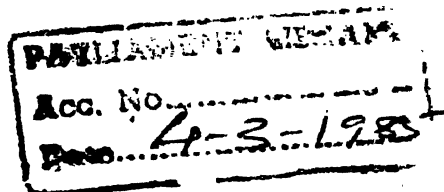


Seventh Series, Vol. L, No. 16.

Monday, August 13, 1984
Shravana 22, 1906 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Fifteenth Session)



(Vol. L contains Nos. 11 to 20)

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

1

LOK SABHA

Monday, August 13, 1984/Sravana 22, 1906
(Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी (हिसार) : आज श्रीलंका के लिए टाइम दीजिए ।

PROF. K.K. TEWARY (Buxar) : Hundreds of innocent Tamils are being butchered by the Government agencies, police forces and military authorities of Sri Lanka. South African and Israeli forces are being used.

(Interruptions)

SHRI ERA ANBARASU (Chengalpattu) : The matter should be taken up at the UN, Sir. Military forces should be sent. Government of India should condemn this matter. The Government should make a statement and take it at the UN.

MR. SPEAKER : Listen. Listen please. Now, are you really interested in something ? Please sit down. What are you doing ? Will you please sit down ? You all speak at the same time.

Nobody listens ; nobody hears, and the impact is lost. I know the feelings of this House. I am also myself very much perturbed about the situation there. They are our people. We have so many common things there. Naturally, the consensus of the whole House regarding that matter is very important...I agree with both of you, Prof. Tewary and Mr. Anbarasu.

2

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : Mr. Tewary particularly wants to condemn our Government for its failure. (Interruptions).

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : It may be this Government, or any Government. It is not a question of any party. The whole House is concerned. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Please sit down. If you don't listen to me, what can I do about it ?

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी (हिसार) : आप पहले मेरी बात सुन लें, तो मसला हल हो जाएगा ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप सबकी बात सुन तो ली है । पहले आप मेरी बात सुन लें, तो सारा मसला हल हो जाएगा ।

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी : मेरी बात सुनने से फायदा होगा ।... (व्यवधान) ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : फायदा तो बाद में होगा, पहले आप मेरी बात सुन लें ।

I want to say that this is a matter concerning all Sections of this House, and I think I will call a meeting of all of you concerned, about the way we want to discuss it, or whatever steps you like to initiate in this House. I will think about it. I think it will be most proper. Mr. Buta Singh, about the time when you would like to have the meeting, please consult the hon. Members ; and be prepared for it. I will go by whatever you say.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South) : We expect the

Government to come forward with a statement giving a clear picture about what is happening.

MR. SPEAKER : Whatever you say we will do.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : To-day we should do it.

MR. SPEAKER : If you agree on that point, we shall do that also. During the meeting you suggest a way out.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY (Buxar) : Government should come out with a statement on the call for civil war....

MR. SPEAKER : That is what I have said. Let us have a consensus in the meeting, and then we can go ahead with it. There is no problem. Even at 12.30 you can call it.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL (Jaipur) : We will discuss, in the meeting, the procedure for discussion. So far as the statement is concerned, it is for the Government—Government should come out with a statement.

MR. SPEAKER : We shall discuss it. Let it be at 12.30, Mr. Buta Singh.

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी : स्टेटमेंट के बारे में किसी को क्या एतराज हो सकता है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कई और तरीके हो सकते हैं। इसमें आपको एतराज क्या है। जो कहोगे, कर लेंगे। मीटिंग में इसको तय कर लेंगे।

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी : मीटिंग से पहले स्टेटमेंट देने में क्या एतराज है। मिनिस्टर स्टेटमेंट दे सकते हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बिला-बजह बहस कर रहे हैं।

... (व्यवधान) ...

MR. SPEAKER : I will talk with you, and find a way out. Leave it to me.

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी : स्टेटमेंट को इसमें क्यों शामिल कर रहे हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं स्टेटमेंट को शामिल नहीं कर रहा हूँ।

... (व्यवधान) ...

MR. SPEAKER : Let me do it.

श्री मूल चन्द डागा ।

श्री मूल चन्द डागा (पाली) : क्वेश्चन पूछने से पहले मैं आपकी प्रोटेक्शन चाहता हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मुझसे पूछना चाहते हो।

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : मैं यह कह रहा हूँ कि मेरा सवाल कुछ और था और उसको काट दिया और आपके आफिस ने नहीं काटा है बल्कि मंत्री महोदय के आफिस ने काटा है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह कैसे हो सकता है।

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : मेरा क्वेश्चन यह था। पहला क्वेश्चन था।

MR. SPEAKER : The Ministry has nothing to do with it.

प्रो० मधु बंडोबते : फिर शिकायत क्यों करते हो, प्रिविलेज का मोशन लाओ।

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : मेरा क्वेश्चन यह था :

(क) क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि 1980 से लेकर आज तक केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा ग्रामीण जल प्रदाय योजना अथवा पेय जल के लिए राजस्थान को कूल कितनी राशि दी गई और उससे कितने गांवों की समस्या का निराकरण हुआ ?

(ख) क्या सरकार यह भी बतलायेगी कि पाली जिले में किन-किन गांवों में पेय जल समस्या का निराकरण कर लिया गया है और उन पर

कितनी धनराशि खर्च हुई है तथा कौन-कौन गांव समस्याग्रस्त हैं ? उनका निराकरण कब तक कर लिया जाएगा और जिन गांवों में पानी दिया है, उनकी कृपया सूची दें।

यह मेरा क्वेश्चन था और इन्होंने इसको (क) तक ही कन्फाइन कर दिया है। आपने 1981 में ऐसा ही क्वेश्चन एलाऊ किया हुआ है और वहां पर डिबेट में सूची दी गई है कि इन गांवों को कवर किया गया है और इन-इन गांवों को कवर नहीं किया गया है। इस प्रकार से आपके आफिस से जो हुक्म हुआ है, उसकी मंत्रालय ने पालना नहीं की।... (व्यवधान)...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरी बात सुनिये। सवाल यह आकर होता है कि वितरण और व्यवस्था में पैसा जो खर्च होता है, वह एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन की तरफ से डिस्ट्रिक्ट वाइज होता है और यह स्टेट का सवाल है।

The State does it. Their agencies have to provide the money. They provide it. That is why it is like this. We want to get it from the State Government...

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : क्वेश्चन एमेंड करने का सवाल किसी को नहीं है। आप क्वेश्चन रिजेक्ट कर सकते हैं ; क्वेश्चन एमेंड नहीं कर सकते। क्वेश्चन एमेंड करने से पहले मेम्बर की राय ली जाती है और इस ग्राउन्ड पर क्वेश्चन एमेंड नहीं कर सकते कि यह स्टेट सब्जेक्ट है।... (व्यवधान)...

श्री मूल चंद डागा : जनाब मैंने राय दे दी थी और माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय ने मान ली थी। लेकिन हमारे विभाग ने उस क्वेश्चन को काट दिया।

(व्यवधान)

PROF. N.G. RANGA (Guntur) : Is it a debate or a Question Hour I do not understand ? I have got no objection if you turn it to a debate. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Please sit down.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South) : Under what rule can they do it ? You can compel me to sit down and I will sit down. But we are facing a very important question. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Now, you are doing it against my instructions. What can I do about it ?

(Interruptions)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Have I not got a right to ask about it ? (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : No, right, sit down please.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Q. No. 312.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : Now, you must sit down. I will answer the question and while answering the question I will also answer your queries. I have to explain the whole thing.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : I don't mind. You can explain it.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : The hon. member Shri Mool Chand Daga, who is quite a senior member of this House, should know that the questions are printed by the Lok Sabha Secretariat. The Ministry only provides the information ; and if he had some difference of opinion, he should have settled it with the Lok Sabha Secretariat. It is no use bringing this thing to the notice of the House and ridiculing everybody. The Ministry has nothing to do with it.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : I have already moved the Speaker and he has agreed and the question had been forwarded to you. Please see and find out from your record. Don't tell me like this ; I am not supposed to hear like this from you.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : If he had not been able to follow the procedure, I can only say it is a pity.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : I have got it in writing.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : My Ministry received the main question and I will read the main question and I have replied it. Our Ministry received the questions from the Lok Sabha Secretariat, only in the form in which it has been printed in the list and we have replied it.

MR. SPEAKER : If he had cleared it with me the question would not have arisen. Today the question is very simple. We at our level did it.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : We did it on our own.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

ग्रामीण जल प्रदाय योजना के लिए राजस्थान की बित्तीय सहायता

*312. श्री मूल चन्द डागा : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि : 1980 से लेकर आज तक केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा ग्रामीण जल प्रदाय योजना अथवा पेय जल योजना के लिए राजस्थान को कुल कितनी राशि दी गई और उससे कितने गांवों की समस्या का निराकरण हुआ है ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : Under the Central Sector ARWSP, grants amounting to Rs. 10,008.62 lakhs have been released to the State of Rajasthan from 1980 till date for covering villages identified as problem villages. In addition, during 1983-84 an amount of Rs. 750 lakhs was released to Government of Rajasthan under the new Central Incentive Scheme based on performance. Upto 30th June, 1984 out of 19,803 problem villages 13,970 problem villages have been covered with at least one source of safe drinking water.

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, पांचवी योजना तक आपने 1,076 करोड़ रुपया खर्च कर

दिया था। यह आपने क्वेश्चन के आंसर में कहा था। अब आपने आंसर दिया है, आपके डिपार्टमेंट ने आंसर दिया है।

The answer is dated 23rd November 1981. It reads as follows :

"During the 6th Five Year Plan the scheme will be to cover the problem villages with at least one source of drinking water ; and the outlay in the 6th Plan for the rural drinking water scheme for the problem villages had been stepped up considerably to Rs. 2700.11 crores compared to Rs. 429 crores of the last Five Year Plan."

आपने कहा है कि छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना तक हर गांव में पीने के पानी को उपलब्ध कर दिया जाएगा। यह आपका आंसर है। अब मैं सवाल पूछ रहा हूँ कि 1984 के अन्दर आज आप उत्तर दे रहे हैं कि राजस्थान के छह हजार गांव अभी तक कवर नहीं किए गए हैं। पहले प्रश्न का तो आपने उत्तर दे दिया। चार प्रोग्राम आपके चलते हैं, एक्सीलरेटेड रुरल वाटर प्रोग्राम, मिनिमम नीड्स प्रोग्राम और बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम का आठवां सूत्र है कि हर गांव में पानी दिया जायेगा। मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि मेरे पाली जिले में कितने गांवों में पसा दिया ? उसको आप मानीटर करते हैं या नहीं। वहां के किन-किन गांवों की समस्या हल हो गई और कितने गांव आज रह गए हैं ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS, IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALIKARJUN) : What the hon. Member has said is absolutely correct. Rs. 2,007 crores have been allocated in the Sixth Plan period under the Minimum Needs Programme Rs. 1,407 crores and Rs. 600 crores under the Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Programme—altogether Rs. 2,007 crores. There is nothing wrong in the answer given in 1981.

So far as Pali district is concerned, 416 villages have been identified as problem villages out of which by the 6th of June, 1984,

337 villages have been covered, in 1984-85 fifty-five more villages are going to be covered, and what will be left over, will be 24 villages which will be carried forward to the Seventh Plan.

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, फीगर्स का सवाल नहीं है लेकिन मैं बराबर इस बात को कह रहा हूँ कि कृपा करके मेरे जिले के गांवों का एक दिन के लिए दौरा कर लें। कितने हैण्ड पम्प आपने लगाए हैं जो कि आज काम नहीं कर रहे हैं? खबरों में भी यह खबर छपी है कि कितने लोग खारा पानी पीने के कारण मौत के शिकार हुए हैं? आपने 377 गांव बताए हैं। यह बता दीजिए कि कितने गांवों में जमीन में कुएं खोदे गए और कितने गांवों में हैण्ड पम्प लगाए गए? कितने गांवों में जल प्रदाय योजना लागू हुई और कितनी घनराशि खर्च हुई? अगर आज डिटेल्स में नहीं बता सकते तो कल बता दीजिए। वहां पर यह योजना लागू नहीं हुई है, यह मैं आपको बता देना चाहता हूँ।

SHRI MALLIKARJUN : I have already informed the august House that 337 villages have been covered. That means the hand pumps have been provided there. If here and there there is any fault, it is up to the State Government to look after it and rectify it and see that proper steps are taken.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : He has not answered my question. Will you kindly help me in getting my answer?

मेरे प्रश्न का जवाब नहीं मिला है। मैं जानता हूँ, आपको गुस्सा आ रहा है।

How many villages have been provided with hand pumps? How many wells have been dug?

पानी पीने वाले का गुस्सा तो और भी ज्यादा होता है। माफ़का गुस्सा बर्दाश्त कर लूंगा। परन्तु वोटर्स का बर्दाश्त नहीं करूंगा।

MR. SPEAKER : For your information, you cannot ask any more questions. (Interruptions)

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : My question is quite different.

MR. SPEAKER : I have told you. If you do not listen what can I do about it?

(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing goes on record, whatever he is saying.

MR. SPEAKER : You have to listen. I am saying that this problem has to be tackled by the State Government at the district level only. That is why a portion of this question was not allowed.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : It is a misfortune that for millions in this country, after 37 years of independence, there are more than 100,000 villages in the country which have not been provided with safe drinking water. We have spent more than Rs. 300 crores over Planning during all these years, but in the rural areas this basic minimum need has not been fulfilled. Looking to the peculiar situation in Rajasthan where there is scant rainfall this year, and that there has been no rainfall in Jaipur, and rationing has been introduced in Jaipur city so far as drinking water is concerned, I would like to know from the hon. Minister what he is going to do about it. What time do you fix for providing safe drinking water for the remaining 6,000 villages, and looking to the scant rainfall in Rajasthan during this particular monsoon what are you going to do with regard to urban water supply also? Particularly, those 6,000 villages, will they be covered by the end of the Seventh Plan or not? If not, why? If so, can you give an assurance?

SHRI MALLIKARJUN : In the midst of unfortunate lies fortunate also. It is fortunate that within three years i.e. in 1980, the problem villages have actually been identified as 2.30 lakhs and odd in the entire country. So far as Rajasthan is concerned, 19734 villages have been identified, of which 13970 villages have been covered. In 1984-85, 2500 villages are going to be covered. Ultimately 15,000 and odd villages will be covered and there will remain 3000 and odd villages so far Rajasthan is concerned. So far as financial assistance from the Centrally sponsored

accelerated water supply scheme is concerned, we have already given Rs. 107,65,35,000/- including Rs.7.50 crores under the incentive scheme, whereas under the minimum needs programme the State Governments have already allocated Rs. 61,18,65,000. The Central and State Governments are fully conscious of the fact that the problem villages are fully covered. But due to various factors there may be some spill over. About that I have already mentioned.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : For scanty rainfall they should address the question to Lord Indra and not to Prime Minister Indra.

Storage of Foodgrains in Open in U.P.

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*313. **SHRI KAMAL NATH :**
SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY :

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

(a) whether about six lakh tonnes of foodgrains were stored by Food Corporation of India in U.P. in the open under polythene covers due to inadequate storage capacity available with the Corporation ;

(b) the reasons for not foreseeing the contingency and taking steps to store the foodgrains in appropriate place to safeguard against rain ; and

(c) if so, steps taken to prevent recurrence of such a situation ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) The foodgrain stock kept by the Food Corporation of India in the open under polythene covers in Uttar Pradesh due to inadequate covered storage capacity was 5.09 lakh tonnes as on 30.6.1984. Adequate precautions have been taken to protect these stocks against losses.

(b) The Corporation had made arrangements for substantial additional covered storage capacity in Uttar Pradesh. Never-

theless, the total available capacity fell short of the requirement during the current procurement season because the procurement and the stock level were much higher when compared to the previous year.

(c) It is proposed to construct a capacity of 3.69 lakh tonnes for storage of foodgrains in Uttar Pradesh by June, 1985. The Corporation would also make efforts to hire additional storage capacity from Central Warehousing Corporation, State Warehousing Corporation and other sources to the extent available.

SHRI KAMAL NATH : The problem of shortage of storage space by 6 lakh tonnes has occurred. UP's place in production and procurement of foodgrains is now second after Punjab replacing Haryana. This did not happen suddenly. It was known that production and procurement were going up steadily over the last several years. For more than two decades the problem was one of empty godowns. This year the problem is of full godowns. As the problem was known because the production as well as the procurement were going up, how is it that no adequate steps were taken to create storage capacity ?

The foodgrains had to lie in the open and fire-brigade and other emergency measures had to be taken to wrap foodgrains in polythene. On the one hand we are importing foodgrains and on the other hand we cannot store them, they are eaten by rats and destroyed for other reasons. So, my question is why was this not known to the authorities earlier. Was it because of negligence or dereliction of duty or what was it that led to such a situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : Sir, the hon. Member's question is based on the presumption that the production and the procurement of foodgrains in Uttar Pradesh was going up steadily and, therefore, why did we not make provision for that ? In 1980-81 the total procurement was 20.84 lakh tonnes, in 1981-82 it was just 21.06 lakh tonnes, that means about 0.22 lakh tonne more, and in 1982-83 it was 20.04 lakh tonnes—less than the previous year. In

three years from 1980-81 to 1982-83, the production was almost steady. I must compliment the farmers of Uttar Pradesh that in the year 1983-84 they had a big leap compared to all the past three years where there was almost steady production. Procurement went up by 9.23 lakh tonnes, therefore, it was a big leap. Not that we did not visualise it, we did visualise because in 1983-84 and upto June 84 we had constructed and hired an additional capacity of 7.49 lakh tonnes. But on 1.7.84 while the stock of foodgrains in Uttar Pradesh stood at 31.8 lakh tonnes, it was just 19 lakh tonnes on the same day in 1983. So, the leap is quite big, almost 12 lakh tonnes. It was not so in the previous year which the hon. Member has mentioned. But in spite of that, we have made a provision and the gap is actually five lakh tonnes. We propose that by June 1985 it should be possible for us to level up, what we are procuring, with the storage capacity. The storage capacity does not go up as quickly as the foodgrains have gone up. We had the plan, we had the imagination, but I must compliment the farmers that they beat all our imagination and construction. That is the answer for the hon. Member's question.

Secondly, there is no fire-brigade or emergency. 'CAP' is a known method of doing it and we are using it. Now we have removed quite a big percentage of 'CAP' from the country and reduced it to very small percentage earlier.

SHRI KAMAL NATH : Despite these efforts, there is a shortage of storage. It is not a question of increase in storage capacity, which is being created, the question is whether the storage capacity which is being created is enough? In Uttar Pradesh alone, the gap is ten lakh tonnes. The Minister in his answer has just now said that by June 1985 an additional capacity of 3.69 lakh tonnes will be created. This figure sounds very nice and beautiful but the question is that is it enough? It is not enough. The gap is increasing because production will increase procurement will increase. This is the story about U.P. alone. What will happen if over the next four or five years we do not create adequate storage capacity all over the country? It is not the question of U.P. alone, we are envisaging

increase in foodgrains production in every State. So, we cannot just look for a crisis stage to come when there will be a bumper crop or something of the kind, we have to look at the entire country. So, I would like to know what is the increase in storage capacity planned for all the regions of the country because....(Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER : Why are you elaborating so much?

SHRI KAMAL NATH : He must understand my question otherwise he will not be able to answer.

MR. SPEAKER : I think he is competent enough to understand.

SHRI KAMAL NATH : The point is that the planning for increased capacity should not be on hand-to-mouth basis—at present it is not only on hand-to-mouth but it is on mouth-to-mouth basis—Thus we will not be able to bridge the gap. In fact, the gap will increase....(Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER : Now you put your question.

SHRI KAMAL NATH : So, I would like to know what is the strategy for the whole country? That is my specific question.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : I have understood the question of the hon. Member. Now I request him to understand my reply. The total stock in the country on 1st July 1984 has been 21.55 million tonnes. Taking that 85 per cent is the coverage in our storage—that is what we normally do, though in UP it is 93 per cent coverage we have made—the total requirement for covered storage should be 24.5 million tonnes. The State Governments have got with them 3 million tonnes. So, the requirement is 21.5 million tonnes today, which is the stock which we are holding, which is the highest record in the country all these years. Today, all put together, we have a capacity of 18.64 million tonnes. So, our gap is about 3 million tonnes. In the Sixth Plan we have a target to construct 35.6 lakh tonnes costing Rs. 190 crores. We have made so far 17.52 lakh tonnes. Our target for the last year,

if you go according to the Sixth Plan, is about 18.1 lakh tonnes. But I am happy to tell the House that in one year, by June 1985, we shall be able to make 27.57 lakh tonnes of storage capacity, which will be a great leap. We have made a crash programme. I assure the hon. Member that by next year it would be possible for us to have storage enough for what is procured. But, nonetheless, as UP has done extremely well — other States can also do it — keeping that consideration in view for the whole country, by next June according to the Sixth Plan target, we have made up a crash programme to make storage capacity for 27.5 lakh tonnes. It will be good enough for all that we procure. So, we have a very good programme and we are proceeding ahead with it.

Conversion of Lease hold plots into free-hold plots

*314. **SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA :** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have considered the proposal to convert lease-hold plots in the capital into free-hold plots ; and

(b) if so, the details of the decision taken thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS, IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) and (b). The question of abolition or modification of the lease hold system relating to residential properties in Delhi is being examined, keeping in view various aspects and likely repercussions on the land tenure system and the social and financial implications. It is not possible at this stage to indicate when a final decision is likely to be taken.

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA : How long is this system prevalent in Delhi and what are the reasons and circumstances that have led the Government to consider the proposal to turn lease-hold into free-hold ? What is the percentage of lease-hold and free-hold property in Delhi ?

SHRI MALLIKARJUN : The lease-hold system has been in vogue from 1911. In 1950 and again in 1960 it was brought before the Cabinet Committee to review the lease-hold system. At present, the lease-hold system continues for residential, industrial and other purposes. Later, in 1977 and 1978 and thereafter the proposal was placed before the Cabinet Committee to see that the lease-hold system is abolished. No final decision has been taken. In 1980 also it was brought up for consideration. At the moment it is under the consideration of Government whether it should be abolished or not. The advantage of the lease-hold system is that it helps to control the prices, apart from various other factors. From time to time it has been thought over and considered by the Cabinet Committee. At the moment, it is under examination by Government whether it can be abolished totally or partially in such a way that the governmental control will remain over the land.

Presently the Government is thinking on these lines. But at the moment I cannot commit to the august House by what time the Government will be able to take a decision about it.

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA : Sir, the Hon. Minister has not been pleased to give the percentage of lease-hold to free-hold. That was my first question.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN : Sir, this is what I have told, whether it is the industrial, residential or whatever it is...

MR. SPEAKER : You can give the information later on after working it out.

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA : May I know from the Hon. Minister by what time the decision is likely to be taken ? And once a decision is taken...

MR. SPEAKER : He cannot. He has said it is not possible for him to say.

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA : I would put the question in another form. When the Government is pleased to take the decision that lease-hold will be turned into free-hold, will it be a permanent feature ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : When we switch over from one system to the other, it is going to remain and whatever changes in the system are contemplated, they will be permanent.

SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN : Is the Hon. Minister aware that there are a large number of Katras, small houses, plots and thousands of them belong to the Government on the so-called lease-hold basis. From them not even a penny is being collected by the Government not from this year but for years together. Is the Government also aware that while their income is nil, they are spending a lot of money on the Collectors to collect that so-called lease money? Is the Government also aware that as a result of all this, all those Katras and houses are in a highly dilapidated condition? During the rains the Government has to incur a lot of expenditure for repair of these houses which are owned by the Government in the shape of mulba only—since because of the lease-holding the entire thing is owned by the Government. Would it not be advantageous to the Government to pass it on to the poor people who are living there for centuries? This system started some time in the Mughal period. With somebody paying two paise a month, somebody paying one anna a month and somebody paying Re. 1/- a month, your collection charges may be Rs. 10/- a month. So, how long will Government take to unload this burden of expenditure in lieu of convenience that is likely to be given to the people who are living there for centuries.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : Sir, this is one of the main reasons why we are trying to revise the whole system and bring about a realistic and workable system. We ourselves have seen all these Katras and we know that this is exactly the problem. So, we are trying to see that this old system is done away with and a new system with the minimum restrictions is allowed in Delhi so that the people of Delhi have a sense of having their own houses.

SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN : In view of the Government having agreed to it, when are they going to do it? They have been

saying that this is under their consideration since 1981.

MR. SPEAKER : He cannot say. He has already said so.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : The new Mughals will take their time!

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, 1980 के चुनाव में दिल्ली के नागरिकों से वादा किया गया था कि लीज होल्ड को फ्री होल्ड में बदल दिया जाएगा। यह वादा कार्पोरेशन और मेट्रोपोलिटन काउन्सिल के चुनावों में श्री दोहराया गया। क्या यह समझा जाए कि वादा करने से पहले इस कदम के सभी संभावित पहलुओं पर विचार नहीं किया गया था? सरकार यह बताने में असमर्थ है कि कब तक फैसला करेगी। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह फैसला इसलिए लटकाया जा रहा है कि ऐन चुनाव के मोके पर किया जाए। मैं चाहता हूँ कि बाबा बूटा सिंह जी इसका सही जवाब दें।

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Sir, should the words 'Baba Buta Singh' go on record?

MR. SPEAKER : As you say 'dada', it can be a 'baba' also.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : That lends dignity to the Minister, Sir.

श्री बूटा सिंह : इससे सिद्ध होता है कि हमारे इलेक्शन मैनीफेस्टो को वाजपेयी जी ने पढ़ा है। बड़ी खुशी है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : हम तो पढ़ते हैं लेकिन आप नहीं पढ़ते हैं।

श्री बूटा सिंह : बड़ी खुशी है कि वे पढ़ते हैं जो चीजें उसमें दी गई हैं, बहुत हद तक पूरी की गई हैं। इस चीज में भी हम फाइनल स्टेज पर पहुँच चुके हैं। यह बात सच है कि पिछले इलेक्शन में हमने वादा किया था और अगले इलेक्शन में तो हम और भी बड़े वादे करेंगे, इस वादे को पूरा करने के बाद।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : We are sure we will implement it.

MR. SPEAKER : Why are you interested in Delhi ?

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Sir, this pertains to Delhi. That is all right. Since the decision is to be taken by the Cabinet, as the Minister has said, there are other regions also in the country. If the decision is to be taken by the Cabinet pertaining to Delhi, will it be extended to other regions because there are lease-holds also around Calcutta and the land-holds by the Central Government ? Are you going to extend to those areas also ?

SHRI BUTA SINGH : At the moment the problem is confined to Delhi and if this works, then it will well be taken by the other States also.

अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास एसोसिएशन से सिचाई परियोजनाओं के लिए ऋण

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*316. श्री राम प्यारे पनिका :
श्री एन० डेनिस :

क्या सिचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने सिचाई परियोजनाओं के लिए अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास एसोसिएशन से ऋण प्राप्त किया है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो यह ऋण किन शर्तों पर लिया गया है और कितना ऋण लिया गया है ;

(घ) ये सिचाई परियोजनाएं कौन-सी हैं और उक्त ऋण से ये किन स्थानों पर शुरू की जाएंगी और परियोजनाओं के पूरा होने में सम्भवतः कितनी धनराशि खर्च होगी ; और

(च) इन परियोजनाओं से कितने किसान लाभान्वित होंगे ?

योजना और सिचाई मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी) : (क) से (घ) विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है।

विवरण

(क) भारत सरकार विश्व बैंक से 1961 से सिचाई परियोजना के लिए क्रेडिट तथा ऋण प्राप्त करता रहा है।

(ख) विश्व बैंक से क्रेडिट तथा ऋणों की शर्तें एवं निबंधन उपाबंध-एक में दिए गए अनुसार हैं। 1961 से, भारत सरकार 2669.14 मिलियन अमरीकी डालरों का विश्व बैंक क्रेडिट तथा 240.0 मिलियन अमरीकी डालरों के विश्व बैंक ऋणों को अन्तिम रूप देने में सफल हुई है।

(ग) विश्व बैंक से सहायता प्राप्त जिन परियोजनाओं पर कार्य प्रगति पर है, उसके सम्बन्ध में सूचना उपाबंध-दो में दी गई है।

(घ) इन परियोजनाओं से लाभान्वित होने वाले किसानों की संख्या बता पाना सम्भव नहीं है।

उपाबंध-एक

विश्व बैंक की सहायता दो प्रकार की है। आसान शर्तों पर अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास संघ (आई० डी० ए०) से क्रेडिट तथा अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय पुनर्निर्माण एवं विकास बैंक (आई० बी० आर० डी०) से विशिष्ट शर्तों पर ऋण। इन दोनों संगठनों को सामान्यतः विश्व बैंक कहा जाता है।

आई० डी० ए० : आई० डी० ए० क्रेडिट दस वर्षों की अनुग्रह अवधि सहित सामान्यतः 50 वर्षों की अवधि के लिए होता है। इसमें कोई व्याज नहीं लिया जाता परन्तु क्रेडिट की संवितरित न की गई शेष राशि पर 0.5% प्रति वर्ष का बचनबद्धता शुल्क तथा संवितरित राशि पर 0.75% प्रतिवर्ष का सेवा-प्रभार निभा जाता है।

आई० बी० आर० डी० : आई० बी० आर० डी० ऋण पर बैंक द्वारा प्रत्येक छः महीने में निर्धारित दर से व्याज लिया जाता है। ऋण 4

वर्षों की अनुग्रह अवधि सहित 20 वर्षों में अदा तथा संवितरित की गई राशि पर भी 0.25% करना होता है। इसके अतिरिक्त संवितरित न की प्रति वर्ष अग्र-छोर फीस (फ्रंट एन्ड फी) लगाई गई राशि पर 0.75% प्रति वर्ष वचनबद्धता शुल्क जाती है।

उपाबंध-बो

राज्य का नाम	परियोजना का नाम/क्रेडिट/ऋण सं०	एजेंसी	बाह्य सहायता की राशि (मिलियन अमरीकी डालरों में)	विश्व बैंक को प्रस्तुत परियोजना के भाग की लागत (मिलियन रुपए में)
1	2	3	4	5
आन्ध्र प्रदेश	1. आन्ध्र प्रदेश सिंचाई और कमान क्षेत्र विकास (सं० 1251—आई० एन०)	आई० बी० आर० डी०	145.00	2673
गुजरात	1. दूसरी गुजरात सिंचाई (1011—आई० एन०)	आई० डी० ए०	175.00	3024
	2. गुजरात मध्यम-II (रिपीटर)	आई० डी० ए०	172.00	3716
हरियाणा	1. हरियाणा सिंचाई-II परियोजना (1319—आई० एन०)	आई० डी० ए०	150.00	2703.6
कर्नाटक	1. कर्नाटक सिंचाई (788—आई० एन०)	आई० डी० ए०	117.64	2445.4
	2. कर्नाटक टैंक सिंचाई (1116—आई० एन०)	आई० डी० ए०	54.00	650.0
महाराष्ट्र	1. दूसरी महाराष्ट्र सिंचाई (954 आई० एन०)	आई० डी० ए०	210.00	3858.0
	2. महाराष्ट्र जल का उपयोग (सी० आर० 1983—आई० एन०) एल० एन० 2308—आई० एन०	आई० डी० ए० आई० बी० आर० डी०	32.00 22.00	741.60

1	2	3	4	5
उड़ीसा	1. महानदी बराज (1078—आई०एन०)	आई०डी०ए०	83.00	926.00
	2. उड़ीसा सोपान-II (1397—आई०एन०)	आई०डी०ए०	105.00	1335.60
पंजाब	1. पंजाब सिचाई (889—आई०एन०)	आई०डी०ए०	129.00	2215.00
तमिलनाडु	1. पेरियार बैगई सिचाई II (बातचीत हो गई है।)	आई०डी०ए०		
उत्तर प्रदेश	1. दूसरी यू०पी०, सार्व- जनिक नलकूप परि- योजना	आई०डी०ए०	101.00	1707.00
	2. ब्यावर गंगा का आधुनिकीकरण	आई०डी०ए०	125.00	2498.00
मध्य प्रदेश	1. मध्य प्रदेश मध्यम सिचाई परियोजना (1108—आई०एन०)	आई०डी०ए०	140.00	1950.00
	2. मध्य प्रदेश बृहद सिचाई परियोजना (1177—आई०एन०)	आई०डी०ए०	220.00	3514.40
	3. चम्बल (मध्य प्रदेश) सोपान II परियोजना (1288—आई०एन०)	आई०डी०ए०	31.00	556.40
केरल	1. कल्लाडा सिचाई और वृक्ष उत्पादन विकास परियोजना (1269—आई०एन०)	आई०डी०ए०	60.00	1365.00
	(2186—आई०एन०)	आई०बी०आर०डी०	20.30	
बहु-राज्य	1. मुबर्गरेखा (बिहार एवं उड़ीसा) सिचाई परियोजना (1289—आई०एन०)	आई०डी०ए०	127.00	1637.00

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA : Sir, Part (d) of my question is : 'the number of farmers to be benefited by these projects'. If it is not possible to give the number of farmers, I want to know how many acres of land have been brought under irrigation by these projects which have been sanctioned by the World Bank.

श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी : यह व्योरा इस समय मेरे पास नहीं है कि कितने हेक्टेयर इसमें लाए गए हैं। भारत सरकार विश्व बैंक से 1961 से सिंचाई परियोजनाओं के लिए क्रेडिट तथा ऋण प्राप्त करती रही है। विश्व बैंक से क्रेडिट तथा ऋणों की शर्तें एवं निबंधन उपाबंध-एक में दिए गए अनुसार हैं। 1961 से भारत सरकार 2669.14 मिलियन अमरीकी डालरों का विश्व बैंक क्रेडिट तथा 240.0 मिलियन अमरीकी डालरों के विश्व बैंक ऋणों को अन्तिम रूप देने में सफल हुई है। विश्व-बैंक से सहायता-प्राप्त जिन परियोजनाओं पर कार्य प्रगति पर है, उनके सम्बन्ध में सूचना उपाबंध-दो में दी गई है। इन परियोजनाओं से लाभान्वित होने वाले किसानों की संख्या बता पाना सम्भव नहीं है।

श्री राम प्यारे पनिका : इन परियोजनाओं के बारे में विभिन्न राज्यों से मुझे बहूत जानकारी मिली है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा कई बार रिमाइंडर देने के बावजूद सम्बन्धित राज्यों द्वारा इव परियोजनाओं को निर्धारित अवधि में पूरा नहीं किया जाता है। नतीजा यह है कि लोब की शेष धनराशि को प्राप्त करने में दिक्कत आई है। क्या मंत्री महोदय यह व्यवस्था करेंगे कि जो राज्य इस लोन और क्रेडिट को जिन शर्तों पर लें, वे उनके अनुसार परियोजनाओं को समय पर पूरा करने का प्रयास करें? क्या उनका विचार सेंट्रल स्तर पर इरिगेशन मिनिस्ट्री के द्वारा इन परियोजनाओं का मानिट्रिंग करने का है?

श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी : ब्याज की दर 0.5 प्रतिशत है और ऋण की रकम 20 साल में लौटाई जाती है। अगर किसानों को कोई कठिनाई होगी, तो उसको हम देखेंगे।

SHRI N. DENNIS : I would like to know whether foreign experts and World Bank Team visited these projects to provide advisory services. If so, the comments made by them regarding the manner of execution of these works.

SHRI P.C. SETHI : There are no adverse comments.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हिन्दुस्तान में आठ सिंचाई परियोजनाएं ऐसी हैं जो पिछले तीस सालों से चालू हैं, जो अभी तक पूरी नहीं हो पायी हैं और उनकी कास्ट दस गुना, बारह गुना बढ़ गई है। उसमें बिहार की कोसी परियोजना भी है, मंत्री जी पीछे बंटे हैं वह सुन रहे हैं, इसी तरह से राजस्थान की भी हैं। तो इस तरीके से आप जो लोन ले रहे हैं या लोन लिया है क्या आपने यह तब किया है या नहीं कि पहले से जो परियोजनाएं लम्बित पड़ी हैं उनको पूरा कर लेंगे तब दूसरी परियोजना को टेक-अप करेंगे या अगर नहीं तो जो 20 साल से चल रही हैं उनकी पूर्ति के लिए क्या प्रयास कर रहे हैं और कितने दिनों में वह पूरी हो जाएंगी?

श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी : इन परियोजनाओं को जल्दी पूरा करने का प्रयास किया जा रहा है।

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : There are very noted projects such as Periyar-Vaigai project in my constituency. These have not been completed for the last 25 years. I want to know from the hon. Minister how many projects have not been completed in time and how many projects are incomplete? Because these have not been completed, the World Bank has refused to give loan for further improvement and official programmes on certain new items.

श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी : विश्व बैंक ने कभी ऋण देने को मना नहीं किया और मद्रास की परियोजना भी जैसा मैंने कहा, यदि इनकम्प्लीट है तो उसको शीघ्र पूरा करने का प्रयास किया जायगा।

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : My questions have not been answered. I want your protection.

SHRI P.C. SETHI : Information is not readily available. It will be sent to the hon. Member.

श्री के० के० तिवारी : बिहार में सोन नदी से कुछ नहरें निकलती हैं जो एक सौ साल पुरानी हैं और बिहार के चार जिलों की सिंचाई उन पर निर्भर करती है। उनके आधुनिकीकरण की योजना थी। विश्व बैंक से जो धनराशि मिलती है भारत सरकार को उससे उन नहरों का आधुनिकीकरण किया जाना था। बिहार सरकार से वह पूरी योजना बनकर केन्द्र सरकार के पास आ गई लेकिन केन्द्र सरकार से आज तक उसकी स्वीकृति नहीं मिली जिसके कारण बिहार की घेनरी कहलाने वाले उन चार जिलों में जहां ज्यादा अन्न पैदा होता था, वहां सूखे की स्थिति है और वह चार जिले तबाह हैं, तो मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि विश्व बैंक से जो धनराशि मिल रही है उसमें उसके मुताबिक कोई योजना है या नहीं? यदि है तो उसको पूरा करने में और स्वीकृति देने में इतनी देर क्यों हो रही है?

श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी : इस परियोजना के सम्बन्ध में मेरे पास जानकारी नहीं है। लेकिन मैं माननीय सदस्य को भिजवा दूंगा।

**Purchase of Edible Oils on High Rates
by State Trading Corporation**

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*318. **SHRI TRILOK CHAND :**
SHRI JAGPAL SINGH :

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

(a) whether the State Trading Corporation has purchased edible oils from international markets on very high rates which are being distributed throughout the country ; and

(b) if so, whether Government have formulated any guidelines for monitoring imports and distribution by S.T.C. ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS**

AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) No, Sir. Purchase by State Trading Corporation of various types of edible oils have been at internationally competitive rates.

(b) There is a regular system of monitoring imports and distribution by the Government.

श्री त्रिलोक चन्द्र : मान्यवर, मेरा सवाल बहुत सिम्पल है लेकिन जवाब जिस ढंग से दिया गया है उससे ऐसा मालूम पड़ता है कि जवाब देने की कोशिश नहीं की गई है। पूछा गया था :

“क्या राज्य व्यापार निगम से पूरे देश में वितरित किए जा रहे खाद्य तेलों को अन्तर-राष्ट्रीय बाजार से बहुत अधिक मूल्यों पर खरीदा है।”

जवाब मिल गया “नहीं”। हां या नहीं कह देना तो बड़ा आसान है लेकिन कोई रीजन नहीं बताया गया है। जहां तक मेरी जानकारी है तेल इन्टर-नेशनल मार्केट में ऊंचे दामों पर खरीदे गए। इसका मेन कारण यह है कि एस० टी० सी० एक संस्था है जो खाने का तेल खरीदती है और दूसरी संस्था गणेश फ्लोर मिल्स, दिल्ली है, उसको कांट्रैक्ट दिया गया है, वह भी खरीद सकती है। एक तीसरी संस्था है हिन्दुस्तान खाद्य तेल निगम, जो एडिबल आयल खरीदती है लेकिन सरकार ने गणेश फ्लोर मिल्स को तो अधिकार दे दिया तेल खरीदने का, फिर हिन्दुस्तान खाद्य तेल निगम को अधिकार क्यों नहीं दिया—यह मैं जानना चाहता हूं। अगर कांपीटिशन था ओपेन मार्केट में तो तीनों संस्थानों को बराबर दिया जाना चाहिए था और कांपीटिशन होना चाहिए था। इसलिए शक पैदा होता है कि एक संस्था को देने का मतलब है कि ओपेन मार्केट से जो माल खरीदा जाता है वह फेयर कांपीटिशन के आधार पर नहीं खरीदा जाता है। यह जानकारी मैं चाहता हूं।

खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत झा आजाद) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय सदस्य को कुछ गलतफहमी मालूम होती

है। उत्तर बड़ा सीधा और स्पष्ट है कि तेल का जो आयात बाहर से होता है यह स्टेट ट्रेडिंग कार्पोरेशन, अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाजार में जो बड़ी-बड़ी रजिस्टर्ड फर्म हैं उनसे टेन्डर मंगाकर टेन्डर के आधार पर खरीदता है। अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाजार में तेल की कीमत घटती बढ़ती रहती है। जिस समय एस० टी० सी० को तेल खरीदने की आवश्यकता पड़ती है तो उसके लिए एक पर्वेजिंग कमेटी है जो निर्णय करती है, उसके बाद टेन्डर मंगाए जाते हैं और उसके आधार पर तेल खरीदा जाता है। अभी भारत सरकार की तेल आयात करने की संस्था एस० टी० सी० है। भविष्य के लिए हम विचार कर रहे हैं कि जो अभी नया निगम, हिन्दुस्तान वेजेटबल आयल कार्पोरेशन बनाया गया है, वही वह संस्था बनाई जाए, जो तेल लाने, उसका वितरण करने और बेचने के सम्बन्ध में सारा काम करे। इस संस्था को किस प्रकार से मजबूत बनाया जाए इस पर विचार कर रहे हैं।

श्री त्रिलोक चन्द्र : मन्त्री जी ने कहा कि एस० टी० सी० के अलावा कोई दूसरी संस्था तेल नहीं खरीद सकती है लेकिन मेरे पास यह 12-7-84 का "जनसत्ता" है, इसमें वाणिज्य मंत्री ने कहा था—चालू वर्ष की आयात नीति में उनके मंत्रालय ने पहली बार सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के गणेश फ्लोर मिल को तेल आयात करने की अनुमति दी है। तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि अगर एस० टी० सी० सोल एयरिटी थी तो गणेश फ्लोर मिल को किस आधार पर इजाजत दी गई ?

श्री भागवत भा आजाद : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने अभी पूर्व उत्तर में बताया कि अभी तक भारत सरकार की तेल आयात करने की संस्था स्टेट ट्रेडिंग कार्पोरेशन ही है लेकिन खाद्य और नागरिक मंत्रालय के अन्तर्गत जो तेल आता है—खाद्य या अखाद्य, जो पी० डी० एस० के जरिए या वनस्पति मिलों को दिया जाता है उसका वितरण, उसका एलाटमेंट खाद्य और पूति मंत्रालय करता है। इसलिए इस पर विचार कर रहे हैं कि क्या यह अच्छा नहीं होगा कि आयात करना तो एस० टी० सी० के पास है, वितरण और एलाट करना नागरिक

पूति मंत्रालय के पास है, इन दोनों को मिला दिया जाए। अभी हमने गणेश फ्लोर मिल के स्थान पर हिन्दुस्तान वेजेटबल आयल कार्पोरेशन की स्थापना कर ली है और उसको आयात करने के लिए कामर्स मंत्रालय ने अपनी रेड बुक में उसका नाम रख लिया है लेकिन इससे पहले इस संस्था के इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर को, तैयार करना पड़ेगा आयात करने के लिए और वह काम हम पूरा कर रहे हैं तथा उसके बाद इस पर विचार किया जाएगा।

श्री त्रिलोक चन्द्र : गणेश फ्लोर मिल्स को अधिकार दिया या नहीं—यह मैंने पूछा था।

श्री भागवत भा आजाद : मैंने जवाब दे दिया है। इससे ज्यादा स्पष्ट जवाब और क्या दूँ।

Proposal for Bhimkund Project

*324. SHRI A.C. DAS : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to construct the Bhimkund Project over river Baitarani during the Seventh Five Year Plan period ;

(b) the details of the project ; and

(c) when the construction work is likely to be taken up by Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) VII Five Year Plan is yet to be formulated. As such it is not possible to say whether this project will get included in the VII Plan of Orissa.

(b) According to the 1980 project report, the Bhimkund project envisages construction of a dam at Noapara and two power houses with a gross installed capacity of 393 MW. The proposal also includes flood protection measures in the Baitarani Valley to protect an area of about 1400 sq. km. The proposal was estimated to cost Rs. 394.38 crores.

(c) Does not arise.

SHRI A.C. DAS : The proposal for the Bhimkund project has been pending for a long time. We are demanding this project since 1971. Several times, the questions have been raised in Parliament. May I know from the hon. Minister why is the Government delaying the construction of this project ?

SHRI HARINATHA MISRA : As already mentioned by me, if at all possible, it will be included in the Seventh Plan. The shape and size of the Seventh Plan is yet to be finalised. How can I assure that this project will be sanctioned ?

SHRI A.C. DAS : May I know whether the Government has taken any policy decision to include this project in the Seventh Plan or not ?

SHRI HARINATHA MISRA : About a thing which is in a fluid state, no Minister can possibly assure that it is going to be included in the Seventh Plan. Nobody knows yet whether the Seventh Plan will include such projects or not. So, it is not possible for me to give an answer to this.

SHRI ARJUN SETHI : May I know from the hon. Minister how many times this project has been submitted by the State Government to the Centre and how many times it has been examined in the C.W.P.C. ? This is not the question of the Seventh Plan. It has been under consideration since the Fifth Plan.

MR. SPEAKER : That is why he said that it was not possible for him to say anything. Don't you see the reason, why ?

Per Capita Consumption of Fish

*326. **SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the per-capita consumption of fish in the country as compared to its consumption in other countries ;

(b) the measures being taken by Government to increase per capita consumption of

fish ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) On the basis of 1975-77 averages, the per capita annual consumption of fish in India was 3.2 kg. against the world average of 12.3 kg.

(b) and (c). Government have taken steps to popularise fish and fish products through better marketing and diversification of product. Fish culture in ponds, tanks and reservoirs has been encouraged to increase the availability of fish to the local population. Cold storages and appropriate distribution system suited for a perishable commodity like fish have been developed.

For increasing fish production and thereby raising the per capita consumption of fish, Government have taken steps to develop fish culture on scientific lines in inland waters, brackish water farming in coastal area and better exploitation of the marine fishery resources.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Estimate of the Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme for Kerala

*315. **SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR :** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Kerala have requested for sanctioning of the revised estimate of the Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) and (b). Chief Engineer, Public

Health Engineering Deptt., Kerala made a reference to Adviser, CPHEEO, Ministry of Works and Housing on 7.7.82 requesting for technical approval of revised estimates for ARP Schemes. The request could not be acceded to since the CPHEEO does not sanction revised estimates. This was conveyed to Chief Engineer, PHE Deptt., Kerala on 25.8.82.

Deterioration in Cotton Varieties

*317. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of cotton varieties which are in use in the country ;

(b) how many of them have shown deterioration in quality primarily because of the mixing of seeds ;

(c) whether the prestigious Liverpool Cotton Association has cautioned that too many varieties lead to mixing which inevitably tells upon the quality ; and

(d) what endeavours have been made by Government to denotify certain varieties in the interest of both growers at home and overseas importers ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) A Statement is attached.

(b) None of these varieties has shown deterioration in quality because of the mixing of seeds.

(c) No such warning has been received, but Government are aware of the problem.

(d) Under the Cotton Control Act, State Governments have power to declare protected areas where only specified varieties can be grown.

Statement

S.No.	Name of the variety/hybrid
1	2
1.	Suvin

1	2
2.	DCH-32
3.	Varalaxmi
4.	JKHY-11
5.	MCU-9
6.	MCU-5
7.	MCU 5-VT
8.	H-4
9.	Khandwa-3
10.	PKVHY-1
11.	Sowbhagya
12.	KCH-1
13.	Hybrid-6
14.	Badnawar-1
15.	L-147
16.	JKHY-1
17.	B 1007
18.	DHY-286
19.	K-8
20.	Amravathi
21.	Krishna
22.	Saraswati
23.	Narmada
24.	Khandwa-2
25.	SRT-1
26.	AKH-4

1	2
27.	Sangam
28.	MCU-6
29.	K-9
30.	MCU-7
31.	F 414
32.	LH-372
33.	Ganganagar Ageti
34.	C-Indore-1
35.	Digvijay
36.	Pramukh
37.	Jyoti
38.	Y-1
39.	AK-277
40.	Laxmi
41.	Hampi
42.	Jayadhar
43.	H 777
44.	Bikaneri Nerma
45.	Maljari
46.	V 797
47.	AK-235
48.	Srisailam
49.	G-6
50.	Suyodhar
51.	Virnar
52.	SH-131
53.	G-46
54.	Raichur-51
55.	Eknath
56.	Lobit
57.	G-27
58.	LD-133
59.	Deviraj
60.	G-22
61.	LRA-5166

कोलार सिचाई और जल प्रदाय परियोजना के लिए वन-भूमि अंतरित करने का मध्य प्रदेश का प्रस्ताव

*319. श्री बल्लोप सिंह झूरिया : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्र सरकार को मध्य प्रदेश सरकार से वन भूमि को कोलार सिचाई तथा जल प्रदाय परियोजना के लिए राज्य के सिचाई विभाग को अंतरित करने के बारे में कोई प्रस्ताव मिला है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसपर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) भारत सरकार इस प्रस्ताव पर पर्यावरण विभाग तथा राज्य सरकार के परामर्श से विचार कर रही है।

Supply of Foodgrains to Karnataka

*320. SHRI K. MALLANNA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item appearing in 'Business Standard' dated 14 July, 1984 that Karnataka Government, in a bid to make up the short-fall in the levy collection and to maintain a buffer stock, is negotiating with Union Government (Food Corporation of India) for buying a substantial amount of foodgrains from it ; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the quantity of foodgrains demanded and supplied by Central Government to Karnataka ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Karnataka Government has shown interest in the commercial purchase of about 30,000 tonnes of export quality rice from Food

Corporation of India to supplement the stocks needed for public distribution system. The matter is under consideration of the Food Corporation of India.

खाद्य तेलों के आयात और वितरण पर प्रतिबंध

*321. **स्वामी इन्द्रवेश :**

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री :

क्या खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने हिन्दुस्तान खाद्य तेल निगम द्वारा खाद्य तेलों का आयात और वितरण करने पर प्रतिबंध लगा दिया है तथा यह कार्य राज्य व्यापार निगम को सौंप दिया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह समस्त कार्य मात्र राज्य व्यापार निगम को ही सौंप देने का क्या औचित्य है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार खाद्य तेलों के आयात और वितरण का काम हिन्दुस्तान एडिबल ऑयल लिमिटेड को सौंपने के प्रश्न पर पुनः विचार कर रही है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इसके द्वारा किस तारीख से खाद्य तेलों की कितनी मात्रा किस दर पर आयात की जाएगी और वितरित की जाएगी ?

खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत झा आजाद) : (क) सरकार ने हिन्दुस्तान वेजिटेबल ऑयल कार्पोरेशन लि० द्वारा खाद्य तेलों के आयात और वितरण करने पर कोई प्रतिबंध नहीं लगाया है और यह कार्य राज्य व्यापार निगम द्वारा किया जा रहा है। राज्य व्यापार निगम दिसम्बर, 1978 के दौरान खाद्य तेलों के आयात के मार्गीकरण की तारीख से यह कार्य कर रहा है। गणेश फ्लोर मिल्स, जिसे अब हिन्दुस्तान वेजिटेबल आयल्स कार्पोरेशन लि० में मिला दिया गया है, को भी खाद्य तेलों के आयात के लिए राज्य व्यापार निगम के साथ-साथ मार्गी-

करण अभिकरण के रूप में शामिल किया गया है।

(ख) अभी तक सारा आयात राज्य व्यापार निगम द्वारा किया जा रहा था, क्योंकि गणेश फ्लोर मिल्स का राष्ट्रीयकरण मार्च, 1984 को किया गया है।

(ग) सरकार खाद्य तेलों के आयात तथा वितरण के कार्य को हिन्दुस्तान वेजिटेबल आयल्स कार्पोरेशन लि० को सौंपने के प्रश्न पर विचार कर रही है।

(घ) यह कार्य निगम द्वारा आधार-ढांचे सम्बन्धी आवश्यक सुविधाएं तैयार किए जाने के आधार पर किया जाएगा।

Opening of Super Bazaars outside Delhi

*322. **SHRI GHULAM MOHAMMAD KHAN :** Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether with a view to supply quality commodity at fair price to the consumers Government propose to open Super Bazaars outside Delhi in various parts of the country to hold the price line in urban and rural areas throughout the country ; and

(b) whether help and assistance would be made available to unemployed educated youths who come forward to open Super bazar branches in districts, towns and semi-urban areas ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) and (b). The Cooperative Store Ltd., Delhi, is a registered consumer cooperative society generally known as "Super Bazar". At many State capitals and other cities of the country such cooperative consumer stores have been functioning and are popularly named as Super Bazar, Janata Bazar, Sahakari Bazar, Sahakari Bhandar, Apna Bazar, Apka Bazar, Naya Bazar etc. The Central Government has formulated various schemes in the Sixth Plan for development of consumer cooperatives in the urban areas. Under these schemes, financial

assistance is being made available to State Governments to assist the consumer cooperatives for setting up of Department Stores, large/small sized retail outlets, to the State Consumer Cooperative Federations for expansion and diversification of their business, assistance for rehabilitation to weak/sick consumer cooperative stores and setting up of consumer industries. The Central Government is also implementing a Central Sector Scheme for assisting Primary Agricultural Cooperative Society/Large Size Multipurpose Cooperative Society to undertake distribution of consumer goods in the rural areas.

The financial assistance for opening of Super Bazar is given to a cooperative societies registered under Cooperative Societies Act of different States and as such financial assistance is not available to any individual for opening of Super Bazar.

**Surprise Checks At FSD, Shaktinagar,
Delhi**

*323. **SHRI BHEEKHABHAI :** Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to refer to Unstarred Question No. 8346 re : malpractices in FSD, Shaktinagar of FCI, Delhi on 23 April, 1984 and state :

(a) whether CBI has made surprise checks in the depots of FCI and at receipt point rail head Subzimandi, Shaktinagar, Delhi ;

(b) if so, the total number of such checks, raids made so far and number of persons held responsible, if any ;

(c) whether enquiry has been completed/ initiated against those erring officials working at rail head Subzimandi/FSD, Shaktinagar, Delhi ; and

(d) if so, the details of enquiry report and action taken against the erring officers, if any ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). One surprise check by C.B.I.

was conducted on 25th April 1984. Two officials of FCI were found responsible for difference in weighment in respect of food-grain stocks issued to a Fair Price Shop. In one case the difference was 16.5 kg. of rice and in the other 2.3 kg. of wheat. Disciplinary proceedings have since been initiated against these two officials for their negligence in weighment.

**Irrigation Projects of Tribal Sub-Plan
Areas of Madhya Pradesh**

*325. **DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT :** Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) how many major and medium irrigation projects were formulated in tribal sub-plan areas of Madhya Pradesh State, the year from which they started and the progress achieved till June, 1984 ;

(b) whether the irrigation projects under tribal sub-plan are tardy in progress due to the State Government's failure to allot sufficient funds and priority to them ; and

(c) how many of the above projects have already been completed, how many will be completed in Sixth Plan and the targets in the Seventh Five Year Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND IRRIGATION (SHRI P.C. SETHI) : (a) The available information is given in the Statement attached (See Cols. 41—46).

(b) The State Government have provided higher outlays for the tribal sub-plan projects compared to the approved outlays of the Sixth Plan. However, escalation of cost of the projects is affecting the progress.

(c) Nine medium projects have already been completed and two more are likely to be completed during the current plan period. The VIIth Plan of the State is yet to be finalised and as such it is not possible to indicate targets for completion.

Statement

Details of Irrigation schemes in Tribal Sub-Plan Areas of Madhya Pradesh

Financial (Reps in lakhs)		Physical Progress in '000 ha.									
Sl. No.	Name of the Project (District)	Estimated cost	Year of commencement	Year of completion/Likely year of completion	Expenditure upto 1980	Sixth Plan outlay upto 1984	Anti-cipat-ed exp. upto 1984	Total Pot-ential in tribal areas	Pot-ential in created in tribal areas upto 1983-84	Poten-tial creat-ed in tribal areas upto 1983-84	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Major											
1.	Pairi (Raipur)	1900	IV Plan	—	1085	281	225	72.9	48.5	31.3	
2.	Thanwar (Mandla)	1525	—	VII Plan	230	930	720	18.2	18.2	3.2	
3.	Man (Dhar)*	3800	84-85 (Subject to availability of funds)	VII Plan	—	B	229	16.1	16.1	—	
4.	Jobat (Dhar)*	2692	-do-	VII Plan	—	B	23	13.2	13.2	—	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Medium											
1. Bijna (Raipur)	147	V Plan	80-81	133	8	13	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	Completed
2. Jobilla (Shahdol)	210	V Plan	80-81	171	9	23	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	-do-
3. Bichia (Mandla)	160	-do-	80-81	136	—	24	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	-do-
4. Majhgaon (Mandla)	160	-do-	80-81	157	2	5	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	-do-
5. Matiyari (Mandla)	1600	—	VII Plan	78	562	556	10	10		Nil	
6. Barmandal (Dhar)	54	V Plan	81-82	41	18	13	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	Completed
7. Sakalda (Dhar)	198	—	83-84	94	86	94	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	-do-
8. Charborari (Jhabua)	83	V Plan	82-83	44	36	39	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	-do-
9. Modsegar (Jhabua)	170	-do-	83-84	23	120	147	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.0	Likely to be completed
10. Barunadi Phase-I (Bastar)	62	—	83-84	43	8	17	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	Completed
11. Jbumka (Surguja)	440	—	84-85	205	169	235	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	-do-
12. Banki (Surguja)	710	—	VII Plan	75	248	434	4.0	4.0	4.0	1.4	
13. Gunghuta -do-	2000	—	VII Plan	131	599	576	10	10	10	Nil	
14. Dholward (Ratlam)	515	—	VII Plan	109	355	298	6.4	6.4	6.4	1	

15. Banjar (Balaghat)	400	V Plan	83-84	29	84	168 (+125)	2.4	2.4	I	Likely to be completed
16. Khamarpakat (Raigarh)	405	—	VII Plan	19	211	244	4.7	4.7	Nil	
17. Mand Diversion (Raigarh)	800	—	VII Plan	92	514	316	14.6	14.6	Nil	
18. Dejla Dewda (Khargone)	1874	VI Plan	VII Plan	—	—	362	12.1	12.1	Nil	
19. Barnai (Surguja)	400	VI Plan	—	—	—	35	2.4	2.4	Nil	
20. Mahan (Sidhi)	2442	VI Plan	—	—	—	135	16.7	16.7	Nil	
21. Kararteda (Bastar)	2700	VI Plan	—	—	—	163	10	10	Nil	
22. Gej (Surguja)	996	VI Plan	—	—	—	34	4.1	4.1	Nil	
23. Barchar (Surguja)	430	VI Plan	—	—	—	277	2.5	2.5	Nil	
Total :	26875			2895	4210	5105 (+125)	236.8	212.4	54.1	

*Working Group has recommended outlay for Man and Jorbat Rs. 100 and Rs. 50 lakhs respectively subject to availability of funds.

() Figures in bracket indicate funds from Deptt. of Mines.

'B' Stands for : If more funds are available.

Inclusion of Kargil District under the DDP

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

(a) whether an inter-departmental group is studying the issue of re-inclusion of the whole district of Kargil of Ladakh under the Desert Development Programme ;

(b) whether the said group has been asked to submit its report within two to three months (as on February, 1984) ;

(c) if so, whether the report of the inter-departmental group has since been received ; and

(d) the time by which the final decision for re-inclusion of Kargil District under Desert Development Programme will be taken and if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) :

(a) An inter-departmental group is considering this question alongwith similar representations from some other States also for inclusion of new areas under Drought Prone Area Programme/Desert Development Programme.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No, Sir. Some State governments had to be given extra time for furnishing relevant particulars.

(d) It is expected shortly.

Permission to Vanaspati Units to Utilise their Capacity for Making Hard Oils

*328. **SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE** : Will the Minister of **FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES** be pleased to state :

(a) whether vanaspati units are also given general permission to utilise their capacity for making hard oils used in soap manufacturing ;

(b) whether large scale soap manufac-

turers are required to use non-edible oils for making hard oils which are eventually used for soap manufacturing ; and

(c) if so, the reasons for giving a blanket exemption to the vanaspati units to utilise their capacity for soap manufacturing to the extent they like ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) Although, vanaspati units are generally allowed to manufacture industrial hard oils used in soap making, they can do so only on a specific permission issued by the Directorate of Vanaspati, Vegetable Oils and Fats under the VOP (Control) Order, 1947. The permission lays down the non-edible oils which can be used as well as the period during which such manufacture can be undertaken.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Study on Flood Control Measures in Mahanadi

*329. **SHRI BRAJAJA MOHAN MOHANTY** : Will the Minister of **IRRIGATION** be pleased to state :

(a) whether any studies were undertaken recently by the experts of Government of India or International experts about flood control measures in Mahanadi Valley in the light of experiences of 1982 Mahanadi flood which created havoc in Puri, Cuttack and other districts of Orissa ;

(b) if so, details thereof ;

(c) whether Government propose to take any immediate measures to meet the flood havoc in Mahanadi river of Orissa ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND IRRIGATION (SHRI P.C. SETHI) : (a) and (b). Recognising heavy floods occur in the Mahanadi devastating the deltaic region of Orissa, the Government of India have

advised the National Water Development Agency to carry out necessary investigations for storage reservoirs on river Mahanadi and its tributaries with various possible alternatives with a view to have effective flood control and optimum utilisation of its waters.

(c) and (d). Government of Orissa have reported that after the floods of 1982, a division has been created to survey the possibilities for locating a second dam below Hirakud.

The Government of India has also sanctioned a scheme for establishment of a flood forecasting network in Mahanadi basin under the Central Water Commission. Flood control being a State subject, the responsibility for planning and execution of the flood control measures rests with the Government of Orissa.

Assistance to Greater Cochin Development Authority of Kerala by Central Agencies

*330. SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of money given to the Greater Cochin Development Authority of Kerala from the Central agencies and the purpose for which it was given ;

(b) the steps being taken to ensure that the amount is used for the same purpose and repayment is made ; and

(c) whether Government propose to give more money to Greater Cochin Development Authority, and if so, the details thereof ?

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

(a) Under the erstwhile Central Scheme for Integrated Development in Metropolitan Cities and Areas of National Importance, which was in operation during the Fifth Five Year Plan, the town of Cochin was given Central assistance to the tune of Rs. 3.57 crores on matching basis.

As per the guidelines, the components

for which the Central Loan assistance was given are as under :—

- (i) Water supply, drainage and sewerage, including garbage disposal ;
- (ii) Land acquisition and development, Sites and Services ;
- (iii) Traffic and transportation (excluding traffic unit like buses) ;
- (iv) Slum improvement ;
- (v) Medical facilities in terms of mobile vans to improve preventive health facilities ; and
- (vi) Parks and play grounds.

A sum of Rs. 11.13 crores has been given as loan assistance by the Housing and Urban Development Corporation for construction of 15,357 EWS/LIG/MIG/HIG houses, etc. and also for the development of 562 plots for LIG, MIG and HIG categories. The total project costs Rs. 25 crores.

(b) The State Government have intimated that the amounts of Rs. 3.57 crores and Rs. 11.13 crores have been spent for the purpose for which they were sanctioned.

While the amount due under Integrated Urban Development Programme has been paid only upto 31st March, 1981, the amount due to Housing and Urban Development Corporation has been cleared upto 31st March, 1984.

(c) With the exception of loans being given by the HUDCO for the schemes implemented by the Greater Cochin Development Authority, there is no other proposal of the Government to give money to the Development Authority.

No Objection Certificate for Slum Improvement Works in Bombay

*331. DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply

given to Starred Question No. 684 on 16 April, 1984 regarding No Objection Certificate for slum improvement works in Bombay and state :

(a) whether the matter has been expedited and the No Objection Certificates issued ;

(b) whether the agreement has been finalised with the World Bank for slum improvement in Bombay ;

(c) the details of the Slum Improvement Scheme under HUDCO that can be implemented in Bombay ; and

(d) the time by which these works are likely to commence ?

**THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS
AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) :**

(a) No Objection Certificates for carrying out improvement works in slums on lands belonging to CPWD and Bombay Port Trust had already been issued. Ministry of Defence have since agreed in principle for provision of basic amenities in selected slums on defence land. Slums on lands belonging to the Department of Atomic Energy are being re-located by the State Government. With regard to other slums on Central Government land, the State Government has to pursue the matter with the concerned departments of the Central Government.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The State Government has intimated that no Slum Improvement Scheme has been financed by HUDCO.

(d) As slum improvement is a State subject, it is not possible for the Government of India to indicate any time-schedule in this regard.

Report of Committee on Forest Encroachments

*332. **SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO :**
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be
pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has received the report of the Task Force on "Forest Encroachments" ;

(b) if so, the main recommendations made in report ;

(c) the measures taken by his Ministry to implement the recommendations of the Task Force so far ;

(d) whether the reports on "Shifting Cultivation" and "Forest Encroachments" have been sent to the States and Union Territories for implementing the recommendations ; and

(e) if so, the guidelines issued by his Ministry to the States in this regard if any ?

**THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE
(RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) :** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The main recommendations of the Task Force are given in Statement-I, which is being placed on the Table of the Sabha. These recommendations are under active consideration of the Government.

(d) The report submitted by another Task Force on "Shifting Cultivation" has been sent to the concerned States and Union Territories for necessary action.

(e) The National Forest Policy adopted in 1952 lays down the basic guidelines. The action points arising from the recommendations of the Task Force on Shifting Cultivation are given in Statement-II, which is placed on the Table of the Sabha. These have also been communicated to the concerned States and Union Territories for appropriate action.

