गुना अधिक होती है।

हमारे यहां परचीजिंग-पावर का यह हाल है—अगर कोई व्यक्ति कोई चीज 150 रुपये में खरीदता है तो भारत के मजदूर को उस चीज को खरीदने के लिये 15 दिन तक मजदूरी करनी पड़ती है और ऑस्ट्रेलिया का मजदूर मात्र 2 घन्टे में उतना पैसा कमा लेता है। मैं पिछले दिनों लन्दन भी गया था और यू. एस. ए. भी गया था, वहां 2-3 डालर में अच्छा खाने को मिल जाता है लेकिन हमारे यहां आप जानते हैं—एशियाड में मजदूर काम में लगे हुए हैं, यदि वे 24 घन्टे मजदूरी करेंगे और बढ़िया खाना खाना चाहेंगे तो वह उनको नसीब नहीं हो सकता है। आप सोचिये—हम कहां जा रहे हैं?

रूरल एम्प्लायमेंट को लीजिले—एक तरफ हम शहरों को एयरकण्डिशनड मकान

दे रहे हैं, एशियाड खेलों के नाम पर—आपको याद होगा मैंने उस समय भी कहा था कि इस पर 1000 करोड़ रुपया खर्च होगा, तो कहा गया कि अपोजीशन के लोग बकवास करते हैं, 32 करोड़ से यह खर्चा शुरू किया था, लेकिन आज वह वास्तव में हजार करोड़ पर पहुंच गया है। आपने 400 लोगों को हवाई जहाज का फ्री पास दे दिया है कि वे वर्ल्ड के किसी भी कोने में प्लेन से जा तथा आ सकते हैं। अभी दो दिन पहले अखबार में निकला है—हवाई जहाजों में ओवर-लॉडिंग वहां पालम हवाई अड्डे पर लन्दन के यात्रियों के लिए बुकिंग ज्यादा हो गया जिसके कारण प्लेन लट हो गया। आपने चार सौ अफसरों को फ्री पास दिया है कि संसार के किसी कोने में जाओ, हवाई जहाज को चाहे बस के समान, चाहे रेल के समान इस्तेमाल करो। उनके लिए कोई फर्क नहीं पड़ता है।

यहां पर दिल्ली में एयर कंडीशंड मकान बनाये जा रहे हैं, एयर कंडीशंड स्वीमिंग पूल बन रहा है और वर्ल्ड में अब्बल किस्म का बन रहा है क्योंकि हम इस मामले में वर्ल्ड में दूसरे नम्बर पर क्यों रहें, हम पहले नम्बर पर क्यों न रहें। ये फाइव स्टार होटल बनाये जा रहे हैं। जिसके लिये कहा था रहा है कि जमीन भी ले लो, पैसा भी ले लो। बन जाने पर उसे किराये पर लगा देना, उसमें से सरकार का पैसा चूका देना और बचेतो फिक्स्ड डिपॉजिट्स में जमा कर देना। यह सब कुछ किस के लिए हो रहा है? उनको टैक्स में एग्जेंप्शन देने की बात, उनकी मनाफे में छूट देने की बात है। ये सब नातियां आप किस के लिए चला रहे हैं?

ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम, रूरल एम्पला-एमेंट पर 1980-81 में खर्च करने के लिए 340 करोड़ रुपया रखा गया था। उसे घटा कर 1981-82 में 180 करोड़ कर दिया गया। अब 1982-83 में 190 करोड़ किया गया है। गांवों में रोजगार देने के लिए आपके पास कुछ नहीं है। दो सौ करोड़ रुपये में राजस्थान हरा-भरा हो सकता है। अगर वहां दो सौ करोड़ रुपये खर्च कर दिया जाए तो सिंचाई की आवश्यकता हो जाए। वह राजस्थान आपको फिर

खाने-पीने को देगा, आपको आत्मनिर्भर कर देगा। लेकिन उस पर खर्च करने के लिए आपके पास पैसा नहीं है।

आपके पास पैसा है खेल-तमाशे के लिए, एयर कंडीशनर होटलों के लिए, स्वीमिंग पूल के लिए। इनके लिए आपके पास हजार करोड़, रुपया है। यह है आपकी नीति।

हमने एक प्रश्न पूछा था कि आपके पास सरपलस जमीन कितनी है। हमारे साथी अभी बता रहे थे कि बड़े बड़े लोगों ने दबा रखी है मैं उनकी बात से सहमत हूँ। मेरे प्रश्न के उत्तर में सरकार ने कहा था कि 1977 के मुताबिक 53 लाख एकड़ जमीन सरपलस होनी चाहिय थी लेकिन सरपलस जमीन घोषित हुई है 40 लाख एकड़। इस में से सरकार ने अपने कब्जे में मात्र 21 लाख एकड़ जमीन ली है। और गरीबों को--चाहे वह कागज पर ही बांटी गयी हो--बांटी गयी है 18 लाख एकड़। जमीन के बारे में यह सरकार की नीयत है। सरकार के आंकड़ों के मुताबिक 53 लाख एकड़ जमीन सरपलस निकलनी चाहिए लेकिन उस में से सिर्फ 18 लाख एकड़ जमीन बांटी गयी है। जो बांटी गई हो उसमें भी क्या हो रहा है? कहीं घोड़े के नाम पर, कहीं बिल्ली के नाम पर लिखी गयी है। यह है हमारी नीति।

मैं कह रहा था कि प्रधान मंत्री जी को नजर आता है कि गरीबी सब जगह है। लेकिन उनको मालूम नहीं है कि अमेरिका में या दूसरे मुल्कों में गरीब उसको माना जाता है जिसके पास दो मात्र एक कार हो, दो कार न हों। दो से कम कार जिसके पास होती है उसको गरीब माना जाता है। अमीर वहाँ उसको माना जाता है जिसके पास दो या दो से ज्यादा कार हों। हिन्दूस्तान और अमेरिका की गरीबी में बहुत अन्तर है, बहुत फर्क है। मैं देख रहा था कि यू.के. के एक एम. पी. ने जिनका मैं नाम अभी नहीं जानता, एक टाउन का सर्वेक्षण किया और उसने कहा कि उस टाउन में 22 परसेंट लोग गरीब हैं। उनसे पूछा गया कि कौन लोग गरीब हैं, उनके पास क्या क्या नहीं है? उन्होंने कहा कि उन गरीबों में 90 परसेंट के पास टी. वी. है, 66 परसेंट के पास कपड़ा धोने

की मशीन है। इस तरह के लोगों को वहाँ गरीब माना जाता है जिनके पास एक कार हो, एक से अधिक कार न हो। हमारे यहाँ उसको अमीर माना जाता है जिसके पास एक कार हो, चाहे वह पुरानी हो और ठैल कर चलायी जाती हो।

गांव में हमारी मां-बहिन एक फटी साड़ी में रहती हैं। लाज के मारे नहाती नहीं हैं। इसीलिए नहीं नहाती हैं कि दूसरा कपड़ा तो है नहीं, अगर नहाएंगी तो पहनोगी क्या। इसलिए उसी एक कपड़े के किसी तरह से सी-सी कर बदन ढकती हैं। शौचालय आदि की व्यवस्था तो दूर की बात है, पानी के पानी की बात छोड़िए, लेकिन आदमी के शरीर पर, मां-बहन के शरीर पर, कपड़ा नहीं है, इसलिए ये लोग महीने नहाते नहीं हैं--यह गरीबी का नंगा रूप है। गरीबी का नंगा रूप यह है कि जब बच्चा रात में सर्दी में ठिठरता है तो मां अपनी साड़ी उसके पर डाल देती है--यह गरीबी का नंगा रूप है और हमारी प्रधान मंत्री जी कहती हैं कि गरीबी अमेरिका में भी है दूसरे मुल्कों में भी है। अमेरिका में आदमी कुछ काम करे या न करे, सोशल सिक्यूरिटी एक्ट के तहत 3000 रुपए प्रति माह दिया जाता है, साढ़े तीन सौ डालर और यहाँ पर जो हिप्पी लोग घूमते हैं, मेरे स्थान से ये उसी राशी से यहाँ अपना गुजारा कर लेते हैं, क्योंकि यहाँ पर 3000 रुपए में अच्छी तरह से गुजारा हो सकता है। मैं जब वहाँ गया तो टी वी पर दिखाया जाता था कि आप काम कीजिए, आपको ये-ये सुविधाएं दी जाएंगी। तो यह है हमारी गरीबी और दूसरे मुल्कों की गरीबी।

एक्सपेंडीचर की भयावह स्थिति है, खर्च की कोई सीमा नहीं है। वांचू कमेटी ने कहा कि यहाँ 2000 करोड़ रुपया टैक्स का प्रतिवर्ष चोरी होता है। 800 करोड़ रुपया बड़े-बड़े पूँपतियों के पास बकाया है। मैंने एक अतारांकित प्रश्न क्रमांक 158, दिनांक 5-3-82 को पूछा था तो बताया गया था कि 106 कंपनियों के पास 10 लाख से अधिक रुपया इन्कम टैक्स का बकाया है। इंडीविजुअल्स के बारे में बताया था कि 247 लोगों के पास 10 लाख से अधिक रुपया इन्कम टैक्स का बकाया है, 50 लाख से अधिक रुपया जिनके

[श्री राम विलास पासवान]

पास बकाया है, ऐसे 45 लोग हैं और बी एन भट्टाचार्य, चन्द्रनाथ मानिक, हरिदास मुंदरा आदि लोगों के पास एक करोड़ से ज्यादा इन्कमटैक्स बकाया है। यह वर्ष 1981 के मूताबिक है। यह स्थिति है।

हम लोगों ने एक्सपेंडीचर कमिटी बनाई थी और आज भी कहते हैं कि जब तक खर्चे पर सीमा नहीं लगेगी तब तक यह काला-बाजारी चलती रहेगी। हमने एक्सपेंडीचर कमिटी बनाई, आपने खत्म कर दी इसका एक ही कारण है कि आपकी नीयत साफ नहीं है, आप करना नहीं चाहते हैं। आपका आम बजट जो देश के सामने निकलता है, उसमें एक ही उद्देश्य होता है कि किस तरह से लोगों के उपर टैक्स लादा जाए और पैसा कमाया जाए। कभी आपके सामने यह दृष्टिकोण नहीं रहा कि हिन्दूस्तान में अमीरी और गरीबी की दीवार को कैसे खत्म किया जा सकता है, खत्म नहीं जो कम किया जा सकता है? सोशल डिस्पॉर्टी को कैसे समाप्त किया जाए?

मैंने पास समय नहीं है, इसलिए मैं संक्षेप में अपनी बात रख रहा हूँ। मैंने 1981 में एक प्रश्न पूछा था, जिसका 1982 में जवाब आया, फाइनेंस डिपार्टमेंट से मैंने पूछा था कि--

"The total number of Class IV subordinate employees of the nationalised banks and the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and whether the quota of reservation for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has been completed."

The answer was "No"

कहा गया है कि यूनाइटेड कमर्शियल बैंक फोर्थ ग्रेड एम्प्लायीज का कोटा पूरा नहीं हुआ है, सिंडीकेट बैंक में नहीं हुआ है, बैंक आफ महाराष्ट्र में शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स का पूरा हो गया है ट्राइब्स का नहीं हुआ है, बैंक आफ पाटियाला, नहीं, बैंक आफ बड़ोदा नहीं, यूनाइटेड बैंक आफ इंडिया नहीं। जितने भी बैंक हैं और जिन की संख्या 28 दी हुई है, यह जवाब 7 जनवरी 1982 को दिया गया है, उन में एक भी बैंक ऐसा नहीं है

नैशनलाइज्ड बैंक जिस ने फोर्थ ग्रेड एम्प्लायीज तक का कोटा पूरा किया हो आजादी के 35 वर्ष बाद यह स्थिति है। चौथी श्रेणी तक में इनका कोटा पूरा नहीं किया जाता है। संविधान के मूताबिक पिछड़े वर्गों के अपलिफ्टमेंट की जो बात है, उसको पूरा नहीं किया जाता है। मंडल कमिटी की जो रिपोर्ट है उसको आप रखवा नहीं सकते हैं तो आप क्या कर सकते हैं। मुझे तो आपकी नीयत पर शक है। मुझे शक है कि आप चाहते नहीं हैं यह करना।

एक अन्य प्रश्न पटना उच्च न्यायालय के बारे में था। वहां शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और ट्राइब्स के बारे में रिपिजेंटेशन के बारे में था। जवाब आया कि अधिकारी श्रेणी में आठ है जिन में एक भी शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट या ट्राइब का नहीं है। जमादार की पोस्ट होती है, चपड़ासी की पोस्ट होती है, आपकी सुन कर ताज्जुब होगा कि पटना उच्च न्यायालय में 205 चपड़ासियों में एक भी अनुसूचित जाति का या अनुसूचित जन जाति का नहीं है। पिछड़े वर्गों के 36 और मुसलमान एक है। वह है प्रश्न संख्या 661 अतांयंकित और तारीख है 1-3-82 यह राज्य सभा में उत्तर दिया गया था।

दाम बढ़ते हैं या नहीं, पार्लियामेंट के सत्र पहले ही आयल के, डीजल के, प्रैट्रोल के कूड के दाम बढ़ा दिए गए हैं, यह सब चीज इमैटीरियल हो जाती है। जब नीयत ही साफ नहीं है, दिशा ही साफ नहीं है, दिशा बिहीन आप भटक रहे हैं, कहाँ जा रहे हैं कुछ पता नहीं तो ऐसी ही हालत पैदा होगी और यह स्वाभाविक भी है।

किसानों की बात की जाती है। खून देने की बात उन को कही जाती है। लेकिन आप देखें कि जिस यूरिया की कीमत 1980 में 1450 रुपये टन थी वह जून 1980 में 2000 रुपये हो गई और जुलाई 1981 में 2350 टन हो गई। यह खून देने कनतीजा निकला है। बिड़ला और टाटा के बारे में मैंने प्रश्न पूछा था कि उनके एसैट कितने हैं। मैंने पूछा था कि 1972 में कितने थे और अब कितने हैं। जवाब दिया गया कि बिड़ला की आमदनी, उसके एसैट 1972 में 589.42 करोड़ थे और 1978

में 1171 करोड़। यह है स्टार्ड क्वेश्चन नम्बर 1172 और तारीख है 24-2-81। 1980 में ये हो गए 1365 करोड़। अभी कुछ दिन पहले जब मैंने पूछा तो बताया गया कि ये बढ़कर 1500 करोड़ हो गए हैं। टाटा के 641 करोड़ थे और वे 1978 में बढ़कर 1102 करोड़ हो गए। उसी रीति में ये भी बढ़ते जा रहे हैं। प्रतिवर्ष सौ करोड़ के हिसाब से बढ़ते जा रहे हैं। एवरेज प्रति-दिन 35-40 लाख होती है। यह तो सफेद मनी है, जो बेअरर बांड है, काला मनी है, उसका तो पता ही नहीं कितना है। हिन्दुस्तान में ऐसे एक दो परिवार नहीं हैं। सैंकड़ों की लिस्ट है जिन की आमदनी इस रफ्तार से बढ़ती जा रही है। और एक तरफ देश के करोड़ों हरिजन, आदिवासियों के असेट्स घर, द्वार, गाय, बकरी, घोड़े सब एक तरफ रख दिए जाएं और दूसरी तरफ बिड़ला या टाटा की सम्पत्ति रख दी जाए तो उनका पलरा ही भारी होगा। जहां ऐसी अर्थ नीति होगी वहां क्या होगा मैं नहीं कह सकता। इसलिए मैं आग्रह करूंगा यदि आप कुछ करना चाहते हों और चाहते हों कि देश में खूनी क्रान्ति न आए तो गरीबों के उत्थान की तरफ ध्यान दीजिए। मैं सरकार को चेतावनी देना चाहता हूँ कि जिस तरह का बजट और वित्त विधेयक आपने अभी तक प्रस्तुत किया है उससे अवश्य ही देश में अराजकता की स्थिति पैदा हो रही है। आज गरीबों का विश्वास सरकार पर से उठ रहा है। हम लोग अपोजीशन में हैं, हम भी सरकार के अंग हैं, लेकिन इस पार्लियामेंट और सरकार के ऊपर में लोगों का विश्वास उठता जा रहा है और देश अराजकता की ओर बढ़ता जा रहा है हिंसक क्रान्ति की ओर। इसलिए मुझको लगता है कि आप लज्जविहीन हैं इसीलिए कोई डायरेक्शन नहीं है। साध्य नहीं होगा तो साधन भी नहीं होगा। आप बड़े-बड़े लोगों को पाल रहे हों, करोड़ों रु. की उनको आप छूट दे रहे हों, 10 करोड़ रु. की छूट दोगे तो 1 करोड़ रु. आपको भी मिल जाएगा यही हो रहा है। आप चाहते हों कि हम कैसे मजबूत रहें। इस कीचड़ में से 50, 100 कमल खिलाने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं और करोड़ों लोगों को गंदी नाली में डंकेलने

का आप काम कर रहे हैं। इसको छोड़िए और कीचड़ को पाटने का काम कीजिए। गरीबी की जो खाई है उसको पाटने का काम कीजिए और समता मूलक समाज बनाइये जिसमें आर्थिक और सामाजिक शोषण न हो। यदि ऐसा आप नहीं कर पायेंगे, तो देश को अराजकता की तरफ जाने से कोई नहीं रोक सकता और इस देश में हिंसक क्रान्ति होने से कोई नहीं रोक सकता।

श्री चन्मूलाल चन्दाकर (बुर्ग): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, बजट और वित्त विधेयक देश की आर्थिक स्थिति और सरकार के काम करने और सोचने की दिशा बताते हैं। इसलिए यह बजट और वित्त विधेयक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण माने जाते हैं। प्रसन्नता की बात है कि गत वित्तीय वर्ष में हमारे देश का कृषि और औद्योगिक उत्पादन काफी बढ़ा और इसी-लिए हमारे देश में आज आर्थिक स्थिति में कुछ सुधार भी हुआ है। इतना ही नहीं वितरण व्यवस्था में जो सामान पैदा हुआ, चाहे कृषि क्षेत्र से या औद्योगिक क्षेत्र से, उसके वितरण व्यवस्था में सुधार करने की दिशा में भी अनेक कदम सरकार ने उठाए हैं। फिर भी इस दिशा में अनेक प्रशासनिक और व्यावहारिक कदम उठाने की आवश्यकता है जिससे आवश्यक वस्तुओं का वितरण ठीक से हो सके। हालांकि देश भर में उचित मूल्यों की दुकानों की संख्या काफी बढ़ी है, लगभग 3 लाख हो गई, लेकिन दुकानों की संख्या बढ़ाने का पूरा लाभ नहीं हो रहा है। इसलिए इस विषय पर मैं कुछ सुझाव बाद में दूंगा।

मेरा पहला सुझाव यह है कि हमारे देश का बजट 28 फरवरी को पेश न हो कर अक्टूबर के अंतिम सप्ताह में या नवम्बर के पहले सप्ताह में हो। इसका भी बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण कारण है।

हमारे देश में भी इस तारीख को बजट पेश करने का सिलसिला अंग्रेजी शासन-काल में शुरू हुआ। अंग्रेजों ने इसलिए इस तिथि को पसन्द किया, क्योंकि इन दिनों ब्रिटेन का मौसम उनके अनुकूल होता था, लेकिन हमारे देश में वर्षा काल है 15 अक्टूबर तक खत्म हो जाता है। इसलिए इस परिवर्तन के सुझाव का कारण यह है कि हमारा देश कृषि-प्रधान है और आने वाले कई वर्षों तक रहेगा।

[श्री चन्दू लाल चन्द्राकर]

आप यह भी जानते हैं कि हमारे देश को आर्थिक स्थिति वर्षा पर आधारित है और वर्षा काल अक्टूबर तक समाप्त हो जाता है। इससे अनुमान लग जाता है कि देश में कृषि उत्पादन की स्थिति कैसी है। हमारे देश के तीन-चौथाई भाग में धान की फसल होती है, इसी तरीके से कपास, गन्ना आदि की फसलों की स्थिति भी वर्षा ऋतु में मालूम हो जाती है कि फसल कैसी है। इतना ही नहीं, हमें यह भी मालूम हो जाता है कि हमारी नदियों में कितना पानी है और उससे हम कितना बिजली का उत्पादन कर सकेंगे।

इसलिए आवश्यक है कि हमारे देश का बजट हमारे देश के मौसम के अनुकूल अक्टूबर के अन्त में या नवम्बर प्रथम सप्ताह में रखा जाए। हमारे देश का व्यापारी वर्ग भी अपना हिसाब-किताब इसी समय दीपावली से शुरू करता है। इसका मुख्य कारण यही है कि उनको यह मालूम हो जाता है कि हमारे देश की आर्थिक स्थिति वर्षा-काल के बाद कैसी है और कितनी फसल है। इसलिए हम समझते हैं कि यह हमारे लिए बहुत आवश्यक है कि हम इस पर सोच-विचार करें।

फरवरी में बजट पेश करने से बहुत बड़ा नुकसान यह होता है कि संसद द्वारा स्वीकृत रकमों का पूरा उपयोग नहीं होता क्योंकि यहां अप्रैल के अन्त तक बजट स्वीकार होते हैं। मई में यह जिले के कार्यालयों तक पहुंचता है। जितने भी हमारे देश के ग्रामीण क्षेत्र हैं या शहर का कहिए, जितने निर्माण कार्य होते हैं वह नवम्बर से जून तक हो सकते हैं क्योंकि वर्षा के दिनों में सड़के, नहरें, बिजली, हस्पताल, स्कूल वगैरह बनने का काम नहीं होता है। इसलिए बजट की रकम का सही उपयोग केवल मई और जून में हो पाता है। वर्षा ऋतु में इस रकम का बहुत दुरुपयोग हो जाता है। कई ऐसे मदों में यह खर्च हो जाता है जो अनावश्यक होते हैं।

इसलिए मैं यहां उपस्थित उप वित्त मंत्री श्री पूजारी से अनुरोध करूंगा कि वह वित्त

मंत्री जी को इसे बतायें और इस पर अच्छी तरह से प्रकाश डालें कि हमारा अगला बजट जो पेश किया जाएगा, वह आगामी फरवरी में ना पेश कर के आगामी नवम्बर में पेश करें जो कि 15 नवम्बर तक या नवम्बर के पहले हफ्ते में हो सकता है। क्योंकि इस समय तक वर्ष से आर्थिक स्थिति का अन्दाजा हो जाता है और हमारा वित्तीय वर्ष भी एक नवम्बर से 31 अक्टूबर तक हम मनायें। ऐसा होने पर जो धन संसद से स्वीकृत होता है, उसका पूरा उपयोग हो सकेगा और हम रचनात्मक कार्य कर सकेंगे।

अब मैं सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के विभिन्न पहलुओं पर प्रकाश डालना चाहूंगा। हमारी सरकार ने अच्छा किया है जो छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र को बहुत अधिक महत्व दिया है। हमारे देश का आर्थिक ढांचा भी इस तरह है कि सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र को अधिक से अधिक विकसित किया जाए लेकिन बहुत ही आवश्यक है कि सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के कार्य संचालन और कर्मचारियों की भतीं के सम्बन्ध में विशेष माप-दंड निर्धारित किए जाएं।

आज होता क्या है? कार्य संचालन और कर्मचारियों की भतीं की ओर कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता है, जिसके कारण जिन सार्वजनिक क्षेत्रों में उत्पादन का लक्ष्य पूरा होना चाहिए, या उनकी आय अधिक होनी चाहिए, वह नहीं हो पाती है क्योंकि कार्य-संचालन का कोई माप-दंड ठीक ढंग से नहीं रखा गया है। जिस तरह से संचालक, व्यवस्थापक या मैनेजमेंट को अधिकार दिया जाता है उसको जितना खर्च करने और काम करने का अधिकार है, उसी तरह से यह भी निर्धारित किया जाना चाहिए कि उसका उत्तरदायित्व कितना है। यदि वह निर्धारित लक्ष्य को पूरा करने में या केन्द्रीय सरकार को निश्चित लाभान्श देने में सफल नहीं होता है, तो उसके विरुद्ध सख्त कार्यवाही करनी चाहिए। आज इस बात की आवश्यकता इसलिए है कि हमारे देश में सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र का विकास बहुत तेजी के साथ हो रहा है और इस लिए इस ओर ध्यान देना बहुत जरूरी हो गया है।

सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में लगभग 170 कंपनियाँ, कारखाने और निगम हैं, जिनमें से लगभग आधे लाभ में चल रहे हैं और आधे घाटे में चल रहे हैं। बुनियादी उद्योगों में कुछ वर्ष तक घाटा तो कुछ हद तक समझ में आता है, लेकिन बुनियादी उद्योग हमेशा घाटे में चलें, या गैर-बुनियादी उद्योग घाटे में चलें, यह बात समझ में नहीं आती। इसलिए मेरा सुझाव है कि सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र को कंपनियों, कारखानों और निगमों के कार्य-संचालन का नए सिरे से मूल्यांकन हो—इस बात का मूल्यांकन हो कि हमारी सार्वजनिक कंपनियों के उत्पादन की क्षमता कितनी है, वे कितना कार्य कर रही हैं और उनसे कितना लाभार्जित मिलना चाहिए।

इसके साथ ही यह लक्ष्य निर्धारित कर देना चाहिए कि जब सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र की कंपनियों में 20,000 करोड़ रुपये की पूंजी लगी हुई है, तो वे कम से कम 10 प्रतिशत लाभार्जित केन्द्रीय सरकार के कोष में अवश्य दें। किसी से कम लाभार्जित मिलेगा, किसी से ज्यादा मिलेगा, लेकिन कुल मिला कर करीब 10 प्रतिशत लाभार्जित देना अनिवार्य माना जाना चाहिए। यदि ऐसा होता है—जो कि संभव है—, तो लगभग 2,000 करोड़ रुपये की आय हर साल केन्द्रीय कोष की हो सकेगी जैसे-जैसे सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में लगने वाली पूंजी बढ़ती जाएगी, वैसे वैसे उससे होने वाली आय भी बढ़ेगी। इसका लाभ यह होगा कि सरकार को हर साल अपना खर्च बढ़ जाने के कारण जो नए नए कर लगाने पड़ते हैं, जिससे चीजों के मूल्यों में वृद्धि होती है और व्यापारी वर्ग बहुत मुनाफा कमाता है, उनकी आवश्यकता नहीं रहेगी। मुझे पूरा विश्वास है कि अगर सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र से 2,000 करोड़ रुपये सालाना की आमदनी होगी, तो सरकार को नये कर लगाने की अधिक आवश्यकता नहीं पड़ेगी।

देश की आबादी जितनी तेजी से बढ़ रही है, उससे भी अधिक तेजी से देश की बेरोजगारी बढ़ रही है। देश में शायद एक दो प्रतिशत परिवार होंगे, जिनमें कम से कम एक बेरोजगार व्यक्ति नहीं होगा। कहने का तात्पर्य यह है कि बेरोजगारों की

संख्या बहुत तेज रफ्तार से बढ़ती चली जा रही है। मैं समझता हूँ कि भारतवर्ष के बेरोजगारों के सम्बन्ध में कोई आंकड़ा देना संभव नहीं है। कोई दो करोड़ कहे, या तीन करोड़ कहे या पांच करोड़ कहे, उन्हें अन्दाजा ही कहा जा सकता है। आंकड़ों में बेकार लोगों का अंदाज लगाना लगभग असंभव है। लेकिन फिर भी हम इतना अवश्य कह सकते हैं कि हर परिवार में एक न एक व्यक्ति बेरोजगार है और त्रस्त है। ऐसी हालत में मैं सभी संसद-सदस्यों से इस प्रश्न पर गम्भीरता के साथ मनन करने और अपने सुझाव देने का अनुरोध करता हूँ।

मेरा सुझाव यह है कि देश के हर एक परिवार के कम से कम एक व्यक्ति को योग्यता के अनुसार अनिवार्य रूप से नौकरी दी जाए। आज तो स्थिति यह है कि एक ही परिवार के कई कई लोग नौकरियों में पहुँच जाते हैं। दूसरी ओर खास तौर से गांव के लोगों की न पहुँच है और न ही कहीं सुनवाई हो सकती है। इसलिए ऐसा करने के लिए संसद को यदि आवश्यकता पड़े तो कानून में और यदि आवश्यकता हो तो संविधान में भी परिवर्तन करने की बात पर गम्भीरता के साथ विचार होना चाहिए। जब तक हर एक परिवार के कम से कम एक व्यक्ति को नौकरी नहीं मिलेगी तब तक बहुत कठिनाई का सामना हर एक परिवार को करना पड़ेगा।

मैं आवश्यक वस्तुओं के वितरण के संबंध में भी कुछ निवेदन करना चाहूंगा। यह बात सही है कि हमारे देश के किसानों ने और सरकार ने चीनी के उत्पादन को बहुत बढ़ाकर, देश में जो चीनी की कमी थी, उसको दूर कर दिया है। इसके लिए आज हमारी सरकार बधाई की पात्र है। लेकिन देश में तीन आवश्यक चीजों का वितरण ठीक से नहीं हो पा रहा रहा है। एक है सस्ता कपड़ा, दूसरे खाने का तेल और तीसरा मिट्टी का तेल। मैं नहीं जानता अन्य राज्यों में कितनी कमी है लेकिन मध्य प्रदेश (जहाँ से मैं आता हूँ) में मिट्टी का तेल लगभग तीन-चार रुपये लीटर बिक रहा है और बरसात में पांच रुपये लीटर तक बिक सकता है।

[श्री चन्दू लाल चन्द्राकर]

इसी प्रकार से खाने का तेल कई जगह 9 रुपये 20 पैसे किलो के भाव से मिलता था लेकिन वह खाने लायक नहीं होता है, उसमें बहुत बदबू आती है। विदेशों से आप जो खाने का तेल आयात करते हैं वह उसी रूप में खाने लायक नहीं रहता इसलिए आवश्यक होता है कि उसको रिफाइन करके खाने के लिए दिया जाए। कुछ जगहों पर शहरों में तो आप रिफाइन करके देते हैं लेकिन देहाती क्षेत्रों में, विशेष रूप से आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में रिफाइनड तेल की पहुँच नहीं है। परिणाम यह होता है कि अगर गलती से उसको कोई ले लेता है तो उसको जलाने के काम में ही जाता है। जो खाने का तेल आप बाहर से मंगाते हैं (600 या 800 करोड़ रुपये का) वह बाम्बे पोर्ट पहुँचने पर पाँच रुपये 70 पैसे किलो के भाव पड़ता है लेकिन बाजार में उसको 9 रुपये 20 पैसे प्रति किलो के भाव पर बेचा जाता है। इस सम्बन्ध में मेरा सुझाव है कि एस. टी. सी. अपनी आमदनी को, अपने मुनाफे को थोड़ा कम करे क्योंकि खाने का तेल थोड़ा-बहुत गरीब लोगों को भी खरीदना पड़ता है। इस प्रकार से विदेशों से आयातित खाने का तेल रिफाइन करके साढ़े सात या पाँचे आठ रुपये प्रति किलो के भाव पर जनता को उपलब्ध किया जाना चाहिए।

जहाँ तक सस्ते कपड़े की बात है, मिलों से सस्ता कपड़ा निकालने के बाद वितरण के लिए लगभग तीन लाख दुकानों पर पहुँचने की बात कही जाती है लेकिन वह पहुँचता बहुत कम जगह पर है। कारण यह है कि उसका उत्पादन बहुत कम होता है, हालाँकि सस्ते कपड़े का उत्पादन करने के लिए मिलों को ढाई रुपया प्रति वर्ग मीटर के हिसाब से सब्सिडी अतिरिक्त रकम दी जाती है। अगर यही सब्सिडी हमारे देश के बुनकरों को दे दी जाए, जो कि आज अच्छे से अच्छे किस्म का कपड़ा बना रहे हैं, उससे लाखों बुनकरों की आर्थिक स्थिति सुधर सकेगी और दूर जाए, जो कि आज अच्छे से अच्छे किस्म का कपड़ा बना रहे हैं, उससे लाखों बुनकरों की आर्थिक स्थिति सुधर सकेगी और दूर तक फैले हुए शहरों तथा गांवों में

सस्ता और अच्छा कपड़ा भी उपलब्ध हो सकेगा। सरकार को सस्ते कपड़े तथा खाने के तेल के दाम कम करने के संबंध में गम्भीरता से विचार करके व्यावहारिक कदम उठाने चाहिए।

हमारी प्रधान मंत्री, श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी जी ने जो नये बीससूत्री कार्यक्रम की घोषणा की है वह सचमुच में गरीबों के लिए, विशेषकर जो गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे अपना जीवन व्यतीत कर रहे हैं, उनके लिए बहुत महत्वपूर्ण कदम है। उसमें जैसे सिंचाई की बात है या विद्युत उत्पादन की बात है उसका बहुत महत्व है। मैं सभी विषयों पर प्रकाश न डालकर दो-तीन विषय जो बहुत महत्वपूर्ण हैं उनकी ही चर्चा करना चाहूँगा जैसे कि गोबर-गैस है। सबसे पहले हमारे देश ने भी इसका अविष्कार किया और 1951 में इसका चलन शुरू हुआ आज हमारे देश में 70-80 हजार गोबर गैस प्लांट्स लगे हुए हैं और उन में से कई हजार काम नहीं कर रहे हैं। लेकिन हमारे देश से बाहर कुछ अन्य देशों ने, जिन्होंने हमारे देश में आकर गोबर-गैस प्रणाली को देखा और अपने देश में जाकर करोड़ों की संख्या में गोबर गैस प्लांट्स लगा दिये लेकिन हमने अपने देश में इसकी उपेक्षा की। इस बार हमारे 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम में अधिक से अधिक गोबर गैस प्लांट्स लगाने और सूरज की किरणों से ऊर्जा पैदा करने का जो नया काम शुरू किया गया है, उसकी ओर अधिक ध्यान देकर ग्रामीणों को अधिक लाभ पहुँचाया जा सकता है। इसी तरह से आज कल जैसे शहरों के लोग पॉलिएस्टर कपड़ा ज्यादा पहनना चाहते हैं उसी तरह से हमारे ग्रामीण भाई भी पहनना चाहते हैं। पॉलिएस्टर कपड़ा बनाना बहुत मुश्किल नहीं है, जिस तरह एलुमिनियम 90 प्रतिशत बिजली से पैदा होता है, उसी तरह से पॉलिएस्टर गैस से पैदा होता है और इस समय हमारे देश में जितने नए-नए पेट्रोलियम के कारखाने बन रहे हैं उन में गैस वेस्ट जा रही है। आप देखें—मथुरा के पास एक रिफाइनरी बन रही है उसकी गैस का भी बहुत अधिक उपयोग नहीं होगा। हमें चाहिए कि उस गैस से पॉलिएस्टर फाइबर बनाएं और अम्बर चखें के जरिए बड़े पैमाने पर गांव-गांव में पॉलिएस्टर का कपड़ा बनायें। यह

कपड़ा सास्ता भी होगा और मजबूत भी बनेगा। आज हर ग्रामीण का कपड़े पर बहुत अधिक खर्चा हो रहा है, क्योंकि कपड़े की मिलें सूती कपड़े के दाम बढ़ाती जा रही हैं। चाहे कपास के दाम गिरे हैं, लेकिन कपड़े के दाम बढ़ते जा रहे हैं। इस लिये मेरा सुझाव है कि गैस के जरिये अधिक से अधिक पॉलिस्टर धागा तैयार कर के अम्बर चर्खों के जरिये ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में पॉलिएस्टर कपड़ा अधिक से अधिक बनवाइये।

आज प्रत्येक गांव में आधुनिक तकनीक को पहुंचाने की आवश्यकता है जिस से युवक स्वयं अपने पैरों पर खड़े हो सकें। इस सम्बन्ध में मेरा एक सुझाव है---हर हायर सैकण्डरी स्कूल में एक लेथ मशीन पहुंचा दी जाय जो मॉडर्न कैनालाजी का एक प्रारम्भिक कदम है। लेथ मशीन के जरिये ग्रामीण युवकों को बहुत सारी चीजें बनानी सिखाई जा सकती हैं। जैसे साइकल के पुर्जे, मोटर पार्ट्स, नलकूप के पुर्जे--इन को लेथ मशीन से बनाया जा सकता है। हमारे युवक इस टैकनालाजी को सीख सकते हैं और स्वयं अपने पैरों पर खड़े हो सकते हैं।

आज हम देखते हैं हमारे गांवों में पढ़े लिखे युवक बेरोजगार घूमते हैं। वे सिनेमा साहित्य का अधिक पढ़ते हैं, उपन्यास तथा कविता भी पढ़ लेते हैं, लेकिन पढ़ने के लिए जो उपयोगी सामग्री है वह उन को उपलब्ध नहीं होती है। जैसे भारत सरकार की 6ठी पंचवर्षीय योजना है या पिछड़े वर्गों के लिये या किसानों के लिये सरकार जो काम कर रही है जो राहत पहुंचा रही है उस का उन को कोई ज्ञान नहीं होता है। यदि उनको उसका ज्ञान हो तो वे भी उससे काफी लाभ उठा सकते हैं। उदाहरण के तौर पर हमारा इन्टीग्रेटेड रूरल डेवलपमेंट गांवों से समग्र क्रान्ति का प्रोग्राम है उसके अन्तर्गत प्रत्येक ब्लॉक में 600 के करीब परिवारों को आर्थिक सहायता देने की व्यवस्था है, हमारे 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम में इस की व्यवस्था है, लेकिन ग्रामीण भाइयों को इस का पता नहीं है। इसलिये सरकार के जो कार्यक्रम चल रहे हैं उन का ज्ञान देने वाला साहित्य या वैज्ञानिक अनु-

संधान की जो चीजें हैं वह ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में उपलब्ध हो सके तो उस का बहुत लाभ हो सकता है। मेरा सुझाव है कि हर ग्राम पंचायत के अन्तर्गत एक पुस्तकालय की व्यवस्था की जाय जिस में सरकार इस तरह के साहित्य को उपलब्ध कराये। चाहे तो इसके लिए हर साल कुी रकम निर्धारित करे या निःशुल्क इस तरह का साहित्य उपलब्ध कराये। हर ग्राम पंचायत में एक सरकारी आदमी होता है जिस के पास बहुत ज्यादा काम नहीं होता है, उसको इस काम पर लगाया जा सकता है। इस तरह से बेरोजगारी को दूर करने में काफी मदद मिल सकती है। पुस्तकालय में अगर 20-25 लड़के भी पढ़ेंगे तो उनको बहुत लाभ होगा। आज हमारे देश में पढ़ने की तरफ, पुस्तकों से जानकारी प्राप्त करने की तरफ ध्यान कम जा रहा है, खास तौर से ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में। इसलिए यह जरूरी है कि पुस्तकों पढ़ने की ओर, लोगों का, खास तौर से ग्रामीणों का अधिकाधिक ध्यान हम आकर्षित करें। ग्रामीणों को जितनी अधिक जानकारी होगी उतना ही अधिक उनका जल्दी से जल्दी विकास होगा। इस के साथ, चाहे अनुसंधान के, चाहे उद्योग के सिलसिले में हो, उनको अधिक जानकारी होने से वे स्वयं अपने पैरों पर खड़ा होना सीख सकेंगे। इसलिए वहां ऐसा साहित्य पहुंचाने के लिए पुस्तकालय होने जरूरी है।

एक बहुत बड़ी बात आजकल यह है कि प्रदूषण या पोल्यूशन शहरों में बहुत बढ़ रहा है। उसी तरह से गन्दी बस्तियां भी बहुत बढ़ती जा रही हैं। गांवों के लोग शहरों में नौकरी की तलाश में उद्योग सीखने के लिए चले आ रहे हैं। क्या यह अच्छा नहीं होगा कि हर पांच लाख या दस लाख की आबादी, या दो या तीन ब्लॉक्स के बीच, या तीन या चार ब्लॉक्स के बीच में एक ऐसा कृषि प्रदर्शन फार्म हो जहां उनको सिखाया जा सके कि कौन-कौन सी फसलें पैदा की जा सकती हैं? कोनंग इंडस्ट्री के बारे में, डिब्बों में, बंद करने के बारे में, नए उद्योगों के बारे में सिखाया जा सकता है। एक ओर इंडस्ट्री के बारे में जानने का मौका मिलेगा वहां दूसरी ओर उनकी ट्रेनिंग हो सकेगी। इसलिए एक तो वहां पर एग्रीकल्चरल डिमांस्ट्रेशन फार्म हो

[श्री चन्दू लाल चन्द्राकर]

और दूसरे इंडस्ट्रियल ट्रेनिंग सेंटर हो। इंडस्ट्रियल ट्रेनिंग सेंटर में उनको वहाँ पर नये नये किस्म के उद्योग सिखाये जाएँ।

इन दोनों केन्द्रों में वहाँ पर बैंक की सुविधाएँ भी प्राप्त हों। जो लोग वहाँ से सीख कर निकलें अपना उद्योग या धंधा चलाने के लिए या उपकरण खरीदने के लिए किसी कण की जरूरत हो तो वह उन्हें वहाँ से मिल सके। वहाँ पर उन्हें कर्जा देने की व्यवस्था हो। हालाँकि आपने बैंकों से कर्ज देने की व्यवस्था में सुधार किया है फिर भी नियम और कानून कुछ ऐसे हैं जिनसे गांव के लोगों को कर्ज लेने में बड़ी कठिनाई होती है। इसलिए यह जरूरी है कि वहाँ पर उनके लिए बैंकों से धन मिलने की व्यवस्था हो जिससे कि वे अपने उद्योग धंधे खोल कर अपना धंधा चला सकें। इस से उन्हें बहुत बड़ा लाभ होगा।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप जानते हैं कि मध्यप्रदेश एक बहुत पिछड़ा राज्य है। खासतौर से उसमें छत्तीसगढ़ का इलाका तो बहुत ही पिछड़ा हुआ है। यह वह क्षेत्र है जो कि आंध्र और उड़ीसा से लगा हुआ है। यह बहुत ही पिछड़ा क्षेत्र है। वहाँ पर बहुत कम साधन संचार के हैं। रेलवे व्यवस्था बहुत कम है। आज दिक्कत यह है कि अगर बस्तर जाना हो तो रायपुर से बस बड़ी मुश्किल से मिलती है। वहाँ से एकाध बस ही जाती है जो कि बड़ी मुश्किल से मिलती है। इसके लिए सुझाव रखे गए हैं और उन पर जांच भी हुई है। वहाँ पर राजहरा नाम की एक माईन है वहाँ से बैलाडीला 142 किलोमीटर है। इस राजहरा से बैलाडीला रेलवे लाइन के बनाने के संबंध में हर तरह की जांच हुई और उसके बाद 1975 में रेलवे लाइन बनाने की मंजूरी भी हो गयी। लेकिन अभी तक एक रुपया भी उसके लिए स्वीकृत नहीं किया गया है। जब तक वहाँ रेलवे लाइन नहीं होगी तब तक बस्तर जिले का विकास नहीं होगा। यह बस्तर जिला आदिवासियों का जिला है और इसका क्षेत्रफल केरल प्रदेश जितना बड़ा क्षेत्रफल है।

लेकिन वहाँ रेलवे की व्यवस्था न होने के कारण यह जिला बहुत ही पिछड़ा रह गया है। इसलिए मैं वित्त मंत्रालय और प्लानिंग कमीशन से विशेष अनुरोध करूंगा कि राजहरा से बैलाडीला रेलवे लाइन को इस क्षेत्र में बिछाना हर तरह से बहुत आवश्यक है। क्योंकि वहाँ पर बस्तर में खनिज पदार्थ भी बहुत है और लकड़ी भी बहुत है। उनका सही उपयोग नहीं हो पा रहा है। वहाँ गरीबों को आवश्यक चीजें भी कम दामों पर उपलब्ध नहीं है। आज बस्तर में आप देखेंगे कि कपड़ा, तेल, नमक और दूसरी चीजों के दाम बहुत अधिक हैं क्योंकि ये चीजें ट्रकों से जाने के कारण बहुत मंहगी पड़ती हैं।

इसी तरह से वहाँ के जो उत्पादन हैं, जैसे चावल है, और कई किस्म की फसलें हैं, उनका वहाँ के लोगों को उचित दाम नहीं मिलता है। इसलिए वहाँ पर रेलवे लाइन बहुत जरूरी है।

आपने मुझे समय दिया, इसके लिए बहुत धन्यवाद।

श्रीमती कृष्णा साहू (बेगूसराय) : मनीष उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जो वित्त विधेयक उपस्थापित किया गया है, मैं उसका समर्थन करती हूँ।

बजट की खूबी यह होती है कि मात्र आमदनी और खर्च का लेखा-जोखा हो उसमें नहीं रहना चाहिए, बल्कि उत्पादन, विकास सामाजिक सुरक्षा कल्याणकारी योजनाओं के उद्देश्य को सामने लेकर बनाया जाए और इन सब बिंदुओं पर सरकार ने ध्यान देते हुए बजट बनाया है। अर्थव्यवस्था प्रगति पर है, मंहगाई की दर भी बढ़ रही है और मुद्रा-स्फीति में भी कमी आ रही है, इसके लिए मैं श्रीमती गांधी को बधाई देती हूँ कि दो वर्षों में उन्होंने जो कठिन परिश्रम किया, उसका ही यह परिणाम है कि सरकार की साख क्रेडिट बर्दीनेस बढ़ी है और अंतरराष्ट्रीय मुद्रा-कोष से 5 मिलियन डालर हमें ऋण प्राप्त हुआ है, जिसके कारण व्यापार के घाटे का भुगतान करने में काफी सहूलियत होगी।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, प्रथम बात तो यह है कि घाटे का जो बजट होता है, उससे महंगाई बढ़ती है। बजट में पहले 1365 करोड़ का घाटा था और बाद में करों में छूट देने के बाद यह 1385 करोड़ का हो गया है। जब बजट उपस्थापित हुआ था, उस समय समाचार पत्रों में देखने को मिला था और लोगों ने यह भी मांग की थी कि बजट का घाटा 3000 करोड़ तक होना चाहिए, हाँ सकता था, लेकिन यह उन लोगों की मांग थी जो टैक्स से छूट्टी पाना चाहते हैं और देश की अर्थ-व्यवस्था का सारा बोझ जन साधारण पर डालना चाहते हैं। इसके पीछे पूँजीवाद को बढ़ावा देना है और सरकार ने इसका काफी प्रयास किया है कि घाटा कम से कम हो।

मैं अर्थ-शास्त्री तो नहीं हूँ और न अर्थ-शास्त्र का मुझे कोई ज्ञान है, लेकिन मैं बड़े अदब के साथ मंत्री महोदय को कहना चाहती हूँ कि जितना भी ज्यादा में ज्यादा हो सके, अनुत्पादक व्यय को कम करना आवश्यक है। सार्वजनिक प्रतिष्ठान अधिकांश घाटे में चल रहे हैं, इन सब का बोझ हमारी गरीब जनता को ही उठाना पड़ता है। इनका घाटा करोड़ों-करोड़ रुपये में बढ़ता जा रहा है, लेकिन उसमें जो पदाधिकारीगण हैं, उनकी सुशहली बनी रहती है, बर्बादी आम जनता की होती है। प्रांतीय सरकारों के भी जो सार्वजनिक प्रतिष्ठान हैं, उनका भी यही हाल है। इसलिए इस तरह के अनुत्पादक व्यय को रोकना बहुत आवश्यक है। उदाहरण स्वरूप मैं कहना चाहती हूँ, बिहार प्रांत में बिजली बोर्ड है।

13.54 hrs.

[SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI in the Chair]

परिवहन निगम है। सार्वजनिक प्रतिष्ठान सिर्फ सफेद हाथी की तरह ही नहीं हैं बल्कि उनमें जो करोड़ों का घाटा होता है वह हमारे आर्थिक असंतुलन का पोषक बनता जा रहा है। हमारे देश में यह बात मानी जाती है कि बिजली बोर्ड और पथ परिवहन निगम, ये हमारे इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर हैं, इनके ऊपर हमारी प्रगति निर्भर करती है, लेकिन अगर यही घाटे में चलेंगे तो आम जनता को

उससे क्या फायदा होगा, जिनके लिए इन प्रतिष्ठानों की स्थापना की गई है।

हमारे यहां संघीय प्रणाली है। इसमें केन्द्र का दायित्व होता है कि राज्य सरकारों की अर्थ व्यवस्था पर निगरानी रखी जायें। यह कहा जाता है कि राज्य सरकारों की स्वायत्तता है। मैं उनकी स्वायत्तता को मानती हूँ। लेकिन केन्द्रीय सरकार का भी कुछ दायित्व है और उनके ऊपर अंकुश लगाना चाहिए जो अनावश्यक खर्च है, जो फिजूल खर्च है जिससे हम जनता को नजरों में आलोचना के पात्र बनते हैं, उस पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाना चाहिये। आप देखें कि सरकारी प्रतिष्ठानों में गाड़ियों के ही ऊपर कितना व्यय होता है। आप आंकड़ों को देखें। ये कुछ थोड़ा बहुत इधर उधर हो सकते हैं। लेकिन मूल रूप से यह बात सही है कि आज आठ दस हजार के करीब स्टाफ कार सार्वजनिक प्रतिष्ठानों में चलती हैं और उन से सम्बन्धित हजारों की संख्या में जो गाड़ियां चलती हैं उन पर 35 से 40 करोड़ रुपये वार्षिक खर्च होता है। कितने ही प्रतिवेदन प्रकाशित हुए हैं। मल्टीसर्विस कंसलटेंसी प्राइवेट लिमिटेड ने पब्लिक सैक्टर अंडरटेकिंग के बारे में जो रिपोर्ट दी है वह कहाँ है? हम नहीं जानते उस में क्या है। लेकिन इतना हम जरूर जानते हैं कि पचासों ऐसे पब्लिक अंडरटेकिंग हैं जिन के बारे में यह लिखा हुआ है कि कितने करोड़ रुपये के घाटे के कारण हमारे देश में आर्थिक असंतुलन हो रहा है, उनकी कार्य प्रणाली के विषय में लम्बा प्रतिवेदन है। मैं सरकारी उद्योगों के पक्ष में हूँ। लेकिन मैं इतना जरूर कहना चाहती हूँ कि सरकारी उद्योगों को केवल घाटे में चलाया न जाए। इसके पक्ष में मैं नहीं हूँ। 24-25 रुग्ण उद्योगों में 18 अरब के करीब बैंकों का रुपया जाम हो गया है। जिनके कारण वे इंडस्ट्रीज सिक हुई हैं, वे खुद रुग्ण हैं या नहीं, वे खुद सिक हैं या नहीं, इसका भी हम देखना चाहिये। वे तो शायद समृद्ध होते जा रहे हैं। लेकिन इस कारण से आर्थिक असंतुलन हमारे देश में बढ़ता चला जा रहा है। इस पर हम को रोक लगानी होगी। यह अति आवश्यक है। अर्थ-व्यवस्था में सन्तुलन लाने के लिए अनावश्यक खर्चों पर रोक लगाई जानी

[श्रीमती कृष्णा साही]

चाहिये। तभी देश की आर्थिक स्थिति में सुधार हो सकेगा क्योंकि वित्तीय अनुशासन ही हमारी प्रगति की कुंजी है।

भारत जैसे विकासशील देश में जो खुशहाली होगी, समृद्धि होगी, उसमें बैंकों को बहुत अहम भूमिका निभानी होती है। राष्ट्रीयकरण के बाद हमारे प्रान्त बिहार में बैंकों की संख्या में तो जरूर वृद्धि हुई है, इसमें कोई दो मत नहीं है लेकिन जिस अनुपात में हमारे यहां आबादी बढ़ रही है उस अनुपात में और हमारे राज्य की विशेष और गंभीर समस्याओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए, बैंक सुविधाओं का जितना व्यापक विस्तार होना चाहिए नहीं हुआ है। हमारे राज्य में बैंक शाखाएँ जनसंख्या अनुपाती से कई अन्य राज्यों से कम हैं। दिसम्बर 1980 में हमारे राज्य में बैंक शाखा जनसंख्या का अनुपात 1:25,000 था जबकि यह अनुपात केरल एवं पंजाब में 1:9000 था, हिमाचल प्रदेश में 1:10,000 था, कर्नाटक एवं जम्मू काश्मीर में 1:12,000 तथा गुजरात में 1:12,000 था। लेकिन दिसम्बर 1981 में बिहार में अनुमानित बैंक शाखा-जनसंख्या का अनुपात 1:18,000 था। और आंकड़ों में नहीं देना चाहती हूँ। लेकिन मैं इतना अवश्य कहना चाहती हूँ कि बिहार सरकार ने रिजर्व बैंक को लिखा है कि 1985 तक जब तक दस हजार की जनसंख्या पर एक बैंक की शाखा नहीं होगी तब तक हमारे प्रदेश में जो क्षेत्रीय असन्तुलन है वह भी दूर नहीं होगा और वहां की गरीबी भी दूर नहीं होगी।

14.00 hrs.

मैं एक छोटा सा उदाहरण देना चाहती हूँ। ग्रामीण क्षेत्रीय बैंकों की स्थापना की गई है। यह इसलिए किया गया है कि लघु एवं सीमान्त किसानों के लिए, ग्रामीण कारीगरों के लिए कर्ज की सुविधा उपलब्ध हो सके और उनकी उन्नति हो सके, उनका आर्थिक स्तर उंचा हो सके। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं कहना चाहती हूँ कि मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र में कई जगह इस प्रकार की ग्रामीण क्षेत्रीय बैंक की शाखाएं हैं। एक शाखा का मैं उदाहरण देना चाहती हूँ। मेरा एक छोटा सा गांव है रघुनाथ-नुर ब्लाक में जिसका

का नाम है गभिरार और वहां की मैं रहने वाली हूँ। उस गांव की स्थिति आप को बताऊँ। डेढ़ वर्ष में वहां सिर्फ 18 किसानों को ऋण दिया गया है और 1 लाख 5 हजार रु. दिया गया। वहीं पर इंडस्ट्रियल लोन 1 लाख 25 हजार रु. दिया गया जब कि फिक्स्ड डिपॉजिट 2 लाख 50 हजार है और जनरल 1 लाख के करीब है। जब मैंने इस बात की वर्चा की ग्रामीणस्तर पर जो मैनेजर होते हैं वह ग्राम की राजनीति में लग जाते हैं और नहीं चाहते कि किसानों को लोन दिया जाए, यहां से इस्पेक्टर्स को भेजा गया। छानबीन की गई। उन्होंने कार्यवाही शीघ्र करने का आश्वासन दिया लेकिन अभी तक कुछ नहीं हुआ। वहां ऋण के आवेदन-पत्र प्राप्त नहीं होते, कभी-कभी 5, 10 रु. में एक फार्म बेचा जाता है और हमारे प्रखण्ड स्तर के अधिकारियों और बैंक के पदाधिकारियों में कोई समन्वय नहीं रहता है तो यहां से जो इस्पेक्टर्स भेजे गए थे उन्होंने रिपोर्ट भी दी। फिर भी कोई तबदीली नहीं हुई। हमारी सरकार ने केन्द्र सरकार को पत्र लिखा कि ऋण आवेदन-पत्र के निस्तारण में बड़ा विलम्ब होता है। लेकिन हमारे बैंक के जो मैनेजर हैं वह कहते हैं कि बिहार में बहुत प्रगति हुई है। लेकिन हजारीबाग के डिप्टी कमिशनर का कहना है :

"Deputy Commissioner of Hazaribagh complains that due to the non-cooperation of nationalised banks the district could not achieve the target in bringing 14,000 families above the poverty line. Several small-scale units in the State are on the verge of closure on account of credit squeeze. The National Development Council was told by the Bihar Chief Minister that commercial banks were siphoning off invisible funds from the State to other parts of the country."