Statement-I

Main Recommendations of the Task Force on Forest Encroachments

(i) External boundaries of Reserved, Protected and unclassified forests should be clearly demarcated on the ground, if not done already, under a crash programme. These should

be cleared and verified each year and a certificate in this regard should be submitted by the Forest Ranger to the Divisional Forest Officer every year.

- (ii) The Forest Guard beats should be such that it should be possible for the Forest Guard to reach the remotest area from his headquarter in one day. It is suggested that the Forest Guard beats should not be more than 1500 ha. in plains and moderately hilly areas such as Madhya Pradesh and not more than 1,000 ha. in hilly areas.
- (iii) Each Divisional Forest Officer should have a mobile armed patrolling party under a Deputy Forest Ranger and at least 7 armed guards, who should regularly tour the external boundaries. Each State should have one or more battalions of Provincial Armed Constabulary (PAC) on the pay rolls of the Forest Department to requisition it at any time. Further special protection squads should also be mobilized for four monsoon months in vulnerable areas.
- (iv) Strong extension machinery should be developed and public, gram pradhans and political leaders should be constantly educated about the menace of encroachment and their support should be mobilized to prevent encroachments in forest areas and evict encroachers.
- (v) There should be uniform law to deal with encroachments all over the country. Encroachment should be a cognisable and non-bailable offence. Further the penalty should be rigorous imprisonment for a term not less than three months, which may extend to three years or with fine not less than five hundred rupees which may extend to Rs. 5,000/- or with both.
- (vi) All forest Officers not below the rank of Forest Rangers should be empowered to evict forest encroachers. In case of Karnataka the act has been amended to give this power presently to the ACF.
- (vii) Special schemes should be drawn in each State to form labour Co-operative Societies of unemployed people living in areas bordering forests to wean them away from forest encroachments. These Co-operative Societies should be given work of removal of major and minor forest produce and work should be designed for them as soon as they are formed. Minor Forest Produce based industries should also be started to absorb such people.
- (viii) *How to deal various types of encroachments :*
 - (a) Areas already dereserved should be brought under farm forestry as far as possible. Schemes such as 'Social Security through Afforestation' as practised in Gujarat should be widely applied to such areas.
 - (b) Areas under Forest Villages should not be dereserved but should be settled on long leases upto 20 years with heritable and inalienable rights with the beneficiaries. This will enable them to have benefits of bank loans and other development programmes. Grant of such leases or their renewal will require prior approval of the Central Government under Section 2 of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980. Attempts should also be made to bring these areas under Farm Forestry or under such schemes as "Social Security Through Afforestation". Permanent buildings such as schools, hospitals and minimum pucca dwelling places should also be allowed in such areas.
 - (c) Encroachments settled on long

leases but not dereserved should not be dereserved. These will require prior approval of the Central Government under Section 2 of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 as and when they become due for renewal. These can only be renewed if the lessees agree to take up planting of a prescribed number of trees which number would depend on rain and climate of the areas.

- (d) Areas where State Governments have committed to regularise encroachments prior to 25.10.80 should be leased to encroachers only if they agree to plant the number of trees as prescribed by the State Government depending upon edaphic and climatic factors. Grant of leases in such areas will require prior approval of the Central Government under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980.
- (e) All other encroachments from whatever period they are existing should be got vacated and planted under a crash programme.
- (ix) Joint Sector Ventures under Forest Development Corporations with Industries can be considered on merit for raising captive plantations for industries under required safeguards for local rights. Full controls on the plantation area should be with Forest Development Corporations and in that case these will not attract the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980.

As vast Forest Areas have been lost due to pressure of agriculture and the country is far short of the objective prescribed under the National Forest Policy of having 1/3rd area under forests, the State Governments should consider transfer of revenue lands unsuited for agriculture to the Forest Department for

purposes of afforestation.

Statement-II

Shifting Cultivation

The main action points arising from the recommendations of the Task Force on Shifting Cultivation, which have been communicated to the concerned States and Union Territories, are given below :

- (i) The programme has to be integrated in terms of :
 - (a) land based mixed management schedule ;
 - (b) infrastructural development particularly roads and marketing ;
 - (c) subsidiary vocations such as livestock management, small/ cottage industries, and pisciculture wherever possible.
- (ii) The programmes should be formulated on the principle of watershed management. However, it has to be for the village as a whole and family oriented.
- (iii) The collection of data at regular interval on the extent of problem, severity etc. is a necessity. Recommendations of the Task Force for involving National Statistical Organisation, NRSA, etc. may be accepted. All India Soil and Land Use Survey Organisation should coordinate and watch over the information in this respect similar to other degradation hazards.
- (iv) The population pressure as well as diversion of a section of new generations to other vocations should be kept in view while determining the scale of project implementation. It would be desirable to mobilise funds through various sources.
- (v) The provision of food depots during the gestation period of alternate

programmes should be considered to attract jhumias to accept the change.

- (vi) Some arrangement should be made to prevent further encroachment on forest lands by shifting cultivation for which education of the people and provision of regulation wherever feasible could be considered.
- (vii) Rs. 30,000 per family as indicated by the Task Force may be considered as unit cost for computation of financial requirements for settlement on alternative occupations.
- (viii) Organisational arrangements should be revised to coordinate 'multi-disciplinary activities and provide a single point planning and monitoring system.
- (ix) Seventh Plan Schemes should be formulated on the above lines an amount of Rs. 50 crores be proposed for this purpose.

Non-Export of Onion by NAFED from Bombay Port

*333. DR. PRATAP WAGH :
SHRIMATI USHA PRAKASH
CHODHARI :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the exports of onion by NAFED from Bombay port have come to a halt due to conflict with the dock workers ;

(b) whether the Federation will discontinue its exports of onion through all ports in the country ; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to solve the problem ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b). NAFED has indicated that it has no direct conflict with the dock workers at the Bombay port.

However, on the issue of award of contract for grading and packaging of onions to a labour cooperative by NAFED, the Transport and Dock Workers Union at Bombay boycotted the handling of all export cargo of NAFED at Bombay Port from the 5th July, 1984. The extraordinary situation arising from this boycott was reviewed on the 9th July, 1984 by the Price Fixation Advisory Committee for Onions on which associate shippers are also represented. In this emergent meeting, a decision was taken that no further shipment of onions will be made from any Indian port till the issue was resolved.

(c) The problem has since been solved at the intervention of Additional Commissioner, Labour, Government of Maharashtra, on the 18th July, 1984 and NAFED and the associate shippers have commenced export operations of onions.

जल प्रदाय तथा मल व्ययन संस्थान द्वारा संसद सदस्यों के पत्रों का उत्तर दिया जाना

3063. श्री राम सिंह शाक्य : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1 नवम्बर, 1983 से 15 जुलाई, 1984 तक संसद सदस्यों ने जल प्रदाय तथा मल व्ययन संस्थान के बेयरमैन और अधिकारियों के पास कितने पत्र भेजे और उन्हें कितने पत्रों का उत्तर भेजा गया था तथा कितने पत्रों का उत्तर नहीं भेजा गया ;

(ख) क्या उक्त उपक्रम संसद सदस्यों के पत्रों का उत्तर नहीं भेजता है और उन पर कोई कार्रवाई नहीं की जाती है ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार उक्त उपक्रम को संसद सदस्यों के पत्रों का उत्तर भेजने के निदेश देगी ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मोहम्मद उस्मान आरिफ) : (क) से (ग) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है तथा सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Inquiry against the Jain Sudh Vanaspati Company

3064. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the inquiry against the Jain Sudh Vanaspati Company in regard to the mixing of tallow with vanaspati has since been completed by Government ;

(b) if so, the details of the inquiry and outcome thereof ; and

(c) nature of action taken against the proprietors of the company who have been found guilty ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER 'IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) No case of adulteration of vanaspati with tallow by the Company has come to notice.

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

Strategy for Maximising the use of Fertilizers

3065. SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Central Government in collaboration with the fertilizer industry have chalked out a strategy to maximise the use of fertilizers ;

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

(c) how the strategy is proposed to be disseminated among the farmers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Central Government in collaboration with the State Govts. and fertilizer industry launched an intensive fertiliser promotion programme in 67 selected districts from kharif 1981. The programme was extended to 104 districts in 1982. The list of 104 districts selected together with

'Lead Manufacturer' identified for each district is attached in the form of a statement.

(c) The strategy of the programme is disseminated through field demonstrations, farmers' training programmes, soil testing, organising fertiliser festivals, farmers' meetings and crop seminars.

Statement

List of Districts Selected for Intensive Fertiliser Production Campaign

Sl. No.	State/ District	Lead Manufacturer
1	2	3
I. Karnataka		
1.	Dharwar*	ZUARI
2.	Tumkur*	ZUARI
3.	Raichur*	IFPCO
4.	Bidar*	RCF
5.	Kolar*	SPIC
6.	Bangalore*	FACT
7.	Hassan*	MFL
II. Tamil Nadu		
8.	Dharampuri*	MFL
9.	Ramnad	SPIC
10.	Pudukottai	FACT
11.	Tirunelveli	SPIC
12.	Kanya Kumari	SPIC
13.	Salem	MFL
III. Kerala		
14.	Mallapuram*	FACT
15.	Cannanore*	FACT
16.	Quilon*	FACT
IV. Andhra Pradesh		
17.	Srikakulam	COROMANDAL
18.	Visakhapatnam	COROMANDAL
19.	Vijayanagaram	RCF
20.	Nalgonda*	ZUARI
21.	Medak*	FACT

1	2	3
22.	Cuddapah	COROMANDAL
23.	Chittoor	MFL
24.	Nellore	SPIC
25.	Adilabad*	RCF

V. Gujarat

26.	Mehsana*	IFFCO
27.	Ahmedabad*	IFFCO
28.	Broach*	GNVFC
29.	Bulsar*	GNVFC
30.	Gandhinagar*	GSFC
31.	Banaskantha*	GSFC
32.	Panchmahal*	GSFC

VI. Rajasthan

33.	Bhilwara	IFFCO
34.	Jaipur	SRIRAM
35.	Udaipur	GSFC
36.	Bharatpur*	NFL
37.	Alwar*	NFL
38.	Bhaswara*	GSFC
39.	Ajmer*	SRIRAM
40.	Jhalawar*	IFFCO
41.	Ganganagar	IFFCO
42.	Chittorgarh	SRIRAM
43.	Kota*	SRIRAM

VII. Maharashtra

44.	Aurangabad*	IFFCO
45.	Pune*	RCF
46.	Nanded*	ZUARI
47.	Parbhani*	RCF
48.	Osmanabad*	ZUARI
49.	Akola*	RCF
50.	Bhandara	RCF
51.	Satara*	RCF

VIII. Madhya Pradesh

52.	Hoshangabad*	IFFCO
53.	Sagar*	GNVFC
54.	Shajapur*	SRIRAM
55.	Vidisha*	IFFCO
56.	Rajnandgaon*	HFC
57.	Damoh*	FCI
58.	Raipur*	DMCC
59.	Morena	DMCC
60.	Tikamgarh	HFC

1	2	3
61.	Bilaspur*	IFFCO
62.	Durg	DMCC

IX. Bihar

63.	Purnea*	HFC
64.	Saharsa*	HFC
65.	West Champaran	HFC
66.	Aurangabad	FCI
67.	Samastipur	IFFCO
68.	Darbhanga	FCI
69.	Bhagalpur	HFC
70.	Patna	FCI
71.	East Champaran*	FCI

X. West Bengal

72.	West Dinajpur*	HFC
73.	24-Pargana*	IFFCO
74.	Birbhum	HFC

XI. Assam

75.	Dibrugarh*	HFC
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XII. Orissa

76.	Ganjam	IFFCO
77.	Dhenkanal*	FCI
78.	Sundergarh*	FCI
79.	Phulbani*	HFC
80.	Sambalpur*	COROMANDAL

XIII. Haryana

81.	Gurgaon	NFL/IFFCO
82.	Rohtak	NFL
83.	Mahendragarh*	NFL
84.	Hissar	IFFCO
85.	Jind	NFL

XIV. Punjab

86.	Ropar	NFL
87.	Hoshiarpur	NLF

XV. Uttar Pradesh

88.	Etah	SRIRAM
89.	Unnao	FCI
90.	Hardoi	IEF

1	2	3
91. Bahraich*	IFFCO	
92. Banda*	FCI	
93. Mirzapur*	IFFCO	
94. Almora*	IEL	
95. Pauri Garhwal*	FCI	
96. Agra	GNVFC	
97. Badaun	IFFCO	
98. Fatehpur	IFFCO	
99. Rai Bareilly	FCI	
XVI. Jammu and Kashmir		
100. Anantnag	IFFCO	
101. Kathua*	NFL	
XVII. Himachal Pradesh		
102. Sirmur*	NFL	
103. Solan*	NFL	
104. Kangra	NFL	

*Rainfed Districts = 61

Use of Fertilizers in Low Productivity Areas

3066. **SHRI E. BALANANDAN** : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the steps Government propose to take to step up the use of fertilizers in low productivity areas like Eastern Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh etc?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : Various steps have already been taken by the Central Government to increase the use of fertilizers in the country. These include adequate and timely availability of fertilizer, extending to the states short-term loans for fertilizers and other agricultural inputs, increase in number of retail sale points, intensive Fertilizer Promotion Campaign in 104 selected districts, delivery of fertilizers upto block headquarters on Government account, ensuring favourable cost benefit ratio, organising input fortnights and free distribution of minikits of seeds and fertilizers to small and

marginal farmers for pulses and oilseeds. The following special steps have also been taken in the Eastern States :

1. Under Intensive Fertilizer Promotion Campaign referred to above, 9 districts in Bihar, 5 in Orissa, 11 in Madhya Pradesh and 12 in Uttar Pradesh have been selected.
2. An Indo-British Fertilizer Education Project is being implemented through the Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Ltd. in 4 districts in Bihar, 4 in Uttar Pradesh, 4 in Orissa and 5 in Madhya Pradesh.
3. A pilot project for increasing rice production in the Eastern States during 1984-85 has been taken in hand under which minikits of fertilizers will be distributed in these States.
4. Eastern States have been given extra weightage in the allocation of short term loans for fertilizers and other agricultural inputs.
5. Special efforts have been made to facilitate flow of agricultural credit in the Eastern States.

Closure of Sugar Factories

3067. **SHRI R.P. DAS** : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) the number of sugar factories that have been closed so far and the reasons thereof ;

(b) their installed capacity ; and

(c) their liabilities to the workers and to the sugarcane growers ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) 325 of the 326 sugar factories that worked during the 1983-84 season stopped crushing operations as the main crushing season was over. However, 5 sugar factories—3 in Karnataka and 2 in

Tamil Nadu have re-started crushing operations for the special season.

(b) The total installed sugar production capacity of the sugar mills in the country, as on 15.7.84, is 68.53 lakh tonnes.

(c) As on 30.6.84, the sugar mills in the country owe Rs. 108.66 crores for the 1983-84 season and Rs. 19.32 crores for the earlier seasons. Information about their liabilities to the workers is not available with the Central Government.

CPWD Manual and Rules Followed by Andaman PWD

3068. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Andaman PWD under the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Administration is following the CPWD Manual and rules in toto ;

(b) if so, whether any order has been issued by Central Government in this connection ;

(c) if so, the salient features thereof ;

(d) whether Government have revised the pay scales of draftsmen and surveyors of all Central Government Departments and a circular has been issued vide No. F. 5 (59) E.III/82 dated 13 March, 1984 ; and

(e) if so, whether the draftsmen and surveyors working in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands are covered under this order and if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

Ten Years Plans under Operation Flood in Maharashtra

3069. SHRI T.S. NEGI : Will the

Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Maharashtra Government have now drawn up 10-years plan under Operation Flood II from 1 April, 1983 onwards involving an outlay of Rs. 99 crores which will increase milk production and processing facilities by about 6 lakh litres per day ; and

(b) if so, the reasons for such delayed start and heavy investments proposed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b). Maharashtra Government has prepared a perspective plan tentatively to be implemented in 19 districts in a span of 9 years at an estimated outlay of about Rs. 90 crores. The programme envisages increased milk production by 6 lakh litres per day and creation of infrastructure to receive and handle the same. The State Government signed the agreement with Indian Dairy Corporation in May, 1981. It took some time for preliminary work like impressionistic survey, preparation of project report, district-wise sub-project details etc. Considering the dimensions of the programme, it has been decided to implement the programme in three phases and accordingly implementation was started in April 1983 in Districts of Solapur, Osmanabad, Aurangabad as scheduled.

Canteen Run within the Premises of Triveni Kala Sangham

3070. SHRI D.P. YADAV : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1596 on 19 July, 1982 regarding misuse of land allotted to Triveni Art and Sangeet Academies and state : *

(a) whether he is aware that the Triveni Kala Sangham is running a canteen within its premises for the past several years and the canteen is open to general public ; and

(b) the reason why it had been stated in reply to part (b) of the said question that "no canteen has, however, been constructed by any of these institutions" when the Triveni Kala Sangham had been running a

canteen within its premises for years even prior to the date on which the question was answered ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS, IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

News-Item "India wants end of poaching in Exclusively Economic Zone"

3071. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have seen the news-item in Times of India dated June 28, 1984 captioned "India wants end of poaching in Exclusive Economic Zones" ;

(b) whether he had expressed concern at declining catches at this conference due to trawler operations ;

(c) if so, the reasons for permitting foreign licenced boats in our waters who are looting our marine resources ;

(d) the steps being taken to stop poaching in our own EEZ ;

(e) whether complaints of various violations by such foreign licensed fishing boats have been received ; and

(f) if so, the reasons for not taking stern action as advocated at the FAO Conference by our delegation ?

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

(b) Union Minister for Agriculture while addressing the FAO World Conference on Fisheries Management and Development at Rome in June, 1984, *inter alia*, expressed concern on the widening gap between the World supply and demand of fish coupled with the declining trend in the growth rate

of fish production. He further added that coastal fisheries was under pressure of over-exploitation and was under the threat of depletion by large scale trawler operations.

(c) Permission to charter foreign fishing vessels has been issued to some Indian companies for exploitation of fisheries resources beyond 40 fathoms of depth i.e. beyond the coastal waters. The charter arrangement is envisaged to build a cadre of trained personnel for operating deep sea fishing vessels, to establish the abundance and distribution of fish resources, to assess suitable growth and gear for economic operations, to transfer technology and to enlarge the deep sea fishing fleet on ownership basis.

(d) The Maritime Zones of India (Regulation of Fishing by Foreign Vessels) Act, 1981, envisaged stringent punishment including confiscation of the poaching vessel. A number of foreign poaching fishing vessels have been seized and confiscated.

(e) and (f). Complaints of violation by foreign chartered boats are looked into and appropriate action is taken.

Development of Small and Medium Towns

3072. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of projects sanctioned in Orissa under the Centrally sponsored scheme for integrated development of small and medium towns in the Central sector during 1982-83 and 1983-84 ;

(b) the details regarding the amount earmarked for the success of this scheme and whether the whole amount has been utilised by the State ; and

(c) the details regarding the performance of this scheme ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS, IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) Two projects

namely for Jeypore and Dhenkanal towns in Orissa were sanctioned during 1982-83 under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for the Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns. No new projects in Orissa were sanctioned during 1983-84.

(b) A sum of Rs. 40.00 lakhs or 50% of the total cost of the project, whichever is less, is allocated for each town. On this basis, a maximum amount of Rs. 240 lakhs

is available for all the 6 towns approved in Orissa. In addition to this, a sum of Rs. 15 lakhs per town is available subject to certain conditions, for low cost sanitation. Till 31.7.1984 a sum of Rs. 147.27 lakhs has been released to the State Government. The expenditure incurred by the State Government upto 15.6.84 amounts to Rs. 248.23 lakhs in respect of the Central release and State's share put together.

(c) A statement is enclosed.

Statement

Details regarding the performance of Schemes under Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns in Orissa

(Rs. in lakhs)

S.No.	Name of approved towns	Project cost	Central assistance released upto to July, 1984	Expr. as on 15.6.84	Per cent of utilisation of funds including state matching contribution	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Sambalpur	85.66	35.50	45.61	64.24	overall performance good
2.	Puri	80.00	20.00	30.11	75.27	
3.	Balasore	80.06	34.77	65.30	93.90	
4.	Rourkela	82.87	35.00	65.27	93.24	
5.	Jeypore	80.00	10.00	19.96	99.80	
6.	Dhenkanal	80.00	12.00	21.98	91.58	
Total		488.59	147.27	248.23	84.28	

Type IV Quarters under construction by CPWD

3073. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the Type IV quarters under construction in Delhi by the Central Public Works Department for the Central Government employees ;

(b) the priority date covered for the allotment of Type IV quarters in Delhi ;

(c) whether generally there is shortage of Type IV quarters ; and

(d) if so, the efforts being made to construct more Type IV quarters ?

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

(a) 128 type IV quarters are under construction in Sector XII, R.K. Puram, New Delhi.

(b) The date of priority covered in different pools for type IV quarters as on 31.7.84 is as under :

(i) General Pool	16.8.1961
(ii) S/C Pool	15.10.1963
(iii) ST Pool	20.3.1978
(iv) Ladies Pool (Single and Married)	upto date
(v) Tenure Pool	29.3.1978

(c) As on 1.1.84 the shortage in type IV quarters in Delhi is 5424 against the demand of 10794.

(d) The proposal for construction of more type IV quarters is being processed.

Representation to Director, Central Rice Research Institute, Cuttack

3074. SHRI M.M. LAWRENCE : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a representation dated 2 July, 1984 addressed to the Director, Central Rice Research Institute, Cuttack has been received ;

(b) if so, what are the grievances listed ; and

(c) whether steps are being taken to settle their grievances ?

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

(b) Some daily rated workers have requested for recognition for their Sangh, increase in their wages, provision of living quarters and appointment as regular employees.

(c) Their grievances will be redressed to the extent possible under the rules of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research relating to such matters.

Production of Superior Variety of Rice by IARI

3075. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Indian Agricultural Research Institute has been successful in producing superior variety of rice ;

(b) if so, what is that variety and its yield potential per hectare ;

(c) the names of the States which are suitable for cultivation of this variety ;

(d) the steps being taken for promotion and popularisation of cultivation of this variety ; and

(e) the other measures being taken to increase the production of rice in the country to meet the increasing demand and avoid imports ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b). The Indian Agricultural Research Institute

has developed several varieties of rice. Among these Pusa 2-21 and Pusa 33 released in the late seventies, possess a yield potential of 4-5 tonnes/ha.

(c) These varieties have gained popularity in States like Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu and parts of Orissa, West Bengal and Assam.

(d) A seed multiplication programme for these varieties has been intensified by the National Seeds Corporation and the concerned States for making their seed available to the farmers.

(e) Other measures taken up for improving rice production in the country include development of varieties suitable for different stress conditions, disease and pest resistance, better fertilizer use, identification of appropriate agronomic practices and production of quality seed in adequate quantities. These measures will enable us to meet the increasing demand and to avoid imports.

राज्यों में भवनों का निर्माण करने के लिए
"हुडको" की योजनाएं

3076. श्री रामाबलार शास्त्री : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या "हुडको" ने विभिन्न राज्यों में भवनों का निर्माण करने के लिए कोई योजना तैयार की है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) क्या "हुडको" द्वारा राज्यों को वित्तीय सहायता भी दी जाएगी ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में व्यौरा क्या है ?

शेल विभाग में, निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) से (घ) हुडको राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में विभिन्न अधिकरणों को रिहायशी एककों के निर्माण, लहरी तथा ग्रामीण दोनों ही

क्षेत्रों में, प्लाटों के विकास, मूलभूत स्वच्छता सुविधाओं आदि के प्रावधान के लिए ऋण सहायता देता है। 31-7-84 की स्थिति के अनुसार हुडको द्वारा स्वीकृत ऋणों के विवरण संलग्न विवरण में दिए गए हैं।

विवरण

31-7-84 की स्थिति के अनुसार हुडको द्वारा राज्यवार स्वीकृतियों का विवरण

राज्य का नाम	स्वीकृत ऋण (लाख रुपयों में)	रिहायशी एकक
1	2	3
आन्ध्र प्रदेश	12729.34	219763
असम	563.69	2249
बिहार	3616.29	41197
गुजरात	15009.60	263708
हरियाणा	5515.76	34301
हिमाचल प्रदेश	846.47	2889
जम्मू और कश्मीर	983.18	2755
कर्नाटक	8829.09	296067
केरल	7890.69	170821
मध्य प्रदेश	8623.77	56078
महाराष्ट्र	15144.03	318105
मणिपुर	208.66	282
उड़ीसा	3836.85	40320
पंजाब	5719.39	48493

1	2	3
राजस्थान	14607.13	140574
तमिलनाडू	13015.47	127395
त्रिपुरा	27.55	290
उत्तर प्रदेश	17155.32	117971
पश्चिम बंगाल	3527.16	14662
अण्डमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	9.00	15
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	2663.65	15395
दिल्ली	2298.47	14343
गोवा दमन तथा दीव	55.78	206
प्रायद्वीप	208.26	1341
योग :	143084.60	1729150

Stock Limit of Sugar Dealers

3077. SHRI DAULATSINHJI JADEJA :
Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL
SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have issued an ordinance that the dealers dealing in sugar and khandasari should not keep more than 250 quintals (bags) of sugar and khandasari in stock at a time ;

(b) if so, when it was issued and by which date it will be effected ;

(c) whether there is resentment amongst

the sugar dealers and they have requested Government to withdraw this ordinance in the interest of consumers and public ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by Government thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) and (b). The Central Government issued an Order, on 22.5.84, under clause 3 of the Sugar (Control) Order, 1966 reducing, with immediate effect, the maximum stock holding limits for recognised dealers of sugar and khandasari and also making it obligatory for them to turn over their stocks within 10 days of receipt. Under this Order, the stock limit for sugar dealers in cities and towns with a population of 1 lakh and more was reduced to 250 quintals except in the case of recognised dealers in Calcutta and extended area who import sugar from outside West Bengal, for whom the stock limit prescribed was 3,500 quintals. For sugar dealers in other towns with a population of less than 1 lakh, a lower stock limit of 100 quintals was fixed. The maximum stock limit in respect of khandasari dealers was fixed as 250 quintals all over the country.

(c) and (d). Representations have been received from some of the sugar and khandasari traders and their associations suggesting withdrawal or modification of the aforesaid Order particularly in regard to the time limit stipulated for disposal of stocks. The Order was also challenged in various High Courts and the Supreme Court through writ petitions filed by the traders. While it has been upheld in the Supreme Court and some of the High Courts, the cases in some of the Courts are still pending.

The Order was issued in the wake of a spurt in the prices of open market sugar and khandasari in April/May, 1984, to check speculative hoarding by the traders and ensure availability of the commodities to the consumers at reasonable prices. In the interest of the public, it is not proposed to withdraw these restrictions for the present.

पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं में सिंचाई के लक्ष्य और इनकी प्राप्ति

3078. श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया :
श्री हेमवती नरमन बहुगुणा :

क्या सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि पिछली पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं में देश में सिंचाई के लिए योजना-वार क्या लक्ष्य निर्धारित किए गए थे, इस सम्बन्ध में उपलब्धियां क्या हैं और इन पर कितनी धनराशि खर्च हुई और सातवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में सिंचाई का क्या लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया गया है और इस पर कितनी धनराशि खर्च की जाएगी ?

सिंचाई मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री हरिनाथ मिश्र) : 1983-84 तक छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना की उपलब्धियों सहित योजना-वार सूचना संलग्न विवरण में दी गई है (देखिए कालम 79—80) ; सातवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना को अभी अंतिम रूप नहीं दिया गया है।

Strategy for Procurement of Jute

**3079. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MAN-
DAL :** Will the Minister of AGRICUL-
TURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether against the backdrop of uncertain jute crop during the current raw jute season following excessive rains in the jute growing areas in West Bengal, a meeting of important raw jute procuring and producing agencies like the Jute Corporation of India (JCI), BENEED and the Department of Co-operation and Agriculture, Government of West Bengal was held on the 16th July, 1984 in Writers' Building, Calcutta in order to prepare a procurement strategy in five raw jute producing districts in South Bengal ; and

(b) if so, the outcome of this meeting ?

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

**Selection of Director of Animal Husbandry
for Andaman Islands**

3080. SHRI MATILAL HASDA : Will
the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleas-
ed to state :

(a) whether the Andaman and Nicobar
Administration had requested the Union
Public Service Commission for selection
of a Director of Animal Husbandry for the
Andaman Islands ;

(b) if so, details as to when the request
was made ;

(c) whether any names were received
from the UPSC ;

(d) whether any incumbent was approv-
ed/appointed ; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI
YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and
(b). Yes, Sir. The request was made by the
Andaman and Nicobar Administration on
21st April, 1983.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) and (e). Since the post had come
under ban, being vacant for more than a
year, the candidate recommended by the
Union Public Service Commission could
not be appointed. The ban has since been
lifted and the Andaman and Nicobar Admi-
nistration has been permitted to fill up the
vacancy.

Varietal Release Committee

3081. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH : Will
the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleas-
ed to refer to the reply given to Unstarred
Question No. 9338 on 30 April, 1984
regarding Varietal Release Committee and
state :

(a) the date from when Central Seed
Committee was first constituted functions
entrusted when committee was envisaged
and year-wise functions actually performed
by it ;

विवरण

योजनाएं	ग्रहण तथा सफल					(करोड़ रुपए/मिलियन इस्टेयर)	
	वर्ष (वास्तविक)	अवधि समय	अवधि (मिलियन इस्टेयर)	वर्ष (वास्तविक)	अवधि (मिलियन इस्टेयर)	वर्ष (मिलियन इस्टेयर)	वर्ष (मिलियन इस्टेयर)
योजनापूर्व	295	—	9.7	—	—	—	12.90
प्रथम योजना	300	3.4	2.5	76	4.45	4.45	1.16
द्वितीय योजना	380	4.2	2.1	142	3.64	3.64	0.73
तृतीय योजना	581	5.2	2.3	328	5.18	5.18	2.22
वार्षिक योजना (1966-69)	434	2.5	1.5	326	4.25	4.25	1.99
चतुर्थ योजना (1969-74)	1237	4.8	2.6	513	3.20	3.20	4.50
पंचम योजना (1974-78)	2442	5.3	4.1	631	7.06 ⁺	7.06 ⁺	3.80
वार्षिक योजनाएं (1978-80)	2072	2.48	1.8	515	1.50 ⁺⁺	1.50 ⁺⁺	2.70
षष्ठम योजना (1980-85)	5781 [*]	5.74	3.5 [*]	1323 [*]	8.00	8.00	5.60 [*]

* 1978-79 के समय भी शामिल है

++ केवल 1979-80 के लिए समय

* 1983-84 तक प्रस्तावित व्यय/उपसर्ग

(b) the required quantity of breeders seed vis-a-vis that produced, crop-wise and year-wise between 1981-82 to 1983-84 and anticipated for 1984-85 correspondingly ;

(c) whether no releases have been made for animals as well as plant varieties ; if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(d) whether Government propose to constitute a high powered committee to probe and if not, the justification therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The first Central Seed Committee was constituted on the 26th September, 1968. The functions specified for Central Seed Committee under the Seeds Act (54 of 1966) and Seeds Rules made thereunder are annexed in the form of an statement. The Central Seed Committee is performing its functions assigned to it through regular meetings.

(b) Cropwise and year-wise quantity of breeder seeds produced for various group of crops since 1981-82 to 1983-84 is tabulated below :

(Qty. in qtls.)				
Sl. No.	Crop	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
1.	Cereals	1943.47	11067.23	7951.85
2.	Pulses	574.41	2816.30	1730.90
3.	Oilseeds	1373.06	2721.12	3860.55
4.	Fibres and Others	23.73	461.73	10062.80
Total		3914.67	17066.38	23606.10

The target for 1984-85 for production of breeder seeds for various crops is 29,377 quintals.

(c) A regular system for the release of plant varieties exist in the country. However, there is no system to release the species of animals.

(d) Question does not arise.

Statement

Functions of the Central Seed Committee

The functions of the Central Seed Committee as given in the Seeds Act are as under :

(i) To advise the Central Government and the State Governments on matters arising out of the administration of

this Act and to carry out the other functions assigned to it by or under this Act : (Section 3(1))

(ii) To advise the Central Government whether a particular kind or variety of seed should be declared as a "notified" kind or variety (by notification in the Official Gazette) in order to regulate the quality of seed of that kind/variety which is to be sold for purposes of agriculture, and is so, for which State(s) and/or for which areas thereof. (Section 5)

(iii) To advise the Central Government of about the minimum limits of germination and purity with respect to any seed of any notified kind or variety, and the mark or label to indicate that such seed conforms to the minimum limits of germination and purity spe-

cified and the particulars which such mark or label may contain ;

(Section 6)

- (iv) To advise the Central Government whether a particular seed certification agency established in any foreign country should be recognised as an agency for the purposes of this act.

(Section 18)

Besides the Seeds Rules, 1968 which the Central Government promulgated in 1968 in exercise of the Powers conferred on it by Section 25 of the Act, specify the following functions of the Central Seed Committee, which are in addition to those entrusted to the Committee by the Act :

- (a) To recommend the rate of fees to be levied for analysis of samples by the Central and State Seed Testing Laboratories and for certification by the certification agencies ;
- (b) To advise the Central or State Governments on the suitability of seed testing laboratories ;
- (c) To send its recommendations and other concerning records to the Central Government ;
- (d) To recommend the procedure and standards for certification, tests and analysis of seeds ; and
- (e) To carry out such other functions as are supplemental, incidental or consequential to any of the functions conferred by the Act or these rules.

Export of Agricultural Commodities

3082. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the States which are engaged in export of vegetables, fruits and fruit products ;

(b) the value of the vegetables, fruits and fruit products exported by those States during the year 1983-84 ; and

(c) what steps are being taken to boost the export of these items ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) States which are engaged in the export of vegetables, fruits and fruit products include Maharashtra, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal, Himachal Pradesh, Assam, Gujarat, Kerala, Punjab and the Union Territory of Delhi.

(b) State-wise data of export of vegetables, fruits and fruit products are not maintained. However, exports during 1983-84 of fresh fruits, vegetables and fruit products, according to provisional figures, are of the order of Rs. 105 crores.

(c) Exports of fresh fruits and vegetables are under Open General Licence. A number of steps have been taken to promote exports of these items. These include provision of cash compensatory support and import replenishment, facilities for getting necessary inputs.

Irrigation Target for Remaining Period of Sixth Plan

3083. SHRI G.Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) the target fixed to bring new land under irrigation in the country during the remaining period of Sixth Five Year Plan, State-wise ; and

(b) how far Government have succeeded in achieving the objects ; and

(c) the steps being taken to meet the target ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) The Annual Plan for the remaining period of the VI Five Year Plan, i.e. 1984-85, including State-wise target for the year, is still to be finalised.

(b) The additional irrigation potential, anticipated to be achieved by the end of

1983-84 is about 9.1 M. Ha., as against the VI Plan target of 13.74 M. Ha.

(c) Some of the important steps taken to achieve the targets are : (i) Priority to completion of as many ongoing projects as possible by allocating the maximum possible funds for them ; (ii) Special efforts at Central level to ensure adequate construction materials in short supply ; (iii) Monitoring of projects at State level and of select projects at Central level.

Procurement and Stock of Foodgrains

3084. SHRI A.K. ROY :
SHRI PHOOL CHAND
VERMA :
SHRI N. DENNIS :

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

(a) the total procurement of foodgrains in the country in 1983-84 and the stock as

on 1 April, 1984 with item-wise break-up ;

(b) same as on 1 April, 1983 and 1 April, 1982 and whether the stock is optimum this year ;

(c) details of the demands of foodgrains of the States for the last six months and the supply with month-wise break-up ; and

(d) whether there is any decrease in the demand from the States as compared to the last year and better supply from the Centre due to good harvest ; if so, facts in detail ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) and (b). The total procurement of foodgrains out of 1983-84 crop, as on 4th August, 1984, was 16.94 million tonnes.

The stock position with item-wise break-up, as on 1st April, 1982, 1983 and 1984 was as under :—

(In million tonnes)

As on	Rice	Wheat	Coarse grains	Total
1.4.1982	6.36	4.55	0.17	11.08
1.4.1983	5.24	5.64	0.22	11.10
1.4.1984 (P)	5.25	9.62	0.06	14.93

(P) — Provisional

(c) A Statement indicating demand, allotment, and offtake of foodgrains during the period from January, 1983 to June, 1984 is attached.

(d) Detailed position about the demands and allotments in respect of various states for the period January to June, 1984 and the corresponding period last year, is as under :

January to June	(lakh tonnes)	
	Demands	Allotments
1984	143.12	90.05
1983	143.11	78.89

Statement

Statement showing Demand, Allotment and Offtake of foodgrains from the Central Pool in respect of various States/UTs during January, 1984 to June, 1984.

(In '000 tonnes)

Month	Demand			Allotment			Offtake					
	Rice	Wheat	Coarse grains	Total	Rice	Wheat	Coarse grains	Total	Rice	Wheat	Coarse grains	Total
1984												
January	1089.45	1291.14	20.0	2400.59	557.05	941.91	—	1498.96	515.8	552.8	—	1068.6
February	1126.55	1296.94	20.0	2443.49	549.15	958.61	—	1507.76	459.8	598.3	—	1058.1
March	1126.55	1295.35	20.0	2441.90	549.15	958.61	—	1507.76	503.7	567.9	—	1071.6
April	1148.55	1292.98	20.0	2461.53	533.15	958.61	—	1491.76	445.6	390.0	—	835.6
May	1083.2	1296.01	20.0	2399.21	542.15	958.61	—	1500.76	479.9	349.6	—	829.5
June	936.65	1208.93	20.0	2165.58	539.65	958.61	—	1498.26	466.6	345.2	—	811.8
Total	6510.95	7681.55	120.0	14312.50	3270.30	5734.96	—	9005.26	2871.4	2803.8	—	5675.2

**Quality of Foodgrains Supplied to people
at Cheap Rates**

3085. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA :
Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of foodgrains allotted to each State per month under the new scheme to supply wheat and rice at subsidised rates to poor section of the rural population ;

(b) the rate at which wheat and rice are supplied to the people ;

(c) whether Government have received any complaints about the quality of foodgrains supplied ; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken to supply better quality foodgrains under the scheme and also to ensure that the supply is regular and also reaches the needy persons ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT
(SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) :** (a) Foodgrains under National Rural Employment Programme/Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme which are now being distributed to workers at subsidised

rates are not allocated each month. Allocations of foodgrains to different States under these programmes are made on half yearly basis. Allocations made for the first two quarters state-wise are given in the enclosed statement.

(b) Wheat is supplied at Rs. 1.50 per kg. and common rice at Rs. 1.85 per kg. If common rice is not available, fine or superfine rice is supplied at Rs. 1.95 and Rs. 2.10 per kg. respectively.

(c) Some complaints regarding the quality of foodgrains supplied by the Food Corporation of India were received in the past.

(d) To ensure the quality of foodgrains supplied under the programme, it has been laid down that joint inspections may be conducted by the officers of the state government and the Food Corporation of India and the foodgrains below 'fair average quality' (F.A.Q.) are in no case to be supplied/accepted under these programmes. Foodgrains are also moved by Food Corporation of India in advance to maintain regular supplies. State governments have also been requested to keep strict supervision over distribution of foodgrains to ensure that the foodgrain reach the workers for whom these are meant.

Statement

Statement showing the allocation of foodgrains made under National Rural Employment Programme and Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme for the first two quarters of current year.

Quantity of foodgrains allocated for the first two quarters of 1984-85			
Sl. States/UTs No:		National Rural Employment Programme	Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	12,770	12,375
2.	Assam	3,500	3,375
3.	Bihar	21,665	20,955

1	2	3	4
4. Gujarat		4,520	4,445
5. Haryana		850	810
6. Himachal Pradesh		940	910
7. Jammu and Kashmir		955	940
8. Karnataka		9,140	9,040
9. Kerala		5,965	5,875
10. Madhya Pradesh		13,170	13,930
11. Maharashtra		17,140	16,460
12. Manipur		140	140
13. Meghalaya		240	235
14. Nagaland		135	125
15. Orissa		9,715	9,375
16. Punjab	(has been granted exemption from distribution of foodgrains)		
17. Rajasthan		3,440	3,335
18. Sikkim		110	110
19. Tamil Nadu		16,110	15,895
20. Tripura		525	515
21. Uttar Pradesh		25,210	24,355
22. West Bengal		16,260	16,040
23. A. and N. Islands		155	155
24. Arunachal Pradesh		115	110
25. Chandigarh		20	20
26. D. and N. Haveli		90	90
27. Delhi		40	45
28. Goa, Daman and Diu		135	135
29. Lakshadweep		30	25
30. Mizoram		100	100
31. Pondicherry		100	100
Total		1,63,285	1,60,020

**Large Scale Release of Free Sale Sugar
in the Market**

3086. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA :
Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL
SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have released large quantities of sugar from the buffer stock during the past three months viz. May, June and July, 1984 ;

(b) at what level the buffer stock stood in the beginning of May, June, July and August and how it is compared with the buffer stocks at corresponding points of time last year ; and

(c) the circumstances warranting large scale release from buffer stocks ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) Government released 2.00 lakh tonnes and 1.50 lakh tonnes of sugar out of the buffer stocks for the months of June and July, 1984 respectively. No buffer stock was released for the month of May, 1984.

(b) The figures are as under :—

	(lakh tonnes)	
1st of the month	1983	1984
May	5.00	10.00
June	5.00	10.00
July	5.00	8.00
August	5.00	6.50

(c) The buffer stock of sugar has been created and maintained by the Government for using it in times of need to ensure

adequate supplies of sugar in the free sale market for maintaining prices at reasonable level. Since the need was felt in the month of May, a part quantity of buffer stock of sugar was released subsequently.

Allocation of amount to States under the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme

3087. SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU :
Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of problem villages identified in various States as on 30 June, 1980 ;

(b) the amount earmarked by the Centre to accelerate water supply to those problem villages in the Sixth Plan ;

(c) the amount allocated to different States for the above purpose ;

(d) the number of problem villages in each State supplied with potable drinking water facilities as on 30 June, 1984 ; and

(e) the details of the process made in this regard in Orissa ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) and (d). The number of problem villages identified in April 1980 according to the criteria prescribed by this Ministry and the number of problem villages out of these covered till 30 June 1984 are given in statement-I.

(b) and (c). The amount of grant released to various States/Union Territories under the ARWS Programme during 1980-1984 and the amount released to States during 1983-84 under the Incentive Scheme are given in statement-II.

(e) Out of 23,616 problem villages identified in Orissa in 1980, 17,864 villages were covered till 30.6.1984. The remaining problem villages are expected to be covered by 31.3.85.

Statement-I

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	No. of PVs. on 1.4.1980	PV covered from 1.4.80 to 30.6.84
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8206 x	7029
2.	Assam	15743	6673
3.	Bihar	15194 x	12074
4.	Gujarat	5318 x	3239
5.	Haryana	3440	1368
6.	Himachal Pradesh	7815	4293
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	4698 x	1551
8.	Karnataka	15456 x	15443
9.	Kerala	1158 x@	995
10.	Madhya Pradesh	24944 x	22315
11.	Maharashtra	12935 x	10126
12.	Manipur	1212 x	642
13.	Meghalaya	2927 x	586
14.	Nagaland	649	523
15.	Orissa	23616 x	17864
16.	Punjab	1767	395
17.	Rajasthan	19803 x	13970
18.	Sikkim	296 x	183
19.	Tamil Nadu	6649 x	6138
20.	Tripura	2800	2043
21.	Uttar Pradesh	28505 x	20406

1	2	3	4
22.	West Bengal	25243 \$	8779
23.	A and N Islands	173	131
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	1740	1127
25.	Chandigarh	—	—
26.	Delhi	99 £	89
27.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	—	—
28.	Goa, Daman and Diu	66	52
29.	Lakshadweep	—	—
30.	Mizoram	214 x	88
31.	Pondicherry	118	102
Total		230784	158024

Note : £ : 3 Problem villages transferred to Delhi Development Authority and 7 problem villages deserted.

x : includes partially carried villages also.

@ : Includes 390 villages covered in earlier years.

\$: Does not include coverage under Zila Parishad spot sources under MNP during 80-81 and 81-82.

Statement-II

*Centrally sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme
Release of Grants to States/UT's
Works Component*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Released during 1980-84	Released under incentive scheme 83/84	(Rs. in lakhs)	
				1984-85 Allocation	Released upto 9.8.84
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1829.72	400.00	743.23	518.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Assam	2032.57	420.00	981.03	686.00
3.	Bihar	2991.16	277.00	1046.10	729.00
4.	Gujarat	1444.86	350.00	500.74	350.00
5.	Haryana	1263.00	450.00	364.70	252.00
6.	Himachal Pradesh	1450.00	200.00	378.90	263.00
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	3239.51	Nil	1801.56	1260.00
8.	Karnataka	2390.54	72.00	950.19	665.00
9.	Kerala	2666.95	400.00	1121.30	784.00
10.	Madhya Pradesh	4165.45	600.00	1669.56	1167.00
11.	Maharashtra	2647.55	93.00	975.40	670.00
12.	Manipur	557.67	135.00	158.36	106.00
13.	Meghalaya	1121.68	Nil	602.11	420.00
14.	Nagaland	712.96	115.00	307.18	214.00
15.	Orissa	2549.32	450.00	1062.38	742.00
16.	Punjab	676.12	150.00	276.00	190.00
17.	Rajasthan	7656.62	750.00	3363.83	2392.00
18.	Sikkim	370.71	125.00	272.39	189.00
19.	Tamil Nadu	2677.52	500.00	943.53	658.00
20.	Tripura	391.07	70.00	149.75	99.00
21.	Uttar Pradesh	7239.23	750.00	4091.16	2863.00
22.	West Bengal	3454.58	300.00	1931.93	1351.00
23.	A and N Islands	44.14	Nil	56.56	38.00
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	167.00	Nil	157.77	Nil
25.	Chandigarh	—	—	—	—
26.	Delhi	23.00	Nil	—	—
27.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	—	—	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6
28. Goa, Daman and Diu	97.72	4.00	51.07	35.00	
29. Lakshadweep	—	—	—	—	
30. Mizoram	35.25	Nil	17.67	11.00	
31. Pondicherry	48.50	Nil	25.60	17.00	
Total :	54144.40	6611.00	24000.00	16629.00	

नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका में दिहाड़ी
पर कार्य करने वाले कर्मचारों

3088. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या निर्माण और
आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका के विभिन्न
विभागों में दो वर्षों से अधिक समय से दिहाड़ी पर
कार्य करने वाले कर्मचारियों की संख्या कितनी
है ; और

(ख) उन्हें नियमित करने के लिए क्या कदम
उठाए जा रहे हैं ?

कोल विभाग में, निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय
में तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री
मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) 1518 ।

(ख) नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका ने सूचित किया
है कि मस्टर रोल पर कार्यरत व्यक्तियों को
नियमित करने पर विचार किया जाएगा बशर्ते कि
वे उनके यहाँ उपलब्ध (रिक्त) पदों के लिए बने
थीं नियमों की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करते
हों ।

Export of fruits and its impact on
Domestic Price

3089. SHRI R.N. RAKESH : Will the
Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to
state :

(a) the steps Government propose to
take to enhance foreign exchange by ex-
porting temperate fruits like apples, plums,
peaches and cherries etc. to foreign coun-
tries, where these fruits are not produced ;

(b) whether the demand of these tempe-
rate fruits has increased to a considerable
extent, with the result that the prices of
these products have shown rising trend ;
and

(c) the steps Government propose to take
to meet the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI
YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Ex-
ports of fresh fruits have been placed under
Open General Licence. The Government
have taken a number of steps including cash
compensatory support, import replenish-
ment, duty drawback facilities, to stimulate
exports of fruits.

(b) Demand of fruits goes up with the
increase in population and their level of
income, thereby putting pressure on their
prices.

(c) A number of steps have been taken
to increase the production of fruits, like :—

(i) establishment of a National Horti-
culture Board to look after production,
marketing and processing of fruits ;

(ii) scheme for setting up elite progeny
orchards-cum-nurseries for supply of

planting material of high productivity ;

- (iii) technology for production of quality apples in the main apple growing States.

Evaluation of Irrigation Schemes to Assess Problems of Seepage, Water-Logging and Salinity

**3090. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK :
SHRI E. BALANANDAN :**

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state whether in view of the problem of seepage, water-logging and salinity assuming serious proportions in a number of canal systems and irrigation projects in the country, Government are thinking of arranging a comprehensive in depth evaluation of all the irrigation schemes set up in the past in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : The Government of India is seized of the problem of seepage, water-logging and salinity in the command areas of the irrigation projects. In order to protect the land from the ill-effects of excessive seepage/water-logging etc., Government of India have been advising the State Governments to take remedial measures which include lining of the canal systems, modernisation of the existing irrigation systems, conjunctive use of surface and ground water, introduction of improved irrigation practices including warabandi and observation of groundwater table to take prompt remedial measures. Problems of waterlogging arising in command areas are looked into by the State Governments and appropriate measures are taken up.

Productivity of Land in Maharashtra

**3091. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE
PATIL :
SHRI CHANDRABHAN
ATHARE PATIL :**

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

- (a) whether the productivity of land in

Maharashtra is low and 87 talukas out of the total number of 237 talukas are frequently affected by drought ;

(b) whether the contribution of agriculture to the net domestic production of the State in 1979-80 was only 28 per cent corresponding to the national figure for the same year which was as high as 40.6 per cent ;

(c) if so, whether Central Government have had any occasion to go into this disturbing phenomenon and if so, their findings in this regard ; and

(d) in what way the Centre propose to aid and advise the State Government to get over this depressing situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The productivity of foodgrains and other principal crops in Maharashtra is generally low as compared to all India levels. As regards the number of talukas frequently affected by drought, the information is being collected from the State Government.

(b) and (c). The relative contribution of agriculture to the net domestic product, at current prices, in Maharashtra for 1979-80 is 26.8 per cent, as compared to the all India share of 35.7 per cent. Apart from low productivity in agriculture, the relatively low percentage share of agriculture in the net domestic product of Maharashtra is also due to the fact that the State being industrially more advanced, the share of manufacturing sector for 1979-80 is as high as 27.6 per cent as against 17.3 per cent at all-India level at current prices.

(d) The Central and the State Governments are taking all measures such as extension of irrigation coverage, increase in inputs application and arrangements for supply of various inputs, adoption of dry farming technology, intensification of research and extension, etc. to raise the production and productivity of various crops grown in Maharashtra.

भारत सरकार कृषि विभाग के कमिश्नरियों के वरकों के लिए प्राथमिक स्कूल की व्यवस्था

3092. श्री रीत लाल प्रसाद वर्मा : क्या

निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत सरकार मुद्रणालय अलीगढ़ के 1200 कर्मचारियों की आवासीय बस्ती में उनके बच्चों की शिक्षा के लिए अभी तक प्राथमिक स्कूल की व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार खाली पड़ी 6 दुकानों को एक प्राथमिक स्कूल में बदलकर बस्ती के बच्चों के लिए शिक्षा सुविधाएं उपलब्ध कराने का है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो कब तक और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मोहम्मद उस्मान मारिक) : (क) और (ख) जी, नहीं ।

(ग) यह प्रेस मुख्य शहर के समीप स्थित है, जहाँ सन्तोषजनक मौलिक सुविधाएं उपलब्ध हैं और इस प्रकार प्रेस कर्मचारियों के बच्चों के लिए अलग स्कूल की आवश्यकता नहीं है ।

Opening of DMS Depot in Shantiniketan Colony, New Delhi

3093. SHRI DIGAMBER SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3574 on 19 March, 1984 regarding opening of DMS Depot in Shantiniketan Colony, New Delhi and state :

(a) the further progress made in the opening of a Delhi Milk Scheme Depot in the Shantiniketan Colony, New Delhi ;

(b) whether the M.C.D. to whom a reference was stated to have been made allotted any site for the purpose ; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay and steps being taken to get the matter expedited ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) to (c). Municipal Corporation of Delhi (M.C.D.) has allotted a site near Electric Sub-Station in a corner of Third Street, Shantiniketan to set up a Milk booth. Accordingly, Additional Town Planner, M.C.D. has been requested to obtain the approval of the above site from Delhi Urban Arts Commission and convey the same to Delhi Milk Scheme for further action.

National Policy for Housing in Urban and Rural Areas

3094. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have framed any national policy for "housing" in the urban and rural areas, so as to provide a house to every houseless family in the near future ;

(b) if so, a brief outline thereof and the total amount allotted for this purpose in the last year of the Sixth Five Year Plan ; and

(c) if not, whether such a policy would be framed well before the beginning of the Seventh Five Year Plan ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS, IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) to (c). The national policy on housing places emphasis on the need to reduce substantially the number of shelterless people and to provide conditions for others to improve their housing environment. To achieve this objective the Minimum Needs Programme places a high priority on the provision of house-sites and assistance for construction of houses to rural landless workers and artisans. In urban areas, direct public sector assistance has been provided for in the Sixth Plan for housing of the economically weaker sections. The plan outlay for Housing (including Police Housing) for the year 1984-85 is Rs. 401.36 crores.

S-4 Scientists in I.C.A.R.

3095. SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether ICAR equates positions of S-4 Scientists at ICAR headquarter and at Institutes for the purposes of selection and appointment though neither duties nor minimal essential qualifications are identical in the two positions ;

(b) what is the mechanism in ICAR for the removal of grievances of its scientists ;

(c) whether members of the grievance committee are elected by scientists or not ; and

(d) whether Government propose to modify the relevant rules with a view to help its scientists ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) All positions from S-4 onwards, whether at the Headquarters, or at the Institutes form a part of the Research Management Positions. All appointments to the Research Management Positions including S-4 positions under the Council either at the Headquarters or at the Institutes are made in accordance with the Research Management Positions Rules. The essential qualifications and experience required for the different posts are almost identical. According to the terms of their appointment, they are required to serve anywhere in India and can be assigned any duty by the Competent Authority.

(b) The Council has a Class-I and above Officers Grievances Committee in which Scientists are also represented. The Chairman of the Committee is also a Scientist. Besides Scientists, the Committee comprises Officers of the technical and administration categories also. Moreover, scientists and other categories of Officers are free to represent their grievances to the concerned competent authorities.

(c) The member of the Grievance Committee representing the scientists' category

is elected by the scientists concerned.

(d) The present arrangements are considered to be satisfactory and every effort is made to help the scientists.

**Construction of Multi-storeyed Building
in Motia Khan, Delhi**

3096. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Delhi Development Authority propose to construct self-financing flats in multi-storeyed buildings in Motia Khan area for allotment to public ;

(b) whether construction of these multi-storeyed buildings has commenced ; if so, the progress made so far ;

(c) when these buildings are expected to be ready for allotment ;

(d) the number of instalments of the price money already recovered or in the process of recovery from the allottees during the next three months and the percentage ratio of the recovered money to the total cost of the flats ;

(e) the time gap between recovery of more than half and more than three-fourth of the price and handing over possession of the flats ; and

(f) the norms laid down to compensate the allottees for loss of interest on the deposits of instalments ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS, IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Yes.

(b) Tenders have already been received in respect of 2 towers (128 flats). For the remaining 3 towers tenders will be invited as soon as the temporary encroachments are removed.

(c) DDA has reported that the flats are

expected to be ready in 3 to 3½ years time.

(d) and (e). Most of the allottees paid 2 instalments towards the cost of the flat which is 45% of the estimated cost of the flat. The time schedule for payment of estimated cost in respect of these flats is as under :

- | | |
|---|----------|
| 1. 25% (including the amount paid as registration money) | 10.4.83 |
| 2. 20% | 10.1.84 |
| 3. 25% | 10.10.84 |
| 4. 20% | 10.7.85 |
| 5. 10% + difference, if any, between the estimated cost and the cost on completion. | |

(f) As per terms given in the brochure in case the flats do not get completed within 3½ years, the allottees would be compensated by payment of interest @ 7% p.a. on the amount deposited by them beyond 3½ years from the date of acceptance of application.

No butter oil stock with Delhi Milk Scheme

3097. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether DMS had no butter-oil in stock on 11 May, 1984 and could reconstitute milk for supply on next day only after supply of butter oil was received in the night ; if so, what alternative arrangement Government propose to avoid disruption in milk supply ; and

(b) the quantity of CLUSA gifted S.M.P. allotted to D.M.S., month-wise from May to July, 1984 and quantity proposed to be allotted till March, 1985 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) It is not correct that Delhi Milk Scheme had no Butter Oil in stock on 11-5-1984 for reconstit

titution of milk.

(b) The quantity of S.M.P. received from CLUSA as gift forms a part of the stock of the Indian Dairy Corporation (IDC) along-with indigenously procured S.M.P. and gift S.M.P. received from E.E.C. Issues to dairies are made from the pooled stock. It is accordingly not possible to indicate the allotment of the CLUSA gifted S.M.P. to D.M.S. from May to July, 1984.

The anticipated issues to D.M.S. and other dairies will depend on factors like their fresh milk procurement, their actual requirement, availability of stock, policy for issue etc. Therefore, I.D.C. has not earmarked any specific quantity for D.M.S. to be allotted till March, 1985.

Deferring the payment of second instalment by the allottees of Vasant Kunj under SFS

3098. SHRI UTTAMRAO PATIL : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Delhi Development Authority issued a public notice in the local dailies like 'Hindustan Times', on 26 July, 1984 deferring the payment of the second instalment by the allottees of flats at Vasant Kunj under the Self Finance Scheme who had been issued demand letters for its payment.

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether it has created a panic amongst the allottees of MIG flats who had earlier paid the first instalment ;

(d) the number out of them who had written to the DDA withdrawing from the allotment ; and

(e) whether Government propose to allot alternative MIG flats in other South Delhi colonies to such of the allottees who had earlier paid the first instalment instead of keeping them in suspense indefinitely ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS, IN THE

MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) and (b). Yes, as the construction has not yet started.

(c) It was considered appropriate that 2nd and 3rd instalments should not be recovered because the construction has not started and the public informed about it. No sense of panic has been reported.

(d) A few persons have applied for withdrawal from the scheme after 26/7/84. The exact number of requests for withdrawals cannot be given at present as the last date for payment of first instalment will expire on 15/9/84 in a number of cases.

(e) No. The construction of flats is likely to be started soon.

Construction of shops in residential premises in the resettlement colonies

3099. SHRI N.K. SHEJWALKAR : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 14 on 23 July, 1984 regarding construction of shops in residential premises in the resettlement colonies and lay a copy of the DDA resolutions No. 140 dated 29 December, 1976 and 137 dated 15 July, 1978 on the Table of the House and state :

(a) whether house owner tenants in residential colonies in Delhi are allowed to run shops inside dwelling units ; and

(b) the number of prosecutions for running of shops in dwelling units carried out by DDA in each colony listed in assurance fulfilled on 5 November, 1983 in respect of USQ No. 2353 dated 8 August, 1983 giving details of each prosecution and nature of offence ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS, IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) and (b). The infor-

mation is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

नर्मदा परियोजना को सातवीं योजना में शामिल करना

3100. श्री बिरबा राम कुलचारिया : क्या सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या नर्मदा नहर परियोजना को सातवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में शामिल किया गया है ;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इस महत्वपूर्ण सिंचाई परियोजना को सातवीं योजना में शामिल न करने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) तत्सम्यग्धी ध्यौरा क्या है ?

सिंचाई मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री हरिनाथ मिश्र) : (क) से (ग) सम्भवतः राजस्थान में नर्मदा जल के इसके हिस्से के 0.5 मिलियन एकड़ फुट के उपयोग करने का उल्लेख किया गया है। राज्य सरकार ने अभी तक परियोजना रिपोर्ट को तकनीकी स्वीकृति तथा योजना बायोग का अनुमोदन प्राप्त करने हेतु केन्द्रीय जल बायोग को प्रस्तुत नहीं किया है। सातवीं योजना को भी अभी तैयार किया जाना है और इसलिए अभी यह नहीं बताया जा सकता कि क्या राजस्थान इस परियोजना को सातवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में क्रियामयबन्धन के लिए शामिल कर रहा है।

Project modalities of Railway Siding at Ranital Railway Station

3101. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5984 on 2 April, 1984 regarding Railway siding at Ranital Railway Station to minimise loss in F.C.L and state :

(a) whether the required layout plan for providing siding for Food Corporation of India godowns at Ranital Railway Station in Orissa has been submitted by the Ministry

of Railways to his Ministry for depositing the amount of Rs. 61 lakhs for its construction ;

(b) if so, whether the amount to be spent on its construction has been deposited on demand with the Railways ; and

(c) if so, the details of the latest developments in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) No, Sir.

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

Research support to Oilseeds production by ICAR

3102. SHRI AJIT BAG : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) what research support ICAR gives for oilseeds production enhancement and where ;

(b) the details for Fifth and Sixth Five Year Plans, separately, along with programmes proposed for the Seventh Five Year Plan ;

(c) the expenditure, year-wise, between 1975 to 1984 incurred by ICAR on oilseeds research programmes, State-wise and how much improvement in oilseeds production and productivity occurred in each State from 1975 upto 1982 ; and

(d) whether Government are satisfied with the outcome of research and if not, corrective steps proposed to be taken ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b). Separate statements containing details of research support given by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research for enhancing oilseeds productivity and the details of the Fifth and Sixth Five Year Plans are given in Statement I with Annexures I to III and

Statement-II.

(c) The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(d) Yes, Sir.

Statement-I

The Indian Council of Agricultural Research has taken a number of steps to augment Oilseeds research, particularly for productivity. The following programmes on oilseeds research are in progress :

1. All Indian Coordinated Project for Improvement of oilseeds with 83 crop-based research centres alongwith the Directorate of Oilseeds Research at Hyderabad (list of centres enclosed in Annexure I).
2. National Research Centre for Groundnut, Junagadh.
3. All India Coordinates Project for the Improvement of Soyabean with 18 research centres (see Annexure II).
4. Four advanced research centres for intensifying research on rapeseed-mustard, safflower and sesamum at Pantnagar, Hissar, Indore and Vridhachalam, respectively with support from the International Development Research Centre, Canada.
5. Strengthening of rapeseed-mustard research at five centres namely, Ludhiana, Jobner, Kanpur, Kalyani and Shillongani (Assam) under the Indo-Swedish Joint collaborative programme.
6. Sixteen Command Area Research Centres for intensifying research on oilseeds and pulses-based cropping systems under irrigated farming conditions (Annexure III).
7. Training-cum-Communication Centre for Oilseeds development at Hyderabad.

dry-farming areas for dissemination of available technology on oilseeds for increased production (Annexure IV).

9. Scheme on production of breeders' seed for all oilseed crops excluding sunflower.
10. Scheme for production of elite and super elite seed of sunflower.
11. Twenty ad-hoc research schemes in operation to promote research on various aspects of oilseeds production.

In addition, oilseeds research is being conducted by the Indian Agricultural Research Institute and Dryland Agricultural Research Project. Extension Education activities are also being organised by the ICAR under different schemes such as National Demonstrations, Krishi Vigyan Kendras, Lab-to-Land programmes etc.

Annexure-I

Cropwise list of Oilseeds Research Centres covered under I.C.A.R. Project

I Groundnut

1. Ludhiana (Punjab)
2. Malnpuri (U.P.)
3. Kharagpur (M.P.)
4. Junagadh (Gujarat)
5. Jalgaon (Maharashtra)
6. Latur (Maharashtra)
7. Chiplima (Orissa)
8. Kadiri (A.P.)
9. Garikapadu (A.P.)
10. Rajendranagar (A.P.)
11. Dharwad (Karnataka)
12. Raichur (Karnataka)

13. Kolar (Karnataka)
14. Coimbatore (Tamil Nadu)
15. Aliyarnagar (Tamil Nadu)
16. Tindivanam (Tamil Nadu)
17. IARI, RRS, Hyderabad.
18. Durgapura (Rajasthan)
19. NIN, Hyderabad, Afiotixin

II. Sesameum

1. Sumerpur (Rajasthan)
2. Amreli (Gujarat)
3. Jabalpur (M.P.)
4. Jalgaon (Maharashtra)
5. Bhubaneswar (Orissa)
6. Jagtial (A.P.)
7. Yellamenchilli (A.P.)
8. Coimbatore (Tamil Nadu)
9. Jhansi (U.P.)

III. Rapeseed and Mustard

1. Shillongani (Assam)
2. Berhampore (W.B.)
3. Pantnagar (U.P.)
4. Katihar (Bihar)
5. Hissar (Haryana)
6. Bawal (Haryana)
7. Gwalior (M.P.)
8. Faizabad (U.P.)
9. Palampur (H.P.)
10. Shalimar (J and K)

11. Durgapura (Rajasthan)

12. Kanpur (U.P.)

IV Sunflower

1. Digraj (Maharashtra)

2. Akola (Maharashtra)

3. Bangalore (Karnataka)

4. Coimbatore (Tamil Nadu)

5. IARI, New Delhi.

V Safflower

1. Varanasi (U.P.)

2. Jalgaon (Maharashtra)

3. Rajendranagar (A.P.)

4. Annigeri (Karnataka)

5. Coimbatore (Tamil Nadu)

6. Phaltan (Maharashtra)

VI Niger

1. Ranchi (Bihar)

2. Jabalpur (M.P.)

3. Igatpuri (Maharashtra)

4. Similiguda (Orissa)

5. Raichur (Karnataka)

VII Linseed

1. Kanpur (U.P.)

2. Mauranipur (U.P.)

3. Raipur (M.P.)

4. Kanke (Bihar)

5. Palampur (H.P.)

6. Faizabad (U.P.)

7. Akola (Maharashtra)

8. Durgapura (Rajasthan)

VIII Castor

1. Dantiwada (Gujarat)

2. Palam (A.P.)

3. Raichur (Karnataka)

4. Salem (Tamil Nadu)

5. Kanpur (U.P.)

6. Dholi (Bihar)

7. Biological control of Castor, Hyderabad (A.P.)

IX Minor Oilseeds

1. Jabalpur (M.P.)

2. Bhubaneswar (Orissa)

X Germplasm Units

1. Solapur (Maharashtra)—Safflower.

2. Bangalore (Karnataka)—Sunflower.

3. Jabalpur (MP)—Sesamum and Niger.

4. Kanpur (UP)—Linseed

5. Hissar (Haryana) — Rapeseed—Mustard

XI Other Units

1. IARI, New Delhi—Physiology

2. IARI, New Delhi—Microbiology

3. Mainpuri (UP), White Grub

4. Coimbatore (T.N.) Physiology and Virus

5. Off-Season Nursery, Aliyanagar (Tamil Nadu)

Annexure-II**Research Centres of ICAR All India
Coordinated Research Project on
Soyabean**

1. New Delhi
2. Parbhani (Maharashtra)
3. Bangalore (Karnataka)
4. Pantnagar (U.P.)
5. Jabalpur (M.P.)
6. Palampur (M.P.)
7. Ranchi (Bihar)
8. Kalyani (West Bengal)
9. Dharwar (Karnataka)
10. Koraput (Orissa)
11. Jorhat (Assam)
12. Ludhiana (Punjab)
13. Junagadh (Gujarat)
14. Amravati (Maharashtra)
15. Poona (Maharashtra)
16. Majbera (Maharashtra)
17. Coimbatore (Tamil Nadu)
18. Srinagar (J and K)

Annexure-III**Command Area Centres**

1. Siruguppa (Karnataka)
2. Garikapadu (A.P.)
3. Kumarganj (U.P.)
4. Devol (Gujarat)
5. Bhiwani (Haryana)
6. Peechi (Kerala)
7. Pandharpur (Maharashtra)

8. Mballi (Maharashtra)
9. Aduthurai (Tamil Nadu)
10. Petharesala (Maharashtra)
11. Sriganganagar (Rajasthan)
12. Ram Ganga (U.P.)
13. Nalhati (West Bengal)
14. Chiplima (Orissa)
15. Gwalior (M.P.)
16. Patna (Bihar)

Annexure-IV**Extension Education Centres**

1. Gulbarga (Karnataka)
2. Mandya (Karnataka)
3. Anantpur (A.P.)
4. Rastakuntabai (A.P.)
5. Tisohi (U.P.)
6. Baroda (GAU) (Gujarat)
7. Rajkot (Gujarat)
8. Bawal (Haryana)
9. Kayamkulam (Kerala)
10. Dhule (Maharashtra)
11. Sholapur (Maharashtra)
12. Akola (Maharashtra)
13. Kovilpatti (Tamil Nadu)
14. Vridhachalam (Tamil Nadu)
15. Parbhani (Maharashtra)
16. Durgapura (Rajasthan)
17. Kapurthala (Punjab)
18. Gurdaspur (Punjab)
19. Mathura (U.P.)
20. Raiganj (West Bengal)
21. Hathwara (West Bengal)
22. Bhubaneswar (Orissa)
23. Rewa (M.P.)
24. Indore (M.P.)
25. Kanke (Bihar)
26. Dbohi (Bihar)
27. Dapoli (Maharashtra)

Statement-II

Details of Allocations and number of Centres for various Oilseeds research programmes during Fifth and Sixth Five Year Plans.

S.No.	Project/Programme	5th plan (1974-79) (Rs. in lakhs)		6th plan (1980-85) (Rs. in lakhs)	
		No. of Centres	Alloca- tion	No. of Centres	Alloca- tion
1.	Oilseed Project	55	395.02	83	602.59
2.	Soyabean Project	21	49.00	18	86.27
3.	National Research Centre for Groundnut, Junagarh.	—	62.75	1	95.17
4.	Indo-Swedish Collaborative Project on Rapeseed-Mustard Research	—	—	5	29.00
5.	IDRC-Supported Project on Rapeseed-Mustard, Safflower and Sesamum Research.	—	—	4	75.00
6.	Elite and Super Elite Sunflower Seed Production Programme.	5	63.23	5	120.00
7.	Irrigated Command Area Research Programme.	16	18.00	16	245.75
8.	Breeders' Seed Production Programme on Oilseeds	—	—	30	175.00
9.	National Communication and Training Centre, Hyderabad.	—	—	1	22.00
10.	Other Scheme (likely expenditure).		18.00		20.00
Total			606.00		1470.76

The programmes for Seventh Five Year Plan have not been finalised so far.

Officers taken on Deputation in DDA

3103. SHRIMATI VIDYAVATI CHATURVEDI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether certain officers have managed their deputation in DDA twice, thrice, or even five times ;

(b) whether this sort of repatriation is done to fulfil the requirement of orders/instructions of Government and to give the new lease of life to the deputation period ;

(c) whether such officers in their own cadre have proved useless and failure and as such were tried in several Departments even within a short spell of two months ; and

(d) if so, particulars of the officers who have been taken on deputation in DDA

more than once with the date of deputation and repatriation on each occasion and also the reasons to take the same officer again and again on deputation in DDA ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS, IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) According to DDA, there have been instances when officers have been taken on deputation for 2nd or 3rd time.

(b) The officers are reported to have been taken on deputation for 2nd or 3rd time in the interest of the organisation.

(c) The DDA denies this.

(d) Particulars of officers who have been taken on deputation more than once in the interest of the organisation are given in the statement attached.

Statement

Particulars of officers currently on deputation to DDA who had served in DDA earlier also.

S. No.	Name	Designation	Deptt./service to which belongs	Period of deputation
1	2	3	4	5
S/Shri				
1.	Kanwaljit Singh	Finance Member	IRS (UT)	i) 21.4.76 to 30.11.78 ii) 31.5.80 to till date
2.	P. Chakraborty	Addl Commr. (Coord)	Delhi Admn.	{ i) 23.7.71 to 31.8.76 ii) 4.3.80 to 11.1.84 iii) 21.7.84 till date
3.	B.K. Malhotra	Chief Vigilance Officer	IAS (Raj : SAS)	i) Dec '68 to July, '73 ii) Jan. '77 to Oct '80 iii) Dec '83 till date

1	2	3	4	5
4.	Ashok Bakshi	Director (OSB)	DANI	i) 16.11.72 to 21.7.77 ii) 2.12.80 till date
5.	S.P. Prabhakar	Secy. to Chairman	-do-	i) 18.3.76 to 2.7. 80 ii) 1.8.80 till date
6.	M L. Budhiraja	Accountant	P and AO, Min of Informa- tion and Broad- casting	i) 2/69 to 11/71 ii) 16.1.81 till date
7.	S. Azhar Ali*	Auditor	Dte. of Audit, Northern Railways	i) 12.1.70 to 28.9.75 ii) 1.6.77 till date
8.	K.D. Madan	Sr. Acctt.	Controller of Accounts M/W and H	i) 9.7.68 to 2/73 ii) 5.7.79 till date

* case for permanent absorption in DDA is under process/consideration.

Survey of Cattle Insurance Scheme

3104. SHRI S.A. DORAI SEBASTIAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a survey conducted by United India Insurance Company has revealed that the cattle insurance scheme is at presently limited to Integrated Rural Development Project areas and the owners of cattle are not aware of it ;

(b) whether it is estimated that due to the foot and mouth disease the annual loss of milch cattle is of the order of Rs. 400 crores ;

(c) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to popularise cattle insurance ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) No detailed survey has been conducted by United India Insurance Company on cover-

age of cattle insurance scheme. The subsidiary companies of General Insurance Corporation of India (GIC) are, implementing various schemes providing insurance cover for cattle not only under Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) but also for cattle owned by individuals and members of dairy cooperative societies.

(b) Yes, Sir. According to a study arranged by the Indian Dairy Corporation, the annual loss in milk production due to foot and mouth diseases is of the order of Rs. 400 crores.

(c) Efforts are being made by the Government and Insurance industry to popularise the schemes of cattle insurance among the farmers by holding meals, seminars, exhibitions in villages and screening of films in rural areas.

Theft of Mono Parts in Government of India Press, Minto Road, New Delhi

3105. SHRI BALKRISHNA WASNIK : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether mono parts valued about Rs. one lakh have been stolen from the Government of India Press, Minto Road, New Delhi ;

(b) whether the same have not been recovered so far ;

(c) whether it is not clear negligence and administrative lapse on the part of vigilance/administrative authorities of that Press ; and

(d) the action Government taken against the concerned officers ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) and (b). Yes, there have been five cases. They are under police investigation.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise, in view of answer to part (c).

साउथ एवेन्यू में पानी की कम सप्लाई

3106. श्री कूल चन्द वर्मा : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) साउथ एवेन्यू नई दिल्ली में पिछले दो महीने से पानी की कम सप्लाई में सुधार करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं ;

(ख) क्या 10.00 बजे मध्याह्न के बाद पानी के कम दबाव के कारण पानी टैंकों में भी उपलब्ध नहीं होता है और उसके परिणामस्वरूप लोगों को स्नान किए बिना रहना पड़ता है ;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो पानी की कमी के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(घ) पानी की सामान्य सप्लाई कम से पुनः आरम्भ होने की आशा है, इस सम्बन्ध में और क्या है ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मोहम्मद उस्मान आरिफ) : (क) नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका के उक्त क्षेत्र में ब्रूस्टिच पम्प वाला भूमिगत टैंक बनाने के लिए एक योजना आरम्भ की है। इस बारे में कार्य प्रगति पर है।

(ख) और (ग) नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका द्वारा उक्त क्षेत्र में पानी की सप्लाई प्रातः 4.30 से 9.30 बजे तक और सायं 4.30 से 9.00 बजे तक उपलब्ध है।

(घ) ब्रूस्टिच प्रबन्धों सहित भूमिगत टैंक बन जाने से, नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका को पानी की सप्लाई की स्थिति में सुधार होने की आशा है। नई दिल्ली नगरपालिका को अबली नदियों का मौसम बरक होने से पहले ही कार्य आरम्भ होने की आशा है।

‘इफको’ द्वारा फूलपुर में सोडा ऐश कारखाना खोलना

3107. श्री बी० डी० सिंह : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या फूलपुर में इफको काम्प्लेक्स में सोडा ऐश कारखाने की स्थापना करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा समय-समय पर आश्वासन दिये गये हैं ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उक्त सोडा ऐश कारखाने की स्थापना के लिए सरकार द्वारा अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ; और

(ग) उसमें उत्पादन कम से आरम्भ होने की सम्भावना है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मल्हाना) : (क) से (ग) सरकार ने इन्डियन फार्मर्स फर्टिलाइजर को-ऑपरेटिव लि० (इफको) के पक्ष में फूलपुर में एक सोडा ऐश संयंत्र स्थापित करने के लिए आज्ञा-पत्र जारी किया था। तावत में वृद्धि और कच्चे माय की उपलब्धता के अभाव में सोडा ऐश उद्योग की स्थिति में हुई तबदीलियों की दृष्टि से इफको परियोजना प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रहा है।

केन्द्रीय टर्मिनल, नई दिल्ली के मजदूर अधिकृत फेरी लगाने वाले और खोमचे वाले

3108. श्री केशव राव पारखी : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय बस टर्मिनल, दिल्ली के निकट सड़क के साथ-साथ पैदल चलने वालों के लिए बनाये गये फुटपाथ पर अनेक फेरी लगाने वालों, चाट के खोमचे वालों और दूसरे अन्य सामान बेचने वालों ने अपने अनधिकृत स्टाल लगा लिये हैं जिसके कारण केवल पैदल चलने वालों को फुटपाथ पर चलने में कठिनाई ही नहीं होती अपितु वहाँ पर लगे कूड़े-करकट के ढेर और फेंके गये प्रयुक्त पत्तलों की वजह से वहाँ का वातावरण बदबू से भर जाता है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार का विचार उन फेरीवालों को, जिन्होंने अनधिकृत रूप से फुटपाथ पर कब्जा कर लिया है, हटाने के लिए तुरन्त कोई प्रभावी कार्यवाही करने और वहाँ से कूड़ा-करकट भी हटाने का है ताकि जनता फुटपाथ जो पैदल चलने के लिए है, का प्रयोग उचित ढंग से कर सके ?

शेल् विभाग में, निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में तथा ससदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री वात्सलका मुनि) : (क) नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका के अनुसार, फेरीवाले केन्द्रीय सचिवालय बस टर्मिनल को जाने वाले बस रोड के फुटपाथ पर अनधिकृत रूप से अधिवासी हैं जो मन्दगी फैलाते तथा पैदल यातायात के बाधाग्रस्त में रुकावट डालते हैं ।

(ख) फुटपाथ से अनधिकृत फेरीवालों को हटाने के लिए प्रभावी उपाय करने का नई दिल्ली नगर-पालिका को परामर्श दिया गया है ।

तथापि, नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका के स्वीपर नियमित रूप से कूड़े-करकट को सफाई कर रहे हैं ।

Auction of Land in Wazirpur Commercial Complex

3109. SHRI HIRALAL R. PARMAR : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUS-

ING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2374 on 12 March, 1984 regarding auction of land in Wazirpur Commercial Complex and state :

(a) whether the school has since been shifted to the allotted site and if not, the date fixed therefor ;

(b) the reasons why DDA has auctioned these plots when it was not in a position to give physical possession to the bidders ;

(c) the amount of earnest money and other amounts deposited with DDA against each of the plots by the highest bidder indicating the date of deposit ; and

(d) the date on which the DDA had issued demand letters to the bidder of these plots and called them to take possession thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS, IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) The School has not been shifted so far as the MCD have not taken possession of the allotted site.

(b) On Plot No. 3, there was no encroachment at the time of auction. Plot No. 4 has been auctioned. There was temporary encroachment on plot No. 5 by Education Deptt. of MCD. The Education Deptt. requested to shift the temporary tented school from the Community Centre, Wazirpur Industrial Area to the allotted site.

(c) Earnest money in respect of plots No. 3 and 5 amounting to Rs. 7,26,250/- and Rs. 6,23,750/- was received on 9.2.1982 and 12.11.82 respectively. No other payments have been received in respect of these plots.

(d) Demand letters in respect of plots No. 3 and 5 were issued on 14.4.82 and 24.3.83, respectively. The question of giving possession does not arise as payment of 75% balance premium has not been received.

Revision of Pay Scales of Draftsmen

3110. SHRI RESHMA MOTIRAM BHOYE : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether, in view of the circular issued by Ministry of Finance, pay scales of Draftsmen Grade I, II and III have since been revised ;

(b) if so, how many draftsmen have been benefited by the decision of Government in various wings of his Ministry ; and

(c) if the reply to part (a) is in the negative, the reasons for the delay in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) to (c). The requisite information is being collected from the Attached and Subordinate offices of the Ministry and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Provision of Public Hydrants on Yamuna Vihar to Maujpur-Zafraabad Road

3111. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Ganga water pipelines is on the main road from Yamuna Vihar to Maujpur-Zafraabad (Shahdara) Delhi ;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to provide public hydrants on the main road at different places so that inhabitants of Maujpur and Zafraabad area can collect water at least for drinking ;

(c) if so, the time by which it will be done ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS, IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). The pumping main carrying Ganga water from the Plant to Shahdara area is a major transmission main. Water to Maujpur-Zafraabad area could be supplied only through the distribution mains to be laid by the D.D.A.

Boycot of Los Angeles Olympic Games

3112. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA : SHRI RAMAVATAP SHASTRI :

Will the Minister of SPORTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some nations have boycotted the Los Angeles Olympic Games ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and name of the countries ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The National Olympic Committees (NOC's) of USSR, GDR, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Hungary, Bulgaria, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Mongolian People's Republic, Cuba, People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Islamic Republic of Iran, Vietnam, Kampuchea, Laos, Libya, Afghanistan, Angola, Ethiopia and Upper Volta did not participate in the Los Angeles Olympic Games.

According to a TASS release, the NOC of USSR did not participate in the Los Angeles Olympic Games, as it was of the opinion that hostile campaign conducted in USA was aimed at preventing their participation and making it impossible for them to participate in the Games.

The NOC of each country has its own reasons in deciding whether to participate or not in the Olympic Games.

Steps to Bring Uniformity in Rent Laws

3113. SHRIMATI SANYOGITA RANE : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is wide imbalance in the rent laws and as such people are suffering under these imbalances ; and

(b) the steps Government propose to take to bring uniformity in the rent laws and reduce tenant-landlord disputes ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) and (b). The Rent Control is a State subject. It is, therefore, for the State Governments to amend their Rent Control Laws, if considered necessary.

The Ministry of Works and Housing is, however, concerned with the Delhi Rent Control Act, 1958, amendments to which are being finalised.

Cost of Fertilizers

3114. SHRI T.R. SHAMANNA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the cost of fertilizers is rising abnormally high ; and

(b) if so, whether Government will take steps to arrest the rise in price of fertilizers in the interest of agricultural production ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b). The prices of fertilizers for the farmers in India are maintained at a uniform level throughout the country. No increase in these prices has been allowed and in fact the prices of fertilizers have been reduced by about 7.5 per cent only recently with effect from 29th June, 1963.

Proposal to bring more items under ISI

3115. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to bring more items under ISI ;

(b) if so, names of such items which are likely to be covered by ISI ; and

(c) the procedure followed thereunder ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) to (c). ISI Certification Marks Scheme is voluntary in nature. The necessity of bringing certain items under Compulsory Certification is under consideration for which statutory action will be necessary.

Committee to Study Berthing Costs for Fishing Boats and Trawlers

3116. PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a committee has been appointed to study all aspects of berthing costs for fishing boats and trawlers and suggest the rates to be fixed ;

(b) whether any report has been submitted by the committee ; and

(c) the steps Government are taking to reduce the high berthing charges for fishing trawlers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A Committee was constituted to review, inter alia, the existing user charges fixed for levy on the fishing industry and mechanised fishing vessels and suggest suitable user charges, keeping in view the expenditure and income of the fishing harbour as well as the paying capacity of the users.

(c) The report has been received by the Government and has been circulated to the Port Trusts and the departments concerned for their comments.

उत्तरकों का आयात कम करने का प्रस्ताव

3117. श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री :

श्री भगस राम प्रेमी :

श्री शिव शरण बर्म :

क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या व्यापार संतुलन की स्थिति को ध्यान में रखते हुए सरकार, उर्बरकों का आयात कम करने के बारे में विचार कर रही है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं और तत्सम्बन्धी व्योरा क्या है ; और

(ग) क्या देश में उर्बरकों का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए कोई कार्रवाई की गई है और यदि हाँ, तो इस बारे में पिछले दो साल का व्योरा क्या है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) : (क) और (ख) कृषि सम्बन्धी आवश्यकताओं तथा देशी उत्पादन और देश में उपलब्ध मध्यार के बीच के अन्तर को पूरा करने के लिए उर्बरकों के आयात की आवश्यकता होती है। आयात आवश्यकता की वर्ष के दौरान समीक्षा की जाती है। यह खपत और चरम उत्पादन की प्रवृत्ति पर निर्भर करती है। देश में इस आदान की पर्याप्त उपलब्ध सुनिश्चित करने के लिए उर्बरकों की आयात की जाने वाली मात्रा के बारे में सुव्यवस्थित उपाय किए जाते हैं।

(ग) नाइट्रोजन और फास्फेट युक्त उर्बरकों के देशी उत्पादन में वृद्धि करने के प्रयास जारी हैं। इन उर्बरकों के देशी उत्पादन में महत्वपूर्ण वृद्धि हुई है जो 1981-82 में 40.93 लाख मीटरी टन से बढ़कर 1982-83 में 44.04 लाख मीटरी टन तथा 1983-84 में 45.33 लाख मीटरी टन पोषक तत्व हो गया है। तथापि, देश में पोटाश युक्त उर्बरकों की मांग की समय पूर्ति आयात के माध्यम से की जाती है क्योंकि देश में पोटाशयुक्त उर्बरकों का कोई उत्पादन नहीं होता है।

Raids Conducted to Unearth Essential Commodities

3118. SHRI N.E. HORO : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether some raids were conducted in the country during 1983-84, upto now (June 1984) in unearthing essential com-

modities ; and

(b) if so, the State-wise details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. In exercise of the powers delegated under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955, all the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations have been conducting raids on the premises of traders dealing in essential commodities for violation of the provisions of the Act. Details of the raids conducted during 1983 upto June, 1984 are given in Annexure I and II, laid on the Table of the House. (Placed in Library. See No. LT-8578/84)

News Item Captioned "Ministry's Dominance Over IOA Resented"

3119. SHRI P.K. KODIYAN : Will the Minister of SPORTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news-item appeared in Indian Express (page 12) dated 16 July, 1984 captioned "Ministry's dominance over IOA resented" ; and

(b) if so, the details of complaints made by the Indian Olympic Association and Governments' reaction thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The question of details does not arise as the Government have not received any complaint in this behalf from the Indian Olympic Association.

नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका में अस्वास्थ्य कर्मचारियों (चतुर्थ क्षेत्र) को स्वाधी किया जाना

3120. श्री हरीश रावत : क्या निर्वाज और आवास मंत्री यह बताये की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका में चतुर्थ क्षेत्री

के कुल कितने अस्थाई कर्मचारी कार्य कर रहे हैं ;

(ख) उपरोक्त प्रत्येक कर्मचारी ने कितना-कितना सेवा काल पूरा किया है ; और

(ग) उन्हें कितने समय में स्थाई बना दिया जाएगा ?

शेल विभाग में, निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (बी मस्तिष्काब्जुन) : (क) 4353 ।

(ख) संलग्न विवरण के अनुसार ।

(ग) नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका ने सूचित किया है कि जब भी स्थायी रिक्तियां उपलब्ध होंगी, अस्थाई कर्मचारियों को स्थाई कर दिया जाएगा ।

विवरण

चतुर्थ श्रेणी के अस्थाई कर्मचारियों की संख्या और नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका में उनके द्वारा की गई सेवाकाल के वर्षवार ध्यौरों का विवरण

वर्ष	चतुर्थ श्रेणी कर्मचारियों की संख्या
1	2
1962	6
1964	3
1965	25
1966	20
1967	5
1968	8
1969	8

1

2

1970

66

1971

98

1972

173

1973

391

1974

426

1975

499

1976

270

1977

414

1978

553

1979

239

1980

226

1981

196

1982

428

1983

107

1984

192

4353

बिना परीक्षण की गई कुमिनाशी बहाइयों का भारत में आयात

3121. श्री छीतू भाई गामित : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान ऐसी कीटनाशी

और कुमिनाजी दबाइयों के आयात के मामलों की ओर दिलाया गया है जितना किसी भी देश में परीक्षण नहीं किया गया है लेकिन उनका परीक्षण भारत में पशुओं तथा मनुष्यों पर किया जा रहा है ;

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

(ग) इस प्रकार की अनियमित गतिविधियों को रोकने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या उपाय करने का प्रस्ताव है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) : (क) और (ख) कीटनाशी नुषों का परीक्षण करने के आशय में मंगाए जाने वाले रसायनों, जिसे कीटनाशी अधिनियम, 1968 की अनुसूची में शामिल नहीं किया गया है, की थोड़ी मात्रा का जांच, विश्लेषण, परीक्षण अथवा प्रयोग हेतु, सरकार की आयात नीति के अनुसार भारत सरकार के वनस्पति रक्षण सलाहकार की अनुमति से भारत में आयात किया जा सकता है। कीटनाशी अधिनियम की अनुसूची में पहले से शामिल किए गए रसायनों के मामले में कीटनाशी अधिनियम 1968 के तहत गठित की गई परीक्षण समिति की अनुमति की जरूरत होती है। सक्षम प्राधिकारी प्रयोगशालाओं में पशुओं पर उन रसायनों की मुखवर्ती तथा त्वचीय विषाक्तता से सम्बन्धित विदेशी आंकड़ों की जांच करने के पश्चात् तथा इस बात का पता लगाकर कि क्या उक्त रसायन का निर्माण करने वाले देश में इसके विनिर्माण, वित्ती, वितरण आदि की अनुमति है, निम्न उद्देश्य जिसके लिए कि रसायन की आवश्यकता है, उन फसलों/कीड़ों जिनके सम्बन्ध में रसायन की जांच किए जाने का प्रस्ताव है, उन संस्थानों का नाम जहां इसका परीक्षण किया जाना है, उस व्यक्ति का नाम तथा पदनाम जिसके निरीक्षण में परीक्षण किए जाने हैं, आदि की जांच करने के पश्चात् इसके आयात की अनुमति देता है। सम्बन्धित प्राधिकारियों द्वारा उपरोक्त अपेक्षित तथ्यों के बारे में पूर्ण रूप से सन्तुष्ट हो जाने पर ही इनके आयात की अनुमति दी जाती है।

(ग) जहां कहीं भी अनियमितताएं जानकारी में आयेगी सम्बन्धित प्रावधानों के तहत उपयुक्त कार्यवाही की जाएगी।

नदियों का भू-स्तर और गाढ़ बढ़ जाने के कारण उत्पादन की हानि

3122. श्री राम लाल राही : क्या सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि नदियों में गाढ़ और भू-स्तर बढ़ जाने के कारण जलमग्न क्षेत्र लगातार बढ़ता जा रहा है और इसके परिणामस्वरूप एक ओर तो सरकार प्रतिवर्ष करोड़ों रुपया खर्च करती है तथा दूसरी ओर लाखों टन उत्पादन की हानि होती है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो पांचवीं और छठी पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं के दौरान बाढ़ के प्रकोप के कारण खर्च की गई धनराशि तथा उत्पादन में हुई हानि का पृथक-पृथक व्योरा क्या है ?

सिंचाई मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री हरिनाथ मिश्र) : (क) ऐसा कोई निर्णयात्मक तथा वैज्ञानिक अध्ययन नहीं है कि जिससे सामान्यतः यह स्थापित हो कि बाढ़ भरने के कारण नदियों का भू-स्तर बढ़ रहा है और इसके फलस्वरूप जलमग्न होने वाले क्षेत्र में वृद्धि हो रही है।

(ख) पांचवीं तथा छठी योजनावधि के दौरान बाढ़ नियंत्रण सेक्टर के अन्तर्गत हुआ व्यय निम्नवत् है :—

(करोड़ रुपए)

पांचवीं योजना (1974-78)	298.60
छठी योजना (1980-85)	
(1) 1980-81 (वास्तविक)	156.40
(2) 1981-82 (वास्तविक)	163.19
(3) 1982-83 (वास्तविक)	146.92
(4) 1983-84 (संभावित)	164.30

उपर्युक्त अवधियों के दौरान राज्यों द्वारा सूचित फसलों के नुकसान का मुद्रा-मूल्य निम्नवत है :—

कसलों को नुकसान	(करोड़ रुपये)
पांचवी योजना (1974 से 1977 की बाढ़ों के दौरान)	1998.52
छठी योजना	
(1) 1980	366.35
(2) 1981	497.96
(3) 1982	589.40
(4) 1983	1279.92

केन्द्रीय शुष्क क्षेत्र अनुसंधान का संस्थान, जोधपुर द्वारा 'खेजरी' के पेड़ और 'तूम्बा' फसल के सम्बन्ध में अनुसंधान

3123. श्री बृद्धि चन्द्र जैन : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय शुष्क क्षेत्र अनुसंधान संस्थान, जोधपुर रेगिस्तानी क्षेत्र में पाए गए मुख्य वृक्ष 'खेजरी' और 'वाणिज्यिक फसल 'तूम्बा' के सम्बन्ध में कोई अनुसंधान किया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त अनुसंधान के क्या परिणाम रहे ; और

(ग) यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए उक्त अनुसंधान के परिणाम किसानों तक पहुंचने, केन्द्र सरकार और राजस्थान सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए ठोस कदमों का व्यौरा क्या है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) : (क) जी हां, श्रीमान् ।

(ख) और (ग) 'खेजड़ी' के प्रवर्धन और उत्पादकता में सुधार करने के लिए केन्द्रीय मरू क्षेत्र अनुसंधान संस्थान इसके प्रारम्भ से ही इस वृक्ष पर अनुसंधान कर रहा है। इस पर उपलब्ध जानकारी को एक मोनोग्राम के रूप में प्रलेखित किया गया है। एक जर्म-प्लाज्म बैंक के विकास के लिए यह संस्थान विशेषताओं में बिस्तृत परिवर्तनशीलता सहित जल्दी बढ़ने वाले वृक्षों की पहचान करने हेतु अन्वेषणात्मक सर्वेक्षण कर रहा है। हाल ही में, वायुं दाब-कलम के माध्यम से कायिक प्रवर्धन तकनीकों को मानकीकृत किया गया है। यह तकनीक बड़े पैमाने पर पेड़ लगाने के लिए 'खेजड़ी' के सुधरे बीजों की आपूर्ति करके क्लोन-युक्त बीज बागानों की स्थापना करने में बहुत उपयोगी होगी।

तूम्बा की छेती पर किये गये अनुसंधान अन्वेषण के इसकी उत्पादकता में सुधार लाने के लिए एक कृषि विधि के विकास का पता चला है। बालू मिट्टियों में इसकी छेती करने की सस्य तकनीक को मानकीकृत किया गया है।

'खेजड़ी' (पत्तियों, फलियों और टहनियों) के विभिन्न हिस्सों के प्रवर्धन और लाभकारी उपयोग की जानकारी को प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रमों तथा लोक-प्रिय साहित्य के वितरण के माध्यम से किसानों तक पहुंचाया जा रहा है।

हाल ही में, राजस्थान सरकार ने केन्द्रीय मरू क्षेत्र अनुसंधान संस्थान जोधपुर के सहयोग से इस फसल की छेती को बीकानेर, जैसलमेर और जोधपुर क्षेत्र के किसानों में लोकप्रिय बनाने के लिए एक-एक हेक्टर के तूम्बा प्रदर्शन प्लाटों की व्यवस्था की है।

उकई सिंचाई परियोजना

3124. श्री छोटूभाई गामित : क्या सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1983 के अन्त तक गुजरात की उकई सिंचाई परियोजना पर कितनी धनराशि

खर्च की गई है और तत्सम्बन्धी व्योरा क्या है ;

(ख) उकाई सिंचाई परियोजना की बाईं और दाहिनी तरफ़ के तटबंधों का कुल कमान क्षेत्र कितना है और 1983 के अन्त तक इस क्षेत्र में से वर्षभर समुचित रूप से कितनी एकड़ भूमि की सिंचाई की जा रही थी और तत्सम्बन्धी व्योरा क्या है ;

(ग) सिंचाई के अन्तर्गत कम क्षेत्र साबे जाने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(घ) दोनों नहरों की न्यूनतम और अधिकतम जल बहन क्षमता कितने क्यूसेक फिट है और इस समय उनमें कितना क्यूसेक फिट पानी बहता है और तत्सम्बन्धी व्योरा क्या है ; और

(ङ) क्या इन नहरों में निर्माण सम्बन्धी विभिन्न त्रुटियों के कारण उनकी सिंचाई क्षमता का पूरी तरह उपयोग नहीं किया जा सकता और क्या सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में जांच करेगी ?

सिंचाई मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री हरिनाथ मिश्र) : (क) 1983-84 के अन्त अर्थात् मार्च, 1984 तक 134.93 करोड़ रुपए का व्यय होने की आकांक्षा है तथा व्योरे नीचे दिए गए हैं :—

(करोड़ रुपए में)

1982-83 तक
किराया व्यय 133.93

1983-84 के
दौरान व्यय 1.00

1983-84 के
अन्त तक योग 134.93 करोड़ रुपए

(ख) परिकल्पित सिंचाई क्षमता बायं तट नहर के अन्तर्गत 85,000 हेक्टेयर तथा दक्षिण तट

नहर के अन्तर्गत 67,400 हेक्टेयर है। दोनों नहरों की कुल मिलाकर सिंचाई क्षमता 1,52,400 हेक्टेयर है। राज्य सरकार ने 1984-85 के अपने वार्षिक योजना दस्तावेज़ में 1983-84 के अन्त तक वास्तविक सिंचाई उपयोगिता 38,000 हेक्टेयर होने का उल्लेख किया है। मौसमी सिंचाई तथा सम्पूर्ण वर्ष के दौरान होने वाली सिंचाई के क्षेत्र के व्योरे केन्द्र में नहीं रखे जाते।

(ग) राज्य सरकार ने जुलाई, 1984 में सूचित किया है कि कमानगत क्षेत्रों में विस्तृत सर्वेक्षण द्वारा उन्होंने परियोजना की सिंचाई क्षमता का पुनः मूल्यांकन किया है तथा अब दोनों नहरों से कुल मिलाकर क्षमता 1,27,000 हेक्टेयर होने का आयाजा लगाया गया है। उन्होंने आगे यह सूचित किया है कि निम्नलिखित कारणों से परियोजना से उपयोगिता घटी रही है :—

(1) परियोजना के कमानगत क्षेत्र का प्रमुख भाग ऊचा-नीचा है तथा खेतों को सिंचाई योग्य बनाने से पहले भूमि के समतलन की आवश्यकता है।

(2) कमानगत क्षेत्र के अधिकांश कृषक जनजातियों के हैं तथा अपनी वर्तमान प्रणाली को छोड़कर सिंचित कृषि को अपनाने में उनको समय लगता है। कमान क्षेत्र विकास प्राधिकरण के कार्यरत होने तथा खेत नालियों के निर्माण, खेतों से जल निकास, बाराबन्दी और अन्य उपायों को शुरू करना जैसे उपायों के वीकेड से परियोजना से उपयोग के तेज हो जाने की आकांक्षा है।

(घ) बायं तट नहर की अधिकल्पित डिस्पार्च क्षमता 1236 क्यूबिक फुट प्रति सेकंड तथा दक्षिण तट नहर की 1272 क्यूबिक फुट प्रति सेकंड है। नहरों में पहुंचने वाले वास्तविक डिस्पार्च की मात्रा असम-असम मौसमों में असम-असम होती है जो कि खेत में फसलों तथा वर्षापात की स्थितियों जैसे कई कारणों पर निर्भर करती है।

(क) राज्य सरकार ने नहरों में किसी ऐसे दोष की सूचना नहीं दी है जिससे कि उनकी सिंचाई क्षमता में कमी आए ।

Project for Cultivation of Sugarbeet in Coastal/Saline Areas

3125. **SHRI AMAL DATTA :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any proposal has been received for taking up project for cultivation of sugarbeet in coastal/saline areas ;

(b) If so, the steps Government have taken pursuant to such proposal ;

(c) the activity for promoting sugarbeet in Sunderban area, if any, taken by Government or sponsored by it ; the details of actual acreage, yield of beet and yield of sugar etc ;

(d) whether Government propose to take-up the promotion of sugarbeet in Sunderban ; and

(e) if so, the details of the proposal and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No such activity has yet been taken up by the Government. However, Indian Council of Agricultural Research has sanctioned a research Scheme to Calcutta University to ascertain adaptability of this crop to saline conditions in general and Sunderban area in particular. Experiments are being conducted on 6 to 7 hectares in Sunderban area and average yield of 50 to 55 tonnes/ha has been obtained. About 6 tonnes/ha sugar yield has been estimated from sugarbeet.

(d) and (e). At present there is no such proposal under consideration of Government. However, Indian Council of Agricultural Research proposes to intensify

research activities on sugarbeet cultivation in Sunderban areas for perfecting the production technology for this crop.

Financial Assistance to Orissa for Construction of Houses for Weaker Sections

3126. **SHRI RASABEHARI BEHERA :** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Orissa have fully utilised the financial assistance provided by the Central Government for construction of houses for the people belonging to weaker sections, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, under the Centrally sponsored schemes during the last two years ; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the houses constructed during 1982-83 and 1983-84 alongwith the financial assistance provided for this purpose ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS, IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALIKARJUN) : (a) Housing, being a State subject, all the Social Housing Schemes including the houses for Economically Weaker Sections, are being implemented by the States/U.Ts. The Union Govt. provides Plan assistance in the form of block grants and block loans without being tied to any particular scheme. However, there is no Centrally Sponsored Scheme for houses for weaker sections SC/STs.

(b) Does not arise.

Decline in Price of Foodgrains due to Glut

3127. **PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the total foodgrains production this year ;

(b) whether there is a glut of foodgrains

that will affect prices recovered by the agriculturists ; and

(c) if so, steps being taken to overcome the adverse effects of this situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b). The all India foodgrains production during 1983-84 is at present assessed at 150.6 million tonnes. Though this represents a record production, it has not created a glut due to appropriate policies on procurement and price support operations followed by the Government.

(c) Does not arise.

बोलीखुर्द सिंचाई परियोजना पर कार्य

3128. श्री बिलास मुत्तमवार : क्या सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बोलीखुर्द सिंचाई परियोजना पर किन तारीख को कार्य शुरू किया गया तथा उस पर खर्च की अनुमानित राशि कितनी है और इसे कब तक पूरा किया जाएगा ;

(ख) क्या उक्त परियोजना से सम्बद्ध-कार्य इसके शुरू होने के लगभग 10 वर्षों बाद भी पूरा नहीं हुआ है और उसकी लागत भी बढ़कर 300 करोड़ रुपये हो गई है ;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो कब तक इस परियोजना के पूरे हो जाने की सम्भावना है ; और

(घ) क्या खाद्यान्नों के उत्पादन के लिए समय-बद्ध कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत निर्धारित अवधि में महत्वपूर्ण योजनाओं को पूरा करने के लिए ठोस कदम उठाने का सरकार का विचार है, और यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्याख्या क्या है ?

सिंचाई मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री हरिनाथ मिश्र) : (क) से (घ) बोलीखुर्द सिंचाई परियोजना एक नई बहुद परियोजना है जिसे महाराष्ट्र सरकार का छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान हाथ में

लिए जाने का प्रस्ताव था। तथापि, छठी योजना में इस परियोजना के लिए राज्य कोई विशिष्ट परिष्यय समंजित नहीं कर सका। योजना आयोग ने भी इस परियोजना को अभी स्वीकृति प्रदान नहीं की है। यह सही नहीं है कि परियोजना की लागत में 300 करोड़ रुपये की वृद्धि हो गई है। राज्य द्वारा 1980 में भेजी गई प्रारम्भिक रिपोर्ट के अनुसार अनुमानित लागत 407.57 करोड़ रुपये की तथा राज्य द्वारा दिसम्बर, 1983 में केन्द्रीय जल आयोग को भेजी गई विस्तृत परियोजना रिपोर्ट के अनुसार अनुमानित लागत 372.22 करोड़ रुपये हैं।

इससे पहले कि योजना आयोग इस परियोजना पर स्वीकृति हेतु विचार करे इस परियोजना की तकनीकी आर्थिक व्यवहार्यता निश्चित करने के लिए राज्य सरकार के साथ परामर्श करते हुए इस परियोजना की तकनीकी जांच की जा रही है। राज्य सरकार 1981-82 से इस परियोजना के विस्तृत सर्वेक्षण तथा अन्य प्रारम्भिक कार्य-कलापों पर कुछ व्यय करती जा रही है और मार्च, 1984 तक केवल 1.25 करोड़ रुपये का संघी व्यय हुआ है।

सिंचाई राज्य विधाय होने के कारण, महाराष्ट्र सरकार को आवश्यक निधियाँ उपलब्ध करानी हैं और तदनुसार इस परियोजना के पूरा होने की मजिद सिचि निर्धारित करनी है।

Pipraai Pipraghat Tatbandh

3129. SHRI PITAMBAR SINHA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether 'Pipraai Pipraghat Tatbandh' on the right side of Gandak river on Bihar-U.P. border was washed away between 8 to 11 Kms. and damaged villages and crops worth several crores both of Bihar and U.P. in June, 1983 ;

(b) whether this gap between 8 to 11 Kms. has not been filled up for the last over one year and a new route has been created by the breach ; and

(c) If so, in how many days Government will fill up this gap ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) to (c). Some breaches have occurred in the right side embankment of the Gandak in 8 to 11 km. in the Piprasi Pipraghat embankment system in 1983. The retired bund for closing the breaches could not be completed by Bihar Government due to public opposition. It is reported that flood waters have entered through these breaches flooding Bihar and U.P. areas.

The Government of Bihar have reported that they have decided to take up these works after the floods of 1984. It is not possible to say in how many days Bihar will be able to close these breaches.

Allocation of Funds for Agricultural Research by ICAR during Sixth Plan Period

3130. DR. A.U. AZMI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the plan programme-wise and year-wise allocation of funds for agricultural research made during Sixth Plan period and the funds released to ICAR during 1980-81, 1981-82, 1982-83, 1983-84 and upto 1 August, 1984 in 1984-85 vis-a-vis amounts expected to be allocated in the remaining plan period ;

(b) whether larger gaps between Plan allocations and actual funds utilized reflect planning gaps or implementation gaps or both, with justification therefor programme-wise ;

(c) how Government monitor and ensure efficient fund utilization and timely research results required for developmental programmes ; and

(d) the corrective measures Government propose to take in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE

(SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) :
(a) As per statement (See Cols. 151-154).

(b) The Plan allocations are split into yearly budget provisions which are subsequently revised at R.E. stage every year. There has been no gap as such between the yearly allocation and actual utilization in the case of ongoing programmes. However, a gap is there only in the case of new programmes which put together constitute only 9% (approx.) of the total plan allocation. This is mainly due to the time taken in preparation of detailed project proposals, their clearance, selection of site, land acquisition etc.

(c) Fund utilization is monitored by the I.C.A.R. Headquarters regularly. The implementation of the Research Programmes is monitored every year through Staff Research Councils in case of Institutes and Workshops in the case of the coordinated projects. This is followed by a five yearly evaluation by a Quinquennial Review Team.

(d) Does not arise.

Allocation of Flats Under SFS in Vijay Mandal Enclave and in East Kailash

3131. SHRI UTTAM RATHOD : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the allottees of flats of category-I in East of Kailash (near CSP flats) and flats of category-II in Vijay Mandal Enclave under the Self-financing Scheme of Delhi Development Authority have already paid their fourth instalment in March, 1983 ;

(b) whether the flats in question are not yet ready for handing over to the allottees ; and

(c) if so, the action taken by Government to complete the construction of these flats and handing them over to the allottees at an early date ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS, IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF

PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Yes, DDA informed that most of them have paid 4th instalment in March, 1984.

(b) Yes.

(c) DDA expects to complete and hand over the flats within normal period i.e. by February, 1985 and have taken all steps to ensure this.

Drinking Water Facilities Provided to Rural Areas

3132. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether since independence till date drinking water facilities have been provided to all the rural areas ;

(b) if so, the number of villages provided with this facility and the number of villages where it has not been provided so far and the reasons therefor ;

(c) the target to provide drinking water facility to the rural areas in the Seventh Five Year Plan and the target fixed for the same in the Sixth Five Year Plan ;

(d) whether the target fixed during the Sixth Five Year Plan has been achieved ; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor and the steps Government propose to take in this regard ?

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

(a) and (b). Drinking water supply is a State subject. The States formulate and execute schemes for providing drinking water in rural areas. Provision for this purpose is made in the MNP in the State Sector. A survey was conducted in 1980 to identify villages which have no safe source of drinking water and on the basis of defined criteria, 2,30,784 villages were identified as 'Problem Villages'. The Centre Provides grants to the States under the ARWSP to

supplement the resources of the State for the purpose of covering these identified problem villages. Out of 2,30,784 problem villages identified as on 1.4.1980, 1,58,024 have been provided with at least one source of safe drinking water till 30 June, 1984 leaving a balance of 72,760 to be covered. 41,859 villages are targeted to be covered during 1984-85. This will leave a balance of 37,017 villages to be covered during the Seventh Five Year Plan. By the end of the Sixth Five Year Plan 53.2 per cent of the rural population are expected to be covered with drinking water facilities.

The reason for not being able to cover all the problem villages by 31.3.1984 is partly inadequacy of resources and partly difficult terrain and local conditions.

(c) The target during the Sixth Five Year Plan was to cover all the identified problem villages with at least one source of safe drinking water by 31.3.1985. The Seventh Five Year Plan target has not yet been finalised. However, according to the Approach Paper to the Seventh Five Year Plan, the target for International Water Supply and Sanitation Decade (1981-91) namely, coverage of 100 per cent of the rural population by 31.3.91 may be targeted to be achieved by the end of the Seventh Five Year Plan.

(d) Precise information in this regard will be available only at the end of the Sixth Five Year Plan. However, according to present indications, 37,017 problem villages are expected to be carried forward to the Seventh Five Year Plan period.

(e) The reasons have already been indicated in reply to part (b) of the question. The allocation under Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme has been stepped up and Rs. 242.40 crores is being made available during 1984-85. A further amount of Rs. 30 crores is also being made available under the Incentive Scheme.

केन्द्रीय भवन निर्माण अनुसंधान संस्थान, दिल्ली
द्वारा "कंरो सीमेंट" से बने भवन
मजदूरों का विकास

3133. श्री हेमवती मन्धन बहुगुणा : क्या

स्वास्थ्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अन्न के सुरक्षित भण्डारण के लिए, केन्द्रीय भवन निर्माण अनुसंधान संस्थान, रुड़की ने "फैरो सीमेंट" से निर्मित अन्न भण्डारों का विकास किया है और इन अन्न भण्डारों का उपयोग छोटे और बड़े दोनों प्रकार के किसान कर सकते हैं ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार का विचार ये अन्न भण्डार ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में बनाकर इनकी सुविधायें किसानों को उनके अपने ही गांवों में सस्ती दरों पर उपलब्ध कराने का है ताकि किसानों के खाद्यान्न को नष्ट होने से बचाया जा सके ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो अब तक कितने स्थानों पर किसान "फैरो सीमेंट" के अन्न भण्डारों का उपयोग कर रहे हैं और सरकार उक्त योजना के क्रियान्वयन के लिए क्या उपाय कर रही है ?

इलेक्ट्रानिकी विभाग में तथा स्वास्थ्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (डा० एम० एस० संजीवी राव) : (क) से (ग) स्ट्रक्चरल इंजीनियरिंग अनुसंधान केन्द्र, रुड़की और न कि केन्द्रीय भवन निर्माण अनुसंधान संस्था, रुड़की द्वारा फैरो सीमेंट बिनों का विकास किया गया है। ये बिन किसानों में लोकप्रिय सिद्ध नहीं हुई हैं। इस मंत्रालय का किसानों को सस्ती दरों पर इन बिनों को उपलब्ध कराने का कोई विचार नहीं है।

Review of the Problems of Runaway Urbanisation and Implementation of Housing Policy

3134. SHRI B.V. DESAI :
SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI :

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

(a) whether the Ministers of State Governments and other local body officials held a meeting in New Delhi on July 18,

1984 under his Chairmanship to review the problems of runaway urbanisation ;

(b) if so, whether the meeting also decided the housing policy and the implementation thereof ;

(c) if so, the other problems that were discussed at the meeting ; and

(d) the extent to which the States agreed to implement them ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS, IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) to (d). 21st Meeting of the Central Council for Local Government and Urban Development and the 10th Joint Meeting of the Central Council for Local Government and Urban Development and the Executive Committee of All India Council of Mayors was held in New Delhi on 18th and 19th July, 1984. Ministers incharge of Local Government, Housing, Urban Development and Environment in the States/Union Territories and Mayors were invited to the meeting. The meeting discussed various issues such as Housing, Urban Development, Local Govt. and adopted unanimous resolutions.

Soil Conservation Measures in Catchment Areas of Inter-State River Valley Projects

3135. SHRI NITYANANDA MISRA :
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has been providing Central assistance to the States to take up soil conservation measures in the catchment areas of inter-State river valley projects ;

(b) if so, the names of the inter-State river valley projects in Orissa for which Central assistance has been given during the Sixth Plan period for taking up soil conservation measures in the catchment areas of those projects ;

(c) whether Upper Kolab, Subarnarekha

and Indravati inter-State river valley projects have been included under the above programme ; and

(d) if so, the details of the soil conservation measures taken in the catchment areas of these projects ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) to (c). The Central Government has been providing financial assistance to the States to take up soil conservation measures in certain catchments of the inter-State rivers under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of soil conservation in the catchments of River Valley Projects. In Orissa State, the catchments of Hiraakud, Machkund and Rengali-Mandira River Valley Projects are covered under the scheme. The inclusion of three catchments, viz. Upper Kolab, Subarnarekha and Indravati under the scheme during the Sixth Plan was examined by the Central Government. It has not been found possible to do so due to paucity of funds.

(d) The soil conservation measures include terracing and land development for agriculture, afforestation, tree plantation, gully-plugging and construction of erosion control and storage structures.

Slum Improvement Scheme for Slum Dwellers in Bombay

3136. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the slum improvement scheme was entrusted to Habitat India which was expected to construct buildings for slum dwellers in Bombay ;

(b) if so, when the work was expected to start ; and

(c) if not, whether the whole scheme of Habitat India has been shelved ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS, IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF

PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) The Government of Maharashtra have reported that they have licenced Habitat India to enter upon certain lands for surveying, levelling and filling them and promoting Co-operative Housing Societies of slum dwellers squatting on neighbouring Govt. lands, with a view to providing them with permanent dwelling units.

(b) It is reported that the work was expected to start by June, 1984.

(c) The State Govt. has asked Habitat India to start the work.

Loans for Construction to Group Housing Societies

3137. SHRI ANAND SINGH : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the Group Housing Societies in Delhi are unable to get loans for construction ; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to direct the Life Insurance Corporation and other agencies to advance housing loans on liberal rate of interest ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS, IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) and (b). The Co-operative Group Housing Societies are being provided loan assistance, as indicated below :—

(i) Delhi Co-operative Housing Finance Society Ltd. provides long term loan assistance to the coop. housing societies in Delhi. DCHFS has so far released Rs. 13.46 crores to the coop. housing societies.

(ii) Housing and Urban Development Corporation Ltd. gives loans to the registered primary house building co-operative societies for undertaking housing schemes or purchase of ready built houses/flats for its members. It also gives loans to

the State level Apex Housing Finance Societies either for undertaking or financing the land development and housing schemes including purchase of ready built houses/flats of registered Primary Cooperative House Building Societies through out the country. In the Union Territory of Delhi as on 31.7.1984 HUDCO has sanctioned 9 schemes worth Rs. 8.27 crores with HUDCO loan sanction of the order of Rs. 4.70 crores.

(iii) Central Government gives house building advance to Central Government employees who acquire flats through membership of cooperative group housing societies.

(iv) L.I.C. provides loan funds to the Delhi Cooperative Housing Finance Society Ltd. for release in turn to Group Housing Societies. LTC have already released Rs. 11.00 crores to DCHFS and has sanctioned another Rs. 1.60 crores recently.

The L.I.C. loan carries the rate of interest of 12% per annum payable half-yearly.

Report of APC

3138. SHRIMATI USHA PRAKASH CHOUDHARI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Agricultural Prices Commission had submitted to the Government reports on cost exercises in respect of various food crops and made recommendations for price fixation recently ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b). The Agricultural Prices Commission, after considering the estimates of cost of production and other relevant factors, has submitted its Report on the Price Policy for Kharif Crops for the 1984-85 Marketing Season which contained its recommendations, *inter-alia*, on Paddy, Coarse Grains (Jowar, Bajra, Maize and Ragi) and Kharif Pulses (Tur, Moong and Urad). The Government have already fixed the procure-

ment price for varieties of paddy in the 'Common' group at Rs. 137 per quintal for the 1984-85 marketing season as recommended by the Agricultural Prices Commission. As regards other foodgrains, the prices recommended by the Commission are under the consideration of the Government.

Survey for Location of Fishing Harbours

3139. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the various sites surveyed for the location of fishing harbours in the eastern and western coasts during the Sixth Plan ;

(b) the sites surveyed in Orissa coast for the location of fishing harbours in the above Plan period ;

(c) the names of places where fishing harbours have been constructed during the above Plan period ;

(d) the estimated cost of each fishing harbour ; and

(e) the progress made in setting up the fishing harbour in Orissa coast ?

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

East Coast

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------|
| 1. Veerapandiapattinam | } (Tamil Nadu) |
| 2. Tondi | |
| 3. Tranquebar | |
| 4. Machilipatnam | (Andhra Pradesh) |
| 5. Paradip | } (Orissa) |
| 6. Gopalpur | |
| 7. Fraserganj | (West Bengal) |

West Coast

- | | |
|------------|-----------------|
| 8. Mora | } (Maharashtra) |
| 9. Revas | |
| 10. Deogad | |

(b) Paradip and Gopalpur.

(c) and (d).

Fishing Harbour	Approved cost estimate (Rs. lakhs)
Visakhapatnam (II stage)	580
Roychowk (West Bengal)	350
Madras	1065
Malpe (Karnataka)	426
Honavar (..)	46
Mallapatnam (Tamil Nadu)	11
Kodiakkarai (..)	14

(e) Construction of Integrated Fishing Harbour at Astrang at a total estimated cost of Rs. 642 lakhs has been taken up from January, 1984.

Model study at a cost of about Rs. 5 lakhs for the construction of fishing harbour at Paradip is in progress at Central Water and Power Research Station, Pune.

Model studies for the construction of a fishing harbour/fish landing centre at Rushakulya River Mouth were conducted at Krishnarajendra Engineering Research Station, Krishnarajasagar, Mysore.

Implementation of IRDP

3140. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANI-GRAHI : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the basic objectives of the Integrated Rural Development Programme ;

(b) whether mid-term review has been made by Government to assess as to how for the basic objectives of Integrated Rural Development Programme have been fulfilled

in different States ;

(c) the total amount earmarked to implement Integrated Rural Development Programme all over the country in the Sixth Plan and State-wise allocation made therefor ; and

(d) the details of the achievement made in implementing Integrated Rural Development Programme in Orissa during the Sixth Plan period so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) The basic objective of the Integrated Rural Development Programme is to raise families having annual income upto Rs. 3500, above the poverty line through income generating schemes in the primary, secondary and tertiary sectors. 600 families are to be assisted every year in every block.

(b) No detailed mid-term review of the Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) has been undertaken though the Planning Commission has made a mid-term appraisal of the Sixth-Five-Year Plan as a whole. The Programme Evaluation Organisation of the Planning Commission is currently in the process of conducting a country-wide evaluation study of the IRDP. The results of this study are still awaited.

(c) A statement-I is attached.

(d) A statement-II is attached (See Cola. 167-168).

Statement-I

Statement showing the total amount earmarked to implement the Integrated Rural Development Programme all over the country in Sixth Plan—State-wise notional allocation

(Rs. in lakhs)		
Sl. No.	State/U.T.	Sixth Plan allocation*
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	11436.00

1	2	3	1	2	3
2.	Assam	4690.00	27.	Delhi	175.00
3.	Bihar	20545.00	28.	Goa, Daman and Diu	420.00
4.	Gujarat	7630.00	29.	Lakshadweep	175.00
5.	Haryana	3141.00	30.	Mizoram	700.00
6.	Himachal Pradesh	2415.00	31.	Pondicherry	140.00
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	3233.00			
8.	Karnataka	6125.00		All India	176681.00
9.	Kerala	5152.00			
10.	Madhya Pradesh	16046.00			
11.	Maharashtra	10360.00			
12.	Manipur	910.00			
13.	Meghalaya	936.00			
14.	Nagaland	735.00			
15.	Orissa	10990.00			
16.	Punjab	4111.00			
17.	Rajasthan	8184.00			
18.	Sikkim	140.00			
19.	Tamil Nadu	13211.00			
20.	Tripura	595.00			
21.	Uttar Pradesh	30836.00			
22.	West Bengal	11725.00			
23.	A and N Islands	175.00			
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	1680.00			
25.	Chandigarh	35.00			
26.	D and N Haveli	35.00			

* The Sixth Plan outlay for the Integrated Rural Development Programme is Rs. 1500 crores. The State/U.T. wise notional allocation has been calculated @ Rs. 35.00 lakhs per block for 5011 blocks and Rs. 16.00 lakhs for 81 additional blocks (approved in principle) for the last two years of the Sixth Plan.

West Bengal proposal to improve drainage in Lower Reaches of Damodar

3141. SHRI CHITTA BASU : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of West Bengal have submitted proposals to improve drainage in the lower reaches of the Damodar, which include restructuring of several embankments, remodelling and strengthening of certain embankments, construction of certain diversion channels and dredging of the river Rupnarayan ;

(b) whether these proposals are now pending with the Ganga Flood Control Commission for final clearance ;

(c) if so, the reasons for the delay for the clearance by the Commission ; and

(d) steps taken to expedite clearance and execution ?

Statement-II

Statement showing the details of the achievement made in implementing Integrated Rural Development Programme in Orissa during the Sixth Plan period so far.

	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85 (upto May, 1984)
1. Total allocation (Rs. in lakhs)	1570.00	1884.08	2512.00	2512.00	2512.00
2. Central allocation (Rs. in lakhs)	785.00	942.00	1256.00	1256.00	1256.00
3. Central release (Rs. in lakhs)	1680.34	731.19	1083.21	900.00	—
4. Total expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)	669.08	1495.85	2292.78	2248.96	133.56
5. Total term credit mobilised (Rs. in lakhs)	1590.40	2075.13	3532.78	2948.15	130.55
6. Total investment (Rs. in lakhs)	2259.48	3570.98	5825.56	5197.11	—
7. Total No. of beneficiaries covered (Nos.)	100749	138367	252453	217073	10405
8. No. of S.C./S.T. beneficiaries covered (Nos.)	32117	55175	113230	106267	4218

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA): (a) to (d). A scheme for improvement of drainage system in Lower Damodar areas was prepared by the West Bengal Government in 1972 for execution in three stages. Stage-I of the scheme for channelisation of Amta Channel is almost nearing completion. Stage-II and Stage-III of the scheme have been revised. The revised scheme costing Rs. 14.80 crores has been finalised by the State Government in consultation with the Ganga Flood Control Commission. The scheme has not been cleared by the State Technical Advisory Committee of West Bengal. The State Technical Advisory Committee of West Bengal has to expedite its clearance. The scheme, thereafter, would have to be furnished to the Planning Commission through the Ganga Flood Control Commission and the State Government have to provide adequate funds for expeditious execution of the scheme.

Implementation of Rural House-sites-cum-Construction Assistance Scheme

3142. SHRI K.T. KOSALRAM: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise progress made in the implementation of Rural House-sites-cum-Construction Assistance Scheme;

(b) the number of eligible families to be covered under this programme during the Sixth Plan; and

(c) the results of the study conducted by his Ministry about the progress of the scheme to provide cash assistance to the landless for housing?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS, IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) A Statement indicating state-wise progress under the scheme of Rural House-sites-cum-Construction Assistance Scheme during Sixth Plan upto 30th June, 84 is annexed.

(b) 68 lakh families.

(c) No such study has been conducted by the Ministry of Works and Housing to provide cash assistance to the landless for housing.

Statement

Progress under House-sites-cum-Construction Assistance Scheme during the Sixth Five Year Plan (Upto 30-6-1984)

States/UTs.	House Sites	Construction Assistance
1	2	3
1. Andhra Pradesh	12,41,183	4,46,786
2. Assam	45,032	20,047
3. Bihar	76,392	40,777
4. Gujarat	3,57,057	1,36,412
5. Haryana	88,190	7,365

1	2	3
6. Himachal Pradesh	739	747
7. Jammu and Kashmir	1,523	1,531
8. Karnataka	3,48,386	2,27,166
9. Kerala	12,810	8,861
10. Madhya Pradesh	99,359	1,69,978
11. Maharashtra	1,61,645	1,77,093
12. Orissa	87,043	10,596
13. Punjab	4,930	26,950
14. Rajasthan	2,88,464	91,218
15. Tamil Nadu	11,45,390	1,18,071
16. Tripura	22,049	11,988
17. Uttar Pradesh	4,83,488	43,508
18. West Bengal	24,296	52,669
1. A and N Islands	2,550	949
2. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	102	314
3. Delhi	6,603	1,699
4. Goa, Daman and Diu	2,736	720
5. Pondicherry	6,904	7,570
Total	45,07,071	15,43,015

Note : Scheme is not in operation in Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Sikkim and Union Territories of Arunachal Pradesh, Lakshadweep and Mizoram.

Loss in sale of ICAR Books and Journals

3143. SHRI ZAINAL ABEDIN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether ICAR Books and Journals

have been causing losses because of poor sales and large numbers have to be discarded ;

(b) whether despite some journals continuously having poor sales, the Council continues to publish them in equally large

numbers ; if so, details of each such journals and action taken to fix responsibility for loss of public funds, particularly from 1978 onwards ; and

(c) whether Government have examined the reasons for poor sale of several ICAR publications, entrusting such evaluations to Institute of Management and if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) No, Sir.

During the last 10 years, books and journals of the value of only 2.2 per cent of the total revenue from the sale of books and journals have been weeded out as per the approved weeding out rules of the Council.

(b) No, Sir.

The print orders of ICAR journals are fixed on the basis of the number of subscribers, duly approved free and exchange list and anticipated sales. During 1978-83, 97.3% of the copies of journals printed were sold out.

(c) The Council does not issue publications with a commercial motive but to fulfil one of its objectives to act as a clearing house of research information in the fields of agriculture, animal sciences, and allied subjects. Because of their inherent nature, some of ICAR publications are slow selling. The Council has a duly constituted 'Publications Committee' to advise it on all publication matters including sales and sales promotion work. Therefore, the question of any evaluation through any Institute of Management does not arise.

Betel-leaf Growing areas

3144. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that betel-leaf is grown in big areas of different States of our country ;

(b) if so, the details of the betel-leaf growing areas ; and

(c) the steps Government have taken to help the betel-leaf growers in the production and cultivation of betel-leaves ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) This crop is grown in different States in a limited area.

(b) The data on area and production in respect of betelvine are not available. However, the major producing States are Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal, Assam, Bihar, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra and Orissa.

(c) The Indian Council of Agricultural Research has sanctioned a multi-locational research project with effect from April, 1981 with a view to control betelvine diseases. The Project is operating in different States. Technical guidance is provided to betelvine growers by the State Department of Agriculture/Horticulture as and when required. In Karnataka long-term credit facilities are provided to betelvine growers with the assistance of NABARD.

Contingent for Los Angeles without Chef-de-Mission

3145. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of SPORTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the bulk of the Indian Olympic contingent left for Los Angeles on July 15, without the Chef-de-Mission, Deputy Chef, Secretary or treasurer ;

(b) if so, who was responsible for this abnormal situation ; and

(c) the action taken in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a) to (c). According to information received from Indian Olympic Association (I.O.A.), who are concerned with the matter, the first batch consisting of 41 participants and officials left for Los Angeles to participate in the XXIII Olympic Games on 15th July, 1984. The batch was accompanied by a leader who was

assigned the responsibilities of Chef-de-Mission by IOA, as it is the exclusive prerogative of the IOA to nominate sports officials to accompany the Indian Olympic contingent.

राष्ट्रीयकृत चीनी मिल्नों की ओर गन्ने की बकाया धनराशि

3146. श्री जलपाल सिंह :
श्री सत्यना १८ न अटिया :

क्या साख और नागरिक पूति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने देश की आठ चीनी मिल्नों का अधिग्रहण किया है और यदि हाँ, तो कब ;

(ख) इस अधिग्रहण के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) अधिग्रहण किए जाने से लेकर विभिन्न चीनी मिल्नों की ओर किसानों के गन्ने की बकाया धनराशि का वर्ष-वार व्योरा क्या है ;

(घ) बकाया धनराशि का भुगतान करने के

लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ; और

(ङ) क्या लस्कर नगर मिल (सहारनपुर) की प्रति क्विंटल उत्पादन लागत बहुत अधिक है, और यदि हाँ, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

इलेक्ट्रानिकी विभाग में तथा साख और नागरिक पूति मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (डा० एम० एस० संजीवी राव) : (क) से (ग) को विवरण, एक ओर दो सलगन हैं।

(घ) इन मिल्नों के कस्टोडियनों ने बकाया राशि का भुगतान करने के लिए सरकार से ऋण देने का अनुरोध किया है।

(ङ) उत्पादन लागत निम्नलिखित कारणों से बहुत अधिक है :—

(1) वास्तव में गन्ने के अधिक मूल्यों का भुगतान करना ;

(2) पुरानी मशीनरी होना और इसलिए उसका अकृमल होना ; और

(3) कम रिकवरी होना।

विवरण-एक

क्रम सं०	फैक्ट्री का नाम	अधिग्रहण की तारीख	अधिग्रहण करने के कारण
1	2	3	4
1.	दि अजुध्या नगर मिल्स राजा-का-सहसपुर जिला मुरादाबाद (उ० प्र०)	2-12-78	अनुमेय सोमा से अधिक गन्ने की बकाया राशि होने के कारण
2.	दि जीजामाता सहकारी मककर कारखाना लि०, मकरनगर, जिला बुस्वानी (बहाराष्ट्र)	13-12-78	अनुमेय सोमा से अधिक गन्ने की बकाया राशि होने के कारण

1	2	3	4
3.	श्री केशोरायपाटन सहकारी शुगर मिल्स लि०, केशोरायपाटन, जिला बुंदी (राजस्थान)	13-12-78	(i) अनुमेय सीमा से अधिक गन्ने की बकाया राशि होने के कारण ; और (ii) नियत दिन तक उत्पादन आरम्भ करने में असफल रहने के कारण
4.	दि देवरिया शुगर मिल्स लि०, देवरिया, जिला देवरिया, (उ०प्र०)	27-12-78	नियत दिन तक उत्पादन आरम्भ करने में असफल रहने के कारण
5.	श्री सीताराम शुगर कं० लि०, बैतालपुर, जिला देवरिया(उ०प्र०)	27-12-78	नियत दिन तक उत्पादन आरम्भ करने में असफल रहने के कारण
6.	दि राय बहादुर नारायण सिंह शुगर मिल्स लि०, मकसर, जिला महारनपुर (उ० प्र०)	2-2-79	अनुमेय सीमा से अधिक गन्ने की बकाया राशि होने के कारण
7.	दि काबेरी शुगर एण्ड केमिकल्स लि०, पेठायबयामाई, जिला तिरुची (तमिलनाडु)	7-2-79	नियत दिन तक उत्पादन आरम्भ करने में असफल रहने के कारण
8.	दि सेकसरिया शुगर मिल्स लि०, पो० जा० बघनान, जिला गोंडा (उ० प्र०)	13-3-79	अनुमेय सीमा से अधिक गन्ने की बकाया राशि होने के कारण

विचारण-यो

15-7-84 को केन्द्र द्वारा संबालित कैदियों की और गन्ने के मूल्य की बढ़ाया राशि को बताने वाला विवरण

(लाख रुपयों में)

निम्न वर्षों के लिए गन्ने की मूल्य की बकाया राशि									
क्रम फैक्ट्री का सं० नाम	1977- 78	1978- 79	1979- 80	1980- 81	1981- 82	1982- 83	1983- 84	गन्ने के मूल्य की कुल बकाया राशि	गन्ने के
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. भजध्या	9.06	—	—	—	—	—	83.92	92.98	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2. देवरिया	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30.04	30.04
3. बैतालपुर	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	57.74	57.74
4. केसोरासपाटन	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	शून्य
5. जीजामाडा	0.01	—	—	—	0.04	0.01	12.70	12.76	
6. कावेरी	0.31	—	—	—	—	—	0.38	0.69	
7. लक्षर	—	13.83	—	—	—	—	159.28	173.11	
8. बघमान	0.11	—	—	—	—	—	39.33	39.44	
	9.49	13.83	—	—	0.04	0.01	383.39	406.76	

कुदमेबाजी, दावेदारों के जाने न जाने के कारण 1983-84 से पूर्व के मौसमों की बकाया राशि लम्बित है।

Food Processing Unit for Tripura

3147. SHRI BAJU BAN RIYAN : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Tripura Government have sent any proposal to set up a food processing centre in Tripura ;

(b) if so, what steps Central Government have taken to approve the proposal ; and

(c) the details of the project ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) and (b). No such proposal has been received from the Government of Tripura. However, this Ministry is setting up a food processing centre at Kumarghat in Tripura.