जिस उद्देश्य से ग्रामीण बैंकों की स्थापना हुई है उसकी ओर केन्द्रीय सरकार के वित्त मंत्री जी को ध्यान देना चाहिए। मैं धन्यवाद देती हूँ इन्होंने बैंक कर्मचारियों और बीमा कर्मचारियों को चंतावनी दी है कि अनुशासनहीनता के खिलाफ कड़ी से कड़ी

कार्यवाही की जायेगी। लेकिन सिर्फ चेतावनी ही न दें बल्कि देखें भी क्या कार्यवाही हो रही है। क्योंकि यदि आप अर्थ व्यवस्था को नहीं दिशा देना चाहते हैं तो बैंकों की खर्च प्रणाली व्यवस्था में परिवर्तन करना पड़ेगा काम के प्रति बैंकों में बड़ी उदासीनता बरती जाती है और जब लोग वहां जाते हैं तो वहां के पदाधिकारी कस्टमर्स पर ध्यान नहीं देते और बेरुखी से व्यवहार करते हैं। तो बैंकों की साख न घटे इस ओर मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान देना चाहिये।

जीवन बीमा का उद्देश्य क्या है? सामाजिक सुरक्षा देना। लेकिन होता क्या है? सामाजिक सुरक्षा नहीं दे पा रहे हैं। निगम को 5 करोड़ से ले कर 18 करोड़ का जो मुनाफा होता है उसका एक बट्टे 5 या एक बट्टे 6 निगम खुद खा जाय तो पॉलिसी होल्डर्स को क्या लाभ मिलेगा। यह उद्योग मुनाफे के लिए नहीं है। इतनी लम्बी प्रक्रिया बना दी गई है कि पॉलिसी होल्डर्स के उत्तराधिकारियों को समय पर कोई सुविधा नहीं मिलती है। जिसको बढ़ापे की लाठी कहा जाता है, या बच्चों को शिक्षा के लिए पैसा मिलेगा, या गाढ़े समय पर काम देगा, अगर ऐसा समय पर न हो तो उद्देश्य की प्राप्ति नहीं हो सकती और आदमी सोचता है कि जीवन बीमा का उद्देश्य कैसे पूरा होगा। बैंक एवं जीवन बीमा के प्रति लोगों में आस्था का हास नहीं होना चाहिए। आम लोगों को इन संस्थानों के प्रति विश्वास, सुरक्षा की भावना समाप्त होना बहुत बड़े खतरे को इंगित करता है। सरकार समय रहते इस पर ध्यान देकर इसे चुस्त दुरुस्त करे। यह सही है कि दो वर्षों में कोई आर्थिक गति नहीं हो सकती, फिर भी हम यह कहना चाहते हैं कि हमारी सरकार ने जिस आर्थिक नीति को अपनाया है, उससे हम प्रगति के पथ पर जाएंगे। गुणात्मक परिवर्तन हुए हैं इससे कोई इन्कार नहीं कर सकता। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं धन्यवाद करती हूँ कि आपने मुझे समय दिया और मंत्री महोदय से अपेक्षा करती हूँ कि बैंकों

और जीवन बीमा के इन दो क्षेत्रों में ऐसे काम करेंगे ताकि लोगों की आस्था का जो हास हो रहा है, वह पुनः वापस आ जाये।

*आचार्य भगवान देव (अजमेर): आदरणीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, आज हिन्दुस्तान को पार्लियामेंट में आपने मुझे प्रथम बार सिंधी भाषा में बोलने का अवसर दिया है, इसके लिए मैं आपका आभारी हूँ।

मैं सर्वप्रथम आदरणीय प्रधान मंत्री श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी का अपनी तरफ से तथा सिंधी समाज की तरफ से हार्दिक आभार व्यक्त करता हूँ जिन्होंने सिंधी भाषा को शेड्यूल्ड 8 में मान्यता दिला कर जो गौरव प्रदान किया और सिन्धी जाति की भावनाओं की कदर की है।

पूज्य महात्मा गांधी, पं. जवाहर लाल नेहरू, और अन्य हमारे राष्ट्रीय नेताओं की इच्छा नहीं थी कि भारत का बंटवारा हो। परन्तु अंग्रेजों की चाल तथा साम्प्रदायिक शक्तियों की मलीन मुरादों के कारण हिन्दुस्तान के दो भाग हो गए। बटवारे के कारण बंगालियों को आधा बंगाल मिला और पंजाबियों को आधा पंजाब मिला। उनको अपना-अपना प्रान्त मिला, अपनी विधान सभाएं मिली। अपना बजट मिला। जिस कारण वे अपनी भाषा, साहित्य और संस्कृति की रक्षा करने में पूर्ण समर्थ हैं। लेकिन सिंधी जाति ही एक ऐसी बदनसीब जाति है जिसका न अपना प्रान्त है न अपनी विधान सभा है और न उनका कोई बजट है। सिंधी सारे हिन्दुस्तान में बिखरे पड़े हैं।

पाकिस्तान से तरबाद होकर आने पर सिंधियों ने मेहनत और सभ्रबूझ से न सिर्फ अपना पेट पाला है और अपना जीवन बनाने की कोशिश की है अपितु देश के हर प्रान्त में लड़ी बड़ी हास्पिटलें, कालेज, स्कूल, धर्मशालाएं, आश्रम आदि स्थापित किए हैं। देश और देश में रहने वाले लोगों की भलाई और बहादुरी के लिए सराहनीय कार्य

[आचार्य भगवान देव]

किया है। देश के आर्थिक क्षेत्र के विकास में सिंधियों का बड़ा योगदान है।

इन बातों के होते हुए भी सिंधियों की भाषा, साहित्य, संस्कृति, पुनर्वास आदि की अनेक समस्याएँ हैं। यद्यपि स्वर्गीय पं. जवाहर लाल नेहरू तथा प्रधान मंत्री श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी ने समय-समय पर सिंधियों की समस्याओं पर विशेष ध्यान देकर उनका समाधान कराने की कोशिश की है जिसके लिए सिंधी समाज तथा मैं उनका हार्दिक आभारी हूँ। प्रान्त और विधान सभा के अभाव में और सिंधी जाति के विभिन्न प्रान्तों में रहने के कारण मेरी भारत सरकार से मांग है कि:—

1. केन्द्रीय सिंधी बोर्ड स्थापित किया जाए जो सिंधी भाषा साहित्य, कला, संगीत, संस्कृति, सभ्यता के विकास, रक्षा, प्रचार-प्रसार का काम कर सके।

2. शिक्षा मंत्रालय में सिंधी शिक्षा समस्याओं के समाधान के लिए एक प्रभावशाली समिति की स्थापना की जाए। इस समय जो सिंधी सलाहकार समिति सेंट्रल हिन्दी डायरेक्टर के अधीन है वह बिल्कुल निष्क्रिय, निकम्मी एवं फिजूलखर्ची करने वाली साबित हुई है। उन लोगों ने कोई ठोस कार्य नहीं किया है। उनको तुरन्त भंग किया जाए और उस सलाहकार कमिटी में एवं सिंधी अकादमी में सुयोग्य व्यक्तियों को रखा जाए।

3. सिंधी भाषा के विकास के लिए बजट बढ़ाया जाए।

4. आकाशवाणी की ओर से सिंधी कार्यक्रमों को न्याय नहीं मिलता था। जनता पार्टी शासन में श्री एल. के. अडवानी सूचना मंत्री सिंधी होते हुए भी उन्होंने सिंधियों के लिए कोई कार्य नहीं किया—परन्तु मैं श्री वसन्त साठे, सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री का आभार व्यक्त करता हूँ जिन्होंने हमारी मांगों पर ध्यान देकर कुछ ठोस कार्य किया है और आकाशवाणी तथा टेलीविजन से सिंधी कार्यक्रमों का समय

बढ़ाया है। मेरी दृष्टि में यह अभी भी बहुत कम है। मेरी प्रार्थना है कि सूचना और प्रसारण विभाग में जहाँ जहाँ सिंधी विभाग है वहाँ सब अधिकारी सिंधी रखे जाएँ और जिन प्रान्तों में सिंधी विभाग नहीं है, उन प्रान्तों में प्रति सप्ताह कुछ समय सिंधी प्रोग्राम दिए जाने चाहिए। सिंधी कार्यक्रम के लिए बजट बहुत कम है, उसको भी बढ़ाया जाना चाहिए।

5. हिन्दुस्तान में कम से कम डेढ़ सौ के करीब सिंधी पत्र-पत्रिकाएँ प्रकाशित होती हैं। उनकी आर्थिक स्थिति बहुत ही दयनीय है। मुझे शिकायत मिली है कि उनको विज्ञापन मिलने में बहुत कठिनाई पेश आती है। सरकार को चाहिए कि सिंधी पत्र-पत्रिकाओं के लिए डी.ए.वी.पी. को सरकार आदेश दे जिससे वह सिंधी पत्र-पत्रिकाओं को विज्ञापन देने में नियम को कुछ उदार बनाए जिससे वे सरकारी विज्ञापनों तथा अन्य सहायता का लाभ उठा सकें।

6. पोस्ट और टेलीग्राफ विभाग जो महापुरुषों एवं सामाजिक एवं राजनीतिक लोगों की डाक टिकट प्रकाशित करता है उसकी तरफ से सिंधी महापुरुषों को बिल्कुल नजरअंदाज किया गया है। सिंधी समाज को इस बात पर अफसोस और अरमान है। सिंधियों के भगतसिंह, अमर शहीद हेमू कालानी, सन्त कंवर राम, स्वामी लीला शाह और श्री जयराम दास दौलतराम की यादगार रूप में डाक टिकट शीघ्र प्रकाशित की जानी चाहिए।

7. दिल्ली में सब प्रान्तों के अपने अपने भवन हैं। जैसा कि उत्तर प्रदेश भवन, पंजाब भवन, महाराष्ट्र भवन, नागालैण्ड हाउस, आदि। यह अपने अपने राज्य की सभ्यता और संस्कृति के प्रचार-प्रसार करने के लिए काम करते रहते हैं। परन्तु जैसा कि सिंधियों का कोई प्रान्त नहीं है। ऐसी हालत में यह कार्य भारत सरकार को स्वयं करना चाहिए। और राजधानी में एक सिंधू भवन कायम करना चाहिए आवास और निर्माण मंत्रालय को इसके लिए प्लॉट की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए। और भारत सरकार को उस सिंधू भवन को बनाने में आर्थिक मदद देनी चाहिए।

8. सिंधी जब भारत में आये तो उनके पुनर्वास की अनेक समस्याएं उनके सामने खड़े हुईं। उनके क्लेमों की समस्या भी अभी तक चली आ रही है। भारत सरकार को उनकी इन समस्याओं का शीघ्र समाधान करना चाहिए और बंटवारे के समय सिंधियों को जो सरकार ने कर्ज आदि दिए थे, कुछ लोगों की आर्थिक स्थिति खराब हो जाने के कारण वे कर्ज लौटा नहीं सके। उस मूल राशि से भी अब व्याज दस गुना अधिक बढ़ गया है। उसे लौटाने में लोग बड़े असमर्थ हैं। मेरी सरकार से मांग है कि पांच हजार रुपए तक जिन्होंने कर्ज लिया हो उनको माफ कर दिया जाए।

9. बंटवारे के पश्चात सिंधी भारत के अलग-अलग प्रान्तों में जाकर बसे हैं वहां उन्हें अपने निवास एवं कारोबार के लिए मकान एवं दुकानों के लिए जमीन एलाट की गई उनको उस समय की कीमत पर वह जमीन एलाट कर दी जाए और जमीन संबंधी उनको मालिकाना हक देने की समस्याओं का शीघ्र निपटारा किया जाए। इस संबंध में केन्द्रीय सरकार को प्रान्तीय सरकारों का हिदायत देनी चाहिए जिससे यह कार्य शीघ्र सम्पन्न हो सके।

10. देश की आजादी के लिए सिंधियों ने तन-मन-धन का सहयोग दिया है। अनेक लोगों ने अपनी कुरबानियां भी दी हैं। शहीद हेमू कालानी की माता जिसको हम सिंधू माता कहते हैं उनको हमारी प्रार्थना पर गृह मंत्री जानी जैल सिंह ने मासिक पांच सौ रुपए पेंशन देकर जो पुण्य का कार्य किया है उसके लिए मैं उनका तथा भारत सरकार का सिंधी समाज की तरफ से आभार मानता हूँ। यद्यपि सिंधू माता बम्बई की चेम्बूर कालानी में रहती हैं जहां से श्री हशू अडवानी एवं श्री राम जेठ मलानी विधान सभा एवं लोक सभा में चुन कर के आए और श्री एल. के. अडवानी केन्द्र में मंत्री होते हुए भी उन्होंने कोई ध्यान सिंधू माता की तरफ नहीं दिया। कांग्रेस सरकार ने हेमू कालानी की माता की कदर करके जो पेंशन जारी की है मैं उसके लिए सरकार का आभारी हूँ।

11. एक विशेष बात की तरफ मैं सरकार का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि बम्बई में उल्लहास नगर एक ऐसा क्षेत्र है जहां चार लाख के करीब सिंधी रहते हैं। इस नगर का नाम सिंधू नगर रखा जाए और वहां की म्युनिस्पैलिटी को पूर्ववत् कायम रखा जाए तथा वहां के व्यापार के प्रोत्साहन के लिए उल्लहास नगर तथा बम्बई के बीच में एक ही टेलीफोन सर्विस की व्यवस्था शीघ्र की जानी चाहिए। वहां कारपोरेशन बनाने की आवश्यकता नहीं है।

12. देश भरके तमाम सिंधी कालेजों को मिलाकर एक सिंधी युनिवर्सिटी की स्थापना की जानी चाहिए।

सिंधी समाज की किसी भी समस्या के संबंध में सरकार को मेरी सलाह एवं सहकार तथा सेवा की कोई भी आवश्यकता हो तो एक सिंधी होने के नाते मैं हर प्रकार से सहयोग देने के लिए मैं अपनी खुशकिस्मती समझूंगा। अन्त में मैं भारत सरकार खासकर आदरणीय प्रधान मंत्री श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी एवं उनके मंत्रीमण्डल के सहयोगी मंत्रियों का हार्दिक आभारी हूँ जिन्होंने सिंधी समाज की समस्याओं का समाधान करने की कोशिश करते रहे हैं। मुझे पूर्ण विश्वास है कि भविष्य में भी पहले से भी अधिक ध्यान देकर उजड़ी और उखड़ी सिंधी समाज के दुःख और दर्द को दूर करने के लिए सरकार किसी प्रकार की कोई कसर बाकि नहीं छोड़ेगी। सिंधू समाज को हर क्षेत्र में विकास करने के लिए उनका दिली सहयोग मिलता रहेगा।

मुझे आशा है कि वित्त मंत्री सिंधियों की जिन समस्याओं की तरफ मैंने उल्लेख किया है उनके समाधान के लिए अधिक आर्थिक मदद देंगे। मैं आपका आभारी हूँ कि आपने मुझे सिंधी भाषा में बोलने का अवसर दिया।

*SHRI K. KUNHAMBU (Cannanore): Mr. Chairman, Sir, at the outset I wholeheartedly support the Finance Bill. While supporting it I would

[Shri K. Kunhambu]

like to bring certain problems of my State of Kerala to the notice of hon. Minister.

Before I deal with the problems, I take this opportunity to congratulate the Central Government and the Election Commission for their decision to hold elections to Kerala Assembly on 19th of May. Sir, I have no doubt in my mind that after the elections the Congress-I led United Democratic Front will come to power with a massive majority. The two years of Marxist rule utterly failed to provide a sense of security to the people of Kerala. Not only that, they encouraged corruption. The people were very unhappy with that Government and that is why they had to go. I am sure that in the coming election the enlightened people of Kerala will use the opportunity given to them in throwing out the Left Democratic Front led by the Marxists lock stock and barrel.

Immediately after the fall of the Marxists led Ministry in Kerala, a new Democratic United Front under the leadership of Congress-I assumed office. Although that Ministry had a short tenure, it undertook many significant developmental and welfare programmes especially for harijans, adivasis, backward communities and Christian converts. I am sure the same trend will continue and the unfinished tasks will be completed when the UDF will come to power after the next elections.

No, I come to certain problems of Kerala. First of all I would draw the attention of the Government to certain problems of the beedi industry in the organised sector in Kerala. Dinesh Beedi Corporation is the biggest beedi manufacturing unit in the organised sector. This unit which employs about 25,000 workers is facing a serious crisis. I hope that the hon. Minister is aware of the history of this unit. In 1966 Central Government enacted a legislation regulating the wages and other service conditions of the workers

in the beedi industry. Subsequently, the private beedi manufacturers closed down their factories and thus workers who were working in these factories lost their jobs. Then the then Government of Kerala came forward and organised the workers on a cooperative basis so as to provide them job. Thus the Dinesh Beedi Corporation came into existence. Today, about one and half lakhs of families of the workers are entirely depending on this unit for their livelihood. Unfortunately, the wrong excise policy adopted by the Government in regard to beedi has created the crisis to which I made a reference a little while ago. In 1975 the Government imposed excise duty on beedi as well as beedi tobacco. Later on the duty on tobacco was withdrawn but at the same time the excise duty on beedi was raised to Rs. 3.84 per thousand beedis. Thus the beedi manufactured in the organised sector had to bear the brunt of the excise duty. As a result of the abolition of excise duty on beedi tobacco unlabelled and low quality beedi started flooding the market. There was no duty on these beedis. The unlabelled beedi slowly pushed out labelled beedi from the market. This has resulted in loss of employment to a large number of workers on the one hand and loss of revenue to the Government on the other. If this situation continues as I said earlier one and half lakhs of families of these workers will face starvation.

Therefore, I request the Government to take immediate steps to protect the workers as well as save the beedi industry in the organised sector. If the excise duty presently being levied on labelled beedi is shifted on to beedi tobacco, the large scale manufacture of unbranded beedi will gradually come to a stop and the present evasion of duty can be put an end to. I want the Government to take immediate steps in this regard.

Secondly, I would like to say a few words about the industrial backwardness of Kerala. Kerala has a distinc-

tion of having the lowest central investment. It is far below the national average. I don't have to quote statistics to prove my contention. Statistics have been quoted often times on the floor of the House. I want to know what is the approach of the Government towards this problem. There is no other State in India which has such a large number of educated young men and women looking for employment as in Kerala. What is the reason for that? Without industrialisation we will not be able to provide employment to our people. Except FACT there is no other Central undertaking worth the name in Kerala. There was a proposal to set up aromatics complex and a Caprolactum unit in Kerala. But these are still under the shadow of uncertainty. The Central Government should pay some attention to these demands.

Sir, Palghat district of Kerala is the most backward in the whole State. Except a small telephone factory under the Telephone Department there is no other industry in this district. A coach repair factory was a long standing demand. The Government of Kerala had promised land free of cost and water and electricity at concessional rates for this factory. But the Central Government did not set up this factory there. At this rate and with this approach how can we solve the problem of unemployment. Therefore, my earnest request is that Palghat district should be declared industrially backward and all facilities should be provided for the development of this area.

I will now say a word about my constituency Cannanore. I would make a suggestion for the development of this area. Statutory Development Board should be constituted for looking after the development of Cannanore. The Development Board which was set up for the Kutch area of Gujarat is an example which can be tried in Cannanore also. Similarly, developmental schemes in the fields of public health, employment, housing road communication etc., should be undertaken and for this financial assistance

from international agencies can be obtained.

The ITDC has a plan to select important villages in each State which has got tourist potential and develop them. I would request that the Wayanad area of Kerala should also be included in this programme. Wayanad has immense tourist potential which can be developed for the benefit of the whole State. This will change the very glad of the Malabar area. With the Airport at Calicut Wayanad can attract a large number of tourists.

Now, I would draw the attention of the Government to another very important problem. That is in regard to the Christian converts of Kerala. These people numbering about 20 lakhs are as backward as the harijans. But they are not given the same benefits which are being given to the harijans. For the last 4 years I have been raising this question on the floor of this very House. I do not really know why the Government has turned a deaf ear to my request. I would strongly demand that the Christian converts should also be treated as Scheduled Castes and should be given the same benefits which are given to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Another request is that the Kudumbi community of Kerala should be included in the list of Scheduled Castes. Shri A. K. Anthony, the former Kerala Chief Minister and K.P.C.C. President had sent a representation to the Prime Minister urging upon her to consider the inclusion of this community in the list of Scheduled Castes. But so far nothing has been done. Same is the case about the Peruvannan community of Malabar. This community is also very backward and only by their inclusion in the list of Scheduled Castes we can improve their economic conditions. Therefore, this also should be considered.

Sir, I have raised certain problems concerning my State and I hope that the Government will pay sufficient attention to them. With this hope I

[Shri K. Kunhambu]

once again wholeheartedly support the Finance bill and conclude my speech.

श्री कृष्ण कुमार गौतम (कोटा): सभापति महोदय, सब से पहले मैं मंत्री महोदय को सजेशन देना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो प्राविजन आफ कलैक्शन आफ टैक्सिज एक्ट, 1931 है इस में आमूल चूल परिवर्तन किया जाए और इसमें संशोधन लाए जाएं ।

सभापति जी, यह जो एक्ट है, इस के कारण हम जितने भी हमारे विभाग हैं, उन सभी विभागों के संबंध में जो डिमाण्ड्स यहां पेश की जाती हैं उन सभी के संबंध में हम चर्चा नहीं कर पाते । क्योंकि इस एक्ट में 75 दिन की सीमा दी हुई है कि बजट प्रस्तुत करने के बाद 75 दिन के अंदर फाइनेंस बिल पास हो जाना चाहिए । इस एक्ट में ऐसा प्रावधान होने के कारण आज हमें जल्दी हो रही है कि फाइनेंस बिल का पास किया जाए ।

पहले ही डिमाण्ड्स चर्चा के लिए पूरी सैलैक्ट नहीं की जाती है । कुछ मंत्रालयों और विभागों की डिमाण्ड्स को ही चर्चा के लिए चुना जाता है । जितनी डिमाण्ड्स को चुना जाता है उन सभी पर भी चर्चा नहीं हो पाती क्योंकि 75 दिन के अंदर हमें फाइनेंस बिल पास करना होता है और डिमाण्ड्स पर चर्चा अधूरी रह जाती है ।

मेरा सुभाव है कि इस प्राविजन आफ कलैक्शन आफ टैक्सिज एक्ट 1931 के अंदर जो 75 दिन का प्रावधान है उसको 90 दिन का किया जाए ।

यह जो फाइनेंस बिल है जिस पर कि मैं बोल रहा हूँ और आप भी बोलेंगे, क्या

हम ईमानदारी से डायरेक्ट टैक्सिज और इन्डायरेक्ट टैक्सिज पर अपने विचार व्यक्त कर सकते हैं, क्या हम अपने संशोधनों के बारे में अपने सुभाव इतने समय में ईमानदारी से रख सकते हैं और उन्हें जस्टिफाई कर सकते हैं ?

यह फाइनेंस बिल है । इसका सम्बन्ध देश की अर्थ व्यवस्था और कर प्रवंचकों से है । उन लोगों से है जो करों की चोरी कर के कर देने से बच रहे हैं । इसलिए मेरा सुभाव है कि इस एक्ट में जो 75 दिन की सीमा है उसको 90 दिन कर दिया जाए जिससे कि हम फाइनेंस बिल की एक-एक क्लॉज पर और एक-एक विभाग पर आसामी से चर्चा कर सकें ।

फाइनेंस बिल के बारे में मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ । मुझे बड़ा दुःख है कि जिस प्रकार से यह विधेयक लाया गया है, उसमें कहीं यह गजर नहीं आता कि जिन खामियों के बारे में सदन के अंदर पक्ष और विपक्ष की ओर से ध्यान दिलाया गया था, उन पर ध्यान दिया गया हो । ध्यान दिलाया गया था कि बड़े घरानों की दौलत बड़ी तेजी से बढ़ रही है, जिसका कोई अनूपात नहीं है और उसके हिसाब से इन्कम टैक्स और वैल्थ टैक्स तथा दूसरे माध्यमों से जो आमदनी होनी चाहिए, वह नहीं हो पा रही है । उसका कोई रिफ्लेक्शन इस फाइनेंस बिल में नजर नहीं आता ।

सभापति जी, स्थिति क्या है । मैं संक्षेप में बताना चाहता हूँ । 1977 तक के आंकड़े मेरे पास हैं ।

(करोड़ रुपयों में)

नाम	वैल्यू आफ एसैट्स	वैल्यू आफ एसैट्स	वृद्धि का प्रतिशत
	1972	1977	
टाटा	641.93	1069.28	66.0
बिड़ला	589.42	1070.20	81.6
मफ्तलाल ग्रुप	183.74	285.63	55.4
जे० के० सिंघानिया	121.45	267.31	120.0
मोदीज	58.05	120.26	115.0
साराभाई	80.44	136.92	62.0
गोयनका	18.1	52.6	190.0

एक माननीय सदस्य : पब्लिक सेक्टर का भी बताइए ?