(c) The centre is expected to promote the processing of locally available raw materials by using simple technologies. Fruit and vegetable processing would be the main activity at the centre. While the land for the centre has been provided by the Government of Tripura, the Central Government would meet the non-recurring cost of Rs. 6.20 lakhs and recurring cost of Rs. 1.08 lakhs per year for 5 years. Thereafter the centre would be taken over by the Government of Tripura.

Growing Paddy without Transplanting Saplings

3148. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYYA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the improved technique of growing paddy without transplanting the saplings that cuts down time and labour and increases production ; and

(b) if so, the steps Government have

taken to disseminate this information to the cultivators in view of shortage of rice in India and consequent import of considerable amount of rice ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes, Sir. The technique of growing paddy by direct seeding has been developed. Normally 4-5 seeds are placed in lines in puddled land using seed drills.

(b) Information about this technology is being disseminated through bulletins, refresher training courses and extension agencies.

Allotment of 66 Houses under S.F.S. in Saket

3149. SHRI DALBIR SINGH : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether 66 flats completed in 1983 under the Self Financing Scheme at Malviya Nagar Extension (Saket) had been allotted to persons other than those registered under the SFS in this area ;

(b) if so, the basis of such allotments ; and

(c) whether any flats have been left unallotted, out of these 66 flats and if so, whether these will be allotted to the legitimate allottees under SFS at Malviya Nagar Extension (Saket) ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS, IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING

AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) and (b). DDA has reported that out of 66 completed additional flats, 64 flats have been allocated to various categories of people including those who have been allocated flats in Saket on out-of-turn basis or in change allowed on compassionate grounds.

(c) Yes, 2 flats are unallotted and will be given to the allottees of Saket, (Malviya Nagar Extension).

Storage Depots in the Country

3150. SHRI R.R. Bhole : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) how many regions/zones are there in India for the purpose of storage depots and how many storage depots are there in each zone/region ; and

(b) the cost of construction of storage depot/per metric tonne of storage capacity of the depots last built and the years in which they were built ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) The Food Corporation of India has four zones consisting of 19 regions with 1782 storage depots. A statement showing zone/region-wise break-down of storage depots is enclosed.

(b) The per tonne cost of construction of storage depots built by the Corporation during 1983-84 was approximately Rs. 500/- for depots without railway siding and Rs. 770/- for depots with railway siding

Statement

Zone	Region	No. of storage depots
1	2	3
I. EAST	1. Assam	57
	2. North East Frontier	21
	3. Bihar	95
	4. Orissa	50
	5. West Bengal	245

1	2	3
II. WEST	6. Gujarat	27
	7. Madhya Pradesh	246
	8. Maharashtra	34
III. NORTH	9. Delhi	4
	10. Haryana	90
	11. Himachal Pradesh	14
	12. Jammu and Kashmir	9
	13. Punjab	257
	14. Rajasthan	114
	15. Uttar Pradesh	197
IV. SOUTH	16. Andhra Pradesh	143
	17. Kerala	36
	18. Karnataka	57
	19. Tamil Nadu	86
	Total	1782

Payment made by each Member of Indian Contingent to Los Angeles

3151. SHRI RAM PRASAD AHIRWAR : Will the Minister of SPORTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether each member of the Indian contingent to Los Angeles Olympics was asked to pay nearly Rs. 16,000 for their boarding and lodging expenses at Los Angeles ;

(b) whether many of the sports persons selected had to pay this amount from their own pockets ; and

(c) whether any if so, what help is given by Government to the players who participate in international competitions ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS (SHRI ASHOK GPHLOT) : (a) Government did not ask any member of the Indian Olympic Contingent to deposit any amount towards boarding and lodging expenses at Los Angeles.

(b) No representation has been received

by the Government from any such sports person on this point.

(c) Government assists participation in international competitions including Olympics by meeting the passage cost of the players and releasing requisite foreign exchange.

Payment to DDA for Flats in Shalimar Bagh Part II before actual

3152. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether flats in Shalimar Bagh Part II have been allotted to those who had registered by a draw of lots and they were asked to pay around Rs. 8000 or so before being given the actual possession ;

(b) whether these flats have not been completed so far but the allottees are being asked to pay monthly instalments ;

(c) if so, the reasons thereof ;

(d) whether Government are aware that in the low income group, the allottees can

pay instalments only after they shift to the allotted flats as they have to pay rent etc. for the present rented premises ;

(e) if so, whether Government propose to postpone the demand for monthly instalment and recover it only after giving physical possession of the flats ; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons thereof ;

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS, IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) DDA has reported that the flats of Janta and LIG categories under New Pattern Housing Scheme 1979 (HUDCO) have been allotted to its registrants in the draw held in 1982 and demand letters issued in 1983. The amounts demanded from the registrants were worked out on the following basis :—

(1) In case of flats allotted on *Cash Down basis* an allottee is required to deposit the total cost of the flats etc., within 2 months from the date of issue of demand-cum-allotment letter.

(2) In case of flats allotted on *hire purchase basis* the Premium for land plus 20% of the balance cost of flat is recovered as initial deposit at the time of allotment, payable within one month from the date of issue of demand-cum allotment letter and balance cost is recoverable in instalments.

(b) and (c). Under Janta Category, those who have got allotment in Bl-A pkt. 'F', are getting possession of the flats as the flats in this pkt. are completed. In Blk-'B' pkt. 'C', the flats allotted are not yet complete and the deferment of instalments orders have already been issued. Under LIG category possession has almost been handed over in Blk 'B' pkt. 'C' but flats in Blk-'B' pkt. 'R' are yet to be completed. Action for deferment of instalments will also be taken in this case as it generally done by the DDA in cases where the construction is delayed.

(d) In cases where the instalments have

been deferred the allottees are not asked to pay the instalment before they are given possession of the flats, otherwise the allottees are supposed to start payment of instalments after one month's time given in the demand letters.

(e) Yes, in the cases mentioned above.

(f) Payment of instalments against 600 flats under Janta category in Shalimar Bagh, Blk 'B' pkt. 'C' already stands deferred upto Oct. '83 and further action to extend the same is in hand. Similarly, action of deferment of payment of instalments in respect of 204 flats under LIG category in Bl. B. pkt. 'R', is also under process.

Allotment of Flats to 1976 Registrants in Shalimar Bagh

3153. SHRI ANWAR AHMAD : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 867 on 30 April, 1984 regarding allotment of flats to 1976 registrants in Shalimar Bagh and state :

(a) whether the specific draw for allotment of these flats has been held ;

(b) whether physical possession of these flats has been given ;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ;

(d) the actual cost of flats worked out ;

(e) whether there has been an increase in the original estimated cost ; and

(f) if so, the details and reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS, IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) No.

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

(c) Contractor could not complete the work so far. Action is being taken to get the work done at his risk and cost of the contractor.

(d) to (f). Actual cost of the flat will be worked out only after completion of the work.

Maintenance of Government Residential Accommodation in Delhi

3154. SHRI MANOHAR LAL SAINI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government owned residential accommodations in Delhi are not maintained properly by the three wings of the Central Public Works Department ;

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to ensure their proper maintenance ;

(c) the amount of rent received by Government from the residential accommodations and the amount spent on their maintenance ;

(d) whether ceiling fans provided in the residential accommodations have not been serviced/oiled and consequently they either do not work properly or give disturbing sound ; and

(e) if so, the steps Government propose to take to ensure timely servicing/oiling of the fans and also the painting of fans and electrical fittings once in two years ?

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

(a) and (b). The Government owned residential accommodation in Delhi is being maintained properly as per the maintenance norms and funds limitations.

(c) An amount of Rs. 600.28 lakhs was recoverable during the year 1983-84 on account of rent etc. for residential Government accommodation. This amount does not include the amount recoverable on account of rent etc. in respect of residential Government accommodation placed at the disposal of various Departments of Central/State Governments and other organisation.

An amount of Rs. 893.23 lakhs has been spent on maintenance (Civil/Ele./Horti.) during 1983-84.

(d) and (e). The ceiling fans provided in the residential accommodation are periodically serviced and oiled to keep them in working condition. Painting of fans and electrical fittings is also normally carried out once in two years.

Setting up of Industries for Processing Marine Fish in Sunderban Region

3155. SHRI NIRMAL SINHA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to setup industries at Nawabganj/Kakdwip/Mathurapur/Patharpratima in Sunderban region for processing marine fishes for trade and manufacture of poultry food from the non-edible small fishes and prawns and other abundantly available and wasted fishes ; and

(b) if so, the details of the scheme and when it will be implemented ?

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद् द्वारा सुझावित विषयविद्यालय को सहायता अनुदान का बन्द किया जाना

3157. प्रो० निवेला कुमारी सक्तावत : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद् द्वारा रायस्थान में उदयपुर स्थित सुझावित विषयविद्यालय को दी जाने वाली अनुदान सहायता बन्द कर दी गई है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसके कारण क्या हैं और क्या इस सहायता के बन्द किये जाने के कमलस्वक्य रायस्थान में कृषि अनुसंधान और विस्तार कार्यक्रम पर कोई प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ेगा ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार निकट भविष्य में इस सहा-

यता को पुनः आरम्भ करने के लिए कोई कदम उठा रही है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) : (क) जी नहीं, श्रीमान्। केवल सहायता के स्वरूप में परिवर्तन किया गया है, जिस रूप में कृषि विश्वविद्यालयों को सहायता दी जाती है। उसकी जगह उस तरह सहायता दी जाएगी जैसे सामान्य विश्वविद्यालयों से सम्बद्ध महाविद्यालयों की दी जाती है।

(ख) सहायता के स्वरूप में इसलिए परिवर्तन किया गया है, क्योंकि राजस्थान सरकार इस विश्वविद्यालय को एक पृथक कृषि विश्वविद्यालय में बदलने के लिए सहमत नहीं हुई। सहायता का स्वरूप बदलने से भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद द्वारा विश्वविद्यालय को दी जाने वाली राशि में भारी कमी आयेगी। इस प्रकार की कमी से विश्वविद्यालय की कार्यप्रणाली पर कोई प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ेगा अथवा नहीं पड़ेगा, वह राज्य सरकार द्वारा दी जाने वाली सहायता की पर्याप्तता पर निर्भर करेगा।

(ग) सहायता के स्वरूप को तभी बदला जा सकता है, यदि राज्य सरकार भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद द्वारा ऐसे विश्वविद्यालयों के लिये अपनाये गये आदर्श अखिनियम के अनुसार इस विश्वविद्यालय को एक कृषि विश्वविद्यालय के रूप में गठित करेगी और चलायेगी।

Review of Policy Regarding Allotment of Government Accommodation to House Owning Employees

3158. SWAMI INDERVESH : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's present policy to provide accommodation to Central Government employees is inconsistent as those who are in dire need of accommodation are left out whereas those who are having their own houses in Delhi, get accommodation which results in sub-letting of the accommodation by the later category ;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to change the present policy of allotment ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(a) There is no inconsistency with regard to allotment of general pool accommodation to Central Government employees who own houses in Delhi. The allotment Rules provide for imposition of penalties in cases where charge of subletting of Government accommodation is proved.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Central Government employees who are having their own houses have been made eligible for general pool accommodation on the basis of the recommendations of the National Council (JCM) which were accepted by the Government.

तिलहन बैंकों की स्थापना

3159. श्री कृष्ण प्रताप सिंह : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का तिलहन बैंकों की स्थापित करने का विचार है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन स्थानों के नाम क्या हैं जहां पर इन बैंकों की स्थापित किया जायेगा ; और

(ग) तिलहनों में आत्म निर्भरता प्राप्त करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) : (क) और (ख) राष्ट्रीय तिलहन और वनस्पति तेल विकास बोर्ड ने 20-7-84 को हुई अपनी बैठक में क्षेत्रीय तिलहन बैंक स्थापित करने के एक प्रस्ताव को सिद्धान्त रूप में स्वीकृति दी। प्रस्ताव के व्योरे बोर्ड द्वारा अभी तैयार किए जाने हैं।

(ग) तिलहन का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए उठाए

जा रहे विभिन्न कदमों को दक्षिण वाला विवरण संलग्न है।

विवरण

तिलहनों के उत्पादन में वृद्धि करने के लिए उठाए जा रहे विभिन्न कदमों को दक्षिण वाला विवरण

तिलहनों के उत्पादन में वृद्धि करने के लिये भारत सरकार तिलहन विकास हेतु केन्द्रीय प्रायोजित योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत वित्तीय सहायता उपलब्ध करा रही है। तिलहन उत्पादन को और बढ़ाने की दृष्टि से केन्द्रीय प्रायोजित योजनाओं/परियोजनाओं को पुनरोन्मुखी बनाया गया है और एक राष्ट्रीय तिलहन विकास परियोजना में इसका विषय कर दिया गया है। राष्ट्रीय तिलहन विकास परियोजना, जो 1984-85 के दौरान क्रियान्वित की जा रही है, 1984-85 के दौरान 38 करोड़ रुपए का कुल व्यय स्वीकृत किया है। कार्यक्रम की सारी वित्त व्यवस्था भारत सरकार द्वारा की जा रही है।

इस परियोजना के तहत उपलब्ध कराए जा रहे प्रोत्साहनों और सुविधाओं में निम्नलिखित शामिल हैं :—

- (1) बीज उत्पादन के लिए भारी व्यय करना, गुणवत्ता बीजों, वनस्पति संरक्षण उपकरणों, रसायनों का रियायती दरों पर वितरण करना और प्रचालनात्मक खर्चों पर राज-सहायता देना ;
- (2) बीज/उर्वरक मिनिफिटों का निःशुल्क वितरण ;
- (3) विशेष परियोजना के तहत मूंगफली की फसल के लिए फास्फेटयुक्त उर्वरकों और जिप्सम का रियायती दरों पर वितरण करना ;
- (4) उन्नत बीती उपकरणों का रियायती दरों पर वितरण करना ;

(5) विशेष परियोजनाओं में मूंगफली की फसल के लिए छिड़काव सेटों और सिचाई सुविधाओं हेतु राजसहायता ;

(6) बड़े पैमाने पर बीतों में प्रदर्शन करना ; और

(7) परियोजना और विपणन सहायता के क्रियान्वयन और प्रबोधन हेतु संगठनात्मक ढांचे को मजबूत बनाना ;

इसके अतिरिक्त केरल और अण्डमान तथा निकोबार द्वीपसमूह में क्रमशः 3434 हेक्टर और 940 हेक्टर क्षेत्र पर रेड बायल पाम बागान का एक कार्यक्रम भी शुरू किया गया है।

राष्ट्रीय डेरी विकास बोर्ड की तिलहन परियोजना के अन्तर्गत राष्ट्रीय डेरी विकास बोर्ड, बाढ़ानों की आपूर्ति, प्रोद्योगिकी का हस्तांतरण, मानकारी मूल्यों पर अधिप्राप्ति और तिलहनों का परिसंस्करण और विपणन व्यवस्था करके सहायता उपलब्ध है।

New Sugar Mills for Maharashtra

3160. SHRI J.S. PATIL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to refer to reply given to Starred Question No. 213 on 12 March, 1984 regarding new sugar mills for Maharashtra and state :

(a) whether the review regarding progress of implementation of licences already issued to start new sugar factories is complete ;

(b) if so, the findings of the same ; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) to (c). The Government has already made a review and has observed that new licences have gone to such States

where already the sugar industry exists in a big way. To avoid top-sided licensing in the Sugar Industry, there is a need to consider all aspects of inter-State priorities for balanced regional development and to ensure that the backward areas of the country also get a fair deal and at least an opportunity to claim a share of new sugar projects licensed in any sugar year. A decision is under active consideration.

एन०बी०सी०सी०के चेंबरमेन के बीरों से
सम्बन्धित नियम

3161. श्री बाबू राब पराजपे : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या नेशनल बिल्डिंग कन्जट्रक्शन कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड ने अधिकारियों के देश और विदेशों के बीरे करने के लिए कुछ नियम बनाये थे ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या वर्तमान चेंबरमेन ने नियमानुसार बीरे किए हैं ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो देश और विदेशों में उनके द्वारा किए गए बीरों का व्यौरा क्या है और उन पर कितना खर्च हुआ था। वर्ष 1982, 1983 और 1984 के दौरान इनकी क्या उपलब्धियां रही ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मोहम्मद उस्मान आरिफ) : (क) और (ख) जी, हां।

(ग) उपर्युक्त भाग (ख) के उत्तर को देखते हुए प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

तिलहनों का उत्पादन

3162. श्री के० ए० स्वामी : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले दो वर्षों के दौरान देश में वर्ष-वार तिलहनों का कितना उत्पादन हुआ ;

(ख) क्या यह देश की आवश्यकताओं के लिए पर्याप्त था या आवश्यकता से कम था ;

(ग) यदि कम था, तो कमी को किस प्रकार पूरा किया गया ; और

(घ) तिलहनों के उत्पादन को बढ़ाने और इस मामले में देश को आत्मनिर्भर बनाने के लिए क्या उपाय किए जा रहे हैं ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवान) : (क) देश में फसल वर्ष 1982-83 के दौरान तिलहनों का कुल उत्पादन 105.5 लाख मीटरी टन था। फसल वर्ष 1983-84 के लिए, इस समय अनुमान लगाया जाता है कि उत्पादन 126.85 लाख मीटरी टन के लगभग होगा।

(ख) और (ग) इस समय खाद्य तेलों का देशी उत्पादन देश की घरेलू आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए पर्याप्त नहीं है। खाद्य तेलों की मांग और आपूर्ति का अन्तर आयात से पूरा किया जाता है।

(घ) 1983-84 तक चल रही तिलहनों के विकास के लिए केन्द्र द्वारा प्रायोजित योजनाओं को नया रूप दिया गया है और उन्हें एक ठोस राष्ट्रीय तिलहन विकास परियोजना में मिला दिया गया है, जिसे देश में 1984-85 में तिलहनों का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है, जिस पर भारत सरकार को शत-प्रतिशत सहायता से 38 करोड़ रुपये का परिव्यय रखा गया है। इस परियोजना के अन्तर्गत मूंगफली, तोरिया व सरसों, सोयाबीन और सूरजमुखी के बारे में विशेष कार्यक्रम तथा मूंगफली, तोरिया व सरसों, सोयाबीन, सूरजमुखी, कसुम, रामतिल और तिल सम्बन्धी सघन तिलहन विकास कार्यक्रम क्रियान्वित किए जा रहे हैं। इन कार्यक्रमों के अलावा, तिलहनों की उत्पादकता बढ़ाने के लिए अनुसंधान प्रयासों में तेजी लाई जा रही है। उत्पादकों को उपयुक्त मूल्य-नीतियों के माध्यम से अच्छे प्रोत्साहन प्रदान किए जा रहे हैं। इसके अलावा केरल और अण्डमान व निकोबार द्वीप

समूह ग्रेड बायल पाम की खेती शुरू की गई है। इसके अतिरिक्त वृक्ष और बन भूलक तिलहनों, चावल की घूती आदि के उपयोग में भी तेजी आई जा रही है।

Allotment of Land by D.D.A. to the Co-operative House Building Societies

3163. SHRI RAM AWADH : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of the co-operative house building societies registered with Delhi Development Authority so far ;

(b) their order of priority with regard to allotment of land to them ; and

(c) the approximate time by which each of these societies will be allotted land, complete details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS, IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) to (c). DDA last invited applications for allotment of land from Co-operative group housing societies in July-August, 1981. Against this 423 Co-operative group housing societies registered with the DDA for allotment of land. Out of these DDA have made allotment of land to all the eligible 424 societies during the years 1982 and 1983.

गांधी नगर में राष्ट्रीय खेल संस्थान का पश्चिमी जोनल केन्द्र खोला जाना

3164. श्री मोती लाल आर० चौधरी : क्या खेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गुजरात सरकार ने गांधी नगर में राष्ट्रीय खेल संस्थान, पटियाला का पश्चिमी जोनल केन्द्र खोलने के लिये कोई अनुरोध किया है और यदि हाँ, तो उक्त अनुरोध कब किया गया था और उसे कब तक स्वीकार कर लिया जायेगा ;

(ख) गांधी नगर में खेलों का जोनल केन्द्र

खोलने के लिये सभी अपेक्षित सुविधायें उपलब्ध होने के बावजूद, इस अनुरोध को स्वीकार करने में विलम्ब होने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) क्या गुजरात राज्य खेल के मामले में पीछे रह रहा है और यदि हाँ, तो क्या राज्य में खेलों को बढ़ावा देने और प्रोत्साहित करने के उद्देश्य से इस केन्द्र को लीज ही खोल दिया जाएगा ?

खेल विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री असोक महलोत) : (क) और (ख) जी, हाँ। गुजरात सरकार ने सितम्बर, 1983 में नेताजी सुभाष राष्ट्रीय खेल संस्थान का गांधी नगर में पश्चिमी केन्द्र स्थापित करने के लिए एक प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत किया था। इसी प्रकार का एक प्रस्ताव महाराष्ट्र सरकार से भी प्राप्त हुआ है। तदनुसार, ने० सु० रा० खेल संस्थान के पश्चिमी केन्द्र की स्थापना को सातवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के मसौदे में शामिल किया गया है। तथापि, मामले में अन्तिम निर्णय केवल सातवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना को अन्तिम रूप दिये जाने के बाद ही सम्भव होगा।

(ग) खेलों के मामले में विभिन्न राज्यों से सम्बन्धित स्तर को निश्चित करने के लिए कोई अध्ययन नहीं किया गया है।

Payment of Compensation to Oberoi for land Acquired by Government

3165. SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of plots of land belonging to the Oberoi Hotels Ltd. in Nehru Place were acquired by Government and no compensation has been paid to them so far ;

(b) if so, full facts of the land owned by the Oberoi in Nehru Place ;

(c) when the same was acquired by Government ; and

(d) when and on what basis, compensation is proposed to be paid ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS, IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (d). Some plots of land belonging to the Oberoi Hotels Ltd. in Nehru Place were acquired by Delhi Administration. Compensation has been paid in respect of the plots acquired, as per details given in the statement attached (See Cols. 199-200).

Posts Lying Vacant in Government of India Press, Minto Road, New Delhi

3166. SHRI GHUFRAN AZAM : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether a good number of posts are lying vacant in various categories in Government of India Press, Minto Road, New Delhi ;

(b) if so, the details of posts lying vacant category-wise ; and

(c) the action proposed to be taken to fill up the same ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) and (b). Details of the posts lying vacant at present in the Press are given in the statement attached.

(c) Action to fill up the posts is already in process.

Statement

*Details of the Posts Lying Vacant,
Government of India Press, Minto
Road, New Delhi*

Sl. No.	Category of Post	No. of Posts
1	2	3
1.	Asstt. Artist Retoucher	2

1	2	3
2.	Offset Machineman Gr. II	12
3.	Lino Operator	7
4.	Mechanic (Mechanical)	1
5.	Dark Room Asstt.	1
6.	L.D. Clerk	20
7.	Asstt. Mech. (Mono)	1
8.	Machine Asstt.	10
9.	Bindery Asstt.	12
10.	Proof Press Man, Gr. II	6
11.	Cleaner Driver	1
12.	Labourer	17
13.	Peon	2
Total		92

Filling up of the Post of Agricultural Marketing Adviser

3167. SHRI LALA RAM KEN : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Directorate of Marketing and Inspection Gazetted Technical Officer's Association has pointed out some anomalies in the recruitment rules for the post of Agricultural Marketing Adviser ;

(b) if so, the action being taken by Government to rectify the above anomalies ;

(c) whether the post will be filled after removing the above anomalies ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) to (d). The Directorate of Marketing and

Statement

S. No.	Award No.	Date of Award	Details of Khaura No. acquired	Area in Bighas	Remarks
1.	2038	29.11.67	1276/873/1, 1279/873/1 1280/873/1, 1281/873/4/1, 1281/873/5/1, 1277/873/1	39/97 Bighas	Payment of compensation was paid by the Land Acquisition Collector on 25.1.83. As regards the enhanced compensation of ADJ Courts, it was sent to the ADJ on 28.7.71 and 19.8.71
2.	1148	21.6.61	1280/873/2, 1281/873/4/2 1281/873/6, 1276/873/2 1277/873/2, 1279/873/2 1281/873/5/2	27.09 Bighas	The amount of enhanced compensation relating to High Court was sent to the ADJ on 5.3.82 and 29.6.82. The amount awarded by LAC was paid on 25.9.63. The amount relating to High Court was sent to the Court of ADJ for payment on 9.3.81 and 10.1.83.

Inspection (DMI) Gazetted Technical Officers' Association had inter-alia requested for the amendment of recruitment rules for the post of Agricultural Marketing Adviser (AMA) with a view to filling up of the post by promotion from amongst the Joint Agricultural Marketing Advisers in the DMI only. The existing recruitment rules for the post of AMA provide for filling up of the post by transfer on deputation from amongst the suitable Class I officers in the States, preferably in the Department of Agricultural Marketing or Cooperation or by officers of All India Service or Central Service Class I, with the requisite experience. The existing recruitment rules, thus, provide the Government with an opportunity of selecting an appropriate person as AMA, from a broad spectrum of Government officials who have experience in this field. The officers of the DMI (Class A) are not excluded from applying for this post. Thus, it is not considered necessary to amend the recruitment rules. Action for filling up the post of AMA has been initiated on the basis of existing rules.

**Working of Hobedypur Cooperative
Coconut Farming Society, South
Andaman**

3168. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHA-DASAN NADAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any case of embezzlement, misappropriation of funds or financial irregularity of any other nature involving officers of the Cooperative Department was reported or has come to the notice of Government in the working of Hobedypur Cooperative Coconut Farming Society in South Andaman ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and action taken or proposed to be taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b). Departmental officers who were appointed as Administrators to manage the Hobedypur Cooperative Coconut Farming Society are reported to have misappropriated the funds

of the Society. The Administration proposes to institute a criminal case against the concerned officers.

**Non-availability of Sugar Cane to Sugar
Factories**

3169. SHRI R.P. DAS : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether half of the sugar factories have been forced to cease production due to non-availability of sugarcane beyond a certain period in the last sugar season ;

(b) whether it is due to lower recovery of sugar ; and

(c) if so, what steps have so far been taken to raise the recovery rate ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) Out of 326 sugar factories that worked during the current season, 1983-84, 149 factories had closed operations by the end of March, 1984 as against 26 factories (out of 321) that closed upto the corresponding date last year. The factories generally close after crushing all available cane.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Amendment in Land Tenure Regulations

3170. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received proposals for amendment in the Land Tenure Regulations ; and

(b) if so, when the said proposal was received and the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) and (b). Under the Constitution certain

bills passed by the State Legislatures, which deal with land, require President's assent for their enactment. Such bills are received every now and then. They are examined by the Ministry of Rural Development and other concerned ministries before a decision is taken on whether President's assent can be given to them.

Projects Stalled due to Conservation of Forests in Hilly Areas

3171. SHRI E. BALANANDAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that in the hill districts of all States construction works like road building, irrigation and hydel projects, including those on which lot of money had already been spent but not yet completed, have been stopped in the name of conservation of forests causing lot of discontent amongst the local population ; and

(b) if so, the position regarding each of these projects which have been stopped, those going to be re-started, those still under consideration and those which have been given up finally ?

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Collection of Sugar Cess

3172. SHRI R.P. DAS : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount of sugar cess collected from the date of its introduction, year-wise ;

(b) the amount spent on modernisation of old sugar mills so far from this source, State-wise ; and

(c) the funds allocated for other purposes ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) The total amount of sugar cess collected from the date of its introduction year-wise is as under :—

(1) 1/6/82 to 31/3/83 (82-83)	Rs. 51,53,89,450.68
(2) 1/4/83 to 31/3/84 (83-84)	Rs. 1,06,81,36,120.65
(3) 1/4/84 to 30/6/84 (84-85)	Rs. 18,67,26,286.83

Total Collection— Rs. 1,77,22,51,858.16

(b) No financial assistance has been granted so far for modernisation of old sugar mills.

(c) Funds allocated during 1984-85 for various purposes are :—

(1) Grant-in-aid for Development of Sugar Industry (Non-Plan).	Rs. 10 lakhs
(2) Loans for Rehabilitation/Modernisation of Sugar Mills.	Rs. 5 crores
(3) Loans to Sugar Mills for Cane Development.	Rs. 2 crores
(4) Subsidy to Sugar Mills for holding Buffer Stock of Sugar of 5 lakh tonnes.	Rs. 46 crores

Achievement of IRDP in Orissa

3173. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have made any assessment of the achievement of the Integrated Rural Development Programme launched in Orissa ;

(b) whether any preference was given in the areas of tribal population so far as the

question of development in that State is concerned ; and

(c) if so, how far it has helped in ameliorating the over-all conditions of the tribals ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) Some limited studies of the achievement of the Integrated Rural Development Programme in Orissa have been made.

(b) The IRDP is a beneficiary-oriented programme. The beneficiaries belonging to Scheduled Tribes are provided 50% subsidy for acquiring assets. The maximum assistance up to an amount of Rs. 5,000 vis-a-vis Rs. 3,000 for others is available to the tribals.

(c) No such specific study has been made.

Delivery of Fertilizers at Block-Level

3174. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any initiative was taken by Government in 1981 for delivering fertilizers at block level in the country ;

(b) whether any assessment has been made regarding the performance of this scheme and if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the steps contemplated by Government to remove the drawbacks, if any, in the working of the scheme to make it more beneficial to farmers ?

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

(b) and (c). No detailed assessment of the performance of the scheme has yet been made. However, during meetings held from time to time with the State Governments, institutional agencies, manufacturers, pool handling agencies, the working of the scheme has *inter alia* been discussed and it has been reported that the scheme has been found to be useful and that fertiliser is

flowing more freely into interior areas. It is also seen that consumption of fertilisers has increased by 22% in 1983-84 over 1982-83 and by 5.8% in 1982-83 over 1981-82. The number of sale points/outlets also increased from 1.10 lakhs in May 1981 to about 1.45 lakhs by March 1984.

Slum Figures in Metropolitan Cities

3175. SHRI SURAJ BHAN : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether in Greater Bombay, there were about 1,990 slums comprising of 5,75,000 tenements in 1976 which rose to about 7 lakhs in 1982 and about 7.5 lakhs at present, containing about 42 per cent of Bombay's total population ;

(b) the corresponding figures in Calcutta, Delhi and Madras in this regard ; and

(c) the likely number, by the end of Seventh Plan ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS, IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) to (c). According to the information received from Maharashtra Government, there were about 1680 slums with 28,31,384 slum dwellers in Greater Bombay as on 1.4.1980. No statistics about the slum tenements in Bombay in 1976 and in 1982 are available. No systematic survey has been conducted by the Governments of Tamil Nadu, West Bengal and Delhi Administration to identify the total slum population at Madras, Calcutta and Delhi respectively. Therefore, no accurate information is available. The Seventh Five Year Plan is under formulation and the likely number of slums dwellers would be known after the publication of the plan.

Setting up of Agro Industries Corporation in A and N Islands

3176. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Andaman and Nicobar Administration has sent a proposal regarding setting up of an Agro-Industries Corporation in the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands ; and

(b) if so, when such a proposal was received and the details of action taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Representation for Allotment of Land in Middle Andaman

3177. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a representation has been received from the people of Uttarayan and Kadamtala, Middle Andaman (A and N Islands) for allotment of agricultural land in nearby areas where forest clearance was done by the Forest Department ; and

(b) if so, when Government propose to release such land for allotment to the landless agriculturists ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) No proposal from Andaman and Nicobar Administration for allotment of forest land to people of Uttarayan and Kadamtala, Middle Andaman Island, has been received.

(b) Does not arise.

Persons Allotted Agricultural Land during 1970 in A. and N. Islands

3178. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether prior to the enactment of Forest Conservation Act, some persons were allotted agricultural land during 1970 and yet physical possessions were not given as

the Ministry has not agreed to dereserve the said forest lands ;

(b) if so, the action Government propose to take to allot agricultural land for which allotment orders have already been issued during 1970 ; and

(c) whether the A and N Administration has proposed to Government for de-reservation of certain areas and if so, what action has been taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

New Housing Projects Approved by HUDCO

3179. SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Housing and Urban Development Corporation has approved new housing projects in the country ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) the amount earmarked and the names of the cities in Gujarat which have been covered under the scheme ;

(d) whether the work has been started and if so, the progress made so far ; and

(e) if not, the time by which the scheme will be implemented ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS, IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) During the year 1984-85, and as on 31.7.84, HUDCO has sanctioned 165 schemes with loan assistance of the order of Rs. 71.19 crores.

(c) Under the above sanctions, the State of Gujarat has been sanctioned 14 schemes

with HUDCO loan sanction of Rs. 5.89 crores. These include six rural schemes spread over the districts of Bharauch, Mehsana, Kheda and Vadodara and eight urban schemes spread over the cities and towns of Rajkot, Kidana, Kodi, Dudhrej, Vadodara and Nadiad.

(d) and (e). The implementation of these schemes is done by the respective borrowing agencies.

Allocation of Central Assistance to States Under NREP

3180. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) the details of the Central assistance granted to each State during the year 1983-84 under the National Rural Employment Programme ;

(b) the percentage of amount spent by the State Government during the year and the details of the work done ;

(c) whether there was low utilisation of funds under the National Rural Employment Programme and as such the progress of work is very slow ; and

(d) the steps being taken to implement this scheme fully under the 20-Point Programme in the country, particularly in the backward and Adivasi areas of the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) :

(a) to (c). Statement-I indicating state-wise unutilised balance as on 1.4.1983, releases of Central and State share and utilisation of funds during 1983-84 is laid on the Table of the House. (Placed in Library. See No LT-8579/84). During 1983-84 Rs. 187.76 crores of Central assistance and Rs. 202.44 crores States share totalling Rs. 390.21 crores was given for this programme. Against this according to the provisional figures of expenditure received so far Rs. 393.45 crores were spent. Thus the expenditure was more

than the funds released during 1983-84.

As regards performance, during 1983-84 against the target of generation of 322.26 million mandays fixed for the year, the achievement as per provisional figures is 302 million mandays which is 93 percent of the target.

Statement-II indicating the assets created under the programme is also laid on the Table of the House. (Placed in Library. See No. LT-8579/84).

(d) Provision has been made in the guidelines to give priority to the works needed to be taken up in the areas having predominant population of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and the areas identified as low wage pockets and minimum of ten percent of the total outlay is earmarked for works exclusively for the benefit of this section.

Import of Coconut Oil

3181. SHRI K. MALLANNA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to import limited quantities of coconut oil to arrest the domestic price of this item following a fall in coconut production ;

(b) if so, the details regarding the production of coconut during the last three years, State-wise ;

(c) the programme as well as quantity Government have decided to import ; and

(d) the consumption of coconut oil at present in the country ?

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

(b) State-wise production of coconut during the last three years is as follows :

State	(in million nuts)		
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
Andhra Pradesh	175.3	178.9	178.8
Assam	51.8	45.9	45.9
Karnataka	890.0	917.6	930.1
Kerala	3036.4	3005.7	2444.3
Maharashtra	61.7	61.1	61.1
Orissa	98.8	98.8	98.8
Tamil Nadu	1132.4	1019.2	1650.0
Tripura	1.7	1.7	1.7
West Bengal	32.3	29.4	29.4
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	97.8	87.0	87.0
Goa, Daman and Diu	105.0	91.0	100.0
Lakshadweep	21.4	21.7	21.7
Pondicherry	15.4	15.4	15.5
All India	5720.0	5573.4	5664.3

(c) A quantity of 9,000 metric tonnes of coconut oil has been imported by State Trading Corporation. It is not intended to import coconut oil on a regular basis.

(d) Coconut oil is used partly for edible purposes and partly for industrial uses particularly as raw material for manufacture of toilet soap. The entire indigenous production of coconut oil is consumed within the country in either of the ways.

Amendment of Essential Commodities Act to Avoid Malpractices in Supply of Fertilizers

3152. **SHRI K MALLANNA** : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to have a provision in Essential Commodities Act for detention of those indulging in malpractices in fertilizers supply ;

(b) If so, whether Government also propose to make a provision to ensure that no middlemen deprives the farmers of their legitimate right to get the supply of good quality fertiliser at fixed rate ; and

(c) If so, the details in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) There is already a provision in the Prevention of Blackmarketing and Maintenance of Supplies

of Essential Commodities Act, 1980 for detention of any person with a view to prevent him from acting in any manner prejudicial to the maintenance of supplies of any essential commodity. Fertiliser has already been declared an essential commodity.

(b) and (c). The prices of most of the commonly used fertilisers are statutorily controlled under the Fertiliser (Control) Order, 1957. The standard specifications of various fertilisers are also fixed under the same Order.

Any body selling fertiliser not conforming to prescribed specifications of charging prices in excess of those fixed under the Fertiliser (Control) Order, 1957 can be punished under the law.

Development of Bacterial Culture

3183. SHRI K. MALLANNA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a bacterial culture which enhances the yield of wheat, paddy, potato and pulses by 10 to 50 per cent has been developed by scientists at the Indian Agriculture Research Institute, New Delhi ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes, Sir. Work on bacterial cultures is in progress at Indian Agricultural Research Institute. However, the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi have at no stage made a claim that the application of these cultures can increase the yields of different crops upto 50 per cent.

(b) The IARI, New Delhi has been doing intensive basic and applied work on bio-fertilizers like *rhizobia*, blue-green algae and more recently on certain other and lesser known non symbiotic nitrogen fixing micro-organisms like *Azotobacter* and *Azospirillum*.

The data obtained from pot culture as well as field experiments have shown that

the application of these bacterial cultures can help in increasing the yields from 10 to 15 per cent only.

Cultivation on Dry River and Tank Beds in Summer

3184. SHRI N. DENNIS : Will the Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to introduce cultivation on the dry river and tank beds during summer where moisture and silt are available ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the feasibility of various crops which can be raised in these areas ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) Feasibility-study of growing suitable crops on Diara land is in progress. However, dry river beds are sometimes utilised by cultivators for growing crops like melon, cucurbits, etc.

Tamil Nadu's Scheme to Increase Groundnut Production

3185. SHRI N. DENNIS : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any scheme for increasing production of groundnut, has been submitted by Tamil Nadu to Central Government for approval ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b). Government of India has received only a copy of the proposal namely Project for Intensive Cultivation of Groundnut during 1984-85 under the National Oilseeds Deve-

lopment Project sent by Director of Oilseeds, Tamil Nadu for approval to Secretary, Agriculture Department, Tamil Nadu. The proposal envisaged the coverage of area of 8.0 lakh hectares under kharif groundnut and 3.65 lakh hectares under rabi/summer groundnut. The proposal included the distribution of:— certified seed, fertilizer (phosphatic and gypsum), rhizobium culture, improved implements, sprinkler sets, seed minikits as also plant protection measures, demonstrations, extension of irrigated area, staff, contingencies etc.)

Allocation to States Under IRDP

3186. SHRI N. DENNIS : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be

pleased to state :

(a) the details regarding the allocation to the States under the Integrated Rural Development Programme during the Sixth Five Year Plan period ;

(b) the amount spent so far out of this outlay, State-wise ; and

(c) the number of families covered under the Programme, particularly in Tamil Nadu ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) :
(a) to (c). A statement is attached.

Statement

Statement showing allocation for IRDP during the VIth Plan and Expenditure during 1980-84 under IRDP.

Name of the State/U.T.	Sixth Plan allocation* (Rs. in lakhs)	No. of families covered (1980-84)	Funds utilised (1980-84) (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3	4
1. Andhra Pradesh	11,436.00	939371	10167.00
2. Assam	4,690.00	142467	1887.75
3. Bihar	20,545.00	1321298	11457.13
4. Gujarat	7,630.00	579347	5518.44
5. Haryana	3,141.00	386238	2515.61
6. Himachal Pradesh	2,415.00	172018	1664.51
7. Jammu and Kashmir	3,233.00	117052	1292.17
8. Karnataka	6,125.00	532450	5756.66
9. Kerala	5,152.00	425265	3685.54
10. Madhya Pradesh	16,046.00	1104824	11,78.87
11. Maharashtra	10,360.00	728243	7561.13

1	2	3	4
12. Manipur	910.00	20191	292.56
13. Meghalaya	936.00	19786	159.98
14. Nagaland	735.00	37373	427.28
15. Orissa	10,990.00	708642	6706.67
16. Punjab	4,111.00	321626	3535.79
17. Rajasthan	8,184.00	551082	6930.35
18. Sikkim	140.00	6105	63.42
19. Tamil Nadu	13,211.00	1162752	11286.83
20. Tripura	595.00	40966	473.48
21. Uttar Pradesh	30,836.00	27377398	21929.42
22. West Bengal	11,725.00	436510	3001.12
23. A and N Islands	175.00	330	3.75
24. Arunachal Pradesh	1,680.00	31583	563.91
25. Chandigarh	35.00	1097	2.97
26. D and N Haveli	35.00	909	17.87
27. Delhi	175.00	13645	156.22
28. Goa, Daman and Diu	420.00	23930	319.45
29. Lakshadweep	175.00	876	38.46
30. Mizoram	700.00	8918	242.95
31. Pondicherry	140.00	8654	88.90
All India	1,76,681.00	12580946	118896.19

*Calculated @ Rs. 35.00 lakhs per block for 5011 blocks and Rs. 16.00 lakhs for 81 additional blocks (approved in principle) for the last two years of Sixth Plan.

Mini-kits Distributed to Small and Marginal Farmers

3187. SHRI E. BALANANDAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of mini-kits distributed to small and marginal farmers in each State, year-wise from 1980-81 ; and

(b) the targets for the remaining period of the Sixth Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The Government of India did not have any scheme specifically for distribution of mini-kits to small and marginal farmers during 1980-81 to 1982-83. However, the State Governments were advised that in allocating

the mini-kits under various programmes preference should be given to small and marginal farmers. In 1983-84, a programme of free distribution of minikits of seeds of oilseeds and pulses and fertilisers to small and marginal farmers was launched under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Assistance to Small and Marginal Farmers for Increasing Agricultural Production. According to reports received from State Governments about 28.20 lakh minikits of seeds and fertilisers for oilseeds and pulses production were distributed to small and marginal farmers under this scheme during 1983-84. State-wise distribution of minikits of seeds and fertilizers for oilseeds and pulses production is indicated in enclosed statement.

(b) The proposed target during 1984-85 under this scheme for distribution of mini-kits of seeds and fertilizers for oilseeds and pulses production in different States and Union Territories is about 20 lakhs.

Statement

Sl. No.	States/UTs	(No. of Minikits)		
		Oilseeds	Pulses	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	62,566	33,657	96,223
2.	Assam	58,690	96,400	1,55,090
3.	Bihar	85,724	8,782	94,506
4.	Gujarat	35,025	37,394	72,419
5.	Haryana	24,255	38,140	62,395
6.	Himachal Pradesh	525	6,375	6,900
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	— Not available —		
8.	Karnataka	55,207	15,233	70,440
9.	Kerala	5,268	49,989	55,257
10.	Madhya Pradesh	98,088	84,371	1,82,459

1	2	3	4	5
11.	Maharashtra	3,43,647	2,17,478	5,61,125
12.	Manipur	16,000	23,000	39,000
13.	Meghalaya	— Not implemented —		
14.	Nagaland	— Not available —		
15.	Orissa	31,456	44,901	76,357
16.	Punjab	— Not available —		
17.	Rajasthan	— Not implemented —		
18.	Sikkim	800	400	1,200
19.	Tamil Nadu	70,393	61,278	1,31,671
20.	Tripura	1,527*	9,476	11,003
21.	Uttar Pradesh	2,59,683	4,80,619	7,40,302
22.	West Bengal	1,77,547	2,71,145	4,48,692
23.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	650	1,000	1,650
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	— Not available —		
25.	Chandigarh	250	550	800
26.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	— Not implemented —		
27.	Delhi	500	500	1,000
28.	Goa, Daman and Diu	1,664	4,179	5,843
29.	Lakshadweep	2,000	1,500	3,500
30.	Mizoram	— Not implemented —		
31.	Pondicherry	800	790	1,590
All India		13,32,265	14,87,157	28,19,422

*For Kharif season only.

**Central Scheme on Cross Breeding of
Buffaloes**

3188. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 9342 on 30th April, 1984 regarding Central scheme on cross breeding of buffaloes and state :

(a) how many proven bulls and from where were these obtained for use in A.I. Programme, year-wise, with performances of their progeny subsequently ;

(b) whether this claim has been vetted by any expert committee ; and

(c) whether Government propose to appoint an expert committee to probe if so, when and if not, justification therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) No proven bull has been obtained for Central Scheme on 'Cross-breeding of Cattle with Exotic Dairy Breeds and Improvement of Buffaloes Using Frozen Semen Technique Outside Operation Flood Areas' in Orissa.

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

**Damage to Jute Crops in Recent Floods
in West Bengal**

3189. SHRI R.P. DAS : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the extent of damage to jute crop in the recent floods in West Bengal ;

(b) the effect on the price front due to substantial fall of raw jute production ; and

(c) whether Government have any programme to make good the loss of the jute growers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) According to information furnished by the

Government of West Bengal, 11% of the area sown under jute has suffered loss on account of recent floods.

(b) Market price of raw jute is ruling much above the minimum support price announced by the Government.

(c) It is not the policy of the Government of India to give compensation to the farmers for crop losses due to natural calamities. However, Central assistance is given to the affected farmers to rehabilitate them to resume their normal agricultural operations.

Legislation on Sports

3190. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR : Will the Minister of SPORTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any legislation regarding sports at present ;

(b) if so, details thereof ;

(c) whether Government propose to bring a comprehensive legislation covering all the activities of sports and games in the country ; and

(d) if so, details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a) There is no Central legislation on sports.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Sports is a State subject under the Constitution of India.

(d) Does not arise.

Intensive Soil Conservation in Rajasthan

3191. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Rajasthan has got different topographic geographical areas which need intensive soil conservation and water conservation ; and

(b) if so, how much amount has been allocated for soil conservation in Rajasthan during the last three years ?

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

(b) During the last three years from 1981-82 to 1983-84 an amount of Rs. 15.79 crores was provided in the State Sector for soil conservation in Rajasthan. During the same period, Central assistance to the tune of Rs. 7.52 crores was given under the following three schemes :

- (i) Soil Conservation in the catchments of River Valley Projects of Chambal, Dantiwada and Mahi ;
- (ii) Integrated Watershed Management in the catchments of Flood-prone river of Sahibi ; and
- (iii) Social Forestry including Rural Fuel Wood Plantations in 10 districts.

In addition, sizeable allocations were made for soil conservation in Rajasthan under the Central schemes for Drought Prone Area Programme and Desert Development Programme.

Cotton Development in Rajasthan

3192. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the total production of cotton in different parts of Rajasthan ;

(b) whether cotton growing areas in Rajasthan require special assistance for boosting up the growth of the same ; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Central and State Governments in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Production of cotton in the principal producing

districts in Rajasthan during 1983-84 is as below :

District-wise Production in Rajasthan 1983-84

District	Production ('000 bales of 170 kgs. each)
Ganganagar	473
Ajmer	17
Banswara	11
Bhilwara	29
Pali	20
Others	29
Total	579

(b) and (c). The Government of India have been financing Cotton Development Programme in all the important cotton growing States including Rajasthan; for raising cotton production in the country, since 1950-51 onwards.

Tenements in Greater Bombay used for Living in Shifts

3193. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJ-PAYEE : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether about 88,250 tenements in Greater Bombay are used for living in shifts by more than one family ; and

(b) the latest figures of such tenements for the other metropolitan cities of India ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS, IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) and (b). The information

is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Animals Slaughtered

3194. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJ-PAYEE : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5941 on 2 April, 1984 regarding animals slaughtered and state :

(a) the number of cows and other milch cattle slaughtered in various States of the country during each of the last three years and the current year ;

(b) the production of beef, beef-tallow and tallow of other cattle during the same period ;

(c) whether production of beef-tallow and animal rennet and their use in this country is proposed to be banned ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Nineteen States having legislations on banning or restricting slaughter of cow and its progeny do not allow slaughtering of cattle fit for breeding, milch and draught purposes. Only three states have no law to prevent cow slaughter. Five of the Union Territories have enacted laws prohibiting cow slaughter. The remaining four UTs do not have such laws owing to prevailing food habits and socio-cultural traditions of the people. The number of cattle slaughtered in the country during 1981, 1982 and 1983 was estimated to be 55,807, 93,572 and 70,501 respectively.

(b) The quantity of beef produced in the year 1981 and 1982 is to the tune of 78 and 80 thousand M.T. respectively. Information regarding beef produced during 1983 and the current year is not available. The fat (tallow) is generally sold alongwith meat in India. Therefore, the scope to withdraw separable animal fat from the meat is rather limited. As no survey has been conducted in the past, the quantity of tallow produced is not available.

(c) and (d). The scope for separation of animal tallow from meat is limited and animal rennet is not produced in the country at present.

Land Acquired by DDA for Rohini Residential Scheme

3195. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the total land to be covered by Rohini Residential Scheme in Delhi ;

(b) whether all the land has been de facto acquired by Delhi Development Authority and if not, how much area still remains to be acquired ;

(c) whether certain land owners have obtained stay orders from courts against DDA's acquisitions and if so, for how much area ; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to get the stay orders vacated and the present position in each case ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS, IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) The total area to be covered in Rohini Residential Scheme is 2497.03 hectares (6127 acres).

(b) No. Approximately 850 Hectares (2082 acres) are yet to be acquired by Delhi Administration for DDA.

(c) and (d). Yes, the residents of village Badli have filed civil writ petitions and 57 W.P. are pending in the Hon'ble High Court as well as in the Supreme Court, India. Stay orders have been vacated in 28 writ petitions covering an area of 142 Hectares of land by the Supreme Court of India on 3.5.84. Possession of the land has since been taken over and are being developed as per approved plan. Delhi Admn./DDA is taking steps to get the stay orders vacated from different courts in respect of the remaining cases.

Fake Allotment Slips Issued by DDA

3196. SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY :
SHRI RAM VILAS :

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

(a) whether he is aware of the allegation that fake allotment slips were issued by DDA ;

(b) whether any enquiry has been made ;

(c) if so, the outcome of the inquiry report ; and

(d) action taken or proposed to be taken in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS, IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) Yes. There were some such allegations.

(b) to (d). The case is being investigated by the Anti-Corruption Branch of Delhi Administration.

Survey Undertaken by AFPRO to Promote
Agricultural Activity in Some Villages
of U.P.

3197. SHRI GHULAM MOHAMMAD KHAN : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether a voluntary development agency AFPRO had undertaken survey in some villages of Uttar Pradesh to promote agricultural activity ;

(b) if so, the areas selected for survey ;

(c) whether proposal in this connection was submitted to the Swiss Development Corporation of financial aid ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT

(SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) to (d). Presumably, the question refers to the AFPRO's project, "Live with the Floods", being aided by the Swiss Development Corporation directly, and not through the Ministry of Rural Development. Some information on the project, as supplied by the AFPRO, is given in the statement attached.

Statement

As per information given by AFPRO

AFPRO selected five villages viz. Jamauli Khurd, Jamauli Bujurg, Thatthour, Gajari and Chatur Bhanduari of Bansgaon Block in Ambi Kachhar of Gorakhpur district U.P. for survey. The project is named "Live with the floods".

A tract of 350 ha. covering five villages (total population approximately 10,000) has been identified for agricultural development through a rational utilisation of the phenomenon of flooding.

The project has two technical components. The first component comprises of the construction of an intermediate drainage system which expedites the vacation of farmers' fields by flood waters. The second component relates to the appropriate storage and utilisation of underground water for irrigating the rabi and summer crops through installation of shallow bores.

As per project description, the total financial support from Swiss Development Corporation is Rs. 6.07 lakhs over a period of two years. The money was sanctioned in 1982 but actual implementation is reported to have begun in 1983.

Payment of Interest on Deposits to Housing Cooperative Societies

3198. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the statement made by him in reply to a Calling Attention Motion on April 2, 1984 and state :

(a) whether Government have since taken a decision in regard to payment of interest on deposits to housing cooperatives

in Delhi for the period until the land is allotted to such societies without encumbrances ; and

(b) if so, Government's decision in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS, IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) No.

(b) Question does not arise.

Construction of Flats

3200. SHRI SURAJ BHAN : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3582 on 19 March, 1984 regarding construction of flats and state :

(a) the State-wise number of houses/flats/tenements for different income groups constructed by various Government Corporations and Government organised/aided agencies ;

(b) the number actually been allotted ;

(a) the number out of them reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes also for the disabled ; and

(d) the amount of aid given for this purpose ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS, IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Reconsideration of Procedure etc. for Housing Loans to States by HUDCO and LIC

3201. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the present standard and procedure laid down by the public sector HUDCO and LIC for providing housing loans to States ;

(b) whether the State Housing Ministers have demanded in the meeting of the Central Council for local Government and urban development, reconsideration of the present procedure of providing loans by the HUDCO and LIC ;

(c) if so, the action taken by the Centre in this regard ;

(d) whether some States have put forward their plan for rural houses for weaker section also ; if so, the details thereof ; and

(e) the steps being taken in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS, IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) HUDCO provides loan assistance to various agencies like Housing Boards, Development Authorities, Improvement Trusts, Local Bodies etc. for Urban Housing (including core and skeletal Housing), Plotted Development, Sites and Services Rural Housing, Squatter Settlement Upgradation Scheme on Public Lands, Urban Development, Staff Housing, Cooperative Housing etc. at various rate of interest.

LIC/GIC loans are allocated to State Governments for implementing various social housing schemes on year to year basis. These loans form part of plan allocation of each State Government as approved by Planning Commission.

(b) and (c). The Central Council for Local Government and Urban Development, at its 21st Meeting held in July, 1984 in New Delhi has recommended a review of the financing norms of HUDCO. The Government is taking further follow-up action in this regard.

(d) and (e). Housing is a State subject and housing projects are formulated and implemented by the State Governments/

Union Territory Administrations. Within their approval plan allocations, State Governments/UTs are free to implement various social housing schemes including those for weaker sections in rural areas in accordance with their needs and priorities.

Loans for Purchase of Indian Built Fishing Vessels

3202. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are giving huge loans for the purchase of Indian built fishing vessels ;

(b) whether such vessels are highly over priced ; and

(c) the steps Government have taken to examine the real cost of Indian fishing trawlers and the process by which the cost of such boats has been determined ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The Shipping Development Fund Committee sanction loans for indigenously constructed deep sea fishing vessels to the extent of 95% of the cost of the vessels minus subsidy of 33% of cost payable to the shipyard. The rate of interest payable by the loanee company is 6.75% per annum. This loans are repayable over a period of 15 years with one year moratorium.

(b) and (c). Applications for loans are made in the prescribed proforma by the entrepreneurs, accompanied by quotations received from three registered Shipyards giving, inter alia, the break-up of cost as also the reasons for selection of a particular shipyard for supply of the vessel. Comments on the reasonableness of the cost are obtained from the technical experts in the Ministry of Shipping and Transport as well as reputed Indian Public Sector Shipyards. The inter-departmental Screening Committee for Shipping Development Fund Committee loans considers the applications and makes suitable recommendations to the S.D.F.C.

Foreign Assistance for Removing Khattals from Calcutta

3203. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Netherland Government have agreed to financially assist Government of West Bengal for removing Khattals from Calcutta to four selected colonies ;

(b) if so, whether any money has already reached Government of West Bengal on that account ; and

(c) the salient features of the scheme ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS, IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A sum of Rs. 2.45 crores have so far been released to the Government of West Bengal by the Central Government.

(c) The Netherlands Government had entered into an agreement with Government of India in 1977 for the removal of Khattals from Calcutta and Howrah at an estimated cost of Rs. 736 lakhs. The programme was to be implemented during 1977-78 to 1979-80. The Government of India was to receive a grant from the Netherland Government by way of reimbursement and it was proposed to pass on the assistance as grant from Central and State Government to Calcutta Metropolitan Development Authority. The amount was to be utilised on the following items for the development of four proposed Cattle Colonies at (i) Ganganagar (ii) Garden Reach (iii) East Calcutta and (iv) Howrah.

- | | |
|--|-------------------|
| (a) Land | Rs. 0.3413 crores |
| (b) Land development and infrastructure services including transitional facilities | Rs. 1.4142 crores |
| (c) Cattle sheds and ancillary structures | Rs. 3.6246 crores |
| (d) Milk processing and handling equipment | Rs. 1.9800 crores |

The other salient feature of the scheme are as under :—

(i) 10,000 milch cattle and 4,000 calves are to be removed to the 4 new sites at Ganganagar, Garden Reach, East Calcutta and Howrah.

(ii) The owners of the Cattle removed under the Scheme are to supply a portion of milk to the Greater Calcutta Milk supply Scheme of Government of West Bengal on an average price of Rs. 4.31 paise per kilogram of milk containing 7% fat and 9.25% M.S.N.F. The owners are allowed free sale of a part of milk.

(iii) At Ganganagar site where some animals are staying at present, the Cattle owners are charged shed Rent of Rs. 1.00 per adult animal per day (calves below 6 months are free). In exchange for this charge, accommodation, electricity, water, chaffing facility, veterinary aid and living accommodation to the milkers are provided free of cost.

Sale of Olympic Tickets at a Premium in India

3204. SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY : Will the Minister of SPORTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that Olympic tickets are being sold at very high premium in Bombay and in some other cities of the country by sole agents ;

(b) if so, whether any inquiry has since been conducted ; and

(c) nature of action taken by Government against the persons found guilty ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a) No specific complaint has been received by Government about black-marketing of Olympics '84 tickets.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Failure of Integrated Small and Medium Towns Development Projects in Sixth Plan

3205. SHRI GHULAM MOHAMMAD KHAN :
SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL :

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

(a) whether the integrated small and medium towns development projects in the Sixth Plan have not achieved any progress, large cities become congested leading to deterioration in quality of life ; and

(b) the steps proposed to save the small towns from neglect, provide effective economic base, amend land acquisition Acts and arrange infrastructural facilities ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS, IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) No, Sir. The Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns has achieved some progress. As the investment per town is limited, the impact on the quality of life of large cities is not discernible.

(b) The Central loan assistance is provided on matching basis for land acquisition, sites and services, traffic and transportation to subserve the shelter, upgradation of roads, development of markets and mandis, provision of industrial estates, improvement of slaughter houses, low cost sanitation schemes, etc. Under State sector components the State Governments provide funds for slum improvement/upgradation, urban renewal, water supply, sewerage, drainage and sanitation, preventive medical facilities, health care, parks, playgrounds, etc.

2. The State Governments are supposed to take necessary steps to utilise the funds available both under the Central and State components and maintain the assets created under the Scheme.

उर्वरकों का आयात

आयात की जाने वाली मात्रा का ब्योरा बताना सार्वजनिक हित में नहीं होगा।

3206. डा० सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी :

श्री मोतीभाई आर० चौधरी :

श्री छोटूभाई गामित :

(ग) पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान आयात किए गए उर्वरकों की कुल मात्रा नीचे दी गई है—

क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने देश में उर्वरकों की कमी को देखते हुए विदेशों से इनका आयात करने का निर्णय लिया है ;

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

(ग) पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान कितने उर्वरकों का आयात किया गया और उनका आयात मूल्य कितना था ; और

(घ) वे देश में किसानों को किस मूल्य पर बेचे गये ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र भक्तवाना) : (क) और (ख) पिछले वर्षों की तरह चालू वर्ष के दौरान भी कृषि सम्बन्धी जरूरतों और देशी उत्पादन तथा वर्ष की शुरुआत में उपलब्ध स्टॉक के बीच के अन्तर को पूरा करने के लिए उर्वरकों का आयात किया जा रहा है।

वर्ष	पोषक तत्वों की लाख मोटरी टनों में मात्रा
1981-82	20.41
1982-83	11.32
1983-84	13.55

पिछले 3 वर्षों के दौरान उर्वरकों के अन्तर-राष्ट्रीय मूल्य मांग और आपूर्ति की स्थिति के मुताबिक एक देश से दूसरे देश में समय-समय पर भिन्न-भिन्न रहे।

(घ) भारत में आयातित तथा देशी उर्वरकों दोनों के फुटकर बिक्री मूल्य एक समान हैं तथा सम्बन्धित वर्ष के अन्त में प्रमुख उर्वरकों के मूल्य इस प्रकार रहे—

वर्ष	बिक्री मूल्य (ब० प्रति मोटरी टन)		
	यूरिया	डाई-अमोनिया फास्फेट	स्यूरिएट ऑफ पोटाश
1981-82	2350	3600	1300
1982-83	2350	3600	1300
1983-84	2150	3350	1200

Number of Items Certified with ISI mark

3207. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the number of items received for checking and certification for I.S.I. mark yearly during the last three years in the Indian Standards Institute, New Delhi and how many of them were found fit for the certificate ;

(b) whether the work is going very slow in the Institute and there is delay in each

case ; if so, the reasons for the same ;

(c) whether there is any proposal with the Government to open Regional offices in the country to expedite the cases ; and

(d) the name of the State which forwards the maximum number of items to the Institute for certification ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) The requisite information is shown in the following statement :

Year	New applications received	New licences granted	New products covered
1981-82	2089	1007	36
1982-83	2013	1151	33
1983-84	1956	1260	40

(b) No, Sir. Delay, if any, in grant of licences normally occurs due to (i) failure of initial samples ; (ii) lack of requisite testing facilities with the applicant ; and (iii) lack of personnel with the applicant for efficient quality control.

(c) The Indian Standards Institution has already opened 4 regional offices in the Northern, Southern, Eastern and Western regions of the country and there are branch and inspection offices in different regions. There is no proposal to open any new regional offices.

(d) The maximum number of licences operating under the ISI Certification Marks Scheme are in the State of Maharashtra.

ग्रामीण भूमिहीन रोजगार गारंटी कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत राज्यों को आबंटन

3208. श्री मूल चन्द डागा : क्या ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि ग्रामीण

भूमिहीन रोजगार गारंटी कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत प्रत्येक राज्य को 15 अगस्त, 1983 से आज तक, कितनी धनराशि दी गई है और प्रत्येक राज्य में अर्जित की गई स्थायी परिसम्पत्तियों का व्योरा क्या है ?

ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय की राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती मोहसिना किदवाई) : ग्रामीण भूमिहीन रोजगार गारंटी कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत प्रत्येक राज्य को 15 अगस्त, 1983 से अब तक बंटित धनराशि को संलग्न विवरण-एक में दर्शाया गया है। इसके अलावा 1984-85 की पहली दो तिमाहियों में ग्रामीण भूमिहीन रोजगार गारंटी कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत छाद्यान्नों के लिए अग्रिम आबंटन हेतु आर्थिक सहायता के बंटन को विवरण-दो में दर्शाया गया है। चूंकि कार्यक्रम का कार्यान्वयन 15 अगस्त, 1983 से आरम्भ किया गया है, इसीलिए प्रत्येक राज्य के सृजित स्थायी परिसम्पत्तियों का व्योरा अभी उपलब्ध नहीं है।

विवरण-एक

ग्रामीण भूमिहीन रोजगार गारंटी कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत 15 अगस्त, 1983 से 3 अगस्त, 1984 तक प्रत्येक राज्य को बंटित धन-राशि को दर्शाने वाला विवरण

(लाख रुपये में)

क्रम संख्या	राज्य का नाम	बंटित धनराशि
1	2	3
1.	आन्ध्रप्रदेश	2967.50
2.	असम	413.69
3.	बिहार	4271.00
4.	गुजरात	821.88
5.	हरियाणा	84.00
6.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	180.00
7.	जम्मू तथा कश्मीर	225.00
8.	कर्नाटक	1408.50
9.	केरल	1408.50
10.	मध्य प्रदेश	2359.625
11.	महाराष्ट्र	2368.00
12.	मणिपुर	11.00
13.	मेघालय	15.00
14.	नागालैण्ड	10.00
15.	उड़ीसा	1348.50

1	2	3
16.	पंजाब	210.32
17.	राजस्थान	719.00
18.	सिक्किम	8.00
19.	तमिलनाडु	2667.50
20.	त्रिपुरा	45.49
21.	उत्तर प्रदेश	5110.50
22.	पश्चिम बंगाल	2308.30

योग : रु० 28961.305 लाख

विवरण-दो

ग्रामीण भूमिहीन रोजगार गारंटी कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत खाद्यान्नों के लिए अग्रिम आबंटन हेतु आर्थिक सहायता के बंटन को दर्शाने वाला विवरण

(3-8-84 तक की स्थिति)

क्रम संख्या	राज्य का नाम	बंटित धनराशि
1	2	3
1.	आन्ध्र प्रदेश	47,02,500
2.	असम	12,82,500
3.	बिहार	77,53,350
4.	गुजरात	16,44,650

1	2	3
5.	हरियाणा	2,99,700
6.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	3,36,700
7.	जम्मू तथा कश्मीर	3,57,200
8.	कर्नाटक	34,35,200
9.	केरल	22,32,500
10.	महाराष्ट्र	60,90,200
11.	मणिपुर	53,200
12.	मेघालय	89,300
13.	नागालैण्ड	47,500
14.	उड़ीसा	35,62,500
15.	राजस्थान	12,33,950
16.	तमिलनाडु	60,40,100
17.	त्रिपुरा	1,95,700
18.	उत्तर प्रदेश	90,11,350
19.	पश्चिम बंगाल	59,34,800
योग : रु०		5,95,45,300

**Recommendation of Lokur Committee
Regarding Charges for Peripheral Services**

3209. SHRI KAMAL NATH : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the recommendations made by the Lokur Committee on the question whether

the charges for providing peripheral services should be borne by the civic authorities or these are to be recovered from the societies owning land ; and

(b) whether any Public Authority, MCD/DDA has provided peripheral services in the case of co-operative house building colonies in South Delhi and whether any recovery therefor was made from the allottees of plots there ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS, IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) The relevant recommendations are given in the statement attached.

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

Statement

Recommendations of the Report of Co-operative House Building Societies Enquiry Committee (Lokur Committee).

(xxvii) The question of legality of the demands made on the societies for contribution to provision of central overhead storage tanks, peripheral services, electrification and street lighting should be referred to the Attorney General of India for his opinion.

(xxviii) In the interest of speedy execution of peripheral services, central overhead storage tanks, electrification and street lighting, the societies in Group IV should deposit at the earliest the sums demanded by the Delhi Development Authority and the Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking. Such deposits would be subject to the clarification of the legal validity of these demands by the Attorney General of India. The deposits so received from time to time should be utilised by the Authorities towards execution of the aforesaid services.

**Peripheral Services for Nirman Vihar/
Preet Pihar**

3210. SHRI KAMAL NATH : Will the

Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the peripheral services provided by the M.C.D/D.D.A. for Nirman Vihar and estimated cost thereof and also the amount recovered from the society/plot holders ; and

(b) whether any recovery towards provision of peripheral services has been made from the allottees of plots in Preet Vihar and the services provided for that colony by the MCD/DDA ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS, IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) The Delhi Development Authority have provided the peripheral services of roads, water supply, storm water drains and sewer lines in Nirman Vihar. This work was taken up by the DDA as a composite scheme covering 42 cooperative house building societies and therefore, no separate estimate for this work for Nirman Vihar is available.

The Delhi Water Supply and Sewerage Disposal Undertaking of M.C.D. recovered an amount of Rs. 2.07 lakhs as proportionate charge for common sewer lines and Rs. 0.81 lakhs as proportionate charge for central overhead tank in respect of Nirman Vihar.

(b) The peripheral charges are being recovered from the allottees of the plots in Preet Vihar at the rate of Rs. 16 per sq. metre of the plot area. The D.D.A. have already provided similar peripheral services as in case of Nirman Vihar. An amount of Rs. 2.52 lakhs was also recovered by the D.W.S. and S.D.U. of M.C.D. towards proportionate cost of common sewer, from the Preet Vihar society.

Difficulty of MCD in taking over
Scavenging and Sewage Disposal
Works of Nirman Vihar, Delhi

3211. SHRI KAMAL NATH : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the plans for providing roads and sewage disposal lines laid in Nirman Vihar colony, have been approved and completion of work certified by DDA ; and

(b) if so, the difficulty of the Municipal Corporation of Delhi in taking over scavenging and sewage works of the colony pending decision regarding taking over services of that colony ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS, IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) Yes.

(b) The Municipal Corporation of Delhi have informed that maintenance of all services namely, roads, storm water drains, water supply, sewerage, street lighting, parks and open spaces are taken over simultaneously by them after the formalities are fulfilled by the applicant society. They have further informed that this society has not so far furnished required plans/documents for the purpose.

Refund claimed by Works, Housing and
Supply Cooperative House Building
Society

3212. SHRI KAMAL NATH : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply Co-operative House Building Society Limited has claimed a refund of money paid by the Society for the land which was allotted to them in Shakar-pur area of East Delhi, but its possession has not yet been handed over to them ; and

(b) if so, the amount claimed and the action taken on the claim ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS, IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) and (b). The

Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply House Building Society was allotted 222 bighas and 4 biswas of land. Out of which possession of 203 bighas and 13 biswas was handed over to it. Remaining land which was either encroached upon or belonged to M.C.D. could not be handed over to the society.

The Delhi Development Authority have informed that the remaining land was meant for providing facilities like primary schools, higher secondary school and other utility services and was, therefore, to revert back ultimately to the D.D.A. The Authority, therefore, holds that no excess payment has been made by the society.

The Ministry of Works and Housing has made a claim of Rs. 3,57,299/- towards the refund of the cost of the land and interest thereon.

Allocation of funds to Haryana for implementation of Rural Development Programmes

3213. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the amount allocated to Haryana for implementing various rural development programmes during the Sixth Five Year Plan so far (year-wise) ; and

(b) the details of various schemes undertaken in Haryana under the above programmes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) and (b). A statement is attached.

Statement

Programme/Year	Amount allocated including State share (Rs in lakhs)	No. of beneficiaries covered in lakhs/ lakh mandays employment generated
1	2	3
Integrated Rural Development Programme		No. of beneficiaries covered in lakhs
1980-81	435.00	0.48
1981-82	672.00	0.80
1982-83	696.00	1.59
1983-84	744.00	1.60
1984-85	744.00	0.01 (Upto June, 1984)
National Rural Employment Programme		Lakh mandays employment generated
1980-81	425.25	257.17
1981-82	320.00	44.22
1982-83	320.00	16.12
1983-84	340.00	16.75
1984-85	392.00	3.05 (Upto June, 84)

1	2	3
Drought Prone Area Programme		
1980-81	195.00	As per annexure
1981-82	195.00	
1982-83	155.00	
1983-84	135.00	
1984-85	135.00	
Desert Development Programme		
1980-81	307.62	As per annexure
1981-82	307.62	
1982-83	230.00	
1983-84	230.00	
1984-85	230.00	
Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme		
1983-84	84.00	0.006
1984-85	420.00	1.070 (Upto June, 1984)

Statement

*Desert Development programme
Key Indicators of Physical Achievements—1980-81 to 1983-84*

State : Haryana	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84 (P)
1	2	3	4	5

1. Afforestation :

- (i) Plantation (Hect.)
(including road side plantation,
pasture development, fuel and
fodder plantation)

819	1068	3222	1516
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Statement
Drought Prone Areas Programme
Key Indicators of Physical Achievements during the year 1980-81 to 1983-84

State : Haryana

Year	Soil and Moisture Conservation (Hecta.)	Creation of Irrigation potential (Minor Irrigation (Hecta.))	Afforestation and Pasture (Hecta.)	Milk Societies established (Nos.)	Sheep Societies established (Nos.)	No. of beneficiaries (i.e. families assisted)				Employment generated (000' mandays)
						Total	S.C	S.T.	S.F. and M.F.	
1.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1980-81	500	76	2165	17	154	222380	95109	—	132445	158
1981-82	400	1646	3100	—	—	105008	66647	—	40071	277
1982-83 (P)	—	1100	3289	—	—	23534	14461	—	9073	112
1983-84 (P)	—	95	2100	—	—	13902	8284	—	5618	92

P=Provisional

1	2	3	4	5
(ii) Shelter Belts (Kms.)	4692	3823	4051	5985
(iii) Sand Dune Stabilisation (Hect.)	108	470	1523	800
2. Irrigation potential created (Hect.)	—	—	—	—
3. (a) Construction of Water Harvesting Structures (Nos.)	—	—	—	—
(b) Construction of Khadiens (Nos.)	—	—	—	—
4. Rural Electrification :				
(i) Tubewells/Pumps energised (Nos.)	—	117	—	50
(ii) Villages Electrified (Nos.)	—	—	—	—
5. Agriculture :				
(i) Soil Survey (Hect.)	—	—	—	—
(ii) Area treated under Soil Conservation Scheme (Hect.)	100	—	—	—
(iii) Execution of water sheds (Hects.)	—	—	—	—
6. Animal Husbandry				
(i) New Veterinary dispensaries/Centres (Nos.)	1	—	1	2
(ii) New Wool Extension Centres set up (Nos.)	—	—	10	6
(iii) New Milk Collection Centres/Coop. Societies set up (Nos.)	219	60	—	—
(iv) No. of Sheep Breeding Coop. Societies set up (Nos.)	—	—	—	—
(v) No. of cows artificially inseminated. (Nos.)	—	—	—	—
(vi) No. of cross bred lambs born/distributed	—	—	—	—
7. Employment Generated (000' mandays)	913	642	695	541

P=Provisional

Supply of Drinking Water to the Coastal Villages of the Country

3214. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the steps taken by Government to supply drinking water to the coastal villages of the country during the last four years ;

(b) whether Government of Kerala have forwarded some proposal for providing drinking water to some of the coastal villages of Kerala ; and

(c) if so, the details of the proposals and action taken thereon ?

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

(a) Drinking water supply is a State subject and the State Governments formulate and execute schemes for providing drinking water in rural areas including coastal villages. The Central Government supplements the resources of the States by providing grants under the ARWSP Scheme for covering identified problem villages (as on 1.4.1980). Provision of drinking water in all problem villages is included as Point No. 8 of the Prime Minister's New 20 Point Programme and in all such villages are expected to be provided with at least one source of

safe drinking water by 31.3.1985.

Under the MNP a provision of Rs. 1407.11 crores was made during the 6th Five Year Plan for all States/UTs. In addition, under the Central Sector ARWSP, grants amounting to Rs. 541.44 crores were made available to various States/UTs., for covering problem villages. In addition under the Incentive Scheme based on performance, grants amounting to Rs. 66.11 crores were released to the State Governments during 1983-84.

During the current year a provision of Rs. 242.50 crores has been made under ARP for providing grants to States/UTs. Out of this, an amount of Rs. 166.29 crores has already been released to the States/UTs.

Out of 2,30,784 problem villages as on 1.4.80, till June, 1984 1,58,024 villages have been covered.

Grants are not earmarked separately for coastal areas. However, the problem villages covered include problem villages in coastal areas also.

(b) and (c). In August, 1983 the Government of Kerala submitted a memorandum to Ministry of Works and Housing for special assistance for rural water supply programme. This included the following five schemes for providing drinking water to villages in coastal areas of Kerala :

(Rs. crores)

	Cost
(i) Water supply scheme to Njarakkal and adjoining Panchayats	13.41
(ii) Water supply scheme to Kadangode and adjoining Panchayats	12.87
(iii) Water supply scheme to Anthicad and adjoining Panchayats	4.32
(iv) Water supply scheme to Chelannur and adjoining Panchayats	4.32
(v) Water supply scheme to Kanjikuzhy and adjoining Panchayats	13.02
	47.94

The above five projects were recommended by this Ministry to Department of Economic Affairs for inclusion in the Candidate projects for E.E.C. assistance under 1984-85 and programme. This will again be recommended for inclusion in the list of Candidate projects for EEC assistance in 1985-86. These projects can, however, be considered for inclusion only after the clearance of the above projects from funding angle by Planning Commission and their inclusion in the 7th Plan. In addition to above five projects Government of Kerala has also forwarded in Feb., '84 nine more project ideas for providing drinking water in coastal areas sewerage in some areas for posing for external assistance during the next five years. As complete data has not been furnished in respect of these project some additional information is being sought from the State Government.

देश में पेयजल की कमी

3215. श्री राम प्यारे पनिका : क्या निर्माण और आवास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश के कई भागों में पेयजल की कमी महसूस की जा रही है :

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार इस कमी को दूर करने के लिए कोई योजना तैयार कर रही है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उस पर कितना व्यय होगा, और उससे कितने लोग लाभान्वित होंगे ;

(घ) क्या यह योजना उत्तर प्रदेश में भी कार्यान्वित होगी और यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार पिछड़े और आदिवासी क्षेत्रों को प्राथमिकता देने का है; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो इन क्षेत्रों के नाम क्या हैं और यदि नहीं, तो तत्सम्बन्धी कारण क्या हैं ?

निर्माण और आवास मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री मोहम्मद उस्मान आरिफ) : (क) 1980 में सभी राज्यों संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में किए गए सर्वेक्षण के अनु-

सार निर्माण और आवास मन्त्रालय द्वारा निर्धारित मानदण्डों के अनुसार 2,30,784 ग्रामों को समस्याग्रस्त ग्रामों के रूप में चुना गया था। इनमें से 30-6-1984 तक 1,58,024 ग्रामों को स्वच्छ पेयजल का कम से कम एक स्रोत मुहैया कराया गया है। 72,760 समस्याग्रस्त ग्रामों को अभी लाभान्वित करना शेष है।

(ख) प्रधान मन्त्री के नए 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम के सूत्र संख्या 8 के अन्तर्गत सभी समस्याग्रस्त ग्रामों को 31-3-1985 तक लाभान्वित किया जाना है।

(ग) राज्य क्षेत्र में न्यूनतम आवश्यकता कार्यक्रम में उपलब्ध किए गए 1407.11 करोड़ रु० के अतिरिक्त विभिन्न राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को 1980-81 से 19 3-84 की अवधि के दौरान केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र त्वरित ग्रामीण जलपूर्ति कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत 541.44 करोड़ रु० की राशि दी गई थी। चालू वर्ष के दौरान इस योजना के अन्तर्गत विभिन्न राज्यों/संघ राज्यों क्षेत्रों को 240.00 करोड़ रु० की राशि का नियतन किया गया है। इस नियतन में से 166.29 करोड़ रुपए की राशि पहले ही दे दी गई है।

प्रोत्साहन योजना के अन्तर्गत निष्पादन के आधार पर 1983-84 के दौरान राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को 66.11 करोड़ रु० दे दिए गए हैं। 1984-85 के दौरान प्रोत्साहन योजना के अन्तर्गत 50 करोड़ रु० का प्रावधान किया गया है।

छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्त तक ग्रामीण जनसंख्या का 53.2 प्रतिशत जनसंख्या को पेय जल पूर्ति की सुविधायें मुहैया कराए जाने की आशा है।

(घ) और (ङ) समस्याग्रस्त ग्रामों को 31-3-85 तक पेय जल का कम से कम एक स्रोत मुहैया कराने की योजना उत्तर प्रदेश में भी कार्यान्वित की जा रही है। उत्तर प्रदेश में 1-4-1980 की स्थिति के अनुसार 28,505 समस्याग्रस्त ग्रामों में से 30 जून, 1984 तक 20,406 समस्याग्रस्त ग्रामों को लाभान्वित किया गया है।

त्वरित ग्रामीण जल पूर्ति कार्यक्रम/प्रोत्साहन योजना के अन्तर्गत अनुदान पिछड़े/आदिवासी क्षेत्रों

के लिए विशेष रूप से उद्दिष्ट नहीं किए जाते हैं। तथापि, राज्यों को सभी समुदायों के उपयोग के लिए अनुसूचित जाति की कालोनियों में पानी के नए स्रोत मुहैया कराने की सलाह दी है, यदि ऐसा करना तकनीकी तथा युक्ति-युक्त रूप से व्यावहारिक हो।

ग्रामीण जलपूर्ति योजना के अन्तर्गत लाभान्वित किए गए ग्रामों तथा क्षेत्रों के नाम राज्य सरकारों के पास ही उपलब्ध होंगे।

गन्धी बस्ती सफाई योजना के अन्तर्गत सफाई पट्टे के आधार पर मकानों का आबंटन

3216. श्री राम प्यारे पनिका : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने गन्धी बस्ती सफाई योजना के अन्तर्गत राजधानी में स्थायी पट्टे के आधार पर मकान आवंटित करने का निर्णय लिया है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार इस योजना का विस्तार देश के अन्य भागों में करने पर विचार करेगी ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो कब तक और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) दिल्ली में इस प्रकार के कितने मकान हैं और इन मकानों का आवंटन किस प्रकार किया जाएगा ;

शेल विभाग में, निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) और (घ) दिल्ली में निर्मित टेनामेन्टों के आवंटियों/कब्जेदारों को हकूक देने का निर्णय किया गया है। दिल्ली संघ राज्य क्षेत्र में 39 कालोनियों में लगभग 18,000 मलिन बस्ती प्लैट हैं। इन प्लैटों का स्वामित्वाधिकार कब्जेदारों को वार्षिक आर्थिक किराए के 20 गुने के बराबर प्रीमियम अदा कर देने पर दिया जाना है।

का विषय है। देश के अन्य भागों में मलिन बस्ती वासियों को समकक्ष अधिकार देने का प्रश्न प्रत्येक राज्य सरकार द्वारा स्थानीय अपेक्षाओं के अनुसार तय किया जाना है।

अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों की कालोनियों के सुधार के लिए विस्तृत योजना

3217. श्री रामप्यारे पनिका : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने दिल्ली में अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों की कालोनियों में सुधार करने के लिए कोई विस्तृत योजना तैयार की है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार का विचार देश के अन्य भागों में भी ऐसी योजनाएं शुरू करने का है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो कब तक और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

शेल विभाग में, निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) से (ग) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है तथा सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

दत्तिया "कैरियर" नहर परियोजना

3218. श्री बल्लोप सिंह भूरिया : क्या सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने दत्तिया "कैरियर" नहर परियोजना के लिए उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार की स्वीकृति प्राप्त करने हेतु कोई मामला केन्द्रीय सरकार को भेजा है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

सिंचाई मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री हरिनाथ मिश्र) : (क) मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने दत्तिया

— (ख) और (ग) मलिन बस्ती सुधार राज्य

“कैरियर” नहर के सर्वेक्षण के लिए उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार की स्वीकृति प्राप्त करने हेतु केन्द्र से अनु-रोध किया है।

(ख) केन्द्रीय जल आयोग तकनीकी स्तर पर समस्याओं को हल करने के लिए दोनों राज्य सरकारों के साथ परामर्श कर रहा है जिसके बाद इस मामले को निपटाने के लिए मंत्री स्तर की बैठक के बारे में विचार किया जाएगा।

Registration and Allotment of Flats to M.Ps by D.D.A.

3219. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the particulars of Members of Parliament who got their names registered with

DDA for allotment of flats since 1980 ;

(b) the particulars of those whose names were registered and have been allotted flats till date, year-wise ; and

(c) the names of the allottees belonging to SC/ST ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS, IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALIKARJUN) : (a) DDA has reported that it is not possible to give the particulars of Members of Parliament who got their names registered since 1980, as no separate registration record is maintained by it.

(b) and (c). Particulars of 29 Members of Parliament including one belonging to SC/ST, who have been allocated DDA flats, are given in the enclosed statement.

Statement

S. No.	Name of M.P.	Year of allotment	Cate-gory	Locality Allotted	Whether belongs to SC/ST
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Sh. Jagjit Singh Anand	1981	II	Munirka	
2.	Sh. Mohd. Yunus Saleem	1980	II	-do-	
3.	Sh. Satish Aggarwal	1983	II	East of Kailash	
4.	Sh. K.P. Mallikarjun	1983	II	Vasant Vihar	
5.	Miss Asrarul Haque	1984	II	Sukhdev Vihar	
6.	Sh. Harish Kr. Gangwar	1983	III	Vasant Kunj	
7.	Sh. Dharam Chand Jain	-do-	III	East of Kailash	
8.	Mrs. Kannakamma	-do-	III	Shalimar Bagh	
9.	Sh. Ratan Lal Kishori Lai	-do-	III	Vasant Vihar	
10.	Sh. Krishan Chand Pandey	-do-	III	Sarita Vihar	

1	2	3	4	5	6
11.	Sh. R.L.P. Verma	1983	III	Motia Khan	
12.	Sh. Syed Shahbudin	-do-	III	Sarita Vihar	
13.	Sh. M.S. Ramachandran	-do-	III	Vasant Kunj	
14.	Sh. Chingwaj Kanyak	-do-	III	-do-	Yes
15.	Sh. K.V.R.S. Bala Suba Rao	-do-	III	-do-	
16.	Mr. Barri Ramachandra Rao	-do-	III	Sarita Vihar	
17.	Mr. Arun Kumar Nehru	-do-	III	Vasant Kunj	
18.	Smt. Margret Alwa	1984	III	Motia Khan	
19.	Sh. Hari Singh Nalwa	-do-	III	Vasant Kunj	
20.	Sh. Pratap Banu Sharma	-do-	III	-do-	
21.	Sh. Chandra Shekhar Singh	-do-	III	-do-	
22.	Sh. Daya Ram Shakya	-do-	III	-do-	
23.	Smt. Manoranjan Kaur	-do-	III	-do-	
24.	Sh. Rajendra Prasad Yadav	-do-	III	-do-	
25.	Sh. J.K. Jain	-do-	III	-do-	
26.	Sh. Deen Bandhu Verma	-do-	III	-do-	
27.	Sh. Manoranjan Bhakta	-do-	III	-do-	
28.	Sh. G.C. Bhattacharya	-do-	III	-do-	
29.	Sh. Tayyab Hussain	-do-	III	-do-	

Allotment of Industrial Sheds by DDA

3220. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the particulars of those persons including MPs, who applied to DDA for flated industrial sheds since 1980 ;

(b) the particulars of such allottees, year-wise ; and

(c) the percentage of Scheduled Castea/

Scheduled Tribes from amongst the allottees with their particulars ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS, IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALIKARJUN) : (a) DDA has reported that it does not have any flated Industrial sheds. Hence the question of persons applying to DDA in this regard does not arise.

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

मछली का उत्पादन और निर्यात

3221. श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1977 में कुल कितनी मात्रा में मछली का उत्पादन हुआ था और उस वर्ष कितनी मात्रा में मछली का निर्यात किया गया था ;

(ख) वर्ष 1978 से 1983 के दौरान, प्रति वर्ष कितनी मात्रा में मछली का उत्पादन हुआ और कितनी मात्रा में निर्यात किया गया था ; और

(ग) मछली के निर्यात से कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा का अर्जन हुआ था और तत्सम्बन्धी अन्य ब्योरा क्या है ?

कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) : (क) से (ग) एक विवरण संलग्न है (देखिए कालम 267—268)।

Payment of Relief to the Sufferers of Natural Calamity of Changthang of Ladakh Region

3222. SHRI P. NAMGYAL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Jammu and Kashmir submitted the utilisation certificate for the margin money of Rs. 130 lakhs kept at the disposal of the State Government by Central Government for taking urgent relief measures at the time of natural calamities ;

(b) whether relief for the sufferers of heavy snow fall which occurred in November, 1981 in Changthang region of Ladakh has not been paid so far ;

(c) if so, whether Government will take up the matter with the State Government regarding early payment of relief to the sufferers of natural calamity of the 'Changpa' Tribes ; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The Government of Jammu and Kashmir, after repeated reminders, intimated in a Memorandum submitted on 1st November, 1983 that the State Government have got unspent balance of margin money of Rs. 135.00 lakhs from previous years i.e. 1979-80 to 1981-82.

(b) Upon receipt of request for Central assistance in June, 1982 for giving assistance in Changthang area, the State Government was advised to meet the expenditure from the margin money at their disposal.

(c) and (d). In view of reply at part (a) and (b) the matter now rests with the State Government, since administration of relief is a State subject.

Compensation to Hutment Dwellers in Bombay

3224. DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the various Central Ministries and Departments have lands in Bombay on which slums are located ;

(b) particulars of these slum colonies and Government agencies that have a claim on these lands ;

(c) the amount of compensation paid to each hutment dweller when his hut is removed ;

(d) whether any alternative site is provided ;

(e) whether there is a great demand to raise the amount of compensation in view of the increase of cost of building material ; and

(f) the other details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS, IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALIKARJUN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) According to information received

विवरण

मद	एकक	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
(क) मछली उत्पादन (लाख मीटरी टन में)		23.11	23.06	23.40	24.42	24.44	23.35 (पी)	25.18 (ई)
(ख) निर्यात								
(1) मात्रा (मीटरी टन में)		64964	77946	92184	74542	75375	75136	86169
(2) अर्जित बिदेसी मुद्रा (करोड़ रुपये में)		179.74	212.16	262.03	218.88	286.71	342.24	362.32

पी : अस्थायी

ई : अनुमानित

from the Government of Maharashtra, the details of the hutments on lands belonging to Central Government Departments are as under :—

	No. of Hutments
1. Airforce	7,267
2. Navy	1,422
3. Army	3,169
4. Civil Aviation	1,369
5. IAAI	13,446
6. Western Railway	4,093
7. Central Railway	6,764
8. Atomic Energy	609
9. CPWD	425
10. Bombay Port Trust	2,492
11. Bombay Telephones	748
12. IIT (Powai)	17
13. NITIE (National Institute for Training Industrial Engineers)	139
Total	42,000

(c) Rs. 2,500 per family is paid by the Central Government Department concerned.

(d) When the land in question is required for public purpose, alternate accommodation is given to the hutment dweller.

(e) and (f). The State Government has sent a proposal for increasing the amount of grant to Rs. 2,900/- per family.

Clearance of Irrigation Projects of Orissa

3225. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be

pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Water Commission has cleared the new irrigation projects of Orissa and the Planning Commission also cleared the projects for inclusion in Sixth Plan period ;

(b) if so, the names of the irrigation projects, the estimated cost and irrigation potentials thereof ;

(c) how many of them have been taken up for execution by the Government of Orissa as Sixth Plan project, and the names thereof ; and

(d) funds provided by Government since starting of execution of projects upto the year 1984-85 project wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) to (d). The required information giving the names with particulars of new irrigation projects of Orissa cleared by the Central Water Commission and those approved by the Planning Commission during the Sixth Plan period are given in the Statement appended (See Cols. 271—274). This statement also gives the projects taken up for execution in the Sixth Plan together with the expenditure incurred upto March 1984 and proposed outlay for 1984-85.

Losses Suffered by N.C.C.F.

3226. SHRI G.Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Consumers' Co-operative Federation has suffered losses during the last three years ;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the remedial steps Government have taken in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) As per audited statements of

Statement					(Thousand hectares/Rs. crores)
Name of Project	Latest Estimated cost	Ultimate Irrigation Potential	Cumulative expenditure anticipated upto March, 84	Outlay recommended by Working Group of Planning Commission for 84-85	Remarks
A. Major Scheme					
1. Samakoi	40.00	18.40	0.98	—	Project technically cleared by C.W.C. But certain observations raised by Advisory Committee of the Planning Commission are under compliance by the State, before Planning Commission could approve the scheme.
2. Subarnarekha (Orissa)	391.41	136.82	3.59	10.00	
B. Medium Scheme					
1. Bankabal*	15.53	7.31	2.78	2.00	Cleared by CWC and approved by the Planning Commission in June, 1980.
2. Badanala	25.89	12.25	1.84	1.18	Cleared by CWC and approved by the Planning Commission in January, 1981.
3. Kansabahal	13.01	7.24	0.68	0.02	Cleared by CWC and approved by the Planning Commission in September, 1981.

4. Upper Jonk	21.01	11.70	1.02	1 + 1 B	Cleared by CWC and approved by the Planning Commission in September, 1981.
5. Deo Irrigation	19.45	15.646	—	—	Project technically cleared by CWC. But certain observations raised by Advisory Committee of the Planning Commission are under compliance by the State, before Planning Commission could approve the Scheme.
6. Titligarh	4.07	2.95	—	—	-do-
7. Baghlati	7.37	3.675	—	—	-do-

* This project was technically cleared by Central Water Commission before start of Sixth Plan.

B Subject to availability of funds.

accounts of the National Cooperative Consumers Federation of India Ltd. for 1981-82 and 1982-83, it has not suffered any loss during these years. The accounts for the year 1983-84 are under preparation.

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

केन्द्रीय मूक क्षेत्रीय अनुसंधान संस्थान ओघपुर द्वारा किया गया अनुसंधान कार्य

3227. श्री बुद्धि चन्द्र जैन : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय मूक क्षेत्रीय अनुसंधान संस्थान, ओघपुर कितने वर्षों से अनुसंधान कार्य कर रहा है ;

(ख) उक्त संस्थान द्वारा प्राप्त की गई विशेष उपलब्धियों का व्योरा क्या है ; और

(ग) रेगिस्तानी क्षेत्रों में आमूल-भूल परिवर्तन लाने और किसानों को समृद्ध बनाने में इन उपलब्धियों का क्या योगदान है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) : (क) इस संस्थान की स्थापना सन् 1959 में भूतपूर्व मध्यमि वनरोपण मृदा संरक्षण केन्द्र का पुनर्गठन करके की गई थी।

(ख) केन्द्रीय मरु क्षेत्र अनुसंधान संस्थान, ओघपुर ने मरु बागवानी, पनाह-पट्टी की स्थापना, बालू टीबा स्थिरीकरण, वनरोपण और पेड़ लगाना, फसल उत्पादन को सुधारना और स्थिर करना, वाटर हार्बेस्टिंग, सौर ऊर्जा उपयोग, कृषि में लक्षणीय जल का उपयोग, कृंतक कीट नियंत्रण आदि के क्षेत्र में उत्कृष्ट कार्य किया है।

(ग) बेहतर भूमि उपयोग आयोजन और इसके प्रबन्ध को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिये केन्द्रीय मरु क्षेत्र अनुसंधान संस्थान ने 93,500 वर्ग कि० मी० क्षेत्र पर बहुशाखीय समाकलित प्राकृतिक संसाधन सर्वेक्षण पूरा कर लिया है।

अभी तक वन वृक्षों की 4, 8, 460 से अधिक

पीढ़ें, बेर के 22,900 कलमी पीछे और वृक्ष प्रजातियों का 18.07 टन बीज तथा घास प्रजातियों का 36.06 टन बीज राजस्थान, गुजरात, हरियाणा, आन्ध्र प्रदेश और तमिलनाडु राज्यों के किसानों तथा विकास विभागों को वितरण किया जा चुका है।

केन्द्रीय मरु क्षेत्र अनुसंधान संस्थान ने 1000 हैक्टर क्षेत्र पर बालू टीबा स्थिरीकरण प्रौद्योगिकी को प्रदर्शित किया है।

मागों के किनारे पेड़ लगाने की तकनीकों का भी विकास किया गया और इन्हें मानकीकृत किया गया है। इस तकनीक का पालन करते हुए केन्द्रीय मरु क्षेत्र अनुसंधान संस्थान ने वृक्षविधि तथा बाड़ों के रूप में 200 कि० मी० के मागों के किनारों पर पेड़ लगाये हैं तथा उन्हें राज्य सरकार को सौंप दिया है।

पनाह पट्टियों और बाड़ों को बढ़ाने की तकनीकों का विकास किया गया तथा इन्हें मानकीकृत किया गया। इस तकनीक का पालन करते हुए केन्द्रीय मरु क्षेत्र अनुसंधान संस्थान ने फसलों की सुरक्षा के लिए केन्द्रीय यांत्रिकृत फार्म, मुरतगढ़ में पता लगाई गई उपयुक्त प्रजातियों से 95 कि० मी० क्षेत्र पर पनाह पट्टियों की स्थापना की है।

केन्द्रीय मरु क्षेत्र अनुसंधान संस्थान द्वारा उत्पादित प्रौद्योगिकी का अन्य कार्यक्रमों जैसे सूखा प्रवृत्त क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम, राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोज-गार कार्यक्रम तथा राष्ट्रीय कृषि और ग्रामीण विकास बैंक के माध्यम से भी उपयोग किया जा रहा है।

राजस्थान के रेगिस्तान के विकास के लिए राज्य सरकार ने भी एक रेगिस्तान विकास बोर्ड तथा एक पृथक रेगिस्तान वनरोपण और चरागाह विकास विभाग की स्थापना की है। केन्द्रीय मरु क्षेत्र अनुसंधान संस्थान द्वारा विकसित सुधरी प्रौद्योगिकियों के प्रसार के लिए संस्थान राज्य विभागों के साथ घनिष्ठ सम्बन्ध बनाए हुए है।

उचित दर दुकानों के माध्यम से बेचा गया
कंट्रोल का कपड़ा

3228. श्री बद्धि चन्द्र जैन : क्या साध और
नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1982-83, 1983-84 और
1984-85 (अब तक) के दौरान केन्द्रीय सरकार
द्वारा सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली के अन्तर्गत
उचित दर दुकानों के माध्यम से बिजली के लिए
कितना कपड़ा उपलब्ध कराया गया, किस-किस
एजेन्सी से कितना-कितना कपड़ा खरीदा गया
और इस प्रयोजन के लिए कितनी राज-सहायता
प्रदान की गई ;

(ख) उसमें से कितना कपड़ा उचित दर
दुकानों पर बिना बिका पड़ा हुआ है ; और

(ग) क्या गत दो वर्षों से सार्वजनिक वितरण
प्रणाली के अन्तर्गत उचित दर दुकानों के माध्यम
से कंट्रोल के कपड़े के रूप में बेचे जा रहे कपड़े की
अनेक किस्मों के मूल्य या तो बाजार के मूल्यों के
बराबर हैं अथवा उससे अधिक हैं ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार इस
मामले की निष्पक्ष जांच कराने का है ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो कब तथा किस एजेन्सी के
माध्यम से ?

इलेक्ट्रानिकी विभाग में तथा साध और नाग-
रिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (डा० एम० एस०
संजीवी राव) : (क) से (ङ) सभी राज्यों/संघ
शासित क्षेत्रों को नियंत्रित कपड़े का आबंटन
आबादी के आधार पर नियत किये गये कोटे के
अनुसार किया जाता है। राज्य के भीतर नियंत्रित
कपड़े के वितरण की जिम्मेदारी मुख्यतः राज्य
सरकार की है, जो इस बात का भी निर्णय करती
है कि किस प्रकार के छुदरा बिजली केन्द्रों के
माध्यम से नियंत्रित कपड़ा बेचा जायेगा। इस
प्रकार विभिन्न राज्यों में नियंत्रित कपड़े के
वितरण का कार्य विभिन्न अधिकरण करते हैं तथा

इन अधिकरणों के माध्यम से वितरित किये गये
नियंत्रित कपड़े के बारे में केन्द्रीय स्तर पर कोई
आंकड़े नहीं रखे जाते हैं।

30-6-1981 से 30-5-1984 तक के
नियंत्रित कपड़े के मूल्य निम्नांकित हैं :—

नियंत्रित कपड़े की किस्म	रुपये प्रति रेखीय मीटर
घोती	1.670
साड़ी	2.103
सांग क्लाय	1.990
पोलीएस्टर काटन	15-8-83 से
मिश्रित कमीज का कपड़ा (ब्लेंडिड शर्टिंग)	10.50 रुपये

वर्ष 1982-83, 1983-84 और 1984-85
के दौरान नियंत्रित कपड़े पर निम्नांकित राशि
राज सहायता के रूप में दी गई :—

	(करोड़ रु० में)
वर्ष	राशि
1982-83	57.30
1983-84	52.74
1984-85	52.74

ICAR Coordinated Research Projects on
Cattle Breeding Performing Optimally

3229. SHRI B.D. SINGH : Will the
Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to
state :

(a) the centres of ICAR Coordinated Research Projects on Cattle Breeding Projects which Government consider optimally performing and likely to achieve the project objective and the reasons therefor ;

(b) whether Government are considering to start a large cross-breeding research project on cattle at military dairy farms ; if so, when and details thereof including objectives and programme of work envisaged ;

(c) whether contrary to cross-breeding with European breeds of cattle involved, Government now propose to start a research project without recourse to cross-breeding and if so, details thereof with justification for reversal of Government policy and approach in cattle breeding researches and whether developmental strategies have also been correspondingly changed ; and

(d) what conclusive cattle breeding strategies Government recommend now, State-wise, which are new and an outcome of researches from fifties ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The centres of the All India Coordinated Research Project on Cattle are generally working satisfactorily.

(b) No, Sir. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research is not considering to start a large cross-breeding project on cattle at military dairy farms. However, considering the results obtained under the All India Coordinated Research Project on Cattle it is contemplated to start a project for studying the genetic aspects of production in Holstein crossbreds and for taking up progeny testing of Holstein crossbred bulls, using the crossbred foundation population available with the military dairy farms.

(c) In addition to research programmes for improving milk production the ICAR propose to start a research project for improvement of the important indigenous breeds of cattle through selection using progeny testing of bulls for either draft or milk.

(d) There is no change as such in the

policy of the Government on cattle breeding. The ICAR has constituted a group of experts for formulating the Breeding Strategy for Cattle which will review the results so far available and recommend a breeding strategy for cattle for the country. For the present the Council recommends selective breeding in important indigenous (milch, draft and dual purpose) breeds of cattle, grading up of nondescript cattle with important indigenous breeds and cross-breeding non-descript low producing cattle with exotic breeds viz., Holstein and Jersey, in the milk sheds of large consuming markets where there is a possibility of providing irrigated cultivated fodder.

Request from West Bengal for Assistance for Development of Horticulture

3230. SHRI AMAL DATTA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government, ICAR or any institution under ICAR has received any request from the West Bengal Government for assistance for development of horticulture ;

(b) if so, whether any steps have been taken pursuant to such proposal ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) The Indian Council of Agricultural Research is considering a proposal for starting a Centre for transfer of research information and technology on mango at Malda, West Bengal in the VII Plan. At present, the proposed sites for the purpose are being examined.

(c) The question does not arise.

Licence for manufacturing Vanaspathi at Barwaha in Madhya Pradesh

3231. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Madhya

Pradesh have approached the Central Government for its approval and sanction of a licence for manufacturing of vanaspati at Barwaha City in Madhya Pradesh under cooperative sector into the names of "Barwaha Cooperative Salwan Plant Project" which is lying with the Central Government ;

(b) stage at which the matter pends ;

(c) the time by which the proposal is likely to be cleared ; and

(d) the reasons for delay ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) Government of Madhya Pradesh have recommended grant of industrial licence to "M/s. Narmada Sahakari Tel Prakriya Samiti Maryadit" for setting up of a 50 tonnes per day vanaspati unit at Barwaha, District Khargone (Madhya Pradesh) and not "Barwaha Cooperative Salwan Plant Project".

(b) to (d). The matter of creation of further capacity in vanaspati industry is engaging the attention of the Government.

Approval of Upper Veda Irrigation Project

3232. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Madhya Pradesh has sent a proposal for Upper Veda Irrigation Project in Bhikhangaon Tehsil of Khargone District during the recent past which is lying with Central Government for clearance ;

(b) at what stage the matter stands ; and

(c) the time by which this project is likely to be cleared ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) The project report on Upper Veda Irrigation Project has

not so far been received from the Government of Madhya Pradesh in the Central Water Commission for technical clearance and approval of the Planning Commission.

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

Irrigation Projects from Madhya Pradesh Pending Clearance

3233. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Madhya Pradesh Government during the recent past forwarded Punasa Irrigation and Power Project, Omkarshwar Irrigation and Power Project and Maheshwar Irrigation and Power Project which fall in Khargone District of that State to the Central Government for clearance and sanction ;

(b) at what stage the matter stands ;

(c) the time by which Central Government is likely to give clearance and sanction ; and

(d) the reasons for delay ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) to (d). The Project Reports of these projects have been received in the Centre for technical clearance and approval of the Planning Commission.

Narmadasagar (Punasa) Project has been technically examined by the Central Water Commission and found acceptable by the Technical Advisory Committee of the Planning Commission. But Planning Commission is awaiting clearance in regard to environmental aspects of the Project. The other two projects are being technically examined in consultation with the State Authorities. The State Government have been requested to send clarifications to comments on various aspects of the Projects. At this stage, it cannot be stated when these projects could be cleared by the Centre as it depends on the promptness with which the State Government satisfactorily clarifies the various comments raised. As the project reports of

these large multipurpose projects were only received during 1983-84, there has been no delay.

Estimate of Encroachment on Forest Land

3234. SHRI A.K. ROY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any estimate of encroachment on forest land in the country till 31st March, 1984 if so, the facts in detail ;

(b) whether there is any report of encroachment even after the conservation of

Forests Act came into force ; if so, the facts in details ; and

(c) the steps taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : A Task Force was constituted by the Ministry to go into the problem of encroachments in the forest areas. Accordingly to the Task Force report, nearly 6.8 lakh hectares of forest land is under encroachment as on 1.1.1983. Details for the States and Union Territories are given in the statement attached.

(b) No such report has come to the notice of Government.

(c) Does not arise.

Statement

S. No.	Name of State and Union Territory	Forest area (in hectares) encroached as on 1.1.1983
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	76,116.00
2.	Assam	1,31,196.00
3.	Bihar	9,943.73
4.	Gujarat	17,265.76
5.	Haryana	287.00
6.	Himachal Pradesh	16,667.56
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	5,370.00
8.	Karnataka	12,395.00
9.	Kerala	N.A.
10.	Madhya Pradesh	2,46,189.00
11.	Maharashtra	22,758.30
12.	Meghalaya	11,216.34
13.	Manipur	57.00

1	2	3
14.	Nagaland	990.00
15.	Orissa	8,595.51
16.	Punjab	3,177.00
17.	Rajasthan	22,000.00
18.	Sikkim	N.A.
19.	Tamil Nadu	20,899.57
20.	Tripura	1,522.00
21.	Uttar Pradesh	14,493.00
22.	West Bengal	14,275.00
23.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2,847.37
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	34,226.99
25.	Goa, Daman and Diu	6,638.07
26.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	698.12
27.	Mizoram	N.A.
28.	Chandigarh	3.30
Total		6,79,827.62

ICAR Project for Development of Waste Lands along Rivers of U.P. and Bihar

**3235. SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY :
SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN :**

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Indian Council of Agricultural Research has recently initiated any research project for the development of waste lands along the rivers of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar ;

(b) whether such research projects will

also be initiated in other States also and if not, the reasons thereof ;

(c) the time by which the project will start functioning in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar ; and

(d) the funds allocated for the purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research has initiated a Coordinated Research Project for the improvement of Diara lands, along the rivers of Uttar

Pradesh and Bihar w.e.f. 1.4.1980.

(b) Yes, Sir. One of the Centres of this Project is functioning in Assam also. A proposal for establishment of a centre in West Bengal is under consideration.

(c) The project is already in operation at Faizabad, Sabaur and North Lakhimpur since 1.4.1980 and an Operational Research Project in Munger district of Bihar is in operation since October, 1975.

(d) An amount of Rs. 40.00 lakhs has been allocated for the project during the Sixth Plan.

Storage and Loss of Foodgrains by FCI

3236. SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY :
SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN :

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

(a) the estimated quantity of foodgrains

stored by Food Corporation of India during the period 1980-81, 1981-82, 1982-83 and 1983-84 ;

(b) the estimated quantity of foodgrains which has been found short during the last 3 years, year-wise and value involved thereof ;

(c) the estimated quantity of foodgrains which have become unfit for human consumption out of the stored foodgrains the reasons together with the value thereof ; and

(d) the steps being taken to avoid such recurrence in near future ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) :

(a) to (c). The quantity of foodgrains held by Food Corporation of India at the close of the financial year, storage loss along with value, quantity of stocks transferred from sound to damaged category and its value are as under :—

(Quantity in Lakh M.T.)
(Value in Crores Rupees)

Year	Closing stock quantity	Storage Loss		Stocks transferred from sound to damaged	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
1	2	3a	3b	4a	4b
1980-81	82.18	2.82	45.24	0.43	5.70
1981-82	93.28	2.42	44.47	0.78	11.83
1982-83	110.53	2.26	45.91	0.48	7.27

The accounts for the year 1983-84 have not been finalised.

The damage to foodgrains arise due to a variety of reasons such as rains, floods, cyclones etc or deterioration in quality during long storage, storage of foodgrains in open storage (CAP) etc.

(d) The Food Corporation of India has taken a number of steps such as construc-

tion of pucca plinths or storage of stacks over wooden crates in open by building dome shaped stacks and covering them with polythene covers, proper aeration and regular inspection of stocks, preventive repairs of covered godowns before onset of monsoons, reducing movement of foodgrains in open wagons, augmenting scientific storage capacity, reduction in open storage to the extent possible. Besides this, the Corporation has adopted strict quality control proce-

dure at purchase centres, effective supervision at the loading and unloading points, insistence on weighment and accounting of bags at the time of purchase, transportation and receipt, tightening up of security arrangements, award of appropriate punishment to the officials found guilty of negligence for misconduct etc.

DDA's Policy for Allotment of Houses and Plots to Affluent Society

3237. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether DDA has derailed from its basic policy in allotting big constructed houses and plots to an affluent society ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and if not, the number of big constructed houses and plots allotted so far to an affluent society ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS, IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) DDA has reported that its basic policy is to achieve planned development of Delhi and to cater to the housing needs mainly of persons belonging to weaker sections of society. This is being achieved by constructing houses which are allotted on no profit basis to the persons belonging to MIG, LIG and EWS categories. About 96% of the plots disposed of have been allotted to persons belonging to these categories, only 4% plots have been sold by auction to the higher income groups.

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

Maintenance of Sewerage System in DDA Colonies Transferred to MCD

3238. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI :
SHRI JAGPAL SINGH :

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

(a) whether according to the Delhi Municipal Corporation to whom the maintenance of sewerage system in DDA colonies has been recently transferred, the sewerage system is not only defective but is also non-functional ;

(b) if so, the details thereof and whether Government have made any inquiry into the laying of defective and non-functional sewerage system in DDA colonies for the purpose of fixing responsibility ; and

(c) if so, the result thereof and action taken by Government in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS, IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) The Municipal Corporation of Delhi has reported that Sewerage System has not been taken over recently in any colony built by the Delhi Development Authority. The last take over was as back as in 1981.

(b) and (c). Question does not arise.

**स्कूल आफ एप्लाइड रिसर्च, सांगली द्वारा
बैलगाड़ी के "माडल" में सुधार**

3239. श्री हेमवतीनन्दन बहुगुणा : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या स्कूल ऑफ एप्लाइड रिसर्च सांगली के वैज्ञानिकों ने बैलगाड़ी के पुराने "माडल" में कुछ उपयोगी सुधार किए हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो किसानों को सुधरी हुई तथा मजबूत बैलगाड़ियां उपलब्ध कराने के लिए सरकार की क्या योजना है ;

(ग) अब तक किसानों को कितनी सुधरी हुई तथा मजबूत बैलगाड़ियां उपलब्ध कराई गई हैं ;

(घ) क्या सरकार बैलगाड़ियों खरीदने के लिए बैंकों से किसानों के लिए ऋणों की व्यवस्था करती

है, यदि हां, तो कितना और इस बारे में ब्योरा क्या है; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) : (क) व्यावहारिक अनुसंधान विद्यालय, सांगली, जो समिति पंजीकरण अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत पंजीकृत एक स्वायत्तशासी निकाय है, के वैज्ञानिकों ने बैलगाड़ियों में कुछ उपयोगी सुधार किए हैं।

(ख) व्यावहारिक अनुसंधान विद्यालय, सांगली द्वारा विकसित जानकारी को भारतीय राष्ट्रीय अनुसंधान विकास निगम, जो विकास और प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग के अधीन भारत सरकार का उपक्रम है, को इसके वाणिज्यीकरण के लिए हस्तांतरित किया गया है। राष्ट्रीय अनुसंधान विकास निगम ने बैलगाड़ी के सुधरे माडल का विनिर्माण करने के लिए एक वाणिज्यिक इकाई को लाइसेंस दिया है। वैज्ञानिक और औद्योगिक अनुसंधान परिषद् के केन्द्रीय सड़क अनुसंधान संस्थान द्वारा विकसित सुधरे माडलों का विनिर्माण कुछ संगठनों द्वारा भी किया जा रहा है। समेकित ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत बैलगाड़ियों की खरीद के लिए छोटे किसानों के लिए 25 प्रतिशत की दर से, सीमान्त किसानों व दस्तकारों के लिए 33-1/3 प्रतिशत की दर से और आदिवासियों के लिए 50 प्रतिशत की दर से राजसहायता उपलब्ध है।

(ग) देश में सार्वजनिक और निजी संगठनों द्वारा विनिर्मित सुधरी बैलगाड़ियाँ उपलब्ध हैं। बैलगाड़ियों की संख्या के आंकड़े नहीं रक्ते जाते हैं।

(घ) बैलगाड़ियों की खरीद करने के लिए किसानों को वाणिज्यिक और सहकारी बैंक ऋण प्रदान करते हैं। लघु और सीमान्त किसानों व अनुसूचित जनजाति के किसानों के लिए ब्याज की दर 10 प्रतिशत वार्षिक तथा अन्यो के लिए 12.5 प्रतिशत वार्षिक है। भिन्न ब्याज की दर सम्बन्धी

योजना के अन्तर्गत ब्याज की दर 4 प्रतिशत वार्षिक है।

(ङ) भाग (घ) के उत्तर को ध्यान में रखते हुए, प्रश्न ही नहीं होता।

मत्स्य उद्योग का विकास

3240. श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में मत्स्य उद्योग का विकास आशा के अनुरूप संतोषजनक नहीं रहा है, और यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और ग्रामीण जीवन पर इसका क्या प्रभाव है;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने कोई उपचारात्मक उपाय किए हैं;

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

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) : (क) देश में मात्स्यकी का विकास संतोषजनक रहा है। तीन दशकों (1951-1981) के दौरान देश में मछली का कुल उत्पादन तीन-गुणा से अधिक हो गया। इसी अवधि के दौरान अन्तर्देशी मछली का उत्पादन चार-गुणा अधिक बढ़ गया। भारत में 1971-1981 के दशक के दौरान मछली के उत्पादन में 32 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि दर रही, जबकि इसी अवधि में विश्व में मछली के उत्पादन की वृद्धि दर 13.2 प्रतिशत रही। 1983-84 में मछली के उत्पादन के अनुमान के मुताबिक, यह 26.04 लाख मीटरी टन के रिकार्ड स्तर पर पहुंच गया।

अन्तर्देशी क्षेत्र में, गांवों में तालाबों और जलाशयों का 68,000 हैक्टर से अधिक जल क्षेत्र वैज्ञानिक मछली पालन के अन्तर्गत लाया गया है और ग्रामीण इलाकों में मत्स्यपालक विकास अभिकरणों के अन्तर्गत लगभग 46,000

मत्स्यपालकों को प्रशिक्षण दिया जा चुका है।

(ख) से (घ) विकास योजनाओं की समय-समय पर समीक्षा की जाती है, और उन पर अनु-वर्ती कार्रवाई की जाती है।

मछुआरों के रहन-सहन का स्तर बढ़ाने की योजना

3241. श्री हेमवतीनन्धन बहुगुणा : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने मछुआरों के रहन-सहन का स्तर बढ़ाने के लिए कोई योजना तैयार की है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो प्रत्येक राज्य में उन मछुआरों के परिवारों की संख्या कितनी है जो उक्त योजना के अन्तर्गत अब तक लाभान्वित हुए हैं और इस प्रकार के लाभों का व्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) यदि कोई योजना तैयार नहीं की गई है तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योसेन्द्र मकवाना) : (क) और (ख) एक विवरण संलग्न है।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं होता।

विवरण

केन्द्रीय समुद्री मात्स्यकी अनुसंधान संस्थान, कोचीन द्वारा की गई संगणना के अनुसार तटीय मछुआरों की जनसंख्या लगभग 21 लाख है। इसमें से लगभग 5 लाख गतिशील मछुआरे बताए जाते हैं। राज्यों तथा केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा इन मछुआरों की समाजार्थिक स्थिति को सुधारने के लिए विभिन्न योजनाएं क्रियान्वित की जा रही हैं। इनमें से कुछ महत्वपूर्ण योजनाएं इस प्रकार हैं :—

1. गतिशील मछुआरों के लिए दुर्घटना सम्बन्धी सामूहिक बीमा के लिए राजसहायता।

2. बड़े और छोटे बन्दरगाहों पर मत्स्यन पत्तनों के निर्माण के लिए सहायता तथा लघु मत्स्यन केन्द्रों पर माल उतारने और जहाज खड़ा करने की सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था करना।

3. राज्यों द्वारा ऋण/राजसहायता के जरिए छोटे जलयानों का पंजीकरण।

4. खारे पानी में मत्स्य/झींगा मछली पालन।

5. मत्स्यपालक विकास अभिकरणों की स्थापना।

6. उम्दा किस्म के डिम्पोना का उत्पादन और वितरण।

गतिशील मछुआरों की दुर्घटना सम्बन्धी सामूहिक बीमा योजना के अन्तर्गत लगभग 5 लाख मछुआरों का सामुद्रिक राज्यों व संघ शासित क्षेत्रों में बीमा किया गया है/बीमे के अन्तर्गत लाया गया है। देश में 147 मत्स्यपालक विकास अभिकरणों के अन्तर्गत लगभग 46,000 व्यक्ति वैज्ञानिक रीति से मछली पालन में प्रशिक्षित किये जा चुके हैं। जैसा कि नीचे दिया गया है—

आन्ध्र प्रदेश—802,	असम—1259,
बिहार—8447,	गुजरात—441,
हरियाणा—1069,	कर्नाटक—671,
केरल—525,	महाराष्ट्र—658,
मध्य प्रदेश—3897,	मणिपुर—225;
राजस्थान—694,	नागालैंड—46,
उड़ीसा—6764,	पंजाब—1050,
तमिलनाडु—1236,	त्रिपुरा—1437,
उत्तर प्रदेश—10,227,	
पश्चिम बंगाल—6020।	

इसके अलावा, कुछ राज्यसहायित आवास, कमी वाले मौसम में राहत देने और मृत्यु और अपंगता के लिए अनुग्रह भुगतान करने जैसी योजनाएं भी कार्यान्वित कर रहे हैं।

Misleading Advertisement by Manufacturers of Aerated Water

3242. SHRI RAMPRASAD AHIRWAR : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3020 on 12 December, 1983 and state :

(b) out of the 291 FPO licencees who were issued show cause notices for violation of FPO, how many have adhered to provisions of FPO, 1955 ;

(b) the licencees who have started to adhere to this clause in respect of all advertisements in AIR, TV, print media, outdoor publicity, point of sale display ;

(c) the licencees who are adhering to this clause only partially by not including the statutory notice in all kinds of publicity and advertisement ;

(d) which of these licencees are adhering to this clause only partially by specifying only "Artificially Flavoured" and not specifying "contains no fruit juice" ; and

(e) action proposed against the erring firms ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) to (d). No advertisements are now being accepted by All India Radio/Doordarshan which are not in conformity with clause 11 (3) of the Fruit Products Order, 1955. Similarly, censor certificates are now being given only to advertisement films which comply with this clause. Reports about compliance in other media are awaited.

(e) Action including suspension of production in certain cases has been taken to enforce compliance with clause 11 (3) of the Fruit Products Order, 1955. It has, however, been decided not to take action against those licencees who have started complying with the statutory provision or have undertaken to do so. Instructions have been issued to the officers concerned to take appropriate action under the Order against those who may still be resisting compliance.

खेलों का विकास

3243. श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद बर्मा : क्या खेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या खेलों के विकास के लिए 400 करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान किया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो खेलों के विकास के लिए कौन-कौन से स्थानों पर खेलों की सुविधायें मुहैया कराई जा रही हैं अथवा कराए जाने का विचार है और इन सुविधायों का व्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) क्या प्रत्येक राज्य की जनसंख्या के अनुसार खेल सम्बन्धी कार्यक्रमों में भाग लेने के लिए युवाओं को प्रोत्साहित करने हेतु योजनाएँ तैयार की गई हैं और यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है ?

खेल विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री अशोक गहलोत) :

(क) खेल शारीरिक शिक्षा और युवा सेवाओं पर सातवीं योजना कार्यकारी दल ने सातवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना अवधि (1985-1990) के दौरान खेल और शारीरिक शिक्षा के विकास के लिए केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र में 541 करोड़ रुपये के आवंटन की सिफारिश की है। तथापि, सातवीं योजना के लिए वास्तविक आवंटन को योजना आयोग के परामर्श से यथा समय अन्तिम रूप दिया जाएगा।

(ख) और (ग) चूंकि खेल राज्य का विषय है। केन्द्रीय सरकार की अनिवार्यतः राज्य सरकारों के प्रयासों में सहायता करने तथा उनके प्रस्तावों को उत्तर देने में भूमिका अदा करनी है। इन मामलों में पहल करना मूलतः राज्य सरकारों का ही कार्य है और उपलब्ध संसाधनों की तुलना में योजनाओं के स्वीकृत ढाँचे के अनुसार उनके प्रत्येक प्रस्ताव की गुण-दोष के आधार पर जांच की जाती है।

स्वयं-वित्त पोषण योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत
पंजीकरण और नाम वापस लेना

3244. श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद बर्मा : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन व्यक्तियों की संख्या क्या है जिन्होंने तीसरी, चौथी, तथा पांचवीं स्वयंवत्तिपोषण आवास योजनाओं, के अन्तर्गत अपने नाम पंजीकृत कराये थे तथा उन व्यक्तियों की संख्या क्या है जिन्होंने जनवरी, 1984 में पहली किस्त जमा की थी ;

(ख) उन व्यक्तियों की संख्या क्या है जिन्होंने पहली किस्त की धनराशि जमा नहीं की तथा उपरोक्त योजनाओं से अपने नाम वापस लिए हैं ; और

(ग) उन व्यक्तियों की क्षेत्रवार संख्या क्या है जिन्होंने प्रथम तथा दूसरी स्वयं-वित्त पोषण आवास योजनाओं में अपने आबंटनों को रद्द कराया है तथा उनका व्योरा क्या है ?

खेल विभाग में, निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) 46,862 व्यक्तियों ने दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण की तीसरी, चौथी और पांचवीं स्ववित्त पोषित आवास पंजीकरण योजना में अपने नाम पंजीकृत करवाए थे। 5928 पंजीकृतों ने जनवरी, 1984 में पहली किस्त की राशि जमा की थी (3/84 तक प्राप्त की गई)।

(ख) 2236 व्यक्तियों ने अपने पंजीकरण रद्द करवाये थे।

(ग) स्व-वित्त पोषित योजना I तथा II के तहत पंजीकृत 4 व्यक्तियों ने जिन्हें नवम्बर/दिसम्बर, 1983 में निकासी गई लाटरी में फलेंट का नियतन किया गया था, अपने आबंटन रद्द करवाए थे, क्षेत्रवार व्योरे नीचे दिए गए हैं :—

कालोनी का नाम	छोड़े गए/रद्द किए गए नियतन की संख्या
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1. कटवारिया सराय	1
2. वसन्त कुंज	1
3. पश्चिमपुरी	1
4. वसन्त विहार (जवाहर लाल नेहरू विश्व विद्यालय)	1

वर्ष 1981-84 के दौरान सड़कों को चौड़ा करने की योजनाएं

3245. श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वर्ष 1981-84 के दौरान विजय चौक, डलहौजी रोड तथा विजय चौक तथा साउथ एवेन्यू तथा नार्थ एवेन्यू रोड के सम्बन्ध में सड़कों को चौड़ा करने, मल निकासी व्यवस्था में सुधार करने ह्यूज पाइप बिछाने तथा पुराने पाइप विखंडित करने तथा आर०सी०सी० टनलस के निर्माण की लगभग 50 योजनाएं तैयार की गई थीं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो प्रत्येक बार कितनी योजनाएं बनायी गयीं तथा उपरोक्त सड़कों के सुधार पर वर्ष 1981-84 के दौरान कुल कितनी धनराशि खर्च की गई ?

खेल विभाग में, निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) और (ख) नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका ने सूचित किया है कि यातायात में भारी वृद्धि होने के कारण उन्होंने छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना अवधि में साऊथ एवेन्यू, नार्थ एवेन्यू तथा डलहौजी रोड को चौड़ा करने का प्रस्ताव किया था जिसके व्योरे संलग्न अनुलग्नक में दिए गए हैं।

केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग ने सूचित किया है कि विजय चौक पर कोलतार बिछाने का कार्य उन्होंने 4.27 लाख रुपये की लागत से 1983-84 के दौरान किया था। सड़कों को चौड़ा नहीं किया गया था।

Out-of-Turn Allotments to the Officers of Directorate of Estates

3246. SHRI R.L.P. VERMA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of officers of

Directorate of Estates have been allotted accommodation on out-of-turn basis and the type much higher of their entitlement ;

(b) if so, the particulars of officers of the Directorate who have been sanctioned accommodation on out-of-turn basis during the last five years and also of those officers who have been given accommodation higher of their entitlement together with the dates of their appointment ;

(c) whether Government propose to hold an inquiry as to how these officers have been allotted accommodation much higher of their entitlement depriving the officers waiting for allotment of accommodation of their entitlement for a long time ;

(d) whether Government also propose to overhaul the functioning of the Directorate in view of the large scale lapses in its working ; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

Suggestion by National Oilseeds Board to Enhance Oilseed Production

3247. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :
SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Oilseeds and vegetable oils development Board met in New Delhi recently to discuss the steps necessary to increase the production of oilseeds and edible oils in the country ;

(b) if so, the details of the discussions held and the result achieved ;

(c) the steps being taken in this respect during the Seventh Plan period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes, Sir. The first meeting of the National Oilseeds and Vegetable Oils Development Board was held on 20th July, 1984.

(b) The National Oilseeds and Vegetable Development Board had detailed discussions on the back-ground of the formation of the National Oilseeds and Vegetable Oils Development Board, present status of oilseeds and vegetable oils industry, research support to the oilseeds development and post harvest technology, strengthening arrangements for production and distribution of seeds of oilseed crops, setting up of a national institute for training and testing and quality control, undertaking studies on constraints in the oilseeds development and matters connected with the administrative and organisational set up of the Board etc.

As a result of these discussions the Board decided to take steps for strengthening the seed production programme, including setting up of the regional seed banks and seed farms, setting up a national institute of training and testing and quality control in respect of oilseeds and vegetable oils, undertaking of studies on constraints in oilseeds development and allied matters.

(c) The Seventh Plan is yet to be finalised.

Norway Scheme for Improvement of Fish Production

3248. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :
SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Norway Government are implementing some schemes in the sea coasts of our country for improvement in fish production, transportation and exports of fish with special reference to the coastal belts of Orissa ; if so, the details thereof ;

(b) the details of the expenditure involved and the share of the Centre ; States and Norway Government in it ;

(c) whether the agreements between two

countries have been signed ;

(d) the progress so far made in the execution of these schemes in Orissa ; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor and the time by which the works will be started and the targetted time by which the scheme will be completed and improvements to be achieved by it ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) No, Sir. No such scheme is being implemented with special reference to the coast of Orissa under Norwegian aid at present.

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

High Powered Board for National Capital Region

3249. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether a high powered board for National Capital Region, has been constituted ;

(b) if so, the precise terms of reference and composition of the board ;

(c) whether Madhya Pradesh has been associated with the board ; if so, in what manner ; and

(d) the major decisions taken by the board with a view to ensuring regulated development of the region ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS, IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The board has the Union Ministers for Works and Housing (Chairman), Planning, Shipping and Transport ; Union Ministers of State for Home Affairs, Power and Communications ; Chief Ministers of Uttar Pradesh, Haryana and Rajasthan ;

Mayor of Delhi ; Chief Executive Councillor, Delhi ; Lt. Governor of Delhi and Joint Secretary, Ministry of Works and Housing are the members of the board. The terms of reference of the board include the following :—

- (i) to ensure that coordinated plans are prepared for the Metropolitan Region (including the ring towns) and, if necessary also for the NCR, through the agencies under the administrative control of each of the Govts. participating ;
- (ii) to ensure the provision of adequate funds for the preparation and implementation of the plans on a phased and integrated basis so that the development is balanced over the whole area on the basis of the accepted proposals in the plan or plans ;
- (iii) to guide the various agencies for the implementation of the plans in the different areas ;
- (iv) to consider any proposals that may come up from time to time from the various planning agencies in the different areas for the modification of the plan according to changing needs and circumstances.

(c) No Sir.

(d) In the 1st meeting of the revived board held on 28.6.84, it was felt that the optimum population for Delhi should be first decided with reference to its holding capacity in terms of different services and then the consequential decisions regarding changes in policies should be taken in order to achieve dispersal of the population ; all possible steps to achieve a more balanced development of National Capital Region and to restrict the future growth of Delhi within the manageable limits should be taken ; the revision of the NCR plan approved in 1973 should be taken up and the existing administrative machinery should be strengthened for this purpose and the concerned States should work-out the details of the NCR plan and finances required for executing the schemes.

National Norms for Land Acquisition and Rehabilitation Measures

3250. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the high power committee constituted to lay down national norms for land acquisition and rehabilitation measures has submitted its recommendations to Government ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the reaction of Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) The Committee of Ministers for laying down norms for land acquisition and rehabilitation measures has not finalised its recommendations.

(b) and (c). Question does not arise in

view of the reply to part (a) above.

Villages not Connected by Roads

3251. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of villages in each State which are not connected by roads ;

(b) the number of villages going to be linked by roads during the current financial year in Orissa ; and

(c) the national average of length of roads per hundred square kilometres and the names of States below this average ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) A statement is attached.

(b) 190 villages.

(c) A statement is attached.

Statement

Statement showing number of villages not connected by all weather roads as on 31.3.84 (Provisional) and road length per 100 Sq. Km. of area (Kms) as on 31.3.81.

State/U.T.	No. of villages not connected as on 31.3.84	Road length per 100 Sq. Km. of area (km.) as on 31.3.81
1	2	3
1. Andhra Pradesh	16464	45.45
2. Assam	9762	76.02
3. Bihar	46153	48.08
4. Gujarat	7148	29.64
5. Haryana	128	51.97
6. Himachal Pradesh	9973	35.35

1	2	3
7. Jammu and Kashmir	2662	5.22
8. Karnataka	18832	57.31
9. Kerala	—	268.25
10. Madhya Pradesh	55335	23.65
11. Maharashtra	24289	34.88
12. Manipur	5121	26.06
13. Meghalaya	2267	21.20
14. Nagaland	332	35.31
15. Orissa	53154	76.62
16. Punjab	162	91.18
17. Rajasthan	27348	18.69
18. Sikkim	175	14.54
19. Tamil Nadu	10390	95.25
20. Tripura	2698	74.74
21. Uttar Pradesh	102044	51.23
22. West Bengal	20631	64.68
23. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	145	7.97
24. Arunachal Pradesh	3463	15.76
25. Chandigarh	—	113.16
26. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	20	44.40
27. Delhi	—	937.17
28. Goa, Daman and Diu	33	197.98
29. Lakshadweep	@	—
30. Mizoram	654	5.35
31. Pondicherry	22	442.29
Total :	415807	45.70 (National Average)

@ Separate Islands—No villages.

Source : for Col. 2—Planning Commission.

for Col. 3—Basic Road Statistics of India 1980-81 brought out by the Transport Research Divn. of the Ministry of Shipping and Transport.

Data based on projected population.

Guidelines to lay Emphasis on Cultivation of Non-Paddy Crops

3252. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether some directions/guidelines have been issued by Government to various State Governments to lay emphasis on cultivation of non-paddy crops ;

(b) whether State Governments have also show their interest in this regard ;

(c) whether any scheme/programme has been initiated by Union Government for implementing the proposals ; and

(d) if so, the details in this regard ?

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

(a) to (c). Yes, Sir.