श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल : वे तो और भी बढ़ गए हैं। मैं यहां पर बंडलबाजी नहीं देना चाहता। 77 से 80 तक न जाने और कितने हो गए होंगे। सरकार ने गंभीरता से इस ओर ध्यान नहीं दिया है। संपत्ति पर अंकुश लगाने के लिए नहीं सोचा गया है।

कई घोषणाएं की गई कि हमने छापे मारे हैं। कंट्रोलर एण्ड ऑडिटर जनरल आफ रेवेन्यू की रिपोर्ट है कि 1980-81 में 2000 छापे मारे गए और सर्व तथा सीजर किया गया। 26 मामलों में प्राप्ति क्यूशन किया और बहुत दुख और आश्चर्य है कि केवल 6 मामलों में सजा हुई। इससे सरकार की एफिसिएंसी का पता लग सकता है। यह एक दृष्टांत काफी है।

वास्तव में जो कानून है, जिससे डायरेक्ट और इन्डायरेक्ट टैक्स लिए जाते हैं, खास तौर पर मैं डायरेक्ट टैक्स के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो ईमानदार ऐसे हैं, मिडिल और लोअर क्लास ऐसे हैं, वही देता है, लेकिन जो बड़े-बड़े घराने हैं, उनके यहां समाजवाद की घोषणाओं के बावजूद, छापों के बावजूद एससेमेंट पैडिंग है।

मार्च 1980 में इन्कम टैक्स की स्थिति यह थी कि कुल 58 लाख एससेमेंट केसिस में से 25 लाख के करीब केसिस पैडिंग थे। जहां तक एरियरज का सम्बन्ध है मार्च 1980 में 1011.85 करोड़ रुपये थे। 1980 में भूतपूर्व वित्त मंत्री जी ने यहां घोषणा की थी कि वह डायरेक्ट टैक्स लाज को सिम्पलीफाई करने जा रहे हैं। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इस दिशा में क्या प्रोग्रेस हुई है और कब तक आप इनको सिम्पलीफाई कर देंगे। दख्त तब होता है जब इकोनॉमिक एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव रिफार्मज कमेटी जिस के एल. के. भा. सभापति हैं उनकी अन्तिम रिपोर्ट तक आ गई है और उस में उन्होंने क्या सुझाव दिए हैं उन तक का कोई रिफ्लेक्शन इस फाइनैस बिल में नहीं है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि डायरेक्ट टैक्स

लाज को आप कब तक सिम्पलीफाई कर देंगे, उस संबंध में प्रगति क्या है? सेंट्रल एक्साइज एक्ट के बारे में कहा गया था कि एक कम्प्रिहेंसिव ला बनाया जाएगा। यह घोषणा 1978-79 में की गई थी। आपको सुन कर ताज्जुब होगा कि इस में केवल आठ-दस धाराएं ही हैं। बाकी सारा काम कलज के जरिये हो रहा है। यहां यह भी कहा गया था कि कम्प्रिहेंसिव बिल का ड्राफ्टिंग भी शुरू हो गया है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि कब तक आप इसको हमारे सामने पेश कर देंगे।

जिस प्रकार से इन्कम टैक्स एपीलेट ट्रिब्यूनल है उसी प्रकार से कस्टम और एक्साइज के लिए भी यह घोषणा की गई थी 1980 में कि बहुत जल्दी एपीलेट ट्रिब्यूनल बनाया जा रहा है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस दिशा में क्या प्रोग्रेस हुई है। क्या सिलेक्शन के अन्दर चर्हते लोगों को लेने में दिक्कत पेश आ रही है। आपको सुनकर ताज्जुब होगा कि एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव आर्डर में 1980-81 में जो कस्टम इयूटीज लगनी चाहिए थी और जिस को हम ने पार्लियामेंट में वोट किया था, इन्फो डिपार्टमेंट के अधिकारियों ने एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव आर्डर में 274 करोड़ रुपये का एग्जिम्पशन दे दिया कस्टम इयूटीज में। जितनी रिकवरी हम कस्टम से करते हैं यह उसका लगभग नौ प्रतिशत है। इस पर आप को गंभीरता से विचार करना होगा। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि एपीलेट ट्रिब्यूनल कस्टम एक्साइज का कब तक बनने जा रहा है, उसकी क्या प्रोग्रेस है।

जिस स्टैंड से हम आते हैं उसके फाइनेंस के बारे में, उसके रिसोर्स के बारे में हमारा चिन्तित होना स्वाभाविक है। उससे हमारा सीधा सम्बन्ध है। अब मैं उसके बारे में थोड़ा सा कहना चाहता हूँ। आप देखें कि डायरेक्ट टैक्स से यानी इन्कम टैक्स, वैल्यू टैक्स, कारपोरेट टैक्स, गिफ्ट टैक्स, एस्टेट ड्यूटी से आपको 25 प्रतिशत आमदनी होती है और इन्डायरेक्ट टैक्स से जैसे कस्टम और

[श्री कृष्णा कुमार गोयल]

एक्साइज है, 75 प्रतिशत होती है। जो टोटल रैवेन्यू रिसीट्स है उनमें इन्कम टैक्स का भाग केवल दो प्रतिशत है।

मैं कहता हूँ कि इन्कम टैक्स को जितनी रिकवरी आती है उसका 85 परसेंट शेयर स्टेट्स को चया जाता है। इन्कम टैक्स का कंट्रीब्यूशन केवल 2 परसेंट है। मेरी मांग है कि इस इन्कम टैक्स को टोटली स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स को क्यों नहीं ट्रांसफर कर देते ताकि स्टेट्स अपनी सुविधा के अनुसार जो भी उनको असेसमेंट करना है या एग्जम्पशन देना है वह अपने आप तय कर लें।

अन्त में मैं वैल्यू टैक्स के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। आपके वैल्यू टैक्स के कूल असेसिज 4 लाख हैं जिनमें से 95 परसेंट ऐसे हैं जिनके टोटल असेट्स-मकान, ज्वैलरी आदि मिला कर केवल 5 लाख के करीब है। और 5 लाख से ऊपर जिनकी आमदनी है या वैल्यू है उनकी संख्या 5 परसेंट यानी 16,700 है। आपने वैल्यू टैक्स से कम्पनीज, ट्रस्ट्स को एग्जैम्प्ट किया हुआ है। तो जितने बड़े बड़े हाउसेज हैं, जिनकी फिंगर मैंने आपको अभी दी, वह कम्पनी या ट्रस्ट बना कर सारे असेट्स को वैल्यू टैक्स से बचा लेते हैं। केवल मध्यम वर्ग जिनकी वैल्यू 5 लाख तक है और जिनकी तादाद 95 परसेंट है उन्हीं को वैल्यू टैक्स के नाम पर परेशान किया जाता है। मेरी मांग है कि जिनके पास 5 लाख तक की वैल्यू है उनको वैल्यू टैक्स से एग्जैम्प्ट किया जाये। आज से 10 लाख बहलें अगर किसी ने 1 लाख का मकान बनवाया था उसी की कीमत आज 5 लाख हो गई है। इसलिए ऐसे लोगों को वैल्यू टैक्स से एग्जैम्प्ट किया जाए और जो लोग अपनी वैल्यू का कम्पनी या ट्रस्ट बना कर बचाते हैं, और टैक्स की चोरी करते हैं उन्हीं को वैल्यू टैक्स के दायरे में लाया जाए।

श्री मनोरंजन भक्त (अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह): सभापति महोदय, फाइनेंस बिल पर चर्चा हो रही है जो कि बजट प्रोजेक्ट की लास्ट स्टेज होती है। बजट प्रोजेक्ट्स को इम्प्लीमेंट करने के लिए फाइनेंस बिल का रूप दिया जाता है। इस साल का बजट काफी सुन्दर है इसीलिए

अपोजीशन की तरफ से फ्यूटाइस एक्सर-साइज हो रही थी सरकार पर किसी तरह से दोषारोपण किया जाय। अपोजीशन की क्या स्थिति है यह देखने से पता चलता है कि वह इस समय कितनी संख्या में उपस्थित है। एक, दो सदस्य ही विरोधी दल के बैठे हैं इससे पता चलता है कि वित्त मंत्री महोदय ने इस साल का बजट बहुत अच्छा पेश किया है।

मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करते हुए एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ 1981-82 में सरकार का जो अचीवमेंट है वह बहुत महत्व रखता है। जो कोर सेक्टर है, जैसे कोयला, स्टील, अल्युमिनियम, रेलवे मूवमेंट, एग्रीकल्चरल और इंडस्ट्रियल प्रोडक्शन, पावर जेनरेशन, हर लेवल में इस साल में काफी उन्नति हुई है।

बजट की स्पीच जो वित्त मंत्री ने रखी है, उसके देखने से पता चलता है कि उन्होंने एक ही दिशा रखी है। हमारे देश की नेता श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी ने देश के सामने एक नारा लगाया है कि यह साल ईअर आफ प्रोडक्टिविटी होना चाहिए। इस साल में देश के हर क्षेत्र में हर स्तर पर उत्पादन में वृद्धि होनी चाहिए। इस चीज को देखते हुए वित्त मंत्री ने अपने बजट प्रस्ताव इस प्रकार रखे हैं कि हर स्तर पर ज्यादा कन्संशन दिये हैं, ज्यादा इन्सेंटिव दिये हैं जिससे उत्पादन में वृद्धि हो और देश की आर्थिक हालत सुधर सके और देश के आम गरीब, कमजोर वर्ग के लोगों को ज्यादा से ज्यादा लाभ पहुंचे।

जब मैंने इस लक्ष्य को देखा, तो मुझे ऐसा मालूम होता है कि इस चीज में थोड़ी सी कहीं कमी रह गई है। जब मैं सारे बजट का समर्थन करता हूँ, तो यह भी देखता हूँ कि वित्त मंत्री के बजट प्रस्ताव में इतने इन्सेंटिव और कन्संशन्ज दिये गये हैं कि ईअर आफ प्रोडक्टिविटी का सही ढंग से इम्प्लीमेंटेशन हो लेकिन इस सदन में जो रेल बजट पेश हुआ, उसमें एक इंच लाइन भी वृद्धि के बारे में नहीं है। बैंगनों के उत्पादन में वृद्धि की बात नहीं है अर्थात् रेल बजट जिस स्थान पर था, उसी स्थान पर है। अगर यह ईअर आफ प्रोडक्टिविटी सही ढंग से इम्प्लीमेंट

हो, हर कोई इसका लाभ उठाए, उत्पादन में वृद्धि हो, अगर 10 प्रतिशत भी वृद्धि हुई तो हमारे पास ऐसे समय में कौन सा इन्फ्लेक्शन है जो सामान की मूवमेंट को सही ढंग से चला सकेगा ?

आज भी रेलवे में 33 हजार बैगन एक दिन में लोडिंग होता है, इस 33 हजार की जगह 34-35 हजार बैगन अगर लोडिंग होना होगा, अगर एक्सपोर्ट में वृद्धि होगी, जो माल हम बाहर भेजना चाहते हैं, तो उस टाइम में पोर्ट की कैपैसिटी काफी है या नहीं यह देखना होगा। हम देखते हैं कि शिपिंग में 40.2 प्रतिशत इंडियन कारणों जो इंडियन फ्लैग बैसल करी करत हैं, आज वह 29, 30 परसेंट पर आकर पहुंचता है। हमारे यहां उत्पादन में वृद्धि होने के बाद अगर हम चाहें कि सामान को बाहर भेजें, हमारे एक्सपोर्ट में वृद्धि हो, तो उस टाइम में क्या उपाय होगा, किस तरह से यह हो पाएगा ?

इसलिए उत्पादन वृद्धि के साथ रेलवे, पोर्ट, शिपिंग का जब तक को-रिलेशन नहीं होगा तो 82-83 में तो इसका कुछ पता नहीं लगेंगा लेकिन उसके बाद कौसी हालत होगी, काम ठप्प हो जाएगा। सामान की मूवमेंट नहीं होगी। जनता राज्य में जैसा हुआ था कि उत्पादन में कमी हो गई, गन्ने के उत्पादन में कमी हो गई, चीनी लोगों को मिली नहीं, दामों में बहुत वृद्धि हुई, वही हालत फिर दोबारा लौटकर आ जाएगी। इसलिए मैं समझता हूँ कि इस बात की ओर विशेष ध्यान देना होगा।

आज के दिन हमारे देश की आर्थिक हालत को सुधारने के लिए जो पब्लिक अंडरटॉकिंग है, जहां पर 200 हजार करोड़ रुपये सरकार का लगा है, उनके काम में एफीशियेंसी बढ़नी चाहिए तभी जाकर आर्थिक दशा में कुछ ज्यादा लाभ हो सकता है। अब मैं एक दो मिसाल आपको देना चाहता हूँ कि पब्लिक अंडर

टॉकिंग में हमारे देश में किस प्रकार का काम चल रहा है। मिसाल के तौर पर मैं बर्ड ग्रुप आफ कंपनीज की पब्लिक अंडरटॉकिंग के बारे में बताता हूँ, जिनके अंदर पॉलिटिकल लोग किस प्रकार फायदा उठाने के लिए काम कर रहे हैं।

एक केस** है जो मार्क्सवादी कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के बंगाल असेम्बली में चीफ व्हिप रहे जिन्होंने 24-9-78 को, मिनरल डेवलपमेंट कंपनी लि. जो कि बर्ड ग्रुप आफ कंपनीज की सब्सिडियरी है, उसके अंदर में दर्ज हुआ था।

उसके बाद वह कलकत्ता कारपोरेशन के कांसिलर हुए थे। उसके बाद वह 1977 के चुनाव में असेम्बली के मंत्री हुए और चीफ व्हिप बने। उन्होंने 22-1-82 को कंपनी से इस्तीफा दिया, उससे पहले तक वह कंपनी में खुद हाजिर, उपस्थित, नहीं रहते थे—वह असेम्बली में रहे—और दूसरे आदमी उन के नाम से रजिस्टर में साइन करते थे। उनकी महीने को तनखाह 1614 रुपये थी।

SHRI AJOY BISWAS (Tripura West): On a point of Order**** is not present in the House. Can he refer to his name? He is making some allegations against him.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He is referring to the fact that he was there.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKATA: I am not making allegations. I was saying he was there. This is the factual position. (Interruptions).

इसके अलावा बर्ड ग्रुप की कंपनी भारत प्रासर्सिंग में जो लोग दस साल पहले नौकरी से निकाल दिये गए थे, दस साल के बाद पॉलीटिकल प्रेशर की वजह से उन्हें दोबारा कंपनी में लिया गया और उन्हें सब पुराने बॉनिफिट दिए गए।

अगर इस तरीके से पब्लिक अंडरटॉकिंग चलेंगी, तो देश और देश के लोगों को कोई लाभ नहीं हो सकता। इस लिए मैं वित्त

[श्री मनोरंजन भक्त]

मंत्री जी से मांग करता हूँ कि पब्लिक सैक्टर कंपनीज, और खास तौर से बर्ड ग्रुप आफ कंपनीज, की एक्टिविटीज की सी.बी.आई. द्वारा एन्क्वायरी होनी चाहिए और यह देखना चाहिए कि एक्सचेंजर के मनी, पब्लिक मनी, किस तरह खर्च हुआ है।

वित्त मंत्री ने जो कर-प्रस्ताव रखे हैं, उन्हें सही ढंग से इम्प्लीमेंट करने के लिए सब से बड़े साधन सरकारी कर्मचारी, मजदूर से ले कर डिपार्टमेंट में काम करने वाले, हैं। सरकार को उनकी तरफ ध्यान देना होगा। आज भी हमारे देश में कोई नेशनल वेंच पालिसी नहीं है। एक ही काम करने वालों को दो विभागों में दो किस्म की तन्हाह मिलती है। जो व्यक्ति सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट की किसी अंडरटैकिंग में काम करता है, उसे ज्यादा तन्हाह मिलती है, और उसी क्वालिफिकेशन के और उसी काम को करने वाले किसी दूसरे व्यक्ति को सरकार के किसी विभाग में बहुत कम तन्हाह मिलती है। फिनांस बिल में जो भी दिशा दी गई है, अगर उसको पूरा करना है, तो उन लोगों का सहयोग लेना होगा। उसके लिए सब एनामेलीज को दूर करने के लिए एक नये पे कमीशन को बिठाना जरूरी है। थर्ड पे कमीशन द्वारा काफ़ी एनामेलीज दूर की गई थी, लेकिन फिर भी काफ़ी बची है। उनको हटाने के लिए कोई कदम उठाना जरूरी है।

अब मैं अपनी कांस्टीट्यूएन्सी, अंडमान निकोबार, के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। अंडमान-निकोबार, लक्षद्वीप और नार्थ-ईस्टर्न रीजन जैसे दूर-दराज इलाकों का शासन और डेवेलपमेंट का काम केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा किया जाता है। जो सुविधाएं देश के दूसरे राज्यों में मिलती हैं, वे अंडमान-निकोबार, लक्षद्वीप और दूसरे दूर-दराज इलाकों को भी मिलनी चाहिए।

मैं मिसाल देना चाहूंगा कि अण्डमान-निकोबार में जो सरकारी कर्मचारी हैं उनको अंडमान स्पेशल एलाउन्स मिलता है लेकिन उनमें जो लोकल रेक्यूट्स हैं उनको वह एल-आउन्स नहीं मिलता है। पहले इसी प्रकार की स्थिति अरुणाचल प्रदेश में भी थी लेकिन वहां पर अब बराबर कर दिया गया है

परन्तु हमारे यहां ऐसा न होने से सरकारी विभागों में काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों में आपस में हाट-बर्निंग होती है। इसलिए मेरा सुझाव है कि वहां पर स्पेशल एलाउन्स इर्रेस्पिटिव आफ प्लेस आफ रेक्यूटमेंट आर रेजिडेंस, दिया जाना चाहिए। इसी प्रकार से जो फारेस्ट डिपार्टमेंट है या जो कर्मशियल डिपार्टमेंट्स हैं — एलाक्ट्रिसिटी डिपार्टमेंट, स्टेट ट्रान्सपोर्ट डिपार्टमेंट, पब्लिक वर्क्स डिपार्टमेंट — इनमें काम करने वाले जो कर्मचारी हैं उनको देश के बाकी हिस्सों के कर्मचारियों की तरह से बोनस मिलना चाहिए।

इसके साथ साथ मैं निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि जो बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम है या आई आर डी है उसमें ज्यादा लाभ लेने के लिए बैंकों का बहुत महत्वपूर्ण स्थान है। आप जानते हैं अण्डमान निकोबार में दूर-दराज के जो इलाके हैं उनमें बैंकों की और से कोई सुविधा नहीं मिलती है। जब मैंने बैंकों से बीससूत्री कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत गरीब तथा पिछड़े लोगों को सुविधा देने की बात की तो वे कहते हैं कि हमारे पास स्टाफ नहीं है, हम क्या करें? मेरा निवेदन है कि सरकार की ओर से यदि कोई नीति अपनाई जाती है उसका लाभ यदि जनता को न मिल सके और वह योजना केवल कागज में ही रह जाए तो उसकी कोई उपयोगिता नहीं है। मैं चाहूंगा माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी इस प्रकार के निर्देश जारी करें जिनसे कि दूर-दराज रहने वाले लोगों को भी बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम का लाभ पहुंच सके।

देश में एसेंशियल कमाडिटीज का उत्पादन बढ़ा है और इन्फ्लेशन को रोकने के लिए सरकार की ओर से जो कदम उठाए गए थे उनसे होल-सेल प्राइसिंग गिरी है। लेकिन एसेंशियल कमाडिटीज जब तक आम आदमियों, किसानों और मजदूरों के पास तक नहीं पहुंचेंगी तब तक वे वे कैसे जान सकेंगे कि यह सरकार आम लोगों के लिए काम कर रही है। इसलिए मैं समझता हूँ पब्लिक डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन सिस्टम को और भी स्ट्रेंथेन करना होगा ताकि दूर दूर तक गांवों और शहरों में एसेंशियल कमाडिटीज को पहुंचाया जा सके। तभी आम

जनता यह जान सकेगी कि सरकार सही ढंग से काम कर रही है और विरोध पक्ष की ओर से जो यह प्रचार किया जाता है कि कोई काम नहीं हुआ है, वह गलत है।

आज देश के सामने एक और बड़ी समस्या बेरोजगारी की है। आज जो शिक्षित बेरोजगार हैं और गांवों में रहने वाले जो बेरोजगार लोग हैं उनकी एक ही मांग है कि उनको काम दिया जाए। सरकार को ऐसे कदम उठाने चाहिए जिससे कि शिक्षित बेरोजगारों तथा गांवों में रहने वाले जो बेरोजगार लोग हैं उनको रोजगार मिलाया जा सके। फूड फार वर्क और नेशनल रूरल एम्प्लाय-मेंट प्रोग्राम है, इसके बारे में मैं अपने क्षेत्र के बारे में बतला रहा हूँ कि बहुत सी रकम खर्च नहीं होने पाई, साधन न होने की वजह से खर्च नहीं हो सकी। इसी प्रकार जो चावल भेजा जाना था, वह भी नहीं भेजा गया। इसलिए गांवों में जो रोजगार का प्रबंध रखा गया है, उसका सही ढंग से इस्तेमाल होना चाहिए और बेरोजगारी की समस्या को गंभीरता से लेना चाहिए। नई जनरेशन ज्यादा दिन इंतजार नहीं कर सकती। अभी कुछ करने के लिए वक्त है। कहीं ऐसा न हो कि यह जनरेशन कुछ कर बैठे, इसलिए सरकार को इस दिशा में गंभीरता से सोचना चाहिए।

15.00 hrs.

अंत में मैं इस फाइनल बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ और उम्मीद करता हूँ कि वित्त मंत्री जी इसको सही ढंग से लागू करेंगे, जिससे लोगों को लाभ होगा।

SHRI BHERAVADAN K. GADHAVI (Banaskantha): Sir, I rise to support the Finance Bill.

When the present Finance Minister took over from his illustrious predecessor, it was thought by many people and they had their own doubts whether the present Finance Minister who is the youngest of all the previous Finance Ministers and youthful in appearance, would be able to deliver the goods to the country.

But now their doubts had been belied and on an examination of the

Budget proposals as well as the Finance Bill which will give effect to the Budget proposals, it can definitely be said that a very pragmatic and judicious exercise has been made and it is made with a view to bring about a harmonious and expeditious implementation of the 20-Point Revised Programme as well as the concept of the Year of Productivity.

That is why I feel that even at the cost of at times inviting the mild criticism that we are slightly giving more encouragement to the private sector, the proposals have been made in such a way that the needs of the country have been fully met, and that too, within the shortest possible time; by way of illustration I can cite the example of cement towards which a very pragmatic and a very fruitful policy has been pursued successfully.

In all cities and towns of this country as well as in the villages, we were hearing the cries of the people that cement which is an essential commodity was not available and not being sold in the market. We also heard that the factories which produced the cement were not producing it to their full capacity.

But within a very short time now the initial free sale cement price has started coming down. Now cement has started coming into the market and it is available. This is only an instance and an illustration I am citing.

I can say that the economy was completely thrown out of gear by the previous Government. It is very easy for any Government to damage the economy. But, to reconstruct the economy, it did require a great deal of talented and pragmatic approach which has to take into account the diverse factors prevailing in the country as well as in international spheres.

Thanks to the policy pursued by the present Government that today we are very proud and we can certainly say with pride in ourselves that our

[Shri Bheravadan K. Gadhavi]

economy has reached a stage from where it is, capable of taking a giant leap forward.

Towards this happy end, the successful negotiation with IMF loan also which the illustrious Shri R. Venkataraman did in his time has come as a great help and as a fillip to the Government of India. I am happy that it has come to us without shackles and fetters.

So far as the economy of our country is concerned, any man can do jugglery with figures, any man can cite the figures in different ways as he likes. But one fact which has to be borne in mind is that, in order to make India prosper, in order to eliminate poverty or at least reduce it, the major industry of this country, which is agriculture, where more than 80 per cent of the people are employed by way of direct as well as indirect employment and from which most of our industries get their raw materials, has to be given proper attention. We have to pay, very prompt attention to that industry; no magic wand can play any role. I am particularly very happy that this time for Energy a big allocation has been made.

While appreciating economic vision, I would like to bring to the notice of the Government one fact, namely, that this huge and massive industry of agriculture has not received as much attention as the other industries in the industrial sector have received. Fortunately for us in this country there is no trade union in agriculture; the farmers are not going on strikes, the farmers are not stopping work in the fields; day and night they are toiling in the chilly cold, in the heat and in the rains, and they produce everything. Therefore, we have to pay proper attention to this sector. Attention is being paid, I do not say that it is not being paid, but greater attention is required to be paid in order that the farmers who produce get better, remun-

erative prices. I do not think any economics in this country has been worked out correctly for farmers. The entire family of the farmer, right from small children, is working in the fields. He is purchasing from the market 95 per cent of the commodities that he requires and he is selling only five or seven per cent of his commodity. Therefore, in order to enable him to find both ends meet, greater attention is needed to be given. That is the only way how we can stand on our own feet, how we can make our economy self-sustaining. Of course, it is not my charge that this aspect has not been looked into. So far as our policies are concerned, and apart from the policies, so far as implementation is concerned, right upto the grassroot level, the matters need to be looked into. My friends would share with me in my concern that, so far as finance to the agricultural sector from commercial banks and other banks is concerned, in this year particularly—it may be that we want to put some financial constraints, it may be that we want to check inflation, and we have checked inflation successfully to a very large extent—it is not forthcoming as readily as it should. There are excuses of various kinds for non-payment. If you compare the position with that in the industrial sector, you will find that the arrears of the industrial houses, the industries in cities and metropolis, are greater in proportion to the ratio of their credit. I would submit very respectfully to the Finance Minister that, if the farmers genuinely, because of their distress, because of their difficulties, are not in a position to pay back a few crores of rupees, he should bear with them, and avenues of credit should be opened up for them so that they can have their finances and can thus take this country forward on the path of progress and development in all respects.

There are other aspects also, but the time is very short. With regard to the investment made by the honest taxpayer, particularly fixed deposits

in banks, I do feel that the bank interest rate has got to be increased. To-day there is a craze for hoarding gold, silver and diamonds and particularly gold and silver even by the middle class people because they feel that if they put their amount in fixed deposit, the return will not be proper. Therefore, now there is also an increase in smuggling. The other day in Ahmedabad there was a big raid, a week ago. There is an increase in smuggling and also a craze in hoarding. You should check this by increasing the bank interest rates. The American dollar has to-day become stronger because the rate of interest has increased there and gold has become cheaper. This is one aspect I would submit.

So far as cold rolling stainless steel is concerned, there are only two mills in this country—the cold rolling stainless steel mills. One is the Government plant at Salem with a capacity of 30,000 tonnes. There was another pioneer mill in Gujarat in Navsari which is also rolling hot rolled stainless steel sheets into cold rolled stainless steel sheets. Its capacity is only 3000 tonnes. In your new policy, the customs duty that you have fixed for Salem plant is 130 per cent but the duty fixed for Navsari mill is 230 per cent. There are only two units in the country. I would submit and request that this discrimination, though very small, should be looked into and done away with. I understand that the Government of India may be wanting to fear its own child in a very healthy way. But, after all, neighbour's child is also to be taken care of. Therefore, I would request that this particular point to which I draw your attention may kindly be taken care of.

Of course, because of shortage of time, so many points I wanted to make, I have to skip over. Sir, I am very thankful that you have given me this time. I wholeheartedly support the Finance Bill.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Madhubani): We have been hearing praises for the Finance Bill and the Budget from our friends on the Treasury Benches though, after observing this ritual, they go on criticising it in their own way. One would have expected that the new Finance Minister would try to certainly modify the economic policy pursued during the last two years which was nothing but a slow and steady line pursued in favour of the monopoly, both foreign and Indian and particularly, the multi-nationals and against the public sector and against the interests of the people of our country. But the new Finance Minister through his Budget and the consequential Finance Bill has disappointed those persons who have entertained any such hope.

It is said that the Prime Minister has named this year as the year of productivity. In to-days conditions can be monopolist be depended upon to increase the production of the country? At the present phase when the monopolies practise restrictive practices, they hinder the production capacity of their own smaller brethren in the smaller sector and that is the capitalist monopoly. But here the companies which are covered by the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act and also the FERA had been given a special concession. So through the Prime Minister lashed at the Janata Government the economic policies are being pursued on the same line which is bound to hinder the productive forces of our country because in the interests of the monopolies, they will restrict even the capital at production in the middle sector, in the smaller sector and of course, in the cottage-sector also.

Sir, this policy is being pursued at present in the U.S.A. itself. There it is known as Reaganomics. President Reagan has got the greatest economic power in the capitalist world. There, they are following the same policy and they are trying to concentrate on their armaments production. The merchants

[Shri Bhogendra Jha]

of death are reaping the profits. We have seen the biggest ever march in the U.S.A. against cuts in social benefits and against price-rise and against unemployment. Here our Government is trying to pursue that very economy in this developing country—where just the opposite policy is required.

Since 1956, we had a nationally accepted policy that the public sector should acquire commanding heights. Our late Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru had emphasised it times without number. The present Prime Minister had also emphasised it. But, still, this Government is trying to forget that thing. It is true that this Government has failed to run the public sectors efficiently. That does not mean that because this Government runs this country inefficiently, some should lose our freedom. So, in that context, less facilities are given to the public sector—public sector is run less efficiently—and more facilities are given to the monopolists. This will create a new situation. It has already begun. At the same time we have inflation and stagnation both. Our Prime Minister had claimed that the inflation rate had come down in the wholesale market, during the kharif season. In fact, my friends who own much more land, have to sell their paddy at the time of harvesting to the hoarders who bring down the price at that time in order to cheat the peasants. This is the normal feature. This is the practice of the wholesale traders in our country. What is happening today? In to-day's written answer to my question, it is said that the prices of vanaspati and edible oil have been steadily rising throughout the country. In all the villages of the country the prices of groundnut at the time of harvest fall while the prices of vanaspati rise. The fall and rise in prices is a mechanism utilised by the monopolist wholesale traders to reap huge profits with the help of the Treasury Benches and with the help of the financial policy of the Government. The hoarders, the wholesale traders, are financed by the public financial insti-

tutions. They corner the stocks of the peasants and they hoard them in their godowns and a scarcity is created in the market. Then it is taught to the people that there is less supply and more demand. The consumers are not stocking them. When the price rises, the wholesale traders are reaping the profits. That is the usual practice. This way none should try to cheat the country. In regard to sugar, the people are being fleeced. There is unemployment and in that condition when the purchasing power is limited, there is stagnation also.

To-day, the textile mill in Bombay is not in a mood to make any compromise to start production of textiles. This is because of the bankruptcy of the system and the policy of the Government. The most organised private sector, the textile industry of our country is incapable of starting the production in the textile city of Bombay. There, I think, the textile millowners by reducing the production and rising the prices, will get their profits. That is the policy of the monopolists. That is why there is stagnation and inflation at the same time. They raise their profits by bringing down production and raising the prices whereby the common man suffers and their profits increase. These two factors have to be combined together to understand also run by such classes.

Let me say a word about the purchasing power. Sir, most of us, the Members of Parliament, have direct access to the villagers and we know in the villages there is complete lack of purchasing power to buy even the necessities of life because the agrarian reform policy has not been implemented. The Debt Cancellation Act has not been implemented. The Moneylenders' Act is not being implemented in any part of the country. Not a single village in the country can claim that Moneylenders' Act is being implemented. Moneylenders are violating this Act with complete impunity throughout the country with the result that the purchasing power of the common man has decreased and they have no

money even to purchase consumer goods in the market.