(d) The following schemes/programmes have been initiated by Government of India for increased production of non-paddy crops :—

(i) *Central Sector/Centrally sponsored programme of free minikit distribution :—*

Under this programme, a large number of minikits containing seeds of high yielding/improved varieties of cereals, pulses, oilseeds are distributed free of cost to farmers. Besides these, free distribution of seeds of oilseeds and pulses and fertiliser is also made to small and marginal farmers under the small and marginal farmers scheme.

(ii) *Central Sector Scheme of maize demonstration in tribal areas :*

This scheme is in operation in the selected districts of Bihar, Gujarat, M.P., Orissa and Rajasthan. Under this scheme, incentives by way of subsidy on cost of seed, fertiliser and pesticides are provided.

(iii) *Centrally sponsored scheme of pulses development :—*

Under this scheme subsidies are given

to the farmers by way of certified/truthfully labelled seeds, plant protection chemicals, equipments, operational changes and Rhizobium culture. The scheme also covers extension of area under summer moong production programme.

(iv) *National Oilseeds Development Project :—*

This project with a total outlay of Rs. 38 crore during 1984-85 covers seed production, subsidised distribution of quality seeds, plant protection equipment, chemicals and operational charges, minikits and demonstrations, subsidised distribution of phosphatic fertiliser and gypsum for groundnut, subsidy on farm implements and sprinkler sets.

(v) *Centrally sponsored scheme of Intensive Cotton Development in all the nine important cotton growing States :—*

The scheme provides for subsidy on seed, plant protection equipments, spraying and demonstration.

(vi) *Centrally sponsored Intensive Jute/Mesta/Sunhemp Development programme in thirty one selected districts of West Bengal, Bihar, M.P., U.P., Orissa, Assam and Meghalaya :—*

Under this scheme subsidy is provided on improved and certified seeds, plant protection chemicals, demonstrations and retting tanks.

Export of Wheat

3253. SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether India is considering to export wheat ;

(b) if so, whether this has been made possible because of the sudden glut of food-grains in the country ;

(c) if so, whether Government are making exercises to explore the possible export outlets in nearby countries ;

(d) If so, the exact quantity that can be spared and whether the mode of transactions have been worked out ;

(e) whether a record grain stock of nearly 21 million tonnes has been built up in the country ; and

(f) whether the grain procurement has already reached the target fixed by the country ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) There is no proposal to export wheat at present.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

(e) Yes, Sir.

(f) No targets of procurement of rice and wheat are fixed. However, out of 1983-84 crop, a record level of 16.94 million tonnes of Cereals has been procured till 4.8.1984.

Use of Flood Water of Brahmaputra

3254. SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Brahmaputra continues to flood every year and destroy a large areas in various States every year ;

(b) if so, whether Government had made a proposal for using the flood waters of Brahmaputra in a different way so that the areas affected by the floods continuously is saved ;

(c) if so, whether the scheme of utilising the flood waters of Brahmaputra has not so far been even undertaken ;

(d) if so, the main reasons for the same ; and

(e) the steps being taken to initiate the scheme of preventing floods by Brahmaputra ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) to (e). Floods in river Brahmaputra and its tributaries seriously affect the Brahmaputra Valley every year. Appreciating the problem of flood and erosion in the Brahmaputra basin, the Central Government has constituted the Brahmaputra Board in pursuance of the Brahmaputra Board Act of 1980. The Board, which has started functioning early 1982, is to prepare a Master Plan for controlling floods, bank erosion and improvement of the drainage keeping regard to the development of water resources for other beneficial purposes. The Board has undertaken this work. Preparation of the Master Plan for the river of the size of the Brahmaputra is a complex task and is expected to take quite some time.

Pending finalisation of the Master Plan by the Brahmaputra Board, the State Government has been carrying out various flood control measures. The Government of Assam has provided reasonable protection to an area of about 13.27 lakh ha. upto March 1983. Government of India is also providing loan assistance to the Government of Assam for flood control works in the Brahmaputra Valley and a loan assistance of Rs. 97 crores has been provided upto March 1984.

Proposal to Increase Seed Production during Seventh Plan

3255. SHRI B.V. DESAI :
SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA :
SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA :
SHRI ARJUN SETH :
SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to increase seed production six-fold during the Seventh Plan ;

(b) if so, whether a comprehensive action programme has been drawn up to raise the output from 3.98 million quintals in 1983-84 to 22.6 million quintals by 1989-90 ;

(c) if so, whether it is proposed to produce and distribute 200 lakh quintals of certified seeds ; and

(d) if so, the other main features that are being considered to increase the seed output in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) to (d). According to the present estimate, the requirements of breeder, foundation and certified seeds in the penultimate year (1989-90) of the Seventh Five Year Plan are likely to be of the order of 3 lakh, 13 lakh and 200 lakh quintals respectively. The matter was discussed in a meeting with the State Governments and Ten Point Action Programme was chalked out for production and distribution of the above quantum of seeds in the country. The main features of the Action Programme are as follows :—

- (i) Setting up of State Level Committees to do advance planning, monitoring and coordination amongst various agencies involved in seed production and distribution ;
- (ii) Setting up of required number of processing plants ;
- (iii) Strengthening of Seed Certification Agencies, Seed Testing Laboratories and Enforcement Machinery ;
- (iv) Maintenance of buffer stocks by National Seeds Corporation, State Seed Corporations and State Farms Corporation of India ;
- (v) Construction of conditioned storage for seeds of adequate capacity ;
- (vi) Increase of retail points for seeds and introduction of mobile vans for making seeds available to the farmers in time ;
- (vii) Regulation of quality, price and distribution of seeds ;
- (viii) Development of Seed Farms in each block throughout the country ;

(ix) Intensive extension effort for popularising certified seeds of improved varieties and for implementation of the concept of seed villages ;

(x) Financial assistance in the form of short-term loan, equity, etc. to the seed producers and distributors in the Institutional Sectors.

Financial Assistance Rendered by Commercial and Cooperative Banks under IRDP in Tamil Nadu

3256. SHRI B.V. DESAI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the commercial and cooperative banks in Tamil Nadu have enabled nearly three lakh families to cross the poverty line last year by rendering about Rs. 60 crores as financial assistance under the Integrated Rural Development Programme ;

(b) whether these banks have also extended Rs. 28.29 crores under the differential interest rate scheme to the economically weaker sections covering more than three lakh beneficiaries in 1983-84 ;

(c) if so, whether his Ministry has also asked the commercial and cooperative banks in various States to follow schemes that have been introduced in Tamil Nadu by the commercial and cooperative banks ; and

(d) if so, the extent to which the other States have been able to implement the Integrated Rural Development Programme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI):

(a) During 1983-84, 2.77 lakh families have been assisted in Tamil Nadu under IRDP. An amount of Rs. 5975.09 lakhs has been advanced as term credit by banks.

(b) Information regarding DRI loans granted to economically weaker sections is not being collected by this Ministry.

(c) and (d). IRDP has been extended to all blocks in the country. A statement showing state-wise progress made during 1980-84 under I.R.D.P. is enclosed.

Statement

Statement showing progress during 1980-84 under I.R.D.P

Name of the States/U.Ts.	No. of families covered (1980-84)	Term credit mobilised (1980-84) (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3
1. Andhra Pradesh	939371	18985.21
2. Assam	142467	2551.66
3. Bihar	1321298	19287.66
4. Gujarat	579347	9816.20
5. Haryana	386238	3571.94
6. Himachal Pradesh	172018	2034.48
7. Jammu and Kashmir	117052	1805.06
8. Karnataka	532450	10695.21
9. Kerala	425265	8913.90
10. Madhya Pradesh	1104824	25119.93
11. Maharashtra	728243	17207.16
12. Manipur	20191	7.68
13. Meghalaya	19786	—
14. Nagaland	37373	—
15. Orissa	708642	10146.46
16. Punjab	321626	5617.05
17. Rajasthan	551082	10400.24
18. Sikkim	6105	51.22
19. Tamil Nadu	1162752	19964.92
20. Tripura	40966	786.41
21. Uttar Pradesh	2737398	51728.37

1	2	3
22. West Bengal	436510	4815.50
23. A and N Islands	330	—
24. Arunachal Pradesh	31583	—
25. Chandigarh	1097	—
26. D and N Haveli	909	20.55
27. Delhi	13645	321.05
28. Goa, Daman and Diu	23930	433.58
29. Lakshadweep	876	—
30. Mizoram	8918	—
31. Pondicherry	8654	132.22
All India	12580946	224413.66

Target Year for Providing Drinking Water Facility in Problem Villages under Minimum Need Programme

**3257. SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL :
SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA :**

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

(a) the number of villages which are still facing the drinking water problem in each State, particularly in Gujarat as on 1st April, 1984 ;

(b) the number of villagers likely to be covered during the year 1984-85 and the amount earmarked for the purpose ;

(c) the target year fixed by which there will be no village without drinking facility under the Minimum Need Programme in the country ;

(d) the steps being taken to achieve the target ; and

(e) whether any direction has been

issued to the State Governments to achieve the target in the remaining period of Sixth Five Year Plan and if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) Information relating to problem villages in various States/UTs. identified as on 1.4.1980, the villages covered till 31.3.84 and the remaining problem villages as on 1.4 1984 is given in the attached statement.

(b) During 1984-85, 41,859 problem villages are targetted to be covered. Under the ARWSP an amount of Rs. 242.50 crores has been provided for this purpose during 1984-85. In addition an amount of Rs. 50 crores has been provided under the Incentive Scheme for release of grants based on performance. The outlay provided in the State Sector under the MNP during 1984-85, is Rs. 364 crores.

(c) Under Point No. 8 of the Prime Minister's New 20 Point Programme, all problem villages were required to be provid-

ed with at least one source of drinking water by 31.3.85. According to present indications, about 41,859 problem villages may be covered during the year 1984-85 and the remaining 37,077 villages may be carried forward to the Seventh Five Year Plan Period.

(d) and (e). Besides the provision made

in the ARWSP/Incentive Scheme and MNP in the State Sector, the States have been requested at the recent Conference of State Ministers for Water Supply held in Delhi to cover as many problem villages as possible during the current year. The Incentive Scheme referred to in answer to part (b) is also extended to accelerate coverage.

Statement

Statement giving the number of problem villages as on 1.4.80, problem villages covered till 31.3.84 and problem villages remaining to be covered as on 1.4.84.

S. No.	Name of the State	Problem villages as on 1.4.80	Coverage till 83-84	Balance as on 1.4.84
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8206	6708	1498
2.	Assam	15743	6268	9475
3.	Bihar	15194	11156	4038
4.	Gujarat	5318	3120	2198
5.	Haryana	3440	1322	2118
6.	Himachal Pradesh	7815	4196	3619
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	4698	1507	3191
8.	Karnataka	15456	15361	95
9.	Kerala	1158	934**	224
10.	Madhya Pradesh	24944	21729	3215
11.	Maharashtra	12935	9896	3039
12.	Manipur	1212	617	595
13.	Meghalaya	2927	570	2357
14.	Nagaland	649	314	335
15.	Orissa	23616	16857	6750
16.	Punjab	1767	372	1395
17.	Rajasthan	19803	13496	6307
18.	Sikkim	296	178	118

1	2	3	4	5
19.	Tamil Nadu	6649	6097	552
20.	Tripura	2800	2002	798
21.	Uttar Pradesh	28505	18955	9550
22.	West Bengal	25243	8668	16575
23.	Andaman and Nicobar Is.	173	124	49
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	1740	1125	615
25.	Chandigarh	—	—	—
26.	Delhi	99*	99	—
27.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	—	—	—
28.	Goa, Daman and Diu	66	52	14
29.	Lakshadweep	—	—	—
30.	Mizoram	214	83	131
31.	Pondicherry	118	102	16
Total		230784	151898	78876

**Kerala : Includes 390 villages reported during 1983-84 though covered partially in earlier year.

West Bengal : Information of coverage under Zila Parishad Programme yet to be furnished for 1980-81 and 82.

Delhi* : 7 villages found deserted and 3 villages transferred to DDA.

(Figures of coverage include partially covered villages in respect of some States/U.Ts.)

Assistance Given to States and Union Territories for Rural Development

3258. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the rural development programme in the country, particularly in Adivasi areas, and the amount of Central grant given to each State/Union Territory for rural development during the years 1981-82, 1982-83 and 1983-84 ;

(b) the progress achieved in each State and Union Territory ; and

(c) the total amount earmarked for the said programme for the Seventh Five Year Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) and (b) The major rural development programmes of this Ministry viz. Integrated Rural Development Programme, National Rural Employment Programme and Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme are implemented in all the blocks in the country including the Adivasi areas. Statements showing Central releases of funds and physical achievements in each State and U.T. during the years 1981-82, 1982-83 and 1983-84 are attached.

(c) The outlays for the 7th Five Year Plan have not yet been finalised.

Statement

National Rural Employment Programme

Sl. No.	States/UTs.	Central releases of funds (Rs. in lakhs)			Employment generated (Lakh mandays)		
		1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
		3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1896.00	1983.00	1915.21	503.55	336.08	265.68
2.	Assam	40.00	200.00	490.50	53.20	49.00	56.43
3.	Bihar	1210.00	2540.00	2466.86	318.70	450.64	375.86
4.	Gujarat	560.00	740.00	650.54	56.55	216.53	133.14
5.	Haryana	160.00	160.00	170.00	44.22	16.12	16.75
6.	Himachal Pradesh	120.00	120.00	79.98	6.89	16.17	14.74
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	80.00	160.00	138.29	11.00	17.08	21.11
8.	Karnataka	828.00	1300.00	1190.59	233.94	271.22	228.83
9.	Kerala	804.00	847.00	970.22	128.32	107.32	118.78
10.	Madhya Pradesh	1320.00	1704.50	1797.34	365.43	279.93	267.40

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

11.	Maharashtra	1420.00	1498.00	1165.00	468.00	188.44	183.50
12.	Manipur	10.00	20.00	6.63	0.20	3.02	2.29
13.	Meghalaya	10.00	20.00	10.00	Nil	2.13	0.72
14.	Nagaland	20.00	25.00	22.82	1.36	3.62	4.00
15.	Orissa	820.00	865.00	536.01	194.31	176.61	127.98
16.	Punjab	252.00	266.00	276.38	33.48	28.29	17.45
17.	Rajasthan	468.00	466.20	488.65	95.48	48.16	97.38
18.	Sikkim	8.00	16.00	10.07	1.00	2.18	2.36
19.	Tamil Nadu	1480.00	1960.00	1800.00	448.19	495.13	341.29
20.	Tripura	60.00	60.00	66.00	14.90	13.73	9.52
21.	Uttar Pradesh	3940.00	3513.00	3440.00	367.15	415.36	459.80
22.	West Bengal	1348.00	1414.00	844.40	195.38	360.22	285.00
23.	A and N Islands	16.00	32.00	26.32	2.02	2.99	4.16
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	16.00	11.88	47.00	0.07	1.16	4.41
25.	Chandigarh	—	8.00	4.40	—	0.04	0.32

26.	D and N Haveli	—	16.00	8.80	—	0.01	0.81
27.	Delhi	—	8.00	7.59	—	NR	0.16
28.	Goa, Daman and Diu	—	32.00	69.62	—	2.28	4.56
29.	Lakshadweep	—	8.00	22.46	—	0.49	1.89
30.	Mizoram	30.00	32.00	32.67	1.41	6.54	0.80
31.	Pondicherry	16.00	19.97	32.00	0.24	1.56	2.95
Total		16694.00	20045.55	18776.35	3545.19	3512.03	3020.22

Statement
Integrated Rural Development Programme

Sl. No.	States/UTs.	Central Releases (Rs. in lakhs)			No. of beneficiaries covered		
		1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1434.765	1265.00	1245.00	238846	284783	249259
2.	Assam	148.50	214.00	536.00	22171	39568	60423
3.	Bihar	1249.06	1921.00	1842.00	276169	362354	430145
4.	Gujarat	508.79	849.87	931.50	116115	173790	183965
5.	Haryana	299.93	348.105	395.00	79605	158678	100407
6.	Himachal Pradesh	176.10	264.00	236.00	34877	45755	43296
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	180.07	159.00	231.00	27689	35435	44571
8.	Karnataka	360.30	652.00	672.00	87460	178856	202228
9.	Kerala	371.54	592.025	660.00	96832	127798	120547
10.	Madhya Pradesh	1374.00	1814.00	1928.00	231861	313870	325093
11.	Maharashtra	693.02	1038.00	1343.00	139092	219690	256052

12.	Manipur	13.50	52.00	36.00	3627	8358	5438
13.	Meghalaya	16.50	5.37	48.00	6045	7457	1017
14.	Nagaland	63.00	63.00	105.00	12565	—	8087
15.	Orissa	731.19	1083.215	900.00	138367	252453	217073
16.	Punjab	351.00	468.00	472.00	86867	98435	72963
17.	Rajasthan	676.09	983.00	1033.00	121576	183402	163421
18.	Sikkim	6.00	8.62	16.00	262	3150	2656
19.	Tamil Nadu	1272.76	1547.64	1695.45	358225	271563	277641
20.	Tripura	50.00	68.00	68.00	10146	9122	10692
21.	Uttar Pradesh	2513.58	3359.62	3390.32	540160	554980	643272
22.	West Bengal	39.84	562.00	876.00	67338	95607	236150
Union Territories							
23.	A and N Islands	—	5.00	5.00	—	73	257
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	130.00	193.80	329.91	5921	13685	9241
25.	Chandigarh	—	4.00	4.00	—	405	692
26.	D and Haveli	—	8.00	8.00	—	249	660
27.	Delhi	30.00	40.439	45.00	2040	5027	4017

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
28.	Goa, Daman and Diu	72.00	96.00	96.00	5259	6616	6938
29.	Lakshadweep	—	40.00	20.00	—	312	564
30.	Mizoram	60.00	86.26	160.00	1712	1977	4749
31.	Pondicherry	23.40	27.00	32.00	2591	1971	3820
	Misc. adjustment			3.48			
	All India	12844.935	17617.964	19422.66	2713418	3455447	3685334

Statement

*Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP)**

Sl. No.	States/UTs.	Amount released (Rs. in lakhs) 1983-84	Employment generated (Lakh mandays) 1983-84
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	990.00	NH
2.	Assam	216.00	12.30
3.	Bihar	1425.00	NH
4.	Gujarat	320.00	1.43
5.	Haryana	84.00	—
6.	Himachal Pradesh	60.00	Nil
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	75.00	NA
8.	Karnataka	470.00	7.73
9.	Kerala	470.00	0.03
10.	Madhya Pradesh	823.25	15.97
11.	Maharashtra	790.00	11.01
12.	Manipur	11.00	0.10
13.	Meghalaya	15.00	Nil
14.	Nagaland	10.00	NA
15.	Orissa	450.00	—
16.	Punjab	135.00	0.70
17.	Rajasthan	240.00	5.59
18.	Sikkim	8.00	0.23
19.	Tamil Nadu	890.00	2.69
20.	Tripura	33.00	1.85
21.	Uttar Pradesh	1705.00	7.52

1	2	3	4
22.	West Bengal Union Territories	770.00	NA
23.	A and N Islands	—	Nil
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	Nil
25.	Chandigarh	1.75	Nil
26.	D and N Haveli	—	Nil
27.	Delhi	—	NA
28.	Goa, Daman and Diu	—	0.40
29.	Lakshadweep	—	Nil
30.	Mizoram	—	0.21
31.	Pondicherry	8.00	0.29
	All India.	10000.00	68.05

*This programme was launched on 15th August, 1983.

Development of Horticulture

3259. **SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI** : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has taken a number of steps for development of horticulture plantation in the country during the Sixth Plan ;

(b) the amount earmarked for the development of horticulture during the above Plan period ;

(c) the State-wise allocation made for the development of horticulture plantation during the Plan period ; and

(d) the details of horticulture plantation programmes taken up in Orissa during the Sixth Plan period so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes, Sir. This Ministry have taken up a number of Central/Centrally Sponsored Schemes for development of horticulture during Sixth Plan period.

(b) A sum of Rs. 19.58 crore has been earmarked for all the Central/Centrally Sponsored Schemes on horticulture plantation in the Sixth Plan.

(c) A statement is attached (See Cols. 337—340).

(d) The Government of India have taken up the following programmes for the development of horticulture in Orissa in the Sixth Plan period :

Statement

Statement showing State-wise allocation for horticulture development during Sixth Plan (1980-81 to 1984-85) (Central Share)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Centrally Sponsored Scheme on development of					(Rs. in lakhs)
		Coconut	Spices	Improved Technology for apple production	Package Programme on Cashewnut	Horticulture Development	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
1.	Kerala	107.91	—	—	111.81	—	
2.	Karnataka	34.00	—	—	62.35	—	
3.	Uttar Pradesh	—	—	11.20	—	—	
4.	Tamil Nadu	19.32	—	—	49.82	—	
5.	Himachal Pradesh	—	—	40.19	—	—	
6.	Andhra Pradesh	8.14	—	—	68.87	—	
7.	Maharashtra	0.64	—	—	6.69	—	
8.	Orissa	12.10	—	—	160.09	—	
9.	West Bengal	0.64	—	—	3.99	—	
10.	Assam	0.84	—	—	—	—	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
11.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—	11.17
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	—	—	11.81	—	—
13.	Tripura	—	—	—	2.59	—
14.	Goa	2.08	0.88	—	55.99	3.13
15.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	—	23.00	—	—	14.47
Total		185.47	23.88	65.20	522.20	28.77

I. Cashewnut

1. Laying out of demonstration plots in ryots holdings.
2. Improvement of cashew by vegetative propagation.
3. Establishment of progeny orchard in cashew.
4. Subsidised plantation of cashew.
5. Adoption of plant protection measures on cashew.

II. Coconut**(A) Centrally Sponsored Schemes**

- (i) Package programme on coconut.
- (ii) Production and distribution of TxD hybrids coconut seedlings.
- (iii) Establishment of Elite Seed Farm for production of DxT hybrids.

Besides, the Coconut Development Board is also implementing the following schemes on coconut development :

- (i) Expansion of area under coconut.
- (ii) Coconut plantation on canal embankments.
- (iii) Production of quality seedlings.

**West Bengal Request for Increase in
Storage Capacity of DVC
Reservoirs**

3260. **SHRI CHITTA BASU :**
SHRI SANAT KUMAR
MANDAL :
SHRI NAVIN RAVANI :

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of West Bengal have since proposed to the Centre that the storage capacity of the Damodar Valley Corporation (DVC) reservoirs at Maithon and Panchet be increased in order

to prevent floods and water logging during the rainy season in South Bengal ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) and (b). The inter-State Agreement of 1978 between the Government of Bihar and the Government of West Bengal, inter-alia provides that remaining reservoir land within Maithon and Panchet dams be acquired and used for flood moderation primarily.

In order to have full effect of the flood control in the Damodar Valley, as was originally planned, full flood control storage may have to be available.

Erosion by Ganga at Farakka Barrage

3261. **SHRI CHITTA BASU :**
SHRI SANAT KUMAR
MANDAL :

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether erosion is being caused by the Ganga both up-stream and down-stream of the Farakka Barrage ;

(b) if so, what steps have since been taken to stop the erosion ;

(c) whether Government of West Bengal have sought financial assistance to enable it to undertake preventive measures ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) The State Government has reported that river Ganga is causing erosion both upstream and down-stream of Farakka Barrage.

(b) to (d). Since flood control is a State subject, the responsibility for planning and execution of the flood control and anti-erosion works rests with the State Governments. West Bengal takes some erosion

protection works on the Ganga depending on their availability of resources. Government of West Bengal have been requesting the Government of India for financing the erosion protection works on the Ganga. Outlays required for these works are to be provided by the State Governments in their Annual Plan budgets. Central Government provides only block loans and grants for the State Plan as a whole which are not tied to any project or sector of activity.

Central Government has undertaken bank protection works where Farakka Barrage complex is affected or likely to be affected by the bank erosion along the Ganga.

Special Assistance sought by Kerala for Water Supply Schemes

**3262. SHRI E. BALANANDAN :
SHRI A. NEELALOHITHA-
DASAN NADAR :**

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

(a) whether Kerala Government have sought special assistance for water supply schemes covering the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes ;

(b) if so, the details of the assistance sought ; and

(c) the steps taken for the same ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE

MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) :
(a) and (b). In August 1983 the Government of Kerala submitted a memorandum to the Ministry of Works and Housing seeking a special assistance of the extent of 50% of the amount of Rs. 48.95 crores required for providing water supply to the entire Harijan and Girijan population and also to the coastal areas of the State within a period of 3 to 5 years.

(c) Drinking water supply is a State subject. Schemes for providing drinking water in rural areas are formulated and executed by the State Governments, with provision for this purpose being made in the MNP in the State Sector. The Centre supplements the resources of the State by providing grants under the ARWSP. Funds under the Central Sector ARWSP are meant for covering villages identified as problem villages as on 1.4.1980 and water sources are provided on the basis of a norm of one source of water (handpump or public stand-post) for a population of 250 to 300. The endeavour during the 6th Plan is to provide at least one source of safe drinking water in problem villages open to all communities. Funds under the Central Sector ARP are not separately earmarked for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes. The States, however, have been requested to locate every new source of water supply in problem villages in habitations of Scheduled Castes, open to all communities if it is not logically and technically impossible to do. The following grants were made available to the Government of Kerala during the period 1980-81 to date for covering identified problem villages :

Year	ARP Scheme (Rs. lakhs) Works	M and I	Incentive Scheme (Rs. lakhs)
1980-81	328.40	1.68	—
1981-82	526.25	3.28	—
1982-83	641.00	2.20	—
1983-84	1171.30	6.00	400.00
1984-85	784.00	—	—

During 1984-85 the allocation to the Government of Kerala under ARP is Rs. 1121.30 lakhs.

The Government of Kerala may also be provided additional amount under the incentive scheme during 1984-85 depending upon their performance.

Centrally Sponsored and World Bank Aided Afforestation Programme

3263. SHRI K.T. KOSALRAM : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the State-wise break-up of Centrally sponsored and the World Bank aided afforestation programmes under implementation in the country ;

(b) whether they are not target oriented ; and

(c) whether any evaluation has been made by his Ministry and if so, the results of such an evaluation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The Centrally sponsored scheme of Social Forestry including Rural Fuelwood Plantations is being implemented in 157 fuelwood deficit districts selected from all the States and four Union Territories, namely Arunachal Pradesh, Delhi, Goa, Daman and Diu and Mizoram.

World Bank aided Social Forestry Projects are being implemented in the States of Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat, West Bengal, Jammu and Kashmir, Haryana and Karnataka.

(b) Targets have been fixed for each scheme.

(c) Monitoring and evaluation of the afforestation programme are carried out from time to time. This has revealed that the survival of plants is above 65% in most of the States/Union Territories.

Intensive Rice Production Programme

3264. SHRI K.T. KOSALRAM : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the five-year Intensive Rice Production Programme at a cost of Rs. 200 crores being implemented in West Bengal, Bihar, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Assam where productivity is low and which accounts for only 48.7 per cent of total rice production in the country ; and

(b) the reasons for not extending this scheme to Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The details of the proposed five-year intensive Rice Production Programme to be implemented in Assam, Bihar, Eastern Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Eastern Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal during the Seventh Five Year Plan has yet not been finalised. As a forerunner to that, a pilot project with an outlay of Rs. 15 crores including Rs. 10 crores as credit component has been taken up in 51 blocks of these States during the current year. Under this Pilot Project special emphasis is being laid on better management and coordination to extend the rice production technology to the farmers, strengthening and improving the infrastructure for inputs and credit supply, introduction of new technology through demonstrations, training and popularisation of agricultural implements, etc.

(b) Taking last ten years average, the yield of rice in these states are about one ton per hectare or less except that of West Bengal. In the States of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu, rice yields during the corresponding period are higher and vary from 1.56 to 1.97 tonnes per hectare.

Permission to Construct High Wall by DDA to Shish Mandir School

3265. SHRI R.N. RAKESH : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Shish Mandir School has been permitted by Delhi Development Authority to construct a seven feet high wall

to block passage/service lane between FB and FD Blocks of Tagore Garden ;

(b) if so, whether this has resulted in creation of blind lane, thus causing serious inconvenience to surrounding residents, blockage of natural drainage of rain water and becoming a fire hazard ;

(c) whether some Members of Parliament have written to Government in this regard ; and

(d) if so, corrective/redressal steps taken in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS, IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) and (b). No. The School has unauthorisedly constructed a 7' high wall blocking service lane between blocks FB and FD.

(c) and (d). Yes. Proceedings under Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act to get the unauthorised encroachment vacated is initiated by DDA. They have been directed to expedite action.

Construction of Flats (Category-II) in Vijay Mandal Enclave

3266. SHRI R.N. RAKESH : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the number of flats (category-II) constructed in Vijay Mandal Enclave under the Self-financing Scheme of Delhi Development Authority in less than the allotments made in that area ; and

(b) if so, the reason thereof and the action taken by Government to provide flats to all the persons to whom allotments have been there ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS, IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) Yes.

(b) The work for the construction of 224 category II houses under the scheme was taken up in 1st week of July 1982. Work in respect of 28 houses was, however, stopped on 5-10-1982 due to objections of Archaeological Survey of India on account of proximity to some protected monument (Vijay Mandal). Revised lay out plan has been prepared for 228 houses (instead of 224) and submitted to the Director General, Archaeological Survey of India for approval. Formal approval is awaited from that department. The construction work for remaining 32 houses will be taken up as soon as clearance is given by Archaeological Survey of India. With the construction of these 32 houses, the number of flats will be more than the those allotted at present.

Over Payment to Contractors during Asiad

3267. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of SPORTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that

(1) Rs. 1.91 crores were overpaid to contractors in respect of Talkatora Indoor Swimming Pool ;

(2) in case of Indraprastha Indoor Stadium, changes in detailed drawings, partition wall etc. were made which entailed further cost ;

(3) venue of games was changed from Haryana to Delhi resulting in additional cost of Rs. 8.45 lakhs ;

(4) extra quantity of astro turf costing Rs. 20.95 lakh was purchased ;

(5) in Asian Games Village, excess payments were made to two contractors for Rs. 7.96 lakh and Rs. 18.81 lakh ;

(6) furnishings worth Rs. 36.99 lakh were not utilised ; and

(b) whether the amounts of over payments etc. have since been recovered and action taken against delinquent officials who were responsible for the above lapses ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a) and (b). The position is ascertained from the concerned authorities.

Authority to decide Selection of Players for Olympic

3268. SHRI RAMPRASAD AHIRWAR : Will the Minister of SPORTS be pleased to state :

(a) the authority who has to decide the persons who will take part in Olympics ;

(b) the persons selected by I.O.A. to participate in Los Angeles Olympics ; and

(c) how many of these were cleared by Government and reasons for not clearing the others ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a) It is the privilege of the Indian Olympic Association to depute a contingent for participation in the Olympic Games.

(b) 57 players were selected by Indian Olympic Association for inclusion in Indian contingent for 1984 Olympics.

(c) Keeping in view the criteria adopted by Government for payment of passage cost and release of foreign exchange, 49 players were cleared.

Non-Compliance of Decision of DDA by Cooperative House Building Societies

3269. SHRI KESHAO RAO PARDHI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether certain cooperative house building societies in Delhi have not carried out the decisions of the Lessor/DDA in some cases with regard to the land use ;

(b) if so, the action taken against such societies ;

(c) If not, how Government propose to safeguard the interests of the sub-lessees in

the matter of land use ; and

(d) the authority whose orders are to be treated as final in the matter of land use, i.e. D.D.A. or cooperative house building society ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS, IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) No specific case of this nature is reported to have come to the notice of the Delhi Development Authority.

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

(d) The land use is prescribed under the Master Plan/Zonal Plan and has to be in conformity with the Zoning Regulations. The competent authority for enforcement are the lessor/D.D.A.

भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद द्वारा जिला कृषि अधिकारियों को "गर्मक्सीन" की खरीद करने के सम्बन्ध में अनुदेश

3270. श्री राम लाल राहो : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद ने जिला कृषि अधिकारियों को 49 गर्मक्सीन फीकट्रियों से एक कीटनाशक दवा "गर्मक्सीन" की खरीद न करने के अनुदेश जारी किए हैं और यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ख) क्या उपर्युक्त अनुदेशों के विपरीत उत्तर प्रदेश के "कृषि रक्षा यूनितों" (एग्रोकल्चर प्रोटेक्शन यूनिट्स) के कृषि अधिकारियों ने "गर्मक्सीन" की खरीद की है और यदि हां, तो यह खरीद किस आधार पर की गई है और तत्सम्बन्धी अन्य ब्यौरा क्या है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) : (क) जी नहीं, श्रीमान ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Restriction on Private Sector to Purchase of Rice in Kerala

3271. SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has restricted the purchase of rice through Civil Supplies Corporation of State Government ;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ;

(c) whether any restriction has been imposed on the private sector in purchasing and selling rice or other essential commodities ;

(d) whether Kerala Government have registered objection in this matter ; and

(e) if so, the action taken thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) and (b). The State Governments or other agencies are required to obtain prior approval of the Central Government for inter-State purchase of rice on State Government account. This is considered necessary as large scale purchase of rice by State Government/agencies may affect market availability and prices in the surplus States and also procurement for the Central Pool.

(c) Movement of levy free rice and wheat on trade account is free within the country.

(d) and (e). On a request from the Kerala Government, they were permitted to purchase 40,000 tonnes of rice from Madhya Pradesh during 1983-84 Kharif marketing season. The State Government, represented for permission to allow them to purchase this quantity from Andhra Pradesh. After a review of supply and demand conditions of surplus States, bulk purchase by Kerala Government from Andhra Pradesh was not considered desirable and the State Government was advised to purchase the permitted quantity from Madhya Pradesh.

Scheme for Production and Distribution of Quality Coconut Seedling

3272. SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Central Government have any scheme for production and distribution of quality coconut seedlings ;

(b) the agency entrusted with the work and assistance given for production and distribution of the seedlings ; and

(c) whether Kerala has put forward a proposal for the Centrally sponsored scheme in this regard and if so, the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b). The Central Government have sanctioned the following schemes for the production of quality coconut seedlings. The schemes are implemented through the State Governments and Union Territories.

Name of the Scheme	Name of State and Union Territories	Total amount sanctioned for 1984-85 (Rs. in lakh)
1	2	3
1. Centrally Sponsored Schemes :		
(i) Production and distribution of TxD hybrid seedlings.	Kerala	2.826
	Karnataka	2.736
	Tamil Nadu	0.562
	Andhra Pradesh	0.423
	Orissa	2.480
	Total ;	9.027

1	2	3
(ii) Establishment of hybrid seed gardens for production of DxT hybrids.	Kerala Karnataka Tamil Nadu Orissa Total :	3.160 6.200 3.611 2.290 <u>15.261</u>
(iii) Elite seed farm for TxT hybrids in Karnataka	Karnataka	2.220
2. Coconut Development Board Projects :		
(i) Project for production of quality coconut seedlings.	Kerala, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, West Bengal, Orissa, Bihar, Tripura, Goa, and Andaman and Nicobar Islands.	86.38
(ii) Project for establishment of hybrid seed gradens in Tamil Nadu and 12 Pilot hybrid testing centres in the Regional Nurseries.	Mainly in Tamil Nadu and other major coconut growing States.	4.16
(iii) Seeting up of Demonstration-cum-seed farm for coconut at Mandya in Karnataka.	Karnataka	4.60

(c) The State Government of Kerala submitted a proposal for Central assistance for Comprehensive Coconut Development Programme which included production of quality coconut seedlings for a total outlay of Rs. 466.20 lakh for a period of 4 years. This scheme could not be taken up due to the very large outlay proposed and economy measure during the current year.

Handing Over Possession of SFS Flats to the Allottees of Malviya Nagar Extension (Saket)

3273. SHRI JAGPAL SINGH : Will

the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether 400 allottees of the Delhi Development Authority Self-Financing Scheme, Malviya Nagar Extension (Saket) had deposited upto fourth instalment by October, 1982 on the dates specified by Delhi Development Authority and they have not been given possession of the flats so far ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) the steps taken to fix responsibility for this inordinate delay ;

(d) the date by which Delhi Development Authority now propose to hand over possession of the flats to the allottees ; and

(e) the steps Delhi Development Authority proposes to take to ensure that the scheduled date of handing over of possession to be indicated against item (d) above, is adhere to ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS, IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) Yes.

(b) DDA has reported that flats have not been completed so far due to various reasons such as dispute in respect of certain portions of land, shortage of cement, etc., acute shortage of labour during certain periods, time taken in planning and designing within the organisational constraint, delay on the part of the contractors, and limitation of site and its approach.

(c) Suitable action will be taken against the contractors for delays under the terms of the contract after the works are completed.

(d) The flats are expected to be ready for allotment by November 1984.

(e) To ensure the completion of the flats by the scheduled date, the contractors are being pursued vigorously to expedite the work. Detailed Post Chart/Bar Charts have also been prepared and progress is reviewed constantly to take steps to make up the slippages and shortfalls.

भारत में खेलने वाली विदेशी टीमें

3274. श्री बिरबा राम कुलवारिया : क्या खेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि उन विदेशी टीमों की संख्या क्या है जिन्होंने भारत में वर्ष 1983-84 तथा जून, 1984 तक मैच खेले ?

खेल विभाग में उप मंत्री(श्री अशोक गहलोत): सरकार द्वारा अप्रैल, 1983 से जून, 1984 की अवधि के दौरान भारत में 221 विदेशी टीमों/खिलाड़ियों को विभिन्न खेल विषयों में मैच खेलने

की अनुमति दी गई थी ।

झूम खेती

3275. प्रो० निर्मला कुमारी शक्तावत : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) झूम खेती वाले राज्यों के क्या नाम हैं और उनके किन-किन क्षेत्रों में झूम खेती की यह प्रणाली अभी भी विद्यमान है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने खेती की इस प्रणाली द्वारा किये जा रहे पर्यावरण प्रदूषण और वनों की क्षति को रोकने के लिए कोई नियम बनाये हैं और यदि हां, तो उन नियमों के उल्लंघन के मामले में अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार खेती की इस प्रकार की पुरानी प्रणाली को बन्द करने के लिए निकट भविष्य में क्या सख्त कदम उठायेगी ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेश्वर मकवाना) : (क) आन्ध्र प्रदेश, असम, बिहार, कर्नाटक, केरल, मध्य प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र, मणिपुर, मेघालय, नागालैंड, उड़ीसा, सिक्किम और त्रिपुरा राज्यों तथा मिजोरम व अरुणाचल प्रदेश संघ शासित क्षेत्रों में झूम खेती की जाती है ।

(ख) उत्तर पूर्वी क्षेत्र के कुछ राज्यों और संघ शासित क्षेत्र जैसे अरुणाचल प्रदेश, असम, मेघालय, मिजोरम और नागालैंड ने झूम खेती से सम्बन्धित कुछ नियम और विनियम बनाए हैं । इसमें मृदा और जल-संरक्षण के हित में झूम खेती की रोकथाम करने का भी प्रावधान है । इस प्रकार ये नियम व विनियम वनों को नुकसान से बचाते हैं । तथापि, व्यवहार में प्रवर्तन प्रभावशाली नहीं रहा है क्योंकि उन समुदायों जो इस कृषि पद्धति को व्यवहार में ला रहे हैं, के रीति रिवाज, परम्पराओं और संस्कृति का सम्मान करना होता है ।

(ग) केन्द्रीय सरकार और इस समस्या से सम्बन्धित अन्य अधिकरणों का विचार यह है कि

सूम खेती करने वालों को इस कार्य से वैकल्पिक लाभकारी व्यवसाय का प्रबन्ध करके हटाया जाना है। सम्बन्धित राज्यों और संघ शासित क्षेत्रों को इस दृष्टिकोण की सिफारिश करने के अलावा केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा तदनुसार 7वीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान उपयुक्त विकासात्मक कार्यक्रम शुरू करने का भी विचार है।

राजस्थान में नेहरू युवक केन्द्रों पर व्यय

3276. प्रो० निमला कुमारी शक्तावत : क्या खेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान सरकार द्वारा पिछले चार वर्षों के दौरान नेहरू युवक केन्द्रों पर कितनी धनराशि व्यय की गई है ;

(ख) क्या उन नेहरू युवक केन्द्रों में प्रशिक्षित युवकों में कुछ राष्ट्रीय स्तर की प्रतियोगिताओं में विजय हासिल की है ;

(ग) क्या नेहरू युवक केन्द्रों के माध्यम से युवा बालिकाओं को भी प्रशिक्षण दिया गया था ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उनकी संख्या क्या है तथा उनको किस प्रकार का प्रशिक्षण दिया गया तथा क्या उसका ब्योरा सभा पटलु पर रखा जायेगा ?

खेल विभाग में उप मंत्री(श्री अशोक गहलोत):
(क) नेहरू युवक केन्द्रों की योजना भारत सरकार द्वारा पूर्णतया वित्त पोषित है।

(ख) योजना युवकों द्वारा राष्ट्रीय स्तर की

प्रतियोगिताओं में भाग लेने के लिए लक्षित नहीं है।

(ग) और (घ) वर्ष 1983-84 के दौरान लगभग 1200 लड़कियों को सिलाई, बुनाई, टेलरिंग, कढ़ाई आदि जैसे चुने हुए व्यवसायों में राजस्थान के नेहरू युवक केन्द्रों को प्रशिक्षण दिया गया था ताकि उनकी कार्यात्मक क्षमताएं बढ़ें और वे आत्म-निर्भर हो सकें।

Allotment of Government Accommodation to SC/ST Employees

3277. SHRI SWAMI INDERVESH : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether most of the SC/ST employees who have served in Central Government Offices for more than three years, have not yet been given Government accommodation ; and

(b) if so, the number of SC/ST employees, category-wise, who have been allotted Government accommodation during the last three years ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) :
(a) 10% of the vacancies in Type A and Type B and 5% in Type C and Type D in General Pool in Delhi are reserved for allotment for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes employees and the allotments are made according to the date of priority of the employees. Date of priority covered in SC/ST as on 16.7.1984 in General Pool are as under :

Type of accommodation	Date of Priority	
	S.C.	S.T.
Type A	11.4.66	14.11.69
Type B	23.9.61	3.2.71
Type C	19.12.63	1.7.73
Type D	5.8.63	20.3.63

(b) Number of quarters in general pool in Delhi allotted to SC/ST employees from the quota reserved for them during the last

three years ending 31st July '84 are as under :

Type	A	B	C	D
SC Employees	162	372	619	56
ST Employees	81	167	97	28

SC/ST employees are also entitled for allotment of general pool accommodation.

Allotment of MIG Flats on Cash-Down Basis Instead of Hire-Purchase

3278. SHRI HIRALAL R. PARMAR : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Delhi Development Authority had opened registration in 1977 under HUDCO/New Pattern Scheme to bring large number of people under various categories by lowering down the income ceiling ;

(b) if so, the number of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes candidates in each category together with their option in hire purchase and cash down policy, separately, in each category ;

(c) whether Delhi Development Authority intends to allot all MIG flats under this scheme on cash-down basis contrary to their option of hire-purchase thus depriving them from allotment of flats on hire-purchase basis ; and

(d) if so, the number of registered persons who will be compelled to opt for cash-down scheme against their option of hire-purchase and the reason thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS, IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) DDA has reported that registration under HUDCO New

Pattern Housing Scheme was opened in 1979 for the persons belonging to MIG, LIG and EWS categories according to the income ceilings fixed.

(b) Registration by Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in respect of different categories was made as under :—

MIG	1947
LIG	5816
Janta	10352
Total	18115

No separate record regarding the option of registration of hire purchase and cash down basis is kept because no option could be exercised under this scheme.

(c) According to the policy, 40% MIG flats and 25% Janta and LIG flats constructed under this scheme are allotted on cash-down basis and 60% MIG and 75% LIG and Janta flats are allotted on hire-purchase basis irrespective of any option given in the application for registration.

(d) Lots have been drawn so far on the basis of the ratio mentioned in (c) above. If any request for change of mode of payment from cash down to hire purchase basis is received after the draw, it is considered favourably taking into consideration the financial circumstances of the allottee.

Hydrological Office at Bhubaneswar under CWC

3279. SHRI A.C. DAS : Will the

Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been a public demand for opening of a new Hydrological Observation and F.F. Circle at Bhubaneswar under the Central Water Commission ; and

(b) if so, whether Government are taking steps to open the circle at Bhubaneswar and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) and (b). The Government of India have received requests to consider opening of a new hydrological observations and flood forecasting circle at Bhubaneswar from some Members of Parliament. In view of the need to economise expenditure, it may not be possible to open a new Circle at Bhubaneswar in near future.

Rural Areas Deserted Due to Unemployment

3280. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether almost all the rural areas/villages in the country have become deserted owing to acute unemployment problem prevailing there ;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps Government proposed to take in the Seventh Five Year Plan to provide employment in the rural areas ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) to (c). No such report has been received. However, the National Rural Employment Programme is being implemented since 1980-81 to generate employment in the rural areas. The Sixth Five Year Plan target of 300-400 million mandays generation annually is being achieved every year. The Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme was started in 1983-84 to provide employment opportunities for rural landless. Priority is being given to works in backward

areas, low wage pockets and in areas where there is large concentration of landless labour. During 1984-85, about 300 million mandays of employment is expected to be generated under this programme also. The Approach Paper to the Seventh Plan states that the emphasis on rural employment through these programmes will continue with better planning, monitoring and tighter organisation for effective implementation.

Massive Plan for Building Dwelling Units in Bombay with World Bank Aid

3281. SHRI SURAJ BHAN : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether with the offer of Dollar 280 million help from World Bank, Bombay prepared a massive plan to build 100,000 dwelling units a year, for a period of four years with Bank's specific condition that rent control would be lifted so that even the lowest income projects must be able to pay for themselves ;

(b) the time by which the Bombay plan will begin ;

(c) whether there have been some similar schemes for other Metropolitan cities also ; and

(d) if so, the progress in each case ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS, IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) and (b). Discussions are in progress with the World Bank for assistance to an Urban Development project in Bombay which is expected to include components of sites and services, slum upgradation and improvement of Municipal Infrastructure. However, the details of the components and the amount of loan will be finalised only after negotiations with the World Bank are completed.

(c) and (d). There are several Urban Development Projects in operation which are assisted by the World Bank such as Kanpur Urban Development Project,

Madras Urban Development Project-II and Calcutta Urban Development Project-III. These Projects have varying components and their progress is monitored by the Government from time to time.

Misuse Charges Levied by L. and D.O.

3282. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question No. 20 on 25 July, 1983 regarding misuse charges levied by L. and D.O. and state :

(a) the latest position and the last order of the Supreme Court in each case listed in Annexure II to the above noted question with related course of future action in each case ; and

(b) the precise details of the Supreme Court Order disposing of the matter listed as S. No. 5, 9 and 10 in the above noted Annexure II alongwith a copy of the exact order of Supreme Court in each case ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS, IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALIKARJUN) : (a) and (b). The information, as reported by Land and Development officer, is given in the statement attached (See Cols. 365—376).

Copies of Supreme Court Judgement are available in the accessible documents.

Sale of Building Material by CPWD Engineers in Lodhi Colony

3283. SHRI DHARAM DASS SHASTRI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether large quantities of cement, glass-panes and other building material meant for maintenance of Government quarters in Lodhi Colony have been recently sold out to private parties by some engineers of the CPWD posted in the Lodhi Colony Enquiry Office ;

CPWD has apprehended the engineers involved in the disposal of the building materials ; and

(c) if so, full facts in this regard and the action taken against those engineers ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) Sale of large quantities of cement, glass-panes and other building materials meant for maintenance of Government quarters in Lodhi Colony to Private parties by some Engineers of CPWD has not yet been established.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Air-Conditioned Restaurant at Asian Games Village

3284. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether in the Asian Games Village an overhead water tank having an air-conditioned restaurant and viewing gallery was conceived ;

(b) whether the restaurant, etc. did not come up even after Rs. 35 lakhs were spent on the project ; and

(c) whether files related to the expenditure on the non-existing air-conditioning were shown to the audit ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS, IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALIKARJUN) : (a) Yes.

(b) DDA has reported that the construction of the structure of overhead water tank-cum-Restaurant-cum-Viewing Gallery had been completed and opened for use during Asian Games. The restaurant could not be commissioned and opened to the public on account of restrictions on entry in Asian Games Village during the Games.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the lessee/ ex-lessee and address	Particulars of property	Latest position and last order of the Supreme Court	Related course of future action	Precise de- tails of the Supreme Court order as re- quired in part (b) of the Question
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Sh. Inder Pershad	160/7 20 Hardings Avenue	SLP (Civil) 9255/79 in Supreme Court against award No. 14/73- 74 of Land acquisition Collec- tor Delhi. L and DO's Counter affidavits filed on 19.2.81. Final order of Supreme Court not received.	Does not arise	Not applicable
2.	The Heirs and Exe- cutors of late Shri Kanhaya Lal C/o Smt. Sushila Devi 2407, Tilak Street Chuna Mandi, Pahar Gani, New Delhi	91/6- 13 Lady Harding Rd.	Writ Petition No. 3569/82. Para- wise comments of L and DO sent to Supreme Court on 14.4.83 as the case was fixed for 5.5.83. Next date is not fixed.	-do-	-do-

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Sh. S.P. Aggarwal and Smt. Premwati S/250 Panchsheel Park, New Delhi	M-16/B Connaught Circus	The case is between the tenant and the lessee. This office is proforma party and the lessee has not applied for terms. Final order of Supreme Court not received	Does not arise	Not applicable
4.	Smt. Dayawanti Punj and Or. C/O Satya Narain Parkash Punj Punj House, M-13, Connaught Circus, New Delhi	148/40 9-Keeling Rd.	Special leave petition against the order of High Court filed in Supreme Court on 15.9.82. Case not yet fixed for hearing.	-do-	-do-
5.	Sh. Kishan Dass S-27, Sunder Nagar, New Delhi	171/S-27 Sunder Ngr. New Delhi	After hearing Council for the appellant—Dr. B.R. Sondhi, respondent Shri Krishan Das and the Land and Development Officer, the following order was passed by the Supreme Court. The Appellant shall vacate the premises on or before March, 31, 1984. He shall file an undertaking within two weeks before the Court to the effect that he will hand over vacant and peaceful possession to the respondent landlord on or before March	The terms and conditions for the regularisation of the unauthorised constructions etc. from 15.1.70 to 14.7.84 have been communicated to the party on 27.3.84/19.5.84.	1. The Supreme Court decided on 9.1.84 that the appellant shall pay the misuse charges to the L and DO which shall be determined in accordance with the Clause (8) of Office Order No. 23/76 dated 31.3.76 of the Ministry of Works and Housing, Land and Development Office, New

31, 1984 and would not induct any other person or part with possession of the premises. The arrears of rent, if any, shall be paid by the appellant to the respondent on or before March 31, 1984.

It is agreed by all the parties including the Land and Development Officer that the misuse in question has been stopped and the unauthorised constructions which have been put up have also been removed by Feb., 1982. The appellant shall pay the charges for misuse to the Land and Development Officer which shall be determined in accordance with clause (8) of the Office Order No. 23/76 dt. March 31, 1976 of the Ministry of Works and Housing, Land and Development Office, New Delhi which reads as follows :—

“In case where the lessee/ex-lessee files suit for eviction against defaulting tenants on receipt of our notice for misuse and are

Delhi which reads as follows :—

“In cases where the lessee/ex-lessee files suit for eviction against the defaulting tenants on receipt of our notice for misuse and are successful in evicting such tenants one percent of the charges will be recovered as token penalty in consultation with the Ministry of Works and Housing and Finance.

As per Supreme Court Judgement 1% of the misuse charges are to be recovered from the amount of Rs. 20,000/- deposit-

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successful in evicting such tenants one percent of the charges will be recovered as token penalty in consultation with the Ministry of Works and Housing and Finance."

The misuse charges so determined shall be recovered by the Land and Development Officer from the out of the amount of Rs. 20,000/- deposited by the appellant in this Court. Any amount remaining outstanding after the Land and Development Officer is paid shall be refunded to the appellant. The Land and Development Officer shall decide the amount of misuse charges on or before March, 31, 1984. If there is any determining the amount, the appellant shall be at liberty to apply to this court for further directions. The directions issued in this case that

ted by the appellant in the Court. The Govt. counsel has been requested to do the needful. With regard to levy of 1% token penalty on the damages charges for the unauthorised construction, the Supreme Court has dismissed the Civil Misc. petition of the petitioner on 16.4.84.

the Land and Development Office shall recover the misuser charges and charges for unauthorised construction in accordance with Clause (8) referred to above shall not be a precedent for any other case. The appeal is accordingly disposed of, with no order as to costs.

6. Indian Express	Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi	The Attorney General and Senior Govt. Advocate had closed the arguments and the case has been reserved for judgement.	As and when orders are passed by the Court, action will be taken accordingly.	Not applicable
7. Lok Kalyan Samiti	Rouse Avenue New Delhi	The matter has not been taken up so far.	-do-	-do-
8. Rajinder Ngr. Education Society	Manavsthalli School, New Rajinder Ngr. New Delhi	The Supreme Court has confirmed the exparte stay pending disposal of the appeal	Further action will be taken after the case is decided	-do-
9. M/s Curewell (1) Ltd.	B. P. 72 Ring Road Lajpat Ngr., New Delhi	The date in Supreme Court was fixed for 30.1.84 and the case was adjourned for indefinite period for hearing on merits.	Since the matter is subjudice no action can be taken.	The case has been adjourned for indefinite period for hearing on merits.

1	2	3	4	5	6
10.	Late Shri Bhagwan Singh	13/26 Patel Ngr. East	The case is still subjudice. No orders have been passed by the Supreme Court so far.	Further action will be taken after it is judicially decided.	No last order has been passed by the court.
11.	Sh. Darshan Singh as Secretary of All Delhi Cycle Rickshaw Operators Union	Civil Writ No. 6404 of 1982.	The case is mainly directed against MCD. The case has not yet been listed for hearing. No last order has been passed.	Further action will be taken after the case is decided	Not applicable.

Release of Adequate Quantity of Sugar to Reduce Price

3285. SHRI G. BHOOPATHY : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether with a view to reduce the price of sugar in the open market, Government propose to make available adequate quantity of sugar which is commensurate with the demand ;

(b) if so, when ; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) and (b). Adequate quantity of free sale sugar is being released each month so as to keep the prices of sugar in open market at reasonable levels. Thus, for each of the months of June, July and August, 1984 3.40 lakh tonnes of freesale sugar has been released as against the monthly freesale quota ranging from 2.30 lakh tonnes to 2.80 lakh tonnes released for the corresponding months in 1983. These liberal releases of free sale sugar have ensured adequate supply at reasonable prices to the consumers.

(c) Question does not arise.

Audited Accounts of Asian Games

3286. SHRI NIREN GHOSH : Will the Minister of SPORTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the audited accounts of New Delhi Asian Games show the cost to the exchequer Rs. 100 crores ;

(b) by what amount it has exceeded the original estimate ;

(c) was any illegal tender accepted ;

(d) what are the claims of the various agencies in Haryana and the State Government and the reasons for the same in connection with Asian Games ;

(e) has agreement been violated in the construction of 400 flats ; and

(f) how much extra expenditure have SOC and D.D.A. incurred in this connection ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a) and (b). According to Comptroller and Auditor General of India's report on the accounts of Union Government (Civil) for the year 1982-83, Govt. of India released till Sept, 1983 Rs. 62.43 crores on holding of IX Asian Games as against estimated expenditure of Rs. 54.83 crores. According to present indications, expenditure on holding of the Games by Govt. is likely to be about Rs. 67 crores.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The Govt. of Haryana has claimed re-imbursement of an amount of Rs. 8.45 lakhs as compensation for making arrangements at Rai for holding of 6 events there in connection with Asiad '82.

(e) and (f). Facts have been ask for from the concerned authorities.

Complaints Against FPO Licencees and Action Taken by Government

3287. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : Will the MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4453 on 22 August, 1983 regarding complaints against FPO licencees and action taken by Government and state :

(a) the action taken against each of the 291 FPO licencees against whom show cause notice had been issued for violation of clause 11 (3) of FPO ;

(b) the details of action initiated against each of these firms till date under the Essential Commodities Act and the reasons why no action is being taken in each case ;

(c) whether allegations of consumer organisations that officials charged with

implementing this order (FPO) are delaying prosecuting of the defaulters are true ; and

(d) action taken on the specific complaint of consumer group voice made to Director (F and VP) regarding continued violations ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a), (b) and (d). Action including suspension of production in certain cases has been taken to enforce compliance with clause 11(3) of the Fruit Products Order, 1955. It has, however, been decided not to take action against those licensees who have started complying with the statutory provisions or have undertaken to do so. Instructions have been issued to the officers concerned to take appropriate action under the Order against those who may still be resisting compliance. Reports in this behalf are awaited. No advertisements are now being accepted by All India Radio/Doordarshan which are not in conformity with this clause. Similarly, censor certificates are now being given only to advertisement films which comply with clause 11 (3).

(c) No, Sir.

Chemicals and Soluble Solids used in Aerated Water

3288. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to refer to Unstarred Question No. 1180 on 1 August, 1983 regarding sweetening agent used in aerated water and state :

(a) the names, nature and percentage of artificial flavours and colouring agents used in respect of each brand produced under FPO licences Nos. 5700, 5238, 31, 2905, 2380, 1938 and 4000 as per samples analysed ;

(b) the name, nature and percentage of all soluble solids and chemicals used in respect of each brand ; and

(c) whether Government have made it compulsory for the manufacturers to display

contents of the soft drinks on each bottle so that consumers can have a free choice of choosing the drinks which do not contain artificial flavours or chemicals ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) and (b). The manufacturers of sweetened aerated waters are not required to declare the name/nature of artificial flavours/colouring agents/soluble solids/chemicals under the Fruit Products Order. It is not considered desirable to disclose the quantitative formulations used by them. However, it has been observed from the laboratory analysis of the products in question that permitted colours, flavouring/preservative agents, saccharine and caffeine have been used within the limits prescribed under the Order. Soluble solids and sugar have been found in all the products to be not less than the minimum prescribed limit.

Ready-to-serve beverages of FPO licence No. 4000 have been found to contain colour, total soluble solids and preservatives within the limits prescribed under the Order.

(c) All manufacturers of sweetened aerated waters are required to make a declaration regarding the use of colour, flavour, preservatives and saccharine, if any, on the approved label.

Allocation of Amount to Tamil Nadu Under the RLEGP

3289. SHRI ERA ANBARASU : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount allocated to Tamil Nadu under the Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme for the year 1982-83 ;

(b) whether there is any provision to divert these funds to a project other than the one for which it was granted ; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government in case the funds are so diverted ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE

MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) No funds were allocated to Tamil Nadu under the Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP) for the year 1982-83 as this programme has only commenced with effect from 15th August, 1983.

(b) and (c). Under the RLEGP the State Governments are required to prepare specific projects and obtain sanction from the Central Committee on NREP/RLEGP before implementing these. However, releases of funds are not made project-wise and hence the State Government may utilise these funds for any of the sanctioned project.

Unauthorised Construction on Government Land at Lawrence Road, Delhi

3291. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 181 on 5 March, 1984 and state :

(a) whether there is any registered Samiti/Body for that temple or there is any contribution from the residents of that colony in the above construction ;

(b) if not, how that unauthorised construction can be a temple and not a private individual's house ;

(c) whether DDA has made efforts to demolish that construction and public has opposed the demolition ; if so, the extent of resistance ; if not, how DDA has come to the conclusion that local law and order problem and religious sentiments of people will come in the way of demolition ;

(d) whether Government are aware that unauthorised construction on the said land is still continuing ; and

(e) if so, the remedial steps taken/proposed to be taken to get the land vacated ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS, IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF

PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) As per the Delhi Development Authority's information, that there is no registered body managing the temple. One Shri Ram Kumar is the self-styled Manager of the temple. He is also reported to be collecting funds in the locality for the construction of the temple.

(b) The constructed portion consists of two parts, one portion of 63 sq. yd. is the temple in which statues of deities are installed and the other portion of 90 sq. yd. is being used for residential purposes by Shri Ram Kumar.

(c) to (e). The Delhi Development Authority has reported that several efforts were made to clear this unauthorised construction. The unauthorised construction being a temple, could not be removed due to law and order problem and religious sentiments of people.

जीत इलेक्ट्रोनिक्स लिमिटेड और राष्ट्रीय भवन निर्माण निगम के अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध जांच

3292. श्री बाबूराव पराजपे : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो ने न्यू बैंक आफ इण्डिया, डिफेंस कालोनी शाखा, नई दिल्ली से ऋण प्राप्त करने के लिए जाली बैंक गारन्टी देने के आरोप में मेसर्स जीत इलेक्ट्रोनिक्स लिमिटेड, दिल्ली और राष्ट्रीय भवन निर्माण निगम लिमिटेड, नई दिल्ली के अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध पुलिस में प्रथम सूचना की रिपोर्ट दायर की है ; और

(ख) यदि हां. तो उक्त कम्पनी/निगम से सम्बन्धित अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मोहम्मद उस्मान आरिफ) : (क) मेसर्स जीत इलेक्ट्रीकल्ज, दिल्ली द्वारा राष्ट्रीय भवन निर्माण निगम को प्रस्तुत की गई नकली बैंक गारन्टी के मामले में केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो ने पुलिस के पास कोई प्रथम सूचना रिपोर्ट नहीं लिखाई है ।

(ख) चूँकि केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो से उनकी जांच रिपोर्ट प्राप्त नहीं हुई है इसलिए राष्ट्रीय भवन निर्माण निगम के किसी अधिकारी के विरुद्ध अभी तक कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई है।

Display of Outdoor Commercial Advertisement by NDMC

3293. SHRI RAMPRASAD AHIRWAR : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the rates charged for display of outdoor commercial advertisements by New Delhi Municipal Committee and what is the arrangement to auction or lease outdoor display sites and whether it is done through agents or directly to advertisers ;

(b) whether the NDMC ensures that each advertisement displayed outdoors incorporates the statutory notices which are required under law ; if so, why outdoor advertisements for soft drinks in Delhi do not contain the statutory notice required under clause 11 (3) of Fruit Products order issued under the Essential Commodities Act ; and

(c) steps that the NDMC propose to take to ensure that such advertisement contains the statutory provisions stating that the soft drinks are "Artificially flavoured" and "contain no fruit juice" ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS, IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) A copy of the Schedule of Rates (of Advertisement Tax) prescribed by the New Delhi Municipal Committee for various types of advertisements is laid on the Table of the House (Placed in Library. See No LT-8380/84). The Committee also do not allot, either by lease or by auction, sites for outdoor display of commercial advertisements as a matter of policy.

(b) and (c). As reported by NDMC, outdoor commercial advertisements are, by and large, displayed without their prior approval and as such they rarely have an opportunity

to direct incorporation of statutory notices in outdoor commercial advertisements. According to the NDMC it is primarily for the authorities operating the penal provisions of various laws to ensure fulfilment of the requirement of notices on the part of advertisers.

Steps to Check Deforestation

✓ 3294. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYYA :
SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN : *

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) how many sq. km. of forest land has been deforested in India during the last five years ;

(b) the extent of damage suffered by people during the period as a result of (i) imbalance in the environment, (ii) the number of people robbed of their means of livelihood as a result thereof ;

(c) the steps taken by Government to check deforestation ; and

(d) how much land has been brought under afforestation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Since October, 1980, about 182 sq. kms. of forest area has been dereserved or diverted to non-forest purposes with the approval of the Central Government under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980.

(b) The extent of damage on a country-wide basis has not been assessed.

(c) The following important steps have been taken :—

(i) Enactment of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, to check indiscriminate dereservation or diversion of forest lands to non-forest purposes.

(ii) The State Governments have taken legislative measures to tighten protec-

tion arrangements against illicit felling of trees.

- (iii) Administrative vigilance in vulnerable areas has been intensified and mobile patrols have been introduced.
- (iv) Most of the States and Union Territories have eliminated the agency of contractors in the working of forests.
- (v) The Central Government has issued guidelines to the States and Union Territories for the preparation of management plans of forests.
- (d) Upto 1979-80, about 3.56 million hectares of area in the country have been covered under various afforestation schemes. The Sixth Plan (1980-85) aims at covering an additional area of 2.15 million hectares.

High Powered Central Team to assess the wide spread damage by floods

3295. SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY :
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Central Government propose to set up a high powered Central team to assess the widespread damage brought by the devastating floods affecting more than 50 lakh people and the misuse of flood relief money in West Bengal ; and

(b) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b). As per existing procedure Central Teams are sent to States, affected by natural calamities on receipt of a memorandum which inter-alia gives details of extent of damages caused and the assistance required to mitigate the effect of the calamity.

In respect of West Bengal floods, no memorandum seeking central assistance has been received so far from the State. There-

fore, there is no proposal to depute a central team at present. No Central assistance has been sanctioned to the State so far. The State is meeting the situation from within the margin money of Rs. 1360 lakhs available with them, for rescue and relief, in the affected areas.

Assistance to States Affected by Natural Calamities

3296. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA :
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the States which were affected by floods, drought and other natural calamities during the years 1981-82, 1982-83 and 1983-84 and the assistance given on this account to each such State ;

(b) the assistance given to State of Gujarat on this account during the same period and the amount asked for ;

(c) whether there is any proposal to introduce insurance scheme in the country and particularly in rural areas against losses occurred in the natural calamities ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Two statements giving information about names of States affected by drought and floods/cyclone during the years 1981-82 to 1983-84 and ceiling of Central assistance sanctioned are given as statement-I and statement-II respectively.

(b) The information in respect of assistance sought and ceiling of central assistance sanctioned to Gujarat for natural calamities for the years 1981-82 to 1983-84 is given as statement-III.

(c) and (d). A pilot scheme of Crop Insurance is in operation in the country since 1979. The salient features of the scheme is given as statement-IV.