Similarly, Sir, even though economic offences were covered under Section 110 of the CrPC yet my information is that—I will be happy if I am contradicted by the Minister—not a single person throughout India upto now has been proceeded against under economic offences like adulteration, smuggling and denial of provident fund to the employees. This is because the Government is not only soft towards these classes but the Government itself is also run by such classes.

Sir, in such a situation our economy is bound to again and again face crisis and stagnation. When the people raise their voice against these policies then repressive measures are taken against them. I need not repeat what has been done against them in several States under Preventive Detention Act. In Bihar the Goonda Act is being brought into force and four student leaders including two senators—Shri Vaidya Nath Chaudhry and Shri Narayanji Jha were detained and kept in prison under this Goonda Act. A Sarpanch was detained under this Goonda Act because he wanted to protect the community land against encroachment by big land owners. Again murders are taking place. Armed police parties shoot dead people. In my own constituency two brothers—Hakim and Mukim—were shot dead with total connivance of the police and todate no accused has been arrested.

Recently, Sir, you would have read in the newspapers that six agricultural workers were shot dead by the police at the behest of the landlord in Madhubani district. So, I say that the Government is soft towards the exploiters, smugglers, hoarders and blackmarketeers and very repressive against the common man and the real producers of wealth of our country. In that very context, what I would like to say is this: There is corruption at all levels, particularly in high places. We have come across various charges of corruption just at the moment; there are

charges of corruption against the Bihar Chief Minister against whom a case has been withdrawn by his Government and it is now pending before the Supreme Court. We had the case of the Chief Minister of Maharashtra and other States. Just now, Sir, corruption in high places is rampant. Black money owners have got the capacity to corrupt highly placed persons in the Government and in the Administration they pull the strings from behind; they run the economy; they run the politics; they control the policies of the Government.

Sir, the present year has been called 'The Year of Productivity'. Many schemes have been drawn up for generating power. But, Sir, we all know that thermal power is the costliest and our stock of coal is limited. For nuclear energy we are striving, but it will take time. Now, hydel power alone is the cheapest source of energy and that is available in abundance. We can tap the Himalayan rivers. My friends opposite will be surprised to know this that I had been intimated through a letter from a highly placed Government official some 12 years back that the Kosi High Dam Project was not taken up at that time because we could not have big consumers for such huge block of power. That one single dam over river Kosi at Barah Kshetra would generate 33 lakhs K.W. of power. It is the cheapest source of energy and this can be done by tapping the Kosi, the Kamla, the Bagmati and other Himalayan rivers. Besides these dams will eliminate floods and drought in large areas and can supply abundant water for Calcutta during the lean months for which we are facing trouble over Farakka. We are being kept completely in the dark and Government is pulling its legs. The Bihar Government has not got the perspective in regard to long term planning and basic development. Muzafarpur and Kahalgaon thermal power projects are not being speedily implemented. In my own area which is a backward area—Samastipur-Darbhanga-B.G. railway line was inaugurated by the Railway Minister in

[Shri Bhogendra Jha]

February 1981 but now we find that the tenders have been cancelled and whatever articles had gone there for construction have been taken back. Some one should pay the penalty for this at least for the inaugural expenses. There should be some accountability for all these things. Tenders were invited and given and they have been cancelled and these things will not be implemented now. That is the position now. With regard to the purchasing capacity of the people, my friends opposite will agree with me that their purchasing power is going down. Huge arrears of sugarcane prices are not being paid by the mill owners to the sugarcane growers. This limits the purchasing power of these poor peasants. They cannot purchase the necessary agricultural inputs and other implements and other necessities of life. These millowners are almost entirely financed by public funds, by our public financial institutions; but they are denying the payment of sugarcane prices to these peasants. This is the crime which these mill owners are committing against the sugarcane growers. Since Government is very soft towards the mill owners it cannot do anything effectively in this regard.

With regard to cement my friends have said that the prices have come down recently. But what happened is this: The black market price has been turned into white market by calling it 'free sale cement'. Control prices have been openly raised. It is done to legalise black market by calling it open sale of cement. It is high time that cement, textiles, sugarcane, jute and tea industries are nationalised in order to effectively control their price and increase production. The wholesale trade in essential commodities should also be nationalised. But the Government's policy is running in the very opposite direction.

I have got just one or two more points with which I would conclude.

Sir, with regard to 'Khatwe' and 'Tatma' communities in Bihar, I would

like to point out that these communities are economically backward, socially oppressed, educationally backward and they are untouchables. Here in this House, the hon. Minister gave a reply to my query that on the basis of some field survey, people belonging to these communities were found "not untouchables." I am 59 years old and I have been in the public life since 1938. It has been my personal experience that the society has been treating these communities as untouchables. Sir, through you, I will urge upon the government to take this matter seriously and hold enquiry against those Government officers who claimed to have conducted the field survey and found these two commodities not untouchables; I am staking my knowledge on that point.

Sir, the last point is with regard to the languages. Ours is a multi-lingual country. But Manipuri, Maithili, Nepali, Santhali and Bhojpuri languages are still discriminated against. These languages should be included in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution. The Government is not in a position to take a decision in favour of inclusion of these languages in the Eighth Schedule. I urge upon the Government to take immediate decision for inclusion of these languages in the Eighth Schedule before the people take to the streets for this demand. We should do justice to these old and developed languages.

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा (दाँसा): सभा-पति जी, मैं इस विधेयक का समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ ।

बजट के संबंध में और उसके बाद इस बिल पर बहुत लंबी चर्चा हो चुकी है, फिर भी कुछ मुद्दे ऐसे हैं, जिन पर वित्त मंत्री जी का ध्यान देना होगा ।

यह सही है कि हमको यहां, हमारी पार्टी को जो विरासत में आर्थिक व्यवस्था मिली वह बहुत ही जराजर थी, इन्फ्लेशन बढ़ रहा था, प्रोडक्शन घट रहा था. कीमतें बढ़ रही थीं, इम्प्लूस्ट्रक्चर करीब-

कराव जर्जर हो गया था। इस सारर हालत में हमारी सरकार ने जो कुछ प्रयत्न किए हैं और जो अर्थ व्यवस्था को सुदृढ़ आधार देने की कोशिश की है, उसके लिए सरकार निश्चित तौर पर बधाई की पात्र है और हम गौरव कर सकते हैं कि इस सरकार ने आने के बाद इस देश में अर्थ नीति का एक नई दिशा देकर देश के पुनर्निर्माण की दिशा में कदम उठाने की कोशिश की है। फिर भी अभी खतरों से बाहर हमारी अर्थ-व्यवस्था है, ऐसा मैं नहीं कह सकता। इन्फ्लेशन घट गया, होलसेल कज्यूस पर से इन्फ्लेशन घट गया, लेकिन आम जनता को उसका कोई लाभ नहीं मिल पा रहा है, उसके परिणामस्वरूप आम जनता परेशान है।

बार-बार कहा जाता है इस संबंध में कि हम डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन सिस्टम मजबूत करके कीमतों पर नियंत्रण करना चाहते हैं—बार-बार यह बात होती है। इतने बड़े देश में जहां 7 लाख गांव हों, वहां 3 लाख डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन की दुकानें कायम करके आप कीमतों पर नियंत्रण कर लेंगे? यह केवल आंसू पोंछने वाली बात है। आपको अगर कीमतों पर नियंत्रण करने का सचमुच में इरादा है तो आपको असोशियल कम्पोजिटीय एक्ट को व्यापक बनाया जाना और उसके इम्प्लीमेंटेशन के लिए एक मशीनरी बनानी होगी। ऐसी मशीनरी, जिसमें कमीशन का संदेह न हो। इकॉनॉमिक आफोसिस के ट्रायल के लिए, एक्सपीडियंस ट्रायल के लिए भी कुछ व्यवस्था विशेष की गई है, कुछ राज्यों में अदालतें भी स्थापित हुई हैं लेकिन वह ऊट के मूह में जीरे के समान है। हाफ हार्टिड स्ट्रक्चर से कुछ नहीं होगा। दुर्भाग्य यह है कि इकॉनॉमिक मॉटेज में भी स्टांगन मांगरिंग की जाती है, नारेबाजी की जाती है। दिखाने के लिए कह दिया जाता है कि हम नै कोशिश को हैं इकॉनॉमिक आफोर्डर का सजा देने की, आफोर्डर बने स्पीडीली ट्राई करने की लेकिन उससे क्या होता है, उससे क्या कुछ प्राप्त हो गया है? यही सीधा सा सवाल है। हमें कारगर ढंग से कोशिश करनी होगी कि काज्यूसर को वाजिव कीमत पर समान मिले।

इनफ्लेशन जहां कंट्रोल हुआ है वहां आप की जो क्रीडिट एक्वीज की पालिसी है, आर बी आई ने जो डायरेक्शन दिया है उसके बारे में भी आपको थोड़ा सोचना होगा। मुझे लगने लगा है कि क्रीडिट एक्वीज कहीं प्रोडक्शन को हैम्पर तो नहीं करेगा? वर्ल्ड रिसेशन है। इसका प्रभाव भारत पर भी पड़े बिना नहीं रहेगा। क्रीडिट एक्वीज होने के बाद कहीं आपका जो प्रोडक्टिविटी यीअर है वह नान-प्रोडक्टिविटी यीअर में तबदील न हो जाए। क्रीडिट एक्वीज इनफ्लेशन को रोकने के लिए जरूरी है। इट शुज बी ज्यूडिशस।

I would request the Finance Minister to see that those who are needy get the requisite finances. They should not be made to strave because of this.

हमारे इंडस्ट्रीज मिनिस्टर महोदय ने इंडस्ट्रियल पालिसी में कुछ कंसंशज इस प्रोडक्टिविटी यीअर को मद्देनजर रखते हुए दिए हैं। इस में भी कुछ पिट फाल्ज है, कुछ खतरों हैं। उनको सावधान रहना पड़ेगा। मानोपौली सैक्टर, कुछ बड़े पूंजी-पति पिछले दस पंद्रह सालों में बेहद अमीर हो गए हैं, उनकी पूंजी बहुत ज्यादा बढ़ी है, कुछ की दुगनी हो गई है और कुछ की इयाँढी। मैं आंकड़ों में नहीं जाता। पूंजी बढ़ने की यह प्रक्रिया खतरनाक है। हमारी जो इंडस्ट्रियल पीलिसी थी उस में कुछ सैक्टर बड़े स्जिर्व किए गए थे, कुछ छोटे उद्योगों के लिए और कुछ मझाले उद्योगों के लिए। नए जो कंसंशन दिए गए हैं उस में फेरा कम्पनियों को और एम आर टी पी कम्पनियों को कुछ छूट दी गई है। यह छूट खतरनाक साबित हो सकती है। प्रोडक्शन बढ़े लेकिन यह भी जरूरी है कि जो वैल्थ जैनरेट हो,—उसके साथ साथ सोशल जस्टिस भी हो। सोशल जस्टिस की बात को मद्देनजर रखते हुए इस पालिसी को हम भनितर करें। और मैं वित्त मंत्री से और उद्योग मंत्री जी से कहना चाहूंगा अक्सर होता यह है कि जब आप पालिसी का अनाउन्समेंट करते हैं और कन्सेशन देते हैं तो मानीटरी भी जरूरी है। और आपके पास जो समय का अभाव होता है, मानीटरिंग ठीक से नहीं होता और ऐसे माँके का बड़े उद्योगपति और पूंजीपति लोग बड़े अधिकारियों से मिल

[श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा]

कर इंटरप्रिडेशन के नाम से बहुत फायदा उठा ले जाते हैं। इसलिए भावना अच्छी है आपकी, लेकिन उसका दुरुपयोग न हो यह देखने कभी जिम्मेदारी है। और यह अगर नहीं देखा गया तो बहुत से खतरे हैं। हमारे कंसप्ट आफ सोशल जस्टिस का खतरा है, कंसप्ट आफ सॉल्फ रिलायेंस का खतरा है, एफर्ट जो हमारा है अपने आर. एण्ड डी. का उसका खतरा है, और यह चीजें देश को बहुत मंहंगी साबित हो सकती हैं। हिन्दुस्तान ने औद्योगिक क्षेत्र के अन्दर काफी तरक्की की है। आज हम दुनिया के दसवें राष्ट्रों में हैं, हमारे आर. एण्ड डी. एफर्ट भी कमन्डोबिल है। लेकिन कुछ लोग और कुछ शक्तियां ऐसी हैं, देश के अन्दर और बाहर भी, जो हमारे इन एफर्ट्स को सैंवोटज करने की बराबर कोशिश करती रहती हैं। कहीं ऐसा तो नहीं है कि हम उनके जाल में किसी तरह फंस रहे हैं? इसलिए इसका गम्भीरता से लेना होगा और यह देखना होगा कि हमारा अपना जो आर. एण्ड डी. एफर्ट है वह कम्पेन्डिज न हो, हमारे सॉल्फ रिलायेंस के सिद्धान्त का खतरा नहीं और हमारा इन्स्ट्रुयल और टेक्नोलॉजिकल बेस है वह कहीं दूसरे के हाथों में न चला जाए।

सभापति जी, इनफ्लेशन जहां घट रहा है वहां कुछ बातों के बारे में जिनकी तरफ ध्यान देना चाहिए उनकी तरफ वित्त मंत्री जी का ध्यान दिलाना चाहूंगा। और वह बात यह है कि हमारी रियलाइजेशन आफ टैक्सेश और एरियर्स की स्थिति बड़ी भयावह है। 1 हजार 11 कोड़ के करोड़ टैक्स एरियर्स हैं और वर्षों से चले आ रहे हैं और बड़े बड़े घरानों पर हैं, छोटे लोगों पर नहीं हैं। वित्त मंत्री जी कह सकते हैं क्या कर अदालतों के स्टे आर्डर्स हैं इसलिए वसूली नहीं हो रही है। तो अदालतें सुप्रीम तो नहीं हैं पार्लियामेंट से। कोई आपको दिक्कत आती है तो मैं समझता हूँ चाहे उधर के सदस्य हों या उधर के यहां सब आपकी मदद करेंगे टैक्स एरियर्स के रियलाइजेशन में। अभी कस्टम्स के बारे में थोड़ी सी खामी थी उसके लिए रेट्रोस्पेक्टिव इफेक्ट से आप बिल लाए हैं। इसके बारे में भी आप बिल ले आइये, कुछ कीजिए।

बहरहाल, इतने दिनों तक इतने लम्बे असें तक इतनी बड़ी रकम बड़े लोगों के हाथों में अदालतों के कारण अटकी रहें यह कोई ठीक बात नहीं है। मैं समझता हूँ सदन आपको इस बारे में पूर्ण समर्थन देगा।

जहां तक बात है इस देश में स्मगलिंग की, वह बहुत चलती है। माननीय प्रणव मुखर्जी किसी जमाने में शायद 1975-76 में वित्त राज्य मंत्री थे, उस समय इन्होंने स्मगलिंग को रोक था। आज कीबनेट मंत्री हैं। क्या वजह है कि स्मगलिंग बढ़ रही है? पार्वस नहीं है तो लीजिए। अब्बल तो पार्वस है आपके पास उनका इस्तेमाल कीजिए। ऐसे लोगों के लिए ही हमने आपको नेशनल सेक्योरिटी एक्ट का अधिकार दिया है। अगर नहीं है तो लीजिए और स्मगलिंग को बिल्कुल इस देश से जैसे एमर्जेंसी के दौरान खतम किया गया था, उसका खतम कीजिए। दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि,

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur): It is a continuing trouble.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: That is true, Prof. Ranga Ji; but the continuing trouble was completely controlled when the very same Minister was a Minister of State, and not a Cabinet Minister. So, I request him to exercise those very powers.

रंगा जी, हनुमान जी को अपनी शक्ति का ज्ञान होना चाहिए, उसके बाद सब ठीक हो जाता है। तो मैं वह शक्ति का ध्यान दिलवा रहा हूँ।

बड़ी अजीब बात है कि इस देश में बड़े लोगों के घर, इम्पोर्टेड सामान सब के घर मिलेगा, चाहे सैक्रेटरीज टू डिपार्ट-मेंट्स हों या बड़े सेठ हों। वह सामान 90 प्रतिशत या तो भेंट-पूजा में आया हुआ है, या स्मगलिंग के जरिए से खरीदा हुआ है। इस देश में बाजार है जहां पर कि स्मगलिंग का माल बिकता है, ऐसे बाजार हैं जो इस नाम से चलते हैं, लीगलाइज्ड हैं, बंगाल में बम्बई में कहीं चले जाएं जहां कि बाजार का नाम ही स्मगलिंग के बाजार के नाम से मशहूर है।

श्री मूलचन्द डागा (पाली): आप जाते होंगे ?

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा : मैं तो बहुतों में गया हूँ और कई जगहों पर आपको भी देखा है ।

मेरा निवेदन यह है कि स्मॉलिंग के बारे में कुछ होना चाहिए ।

हमारा नयी 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम बाकई में कारगर कदम है, लेकिन जहां तक इसका गांव से ताल्लुक है, वह हिस्सा जो ग्रामीण रोजगार देने की बात करता है या किसान को उंचा उठाने की बात करता है, उसमें बैंक्स का बहुत इम्पार्टेन्ट रोल है । आपने लीड बैंक्स भी बनाए हैं जिनका काम है कि किसानों की मदद करें । मैं एक बात यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आपको योजनाएं अच्छी हैं, इरादे ठीक हैं, लेकिन अमल में बहुत गड़बड़ है । गड़बड़ नहीं बहुत गड़बड़ है, क्योंकि सारा सिस्टम ब्यूरोक्रेटिक है । जहां बैंक मैनेजमेंट के लोग कुछ गांव के वायस्ड होते हैं, वहां काम ठीक हो जाता है, लेकिन जो शहरी होते हैं, वहां बिल्कुल काम ठीक नहीं होता ।

मेरा छोटा सा सुझाव है, आप इसे कंसीडर करें । हर डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स में आप एक इन्फार्मल एडवाइजरी कमिटी बनाइए । मैं फार्मल नहीं कहता, क्योंकि मैं यह नहीं चाहता कि इनके काम में दखल हो, लेकिन फिर उन पर नियंत्रण तो रहे । जो जनता के लोग हैं, जनता के प्रतिनिधि हैं वह यह देखें तो सही । आपके पास कितने लोग शिकायत करते हैं ? हम भी शिकायत करते हैं तो आपकी भी प्राबलम होती है । हमारे पास भी फैक्ट्स एंड फिगर्स नहीं होते ।

वह कमिटी साल में दो बार ही मिले, आप उसे टी.ए. डी.ए. मत दीजिए । प्रधान, एम.एल.ए., एम. पी., कलेक्टर, 2, 3 सोशल वर्कर्स को रख दीजिए, एक किसान प्रतिनिधि, एक स्माल आर्टिजन को रख दीजिए । यह 20-सूत्री प्रोग्राम खास तौर से बेरोजगारी दूर करने के लिए और ग्रामीण उत्थान के लिए है । इस पर कारगर तरीके से कुछ निगरानी हो सके तो ठीक है ।

इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं आपका अनुगृहीत हूँ कि आपने मुझे बोलने का समय दिया ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Minister will be called to reply, at 5 p.m. I appeal to the hon. Members to cooperate. If each Member speaks for 5 or 6 minutes I will be able to accommodate all of them.

श्रीमती विद्या चंनूपति (विजयवाड़ा): सभापति महोदय, आपने मुझे समय दिया, उसके लिए धन्यवाद । मुझे ख़शी है कि फिनांस मिनिस्टर और इंडस्ट्रीज मिनिस्टर दोनों यहां पर मौजूद हैं, क्योंकि मुझे दोनों से कुछ निवेदन करना है ।

इस साल को प्रोडक्टिविटी यीअर एनाउंस किया गया है । लेकिन हम इसमें क्या प्रोडक्टिविटी करना चाहते हैं? हम कहते हैं कि फार्मर्ज हमारे देश की बैकबोन हैं । लेकिन हम उनके लिए क्या कर रहे हैं ? किसान अनाज पैदा करने में बहुत आगे रहते हैं, लेकिन हम उन्हें क्या फॉसिलिटीज देते हैं ? मैं फिनांस बिल का समर्थन करती हूँ, लेकिन कुछ सुझाव भी देना चाहती हूँ । किसानों को बैंकों द्वारा जो लोन दिए जाते हैं, उन्हें उनपर 10 परसेंट से 14 परसेंट तक इन्ट्रैस्ट देना पड़ता है । आपको मालूम है कि किसान की पैदावार नेचर पर डिपेंड करती है । अगर प्रकृति अनुकूल न हो, तो उनकी कोई पैदावार नहीं होगी, उन्हें खाने के लिए भी कुछ नहीं मिलेगा । उन्हें 4 परसेंट इन्ट्रैस्ट पर लोन देने की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए और उन्हें क्राप लोन भी देने चाहिए । इससे फार्मर्ज ज्यादा पैदावार कर सकेंगे और रीपमेंट भी अच्छे तरीके से कर सकेंगे । मुझे आशा है कि फिनांस मिनिस्टर साहब अपने रेप्लाइ में इन्ट्रैस्ट को कम करने के बारे में घोषणा करेंगे ।

हमारे देश के 50 परसेंट गांवों के लिए रोड ट्रांसपोर्ट की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है । वहां न कोई गाड़ी जाती है और न कोई रास्ता है । किसानों को अपने अनाज को ट्रांसपोर्ट के लिए ट्रक वगैरह नहीं मिलते हैं । इसमें मिडलमैन बहुत फायदा उठाते हैं और किसानों को कुछ भी नहीं मिलता ।

[श्रीमति विद्या चन्नुपति]

इस लिए रूरल डेवेलपमेंट के लिए रोड्स की सुविधा देना बहुत जरूरी है। मेरा सुझाव है कि एन आर ई पी के अन्तर्गत जो फंड्स दिए जाते हैं, उनमें से कुछ फंड्स रोड्स के लिए इअर-मार्क करने चाहिए, ताकि गांवों में ज्यादा रोड बन सकें।

गांवों में सब लोगों के पास भूमि नहीं होती है। जिनके पास भूमि नहीं है, उन्हें दूसरी सुविधाएं देनी चाहिए। उन्हें कोऑपरेटिव सोसायटी के माध्यम से भूमि दी जाती है। उन लोगों के लिए मार्केटिंग की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए और मार्केटिंग सोसायटीज को पैसा देना चाहिए। जिस तरह इंडस्ट्री के लिए लोन दिए जाते हैं, उसी तरह बैंकों और फूड कारपोरेशन के द्वारा उनके लिए मकान बनवा दिए जाएं, जहां वे चावल और गेहूं आदि अपने अनाज को रख सकें और जब उसे बेचना चाहें, तब बेच सकेंगे। अगर हम गांवों के लोगों को पैदावार बढ़ाने के लिए आवश्यक सुविधाएं दें, तो हमारे देश की बहुत उन्नति हो सकती है।

दूसरी बात यह है कि इस साल को हमारी सरकार प्रोडक्टिविटी इयर्स के रूप में मना रही है। मैं अपने इंडस्ट्रीज मिनिस्टर से निवेदन करना चाहती हूँ कि जो भारी इंडस्ट्रीज हैं उनको एक ही जगह पर नहीं रखना चाहिए। जो दूर-दराज के बैकवर्ड एरियाज हैं वहां पर यदि कोई भारी इंडस्ट्री खोल दी जाती है तो उसके सहारे वहां पर अन्य तमाम एंजिलरी यूनिट्स भी खुल जाएंगे। उदाहरण के लिए एलेक्ट्रानिक्स से संबंधित एंजिलरी यूनिट्स बैकवर्ड एरियाज में खोले जा सकते हैं जिन के द्वारा महिलाओं को भी कुछ काम मोहैया हो सकता है। आज जो मिडिल क्लास की फॅमिलीज हैं उनका खर्चा 400 या 500 रुपए में नहीं चलता है इसलिए महिलाएं भी अपने परिवार की भलाई के लिए कुछ काम करके हाथ बटाने के लिए तैयार हैं। इस प्रकार की एंजिलरी इंडस्ट्रीज यदि खुल जाती हैं तो हमारी महिलाएं भी उसमें काम कर सकेंगी। जापान की तरह से यहां भी आप को हर एक गांव में काम करने की सुविधा उपलब्ध करनी होगी। इसके

साथ साथ बैंकों को और से इन्ट्रेस्ट रेट भी कुछ कम करना पड़ेगा तथा स्माल स्कैल इंडस्ट्रीज के लिए कैपिटल की सुविधा भी जुटानी होगी।

जहां तक कम्युनिकेशन का संबंध है, हर एक गांव में तो आप पोस्ट-ऑफिस की सुविधा नहीं दे सकते हैं। पत्र के द्वारा ही लोग एक दूसरे की बात को जान सकते हैं। आपने इनलैण्ड का दाम 25 पैसे से बढ़ाकर 35 पैसे कर दिया है और एनवेलप 35 पैसे से बढ़ाकर 50 पैसे का कर दिया है। यह तो आपने बहुत ज्यादा मंहगा कर दिया है। इसके दाम आपको नहीं बढ़ाने चाहिए।

इसी प्रकार से देश में क्या हो रहा है उसको जानने के लिए लोग अखबार पढ़ते हैं लेकिन अखबार पर भी आपने दो से पांच पैसे का शुल्क बढ़ा दिया है। यह भी मैं समझती हूँ ठीक नहीं है। ऐसा न करके अगर आपको टैक्स बढ़ाना ही हो तो लगजरी गुड्स पर बढ़ाना चाहिए आप अगर फ्रिज पर टैक्स बढ़ाते हैं, लगजरी सापे या पाउडर पर बढ़ाते हैं तो हम कुछ भी नहीं कहेंगे लेकिन जिन चीजों का उपयोग गांव वाले और आम जनता करती है उन पर आपको इस तरह से टैक्स नहीं बढ़ाना चाहिए।

अन्त में मैं एक बात और कह कर समाप्त करूंगी कि एक स्टेट से दूसरी स्टेट में माल ले जाने के लिए जो नेशनल परमिट्स देने की योजना बनाई है उसमें एक दिक्कत सामने आती है। ट्रक्स में माल भरने की जो ऊंचाई होती है वह यदि एक स्टेट में 9 फुट है तो दूसरे में 11 फुट है और कहीं पर 12 फुट है। आप उस ऊंचाई को किसी स्टेट में जाकर काट तो नहीं सकते हैं। तो इस प्रकार की जो किठनाइयां सामने आती हैं उनका समाधान निकालना चाहिए।

आपने मुझे बोलने के लिए जो समय दिया उसका आपको बहुत धन्यवाद।

16.00 hrs.

श्री आर. एन. राव (चैल) : माननीय सभापति जी, अब तक की बहस सुनने के

बाद ऐसा लगता है कि डायरेक्ट या इन-डायरेक्ट जितनी भी बातें कही गई हैं, सबके अनुसार सरकार के कदम सही रास्ते पर नहीं हैं। अतः सरकार के कदमों को सही करने की आवश्यकता है।

इस बिल का मैं कितना भी विरोध करूँ लेकिन बहुमत के कारण यह पास हो जाएगा। सवाल यह है कि मनी तो है, लेकिन मारल कहाँ है, चरित्र कहाँ से खरीदेंगे। ऐसा लगता है कि सरकार के पास चरित्र की कमी है। मैं एक छोटा सा उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ।

आई ओ सी के अध्यक्ष ने हाई स्पीड डीजल खरीदने के बारे में राय दी कि गल्फ कंट्रीज की सरकारों से डीजल खरीदा जाए, लेकिन इस राय के खिलाफ सिंगापुर की आयल कंपनी से 5 लाख टन से भी अधिक डीजल खरीदा गया और 2 डालर प्रति बैरल के हिसाब से कमीशन खाया गया। इस प्रकार लगभग 20 मिलियन डालर का कमीशन खाया गया। इसके बाद जब यह सवाल उठा तो एक संसद-सदस्य के घर पर छापा मारा गया। सी बी आई और इन्कम टैक्स के लोगों ने कुछ रिकार्ड हासिल किए और उसके अनुसार स्विस-बैंक में 18 करोड़ रुपये जमा होना साबित हुआ। फिर फाइल प्राइम-मिनिस्टर के पास जाकर सीज हो गई, आज तक डिपार्टमेंट में नहीं पहुँची और सरकार की तरफ बैठे लोगों ने अभी मुझे सूचना दी है कि उसी आयल कंपनी से डीजल खरीदने के लिए एक टीम सिंगापुर पहुँच चुकी है और 15 लाख टन हाई-स्पीड डीजल खरीदने जा रहे हैं और 10 लाख टन मिट्टी का तेल खरीदने जा रहे हैं।

एक तरफ तो फाइल प्राइम-मिनिस्टर के यहां सीज हो गई और दूसरी तरफ आई ओ सी के अध्यक्ष को अवधि से पहले हो रिटायर कर दिया गया। अब दो-एक दिन के अंदर यह बड़ा भारी घोटाला होने जा रहा है। श्री पी. सी. सेठी ने आदेश दे दिया है कि ऊपर का आदेश है, इसलिए डीजल खरीदा जा रहा है। यह ऊपर का आदेश हर महकमे में पहुँच गया है, थाना, कचहरी, ब्लाक, सब जगह यह ऊपर का आदेश

पहुँच गया है। नियम कुछ है और ऊपर का आदेश कुछ और कहता है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस का पता लगाया जाए कि यह ऊपर का आदेश क्या है। हम सहयोग करने के लिए तैयार हैं और सत्ता पक्ष के भी कुछ लोग सहयोग करें, जिससे पता लगाया जा सके कि यह ऊपर का आदेश क्या है। मंत्री जी जानकारी दें, नहीं तो मैं तो दावे के साथ कह सकता हूँ कि यह घोटाला होने वाला है।

इसलिए मैं कहता हूँ कि भारत कहाँ है, सरकार के पास चरित्र की कमी है, उसको कहाँ से बटोरेंगी सरकार ?

मुझे उम्मीद थी कि वित्त मंत्री जी मनी बिल ला रहे हैं, बजट ला रहे हैं, इसके साफ एक सप्लीमेंट्री "मारल-बजट" भी लाएंगे, लेकिन ऐसा नहीं है। मेरा निवेदन है कि उसको भी इसमें जोड़ लें।

अभी मरे साधियों ने बंधुआ मजदूरों के बारे में कहा था। इनके बारे में मैं एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ, अभी अखबारों में नहीं आया है। उत्तर प्रदेश के फतेहपुर जिले में किशन पुर थाने में रिद नदी और जमना नदी जहाँ मिलती है, वहाँ से लेकर ललाँली कछार तक 45 हजार लोगों को बंधुआ मजदूरी न करने के कारण गांव छोड़ना पड़ा। वहाँ पर बंधुआ मजदूरी न करने पर पंचायत बैठती है और जूरमाना होता है। जूरमाना न देने पर महिलाओं के साथ सामूहिक बलात्कार होता है और मर्दों पर कोई बसाए जाते हैं। इसी 14 अप्रैल को जिस दिन सारे देश में डा. अम्बेदेकर की जयन्ती मनाई जा रही थी, इसी संसद के सामने उनकी जयन्ती मनाई जा रही थी नौ औरतों का—सामूहिक बलात्कार किया गया और उनको मार दिया गया और पांच लोग जिन्होंने अखबार वालों को और जो फोटोग्राफर वहाँ गए थे उनके सामने बयान दिए थे हृदिद अलीपुर और रामपुर गांव के, उनकी हत्या कर दी गई। यह हालत बंधुआ मजदूरों की देश में है। बंधुआ मजदूरों की संख्या बढ़ती जा रही है।

नया बीस प्वाइंट प्रोग्राम की बड़ी चर्चा है। एमरजेंसी के दौरान भी बीस प्वाइंट

[श्री आर. एन. राकेश]

प्रोग्राम था लेकिन ये बीस प्वाइंट कहीं दिखाई नहीं देते थे और एक एक्सट्रा प्वाइंट प्रोग्राम ही सभी तरफ दिखाई देता था और वह था नसबन्दी का । आज भी बीस प्वाइंट प्रोग्राम कहीं दिखाई नहीं देता है लेकिन एक एडिशनल-प्वाइंट हो दिखाई देता है और वह फूक एनकाउंटरज का है । यही चारों तरफ दिखाई दे रहा है । यहां जितने लोग बैठे हैं ये अगर दस प्रदह हजार रुपया खर्च करने के लिए तैयार हों तो हिन्दुस्तान में जहां चाहे, जिस थाने में चाहे, जिस पुलिस स्टेशन में चाहे आसानी से फूक एनकाउंटर करवा कर किसी को मरवा सकते हैं । यही एक एडिशनल 21 वां प्वाइंट आज दिखाई दे रहा है चारों तरफ । जिस तरह से एमरजेंसी में नसबन्दी ने आपका भोजन पानी कर लिया था कहीं ऐसा न हो -- कि ये फूक एनकाउंटर भी अब आपका भोजन पानी कर लें । उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार, आदि चारों तरफ गरीब मारे जा रहे हैं, छात्र विद्यार्थी, वकील, मजदूर, खेत मजदूर, हरिजन, मुसलमान मारे जा रहे हैं ।

जो सुझाव आए हैं उन की तरफ आप ध्यान दें । सब से जरूरी बात यह है कि सरकार में मारल आए, उसका चरित्र सुधरे, कमिशन खाने की प्रवृत्ति पर रोक लगे । आज चरित्र नाम की चीज कहीं दिखाई नहीं दे रही है । चरित्र सुधर जाए तो देश सुधर जायेगा अन्यथा देश बिगड़ रहा है और बिगड़ता चला जाएगा । मैं आपका आभारी हूँ कि आपने मुझे बोलने का समय दिया ।

SHRI ARJUN SETHI (Bhadrak): I am, at the outset, thankful to you for giving me this opportunity to speak a few words on the Finance Bill.

Many hon. Members from this side as well as from the other side have spoken on the Budget as well as this Finance Bill. Since the time at my disposal is limited I shall confine my speech to very limited subjects.

It is a fact that in our present Budget and also in our programme Government have made enough funds

available for the implementation of integrated rural development programme. The NREP and TRYSCOME programmes are specially for the villagers living below the poverty line. The implementation of these programmes can bring about upliftment and bring them above the poverty line.

As many hon. Members have mentioned here, there is no doubt that these programmes are very good and if implemented properly for the purpose for which these are meant, certainly in the rural areas it will provide employment opportunities as well as avenues for the rural people to maintain their livelihood. Many hon. Members have said here in this House as well as outside and many things have come in the paper as well as in the form of recommendations or report.

I would like to point out only one aspect of these programmes. Our Government has accepted the Block level planning as well as the District level planning at the grassroot level. These programmes will be implemented. My specific request to the hon. Minister is whether our Block level Administration will be able to undertake these programmes which are meant for the poor people. Specially, I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister the Ninth Report of the Public Accounts Committee wherein it has been stressed that the Block level administration is not adequately equipped with expertise and the personnel which can undertake these programmes in a time-bound manner.

Our Agriculture Minister while replying to the Demand for Grants for his Ministry, has assured the House that enough measures have been taken to see that the Block level administration is provided in the best possible manner. I would like to remind you that there are many States in the country where there is no elected G.P., Panchayat Samiti or Zila Parishad at present. In that case, how we are going to involve the people, specially

at the grassroot level, in IRD and ERR Programmes? Similarly, I would like to inform the hon. Minister that there are banks in rural areas where there is no adequate staff. In some of the rural banks, though manager and staff are provided, they do not even understand the local language. I am glad, the other day while inaugurating a bank, the Finance Minister has made this point clear. Unless the staff of the bank know the local language, how can they realise the problem of the rural people who generally go to the bank for getting money for the purpose of ERP Programme. Once the applications of the beneficiaries are selected and forwarded to the banks by the block level officers, they go to the banks. But the bank people without realising the gravity of the situation and without realising the problem of these beneficiaries, keep them pending for months together. As a result of this, the programmes at the Block level are being hampered. In this context, I would like to urge upon the Minister that our aim should be to involve the Panchayati Raj institutions for the successful implementation of these programmes. But in some parts of the country, there is no Panchayati Raj institution. How can you go and involve the people, then, at the grassroot level? This is an important question and I would specifically request the finance Minister to see that these points are taken care of.

Similarly, I would like to mention another point, which is very important. Under the revised 20-point programme our Prime Minister has given a call to the nation that irrigation facilities for 2.5 million hectares of land will be provided during the next year. In this context, I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. House that out of whatever potentials we have created for the country, as all of us are aware at least 1/4th of it is not being utilised for the purpose. So, what is the way out? Whatever money we have budgeted and spent for creating irrigation potential in the country would be of no use if that is not being utilised for the benefit of the farmers and agri-

culturists. There is no use of just budgeting the amount and keeping it unutilised for years together.

Another point that I would like to mention is this. I hail from Orissa State. The hon. Minister knows it. I would just like to inform him that there are two coal-based fertiliser plants in the country. One is Ramagundam and the other is Talcher. About the Talcher plant, at the outset we were told that it was an ideal plant and it was a new experiment for the country. But, unfortunately, since its commissioning in 1980, this plant has suffered from many defects. Recently, about a month ago, the plant has been totally closed. I am told, due to power shortage, it has been closed. But here in the House and also outside, many promises have been made and specially our Energy Minister has specifically answered to my question that there is no shortage as far as power in Orissa State is concerned. How then is it that this plant has been closed? About Rs. 225 crores have been spent for commissioning this plant and, after spending this much, if it remains unutilised, I think, the nation is going to lose heavily. So, I urge upon the hon. Minister to see what are the defects and why this plant has remained closed for months together. He should at least see that this plant is commissioned once again keeping in view the interest of the State as well as the interest of the nation.

With these words, I once again thank you for giving me this opportunity and I support the Finance Bill.

श्री बनवारी लाल बोरवा (टोंक) : सभापति जी, मैं इसके लिये अनुरोधित हूँ कि आपने मुझे बोलने का समय दिया, लेकिन साथ ही जो आपने समय पर बँन लगा दिया है, इसको थोड़ा रिलैक्स करने की कृपा करें ।

मैं फाइनेंस बिल का समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ । हमारे फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर ने वक्त के तकाजे के मुताबिक इस फाइनेंस

[श्री बनवारी लाल बेरवा]

विल को रखा है और उसमें जो सहूलियतें दी हैं। मैं उन सब बातों की पुनरावृत्ति दी हूँ। मैं उन सब बातों की पुनरावृत्ति में नहीं जाना चाहता क्योंकि उन पर बहुत सारे माननीय सदस्य यहां बोल चुके हैं। मैं सीधे अपने क्षेत्र की कुछ समस्याओं पर बोलना चाहता हूँ। अपने क्षेत्र, वर्ग और प्रदेश के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ जो इतिहास से तीनों ही पिछड़े हुए हैं।

यह सौभाग्य की बात है कि फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर स्वयं यहां मौजूद हैं जिनसे हम आज कुछ अपनी बातें करना चाहते हैं।

राजस्थान का इलाका, जो कि राजस्थान कहलाता है, जब तक यहां की मांगों के बारे में सभासद उधर जाकर नहीं देखें, तो अन्दाजा नहीं लगा सकते कि हम कितनी मुश्किल जिन्दगी बिता रहे हैं और कितनी परेशानियों में पड़ जाते हैं। हमारे यहां बहुत लम्बा चौड़ा राजस्थान है जहां 20, 25 मील में पड़े नहीं हैं, कूएँ नहीं हैं, धन नहीं है और उसी तरीके की जिन्दगी में लोग जी रहें। ग्लामी से निकल कर आ रहे हैं, उसके बावजूद भी देश का जो विकास हो रहा है, देश उन्नति की तरफ बढ़ा है, हम बराबर उस धड़दोड़ में भाग रहे हैं।

हमारी माननीय नेता प्रधान मंत्री श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी ने जो 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम दिये हैं, उसका सीधा अभिप्राय यह है कि हमारा देश बहुत जल्दी विकास की ओर आगे बढ़े। इस तरह से बढ़े। इस तरह से बढ़े कि समान रूप से सब प्रदेश आगे बढ़ें। मैं आमतौर से जब यहां सुनता हूँ तो सभी माननीय सदस्य यह बात कहते हैं कि मैं पिछड़े प्रदेश से आ रहा हूँ, क्या इन 30, 35 सालों में कोई राज्य आगे बढ़ा भी है या नहीं? मैं कोई फैशन के तौर पर नहीं, बल्कि फाँट के तौर पर कह रहा हूँ कि हमारा प्रदेश बहुत पिछड़ा हुआ है, उसकी बहुत दिक्कतें और परेशानियाँ हैं, इस लिए मंत्री महोदय को उसके बारे में बहुत सहानुभूतिपूर्वक विचार करना चाहिए।

वित्त मंत्री के सामने जब भी हमारे प्रदेश का कोई मामला आता है, तो वह तत्काल ओवरड्रफ्ट की बात कहते हैं और यह कह कर हमें चुप कराना चाहते हैं। लेकिन मैं माननीय वित्त मंत्री से निवेदन करना चाहता कि हमारे जिम्मे जो वाजिब है, उसे तो वह बता देते हैं, लेकिन हमारा उन पर जो वाजिब होता है, उसपर भी वह थोड़ा ध्यान दें। अरसा-दराज से इस तरह के दो मामले उलझे पड़े हैं और वे हैं सूरतगढ़ फार्म और जेतसर फार्म।

1955 में यू. एस. एस. आर. को कोलेबोरेशन से जब सूरतगढ़ में फार्म स्थापित किया गया था, तब भारत सरकार ने हमारी 46,000 बीघा जमीन उस फार्म के लिए ले ली थी। वह पंद्रह साल का कंट्रैक्ट था, जो 1971 में पूरा हुआ। इस बीच में राजस्थान को दिये राशि पर भारत सरकार ने कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया। राजस्थान सरकार इस बारे में बराबर लिखती रही। 1976 में एक कमिटी का फार्मेशन हुआ, जिसने रीकमेंड किया कि इतना पैसा राजस्थान को देना चाहिए। उस कमिटी में हमारी तरफ से जो माननीय सदस्य थे, उन्होंने उस को स्वीकार नहीं किया और कहा कि हमारे साथ बहुत ज्यादाती हो रही है, हम उसमें शेर नहीं करना चाहते, हम तो आउटराइट सेल करना चाहते हैं। उस वक्त उसकी कीमत 53 करोड़ रुपये बनती थी। उसके अलावा जमीन के कनवर्शन चार्ज, पड़े और पानी वगैरह का भी राशि है। इस तरह कुल मिला कर 84 करोड़ रुपये की राशि सूरतगढ़ फार्म की बाकी है। 10 करोड़ रुपये जेतसर फार्म के बाकी हैं। अगर वित्त मंत्री माननीय ने 94 करोड़ रुपये हमें इनाम फरमायें, तो हमारे ओवरड्रफ्ट में बहुत भारी कमी हो जाएगी।

आप सुनते होंगे कि हम हर साल बहुत भयंकर और भीषण अकाल से पीड़ित रहते हैं। यह तो चौथा साल है, जबकि हम दूर्भिक्ष से पीड़ित हैं। इस साल एक और विशेष बात हुई है: हम लोग बाढ़ से भी पीड़ित हुए हैं। मेरे क्षेत्र में 91 आदमी बाढ़ से बह गए हैं और 150 गांव बुरी

तरह प्रभावित हुए हैं। उनके रहने, खाने-पीने और जमीन को सुधारने के लिए जो माकूल पैसा हमें मिलना चाहिए था, वह हमें नहीं मिल पाया है। मैं टोंक क्षेत्र से आता हूँ। वहाँ पर ऐसी बाढ़ आई कि सैकड़ों मकान तबाह हो गए। हमने वहाँ पर मकान बनाने के लिए हूडको से पैसा मांगा था। वह पैसा हमें नहीं मिला है। वित्त मंत्री से मेरा निवेदन है कि वह वहाँ से वह पैसा भी हमें दिलवाने को कृपा करें। हमारे राजस्थान में पाने के पानी की समस्या बहुत भयंकर है। 33,000 गांवों में से 24,000 गांव पीने के पानी की समस्या बहुत भयंकर है। 33,000 गांवों में से 24,000 गांव पीने के पानी की समस्या से ग्रसित थे। उनमें से अभी तक हम 7,000 गांवों में कुछ इन्तजाम कर पाए हैं। छठी योजना में जो पैसा हमें एलाट किया गया है, उससे केवल 11,000 गांवों में पानी का इन्तजाम हो पाएगा। इस लिए वित्त मंत्री इस बारे में पुनर्विचार करें। जब कभी हम उन गांवों में जाते हैं, तो वहाँ के लोग कहते हैं कि हमें और कुछ नहीं चाहिए, हमें पीने के लिए मीठा पानी दीजिए। मेरा अनुरोध है कि वित्त मंत्री महोदय इस सिलसिले में दोबारा विचार करें।

मेरे जिले में 915 गांव इस साल फौमिन से पीड़ित हैं और 150 गांव बाढ़ से पीड़ित हैं।

16.25 hrs.

[SHRI CHARANJIT YADAV in the Chair]

आज हम परेशानी की जिस हालत से गुजर रहे हैं, वह हम ही जानते हैं। हम वित्त मंत्री से इस लिए निवेदन कर रहे हैं कि वह हमारी सहायता करें। 150 गांव जो बाढ़ से पीड़ित हैं उनकी हालत बड़ी ही दयनीय है। इनमें कुछ गांव तो ऐसे हैं जिनमें पीने के पानी की बड़ी गम्भीर समस्या है। एक जो बांध की स्कीम चल रही थी वह चालीस साल से सर्वे में पड़ी हुई थी। उसके पीछे पड़कर हमने सर्वे कराया है और अब वह योजना सरकार के सामने है। सरकार को चाहिए कि फौरन उस योजना को अपनी स्वीकृति प्रदान

करे ताकि लोगों को पीने के पानी के संकट से मुक्ति मिल सके और साथ ही साथ सिंचाई की व्यवस्था भी हो सके।

सभापति महोदय, मैं यहाँ पर पिछड़े क्षेत्र से आता हूँ। जहाँ तक एप्पाइन्टमेन्ट्स का सम्बन्ध है, जितनी भी रिपोर्ट्स हमारे सामने आई हैं उनमें हमने देखा है कि शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स का सर्विसेज में जो कोटा दिया गया है वह पूरा नहीं है। मैं किसी एक विशेष रिपोर्ट का हवाला नहीं दे रहा हूँ। हमारा सर्विसेज में जो बैंक-लाग है उसको पूरा करने के लिए मैं समझता हूँ यह सारा सदन ही आतुर रहता है—ट्रेजरी एवं अपोजीशन, दोनों ही ओर से इस बात की मांग की जाती है कि हरिजनों एवं आदिवासियों का बैंक-लाग पूरा करना चाहिए तथा उनका पूरा विकास होना चाहिए। ऐसी स्थिति में यहाँ पूरा सदन ऐसी व्यवस्था क्यों नहीं कर देता कि एक साल में सिर्फ हरिजन एवं आदिवासियों को ही नौकरियाँ दी जाएंगी, ताकि उनका जो बैंक-लाग है उसको पूरा किया जा सके। मेरा यह मतलब बिल्कुल नहीं है कि दूसरों का हक मारा जाए लेकिन कुछ ऐसा अवश्य होना चाहिए जिससे कि हरिजन आदिवासियों को यह विश्वास हो जाए कि यह महान सदन उनके लिए भी कुछ करने को तैयार है। मैं समझता हूँ यह पूरा सदन इस बात पर सहानुभूति पूर्वक विचार करेगा।

इस देश में हरिजन एवं आदिवासियों की संख्या 25 प्रतिशत है लेकिन फिर भी दुर्भाग्य से उनके लिए कोई पृथक मंत्रालय नहीं है। मेरा निवेदन है कि उनके लिए अलग से एक मंत्रालय की स्थापना होनी चाहिए ताकि उनके साथ न्याय किया जा सके। आज हमारे सामने यह समस्या आती है कि हरिजन एवं आदिवासीयों को जो यूनिवर्स बनी हुई हैं उनको रिकग्निशन नहीं दिया जाता है। स्टीफन साहब ने कहाँ पर स्वीकार किया है कि हमारी ट्राइब्स की जो यूनिवर्स हैं उनको वे मान्यता प्रदान करेंगे। मेरा सभी विभागों से अनुरोध है कि हरिजन एवं आदिवासियों को जो फेडरेशन हैं उनको मान्यता दी जाए

[श्री बनवारी लाल बंखा]

ताकि वे भी अपनी कठिनाइयों को सरकार के सामने रख सकें। अक्सर लोग हमारे पास आ कर शिकायत करते हैं कि उनके साथ न्याय नहीं हो रहा है। अक्सर उनकी ए. सी. आर. को खराब कर दिया जाता है और जब उनके प्रमोशन की बात आती है तो कह दिया जाता है कि तूम्हारी ए. सी. आर. खराब है, हम क्या करें। मैं समझता हूँ हरिजन एवं आदिवासियों के मामले में इस व्यवस्था को ही समाप्त कर दिया जाए ताकि उनके साथ अन्याय न हो सके। जहाँ तक मेरी जानकारी है, कुछ राज्यों में ऐसा प्रयोग किया भी गया है तथा वहाँ पर इसका अच्छा परिणाम भी निकला है।

इसके साथ ही मेरा आपसे यह भी निवेदन है कि जब हमारे पास कोई दर-स्वास्त आती है और हम उन्हें सरकार के पास भेजते हैं तो सरकार उन दरस्वास्तों को उन्हीं अफसरों के पास ही भेज देती है जिनसे कि न्याय नहीं मिला था। ऐसी स्थिति में किस प्रकार से न्याय मिलने की सम्भावना हो सकती है? इस सम्बन्ध में मेरा कंक्रिट सुझाव है कि प्रत्येक विभाग में एक सेमी-जूडीशियल विंग खोला जाए जहाँ से—अगर किसी को कोई शिकायत हो तो उसको न्याय मिल सके। मैं बिलकुल सही बात कह रहा हूँ, जिस पर विचार किया जाना चाहिए।

माननीय सभापति जी, गरीबी की रेखा से नीचे रहने वाले लोग कौन हैं, बंधूआ मजदूर, शोषित, पीड़ित लोग कौन हैं, वे यही हरिजन आदिवासी हैं, चाहे वे गांवों में रह रहे हों या शहरों में रह रहे हों। हम शहरों में भी इस बात को देखते हैं कि इनके अंदर एक तरह की हेय भावना पाई जाती है, खासकर सर्विस क्लास के अंदर यह बात है जहाँ पर इन लोगों के साथ न्याय नहीं होता है। इनके रहने के स्थानों के बारे में भी पक्षपात किया जाता है। अच्छी कालोनियों में तो सारी सुविधाएँ प्रदान की जाती हैं, सड़क बिजली, सीवर, साफसफाई, सब चीज का प्रबंध होता है, लेकिन भग्नी-भोंपड़ी के अंदर

जो ये लोग रहते हैं, 10-15 फुट के घर में जहाँ रहते हैं, वहाँ पर न लाइट है, न सीवर है और न ही साफ सफाई का कोई प्रबंध होता है।

मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि देश के नव-निर्माण में सबसे ज्यादा हरिजन और आदिवासी ही भागीदार रहा है। जब तक यह मजबूत नहीं होगा, स्वस्थ नहीं होगा तब तक देश स्वस्थ नहीं हो सकता। श्रीमती गांधी इनके उत्थान के लिये बहुत आतुर हैं और उनका कहना है कि वे इस वर्ग को पिछड़ा हुआ देखना नहीं चाहतीं। इसलिए मैं माननीय सदस्यों से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि कोई इस तरह का निर्णय लें, जिससे हरिजनों का विकास हो और ये सबके साथ प्रगति पथ पर बढ़ सकें।

माननीय सभापतिजी, एक बात मैं और कहना चाहता हूँ, तालीम के बारे में। इस विषय को केन्द्रीय लिस्ट में लेने के बारे में विचार किया गया और भारत सरकार ने शायद इस बारे में निर्णय भी लिया, लेकिन आज तक इसपर कार्यवाही नहीं की गई है। मेरा अनुरोध है कि इसको केन्द्रीय लिस्ट में लिया जाए। इससे पूरे देश में एजुकेशन की एक सी व्यवस्था हो जाएगी। पब्लिक स्कूल के बारे में मैं नहीं कहना चाहता, लेकिन पूरे देश में एक तरह की तालीम होनी चाहिए। पब्लिक स्कूलों के बारे में एक ही बात कही जा सकती है कि उनके पास पैसा कहां से आता है। जो धनी लोग हैं वे पैसा देते हैं और सरकार से भी सहायता मिलती है। जब सरकार से सहायता मिलती है तो हमारा हक है। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि पब्लिक स्कूलों में 25 प्रतिशत सीटें निःशुल्क रिजर्व की जाएं। इससे यह बात खत्म हो जाएगी कि हम लोगों में से मेधावी छात्र नहीं आते। पूरे देश में जब-जब भी हरिजनों के जिम्में कोई काम लगाया गया है, उन्होंने पूरी मेहनत के साथ उसको पूरा किया है। मैं आज भी यकीन दिलाता हूँ कि हरिजनों में मेधावी छात्र हैं, लेकिन साधन न होने के कारण वे आगे नहीं बढ़ पाते। मैं उन लोगों को भी जानता हूँ, जिनकी माँओं ने घास काट

काट कर अपने बच्चों को तालीम दिलाई और आई. ए. एस. तक पहुँचाया और मैं इस बात को कह सकता हूँ कि देश के अच्छे से अच्छे व्यूरोक्रैट्स के मुकादले में उनकी क्षमता किसी तरीके से कम नहीं है। मैं यह बात इसीलिए कह रहा हूँ कि जब तक हम लोगों का विकास नहीं होगा, जब तक पूरी सुविधाएँ नहीं दी जाएंगी तब तक देश पिछड़ा रहेगा। इसलिए हमको हरिजनों के बारे में गंभीरता से सोचना होगा। उन्हें शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य, आवास, बिजली, सड़क, रोजगार, सब तरह की सुविधाएँ दी जाएँ और आपने अपनी तरफ से प्रावधान भी किए हैं, लेकिन इसके बाद भी कभी-कभी बहुत कोताही हांती है, इसका दूर करने के लिए पूरी मशीनरी को टाइट किया जाए। जो पैसा उन पर खर्च नहीं हो रहा उसको खर्च करवाया जाए। मैंने अंत में अपनी बात रखी है, इसलिए आशा करता हूँ कि मंत्री जी को मेरी बातें याद रहेगी और वे इनका जवाब देंगे।

श्री. अशित कुमार भट्टा (समस्तीपुर): सभापति महोदय, सबसे पहले तो मैं आपको धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ कि आपने मुझे बित्त विधेयक पर बोलने का मौका दिया है।

सरकार ने हर मूद्दे पर सब के सहयोग की आकांक्षा की है। देश की प्रगति के लिए सहयोग देने में हमें कोई आपर्शित नहीं है। सहयोग अगर प्रगति के लिए, विकास के लिए अपर्शित है तो हम सहयोग देने के लिए तैयार हैं। लेकिन अगर यह केवल यथा स्थिति को कायम रखने के लिए है या निहित स्वार्थ वालों को लाभ पहुँचाने के लिए है तो हमसे उस सहयोग की उम्मीद नहीं की जानी चाहिए।

अर्थ व्यवस्था के बारे में बात करते हुए बहुत से माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा कि सरकार को एक चरमराती हुई अर्थ व्यवस्था उत्तराधिकार में मिली थी और उसने उसकी सही दिशा दी है। प्रशस्ति गान में मैं भी शामिल हो जाता अगर वास्तव में यह बात सही होती। मैं उदा-

हरण देना चाहता हूँ। मैं आंकड़ों में जाना नहीं चाहता हूँ। विपक्ष के सदस्यों ने जो कहा है उस में से उदाहरण दूंगा। उदाहरण में सत्तारूढ़ पक्ष के सदस्यों के भाषणों से ही दूंगा। उधर के बहुत से माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा है कि तीस साल तक उनके इलाकों में कुछ नहीं हुआ है। सभी भाषणों को अगर आप पढ़ें तो आपको पता चलेगा कि अधिकतर लोगों ने यही कहा है कि तीस बरस में उनके इलाकों में कुछ काम नहीं हुआ है। विपक्ष की सरकार तो केवल दो साल तक सत्ता में रही। शेष जो तैंतीस साल बचते हैं उस में तो आपकी सरकार ही सत्ता में रही है। इस तैंतीस साल की जिम्मेदारी किस पर आती है? मैं नहीं मानता हूँ कि आप ने अर्थव्यवस्था को सही दिशा दी है।