Statement-I

Statement showing the Ceiling of Central Assistance sanctioned to various States for Drought Relief—1981-82 to 1983-84

(Rs. in crores)

S. No.	State	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
1.	Andhra Pradesh	26.25	68.77	28.26
2.	Assam	—	—	—
3.	Bihar	—	25.01	8.98
4.	Gujarat	—	30.60	9.18
5.	Haryana	8.25	11.82	—
6.	Himachal Pradesh	2.65	13.02	—
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	—	—	—
8.	Karnataka	13.81	8.81	14.00
9.	Kerala	—	4.10	42.46
10.	Madhya Pradesh	—	34.36	22.29
11.	Maharashtra	—	56.89	11.63
12.	Manipur	—	—	—
13.	Meghalaya	—	—	—
14.	Nagaland	—	—	—
15.	Orissa	—	15.98	24.65
16.	Punjab	—	—	—
17.	Rajasthan	87.83	74.00	39.85
18.	Sikkim	—	0.17	0.13
19.	Tamil Nadu	49.77	18.39	59.15
20.	Tripura	1.10	0.91	—
21.	Uttar Pradesh	—	—	1.57
22.	West Bengal	1.50	74.27	30.59

Statement-II

Statement showing the Ceilings of Central Assistance Sanctioned to States for Flood, Snowstrom, Cyclone etc.—during 1981-82 to 1983-84

(Rs. in crores)

S. No.	State	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.82	—	96.70
2.	Assam	—	9.47	11.07
3.	Bihar	20.74	17.48	—
4.	Gujarat	—	41.94	39.22
5.	Haryana	—	1.75	17.07
6.	Himachal Pradesh	2.41	4.03	8.29
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.40	—	1.00
8.	Karnataka	2.81	4.42	3.29
9.	Kerala	8.43	0.11	—
10.	Madhya Pradesh	—	2.07	5.69
11.	Maharashtra	—	—	24.68
12.	Manipur	1.60	—	—
13.	Meghalaya	—	0.33	1.90
14.	Nagaland	—	—	0.77
15.	Orissa	0.56	170.52	—
16.	Punjab	—	—	—
17.	Rajasthan	45.06	0.32	8.93
18.	Sikkim	2.22	—	4.40
19.	Tamil Nadu	—	—	41.18
20.	Uttar Pradesh	45.46	67.23	65.79
21.	West Bengal	18.18	7.57	—
22.	Tripura	—	0.56	4.50

Statement-III

Statement showing the details of Central Assistance sought and sanctioned to Gujarat for Natural Calamities during the years 1981-82 to 1983-84

Calamity	(Rs. in crores)					
	1981-82		1982-83		1983-84	
	Amount sought	Ceiling approved	Amount sought	Ceiling approved	Amount sought	Ceiling approved
1. Drought	—	—	202.00	30.60	included in 1982-83	9.18
2. Flood	—	—	154.63	41.94	161.85	39.22

Statement-IV

Statement showing the Salient Features of Pilot Crop Insurance Scheme

A pilot scheme of crop insurance is in operation in the country since 1979. The scheme was formulated by the General Insurance Corporation of India (GIC) in consultation with the Government of India and the State Governments. It is based on area approach under which the rates of premium and indemnity are uniform for all the insured farmers in a selected areas. The scheme is linked with crop loans. The amount of sum insured per farmer is 150% of the crop loan not exceeding Rs. 10,000 in irrigated areas and Rs. 5,000 in unirrigated areas. Insurance policies cover all the risks operating during crop season except war and nuclear risks. In the case of crop loss, indemnity is payable to all the insured farmers if the average yield of the area falls below guaranteed yield. In order to keep the premium low non-indemnifiable limit is fixed while calculating guaranteed yield for an area. The pilot scheme is being implemented by the G.I.C. in collaboration with the State Governments. Insurance policies are not issued in the name of individual farmers. Only one policy against a lump-sum amount indicating the sum insured is issued in the name of the concerned Central Cooperative Bank. The Central Co-operative Banks pay premium to the G.I.C. for

entire insurance policy. A number of modifications have since been made in the scheme in order to make the scheme more effective. The rates of premium are as follows :

- (i) Low risk areas —where premium go upto 5% of sum insured ;
- (ii) medium risk areas —where premium vary between 5% to 7.5% of sum insured ;
- (iii) high risk areas —where premiums vary between 7.5% to 10% of sum insured.

2. Initially, the scheme was adopted by 3 (three) State Governments viz. Gujarat, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal during the years 1979 and 1980. Twelve State Governments, namely : Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal have so far adopted the scheme. All the State Governments were impressed upon to adopt the scheme in a National Workshop on Crop Insurance which was held during February, 1983 where they participated.

**Setting up of Sea Food Processing units
in Orissa**

3296-A. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether steps have been taken to set up more number of sea food processing units in the coastal States ;

(b) if so, the number of sea food processing industries set up in different coastal areas in Orissa ;

(c) whether private entrepreneurs have also been encouraged to set up sea food processing units in Orissa ;

(d) if so, the number of sea food processing units set up both by private and public sectors in the coastal areas, Orissa during the Sixth Plan so far ; and

(e) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Ministry of Agriculture has no proposal for setting up of such industries under its own control.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Marine Products Exports Development Authority have evolved schemes for development of infrastructure, provisions of facilities such as refrigerated trucks, cold storages, distribution of insulated fish boxes, setting up of fish landing platforms, assisting modernisation of peeling sheds etc. It also imparts training in the development of new products, quality control methodologies and market intelligence. Institutional finance is available for establishment of processing facilities.

Integrated Fisheries Project under the Ministry of Agriculture is engaged in developing various methods of fish processing and processing of hitherto unconventional items of fishes and other marine life. It also gives training to the personnel in processing technology, refrigeration techniques, etc. besides giving technical consultancy services in the field of processing and marketing.

(d) According to the information received from Marine Products Export Development Authority, the number of sea food processing units set up is 8 in private sector and none in public sector.

(e) The details are as follows :—

Year of establishment	Name of the Unit	Freezing capacity (in tonnes per day)
1980-81	M/s. George Maijo Export Pvt. Ltd., Balugaon.	7 tonnes
1980-81	M/s. P and S Pvt. Ltd., Puri	5 tonnes
1980-81	M/s. Surya Udyog Pvt. Ltd., Bhubaneswar.	2.5 tonnes
1980-81	M/s. Paradip Marine Ltd., Puri.	5 tonnes
1981-82	M/s. Sea Lord Seafoods, Puri.	2.5 tonnes
1981-82	M/s. P and S Pvt. Ltd., Puri.	5 tonnes
1981-82	M/s. Hemkund Ice Factory Pvt. Ltd.	2.5 tonnes
1982-83	M/s. Orissa Marine Industries Pvt. Ltd., Bhubaneswar.	3 tonnes

12.00 hrs.

श्री मनो राम बागड़ी (हिसार) : मैंने काम रोको प्रस्ताव दिया है। ओलम्पिक गेम्स में भारत को शून्य मंडल मिला है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप कालिंग एटेंशन दे दीजिए, उसको देख लेंगे।

श्री मनो राम बागड़ी : इतना रुपया एसियाड पर खर्च हुआ है और इतना पैसा अब खर्च हुआ है और बिना मंडल के लौटकर आए हैं।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : I am raising a procedural point. It is reported in the newspapers that sources very close to the Ministry Home Affairs indicated that Article 356 of the Constitution regarding President's rule in States is likely to be amended. It Editorials have appeared...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अपने पास आएगा, अगर आया तो।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : But the Ministry has not clarified as yet whether that is a reliable news or not. The House is in Session. The news is coming up. It is in their interest to clarify.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : प्रंस में तो जाते रहते हैं।... (व्यवधान)... आऊटसाइड नहीं होगा। होगा तो यही।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (नई दिल्ली) : मैंने काम रोको प्रस्ताव दिया है केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों के महंगाई भत्ते के बारे में।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह तो चलता रहता है।

एडजोर्नमेंट मोशन का कोई मौका नहीं है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : पांच किस्ते बाकी हो गए हैं। महंगाई इतनी बढ़ गई है और 15 अगस्त से पहले ये किस्ते उनको मिलनी चाहिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : देखेंगे।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप वित्त मंत्री को कह सकते हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : देखेंगे।

श्री सतीश अग्रवाल (जयपुर) : इस विषय पर अलग से चर्चा क्यों न की जाए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने कब रोका है।

श्री सतीश अग्रवाल : कीमतें बढ़ने के बारे में अलग से चर्चा की जाए। हर हफ्ता एक प्वाइन्ट महंगाई बढ़ रही है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : प्राइस राइज पर डिस्कशन किया है।

SHRI NIREN GHOSH (Dum Dum) : Is it proper for a Cabinet Minister to make open propaganda that Presidential form of Government should be introduced ?...

MR. SPEAKER : What is there ? This is a democratic form of Government. Why are you agitated about it ?

SHRI NIREN GHOSH : Is it proper for him to say so ? Then, we request the Government to be committed. You ask them to clarify.

श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री (पटना) : मैंने इसी सदन में नियम 377 के तहत भारत सरकार के कर्मचारियों को महंगाई भत्ते की किस्ते देने का सवाल उठाया था।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने सुन तो लिया है। आप समझदार आदमी होते हुए गलत बात करते हैं।

Not allowed. You are unnecessarily taking my time. I do not allow it at all.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat) : I think the House will not be satisfied with Call Attention Motion on the price situation.

MR. SPEAKER : It is up to you. You are there. You decide it.

श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री : इन्होंने कहा है कि हमारी नीति साफ है।... (व्यवधान)...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आएगा, तो देखेंगे।

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : We should have a proper discussion.

MR. SPEAKER : It is a question of your decision. You decide it in the Business Advisory Committee. That is what I am saying. It is up to you to revise it. I did not object to it.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : I believe it was decided....

MR. SPEAKER : You see the proceedings. You were there. Whatever you decide I will carry it out. No problem with me.

श्री राम धारे पनिका (राबर्ट्सगंज) : उत्तर प्रदेश का काफी भाग और खास तौर पर मिर्जापुर और मेरा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र राबर्ट्सगंज अभूतपूर्व सूखे से प्रभावित है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप लिखकर दे दीजिए, देखेंगे। प्लंड्स के बारे में तो कर लिया है और सूखे का भी कर लेंगे।

श्री बनवारी लाल बरबा (टोंक) : इस समय राजस्थान में तकरीबन 20 जिले सूखे से भयंकर रूप से प्रभावित हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : देख लेंगे। एक दफा हो तो गया है।

If you repeat it ten times or the other people repeat, the subject remains the same. Repeating it makes little difference; it does not change the weight of the subject.

SHRI ERA ANBARASU (Chengalpattu) : In view of the mass killings of Tamils....

MR. SPEAKER : You are raising the same subject again ! As a House we have already decided. This is absolutely improper, this is highly improper, on your part. I am not going to allow him because he is transgressing all limits. It is extremely bad. When the House has decided and we are

going to have an All Party meeting at 12.30, you are raising it again ! Do you want to put something more in that ? Why are you doing it ? We have already decided. All of us have decided. Was he not a party to that ?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : He would like his voice to be heard.

MR. SPEAKER : He had his voice heard. How he wants to denigrate the subject.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV (Azamgarh) : I am also requesting you...

MR. SPEAKER : If it is on the same subject, then we are meeting at 12.30...

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV : Not on the same subject. I am requesting you to please consider having a full-fledged discussion on price-rise.

MR. SPEAKER : I am in the hands of the House. I have never objected to any discussion. If they can find time, they are welcome to have it. Government is not averse to this.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV : Kindly reconsider this, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : I can put it before the Business Advisory Committee.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV : Every day the price is rising, and in view of the drought, there is a possibility of the situation on the price front becoming more serious...

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : We are pressing it because the Government may like to avoid such a discussion.

MR. SPEAKER : They don't. They have not objected to this.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : How do you know ?

MR. SPEAKER : They are also represented in the Business Advisory Committee. Then they would have said so.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : How do you know ? They are incorrigible.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North East) : Mr. Buta Singh has been busy with Sarbat Sammelan and other things. Will he make a statement on the sports policy of the Government ?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : That is a State subject. I cannot hear individual complaints. This is not fair. I am not going to allow him.

(Interruptions)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Banskura) : 16,000 workers of the Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi, have been on strike since 9th. I have given a Calling Attention Notice....

MR. SPEAKER : That is a State subject.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : What have you decided about sports policy ?

MR. SPEAKER : We shall do something....

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS, IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : You must understand this with the sportsman spirit...(Interruptions)

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : It is disgraceful to the Government. In Asia you made such a hullabaloo. What has happened now ?

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN :*

MR. SPEAKER : I am not allowing him. I have already committed on the floor of the House that I am going to put it before the Business Advisory Committee. Whatever they decide is all right.

बोलो इसका मेरे पास क्या इलाज है। मेरी

बात सुनिए। अगर कभी-कभी आप व्रत कर लो तो पेट के लिए ठीक रहेगा। कभी-कभी ऐसा व्रत कर लो तो दिमाग के लिए ठीक रहेगा।

(व्यवधान)

SHRI K.A. RAJAN (Trichur) : What about the cement scandal in Kerala ?

MR. SPEAKER : I have that matter with me.

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार (पोलीभीत) : श्रीमन्, मैंने पिछले सप्ताह आपसे कहा था कि उत्तरप्रदेश, दिल्ली, बिहार में मलेरिया बहुत भयंकर रूप से फैला हुआ है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप नियम 377 के अन्तर्गत लिख कर दे दीजिए।

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South) : You must give me your reaction, Sir. Two Central Ministers in their speeches in Calcutta were openly....(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : No. I am not allowing this.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I do not want to discuss any Minister's conduct here.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Papers to be laid.

12.10 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Annual Report of and Review on the working of Food Corporation of India for 1982-83 and Statement for delay in laying these Papers.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) (i), A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Food Corporation of India, New Delhi, for the year 1982-83 along with Audited Accounts, under sub-section (2) of section 35 of the Food Corporation Act, 1964.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Food Corporation of India, New Delhi, for the year 1982-83.

- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

Notifications under Punjab Panchayat Samitis and Zila Parishads Act, 1961

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section(4) of section 115 of the Punjab Panchayat Samitis and Zila Parishads Act, 1961 read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 6th October, 1983 issued by the President in relation to the State of Punjab :—

- (1) The Punjab Panchayat Samitis and Zila Parishads Non-official Members (Payment of Allowances) (First Amendment) Rules, 1984 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 36 in Punjab Government Gazette dated the 6th April, 1984.
- (2) The Punjab Panchayat Samitis and Zila Parishads (Sale, Lease and other alienation of Property and Public Places) (First Amendment) Rules, 1984 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 44 in Punjab Government Gazette dated the 25th April, 1984.

Indian Forest Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Amendment Regulations, 1984, Annual Report of and Review on the working of National Dairy Development Board, Anand for 1982-83 and Statement for delay in laying these Papers etc. etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the Indian Forest Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Amendment Regulations, 1984 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 505 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 11th July, 1984, under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951.

- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Dairy Development Board, Anand, for the year 1982-83 along with Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the National Dairy Development Board, Anand, for the year 1982-83.

- (3) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above.

- (4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Animal Welfare Board of India, Madras, for the year 1982-83 along with Audited Accounts, under sub-rule (4) of Rule 24 of the Animal Welfare Board (Administration) Rules, 1962.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Animal Welfare Board of India, Madras, for the year 1982-83.

- (5) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (4) above.

- (6) A *Revised Statement (Hindi and

*The statement was laid on the Table on 9th April, 1984,

English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying Annual Report and Audited Accounts of the National Cooperative Development Corporation, New Delhi, for the year 1982-83.

Limited (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Bill, 1984, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 6th August, 1984."

12.12 hrs.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY-GENERAL : Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha :—

- (i) "In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Appropriation (No. 4) Bill, 1984, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 2nd August, 1984, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."
- (ii) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 9th August, 1984, agreed without any amendment to the Hooghly Docking and Engineering Company Limited (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Bill, 1984, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 6th August, 1984."
- (iii) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 10th August, 1984, agreed without any amendment to the Bengal Immunity Company

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South) : Mr. Speaker, Sir...

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed.

Shri Rajesh Pilot.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Will you suggest to Mr. Ghani Khan Choudhary....

MR. SPEAKER : You can meet him outside.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : Sir...

MR. SPEAKER : I am not allowing anything now.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : Mr Rajesh Pilot.

12.14 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Need to Increase Price of Agricultural Produce with rise in prices of Agricultural inputs and other commodities

SHRI RAJESH PILOT (Bharatpur) : I call the attention of the Minister of Agriculture to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon :

"The need to increase the price of agricultural produce with the rise in the prices of agricultural inputs and

other commodities and the steps taken by the Government in the matter."

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): Sir, The Hon'ble Members have mentioned about the need to increase the prices of agricultural produce with the rise in the prices of agricultural inputs and other commodities and asked about the steps taken by the Government in the matter. As I have, on earlier occasions also, mentioned in this House that the agricultural price policy of the Government is primarily directed towards ensuring remunerative prices to the agricultural producers and safeguarding their interests. In every season, Government announces procurement/support prices for this purpose. For a large number of commodities, purchases are organised at the support prices through public agencies.

There are two aspects which need attention to safeguard the farmer's interests. One is that he is duly compensated for the increases in the prices of inputs like improved seeds, fertilisers, electricity, diesel, plant protection chemicals, agricultural implements and machinery, etc. Secondly, his purchasing power in relation to the major items of his household consumption is duly protected. Both these aspects are fully kept in view by the Government in the course of formulation of the agricultural price policy.

The recommendations on support prices are made by the Agricultural Prices Commission keeping in view a number of factors, such as, available data on the cost of production changes in input prices, inter-crop price variations, changes in the terms of trade between agricultural and non agricultural sectors, general economic conditions prevailing in the country, etc.

The cost of production data which are made use of by the Agricultural Prices Commission are based on comprehensive country-wide studies carried out mostly by agricultural universities in accordance with the concepts, methodology and sampling designs worked out by experts. In arriving at cost of production estimates, full account is taken of the value of all inputs, such as,

human labour, both hired and family, bullock labour, seeds, fertilisers, insecticides, machine labour, irrigation, etc. The cost estimates also take into account depreciation on implements, machinery and farm buildings, interests on working capital and fixed capital, rent of leased land as also imputed rent of owned land and other miscellaneous expenses which the farmers have to incur in the farming operations. Further, when the Agricultural Prices Commission formulates its recommendations, any increase in the prices of inputs is taken into account for upward revision while updating the cost of production estimates which are available under the Comprehensive Scheme. In this way, all increases in the prices of inputs are duly taken note of before the fixation of procurement/support prices.

An important measure taken by this Government of Prime Minister Smt. Indira Gandhi when it took over in 1980 was to amend the terms of reference of the Agricultural Prices Commission. One of the new elements introduced in these terms was that the Agricultural Prices Commission should take into consideration the changes in the terms of trade between the agricultural and non-agricultural sectors. The objective was that the Commission should also keep in view that the purchasing power of the farmer is duly protected.

Over the last four and a half years, procurement or support prices of cereal crops have been raised by the Government by 31 to 44 percent, of pulses by 40 to 71 percent, of cotton by 46 percent and those of major oilseeds by 47 to 66 percent.

An important point to be borne in mind is that the basic objective of government policy is to raise agricultural production and to increase the income of the farmers and their standards of living. Agricultural price policy is one of the important components for achieving this objective. At the same time, a number of other supporting efforts including arrangements for timely and adequate supplies of inputs of right quality in various parts of the country, development of new technology through research and dissemination thereof, supply of institutional credit, arrangements for meeting growing needs of electricity, diesel and other

[Shri Yogendra Makwana]

inputs, have all to be given simultaneous attention. Government is fully alive to all such needs and trying to meet the same. Record levels of production of rice, wheat, coarse grains, oilseeds and other crops during the last four years clearly show that the policies on prices and other aspects of agricultural development, adopted by the Government are finding a favourable response from the farmers.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I thank you, on behalf of the Indian farmers that you have given time to discuss this cause which we have been raising since the last two to three years. The hon. Minister has given the Government stand. I just take you back about the farmers we were talking about in terms of the leaders of this nation who have described the farmer in different languages. The late Pandit Nehru said :

"The future of this country depends on the Indian farmers".

Not only that. Before his death, he said :

"Let my ashes be submerged in the fields of the Indian farmers".

That was the love which Pandit Nehru had for the Indian farmers.

Our Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, has said in the kisan rally that the farmers are not only feeding the nation but are also guarding the nation.

We are discussing that citizen of this country who has been described in different forms. I would not have talked on the subject if Government was fully aware of the causes in their statement. I quote :

"One is, that he is fully compensated for the increases in the price of inputs like improved seeds, fertilisers, electricity, diesel, plant protection chemicals, agricultural implements and machinery etc."

"Secondly, his purchasing power in relation to the major items of his household consumption is duly protected".

This is all we are fighting for. If this is covered and if these are taken care of, then, there is no point to be discussed and there is no point we can ask from Government.

But, Sir, in their own statement, on page 3, this is what they say. I quote :

"Over the last four and a half years, procurement or support prices of cereal crop have been raised by the Government by 31 to 44%".

This was an increase of 13 per cent. You agree that this is their own figure. How much has the price index figure gone up in the last three to four years ? How much is the ratio ? You have increased this by 13%. But, the index price has gone up from 60 to 80%. Is it a help to the farmers ? Do you say that you have taken both these causes which you have mentioned in the Statement, namely, that you have taken care of the purchasing power of the commodities and whatever the farmers are spending on them ?

Sir, the problem does not finish there. I was just going through the annual Report. Government has appointed an Agricultural Prices Commission. Now, to start with I would like to know from the hon. Minister what is its composition ? Who are these people who decide the fate of the farmer. You catch hold of two lecturers from the University and ask them to decide the price of wheat. Have you got any representative from the farmers who can explain to you how does it looks in the month of November when he has to handle water at night in chilly cold ? You say you have an agricultural representative, namely, Chaudhury Randhir Singh. Let me quote what he said in Madras and it appeared in 'Hindustan' :

"कांग्रेस (आई) के किसान खैल के अध्यक्ष रणधीर सिंह जी ने कृषि मूल्य आयोग की कार्य-प्रणाली की आलोचना की है और इसके स्थान पर एक नया संगठन बनाने का सुझाव दिया है जो उत्पाद के साथ उत्पादन-साधनों का भी मूल्य निर्धारित करे।"

If he is the person who is representing

kissans and if he is the person who is giving the information then he himself has said that A.P.C. is not functioning properly. The composition of A.P.C. is not correct. So, I would like to know about its composition? If you just ask the three Secretaries of different departments to decide the fate of the farmers without taking into consideration the realities in different parts of the country then, I think, we can never reach a correct decision.

MR. SPEAKER : I had heard that A.P.C. is a type of powder and it is taken when there is headache. How can it do APC if it gives you headache?

SHRI RAJESH PILOT : Sir, today every doctor prescribes 'APC' for different types of headache.

Sir, if you go through the recommendations of APC for the years 1976 to 1984 you will find that Government itself has given a higher price than recommended by the APC. So, when you think that APC is not fighting for the cause of farmers when why don't you amend it? In 1976 APC recommended price of wheat at Rs. 105 whereas the Government gave Rs. 110. In 1977 APC recommended Rs. 110 and Government gave Rs. 112. In 1980 APC recommended Rs. 127 and Government gave Rs. 130. So, when you yourself realise that this particular Commission is not looking after the interests of the farmers then you must modify it.

12.23 hrs.

(MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*)

So, my first point is about its composition. Are we seriously going to modify it so that the real mirror of the farmer is projected to the government?

Sir, what is the condition of the farmer? He is called the backbone of the country. I think he is becoming the broken bone of the country. His condition is deteriorating day by day. Cost of agriculture inputs has gone tremendously high in terms of fertilisers, manpower, power rates, seeds, etc. Sir, even the seeds supplied by the government are more costly. The increase in the

inputs is to the extent of 60 per cent whereas the relief he has got is to the extent of 13 per cent and with this if you are helping the farmer, I doubt it very much. Here I could like to quote the statement of one of the kisan leaders.

He has quoted it in Hindi. I think the Government has not followed him totally and his advice to some of the kisan who approached him is as follows. I quote his statement here given in Hindi :-

आपकी ज़मीन गन्ने के लिए बाकी नहीं रही तो बाकी मेरे सर पर बो लीजिए।

So, if you follow those policies, if you follow suggestions, then certainly I would say that you are helping the farmers. But what we have decided and what our policies are adopted for our farmers are something different. We are not adhering to them.

The second point which I would like to make is this. Sir, we have made effort. But when I compare the other index the farmer is lagging behind. If you take the case of other sectors like sugarcane, you have done remarkably well. There is no doubt about it. All farmers are happy about it that you are taken care of them. In the case of paddy also, support price has been given.

PROF. N.G. RANGA (Guntur) : No, no, not for rice.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT : I am talking of what the report has said. But if you see the increase in price in the case of wheat, you will find that for the last one year they have increased it by Re. 1. This increase is very low as compared to the cost of other inputs like urea which has gone up to Rs. 27.50 per bag of 50 kg., DAP has gone up to Rs. 42.00 per bag of 50 kg. and MOP has gone up to Rs. 14.75 per bag of 50 kg. With the steep increase in the prices of agricultural inputs, you have increased the price of wheat by one Rupee only per quintal. Sir, whatever help is being given to the farmers in the form of subsidy, in the form of concession in fertiliser purchase and other facilities do not reach the farmers. You give subsidies and other facilities to the

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farmers which are on paper only. But they do not actually reach the farmers. Whatever is given to the farmers by way of subsidy and other facilities should be supervised by a monitoring cell so that they actually reach them. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he has any plan to open a Monitoring Cell so that the farmers are benefited. This is the immediate requirement of the farmers in which you must help them.

Now, in the case of sugarcane, Government fixed the support price. But when you go to the rural areas, you will find the mills do not take the sugarcane immediately. The farmers have to sell his products at lower cost. If you go to Western Uttar Pradesh and other parts of the State, one can find the farmers going to the mills early in the morning at 1 O'clock or 2 O'clock with his products. But the rush in the mills is so much that the farmers could dispose of his products after standing in the queue and long wait for 4 or 5 days when his turn would come. Even after waiting for 4 or 5 days, the farmer gets a chit for the sale of his products where the amount and the name of the farmer will be mentioned. Then the farmer has to deposit this chit in the bank. The real difficulty is that he gets the payment after 3 or 4 years and some of the cases are still pending. I was happy to know when Mr. Narain Datt Tiwari, now the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh, made a statement, a few days back, that all arrears will be cleared. This kind of statement has been given on earlier occasions also. Here the farmers put so much efforts in the field to produce sugarcane, he waits for 4 or 5 days in the mills, then he gets a chit which is to be presented to the bank and then the bank makes the payment after 4 or 5 years. But in the meantime, the bank does give loan against that chit produced by the farmer. Suppose the value mentioned in the chit is Rs 3000 for full payment, the bank would give him a loan of Rs. 2000 and the bank will charge interest on this amount. But the Government does not pay any interest to the farmers for the money due to him from the Government. I am trying to bring out these points to the notice of the hon. Minister.

The farmers fix up marriages of their sons or daughters in the hope that they would get money for the sugarcane supplied by them, for which they had been issued chits, but when they do not get the payment in time, they are forced to take money from the commission agents and money lenders at very exorbitant rate of interest, ranging from five to ten per cent per month. These chits are the rightful money of these people, but it is a pity that they do not get it for years. These chits simply go on adding. Non-payment of farmers' dues in time for the supply of sugarcane is an old disease. That is why the farmers had stopped production of sugarcane some years ago, and at that time an appeal was made to them to grow sugarcane, as we were forced to import sugar to meet our requirements. Had proper care of these aspects been taken by the Government, this situation would not have arisen.

Now, about the Food Corporation of India. The Government has announced that FCI will make purchases of foodgrains and that necessary instructions have been issued to them accordingly. What is the actual position at the FCI centres? When the farmer takes his foodgrains to the Centre, he is given a number, and when his turn comes, a gentleman comes, puts his hand in the wheat and says that it is of inferior quality, it cannot be purchased for more than Rs. 135/-, or Rs. 140/- per quintal as against the procurement price of Rs. 152/- per quintal. While the farmer will be there, some anti-social elements already positioned there will establish contact with him and this price will be raised slowly, when an amount of *dakshina* is passed on to these people. The gentleman who comes for inspection purposely says that there is a lot of dust and there are so many stones etc. in the wheat. But he forgets all about this when he gets his share. I found so many instances of this type when I was touring from Saharanpur to Delhi. I have also written a letter to this effect to the hon. Minister. As I said, the poor farmer is made to suffer for no fault of his. The gentleman does not bother about the quality of the wheat, but he bothers about his *dakshina* only.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : To which god does this *dakshina* go ?

SHRI RAJESH PILOT : We are unable to find that god.

Then, the wheat is loaded in the trucks. When the trucks go to the FCI storage centre, the Chowkidar does not allow the trucks to be unloaded. The truck has to wait there for two or three days. The truck operator prefers to pay some money, say Rs. 100/- to the Chowkidar, unload the wheat and go away. This is because otherwise he will lose money if the truck is made to stay there for two or three days. These things affect the farmers directly, and he is ultimately made to suffer for such malpractices. I am bringing out all these facts because eventually they affect the poor farmer in one way or the other. Government must order an enquiry to find out the facts and take remedial measures to save the farmer.

Of course, payments are made promptly by FCI to the farmers. The farmers are given payment by cheque. If payment for the sugarcane is also made promptly to the farmers, it will help them a great deal.

Then, about the acquisition of agricultural land. Though it does not come within the ambit of the calling attention, I would request the Minister for Agriculture to look into this. Agricultural land is being acquired at low rates and sold at a very exorbitant rates to the intending house builders and others.

I have explained in detail the difficulties of the farmer and his problems. He does not get electricity in time. When you have to make recovery of your own dues, you send police, and make the farmer pay. Otherwise, you harass him, insult him, take him to the court etc. But what about the farmers' money? Since four years, you have been going on giving statements that it will be cleared, it will be cleared. This is not the right approach. The farmers' due should also be paid in the same coin and in the same manner. I have now a few questions to ask of the Hon. Minister.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You have already put the questions.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT : Some more

questions are also there Sir.

Will the hon. Minister plan to re-compose this Agricultural Prices Commission or is he happy with what is happening in the APC? What are his views? If it is to be recomposed, are you going to put some of the concerned people like farmers, specialists in wheat, cotton and other things. When I suggest a medium-sized farmer, to be included as a member, I do not mean a man having a thousand *bhgas* of land, two farms, etc. You call a common farmer from rural areas, who is really affected by our recommendations. On this, I would like to know the views of the hon. Minister.

Secondly, is the Government considering the formula that whenever cost of inputs increases, the Agricultural Prices Commission should automatically increase the cost of agricultural products? Can we, decide in the House, or can the Government decide upon this formula of increasing the cost of agricultural products, whenever the cost of inputs is increased? I would like to suggest that a formula on these lines should be evolved by the Government.

(Interruptions)

The Minister has stated it in his statement. I repeat that the present price increase in the inputs should be automatically added to the cost of production.

The third question is when the farmer is not paid all his money, will the Government consider to pay interest on his money till he is paid off? If you in the Centre make these instructions, the State Governments will be in a hurry to clear the arrears because otherwise they will have to pay interest on the farmer's money.

My next point is regarding opening of monitoring cells by your Ministry in each State and vigilance procedures to be laid down to find out where corruption is taking place and why our policies are not fully implemented and in which State.

Now I would like to mention Crop Insurance, to which some of the States have

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agreed. This will encourage the farmers to a great extent.

(Interruptions)

I would request the hon. Minister to give a thought to crop insurance and I would like to know his views on this aspect. These are all my points and I hope the hon. Minister will take them into consideration.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You have dealt with only the subject matter.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : Mr. Rajesh Pilot has drawn the attention of the Government to a very important matter and this was raised in the House time and again. And in the past, Government's stand and Government's policies have been explained fully. This morning also my colleague has made the main statement and this covers all the points which are relevant to the matter. The anxiety of the hon. member is regarding the need to increase the prices of agricultural products with the rise of prices of inputs. Sir, this is an accepted principle and the Government have directed the APC that the cost of production of any crop for which prices are announced by Government will be taken into consideration while recommending the prices.

At the same time, the terms of reference were amended in 1980; and as already stated, the terms of trade will also be taken into account. You will be happy to know that the terms of trade in the last four years have been improving. I can give the figures of terms of trade, based on the wholesale price index—for every Rs. 100/- received by the manufacturers or producers of non-agricultural produce, in July this year the farmer got Rs. 97/-, i.e. as against Rs. 100/-. There is still a difference of Rs. 3/-, but the terms of trade have been improving. In 1970-80, it was 87.40; in 1980-81 it rose to 97.70, after the announcement of our new policies. In 1981-82 it dropped down again to about Rs. 94/-. But in 1984, and this is the figure for July as I said, the terms of trade for agricultural produce are 97. There are fluctuations from time to time. But

they are there on account of various factors. But generally speaking, the farmers have been getting much better prices than in the previous years. In the period from 1980 to 1984, i.e. during these four years i.e. from the beginning of 1980 to July this year, the wholesale price index for all agricultural commodities was 64.5% higher. If you compare it to the wholesale price index of manufactured products, it is substantially high, because manufactured products during these four years have shown a rise of 42%, as against 64.5% for all agricultural produce.

Similarly, if you compare it to all commodities, their wholesale price index has risen by 50.6% during these four years. Again, you should keep in view the figure of 64.5% for all agricultural commodities. For foodgrains alone, it has risen by 44%. But I hope you would appreciate that foodgrains should not be allowed to rise excessively, because this is an essential commodity.

PROF. N. G. RANGA : For that reason, should they be suppressed ?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : Not that. There are so many agricultural commodities which compensate the farmers.

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAJESH PILOT : There are other factors which also affect the price index, and common people are affected by them. But you take care only of kisans' products, and say that if you increase the price of wheat, the common man will be affected.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : All that is being taken care of.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I think the increase in price of cereal should also be taken into consideration, not exactly farmers.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : The best proof of this success of government's policy and the policy being in favour of the farmer is the rising production of agricultural produce. Of course, Mr. Bahuguna has come to know more about farmers recently. Rice

production has gone up. It was stagnating at around 53 million tonnes. The latest figures for the year 1983-84 show that the rice production has jumped substantially. It stands at 59.43 million tonnes. These are our estimates. It has never been at that level in the past even in the best of monsoon years. Similarly, in the case of wheat, there has been a steady rise in production. Ever since this government took over, in 1980-81, wheat production was 36.31 million tonnes; in 1981-82, it rose to 37.45 million tonnes; in 1982-83, it rose to 42.50 million tonnes and in the year 1983-84, it is estimated at nearly 45 million tonnes, 44.97 million tonnes is our estimate. Similarly, all foodgrains have risen in production. The production level this year is the highest recorded so far achieved. Our estimates are at 150.61 million tonnes, the latest estimate that the Ministry has received. Now, in view of this, would you agree that—foodgrains production has risen and rise in the production of all other commodities, I would not like to quote the figures for every crop—it shows that the farmer has been receiving a fair deal.

You know what happened during the Janata regime. How the sugar production came down to 38 lakh tonnes? As you said and Mr. Rajesh Pilot himself said, it was on account of the fact that the sugarcane producers did not get the remunerative prices.

SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA (Garhwal) : You convince Prof. Ranga and we will be convinced. Let him make the judgement.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : Prof. Ranga is a very veteran champion of farmers and he knows much more than all of us. He has always taken up the cause of farmers.

SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA : You go by his judgement. He says, you are wrong.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : What Prof. Ranga says is only to try to get something better for the farmers which the government is also trying. It does not mean that he is not satisfied with what has been done; he is very happy with our efforts, but he wants more efforts to be put in; and for that, I am one with Prof. Ranga. But the opposition, they close eyes on whatever is being done ob-

viously on account of political reasons. Now, I am very happy to see even Mr. Bahuguna posing a champion of farmers. Anyway, it will help me. I am happy.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Why not ?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : It will help me in my work.

This rise in production is also reflected in the procurement.

During the year 1983-84 rice procurement is 76.85 lakh tonnes, up to 10th of August, as compared to 69.48 lakh tonnes last year during the same period, a difference of nearly seven lakh tonnes. Seven lakh tonnes nearly more of rice procured this year !

Similarly, you might be interested in the figures of wheat procured : 92.42 lakh tonnes has already been procured up to the 10th of August 1984 as compared to 82.31 lakh tonnes only during the last year. More than ten lakh tonnes in excess of what was procured last year. This reflects the increased production, the jump in production and that should be ample proof that production on the agricultural front is not only increasing steadily but increasing by leaps and bounds during the last few years. I do not know whether I will be able to convince my friends opposite, but the whole world knows about it.

Talking about prices that we have announced, we should start from the year 1979-80 for paddy, the price whereas it was left by the previous Government of Mr. Bahuguna was Rs. 95 per quintal and we raised it to Rs. 95, then to Rs. 115 in 1981-82, then to Rs. 122 in the year 1982-83 and then again a jump of Rs 10/- in 1983-84 to Rs. 132 and now for the next crop we have fixed it at Rs. 137. From Rs 105 where they left it, in four years' time we have raised it to Rs. 137 and even then they are not satisfied with what the Government has done in comparison to what they could do. Similarly for wheat they left the price for 1979-80 crop at Rs. 115 and then this year we have fixed the price at Rs. 152.

From Rs. 115 we brought it to Rs. 152/-.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Minister, one clarification. When you fix the price do you take into consideration the percentage of inflation in the country ?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : That is exactly what I say. For that purpose I gave you the figures of the wholesale price index. *(Interruptions)*

The wholesale price index for foodgrains and all other agricultural commodities can be compared with the wholesale price index for other commodities, manufactured goods and all other non-agricultural commodities. It is fairly indicated that there has been a very favourable trend for the agricultural prices. The rise in percentage has been much more than for other commodities during the last four years that we are talking. About input prices, when prices are all taken into consideration, inputs are also included and all commodities and their prices are calculated there.

Similarly, for other foodgrains, for gram, if I may give the prices for one more important commodity which is grown mostly in unirrigated areas, the Janata Government had left it at Rs. 145.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : At this time Prof. Dandavate has come. Janata has come.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Inputs were cheaper then.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : It was Rs. 145 only for gram.

This Government has fixed Rs. 240 for the 1983-84 crop nearly Rs. 100 more than what you gave for the gram. Similar is the case of soyabean, tur, moong, urad and other crops. I do not want to go into details. Those who want to be convinced will be convinced and already stand convinced.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Why do you not give the related figures of input prices also ?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : That I had already done before you came. We reduced the fertiliser prices last year. The consump-

tion of fertiliser in this country has risen by more than 50 per cent since your Government left the country. This shows that the farmers find it profitable to utilise fertiliser. At the prices you had fixed, the farmers were not finding it profitable to consume fertiliser. Now, even the backward States in agriculture, North-Eastern States, Rajasthan, Bihar, UP, Orissa are coming up fast in agricultural production.

Mr. Rajesh Pilot has raised a few questions. The APC's composition is : a Chairman, an agronomist, an agricultural economist, a farmer member. I do not want to go into the opinion of any individual. Mr. Randhir Singh might have said something. I have not read it. But this he said after he relinquished his office as member of the APC. He was a member of the APC for two terms. He said that APC should be scrapped because it was a useless body. But he was very much a party to the recommendations made by the APC though he also gave his minute of dissent.

I am not very sure that putting too many farmers in the APC would improve matters, because we have had experience already. They might vie with each other in giving higher recommendations and then it will not help the purpose that you have in view. We have to take a balanced view. We have to go scientifically, methodically in the whole business of fixing prices. After the APC's recommendations, Government takes the full responsibility. That is only an advisory body. So, what you say is taken into consideration by the Government while taking a final decision. In so many cases, we have, in the past, upset the recommendations of the APC. We have given higher prices than what were recommended by the APC. The Government has tried to give a very fair deal to the farmers. Wherever we have a doubt that the APC's recommendations are not good enough for the farmers, we make a change.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT : Full data is not made available to this advisory body. I want that this should be modified.

* 13.00 hrs.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : I do not say that APC's recommendations are not sound,

it will not be right to say so. APC gives its recommendations on the basis of data collected through various agencies. It has its own system of data assessment—it gets information on cost of production which is collected by the universities. But after that, the Government sometimes takes a political decision too.....(*Interruptions*).

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Political decision !

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : Yes, when we find that the farmer needs more incentive.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Is that a political decision ?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : Well, whatever you may say, it is not scientific.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : It is economic.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : In view of the elections if you takes a decision, that is political.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : No, no. When we think we are not an expert body, we go into the recommendations of the Agricultural Prices Commission. But sometimes we find that even though their data may be correct, the farmers should get more to improve their living conditions, as Mr. Pilot said and as Prof. Ranga said. If you want to improve the living conditions of a class which deserves better deal or higher incentives, then certainly Government has the right to change the decisions of the APC, though it is considered an expert body, and that is what I meant.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Don't misquote Prof. Ranga.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : We always try that the increasing cost of production should be taken into account completely. The various factors are accounted for—the labour of the farmer, his fixed assets, the interest on them, the terms of trade, the rates of electricity, the cost of fertilizer, the maintenance of bullocks and machinery and everything you can think of.

PROF. N.G. RANGA : Natural calamities also.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : Natural calamities cannot be fully taken into consideration because we never know what will be the calamity during the next crop year.

SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA (Garhwal) : The biggest calamity is going to be you !

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : Against natural calamity we provide relief, we compensate the farmer, and during these two years alone, something around Rs. 1,500 crores have been given as relief to various States against drought and floods. This is also because we know that when the farmer suffers from natural calamities, he needs to be helped. If he loses everything, it is Government's responsibility to not only help him through prices but to give him something more. That is why we do not taken natural calamities and risks into consideration because it is impossible to predict what will be the amount of risk.

Mr. Pilot also wanted to know whether we have a monitoring cell. He talked about arrears of sugarcane which are not being promptly paid as also of certain malpractices and the improvement of the system of purchase in the markets through FCI and other agencies. These matters are not under my Ministry ; the Ministry of Food and Civil Supplies deals with the procurement system, FCI purchases and distribution as also the Sugar Department. I will convey all that Mr. Pilot and other hon. Members have said, to my colleague the Minister in the Ministry of Food and Civil Supplies. But as I have stated several times in this House, we do give interest to the sugarcane suppliers if the payment is overdue by more than fourteen days. But if it is not done, it is the responsibility of the State Governments to ensure that the farmers do get interest if they do not get their payment within fourteen days.

I am not in a position to give any specific information on both the points.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT : I referred to the monitoring of subsidy.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : There is only one monitor in the Government !

SHRI RAJESH PILOT : Suppose some subsidy is given, if you monitor it well in your department, it will help the government and the farmer. Whatever government decide in terms of subsidy or concession, they should ensure that they reach the farmer. The idea of passing an enactment or implementing a policy is to ensure that the benefits really go to those to whom they are intended to be given. If you monitor them well at the Centre, then the States will know that unless it is properly implemented, they will be taken to task. Only yesterday I was in West Bengal and some of the people complained to me that some of the Central subsidy was not reaching the farmer. If you have a monitoring cell, it will help us to find out whether it is reaching the farmer or not. If it is not reaching them, the State Governments should be asked to explain it. That will help both the farmer and the Government.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : It is not only the Ministry of Agriculture that provides the subsidy ; it is disbursed by the various Ministries. Every Ministry has a system of monitoring whatever is under the charge of that Ministry. Most of the subsidies and reliefs are finally sanctioned by the Ministry of Finance. Once we have made over the money to the State Government, accounts have to be rendered to the Finance Ministry. Then the Planning Commission also carries out evaluation from time to time.

In the Agriculture Ministry, we have a system of monitoring the utilisation of the subsidy that we are giving. The system has been improved to a very great extent during these few years. Whenever any complaints are received by the Centre, we always try to send officers to check it up. Similarly, in the matter of drought and floods, when money is provided for relief, we send our own officers for inspection. Whenever they have an opportunity, they always try to find out whether the utilisation of the previous amount sanctioned has been properly done, before they make further recommendations for more relief. That is always kept in view.

Another question raised was about the Land Acquisition Act. It is also not under my charge ; it is under the charge of my colleague, the Minister for Rural Development. She has already introduced a Bill in the House and that will be coming up for discussion very soon. So, I hope all the problems that have been brought to light by the hon. Member will be taken care of.

Crop insurance is receiving our attention. Probably, we have not been able to extend the system of crop insurance to the level that would be welcomed by the farmers. Under our system, the farmers themselves do not come forward in a very big way to get their crops insured. The system is based on the loans that are provided by the banks. It is only the amount of loan that is insured under our system.

Then there are low risk areas, high risk areas and medium risk areas. We try to cover as much of the high risk area as possible. The General Insurance Corporation does it. There is also a demand in the House that if the General Insurance Corporation is not able to cope with the system of crop insurance and this system further develops in the country, there should be some other organisation. All these suggestions have come before the government from time to time. In low risk areas there is very little problem. In assured irrigation areas, the farmers are not very much interested. It is only the high risk areas, the dry land areas and areas prone to floods or drought which need to be looked after. For that we have not been able to evolve a very effective and sound system so far. But we have tried to study it even in other countries. We have not found even in other countries in the world also the one which has a very good effective system of crop insurance. If the Hon. Members make any suggestions, we shall certainly be very happy to take note of them.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Hon. Members, You have already exhausted one hour. Therefore, I would suggest the Hon. Members not to raise those points which have already been raised and which have already been replied to. Only new points should be raised. Now, Shri Satyanarayan Jatiya.

आ सत्यनारायण जटिया (उज्जैन) : तपाध्यक्ष महोदय, किसानों को कृषि उत्पादन का बाजिब मूल्य मिले, उनके द्वारा किए गए परिश्रम की सही कीमत मिल सके, इस पर विचार करने के लिए एक महत्वपूर्ण चर्चा हम यहाँ पर कर रहे हैं। बाजिब, सही और वास्तविक क्या है, उसका अन्दाज कैसे लगायेंगे ? आपने कहा है कि सरकारी समर्थन मूल्य जो हम घोषित करते हैं, वह बाजिब और सही है तथा उससे उसका गुजारा हो सकता है। आपने कहा है कि हिन्दुस्तान में जितनी कृषि भूमि है, उसका तीस प्रतिशत सिंचित है और 70 प्रतिशत असिंचित है, यानी कि हिन्दुस्तान में जितने किसान हैं, उसमें से 70 प्रतिशत असिंचित भूमि पर कृषि करते हैं। इसका मतलब यह हुआ कि बरमात में जो फसल उगती है, वही उनकी कमाई है। ऐसे, 70 प्रतिशत किसानों के बारे में हमारा कृषि मंत्रालय क्या सोचता है, यह विचार करने का आवश्यक मुद्दा है ? दूसरा मुद्दा यह है कि जो सिंचित कृषि के माध्यम से देश के उत्पादन को बढ़ाने की कोशिश है, उनके बारे में आप क्या सोचते हैं ? और उसका बाजिब तथा समर्थन मूल्य क्या होगा ? जो किसान असिंचित भूमि पर पैदावार करता है, उसको दो समय की रोटी मिल सके, पहनने के लिए कपड़ा तथा रहने के लिये आवास की व्यवस्था हो सके, उसके बच्चों के लिए चिकित्सा का प्रबन्ध हो सके, जिसमें उसका परिवार समृद्ध हो, इस प्रकार की परिस्थिति पैदा होनी चाहिए। इसलिए, समर्थन मूल्य के बाध्यस से कैसे इसकी अपेक्षा की जा सकती है ? मैं यह बता देना चाहता हूँ कि पिछले वर्षों के अन्दर जहाँ संपन्न किसान समृद्ध हुआ है, वहाँ निर्धन किसान विपन्न हुआ है। इस सम्पन्नता की समृद्धि में और निर्धनता की विपन्नता में क्या अन्तर है ? क्या इसके बारे में सरकार सोचती है ?

हमारा देश कृषि प्रधान देश है। इस कृषि प्रधान देश के पचास प्रतिशत उत्पादन का जो आधार है, वह कृषि है। उसके बारे में कितना सोचा गया, यह देखने वाली बात है ? मैंने पिछले सत्र में एक प्रश्न 19 मार्च को पूछा था। उसके

जवाब में सरकार ने समर्थन मूल्य के बारे में बताया है। जो धान किसान पैदा करता है, उसके समर्थन मूल्य में आप सन 1980-81 में 105 रु० की कीमत देते थे। वर्ष 1981-82 में 115 रुपए, वर्ष 1982-83 में 122 रुपये और वर्ष 1983-84 में 132 रुपये। इस तरह पिछले चार-साढ़े चार सालों में आपने कुल 27 रुपए बढ़ाए... (व्यवधान) फिर गेहूँ के लिए सिचाई चाहिए, आपने उसके समर्थन मूल्य में कितनी वृद्धि की, वह भी देख लीजिए—वर्ष 1980-81 में 142 रुपए था, वर्ष 1982-83 में 151 रुपए हुआ और वर्ष 1983-84 में 152 रुपए हुआ। पता नहीं आप इत 50-51 और 52 की गिनती क्यों कर रहे हैं। जब आप फटिलाइजर के प्रति बोरी बढ़ने वाले रेट्स को देखें तो जून, 1980 में 27 रुपए 50 पैसे प्रति बैग आपने बढ़ाया, जुलाई, 1981 में आपने 17 रु० 50 पैसे पर बैग बढ़ाया, यूरिया में, और इसी तरह से एन० पी० के और दूसरी खादों, नाइट्रोजेनस और पोटाश जनित खादों की बढ़ोत्तरी हुई। फिर आप कहते हैं कि हमने रेट में कमी की, उसको भी देख लीजिए—एक बार आपने रेट्स 44 रुपए बढ़ाए जबकि कमी की केवल 10 रुपये की, दूसरी बार आपने 69 रुपए बढ़ाए और कमी केवल साढ़े बारह रुपए की की, तीसरी बार 24 रुपए बढ़ाए और कमी सिर्फ 5 रुपए की की। इससे लगता है कि आप खाद के भाव एकदम से आकाश पर चढ़ा देते हैं और उनको खजूर पर लाकर अटका देते हैं। इसका मतलब क्या हुआ ? माननीय कृषि मंत्री महोदय, आपका सम्बन्ध भी किसानों के साथ है और मैं भी किसान का बेटा हूँ और इसीलिए उनके दर्द को समझता हूँ। शायद आपने उनकी हालत का पता हो, मैं बड़े किसान की बात यहाँ नहीं करता क्योंकि वे तो सिर्फ अपनी आय को बढ़ाने के लिए ही खेती करते नहीं करवाते हैं, उनका उद्देश्य यही होता है कि कैसे अपनी आय को बढ़ा सकें, मेरा विषय वह नहीं है, परन्तु मैं यहाँ उन किसानों की बात करता चाहता हूँ जिनकी आजीविका कृषि पर ही निर्भर है और जिनका सम्बन्ध खेती-बाड़ी से है। आपने कृषि मूल्य आयोग के बारे में कहा कि उसमें अर्थशास्त्र के

[श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया]

ज्ञाता हैं, उसमें कृषि शास्त्र के ज्ञाता हैं और उसमें किसानों के हितचिन्तक हैं। लेकिन वे सब करते क्या हैं? किसानों का कितना हित-चिन्तन किया जाता है अर्थशास्त्र वहां कितना लागू किया जाता है और कृषि शास्त्र कितना लागू होता है? क्या आपने कभी सोचा कि कृषि मूल्य आयोग प्रतिवर्ष जो समर्थन मूल्य तय करता है, क्या उसमें कभी इस बात का भी विचार किया जाता है कि किसान के सामने कभी अतिवृष्टि की समस्या आती है तो कभी सूखे का सामना उसे करना पड़ता है, कभी ठण्ड ज्यादा हो जाती है तो कभी ओले गिर जाते हैं। इन सारे नुकसान के बारे में भी क्या कभी कृषि मूल्य आयोग में विचार होता है। किसान खेती में जो खाद और बीज डालता है, क्या आपने कभी उसके सही दाम जोड़े हैं। फिर जब किसान अपने उत्पादन को बाजार में बे जाता है, तो उसके बाजार तक लाने का व्यय और परिश्रम को आपने उसमें जोड़ा है। किसान का सारे-का-सारा परिवार, उसकी पत्नी, उसके बच्चे, बूढ़े माता-पिता और नाबालिन भाई-बहन सभी तो उस पर निर्भर रहते हैं। आपके आदर्श परिवार में पाँच लोग हो सकते हैं परन्तु जहाँ तक आदर्श भारतीय किसान परिवार का सम्बन्ध है, उसमें किसान के अतिरिक्त उसकी पत्नी, कम से कम तीन बच्चे, बूढ़े माता-पिता और उसके भाई-बहन आदि लगभग दस सदस्य होते हैं। क्या आपने कृषि मूल्य आयोग में कभी विचार किया कि ऐसे दस सदस्यों वाले परिवार को चलाने वाले किसान को आपने क्या समर्थन मूल्य दिया। आप जिस समर्थन मूल्य की हर साल घोषणा करते हैं, कहते हैं कि यही काफी है, क्या 152 रुपये उसके लिए काफी हैं। आप बाजार में देखिए क्या भाव है और आप किस भाव से उससे गेहूँ लेते हैं। बाजार में गेहूँ का भाव 230 और 240 रुपये क्विंटल है। आखिर आपके समर्थन मूल्य का आधार क्या है, आप किन चीजों का विचार करके समर्थन मूल्य तय करते हैं। आप यही तो चाहते हैं कि बाजार भाव में वृद्धि न हो, कीमतें न बढ़ने पायें। फिर भी आज आप देख रहे हैं कि आपके

समर्थन मूल्य और बाजार भाव में इतना अन्तर है, उसका कारण क्या है? मेरे कहने का मतलब यही है कि आप किसान को उसकी पैदावार का उचित, वाजिब और आवश्यक मूल्य दें। सरकार प्रतिवर्ष जो समर्थन मूल्य घोषित करती है, वह वास्तविक, वाजिब और उचित मूल्य नहीं है। यदि आप इन प्वाइंट पर विचार करके समर्थन मूल्य निश्चित करेंगे तो वह किसान के हित में होगा।

मैं यहाँ किसान के हालात जिनमें वह रहता है का विषय नहीं छेड़ना चाहता, क्योंकि नह अलग विषय हो जाएगा। लेकिन आप देखिए कि उसको न पीछे का पानी उपलब्ध है, शिक्षा के लिए प्राथमिक शालाएँ नहीं हैं, चिकित्सा सुविधा उपलब्ध नहीं है, सड़कें नहीं हैं और वहाँ तक कि हमारे मध्य प्रदेश में जहाँ प्राथमिक शिक्षा के लिए विद्यालय नहीं हैं मगर किसानों से शिक्षा का उपकर लिया जाता है। शहरों में पढ़ने वाले बच्चों से शिक्षा का कोई कर नहीं लिया जाता परन्तु जहाँ शिक्षा की उचित व्यवस्था नहीं है, वहाँ किसानों से शिक्षा उपकर वसूल किया जाता है। मेरा कहना है कि आप इस अन्याय को रोकिए, किसानों के साथ अन्यायपूर्ण व्यवहार सत करिएगा।

अधिक सिंचाई की सुविधाएँ उपलब्ध करवाने के बारे में सोचना होगा। लेकिन आपके 'फ्लो इरीगेशन' और लिफ्ट इरीगेशन के रेट्स में भी अन्तर है। सरकारी सिंचाई के जो साधन किसानों को उपलब्ध हैं, उसमें आपका कहना है कि ऊर्जा की कन्जम्प्शन होती है, इलैक्ट्रिसिटी की खपत होती है, इसलिए उसके रेट्स अलग हैं जबकि तालाब से पलो होने के कारण उसके रेट्स भिन्न हैं। परन्तु किसान जो उत्पादन करता है, जिस खेत से पैदा करता है, वह खेत यह नहीं देखता है कि सिंचाई के लिए पानी किस तरीके से आ रहा है—फ्लो सिस्टम से मिल रहा है या लिफ्ट सिस्टम से। खेत को तो पानी चाहिए। लेकिन समर्थन मूल्य सबके लिए एक सा घोषित किया है। इस असमानता के बारे में विचार करना होगा। आपका जो समृद्धि का चमकीला

आवरण है, वह 70 फीसदी किसानों के लिए व्यर्थ है।

आप देखें मूंगफली का समर्थन मूल्य 1980 में 206 रु०, 1981-82 में 270, 1982-83 में 295 और 1983-84 में 315 रु० रखा, लेकिन मूंगफली के तेल की कीमत में कितनी वृद्धि हुई? मूंगफली का तेल जो पहले 6 रु० किलो मिलता था वह आज उसका भाव 19, 20 रु० और 25 रु० प्रति किलो, यानी तिगुने दाम हो गए। किसान की आय का जो आधार है उसके साथ विषमता बढ़ी है।

इसी तरह आप प्राइस इंडेक्स के आधार पर देखें कि मूल्य कितने बढ़े हैं। क्लैन्डर ईयर के अनुसार, यदि 1970-71 को 100 रु० केस मानकर चलें तो 1980 में 248, 1981 में 278, 1982 में 285, फाइनेंसियल ईयर के अनुसार 1979-80 में 217, 1980-81 में 257, 1981-82 में 281। 60 प्रतिशत मंहगाई बढ़ी है। पिछले साढ़े चार सालों में सरकार द्वारा अनाज की फसलों के बसूली या समर्थन मूल्यों में 31 से 44 प्रतिशत, दालों में 40 से 71 प्रतिशत, कपास में 46 प्रतिशत और प्रमुख तिलहनों में 47 से 66 प्रतिशत तक की वृद्धि की गई है। जब कि सरकारी आंकड़े के अनुसार मंहगाई बढ़ी है। 60 से 80% और मूल्य किसान का बढ़ा है केवल 13 प्रतिशत। किसान को वाजिब दाम दीजिए। आप कह सकते हैं कि यदि किसान का दाम बढ़ाते हैं तो उपभोक्ताओं को मंहगा मिलेगा। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या किसान ही मिला है, सारी सरकार की मार खाने के लिए? आपने किसानों के बारे में ठीक नहीं सोचा है।

माननीय रंगाजी कह रहे थे खेतिहर मजदूरों का न्यूनतम वेतन के बारे में उसको न्यूनतम वेतन मिलना चाहिए, अन्यथा उसका गुजारा कैसे होगा? सामान्य किसान के साथ अन्याय करके वर्ग संघर्ष की स्थिति पैदा न करें। आज न तो किसान को उचित मूल्य मिल रहा है न श्रमिक को और न उपभोक्ता को उचित मूल्य पर आवश्यक वस्तुएं मिल रही हैं। जहां इतनी असमानता है ऐसी

स्थिति में सरकार सब मोर्चों पर कैसे सफल है? आपकी सरकार, जो काम करने वाली सरकार के नारे पर चुनकर आयी है, कुछ नहीं कर सकी। उल्टे तीन गुनी मंहगाई बढ़ गई है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ यह सरकार चल रही है या गड्ढे में जा रही है? किसान पर हो रहे अत्याचार को रोका जाना चाहिए।

गन्ने का समर्थन मूल्य 1980-81 में 13 रु०, 1981-82 में 13 रु० 1982-83 में 13 रु०, 1983-84 में 13.50 रु०। आप कल्पना कीजिए कि गन्ना पैदा करने में उसकी क्या लागत आती है। बिजली उसको दिन में नहीं मिलती है, रात को ठंड में जब सारा संसार घरों में सोता है उस वक्त वह खेत में पानी लगाता है। किसान के साथ कैसा न्याय कर रही है सरकार? इस देश का आधार कृषि है। कृषक की उपेक्षा करके देश का भला कैसे किया जा सकता है? तो किसानों का भला करना होगा, उसकी उन्नति और समृद्धि के लिए क्या कर सकते हैं यह करना चाहिए?

मेरे से पूर्व वक्ता ने बताया कि किसानों को अपने गन्ने का पैसा समय पर नहीं मिलता है। हमारे मध्य प्रदेश में महीदपुर शककर कारखाने को किसानों ने गन्ना दिया था जिसका भुगतान अभी तक नहीं मिला है। क्या कारण है? उसने कोई अपराध तो नहीं किया है। सरकार द्वारा दी हुई पर्ची की अदायगी अभी तक नहीं हुई है। आप किसान के दर्द की बात करते हैं, लेकिन उसके लिए जो पहल करना चाहिए वह नहीं करते हैं। यदि सरकार पहल नहीं करेगी तो क्या उम्मीद की जा सकती है?

यह सारी बातें कहने के साथ-साथ मैं पूछना चाहूंगा कि किसान को अच्छी खाद, अच्छा बीज, कीट-नाशक दवा सही कीमत पर मिलें, और इनके लिए उसको ज्यादा दूर न जाना पड़े, इसके लिए आप क्या उपाय कर रहे हैं?

सिंचाई की दरों में समानता की दृष्टि से आप क्या उपाय करने वाले हैं? कृषि मूल्य आयोग जो यथार्थता पर आधारित नहीं है, उसे वास्तविकता

[श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया]

के नजदीक लाने के लिए और क्या कर सकते हैं ?

खेती के प्राकृतिक प्रकोप के बारे में फसल बीमा योजना की सरकार की नीति क्या है ? किसान जो श्रम करता है, कीमत खेती में लगाता है, उसका सारा परिवार परिश्रम करता है, मेहनत करता इस सब का ठीक से उसको मुआवजा मिले, इसके लिए कृषि मूल्यों में आप क्या तय करने वाले हैं।

जो मुद्दे किसान के हितों के बारे में, भलाई के बारे में है, किसान सम्पन्न बने, इसके बारे में आप क्या करने वाले हैं ? उस नीति के बारे में आप क्या करना चाहते हैं ? अगर आपकी नीयत उसको पूरा करने की नहीं होगी तो नीति से बात बनने वाली नहीं है। सिद्धान्तों को कार्यान्वित करने के लिए जो शक्ति और मानसिकता चाहिए, वह आप पैदा करें और किसान को अधिक से अधिक वाजिब मूल्य दिलाकर उसकी समृद्धि में योगदान आप कर सकें, इसके बारे में क्या करेंगे ; बताने का कष्ट करें।

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इन सारी बातों का जबाब मैं पहले दे चुका हूँ, श्री जटिया ने फिर वही बातें उठाई हैं।

सरकार की नीति किसान को अच्छे से अच्छा भाव दिलाने की है और इसे किसान भी जानता है। इसीलिए किसान देश में खेती की पैदावार को खूब बढ़ा रहा है।

श्री सत्य नारायण जटिया (उज्जैन) : नीति में कोई बात नहीं है, लेकिन उसका इम्पलीमेंटेशन क्या है ?