कपड़ा उद्योग आज भी संकट ग्रस्त है। सिंचाई की बात को आप लें। 30 प्रतिशत क्षेत्र भी आज सिंचित नहीं है। इस देश में बहुत सी योजनाएँ, सिंचाई की बड़ी योजनाएँ पूरी नहीं हुई हैं। देरी होने से लागत में वृद्धि होती है और योजना जगित लाभ लोगों को मिलता नहीं। जान बूझ कर देर लगाई जाती है। इससे सारे देश को हानि होती है।

गन्ने को आप लें। 1979-80 में गन्ना 12 करोड़ 10 लाख टन इस देश में पैदा हुआ था और इस साल 18 करोड़ टन से भी उत्पन्न पैदा होने की उम्मीद है। इस उत्पादन को ध्यान में रखते हुए आपने चीनी मिलों की पिराई क्षमता नहीं बढ़ाई है। लेकिन परिणाम क्या हो रहा है? गन्ना उत्पादन करने वाला किसान मारा जा रहा है, ओने पाँने दामों पर वह अपने गन्ने को बेच रहा है। गर्मी का मौसम आ रहा है और बहुत से किसानों को गन्ना अपने खेत में ही जला देना पड़ेगा।

आपने गेहूँ का भाव 142 रुपये क्विंटल घोषित किया है। अपने किसान की आप अधिक कीमत देने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं जबकि अमरीका के किसान को आप दो सौ रुपये तक का भाव दे रहे हैं। भारतीय किसान को आप कुछ नहीं देना चाहते।

आप जब मुद्रा स्फीति की बात होती है तो कहते हैं कि इस पर नियंत्रण पा लिया

[प्रो. अजित कुमार मेहता]

गया है। मुद्रा स्फीति 22 प्रतिशत से घट कर 14 प्रतिशत पर आ गई है और उससे अब घट कर सात प्रतिशत पर आ गई है। लेकिन यह थोक मूल्य सूचकांक के आधारों पर है। फिर भी पिछले साल की तुलना में यह सात प्रतिशत अधिक है। नवम्बर 1980 से 1981 के बीच थोक मूल्य सूचकांक 7.7 प्रतिशत बढ़ा तो औद्योगिक मजदूरों के लिए उपभोक्ता मूल्य सूचकांक 397 से बढ़ कर 494 हो गया। उपभोक्ता मूल्य सूचकांक में वृद्धि हुई है। उपभोक्ताओं को कीमत अधिक देने पड़ रही है। जब ऐसी स्थिति है तो आपके इस नियंत्रण का फायदा उपभोक्ताओं तक क्यों नहीं पहुँच रहा है, आमआदमी तक क्यों नहीं पहुँच रहा है? 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम की बड़ी चर्चा थी, बड़ा शोर हुआ 1975 में। उसमें 5 सूत्र और जोड़ दिए गए हैं। पता नहीं आज के समय में वह मौजूद है कि नहीं। बड़ा अच्छा होता नया 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम लागू करने के पहले इसकी समीक्षा भी की जाती कि पिछले 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम में क्या प्रगति हुई? 2, 4 बातें जो मेरी समझ में आयीं वह यह कि छठी योजना में अर्जित भूमि थी उसके वितरण का लक्ष्य 1982 में रखा गया था, और नये 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम में उसको बढ़ाकर 1985 कर दिया। क्यों? इसलिये कि जमीन के जो मालिक हैं उनको 3 साल का समय मिल जाय ताकि वह जमीन बेच सकें। और 1985 में जब जमीन ही नहीं रहेगी तो वितरित क्या होगी? कागज में मिल जाएगी, लेकिन उसपर भूमिहीन का कब्जा नहीं होगा। 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम में पहले छठी योजना में 1985 तक 80 लाख बच्चों को अनोपचारिक शिक्षा पद्धति से शिक्षित करने की बात थी। नये 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम में 80 लाख को घटा कर 30 लाख कर दिया। यह प्रगति है नये 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम में।

इसी संदर्भ में जवाहर लाल नेहरू यूनिवर्सिटी में जो धांधली होती रही है उसके बारे में बहुत बार हमने सदन में कहा। लेकिन हुआ क्या? आज तक आपने विजिटोरियल इन्क्वायरी की बात मानी आपने? आप धांधली करते रहेंगे लेकिन विजिटोरियल इन्क्वायरी नहीं करवायेंगे।

पता चला है वहां नामांकन की प्रक्रिया बदली जा रही है। किस लिए? कि अब प्रतिभा को वोटें अधिक दिया जायगा। नामांकन के आधार पर जो सुविधा पिछड़े क्षेत्रों के पिछड़े तबकों के लोगों को मिल जाती थी उसका अन्त प्रतिभा के नाम पर करने जा रहे हैं। और प्रतिभा का मानदंड वही है कि अधिक अंक आये हुए हों परीक्षा में। परीक्षाओं की जो हालत है वह सब को मालूम है। रोज क्वेश्चन पेपर्स आउट होते हैं और उसके बाद उत्तर पुस्तिकाओं का जो इवेल्यूएशन होता है उसमें पहुँच वाले लोगों को बढ़ा कर अंक दिये जाते हैं। और इसी प्रतिभा के आधार पर पिछड़े क्षेत्रों को जो सुविधा मिली हुई थी उसकी कटाती करने जा रहे हैं।

अभी हाल ही में जो आइ. आइ. टी. में मार्क्स दिए गये उसका घपला हुआ जिसकी जानकारी बहुतों को है। आइ. आइ. टी. में रिजर्वेशन के आधार पर अगर नामांकन हो भी जाता है हरिजन और आदिवासी के बच्चे का तो उसे हमेशा यह एहसास दिलाया जाता है कि तुम्हारी योग्यता दूसरों से कम है। नतीजा यह है कि उसमें हीन भावना पैदा होती है और अच्छा विद्यार्थी होते हुए भी 4, 5 साल का कोर्स पूरा करने के पहले ही हीन भावना से मजबूर हो कर उसको आइ. आइ. टी. छोड़ देना पड़ता है, या आत्म हत्या करनी पड़ती है। क्या आपने जानने का प्रयास किया है कि आइ. आइ. टी. में जितने लोग एडमिट हुए रिजर्वेशन कोटे से उसमें कितने आज तक सफल हो पाये हैं।

बंधुआ मजदूर के बारे में छठी योजना में कहा गया गांधी शांति प्रतिष्ठान और नेशनल लेबर इंस्टीट्यूट के आधार पर जो आंकड़े इकट्ठे किये गये थे उसके अनुसार 22 लाख बंधुआ मजदूर इस देश में हैं।

राष्ट्रीय नमूना सर्वेक्षण के आंकड़ों के अनुसार यह फिगर 34 लाख थी। नये 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम में 1976 के आंकड़े को दोहरा दिया है और कहा कि 1 लाख 23 हजार बंधुआ मजदूरों को मुक्त करा दिया गया और 13 हजार के लिये पुनर्वास की व्यवस्था करनी है। मैं यह कहना

चाहूंगा कि इससे अधिक बंधुवा मजदूर तो दिल्ली के आसपास ही है।

भूमिसुधार के बारे में क्या कहें ? केरल, पश्चिम बंगाल, तमिलनाडु आदि राज्यों में भूमि-सुधार का विधेयक महीनों से, साल भर से लंबित पड़ा हुआ है, राष्ट्रपति के हस्ताक्षर के लिए, पता नहीं क्या मंशा है इससे रोकने के लिये ?

खेतिहर मजदूरों की संख्या पिछले दिनों में 49 प्रतिशत बढ़ी है इसका मतलब यह हुआ कि जो जमीन के मालिक थे, उनकी जमीन घट रही है और वह भी खेतिहर मजदूर बनते जा रहे हैं। पिछले दिनों किसान रेली में प्रधान मंत्री ने किसानों के हित में खून देने की बात भी कही, कहने को तो कुछ भी कहा जा सकता है, लेकिन वास्तव में अगर किसानों के हित की उनकी मंशा है तो मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि छठी लोक सभा में एक समिति बनी थी "संसदीय खेत मजदूर समिति", उस समिति ने अपनी सर्वसम्मति से सीफारिश की, उनके बारे में आपका क्या विचार है ? क्या आप उनको लागू करने का विचार रखते हैं ? और वह सिफारिशें कहाँ हैं ?

वैसे तो लोगों पर करोड़ों रुपया खर्च करने का दावा किया जाता है, लेकिन कभी किसी ने देखा कि आखिर में उनके पास पहुँचता कितना है ? इतना होने पर भी किसान उत्पादन में लगा रहता है, वह हड़ताल पर नहीं जाता, इसका भी ध्यान आप रखें।

इस संबंध में मैं एक एस. दिहार सिंह का "माई इन्डिया" से एक उद्धरण आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ—

If only some one could light the spark to fire the imagination of the people we would be half-way to victory. But that some one must have moral integrity to be able to command....Perhaps we shall have to wait for the new Mahatma, after all as we flounder from crisis to crisis.

बरोजगारी के बारे में मैं 2, 3 बातें कहना चाहूंगा। पांचवीं योजना के अन्त में 2 करोड़ 21 लाख बरोजगार रहे। छठी योजना के दौरान मैं समझता हूँ कि यह संख्या 3 करोड़ 20 लाख हो जाएगी। इसमें नए नौजवान राजगार के लिए जा जायेंगे और योजना के अन्त में 2 करोड़ 42 लाख लोग बरोजगार रह जायेंगे।

ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में बरोजगार की संख्या 4 करोड़ से अधिक है और 1985 तक शिक्षित बरोजगारों की संख्या 2 करोड़ साढ़े 18 लाख के लगभग रहेंगी। एम्प्लायमेंट एक्सचेंज के रजिस्टर में बरोजगारों की संख्या में 1974 से 1980 तक 10 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई है और पिछले साल यह वृद्धि 13.3 प्रतिशत हुई है।

पिछले दिनों श्रम मंत्री श्री भागवत भा आजाद ने कहा कि यदि सभी शिक्षित बरोजगारों को 100 रुपए बरोजगारी भत्ता दिया जाए तो एक्सचेंजर पर 13 करोड़ का खर्चा पड़ेगा। मैं समझता हूँ कि जो बरोजगार ही रहेंगे, उसको आपकी योजना जब पूरी हो जाएगी, तब रोजगार मिलेगा, तब तक इतने दिनों तक क्या वह भूखा रहेगा ?

अभी तो देश विदेशी शिकंजे में डूबा हुआ है, लेकिन आपके प्रशासन का खर्चा बढ़ता चला जा रहा है। अभी एशियाड की स्पेशल अर्गेनाइजिंग कमिटी के सेक्रेटरी जनरल ने बारबार विदेशों की बेवजह यात्रा की है। एक दर्पे सामान खरीदने के लिए यात्रा पर गए, लोगों से बातचीत करने के लिए फिर दौबारा यात्रा पर गए।

इसके अलावा पब्लिक अंडरटैकिंग में जहाँ बहुत घाटा होता है, वहाँ की एग्जीक्यूटिव ने विदेशों की यात्रा पर 41 लाख रुपए खर्च किया। प्रशासन के खर्च में जो बेमतलब की बढ़ोतरी होती है, उसमें भी कटौती होनी चाहिए।

जहाँ तक कानून और व्यवस्था का सम्बन्ध है, यह सोच लिया जाता है कि केवल चोरी डकैती ही कानून और व्यवस्था की बात है। लेकिन राजनीतिज्ञों, प्रशासन और और डकैतों का जो गठजोड़ होता है, क्या

[श्री अजित कुमार मेहता]

वह कानून और व्यवस्था की समस्या नहीं है? सरकार को उस पर भी ध्यान देना चाहिए बिहार में और दूसरी जगह जो राजनैतिक हत्याएँ होती हैं, कभी डकैतों के द्वारा और कभी पुलिस के द्वारा एनकाउंटर दिखा कर, वे इसी गठजोड़ का परिणाम हैं। यह भी कानून और व्यवस्था की समस्या है। बिहार में धनबाद और चम्पारन

सभापति महोदय : अब आप समाप्त करें।

श्री. अजित कुमार मेहता : मैं अपने क्षेत्र की बात कहना चाहता हूँ।

सभापति महोदय : आप पंद्रह मिनट बोल चुके हैं।

श्री. अजित कुमार मेहता : मैं अभी कनक्लूड करता हूँ।

मैं आपका ध्यान उत्तर बिहार और अपने क्षेत्र, समस्तीपुर, की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ जो कृषि पर आधारित क्षेत्र है। वहाँ पर कृषि-उद्योग स्थापित किए जाएँ, ताकि नये राजगार के अवसर पैदा हो सकें और वहाँ के नाजवानों को काम मिल सके। वहाँ ग्रैफाइट फैक्टरी की योजना को कार्यान्वित किया जाए।

श्री उमा कान्त मिश्रा (मिर्जापुर) : सभापति महोदय, आपने मुझे बोलने का अवसर दिया, उसके लिये धन्यवाद।

फिनांस बिल का समर्थन करते हुए मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि प्रतिपक्ष के लोगों पर, खास तौर से हमारे साम्यवादो मित्रों पर, इन्टरनैशनल मानिटरी फंड का भूत प्रेत सवार है। उनकी छठी पंच-वर्षीय योजना में इन्टरनैशनल मानिटरी फंड का असर दिखाई देता है। उन्हें इस बजट में इन्टरनैशनल मानिटरी फंड का असर दिखाई देता है। हमारे देश में विकास के जो कार्यक्रम चलाए जा रहे हैं, उन्हें उन सब में भी इन्टरनैशनल मानिटरी फंड का असर दिखाई देता है। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह एक योजनाबद्ध अभियान है। कुछ लोग इस देश के विकास के कार्यों को, जो महत्वपूर्ण

कार्य हैं, जिनका लक्ष्य देश को शक्तिशाली बनाना है, जनता की निगाहों में झूलाना चाहते हैं उनके इमेज को धूमिल करना चाहते हैं और राष्ट्र के मनोबल को गिराना चाहते हैं।

अगर हम पिछले इतिहास को देखें, तो पता लगेगा कि इन्टरनैशनल मानिटरी फंड, वर्ल्ड बैंक और अंतराष्ट्रीय विकास एजेंसी जैसी संस्थाओं का मकसद ही यह है कि विकासशील देश और अन्य सदस्य देश आवश्यकता पड़ने पर उनसे आर्थिक सहायता ले और उससे अपने विकास-कार्यक्रम चलाएँ। हमें ज्ञात है कि ब्रिटेन ने इन्टरनैशनल मानिटरी फंड से बड़ा कर्जा लिया था। जब 1930 में अमरीका की आर्थिक हालत खस्ता हो गई थी, तो यूरोप के देशों ने चंदा कर के उसकी मदद की थी। तब ब्रिटेन और अमरीका किसी को गुलाम नहीं हुए थे।

हिन्दुस्तान की आर्थिक नीति की आधार शिला पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू ने रखी थी। शुरू में जब इस देश में लोहा बनाने की आवश्यकता हुई, तो हमारे पास न धन था और न टेक्नालॉजी थी। उन्होंने रूस से सहायता ली, जिसके फलस्वरूप भिलाई और बोकारो के बड़े बड़े इस्पात कारखाने स्थापित किए गए, जो आज देश की बहुत बड़ी सम्पति बने हुए हैं। इससे हम रूस को गुलाम नहीं हो गए। यह मनोवृत्ति बहुत खराब है कि जो बात संसार के हर देश के लिए प्रचलित और उचित है, वह हिन्दुस्तान के लिए, प्रचलित और उचित न हो। प्रतिपक्ष के लोग, खास तौर से कम्युनिस्ट लोग, इस देश के विकास की गति को रोकने के लिए, सरकार की छवि को धूमिल करने के लिए और राष्ट्र के मनोबल को गिराने के लिए ऐसी बातें कहते हैं। हम इसकी धोर निन्दा करते हैं।

श्री. अजित कुमार मेहता : क्या विरोधी दलों पर इस तरह के आरोप लगाना उचित है?

सभापति महोदय : पार्टी का नाम लेना मना नहीं है। हर आदमी इस तरह की आलोचना करता है।

श्री उमा कान्त मिश्र: हमने जो छठी पंच-वर्षीय योजना बनाई है और जो बजट पेश हुआ है, उसमें देश की प्रगति के लिए नए विचार और नए प्रस्ताव रखे हैं। हमारे यहां कहावत है : "उद्योगिन्म परुषसिंह-मूर्ध्नि लक्ष्मी"। जो व्यक्ति, जो परिवार, जो समाज, जो राष्ट्र समृद्धिशाली होना चाहता है, उसको उद्योग का सहाय लेना पड़ता है। अगर देश की गरीबी को दूर करना है, अगर देश में मुद्रा-स्फीति पर नियंत्रण करना है, अगर देश में मूल्य बद्धि को रोकना है, गरीबी को दूर करना है, काले धन पर नियंत्रण करना है तो बड़े पैमाने पर कृषि तथा उद्योग क्षेत्र में प्रोडक्शन बढ़ाना होगा। जब देश में अधिक प्रोडक्शन होगा तभी देश की स्थिति सुधरेगी। छठी योजना तथा इस बजट में देश को उन्नति के रास्ते पर आगे बढ़ाने के लिए कुछ बहुत उत्तम कदम उठाए गए हैं, जिनमें से दो-तीन तो बहुत ही उत्तम हैं। उनमें से एक तो यह है कि विदेशों में जो भारतीय रह रहे हैं वे यहां पर पूँजी-निवेश कर सकते हैं। उनको इस सम्बन्ध में विशेष राहतें दी गई हैं।

दूसरी बात यह है कि हमारे देश की अर्थ-व्यवस्था मिश्रित अर्थ-व्यवस्था है जिसका पं. जवाहरलाल नेहरू के हित में स्वीकार किया गया था। आज मिसाल के लिए इस देश में बिजली की कमी है या सीमेंट की कमी है तो आज पब्लिक सेक्टर के अलावा प्राइवेट सेक्टर का भी उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए उदारधापूर्वक सुविधाएं देकर आमंत्रित करना चाहिए। ऐसा करने में कोई हर्ज नहीं है। यह हमारी नीतियों के अनुरूप ही है, विरुद्ध नहीं। हमारी योजना में कृषि तथा औद्योगिक क्षेत्र में उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए फ़ोरेन टेक्नालाजी को भी, यदि हमारे यहां उसकी कमी है तो, आयात किया जा रहा है। यह जो कदम उठाए गए हैं इनका मैं हृदय से समर्थन करता हूँ।

देश को उद्योगीकरण के लिए योजनाएं बन रही हैं। इस देश के पिछड़े इलाके उनकी चर्चा वहां पर हर प्रदेश के संसद सदस्य ने की है। हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश में भी मुख्य रूप से तीन पिछड़े क्षेत्र हैं -

पर्वतीय क्षेत्र, बुन्देलखण्ड क्षेत्र, इनकी तरफ तो कुछ ध्यान दिया गया है लेकिन जो पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश का क्षेत्र है, वहां पर गरीबी की जो हालत है उसकी चर्चा मैंने यहां पर अन्य अवसरों पर भी की है। हालत यह है कि वहां के लोग आज सूरिनाम भाग रहे हैं, अरब देशों की ओर भाग रहे हैं, मारिशस जा रहे हैं, बाम्बे, कलकत्ता तथा दिल्ली की ओर भाग रहे हैं। वहां की आबादी घटती जा रही है लेकिन गरीबी बढ़ रही है। इसलिए मेरा अनुरोध है कि औद्योगिक विकास के जो कार्यक्रम चलाए जा रहे हैं, उनको पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश के उन गरीब इलाकों में भी लागू किया जाए। पिछड़े हुए ब्लॉक घोषित किए जाने चाहिए कार की नीति है उसके स्थान पर, मेरा सुझाव है कि पिछड़ी हुई तहसील और पिछड़े हुए ब्लॉक घोषित किए जाने चाहिए ताकि उनमें उद्योग लगाए जा सकें। हमारे जिले मिर्जापुर के एक कोने में तो दस कारखाने हैं और मिर्जापुर जिला पिछड़ा घोषित नहीं किया गया है लेकिन उत्तरी मिर्जापुर का जो भाग है उसकी हालत बड़ी ही दयनीय है। मेरा आपसे अनुरोध है कि मिर्जापुर तहसील को पिछड़ा घोषित किया जाए ताकि वहां पर दो-तीन बड़े उद्योग लगाए जा सकें।

16.57 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

मैंने नियम 377 के अन्तर्गत यहां पर इस बात को रखा था कि देश में शिक्षित बेरोजगारों की स्थिति बड़ी विस्फोटक हो गई है। जो डाक्टर, इंजीनियर, वैज्ञानिक या अन्य टेक्नीशियन्स हैं उनका तो योजना के अन्तर्गत काम दिया जा सकेगा लेकिन उनके अलावा इस देश में जो हाई स्कूल, इन्टर, बी. ए. और एम. ए. थर्ड डिवीजन पास बेरोजगार हैं, जिनकी संख्या पचास लाख है वे आज बड़े फ्रस्ट्रेटेड हैं। वे आज अपराधी बनते जा रहे हैं और देश छोड़ कर भाग रहे हैं, डाकू अथवा चोर बन रहे हैं। ऐसे शिक्षित बेरोजगारों की श्रम शक्ति को काम में लगाने के लिए मेरा सुझाव है कि उनको प्रशिक्षित करने के लिए संक्षिप्त कार्यक्रम बनाए जाएं। हमारी प्रधान

[श्री उमाकान्त मिश्र]

मंत्री जी का 'श्रम एव जयते' का नारा एक महामंत्री है। ऐसे शिक्षित लोगों को दीक्षित करने के प्रोग्राम प्रत्येक जिले में चलाए जायें तथा वहां पर उद्योग-धंधे स्थापित किए जायें जिनमें कि उनके काम दिया जा सके। वरना यह शिक्षित बेरोजगार कुंठित होंगे, नाराज होंगे, मायूस होंगे तथा गलत दिशा जाएंगे। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि जो शिक्षित बेरोजगार हैं, जो कम प्रतिभाशाली हैं, मैट्रिक, बी.ए., एम.ए. पास हैं, उनको रोजगार देने के बारे में तत्काल कदम उठाए जाने चाहिए। नहीं तो विस्फोटक स्थिति पैदा होगी।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आपको धन्यवाद देते हुए सरकार को बधाई देता हूँ और इस वित्त विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री मूलचन्द डागा (पाली) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय मैं दो-तीन बातें कहना चाहता हूँ। एक तो आपका सेंट्रल एक्साइज साल्ट एक्ट जो 1944 का है, इसमें आप कब अमेंडमेंट करेंगे। वार के समय में कोई एक्ट बना दिया गया था। यह एक कंसाइज एक्ट है, कितने क्लार्जेज हैं, कितने सेक्शन हैं जिनमें अमेंडमेंट की जरूरत है। एस्टीमेट कमिटी ने, सेंट्रल एक्साइज री आर्गनाइजेशन कमिटी ने 1963 में, सेल्फ रिमूवल प्रोसीजर कमिटी ने 1973 में सिफारिश की कि इस एक्ट में अमेंडमेंट होना चाहिए। 1969 में एक बिल इंट्रोड्यूस किया गया जो बाद में लैप्स हो गया। क्या मंत्री महोदय बताएंगे कि जब बिल इंट्रोड्यूस हो गया तो लैप्स क्यों हो गया?

इसलिए पहली बात तो मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस 1944 के एक्ट में मंहरबानी करके अमेंडमेंट करिए। अभी मेरे जिले में जो बिना पावर के, हाथों से काम करने वाले लोग हैं, उन पर भी एक्साइज ड्यूटी लगा दी। आशा है कि आप इस पर निर्णय लेंगे।

सवाल यह है कि सेंट्रल एक्साइज एक्ट के अंतर्गत इतनी पावर्स ले रखी हैं और इतने टैक्स लगा दिये जाते हैं, जिससे जनता बड़ी परेशान होती है।

दूसरी बात इनकम टैक्स एक्ट के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। इसके बारे में मैंने प्रश्न भी पूछे और कहा कि इस एक्ट को अमेंड करिए, उसमें आप देखेंगे --

This is Clause 51 of this Finance Bill:

"The amendments made in Rule 9 and 49 of the Central Excise Rules 1944 by the Notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Finance, Department of Revenue No. G.S.R. 74(3), "dated 20th day of February, 1982, shall be deemed to have been and to have always had effect on and from the date on which Central Excise Rules 1944 came into force."

एक आपने अमेंडमेंट कर दिया कि जो 1982 के अंदर एक नया एक्ट ले आए और कह दिया कि यह 1944 से लागू होगा। इस 1944 के साल्ट एक्ट को अमेंड कीजिए और जब मैंने क्वेश्चन किया कि आपके कितने केसिस पेंडिंग हैं तो उत्तर दिया कि उसकी हम जांच करवा रहे हैं। मैंने पूछा था कितने केसिस सेंट्रल एक्साइज के नीचे पेंडिंग हैं।

"The number of cases of Central Excise Duty involving more than ten thousand rupees detected during the last three years." The answer is: "Information is being collected from the field formations and will be laid on the Table of the House."

दूसरा एक सवाल मैंने किया था :

the number of disputes in the recent past

इसका कोई जवाब नहीं मिला। मैं चाहता हूँ कि सेंट्रल एक्साइज एक्ट को आप अमेंड करें।

इनकम टैक्स एक्ट में 1961 के थोड़ा बहुत रद्दोबदल हुआ है लेकिन उससे कुछ नहीं बना है। मैंने एक सवाल पेंडिंग कम्पनी केसिस के बारे में किया था :

My question was: "Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state the total number of cases of company assessment pending for disposal as on 1st January 1981. "The number given was 95,303.

जो कम्पनी केसिस हैं, जो बड़ी बड़ी कारपोरेशन्स हैं उनके कितने केसिस पेंडिंग हैं इसके उत्तर में बताया गया कि 95,303 पेंडिंग हैं। इनमें से पचास परसेंट आज भी पेंडिंग हैं। आप बताएं कि ऐसे किस तरह से काम चल सकता है।

सर्चिज के बारे में बड़ा इंटरैस्टिंग उत्तर दिया गया था। बताया गया कि 1112 केसिस में सर्चिस हुई हैं। फिर बताया गया कि छः केसिस में मुकदमों दायर किए गए। एक के खिलाफ जो किया गया था वह स्वर्ग धाग पधार गया है। इस तरह से नतीजा कुछ नहीं निकला। काले धन की परलेल इकोनोमी चल रही है। गरीबी भयानक रूप में हमारे देश में व्याप्ति है। आज सरकार ने जो आर्थिक विषमता है इसके कम नहीं किया तो आने वाले समय में स्थिति विस्फोटक रूप धारण कर लेगी। यह दीवाल पर लिखा हुआ वाक्य है, यूँ आप समझ लें।

एक काम करें। जिस किसी व्यक्ति के पास दस हजार से ज्यादा अनएकॉउंटिड मनी हो या प्रापर्टी हो जो उसने डिक्लेयर न की हो, उसको आप कंफिस्केट करें। कुछ तो आप करें। रेंड्स से क्या होता है? 1118 केसिस में आपने किए लेकिन कुछ नतीजा हाथ नहीं लगा। सर्चिज और रेंड्स का कुछ अरार नहीं होता है।

कानपुर में आपके इनकम टैक्स ऑफिस कारी गए। वहां उनकी कस कर पिटाई हुई। बांध कर पिटाई की गई। जम्मू काश्मीर में उनको पीटा गया। परसों सब लोगों ने हड़ताल की। इनकम टैक्स ऑफिसर्स में असन्तोष है, ए, बी ग्रुप का भगड़ा है। इनकम टैक्स का इवेंशन बहुत होता

है। भगड़ों के कारण इनकम टैक्स भी आपका वसूल नहीं हो रहा है आठ हजार करोड़ रुपये आपके एक्साइज ड्यूटी से वसूल होता है। एक्साइज ड्यूटी एक्ट आपका 1944 में बना था। इसमें आपने ए, बी, सी, डी, ई करके लिख दिया है। बहुत कम लोगों की समझ में यह चीज आएगी। इस फाइनैस बिल पर मैंने जनरल बातें कहीं हैं। जब समय आएगा तब मैं बताऊंगा कि कितना अच्छा ड्राफ्टिंग आपने किया है। मंत्रीगण बैठे हुए हैं। सब बातों को सुन रहे हैं। उनके मालूम है विषमता क्यों बढ़ गई है। हमारी गलतियों के कारण यह बढ़ी है। हमारी जो व्यवस्था है उसमें तेजी नहीं हमारी जो व्यवस्था है उससे तेजी नहीं आयी। आज लोग इमरजेंसी के जमाने को याद करते हैं और कहते हैं कि तब काम होता था और नौकरशाही हावी नहीं थी। लोगों का कहना है कि आज इमरजेंसी लागू हो जाए तो काला धन बाहर आ जाएगा। लेकिन आज हालत यह है कि काला धन बढ़ रहा है और गरीब पिस रहा है। 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम को असली रूप तभी दिया जा सकेगा जब बने हुए कानूनों को सख्ती से लागू किया जाएगा। और अगर धीरे-धीरे चलेंगे तो हम कहीं नहीं पहुंचेंगे, क्योंकि आज भी 46 करोड़ लोग अनपढ़ हैं। 76 परसेंट जमीन 24 परसेंट लोगों के पास है, और हम कुछ नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। इसलिए आप इन दोनों एक्ट्स में संशोधन कीजिए और सख्ती से लागू कीजिए, तभी देश का लाभ होगा।

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): Mr. Deputy Speaker, at the very outset, let me express my gratitude and appreciation to all the hon. members who have made their contribution while participating in the Finance Bill. Including my good old friend Mr. Daga, as many as 34 members have made their contribution. It is natural that some of the general points which were mentioned during the general discussion on the budget proposals have been repeated. I would not like to take the time of the House in repeating or reiterating

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all those points. I would like to confine my observations to some of the salient feature and certain general points which have been mentioned and observed by the hon. members.

Coming to the observations made by a number of hon. members in regard to the price situation, I am happy to inform the House that on 10th April, 1982 after the presentation of my budget and after my intervention, the wholesale price index on point-to-point basis had come down to zero. At the same time in 1981, the wholesale price index was 17.8 per cent and 10th April, 1982, it is zero on point-to-point basis. Naturally, I find the opposition benches like ours are almost empty. Otherwise, someone would have immediately got up and said, what is CPI? (Interruptions)

AN HON. MEMBER: You know the elections are coming.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: I know it. Even the speeches are made keeping that in view what is CPI? I do not mean CPI Party, but the consumer price index. The consumer price index has come down in February, it is 9.6 per cent. As compared to February 1981, it was 13.3 per cent, 14.4 per cent in August 1981 and 12.4 per cent in November 1981.

As my colleague and my predecessor, Mr. Venkataraman pointed out and I myself pointed out number of times it is not our contention that we have been able to reduce prices in actual terms. We have claimed that the rate of inflation, the rate of growth in the prices, the increment in prices, has been brought down, and it has been substantially proved. I would like to quote a few items, which are of general use, to show that there too the prices have declined.

AN HON. MEMBER: That is in the book; not actually.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: What can I do when you claim DA on the basis of the book figures? You should know that any revision of DA or wage increase is on the basis of the figures that are given in the books.

I will quote a few figures to show that the prices have declined:

Pulses	-18.8 per cent
Fruits & vegetables)	} -15.4 per cent
Eggs & fish	
oilseeds	-2.39 per cent
edible oils	17.8 per cent
sugar, khandsari)	} -11.9 per cent
and gur	
	-36.5 per cent.

Therefore, the measures we have taken have paid us dividends and it has been possible for us to contain the inflationary pressure.

In this connection, I would like to remind hon. Members the necessity, the economic necessity, of price adjustment, because that too has been criticised. All the price adjustments which we have made in respect of cement, steel and railway freights, the wholesale price increase has reflected in the figures which I have quoted just now. What is the rational? We cannot think of an economic situation, where the input costs will not get reflected. Then, where will it get reflected? If the input costs are not reflected in the ultimate pricing, there should be some area to absorb it. If the area is just to provide budgetary subsidies, then you will have to go in for heavy doses of taxation or for heavy deficit financing and either of these two measures will get reflected in the pricing.

Therefore, I may say even at the risk of repetition, that this policy is

not pursued by us alone; it was pursued by the earlier Government. I do not say that it is not a sound policy. It is a sound economic policy that whenever you find that you cannot absorb it within the profit range, it will get reflected in the ultimate pricing mechanism, and we are doing the same thing.

As Shri Nawal Kishore Sharma very correctly pointed out, one of the instruments which we utilized for controlling the price and tackling the problem of inflation is the selective credit policy, and it has paid dividend. But, at the same time, I would like to reiterate the assurance which I gave to hon. Members on an earlier occasion, that while pursuing the selective credit policy, the intention of the Government is not to create a situation in which the industries will be starved of their genuine credit requirements. Whenever we have found that the situation is a little helpful, we have adjusted the policies. Hon. Members should be happy to know that on 8th April the Reserve Bank liberalised the credit policy to some extent in actual terms. As hon. Members know, the CRR was put at 8 per cent. Now it has been reduced to 7.25 per cent, which will provide some money to the banking system, and they will be able to cater to the needs of the industry.

Apart from the fact that certain important sectors, like tractor, sugar and certain other sectors we have taken care of, this policy is being constantly reviewed.

Coming to the second point of criticism, which is an old one, the shadow of the IMF and the influence of it, as I stated on earlier occasions, it has become almost an obsession with some members. My good old friend, Shri Somnath Chatterjee, who is unfortunately not here, referred to a number of points, and I have to refer to them, because

he initiated the discussion. He even went to the extent of suggesting that the real Finance Minister is sitting somewhere in the building of the IMF and I am just reproducing what he dictates to me.

'Sir, any man of self-respect to whatever side he may belong, would like to say that the Finance Minister of this country, of this great country, is just repeating what he has been just to do so

To my mind, there should be a limit of criticism and criticism should not go to the point of denigrating the country. It is not the question of an individual, Mr. Pranab Mukherjee or Mr. X or Mr. Y. It is a question of the institution and simply, Sir, I do not know what would be the reaction or what would be impression about the hon. Member who mentioned it, to any foreigner that they consider that their Finance Minister is just repeating what he is directed by an Outside agency. Nobody in this House, not even in Mr. Somnath Chatterjee, will agree to it

Sir, he dwelt at length on the necessity of the public distribution system. I entirely agree with him and we have done it and this is the real answer to the problem. When the Finance Minister talks of supply management, he keeps very much in mind that strengthening the institution of public distribution system is an answer to tackle the problem. And we are trying to do it. It is not merely that they are *ad hoc* or casual methods. We want to make it a permanent institution in the system itself through which we can provide certain essential commodities to the large number of masses at reasonable prices and to balance or to neutralise the effect on the increase in prices we have done that. I

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would not say that it is perfect. There are a lot of deficiencies and it is yet to be improved, but that does not mean that nothing has been done or nothing is being done. To-day the total number of public distribution outlets is more than 300,000 and out of them nearly 237,000 are in the rural areas and certain essential commodities are distributed throughout the country through these outlets. But I do agree if somebody says that it is not the perfect system, it is to be improved upon, I will readily concede that it is to be improved upon because I always believe that even the best can be improved and definitely our system is not the best.

Sir, as usual, it has been pointed out that the Budget is a non-event the Budget is directionless. I gave a reply and I think my friends appreciated that reply. Definitely, I would not like to create an event which our predecessors did in 1979. And one fact remains that perhaps there has been only one year's exception, and except that, it is the second year that after the presentation of the Budget, instead of price rise, the prices have actually come down. And if you consider that this is a non-event. Yes, it is a non-event for you because you are losing talking points. After all, you have to face elections and if, as a result of the Budget proposals, prices have gone up, it would have helped you. But I am sorry, I cannot oblige you in that direction. Therefore, Sir, these points are not of much significance. As I mentioned on an earlier occasion, our policies are clear. As I mentioned while replying to the general discussion on the Budget, I would like to repeat it that if we are dictated by any policy, that is the policy of our party approved by the people. And you are free to criticise that policy, there is no objection, you are entitled to do that. But if you want to inject certain extraneous

elements, there I differ with you and I would say that there are no such extraneous elements. Nothing has been compromised, we are not less patriot, as we do not consider that they are less patriot than we are and we would not compromise our national honour and prestige for some immediate material gain. Therefore, that question does not come at all.

In regard to the Budget deficits somebody has suggested that it is a deficit of high order. To my mind, I have been criticised from the other side and perhaps rightly so. A number of persons including some professional economists have pointed out that rather I have become conservative, with the given economic situation I should have gone in for larger deficits. But deliberately I did not like to give the signal particularly to the inflationary pressure and I kept it as low as possible within the given situation to Rs. 1365 crores and the concessions which I have given, I have given, I have not taken them into account. Even if you take them into account—I do not think we need take them into account—that can be absorbed, it would be possible to manage it within that limit.

Coming to certain basic points which Shri Somnath Chatterjee and certain friends have mentioned in regard to the fiscal policy, the criticism is that we are resorting to such practice which will deprive the States of their due share. I refuse that charge. It is not correct. Even my current Budget proposals, if somebody scrutinises them very carefully, he will find that out of the excise duties which we have imposed to the tune of Rs. 158.13 crores, Rs. 63.25 crores should go to the State Sector. As regards Rs. 36.05 crores additional excise duty, when Shri Somnath Chatterjee was eloquently making out that point, he conveniently forgot that these additional excise duties are exclusively meant for the States. In other

words I am getting the brickbats and providing money to the States. Instead of appreciating that point he blanketly criticised that we are pursuing a fiscal policy which is denying the States of their rightful share. It is not so. Therefore, if you take into account that Rs. 36.05 crores which you will get out of Rs. 158.13 crores and out of Rs. 36.05 crores excluding the share of Union Territories and Collection Charges, the entire amount will go to the States share and the total would be out of Rs. 192.250 crores. nearly Rs. 98.51 crores will go to the States. But if I do not resort to heavy doses of taxation in the Central Excise or direct taxes, then whatever direct taxes I have increased, the major share will go to them. On the one hand, you are criticising me that I am denying the States of their rights, on the other hand in the same breath, you are saying—why have you not increased Central Excise Duty, why have you not increased direct tax so that the States can get larger share? I am afraid, by this type of argument, I do not know whom he is trying to convince.

In regard to certain other aspects which Shri Somnath Chatterjee and some other Members have mentioned, particularly I do appreciate the suggestion which hon. Member from Warangal Shri Kamaluddin Ahmed mentioned—that the situation has come when we shall have to enforce strict fiscal discipline. Overdraft is really causing a serious concern. As I mentioned in the meeting of the National Development Council, if the States consider that overdraft should be treated as a regular budgetary support and the Reserve Bank would continue to remain open for all time to come, I am afraid they are mistaken.

Proceedings of the N.D.C. have been criticised. It is of no use to criticise the proceedings of the N.D.C. All these major vital issues are being discussed in the N. D. C. But if not of twenty

chief ministers one chief Minister feels that because his views are not accepted or endorsed by the N.D.C., therefore, the whole procedure of N.D.C. is nothing but farce, he can come to that conclusion. But no democratic institution can function presuming that the view of one will prevail upon the rest of the whole lot. Unfortunately, this approach is being taken by certain chief ministers and those very people are saying that the proceedings of the N.D.C. has become a farce. There is no discussion. There are no major deliberations. Discussions take place. Exchange of views take places. It would be incorrect to say Congress Chief Minister, I am particularly mentioning these points because unnecessarily they had been dragged into.

That the Congress Chief Minister have joined hand in eulogising the Prime Minister. That is not correct. Many major issues vitally affecting the interests of the States are being raised by the Congress Chief Ministers and sometimes the Ministers from the Union are to concede the demands of the Chief Ministers. There is a scope of free exchange of views. I would not be correct to say there is none because while Mr. Chatterjee have the privilege of being present. I had it definitely, he might be informed by some else. The only thing, I would say is, it is vague and incorrect.

Coming to another issue which has also been raised that too, I am afraid, with a little political angle, a lot has been said about the discrimination against West Bengal. I would like a reply to these points because the Members should know Day in a day out, on the floor of this House, particularly the Marxist Communist friends are raising as if the Government of India is bent upon teaching West Bengal simply because of the fact that in West Bengal there is a Government belonging to another Party. I will tell you the total Central investments

[Shri Pranab Kumar Mukherjee] upto 31st March, 1981. We have total Central undertakings numbering 171. Out of 171, 35 are located in West Bengal. in one State alone. The total investment is Rs. 21,126.35 crores. Out of that, total investments in West Bengal units are Rs. 3,827.92 crores. The total number of persons employed in all these Central public sector undertakings is 19.29 millions. Out of that, in West Bengal units, the total number of persons employed is 3.80 millions. In terms of percentage, number-wise, it 20.5 per cent. The quantum of investment is 18.1 per cent. The number of employees is 19.7 per cent.

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur): Both of you are helping each other.

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: From these figures, one can come to the conclusion that almost one-fifth share has been taken by West Bengal. And still the charge of discrimination is there. Still, these gentlemen are going on saying day in and day out that West Bengal is discriminated against. I do not know why they had left. I had told them that I would reply to these point while replying on the Finance Bill.

The other day, the very basic question they raised during the Question Hour that I had committed something wrong by saying that the West Bengal Government could not spend the planned allocation. I have got the figures and I would like to put the record straight because this is an important one. Otherwise, again they may demand that there has to be some discussion. (Interruptions.)

SHRI AJOY BISWAR (Tripura West): On a point of order.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No point of Order.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The Minister has yielded. If you want

any clarification, you can ask. But there is no point of Order.

SHRI AJOY BISWAS: Prof. Chakraborty has said something about the debt during the discussion. On the eve of elections, the Finance Minister is actually making this speech because in West Bengal, election is there. That is the only purpose. (Interruptions.) Your argument is baseless.

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: Please listen to me. After all you are a new Member. You do not know. Don't worry. These very points were mentioned by Mr. Somnath Chatterjee. Unfortunately, you did not listen to your own colleague. What can I do? I had to listen to him. That is why. I am replying to him.

SHRI AJOY BISWAS: What Prof. Chakraborty has said is not relevant here. He is making an election speech.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Don't be political always. Don't bring in election. This is Finance Bill and he is speaking on that.

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: Rs. 575 crores for the year 1980-81 was the size of their annual plan.

They spent Rs. 376 crores. My fault was that I said, they could not spend nearly Rs. 200 crores of Plan allocation. They might have spent on non-Plan allocation; they might have squandered money in other ways. But so far as the approved Plan is concerned, they could not spend nearly Rs. 200 crores. One who knows simple arithmetic, if he deducts 376 from 575, the figure comes to about 199. My fault was that I said Rs. 200 crores. This is a simple mistake I committed.

I am making this charge against Kerala. That is also their Government. So far as Kerala is concerned, their

approved Plan was Rs. 273 crores and actually they spent Rs. 310 crores. I am not saying simply because that is the Government belonging to another party. The same party is having their Government in Kerala where their actual Plan outlay was Rs. 273 crores and they spent Rs. 310 crores. That is more than what was their approved Plan. Therefore, it is of no use saying that a particular State is being discriminated. I do appreciate, because elections are coming, they will have to report there. That is why I thought that these particular points should be replied to.

SHRI AJOY BISWAS: One Clarification. You have stated that money has been spent but not on the Plan but on other heads. You have said that money has been spent.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: What I said was, "might have spent". You must make a distinction between "Spent" and "might have spent". It is precisely my point that the development of a State depends on if you can invest in a planned way, if you can spend on an approved Plan outlay; if you can spend for industrial development; if you can spend for agricultural development; if you can spend on irrigation; if you can spend in electrification and so on. But if you simply dole out money, you cannot have the economic development. This is precisely the point. That is why West Bengal is lagging behind. It is not because of the policy of discrimination; it is not because of the policy of step-motherly behaviour or any such thing. (*Interruption*) The way you are winning elections, in the same way you will win the elections. That is a different issue. I am not going into that.

I particularly wanted to mention this point that taking the opportunity of discussing the Finance Bill, instead of bringing out specific provisions of the Finance Bill, instead of speaking on the general policies, these particular points were mentioned; everything was mentioned.

An absolutely irrelevant point like the Sanchaita investment was raised here. What are the facts in regard to the Sanchaita company? An allegation was made that the Income-tax Department is not doing anything. I will give you chronologically three dates which will indicate what is the position. So far as the particular point which my hon. friend raised, I replied in detail to a Calling Attention in the Rajya Sabha. One hon. Member of this House in the earlier Lok Sabha, Mr. Rudolf Rodrigues wrote a letter to the then Finance Minister on 6th July, 1979 bringing certain allegations against this particular company. The matter was referred to the Reserve Bank on 7th August, 1979. The Reserve Bank said that within the framework of existing law, this particular company or a particular organisation cannot be dealt with. Then on 22nd August, 1979, the West Bengal Government was requested to investigate into the matter and those people who are so eager to protect the interest of the common man took almost one year. The letter was sent to them on 22nd August, 1979 and the Deputy Secretary of the West Bengal Government replied to that letter on 14th June, 1980, almost after one year. What did they say? We are being accused that we have not taken action against it. They said that there was nothing against this company and there was no criminal charge against them. Almost a good conduct certificate was issued by the West Bengal Government.

The premises of this organisation were raided on 13-12-1980. Immediately thereafter, the Commissioner of Income-tax, Calcutta, approached the State Investigation Authority and said that:

"From that angle we are to take action on it. You please hand over the documents to us."

They did not hand over the documents. Then the whole matter came up to the Court and twice they were reminded.

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On 13-12-1980, the raid took place and action was initiated by the State Government.

Shri Somnath Chatterjee who mentioned it is himself a lawyer. He mentioned so much of it. He was appearing for the Government.

And the Supreme Court itself observed that if the State Government was a little careful, the whole matter could have been handled in a much better manner.

I am not going into that legal aspect but what I want to point out is that the Income-tax Department wanted to take action from the very day and from the very time the action was initiated. But the documents were not handed over to them and the State Investigation Agency did not do it.

The second point to be kept in mind so far as the Government of India is concerned—it was not our Government, it was Mr. Charan Singh's Government—is that at that time they drew the attention of the West Bengal Government on 14th August, 1979, and the reply came sometime in June, 1980, and still you people are saying that the Government of India has not done anything!

You are entitled to say so but truth is something different.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: This is a matter for Government to Government. Why do you interfere?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Unfortunately.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: What the Finance Minister said was a matter between the Central Government and the State Government. You do not know the details.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: I do appreciate the anxiety of the Hon. Member because unfortunately in West Bengal they have created a situation where every Member of the Marxist Communist Party considers himself as the Government in the State! Government and Party march together and that is why I do appreciate the allegation of the Hon. Member!

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Anyhow, I do not know that.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: I am just giving this information to you. Elections I have left for you.

(Interruptions)

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Both Mr. Mool Chand Daga and Mr. Nawal Kishore Sharma.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: These are financial matters, above party. That is all right.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Particularly they have expressed their concern about tax arrears. I do appreciate that this is a matter of concern. But, here I would like to clarify one position that when the figure of the tax raised by the Department is being quoted, it sometimes happens that the entire amount which is being raised by the Department is not to be realised and that may not be fully justified. Sometimes it happens so. For instance, on 10th March, the Income-tax Department raised a demand of Rs. 10,000/-. The assessee gets time to pay the tax up to 35 days. But when 31st March comes, this amount will be added as the arrear. Therefore, the arrear does not reflect the correct picture.

That is why I have instructed my Department that for the convenience of the Members and for their own understanding, there should be some

sort of differentiation or different nomenclature should be used so that people can easily understand that this amount, this demand, has been raised. It may be realised. It may not be realised. And there should be another set of figures which would indicate that this amount is due to the Government but because of certain factors, it is not possible to get it.

In regard to the economic offences, I do entirely agree with the Hon. Members who have expressed their views on it and I am really happy and I appreciate that I got some compliments from my friend Mr. Nawal Kishore Sharma.

In this connection I have to remind the Hon. Members that in 1977 a situation was unfortunately created where smugglers and economic offenders got some sort of credibility and it was some sort of a counter-productive affair in the Department itself.

I remember the day when I had to appear before the Commission in connection with one such economic offence and I remember this still. The incident is very much a living memory to me. I did not get any appreciation from any quarter, not even a post card. But everybody thought that I committed one of the heinous crimes by detecting an economic offence where Government of India earned a huge profit!

Now, these things have an effect. You may say it—you may like it or may not like it. The entire Department was demoralised. For two years there was not a single income-tax raid in 1977-78. You cannot expect it overnight, simply because we are saying 'go ahead; it will take time to create that motivation. The ready-made figures are not with me, but I can supply these figures to the hon. Members who raised this question about the number of income-tax raids, customs raids, detentions under the COFEPOSA and action for forfeiture

of property. That Act was passed by the Parliament and I had the privilege of piloting that Bill. But it was completely a forgotten chapter in the Statute Book. Nobody did think of using that Act. Again, after we came back, we had to revive it. But once the momentum and speed generated is disturbed, it takes some time to create it again. I would only expect that the hon. Members should appreciate that point. Mr. Nawal Kishore Sharma asked me why I could not, when even with lesser powers I could tackle the problem in an effective manner, do it, why I am unable to do it. That is because we will take some time to create that impetus and momentum which we were able to create in 1975.

It is not correct to say that it was because of the Emergency. We started all this action long before the Emergency. The particular raid which I was mentioning took place before June. The Emergency was in June. That was some time in March-April. All the COFEPOSA detentions took place in September, 1974. Therefore, Emergency had nothing to do with it. But it was possible to create that momentum, and I do hope that it would be possible to have a similar momentum in the near future. It has already started picking up.

The industrial policy which my colleague, Mr. Tiwari, announced the other day, has also been criticised and a doubt has been raised whether we are sacrificing self-reliance. My answer to that is a positive 'no'. The concept of self-reliance is one of the very basic principles of our plan and if we are permitting liberalised import of technology it is to improve upon the technology and to acquaint ourselves with the latest development. It is known to the hon. Members that this is our accepted policy; whenever we

[Shri Pranab Mukherjee]

allow import of technology, we not merely try to see that we absorb it but we try to pass it on to one of our national laboratories or national agencies, we improve upon it and make it suitable to our requirements. This policy has paid rich dividends and there is no question of sacrificing that policy, the concept of self-reliance. The liberalised import policy or liberalised export is just to suit the economic requirement. This is also nothing new. This policy is being pursued from 1973 onwards and to widen the production base, to widen the export base, to improve upon our technological development, wherever it is necessary, we are following it, but that does not mean that, as a result of it, we will allow our national interests to be sacrificed.

To some of the general points which the hon. Members raised, I have tried to reply. I am sorry if I have taken more time on West Bengal, but it is because of the situation which was created by the initiator of the discussion.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It cannot be forgotten that you belong to West Bengal.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: I wanted to keep the record straight; nothing more, nothing less.

Once again I express my gratitude to the hon Members for making their valuable contributions. If I have not been able to cover all the points raised by them, that does not mean that we have not noted them. In fact, as a result of the general discussion on the Budget, we improved and amended some of the proposals, particularly the necessary amendments to the Central Excise Act. Mr. Daga referred to it. He should not merely be guided by the date. I think, the Indian Penal Code is still referred as the 13th

Century Bill; still we say so-the Indian Penal Code or the Criminal procedure Code; I do not exactly recollect. But you will find that a lot of changes have taken place. Still as and when an amendment is necessary, definitely we would like to do it.

Only one last point. Sometimes we are having difficulties particularly in revenue matters. We impose revenue but we cannot realise it because of intervention of courts. You cannot have a simplified strait-jacket formula. In our system we shall have to accept it. I can mention two duties where Government has been criticised but we have not been able to realise a single paisa because of the intervention of the court. So we are practically at the receiving end from both sides. On the one hand we are not getting the money and on the other we are getting criticism. Still I do not feel that there is any shortcut alternative to it. Retrospective legislation in every matter is not desirable. In some extreme cases it may be necessary and whenever it is necessary we are resorting to it.

SHRI JAMILUR RAHMAN rose.

SHRI GIRIDHARI LAL VYAS rose.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER No, please. You must give it in writing. Mr Ram Vilas Paswan...He has given in writing. I am not allowing anybody else. Mr. Paswan has given notice. So I am allowing him.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जब फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर जवाब दे रहे थे तो मैं यह सोच रहा था कि यदि फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर हाउस में नहीं रहते हैं तो उनके कलीग जो यहां रहते हैं, वह निश्चित रूप से हम लोगों की भावना को उन तक पहुंचाने का काम करेंगे, लेकिन फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर की स्पीच से ऐसा लगा कि या तो उनके जूनियर कलीग ने हम लोगों की भावना को उन तक पहुंचाया नहीं

या पहुँचाया तो, शायद मंत्री जी ने जान-बूझकर उस पर ध्यान नहीं दिया। हम लोगों ने भी यहां कई बात कहा है और अच्छे प्वाइन्ट रखे हैं जिनके सम्बन्ध में मैं उनसे क्लैरीफिकेशन चाहता हूँ।

एक ही संबंध में मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ, वह है आई.एम.एफ. के बारे में। चूंकि आपने कहा, मैं आपकी भावना के साथ सहमत हूँ कि कोई ऐसी बात नहीं कहनी चाहिए जो हिन्दुस्तान की प्रीस्टिज के साथ खिलवाड़ हो या किसी भी सरकार के विपरीत हो। लेकिन हम ऐसा भी नहीं चाहेंगे कि हिन्दुस्तान को गिरवी रखने का काम किया जाए, मार्टिंगेज रखने का काम किया जाए।

समाचार पत्रों में बार-बार समाचार आया है इस बजट सत्र के दौरान हमारे फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर को टोम वाशिंगटन में कॉन्सल्ट कर रही है। 22 तारीख के समाचार-पत्र में आया कि हमारी टोम एक ज्वाइन्ट स्टेटेमेंट की लीडरशिप में वाशिंगटन गई और उसने आई.एम.एफ. को बतलाया, कन्विंस किया कि हमारा जो बजट है, आपको शर्त के मुताबिक बना है और मैंने वही काम किया है जो आपका निर्देश हुआ है। यह लीडिंग समाचार-पत्रों में समाचार आया है। मंत्री महोदय को इसकी निश्चित रूप से जानकारी होगी, इस संबंध में मैं उनसे क्लैरीफिकेशन चाहता हूँ कि क्या बात है?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: This very point was discussed during the General Discussion. I do not know whether the hon. Member was present. Even one hon. Member went to the extent of quoting extensively from the Budget speech and ultimately I pointed out to him that that was the Budget speech of last year. The hon. Member conceded to it.

As I mentioned earlier, there is no question of dictation and there is no question of discussing with anybody in regard to the Budget proposals. What is our general economic policy—that policy statement was sent by the

Finance Minister and they have looked into our policies. This is a very simple proposition. If I take money from somebody, he would like to know whether I have the capacity to pay it back. Therefore this is a relation between a customer and the Bank. Therefore, from that point of view they would like to look into certain aspects of the economy and if they are satisfied, "Yes, India has the creditworthiness and when I will give the money they will do so." But that does not mean, as I have mentioned on an earlier occasion, my predecessor has mentioned it and no less a person than the Prime Minister has mentioned it a number of times, that there is any question of accepting any condition which is against the national interests. How many times the hon. Member would like me to repeat it? I cannot go on repeating like a gramophone record.

SHRI JAMILUR RAHMAN. (Kishanganj): On behalf of our party, we would like to go to West Bengal for the election. ...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Do not bring in elections here.

If you want any clarification from him, then do that.

Now, I shall put the consideration motion.

The question is:

"That the Bill to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the financial year 1982-83, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shall we take up Clause by Clause consideration to day or tomorrow?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Tomor
row.

17.55 hrs.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: All right.
The Lok Sabha is adjourned to reas-
semble tomorrow at 11 A.M.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till
Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, the
27th April, 1982 Vaisakha 7, 1904
(Saka).