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : उसके इम्पलीमेंटेशन के लिए भी भरसक कोशिश हो रही है।

पहली चीज मैं यह समझाना चाहूंगा कि सपोर्ट प्राइस का यह मतलब नहीं है कि किसान को सिर्फ यही कीमत मंडी में मिले। गवर्नमेंट जो सपोर्ट

प्राइस तय करती है, उसका मतलब यही है कि सरकार जिस चीज की कीमत तय करती है सपोर्ट प्राइस के लिए, उस पर गवर्नमेंट गारन्टी करती है कि सारा सरप्लस जो किसान मंडी में लायेगा वह सब उस पर खरीदा जायेगा। उससे ऊपर कीमत अगर किसान को मिलती है तो वह किसान ज्यादा कीमत पर बेच सकता है। इसलिए बाव में मंडी में क्या कीमत है, सपोर्ट प्राइस गवर्नमेंट की क्या है, इन दोनों का वास्ता नहीं है। यह बात मानकर चलना पड़ेगा कि अगर सरकार इस सारी पैदावार को, जो कि किसान के पास फालतू होती है, जिसका भाव हम मुकदर करते हैं, खरीदने का बन्दोबस्त न करे तो व्यापारी किसान को लूट लेगा।

अगर एक हफ्ते कभी हमें इन्तजाम करने में देर लग जाती है तो आपका भी तजुर्बा होता कि कीमतें एकदम गिर जाती हैं, हाहाकार मच जाता है, किसान की डेरी पड़ी रह जाती है, उसका खरीददार नहीं होता है। गवर्नमेंट की नीति तो सबसे ज्यादा किसान को ही लाभ पहुंचाने के लिए है कि किसान जो भी कुछ लाये, वह मुकदर की हुई कीमत पर खरीदा जाए और वह कीमत रेगुलेटिव होती है, सारी चीज पर जितनी लागत आती है, उसको निगाह में रखकर ही तय की जाती है, जिसे मैं तफसील के साथ बता चुका हूँ।

मूंगफली के मामले को आपने किस तरीके से कम समझा, यह नहीं बताया। मैं और चीजों के बारे में बतला चुका हूँ, मूंगफली के बारे में भी बतला देता हूँ कि किस तरह से इसकी कीमतें बढ़ी हैं। इतनी कीमत किसी और चीज की नहीं बढ़ी। इसलिए हम सोच-समझ कर तेलों के बीज का ऐसा भाव दे रहे हैं ताकि इसकी पैदावार देश में बढ़े।

1979-80 में मूंगफली की कीमत 190 रुपये तय की गई थी हमारी इस सरकार के बनने से पहले।

श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया : तब तेल के भाव 6 रुपये थे।

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : जब किसान को ज्यादा मिलेगा तो तेल का भाव तो बढ़ेगा। पहले 190 रुपये कीमत मुकर्रर थी, 1983-84 के लिए हमने इसे 315 रुपये मुकर्रर किया। इन 4 सालों में हमने 190 से इसे 315 रुपये कर दिया। मूंगफली, सोयाबीन और दालों वगैरह की कीमतें इसी तरह से बढ़ाई गई हैं। जहां तक कोर्स ग्रेन, मोटे अनाज का सम्बन्ध है, पिछली सरकार ने उसकी कीमत 95 रुपये पर छोड़ी थी। हमने उसकी कीमत 1983-84 में 124 रुपए मुकर्रर की। हमने बाजरे, ज्वार, रागी, मक्की वगैरह हर चीज की कीमत बढ़ाई है, जिससे किसान सन्तुष्ट है। किसान जानता है कि इस सरकार ने उसका कितना फायदा पहुंचाने की कोशिश की है। इस सरकार की नीति है कि उसको ज्यादा से ज्यादा फायदा पहुंचाया जाए।

यह सरकार मानती है कि जब तक खेती में बढ़ोत्तरी नहीं होगी और किसान खुशहाल नहीं होगा, उस वक्त तक न बेरोजगारी का मसला खत्म होगा और न गरीबी दूर होगी। गरीबी दूर करने का सबसे बड़ा उपाय यह है कि हर खेत में पैदावार बढ़े, हर किसान की पैदावार बढ़े, हर खेती करने वाले मजदूर की आमदनी बढ़े। उसीसे हमारा देश आगे बढ़ सकता है खुशहाल हो सकता है।

माननीय सदस्य ने सबसिडी की बात कही है, छोटे और बड़े किसान की बात कही है। जितनी सबसिडी दी जाती है, उनका ज्यादा से ज्यादा फायदा छोटे किसान को पहुंचाने की हमारी नीति है। 20-पायंट प्रोग्राम में गरीबी दूर करने के लिए हम स्माल और माजिनल फार्मर के लिए सब कुछ कर रहे हैं। मिनी-किट्स भी स्माल और माजिनल फार्मर्स को दिए जाते हैं। 1979-80 में मिर्क 1 लाख मिनी-किट्स तक्सीम हुए, जबकि इस साल 50 लाख के करीब मिनी-किट्स तक्सीम हुए। माननीय सदस्य ने पूछा है कि स्माल और माजिनल फार्मर्स के लिए क्या हो रहा है। मैं बता रहा हूँ कि उनके लिए इतनी तेजी से काम हो रहा है। उनमें मिनी-किट्स फ्री तक्सीम हो रहे हैं। उन्हें बीज सप्लाई किया जाता है। खाद पर जो 33 परसेंट

सबसिडी मिलती है, वह बड़े किसान को नहीं मिलती है। छोटे किसान को हम ज्यादा से ज्यादा फायदा पहुंचाने की कोशिश करते हैं। ऋण छोटे किसान के लिए ज्यादा है। खाद की सबसिडी उमके लिए ज्यादा है। ग्राउंडनट और सोयाबीन वगैरह के लिए प्रोग्राम, कीटनाशक दवाओं और उनके एक्विपमेंट में सबसे आगे छोटे किसान को रखा जाता है। नार्थ ईस्टर्न रिजन में चावल की पैदावार बढ़ाने के लिए हमने जो प्रोग्राम बनाया है और ब्लाक्स छोटे हैं, उनमें भी स्माल और माजिनल फार्मर्स को फायदा पहुंचाया जाएगा, न कि बड़े किसानों को। इसलिए माननीय सदस्य श्री जटिया, का यह अदेशा गलत है कि हमारी नीति से बड़ा किसान फायदा उठा रहा है।

प्रोक्युरमेंट प्राइस को 31 परसेंट से 44 परसेंट तक बढ़ाया गया है। व्हीट की प्रोक्युरमेंट प्राइस में 32 परसेंट राइज हुआ है। जहां तक शुगरकेन का सम्बन्ध है, पहले तो मैं एक शर्त दूर करना चाहता हूँ कि जो 13 रुपए स्टैंचुटरी प्राइस शुगरकेन की रखी गई है, यह वह कीमत नहीं है जो किसान को दी जाती है। मैंने बार-बार समझाया है कि किसान को 24, 25 और 26 रुपये तक मिले हैं। मिलों से जो 65 परसेंट लेबी शुगर वसूल की जाती है, सरकार मिलों को उसकी कास्ट आफ प्राइवक्शन कितनी दे, उसके आधार के तौर पर यह 13 रुपए की कीमत रखी गई है। यह किसान को देने वाली कीमत नहीं है।

श्री सत्य नारायण जटिया : 35 परसेंट जो बच जाता है उसमें जो भाव बढ़ते हैं उससे सारा मामला फिर बैसा ही हो जाता है।

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : उस भाव को कम करने के लिए शुगर रिलीज की जाती है ताकि भाव कम हो जाय।... (व्यवधान)... ड्यूअल प्राइस सिस्टम तो इतना टाइट है कि आपने उसे तोड़कर देख लिया और फिर उसको लागू करना पड़ा। जसता सरकार ने उसको हटा दिया था और फिर घूम फिर कर और शुगर पालिसी का सारा सत्यानाश करके फिर उसको लागू करना पड़ा।

[राज बीरेन्द्र सिंह]

इनपुट्स की कीमत भी कम रखने के लिए हम बात करते हैं। हमेशा यही सोचते हैं। फटिलाइजर्स तकसीम करने के लिए इस गवर्नमेंट ने फैसला किया शुरू में ही, ज्यों ही यह गवर्नमेंट बनी, कि ब्लाक लेवेल के ऊपर एक कीमत पर सारे देश में चाहे पहाड़ी इलाके हों, चाहे समुद्र पार के इलाके हों, चाहे रेगिस्तान के हों; ब्लाक लेवेल के ऊपर खाद की कीमत एक होगी जिस पर किसान को खाद मिलेगी चाहे वह रेल ट्रैक के ऊपर हो चाहे टट्टियों पर जाता हो पहाड़ों पर, सारी जगह कीमत एक होगी।

डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन के लिए हम सेल प्वाइन्ट्स ज्यादा से ज्यादा बढ़ा रहे हैं। जितने मैन्युफैक्चरर्स हैं या डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन एजेंसीज हैं फटिलाइजर की, उनका बार-बार हम ब्योरा लेते हैं यह देखने के लिए कि सेल प्वाइन्ट्स उन्होंने बढ़ाए या नहीं ताकि किसान को ज्यादा दूर न जाना पड़े। यह कोशिश भी करते हैं कि बहनों के बजाय गांवों के अन्दर सेल प्वाइन्ट्स हों फटिलाइजर्स के।

इसी तरीके से बीज के बारे में बार-बार बताया जा चुका है कि अच्छे सर्टिफाइड बीज की पैदावार किस तरीके से बढ़ाई जा रही है। उससे भी किसान को लाभ होता है। उसके ऊपर भी सन्निधी होती है जो सरकार दिया करती है जिसमें सरकार को घाटा उठाना पड़ता है। फटिलाइजर्स के ऊपर भी और इस चीज पर भी सरकार को घाटा उठाना पड़ता है। फटिलाइजर्स के ऊपर 800 से लेकर 1000 करोड़ तक का एक साल में घाटा उठाना पड़ता है उसकी एक कीमत सब जगह रखने के लिए। उसमें डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन और ट्रांसपोर्ट वगैरह का सारा खर्चा बर्दाश्त करके उसे एक भाव पर सब जगह बिकवाया जाता है।

इसी तरीके से किस तरह और जितने इनपुट्स हैं उनकी कीमत भी नीचे रखी जाय ताकि किसान की कास्ट आफ प्रोडक्शन न बढ़े, इसकी कोशिश की जाती है। किसान की कास्ट आफ प्रोडक्शन नहीं बढ़ेगी तो भाव जो जरूरी चीजें हैं जैसे अनाज, उनके ज्यादा नहीं बढ़ेंगे। कन्ज्यूमर को हमेशा

निगाह में रखा जाता है ताकि एसेंशियल कमोडिटीज हर एक को उचित भाव पर मिल सके।

SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA (Garhwal) :
Sir, The hon. Minister has been pleased to say many things in regard to achievements by his Ministry or by the Government that is currently at the head of affairs.

I would like to know certain things.

The National Commission on Agriculture made recommendations in 1976 and it laid down certain ideas even with regard to inputs and as to how pesticides and fertilisers should be used and what the Government should do about it.

The Commission also said what should be done about seed producers and in what manner the processing and marketing of the entire things should be done and what more should be done to produce the quality seeds and distribute them.

Similarly, the Commission said how to save land from this top-soil being washed away by hot winds and by different types of natural calamities.

But all those things have remained on paper only.

I would like to know in the first instance as to what is the percentage of soil testing done by various Ministries with regard to the advice rendered to the peasantry for putting particular amount of fertiliser for a particular type of crop, so that the peasantry is not made to put more fertiliser than is necessary and the cost of input does not go beyond a point.

Similarly, the hon. Minister has been pleased to say that, ever since 1980, the new era of Ram Raj has done so much for the kisans and the prices that he has announced have been very high. I would like to know from him specifically what has been the percentage rise in the production of pulses, of coconut, of groundnut, of various types of pulses from gram right down to urad or any type of pulse or soyabean. I would also like to know from him whether the

Government is pleased with the production of sugar in the last outgoing season and if not, what are the reasons for the fall in the production of sugar as against the earlier years. I would also like to know from him whether it is or it is not a fact that the State Government of U.P. has written off the interest which he is talking about and which is payable to the farmers if the dues are more than 14 days' old so far as the factories are concerned. I would also like to know from the hon. Minister whether gur and khandsari industry is covered by the minimum price which he is talking about because they consume 55 per cent of the sugarcane produced by the farmers, and if not, what has been the average price of sugarcane supplied by the farmers to gur and khandsari industry. The Minister talked about rise in the consumption of fertilisers. He talked about the happiness of the farmers in producing more on all counts. He also says, that the farmers are pleased with their prices. May I know from him the percentage of total foodgrains handled by his Department on which they pay the minimum price and what has been the related market price which the peasant has got? And is it or is it not a fact that this Government has been guilty of creating zonal restrictions on farmers to depress the prices, and if so, why? He talks about wholesale price of the consumer industry. He talks about the various types of industrial commodities and he says that the price parity has been maintained by and large. I would like to know, while there has been no restriction on the movement of any of the industrial commodities in the country, how come that foodgrains, during his regime, faced this type of restrictions.

The Minister talks about subsidy to the kisans. You are subsidising your inefficiency, more than your subsidising the kisans. When I say 'you,' I mean 'this Government'. This Government is subsidising its inefficiency. This Ministry itself has told the House about three million tonnes of foodgrains, specially wheat, lost by the Food Corporation of India over a period of three years due to its storage only. Handling and transportation is another point. May I know from this Ministry as to what is the total amount of foodgrains handled by this Ministry, the total cotton handled

by this Ministry or its price control system, bajra or jowar or coarse grains. Is it not a fact that I had written a letter to this Ministry way back in 1980 itself? The prices that the peasantry is getting in Raichur and Bijapur, in that particular area of north Karnataka, are less than the prices announced by the Government? Is it or is it not a fact that time and again I have told them about this? In 1982, I warned him that if the sugar industry behaved the way it did, there was bound to be fall in sugar production and time would reveal that you would again import sugar from outside.

The hon. Minister has been pleased to think that I also belong to some feudal family like him. I am a poor peasant's son and I have handled the plough which the hon. Minister's family has never done. I challenge him. I know him. I have seen him as an adversary, I have seen him sitting on the Opposition to me, then and now.

I have seen and gone on electioneering around him and his entire Haryana in 1968 and I know every bit of that family and the entire history. It is a great family, a family of very big landlords. They are big families. He has never seen a plough himself. Has he handled a plough on any single day? It was very unfair to have personal type of...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He may be using tractors. You are saying that he is a big landlord. So he may be using tractors.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : This is between them. Why do you butt in? He has already said that he is a close friend of his. As good friends they are saying to each other.

SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA : I will ask Mr. Panika to be the judge. Let him go round and find out if I or my people are not handling plough. If he comes back and says 'No', I will go by his word. I am not like him. I have seen him. I have known him for a long time. I know how good assistance they can render in times of distress. Let him not feel that the Minister is in distress. The Minister is not. He has been lucky enough to be born with a silver

[Shri H.N. Bahuguna]

spoon in his mouth. I am not lucky to have been born that way. I can assure him that I have read more about the National Commission on Agriculture. I have also read more about the plough in the field than the hon. Minister has done. Therefore, let him not go into merit or demerit of a person but the merit and demerit of the question raised.

I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the yield per hectare of wheat and the yield per hectare of paddy has gone up and if so, what has been the ratio from 1980-81 or 1979-80 till date... You will have to get many more chits from the gallery.

There was an assurance of Seeds Insurance Corporation to be created by this Government. What has happened to that assurance? Are the seed growers getting the money they deserve? Are they getting the justice they you promised them? If not, why? ... (*Interruptions*) Exorbitant rates they are charging. What is the type of seeds they are getting and what is the amount they are paying?

Similarly, it was said that you will exempt seeds from octroi—the recommendation is there—sales tax and other local taxes. Have you or your Ministry taken up this matter with any State and if so, let me know the date when you have done so. You have not taken care to go into these. You have not cared to go into these.

You have claimed that you are in the interests of the peasantry. I would like to know whether the Sawai system has come to an end with regard to seeds. If not, is that system not responsible for the type of poor seeds which the peasant purchases and takes home in the hope that he is getting the best possible type of seeds from the government agency? ... (*Interruptions*) I am not saying 'poor farmer'. I am saying farmer. The word 'poor' is the adjective to every farmer. There is no rich farmer. You may be thinking of somebody as a rich farmer. That is a notion which hardly exists anywhere today....

AN HON. MEMBER : Rao Saheb is there.

SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA : Rao Saheb is there. He is a feudal farmer. He is a kulak.

Then you said and there was a recommendation that the APC would be maintaining index number system before they would come to a judgment on the question of pricing. Has that system been introduced? How many agriculturist families the Agricultural Prices Commission examines before fixing prices every year and what is their system? The Minister was pleased to say that there was a system of checking things on the ground also. I would like to know whether that recommendation is or is not being adhered to—which is contained in this report of the National Commission on Agriculture?

If not, why? I would also like to know whether a technical panel has been nominated by the Agricultural Prices Commission which was again the recommendation made by them and, whether such a technical panel to go into the various factors with regard to the very basic nature of agriculture has or had not been taken into account. If not, why?

I would also like to know what he has done in regard to sugarcane. When his attention was drawn by me about the controlling of the price of gur and khandasari manufacturers whenever they pay the price for sugarcane, he said that this was the unorganised sector and he could not do anything about it. Is he sure what are the types of farmers who are producing this and who are those farmers who are being made to part with their sugarcanes at half the price recommended by him as the minimum support price? If so, is it not notional that fiftyfive percent of the sugar canes are going below that price?

There was also a recommendation that there will be an All-India Soil and Landuse Survey Organisation. And that has to be strengthened more and more. If so, what has been the activity of that organisation and in what manner has it helped the farmers? About the crop insurance he said that it is a very difficult subject. I am not one who will say that this is an easy subject. With regard to the animal husbandry, under the

20-Point Programme, he referred to and therefore I am referring to the cows, buffaloes or horses or even bullocks given to these people—the small and middle level farmers—you know they are insured. If they die and if even after the proper papers are produced and they are certified by a doctor, they are made to pay through their noses. What is the mode of payment? Is he satisfied with the present situation? Has he got any report to the effect that the payments are not being made?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Your time is up.

SHRI H N. BAHUGUNA : Sir, I have not repeated a single point. I know you want to help by forcing the Minister to reply. I am sure the Minister will not be able to reply. The Minister never sees the point. The only point he knows about is a pointless point. I am only making a point—not the pointless point. In sum and substance, I would like to know from him why the input prices on electricity have gone up? Has the farmer got electricity even for six hours in twenty-four hours on an average? So, is he not made to pay through his nose at such a high cost? Everytime the Planning Commission is writing and Government of India has been advising the State Governments to raise the price of electricity; you are making the farmers to pay through their nose. It is not a fact that there has been adulteration even in fertilisers? The adulterated fertilisers have been given to the farmers resulting in a great loss to the farmers. A number of cases have been pointed out. But, nothing has happened. I would like to know what is the scheme of things with regard to this particular situation of the adulterated supplies of inputs which are so costly. Their prices, in some cases, have gone up by more than 50% compared to 1979-80 which was the year of bug-bear to the Minister.

About the seeds, I have already said. They have not taken steps recommended by the National Commission on Agriculture. And therefore these types of bunglings are happening about the seeds. I can show him and prove if he is willing to have an enquiry made with regard to the seeds supplied by the Pusa Institute. The people are just manipulating by putting the Pusa seal on

their own and selling them at a number of places. All sorts of things are happening. I would like to know from him whether he is happy with the overall wellbeing towards the farmers.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : Sir, I am very happy that Mr. Bahuguna takes pride in being a farmer. This shows how the status of the farmers in the country has risen.

I would not compare myself in terms of prosperity...

SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA : Your class is abolished.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The Chair likes to know who is the real farmer.

SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA : He is an absentee landlord...*(Interruptions)*

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : Sir, I also own land like Shri Bahuguna and I have also been tilling my land and my all living is only from agriculture. I do not have any other income. Even though I may have a little more land than Bahuguna...

SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA : Let us exchange our lands.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : But the way we have looked after small farmers can be seen from the status of a small farmer like Shri Bahuguna himself becoming so prosperous. That shows small farmers in this country are doing very well. You are an example of small farmers becoming prosperous in our country.

SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA : Sir, he is running away from the point. Ask him to answer my questions.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : He wanted to know about the recommendations of the National Commission on Agriculture. These have been very thoroughly studied and gone into. I would not be able to give him a detailed reply about every specific recommendation and the action taken. There were 2,361 recommendations. Out of

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these 2,361 recommendations we have already accepted and acted upon 2,218 and there are only 30 recommendations out of these 2,361 which have not been accepted.

SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA : Sir, I have asked specific things.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : You put a question and we will supply the information to you. Sir, 113 recommendations are under examination and out of these 113 recommendations about 27 belong to other Ministries and not to Ministry of Agriculture.

SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA : Joint responsibility.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : Sir, 58 are being dealt with by the Department of Agriculture Research and Educations.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA : You don't have that department.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : We have that department. I am talking about the Ministry of Agriculture and ICAR—a research organisation. 28 are with the Department of Agriculture in the Ministry of Agriculture and they are still looking into them.

As regards some of the main recommendations about land use and soil survey that we have already acted upon Land survey organisation has been set up. We are preparing maps of soil all over the country for every region. A land use Board has been set-up at the national level. Then there is also Land Use Commission under the Chairmanship of the Planning Minister.

Sir, Shri Bahuguna has again raised certain points to which I had earlier replied, for instance, sugar pricing. I have already told the House that this Department is being dealt with by the Ministry of Food and Civil Supplies.

SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA : I talked about production of sugar.

14.00 hrs.

If the sugarcane prices are any indicator, that they throw up the production, why is it that the sugar production has gone down last year as compared to the previous year ?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : No, doubt, it has gone down as compared to last year. Last year the production was about 82 lakh tonnes and previous year it was about 60 lakh tonnes. This year, it is estimated to be round about 68 lakh tonnes. But that does not mean the prices paid by the 'khandsari' and 'gur' manufacturers has also been remunerative and this is proved by the fact that all those sugarcane production has not come down in the country. But the production of mill sugar has gone down and that is because more of sugarcane was diverted towards 'gur' and 'khandsari' on which we have no control.

SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA : Why ?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : They are paying good prices to the farmers and you should be happy about it. You want better prices for farmers. About 50% of sugarcane produced goes towards the manufacture of 'gur' and 'khandsari' and then if more of this has been diverted towards 'gur' and 'khandsari', that means these mills are paying as good as sugar mills. Therefore, as the friend of the farmers, you should be happy.

SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA : You pay in money. But you pay them by means of support price.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : Mr. Bahuguna himself has proved my point.

14 02 hrs.

[SHRI N.K. SHEJWALKAR *in the Chair*]

I said that the Government fixed support price to ensure that the farmer had Government's guarantee to sell his surplus produce at the fixed price and he was not cheated in the market. Mr. Bahuguna said that in certain places because there was no purchasing agency in operation, the prices crashed

and the farmers could not get the price announced by the Government, we always try to help them. Last year, for instance, the price of bajra crashed and immediately we took the decision to purchase bajra.

SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA : I asked : what is the total percentage of different types of cereals? I wanted to know whether 100% of bajra and jowar were purchased. What is the total percentage of purchase that he has made ?

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : बाजरा तो आपके हुक्म के बावजूद भागवत झा आजाद जी ने नहीं कराया । मार दिया किसानों को ।

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : लेकिन हमारे फँसले से कीमतें तो बढ़ गयीं कि नहीं । राजस्थान में और सब जगह ठीक कीमत पर बाजरा बिकने लगा ।

(व्यवधान)

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : Mr. Bahuguna wants to know the percentage of foodgrains that Government purchased last year. It varies from 10% to 12% to 15%. This time the procurement has been of a large order. But if he wants to know specific figure, I can give for one or two crops. For instance, the total production of wheat is estimated around 45 million tonnes and we estimate a marketable surplus of about 40% of this production and the procured quantity is about 92 lakh tonnes. As I said a little while ago, it was about 9.2 million tonnes. So, roughly about 9 million tonnes of 45 is about 1/5. 1/5th of wheat has been procured by the Government agencies.

For rice, our production estimates are 59.43 million tonnes and the estimated surplus is 20 million tonnes and the procurement has been of the order of 7.6 million tonnes. That shows, out of a total production of about 60 million tonnes, the procurement through Government agencies is only 7.6 million tonnes.

But when you take an overall picture of the total production, leave aside the marketable surplus, the procured quantities are around 10-12% for foodgrains. That again

proves what I have said that the support prices are not the only prices on which the farmer sells his produce. If he sells at the Government prices to the Government agencies only 10-12 per cent of the total produce, that means that he sells bulk of the produce to other agencies in the open market and you yourself have admitted that the open market prices are much higher than the prices announced by the Government. I am very happy about it, and you should also be. If the farmer gets higher prices in the market, we are very happy about it. We want to give guarantee to the farmer that if he produces more, his surplus will be purchased by Government at a remunerative price. That is the purpose of our policy. That is why, we announce prices in advance.

The hon. Member talked about restrictions. Our policy is very clear. I have stated this time and again in the last four years that we announce prices, but there are no zonal restrictions enforced by Government. The farmers can sell their produce anywhere in the country. No zonal restrictions are there at all under our policy. Therefore, it would be wrong to say that we impose any restrictions on the farmer to try and force him to sell at a lower price than what he can get in the market. We are always happy if he gets more prices.

About FCI losses and other things, I have already said that these pertain to the Department of Food and Civil Supplies and we have taken note of what has been said by the hon. Member.

I agree with him that we must ensure that the inputs are supplied to the farmer in time, at a reasonable price and of good quality. It is for that purpose that from 1983-84, we are observing the input fortnight before each sowing season to ensure that fertiliser is in place, that seeds are in place and that the State Governments and their agencies, the handling agencies, who are concerned with the supply of essential inputs, are activated, and this has paid dividends. Fertilizer consumption has risen from about 60 lakh tonnes two years back to about 78 lakh tonnes this year. In the last year, it was about 69 lakh tonnes, if I can remember correctly, and now it is about 78 lakh tonnes. Then, you rightly

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said that good quality certified seeds must be provided to the farmer. We are trying to increase the production; the National Seeds Programme is getting under way in a big way. If I give you the figures, you will be happy to know that certified seeds distributed in 1979-80 were in quantity 14 lakh quintals, and this year, the supply of certified seeds is at the level of about 58 lakh quintals, more than four times, within four years. This is how our seed production programme, distribution of fertilisers and seeds has picked up.

Then, credit is another essential input. Through the cooperative bank alone, over the last year's figure we have made a very substantial increase. It was, if I am not wrong around 2587 crores or something, it is today about 2938 crores.

Today, the supply of credit to agriculture sector is around Rs. 5,000 crores for one year and most of it flows through the Co-operatives. So, we are looking after all these things like supply of inputs, etc. I agree that there has been much shortage of power. All our production targets and their achievement depend much on supply of irrigation water, power, credit, good quality seeds, agricultural equipment and of course, technology, which you stressed while speaking on training of farmers. We are setting up 'Krishi Vigyan Kendras,' we have our vast extension system, training and visit system through which we impart training to farmers, short term courses both to men and women and various other courses. We have already under way the latest technology with regard to dry land farming. Increase in production per unit in dry land areas is one of our most important programmes under the Prime Minister's 20-Point Programme. You yourself have stated that 70 per cent of our land is not irrigated. It is on this 70 per cent land that the per unit productivity must increase, if we want to be really self-sufficient and if we really want to have a surplus in food production and in pulses and oilseeds.

I agree that the break-through in the production of pulses and oilseeds is not very significant. But we have made progress.

From a stagnation point of around 10 million tonnes in the production of oilseeds and pulses over the past so many years, we have now achieved a production level of 12.5 million tonnes to 12 million tonnes each for pulses and oilseeds. That is a very significant jump in the production of these things. But we are further trying to increase the production of pulses and oilseeds, which are mostly cultivated in monsoon-fed areas and in inferior land, and which are very susceptible to pests and diseases. We want to look after these crops and we have crop protection for these crops as also we want to provide further incentives. We have already done a lot for some of the oilseeds like Soyabean and groundnuts, and special projects have been sanctioned for soyabean in Madhya Pradesh and for groundnut in Gujarat. More than Rs. 300 per hectare is given as a subsidy to the farmer on seeds, electricity, irrigation water and implements, crop protection and on various other things. Similarly for pulses also we have several programmes. We have 'pulses development' and 'oilseeds development' programmes. A number of mini-kits with good quality seeds and fertilizers are supplied and knowledge of technology is being imparted to the farmers. All this is making a lot of difference. In mini-kits alone, as I said earlier, from only about one lakh mini-kits distributed 4 years back, this year about 60 lakh mini-kits have been distributed.

SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA : Has this number gone up from 50 to 60 in one hour ?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : I said 59 to 60 lakhs. I am speaking from memory and if I make a slip, I will be corrected. I hope the hon. member would understand that. This is a very big increase and these mini-kits cover pulses, oilseeds, paddy, wheat, bajra, more or less every important crop.

SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA : The Minister has not answered the question which I raised with regard to assistance that should be made available by APC, technical panels, etc. He has also not informed as to what is the percentage of soil testing done in the total land. Our agricultural scientists have stated that Rs. 1000 crores are being wasted in pulses alone every year due to pests

which we are unable to control. Would he like to say something on it ?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : The Calling Attention pertains to support price for agricultural produce. If the hon. Member wants to get further information, let him put specific questions, and we shall reply.

SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA : I have been writing to you, without any purpose.

14.16 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

MR. CHAIRMAN : We now take up Matters under Rule 377. Shri Chintamani Panigrahi.

- (i) Provision of Oriya teaching facility in Schools and Colleges in Seraikela and Kharsuan areas and restart M.A. course in Oriya language in Ranchi University

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI (Bhubaneswar) : Sir, the Government of India has laid great emphasis on protecting the interests of linguistic minorities living in different parts of the country. Necessary guidelines have been sent to the State Governments to take all possible steps to boost education, including providing education in mother tongue to the minorities. But it is unfortunate that due attention has not been paid in providing education among the Oriya-speaking minorities students living in Kharsuan, Seraikela and other parts in Singhbhum, Bihar. It is regrettable that the Oriya teachers working in various schools in Seraikela and Kharsuan areas are transferred to the schools where there is no provision of teaching Oriya. Many Oriya teachers have been given compulsory retirement. The most unfortunate thing is that the teachers from North Bihar are absorbed in the posts against the Oriya teachers. Previously, the official language in the offices situated in Seraikela and Kharsuan was Oriya, which has now been done away with. Oriya M.A. course has also been discontinued in Ranchi University. Many students from Orissa, att-

racted by the healthy climate of Ranchi were also coming to study M.A. However, the M.A. course has not been re-started in Ranchi University, despite repeated demand.

In view of this, I urge upon the Central Government to direct the concerned authorities to provide Oriya teaching facility in the schools and colleges in Seraikela and Kharsuan areas. Oriya M.A. course should be opened in Ranchi University forthwith.

- (ii) Hunger Strike by employees of U.N.I.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South) : Employees of United News of India are on relay hunger strike for the past 16 days, and will go on an all-India strike on August 16 to press for their share in the news agency's increasing revenue and for stoppage of financial irregularities and wasteful expenditure. The Government should institute an inquiry into the financial affairs of UNI to investigate why despite 10 per cent increase in revenue in just four years, the agency is repeatedly defaulting in payment of salaries, refuses to accept the just demands of the workers for house rent, conveyance and medical allowances, and plans to close down 12 offices over the next one month.

The Government has the legal right to order audit of UNI's accounts for Government grants and loan since 1978. The Government should also write off the P and T arrears, and the development loan totalling Rs. 65 lakhs, or at least give moratorium of five years and six instalments for payment over the next 15 years. This alone will give confidence to over 750 UNI workers fearing imminent unemployment, for no fault of theirs.

- (iii) Need to check indiscriminate felling of trees and damage caused by grazing of cattle

SHRI R.P. GAEKWAD (Baroda) : The Gir forest of Gujarat which is the only habitat of the Asiatic lion, and has been declared a Wildlife Reserve Forest, is being destroyed by indiscriminate felling of trees and extensive grazing of cattle. The purpose of increasing the lion population by protect-

[Shri R.P. Gaekwad]

ing them in this wild-life reserve, has not been served. There is constant fight between the voluntary wild life organizations and Government about the upkeep of this sanctuary ; and recently, one prominent naturalist has resigned from the Wildlife Advisory body because of difference of opinion. The Government may consider taking proper steps to ensure that the sanctuary is not destroyed by the carelessness of officials not connected with wild-life preservation. The simple questions to be answered by Government are : Why are ever-green trees along the rivers badly lopped ? Why has the lion population not increased to the extent expected ? Why are the rules and regulations applicable to other sanctuaries like Kanha or Bandhavgarh not enforced in Gir forest ? Why are crop protecting guns being issued ? Are guns necessary to scare away the deer ? Do lions destroy crops and whether the cattle population within the gir forest reserve has increased ?

I would request the Government to look into these matters for necessary action.

(iv) Need to take back in humanitarian grounds the G.R.P.F. personnel removed from service in 1979 for their agitation

श्री जेनुस बक्षर (गाजीपुर) : सभापति महोदय, सन् 1979 में सेंट्रल रिजर्व पुलिस फोर्स के जवानों ने अपनी मांगों के समर्थन में एजिटेशन किया था। इसके लिए उनमें से सैकड़ों जवानों की सेवाएं समाप्त कर दी गई थीं, और कइयों के विरुद्ध अपराध के मामले दर्ज किए गए थे। उस समय की सरकार और उस समय के सी० आर० पी० एफ० के अधिकारी इस मामले को ठीक प्रकार से निपटाने में असफल रहे थे।

वर्तमान सरकार की उदार नीति के कारण कुछ संख्या में हटाए गए जवानों को फोर्स में वापस ले लिया गया है, बहुत से ऐसे जवान जो सेवा से हटाए गए थे और जो अपराध के मामलों में अदालतों से बरी कर दिए गए हैं, फोर्स में वापस होने का निवेदन कर रहे हैं। बेरोजगारी के कारण

यह लोग बहुत परेशान हैं। इनका परिवार भुख-मरी के कगार पर खड़ा हो गया है।

सरकार ने हमेशा उदार नीति अपनाते हुए रेलवे, तथा अन्य सरकारी विभागों एवं प्रतिष्ठानों के निकाले गए हड़ताली कर्मचारियों को सेवा में वापस लिया है, मेरा सरकार से आग्रह है कि वह इन लोगों पर भी दया की भावना से कार्यवाही करके इनको फोर्स में वापस ले ले। इससे एक तरफ जहां इनके परिवारों को आर्थिक संकट से छुटकारा दिलाया जा सकेगा, वहीं दूसरी तरफ कठिन परिस्थितियों में भी बहुत अच्छा और सरा-हनीय काम करने वाले सी० आर० पी० एफ० के जवानों में प्रसन्नता होगी और उनका मनोबल बढ़ेगा।

(v) Opening of Divisional Headquarters of Railways at Chopan (Mirzapur)

श्री राम प्यारे पनिका (राबर्टसगंज) : सभापति महोदय, मैं अपने संसदीय निर्वाचन-क्षेत्र राबर्टसगंज (मिर्जापुर) के अन्तर्गत चौपन नामक स्थान में पिछले कई वर्षों से प्रस्तावित डिवीजनल हेड-क्वार्टर स्थापित करने के सम्बन्ध में माननीय रेल मन्त्री का ध्यान आकषिप्त करना चाहता हूँ।

चौपन में सारी अपेक्षाएं, जो कि एक डिवीजन के लिए आवश्यक होती हैं, उपलब्ध हैं। रेलवे डिवीजन के लिए रेल मन्त्रालय ने यहां पर पर्याप्त मात्रा में भूमि अर्जन कर रखी है। अन्य आवश्यक आधार संरचना (इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चरल) सुविधाएं भी तैयार कर रखी हैं, परन्तु खेद है कि अब तक डिवीजन खोलने के सम्बन्ध में रेल मन्त्रालय का निर्णय घोषित नहीं हुआ है।

चौपन के आसपास कई सरकारी औद्योगिक संस्थान हैं, जैसे ओबरा में 1500 मेगावाट क्षमता का पावर-स्टेशन, डाला में सीमेंट फैक्टरी एवं गुरमा में सीमेंट फैक्टरी तथा क्रमशः उसके लिए रा-मैटीरियल (कच्चा माल) साइम स्टोन की खान आदि हैं। यही नहीं, चौपन से सोन नदी गुजरती है और उससे आवश्यकतानुसार पेयजल

की व्यवस्था भी उपलब्ध है। यहां पर औद्योगिक संस्थाएं भी हैं, जैसे छात्र और छात्राओं के लिए महाविद्यालय पर्याप्त संख्या में उपलब्ध हैं। इसके अलावा यहां पर अधिशासी अभियन्ता (निर्माण) का भी हैड-क्वार्टर है। प्रस्तावित बिबीजन के ध्यान से यहां पर बहुत से रेलवे क्वार्टर्स भी बन गए हैं।

यहां यह बतलाना भी असंगत नहीं होगा कि चीपन आदिवासी हरिजन वाद्व्य क्षेत्र है। इसके समीप सिपरोली कोयले की खानें तथा चार सुपर थर्मल पावर स्टेशन स्थापित हो रहे हैं। इसी प्रकार प्राइवेट सैक्टर में भी हिंडालको, रेणु पावर प्रोजेक्ट, कनोरिया कैमीकल्स संस्थान स्थित हैं। अतः मैं रेल मंत्री जी से चीपन में बिबीजनल कार्यालय खोलने की मांग करता हूं।

(vi) Non-utilization of money given to Haryana Government for flood Control

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी (हिसार) : सभापति महोदय, बाढ़ देश के लिए सिर्फ प्रकृति का प्रकोप ही नहीं, बल्कि इसमें विवेक और क्रम का भी दोष है, जिसका ज्यादा सम्बन्ध सरकार से है।

पिछले साल जब हरियाणा में बाढ़ ने भयंकर रूप धारण किया तो उस सवाल को मैंने लोक-सभा में गम्भीरता से उठाया। एक कमीशन मुकर्रर हुआ और मैं उस कमीशन के साथ घूमा। मुझे बाढ़ पीड़ित क्षेत्र में कपिल मुनि आश्रम से लेकर पद-यात्रा करनी पड़ी।

राखी गांव में उस वक्त के कृषिमन्त्री श्री आर० एफ० बेग ने मेरे 377 के उत्तर में 20 करोड़ रु० बाढ़ रोकने के लिए मंजूर करने की चिट्ठी भेजी, तब मैंने पद-यात्रा समाप्त की और वह रुपया सेंटर ने हरियाणा को दिया। परन्तु अब तक उस पैसे का सदुपयोग नहीं हुआ है।

जो बाढ़ निकालने के लिए नाले खोदने थे, पूरे नहीं खुदे, बीच में रह गये, गांवों बचाने के लिए जो रिंग बांध बंधने थे, वे सही नहीं बंधे, बल्कि

उनमें पानी के निकास और पानी ढालने के पम्प भी नहीं लगे। मिसाल के तौर पर दुबल, कालरम, ढावल, काबेखा, भाना ब्रह्मणा, मोठ, नारनोंद इत्यादि। जिला जींद व हिसार के ऐसे गांव हैं। इस प्रकार से पानी सड़ भी सकता है और गांव प्यासा भी मर सकता है।

मैं सरकार से चाहूंगा कि सरकार एक जांच कमीशन मुकर्रर कर हरियाणा में जो व्यापक तौर पर इस पैसे का दुरुपयोग हो रहा है, उसकी जांच करे। रिंग बांध और सड़कों में नीचे पाइप लाइन लगाये जिससे कि पानी निकल सके और आ सके तथा जिन लोगों ने लापरवाही बरती है, उनके खिलाफ एक्शन लिया जाए तथा बाढ़-पीड़ितों को जो अब तक मुआवजा नहीं दिया गया है, उन्हें उचित मुआवजा दिया जाए।

(vii) Granting finances for Banas Project to solve the drinking water problem in Jaipur

श्री सतीश अग्रवाल (जयपुर) : सभापति महोदय, राजस्थान की राजधानी एवं विश्व-विख्यात गुलाबी नगरी जयपुर में पीने के पानी का अभूतपूर्व संकट पैदा हो गया है। 12 अगस्त से पीने के पानी का राशनिंग राज्य सरकार ने लागू कर दिया है। बीसवीं सदी से ऐसा पहले कभी नहीं हुआ। जयपुर जिले में वर्षा की कमी के कारण रामगढ़ बांध में पानी का स्तर सिर्फ 34 फीट है, जो अधिक से अधिक दो महीने चलेगा। अगर जल्दी प्रभावी एवं वैकल्पिक व्यवस्था नहीं की गई तो जयपुर में हाहाकार मच जाएगा। यह एक अत्यन्त ही गंभीर समस्या है। इस समस्या के स्थायी समाधान के लिए बहुत पहले बनास नदी से पानी लाने की योजना बनाई गई थी, परन्तु धनाभाव के कारण वह योजना खटाई में पड़ गई। पहले जयपुर की आबादी दो लाख थी, अब वह 12 लाख हो गई है।

मेरा भारत सरकार से अनुरोध है कि वह जयपुर शहर की पीने के पानी की समस्या के स्थायी हल की दृष्टि से बनास योजना को पूरी करने के लिए राज्य सरकार पर दबाव डाले एवं उसके लिए 2 करोड़ रु० तुरन्त मंजूर करे।

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : **
(व्यवधान)

(viii) Providing adequate relief to flood affected people of Radhopur and Vaishali of Bihar

श्री राम विलास पासवान : सभापति महोदय, मैं अत्यन्त लोक-महत्व के एक विषय की ओर सरकार का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ।

बिहार के वैशाली जिलान्तर्गत राघोपुर प्रखंड प्रत्येक वर्ष बाढ़ के प्रकोप से बुरी तरह प्रभावित रहता है। प्रतिवर्ष लाखों रुपए की फसल की बर्बादी होती है तथा हजारों एकड़ जमीन गंगा एवं गंडक की बाढ़ में फटती है तथा हजारों बेघरबार होते हैं। इस वर्ष भी गंडक का कटाव काफी जोरों पर है।

राघोपुर प्रखंड के छोकिया तेरसिया एवं हाजीपुर प्रखंड के हरबंशपुर गांव में मैं स्वयं गया था। 500 से अधिक घर गंडक में फट कर विलीन हो गए हैं। सैंकड़ों परिवार गृह-विहीन हो गए हैं। एक हरिजन की मृत्यु हो गई है। बार-बार मांग करने के बावजूद सुरक्षा की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है।

अतः सरकार से मांग है कि सरकार तत्काल राघोपुर एवं वैशाली जिला में बाढ़ से प्रभावित लोगों के पुनर्वास की व्यवस्था करे, जिनका घर एवं जमीन फट गई है, उन्हें मुआवजा दे, कटाव को रोकने की व्यवस्था करे तथा गरीबों के बीच राहत-कार्य चलाए।

14.30 hrs.

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE :
DISAPPROVAL OF NATIONAL
SECURITY (SECOND AMEND-
MENT) ORDINANCE
AND
NATIONAL SECURITY (SECOND
AMENDMENT) BILL

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, we take up

Statutory Resolution regarding disapproval of the National Security (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 1984 (Ordinance No. 6 of 1984) Promulgated by the President on the 21st June, 1984 and National Security (Second Amendment Bill together.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES
(Muzaffarpur) : I beg to move :

"This House disapproves of the National Security (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 1984 (Ordinance No. 6 of 1984) promulgated by the President on the 21st June, 1984."

Before making my case why I oppose this Ordinance, I would like to deal with the Statement explaining the circumstances which had necessitated the promulgation of the National Security Ordinance 1984, which the hon. Home Minister presented to the House on 25th of July. So, in the Statement, the Home Minister says that the Ordinance was necessitated because the State Governments have been asking for amendments to certain provisions of the National Security Act in the light of the practical problems that have been encountered in implementing the provisions of the Act, especially in areas where conditions are generally disturbed. The National Security Act was passed by this House in December 1980 following an ordinance that was issued in September, 1980. Between September 1980 and April, 1984, in other words, for almost a little over 3 1/2 years, the State Governments, the Central Government and all those who were concerned with implementing this law, must have been concerned with the changes that this law needed according to their wisdom. In April, 1984 when the Government came forward with a Bill to amend the law and that Bill was passed by this House again—thanks to their steamroller majority over there—one would have assumed that whatever suggestions and recommendations, etc. in order to streamline this law and to make it more effective must have been received by you. What is that happened between April, 1984 and 21st of June, 1984 i.e. about 2 1/2 months time that makes the

State Governments suddenly realise that things were not working properly and this law needed amendment second time and this Ordinance was promulgated ?

I go to the second part of the explanatory statement. It says that the extraordinary situation which has arisen in certain parts of the country also necessitated immediate action in the above direction to enable the Government to deal stringently with anti-national, extremist and terrorist elements as also for enabling the concerned authorities to take preventive action which is required in the prevailing circumstances and larger interests of India. If there is extraordinary situation prevailing in certain part or parts of the country — I am assuming, the Minister has perhaps, the situation that the Government has created in Punjab, in mind—should the entire country be subjected to or should the people in other parts of the country where this extraordinary situation was not prevailing be subjected to an amended law which I am going to submit to the House is the most savage piece of legislation that has been introduced in this House so far ? I would, therefore, like the Home Minister to be very specific in regard to the statement that he has made and clarify both these points.

Insofar as this law is concerned, I do consider this to be an extraordinary piece of legislation, which, in my view, once again, clubs India to sit in the same club as the banana republics of Latin America and also Marco's Philippines and such other countries where the rule of law generally does not prevail.

Look at clause 2 of this Bill that has been introduced.

"5A. Where a person has been detained in pursuance of an order of detention...under section 3 which has been made on two or more grounds, such order of detention shall be deemed to have been made separately on each of such grounds and accordingly—..."

(a) such order shall not be deemed to be invalid or inoperative merely because one or some of the grounds is or are—

(i) vague,

(ii) non-existent,

(iii) not relevant,

(iv) not connected or not proximately connected with such person, or

(v) invalid for any other reason whatsoever, and it is not, therefore, possible to hold that the Government or officer making such order would have been satisfied as provided in section 3 with reference to the remaining ground or grounds and made the order of detention ;"

That is why I said that this is the most extraordinary piece of legislation that has come from a Government that has had never much respect for human rights, civil liberties, and, for that matter, even the rule of law. Further, in Section 5A(b), the new law suggests that—

"(b) the Government or officer making the order of detention shall be deemed to have made the order of detention under the said section after being satisfied as provided in that section with reference to the remaining ground or grounds."

In other words, what the Government is now trying to do is to empower the detaining authority and as we know, under this law the detaining authority can be anyone from the Government of India to the State Governments, Home Ministry to the Superintendent of Police at the district level, or the District Magistrate. You are today giving them authority to detain a person on grounds that are vague, and I want the House to understand this perfectly that by this law you are telling the District Magistrate, you are telling the police officer that he can detain a man, he can take away from

[Shri George Fernandes]

a person his civil liberties, his rights on grounds that are vague, on grounds that do not exist on grounds that are irrelevant, on grounds that are not connected or proximately connected with such person or on grounds that are totally invalid. I would like to submit with the greatest respect that the Government is now acquiring powers which so far at least it had shied from acquiring.

The earlier amendment that was made to this Act in April 1974, enables the Government in the first place, to keep a man in detention for fifteen days without even telling him the causes for his detention. They can pick up a man, put him in jail and not let him know for about a fortnight as to why actually he was arrested. You sought powers then and acquired powers in April 1974 to not go before the Advisory Board for at least six months. In other words, you detain a person even if the Advisory Board were subsequently to discover that his detention was invalid, that it was illegal, that it was entirely unjustified. You acquired the powers to detain that man for at least six months and you also had then acquired the powers to detain a man for a period of two years as against the earlier provision of detention of a person for one year under this law. What you are now trying to do is that having acquired these powers, you are now creating a facade of legitimacy, through this new amendment you are trying to create a facade of legitimacy over totally irrelevant, invalid, non-existent grounds under which you would now like to deny a citizen his liberty and his freedom. This Section 5A(b) also raises several interesting points. When you say that the grounds which are considered as legitimate, as valid, your detention under those grounds is supposed to have been made by an officer after being satisfied as provided for under this Section, what happens in respect of the grounds which are then established, in your own words, to be vague, non-existent, not relevant, not connected or invalid.

I would like the Home Minister to

enlighten the House of this distinction that he seeks to make. Because, among other things, you are exposing your officers also to a certain amount of ridicule, when your detention order says that it has been issued with the due exercise of his mind. But what about those grounds which are subsequently discovered to be falling under section 5A(a). While making the detention order under these five different categories of invalid grounds that you have recorded, is the officer supposed to have been at that particular moment, under the influence of drug or under the influence of alcohol, that there is total dereliction of duty? How exactly do you define the officer's state of mind, or his action? If the legitimate grounds are with the proper application of mind, when they are illegitimate grounds, as I would like to define them for want of definition, in what state of mind the officer is, when he makes an order of detention in respect of the grounds under section 5A(a)? I would like the Home Minister to give us a very categorical explanation on this count also.

When the original Bill came before the House, we described it as a draconian piece of legislation. When you came with your amendment in April this year, we thought that you were doing bargaining in a certain sense. And I must say that what you have now come forward with in this House a piece of legislation which is really savage, because the kind of powers that you are taking in your hands are powers that no civilised government can take, and no civilised government has in my view, so far taken the powers which you are now seeking to acquire.

But I believe that this is a part of a pattern. If such a law had not come, I would have been surprised. I am not surprised that you have come with this law. Because, look at your performance in the last four years and each of the laws that you have come forward with, more in the area of human rights, in the area of civil liberties.

First you started nibbling on our fundamental rights and civil liberties. Then you started attacking them with greater force.

Now, it seems to me, that you are really poised to finally destroy any semblance of the rule of law, so far as the fundamental rights enshrined in the Constitution are concerned. The question is, why is the government doing it and why do they want to attack the fundamental rights. My submission is, it is not merely a frame of mind, where the government of the day is moving towards a fascist order; it is not merely a frame of mind, it is primarily the failure of the Government in the political, social and economic area that is now compelling it to come forward with such legislation.

I do not want to dwell at length on these failures, but look at the political situation that you have created in the country. From Assam, through Punjab, now in Jammu and Kashmir and across the country, you have created political conditions everywhere, deliberately I feel, to meet your ulterior political objectives or political ends, where you have let the people run riot. And having created the conditions, you would now like to attack those who are, through legitimate political means, trying to counter the situation that you have created, and you feel, therefore, that you need a law like this to deal with the present situation, which, as you yourself have called it, is an extraordinary situation.

Then the Government have also created conditions where communal riots have become the order of the day, where caste riots have become the order of the day. Again, having created those conditions, we see the results in Bhiwandi, Thana and Bombay and in many other parts of the country, irrespective of which party is in power in which State; because, you are capable of creating conditions irrespective of which party is in power, and we see this in Hyderabad and we saw this early in Jammu and Kashmir, before the overthrow of Farooq Abdullah, where we saw your handiwork in Jammu and Kashmir.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA : In Bengal also they are trying.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Yes,

they are still trying in Bengal. We see this everywhere. So, you have created these conditions where communal riots have become order of the day. In Uttar Pradesh and Bihar particularly you have been creating these conditions where the socially handicapped people—the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes particularly—are under tremendous attack from your people. Now, you have reached a point today where the State is engaged in total violence against these people. So, at one level you are creating the conditions of chaos—political and social—and then you acquire these powers so that you deal with the extraordinary situation as you call it.

Sir, I believe that there is another reason why the Government is indulging in creating these caste, communal and political diversionary situations. That reason in my view is the colossal or the massive failure of the government on the economic front. I must say as a Member of the Opposition in this House, as a person who is a part of the Opposition parties in this country, I must say that the Government has succeeded famously in diverting the attention of the people from the basic issues which really are worrying the people.

Now, the government has reached a point and time in its own mind where it thinks that it is not possible to carry on with all these diabolic diversionary methods. Therefore, they have come forward with this Legislation so that any person who is going to raise the issues which are worrying the people of the country, such people can be dealt with.

Sir, in 1980, the Government came with the original law. They believed that this original law was well enough. And I again want the Home Minister to be very pointed in making my point that in 1980 the law as you enacted, you felt was enough to deal with whatever frightening situation that you believed was existing in our country. Sir, there was no preventive detention law in 1980 when the Congress Party was voted to power. Their infamous MISA was repealed by the Janata Party Government. For the

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first time for many years in this country there was no law of preventive detention. The people were breathing in relief that they will not be arrested at the dead of the night, that they would not be put in prison without trial, that due process of law in this country will apply to every citizen. And then you came with this law and believed that in its form, in its content, it was adequate enough to deal with whatever situation, whatever mess, as you like to call it in-quotes-unquotes, which the Janata Party had created. We are supposed to have created a mess. Every one of your Ministers, when he had no explanation to give for the total failure on every front, the only thing he will do was to get up and say that the Janata Party and the Janata Government had created this mess. All right, tremendous amount of mess that we created, let us assume according to you, necessitated this law. Now, what happened between 1980 and April 1984 in the first place and June in the second place that has made you come forward with this savage law ?

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA : More mess.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : What happened in these four years and more ? You have to answer this question, because the obvious answer can be that you have created now a mess in which you feel that the earlier draconian measure is not adequate ; that you now need a measure after four years and six months of your magnificent rule in this country whereby you can deny the citizen his Fundamental Rights and you must take recourse to law whereby you can detain a person on grounds that are not valid, that are not relevant, that are non-existent and put him in the prison without even producing before the Advisory Board for a period of six months.

Now, why such a situation happened ? I mentioned about the total deterioration in the economic situation that has taken place in the country. I know how the Congress and Government benches are going to react to this, because they have the usual clap-trap : the Janata Party made a mess, the

Janata Government made a mess and we are now still trying to clean up the mess. That is their usual clap-trap with which they come forward ? But there are certain statistics which I need to present to the House. And I am not trying to propound any new theory, but I would certainly like to suggest to the House today that by the measure by which the economic situation in the country is getting deteriorated, the Government is coming forward with laws and measures that deny to the citizen his fundamental rights, his civil liberties and his human rights. Take the question of unemployment. What is your performance ? You are coming forward with this law today denying the citizen his liberty. But let us take your performance in the economic area, and I am taking the question of unemployment. Take your own statistics. Don't take our statistics because according to our statistics we have 6 crores of unemployed in India at the moment. But let us take your own statistics, the statistics of whichever Ministry that puts out these figures. In 1979 when the Janata Government was voted out, or when the Janata Government stepped down, according to the figures that your Ministry has now put out, the total unemployed in this country was 1,46,00,000. And according to the figures which you have put out for March of this year, the number of unemployed in this country has shot up to 2,26,00,000. Sir, unemployment is not merely statistics, unemployment is social tensions, unemployment is young people particularly those who are coming out of the schools, colleges and universities, roaming around desperately without my hope, the hope that was denying to them. I was to ask in this House a question exactly a year ago, about this time last year, and any question was : How many young people will be coming out of the high schools, colleges and universities in India during the year 1983 and how many jobs will be created for these educated people who will be coming out of the universities, colleges and high schools ? The Minister for Labour and Employment was to answer my question and he was to say that according to the Government, four million young people would be coming out of the high schools, colleges and

universities during the year 1983 and for the second part of my question the answer was : 'The Government is not in a position to say how many jobs will be created for the educated people in this country in 1983.' Of course, the Government would never be in a position to say that because it is not creating the jobs that need to be created. If anything the Government is creating, it is creating unemployment in the country today closing the textile mills you have today all over the country. Over two lakhs of people employed in the textile mills were unemployed. These are social tensions. You are creating conditions for them. The other day the House discussed the communal riots situation, the Bhiwandi question. Who does not know that in Bhiwandi the major issue involved is the economic issue ? Powerloom workers are there, the textile workers in the city of Bombay are unemployed ; you are creating conditions where such tensions get built up. So when I talk of unemployment, of the crisis which this Government is creating, I am not referring merely to the statistics, I am talking of the social tensions which the Government's policies in the area of employment have created.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS (Bhilwara) : What is your contribution, Mr. Fernandes ?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : We will discuss that later.

At another level, look at the price index. We were discussing a little while ago the agricultural prices question and, Sir, between 12th January 1980, the day the elections were held—these are the statistics which were presented to this House a few weeks back—and August 1984, the increase in prices that you have brought about, not just with respect to certain items, but the overall increase in prices that you have brought, is again phenomenal. The wholesale price index in January 1980 was 227. You have successfully taken it to 343 according to the newspapers this morning.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : It is 343.6.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Why did I say that ? I gave them the benefit of 0.6. In fact it is 343.6. Now, again it is not merely the question of statistics. And in fact, when one discusses the wholesale price index, the real misery of the people is hidden behind it. If you look at the prices of such essential articles of human consumption like rice, the index which was 191 in 1979, has shot up to 281 in 1984. We were discussing earlier the agricultural prices. The Agriculture Minister was waxing eloquent about prices being contained on this item or that item and how the farmers are well off, and he was talking about gram, he was talking about pulses. Sir, gram for which the wholesale price was 239, has shot up to 440.

Groundnut oil from 189 to 352, coconut oil from 188 to 517 ; tea which is the common man's beverage from 245 to 524, fish, I do not know whether the Home Minister consumes it, but there are a large number of people in this country whose quota of protein comes from fish, from 259 to 433, meat from 239 to 406, potatoes, again ultimately an essential item of daily consumption, from 88 to 160 ; another essential item like kerosene from 272 to 346.

I am making this point of rising prices and rising unemployment to drive out another point and I intend giving statistics. The figures that I have presented to the House indicate that in the area of unemployment, you have in the last 4½ years nearly doubled unemployment in the country. In the area of price you have also nearly doubled. In certain items of essential commodities you have more than doubled the prices and against the backlog of this doubling of unemployment and doubling of prices emerges the statistics which one must take from the Home Ministry record that between 1979-80 and 1984-85 the police Budget of the Government of India has also doubled. Your police Budget was Rs. 242 crores in 1970 and from Rs. 242 crores your police Budget in the current year 1984-85 is Rs. 487 crores. This is the nexus. This is the backdrop against which we have to understand this attack on

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human rights, on civil liberties which the Government is indulging. You create political problems. You create social problems in order to divert the people's attention from the economic problems and then when the things become far too hot for you, you double the police budget and when you find even that kind of situation—you are unable to deal with peoples aspirations, you come and attack us with this law.

There is another aspect of this ordinance or this law as the Government is enacting it. It comes in the wake of certain developments in Punjab, not in terms of what happened in Punjab as this House discussed in the House. It comes in the wake of a case that was filed on behalf of a person who was detained under the National Security Act. I am referring to Sant Longowal. Sant Longowal's case was filed in the Supreme Court. We know, it is public knowledge, the kind of difficulties Government side faced on that point of time. Interviews were refused to those who were appearing for Sant Longowal. The court had to order to someone to go and interview the concerned detainee, viz., Sant Longowal. When the court representative went to prison, the prison authorities tell the court representative that we have no instructions, we are unable to act on any court order. When it was finally discovered by the Government that the ground which have been given for the detention of Sant Longowal, Prakash Singh Badal, Tohra the whole lot of Akali leaders who are currently in prison, are not sufficient, Government came forward with this ordinance in order that a problem they had created could be overcome. There are, it is obvious to me that irrespective of what the protestations of the Government may be in regard to this law, irrespective of whatever assurance that they may try to give us, this law ultimately is going to be used against political activists against political opponents, against people who are going to agitate, who are going to fight for the rights of the people. I am making this statement against the backdrop of what the then Home

Minister, your predecessor, who is now occupying President's palace was to say when this Bill was introduced. He was speaking after my esteemed friend Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee had moved a Resolution opposing ordinance at that time. This is what the then Home Minister Sardar Zail Singh said while introducing this Bill :

“यह बिल केन्द्र सरकार को किसी भी व्यक्ति की गिरफ्तारी का आदेश देने का अधिकार देता है। यदि यह आश्वस्त हो जाए कि भारत की सुरक्षा के खिलाफ किसी भी ढंग से, उसे काम करने से रोकने के लिए ऐसा करना आवश्यक है।”

“आश्वस्त” शब्द है।

15.00 hrs.

And from that point, *Ashwastata* you have now reached the point of vague, irrelevant, non-existent and invalid on any account and not even remotely connected with the persons who is to be detained. I am thankful to you for correcting my Hindi.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : Sir, the Home Minister then, at that time did not know the meaning of the word “*Ashwastata*.”

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Therefore, your intentions so far as the law is concerned are very clear. From that *Ashwastata* position, to have come here. The then Home Minister was also to make this point.

“राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा बिल 1980 में, इनके गलत इस्तेमाल को रोकने के लिए जरूरी उपाय रखे गए हैं और यह नजरबन्द किए जाने वाले व्यक्ति के लिए न्याय भी सुनिश्चित करता है।”

This was said by the then Home Minister, Sardar Zail Singh. Now, of those so-called safeguards that were available in the original law, you withdrew some of them. You now

seek to withdraw just now every one of them. Therefore, sir, it is my submission, also, by past experience, the way you used MISA, I, remember when the MISA was enacted in this House, everybody was told that this was meant for the anti-social elements, for the criminals, for the people who indulged in anti-national activities. We know the greatest anti-national happened to be Babu Jaya Prakash when on the 25th of June, 1975, you used the Maintenance of Internal Security Act to pick him up at well past midnight and the whole lot of other people. I know there are Members on the other side who have no respect for JP ; who even now believe that Babu Jaya Prakash was anti-national and anti-social. But I would only like to remind those Members that irrespective of what their views on Jaya Prakash and his memory, there is a Memorial Committee. There is a Memorial Committee set up for Babu Jaya Prakash and this committee was set up after his death. Do you know who presides over this committee, Mr. Chairman ? The Prime Minister of this country presides over that committee. It is necessary to point this out because people are accustomed very often to trade abuses, very glibly make charges and then to get away with them. You have set up a committee to honour the memory of Babu Jaya Prakash with the Prime Minister of India as its chairman. What is the Committee doing ? It is not my business. I am not concerned with it. But I am making this point because you used the Maintenance of Internal Security Act then to pick up J.P., to pick up Morarji Desai, to pick up Atal Bihari Vajpayee and to pick up a whole lot of people in this House who are now Members from this side. Some of them perhaps may be sitting on your side. (*Interruptions*).

So, Sir, I have reasons to believe that this law in its present form is also going to be used against political opponents. You may, of course, say that there are other reasons for which you are going to enact it.

15.03 hrs.

[SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI
in the Chair]

Sir, I remember that last week, we had discussed in this House another piece of some draconian law, the amendment to COFEPOSA. Hon. Member Shri Virdhi Chander Jain—I saw him a little while ago in the House and I hope he will be present in the debate—asked a very interesting question. He said and I am quoting him. He referred to the detention of Haji Mastan, Karim Lala and other anti-socials, criminals, smugglers and other elements in Bombay and posed a question. It is part of the record in the House. I heard him sitting in this House. He said : Why were they released ? There were other Members also who came with a brilliant suggestion that lawyer-member in this House should not appear in the court of law on behalf of smugglers in this country and of course they went on to name a Member of this House. A Member of this House was named by a Member on the other side and that Member of the House was named by more than one Member on the other side as a man who stood up in a court of law with a brief for the smugglers. Now, Sir, I would like to make a point. The Government is today responsible for creating in the first place those conditions where criminals and anti-social elements have a field day.

Then, you arrest them. Because you are under tremendous pressure from some quarter or other or for motives which I am unable to fathom at the moment, you release them. But where political leaders are concerned, Sant Longowal, Mr. Badal, Mr. Tohra and others, they must live in prison today. But Mr. Karim Lala and Mr. Haji Mastan whom you arrested must be released.

I want to charge this Government, particularly the Government of India, for being responsible to release such criminals and anti-social elements in Bombay in recent times. For what consideration, it is for the Government to clarify ; for what consideration, it is for the ruling Party to clarify.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : They may be candidates if hijackers can be candidates.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Now, I have a letter which the member of the ruling Party writes to the Deputy Chief Minister of Maharashtra...

MR. CHAIRMAN : What letter ? Here is a direction of the Speaker that a member is not allowed to lay on the Table a private correspondence.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : I am not laying it on the Table.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : A letter written by the Member of Parliament to the Deputy Chief Minister of Maharashtra is not a private letter. It is on a matter of public importance that he has written a letter to the Deputy Chief Minister of Maharashtra.

MR. CHAIRMAN : He cannot quote it.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : Supposing a member writes a letter to the Home Minister, can it not be quoted ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : It cannot be quoted.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : Why not ? It is not a love letter ; it is not a letter written between husband and wife. It is a letter from a Member of Parliament to the Home Minister. Why can't it be quoted ?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Let me first read out the letter. Then you decide about it. If you come to the conclusion that it is a private letter, then you rule it out.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : Then you expunge it.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Let me present the document. Then it is open to you to say whether it is private or it is public.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : Sir, I want to say something. It is upto the hon. Member and upto the Chair to take

whatever decision you like. I would like to clarify that so far as I am concerned, I would not like to quote from the letters which I receive from hon. Members.

MR. CHAIRMAN : That is correct. Please don't quote. Mr. George Fernandes, if you have to quote, you have to lay it on the Table of the House.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Not necessarily. If somebody demands, then he must place it on the Table.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Therefore, without quoting the letter, you can make a reference to it. Please don't quote anything.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (New Delhi) : The other day, Mr. B.R. Bhagat quoted from a letter written by the Governor, Mr. B.K. Nehru. That was not objected to by any member from the ruling Benches.

MR. CHAIRMAN : May be, somebody had not objected to that. But the rules are there ; the directions of the Speaker are there.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Have you seen the letter ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : I have not seen it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : It is a very interesting letter. You will like it.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA (Bombay North) : He has written the letter as a Member of Parliament to the Deputy Chief Minister of Maharashtra. It is not a private letter. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : That is not a private letter. (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN : You kindly make a reference to it. You please do not quote it.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : It is not only a question of quoting the letter.

I am making my submission that when smugglers or anti-national or anti-social elements in the country are detained, under the National Security Act, we have the Government of India which releases them. There are members of the ruling party which runs the Government of India who would like Mr. Ram Jethmalani not to take up the case of a smuggler; they name him and they have no hesitation in naming Mr. Ram Jethmalani or any other member on this side of the House for such legal activities that he may be carrying on. But if an hon. Member of the House from the other side holds a brief...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA : Say who, ? Who is the member ?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : He is** *(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA : A member of this House.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I am not allowing.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : I am not allowing this.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : **

MR. CHAIRMAN : I have disallowed it. Don't read that letter.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : How can you prevent it ?

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : How can you prevent it ? Is it because it is the case of the ruling party ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : I have disallowed it.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : ** You are telling me that this is a private letter.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I have already told you that a Member is not allowed to read any correspondence of another Member.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : I am not raising any private correspondence. This letter is addressed to the hon. Deputy Chief Minister of Maharashtra, Shri Ramrao Adik.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I have already disallowed.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : It is not a letter privately written to Shri Adik, about something what happened in aerodrome. It is a letter written to the Deputy Chief Minister of Maharashtra in public interest. How can it be disallowed ?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : How can you disallow it ?

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Under what rule ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : You are well aware of the rules. I have disallowed it. Please see p. 225-A of the Manual of Directions of the Speaker :

"A Member is not allowed to refer to or lay on the Table, private correspondence of another Member."

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Is this a private correspondence of a Member ?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I want one information. Does the Government treat this letter as secret and confidential ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : No, no. It is not a question of secret and confidential. It is a private letter.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : Mr. George Fernandes, what is all this ? Mr. George Fernandes also seems to be forgetting the Government of India. I am surprised.

MR. CHAIRMAN : It is a private correspondence.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : When the copy is already submitted to the Speaker, since the rule says that if it is not private, it can be allowed.

MR. CHAIRMAN : It has been seen by the Hon. Speaker.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Hon. Speaker must have also consulted the Minister of Home Affairs because it concerns the Government also. Let the letter be read out to the Minister of Home Affairs in the House and let him say whether it is secret or confidential.

MR. CHAIRMAN : If a Member quotes from a paper or document whether public or private, he may be asked to lay it on the Table. Before laying it on the Table, the Member has to....

Therefore, I am not allowing it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : In Kaul and Shakhder, it is clearly written...

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : This is a letter by a private Member to the Maharashtra Government. Where does the Central Government come in ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : A member has written to somebody.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I am on a point of order. There are two aspects.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Would you listen to me ? It is a private correspondence and I have given my final ruling. I hope you will cooperate.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Don't be in a hurry to give ruling.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN (Hajipur) : How can you say that it is a private letter ? It is a letter of a Member of Parliament. This is a letter written by a Member of Parliament.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I am on a point of order.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. George Fernandes, you go to other points and then conclude. I have already given my ruling.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : You are referring to the Rules of Procedure regarding quoting the correspondence. As far as this letter is concerned, it is written by a Member of Parliament who tells the Deputy Chief Minister of Maharashtra about certain actions and he further says that.** The letter is addressed to the Deputy Chief Minister.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Can there be a point of order when the Chair has given its ruling ? I do not think. You are well aware of the rules.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Unfortunately you will go down in the record that you have given a ruling which is likely to be challenged. Therefore, I would request you to withdraw your ruling.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I have already given my ruling...

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : On a point of order...

MR. CHAIRMAN : There can be no point of order on the ruling of the Chair.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Please go through rule 353....

MR. CHAIRMAN : I have disallowed it. Can there be a point of order on the ruling of the Chair ? I am not going to allow anything on that. Mr. Fernandes, kindly try to conclude.

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : **

MR. CHAIRMAN : I have not given him permission. I have not allowed him.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : He is on a point of order. You may allow or disallow the point of order. But you have to hear him.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The Chair has not broken any rule. On the ruling of the Chair, there cannot be a point of order.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : What you are suggesting is that he cannot place the letter on the Table of the House....

MR. CHAIRMAN : He will not even refer to it.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : My point is this. While we were debating COFEPOSA last week, in this House, hon. Members from the other side wanted to know—they took the names of certain people like Mastan, Karim Lala ; you can refer to the records of this House—why they were released, who released them, why they were not put behind the bars. *(Interruptions)* I am raising the point that they were released because there were Members of the ruling Party... *(Interruptions)*, there were Members of the ruling Party who demanded that they should be released ; they said that if they were not released, they would raise the matter with the Prime Minister, if they were not released they would raise the matter in the House ; **

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : Sir, they have tried to circumvent your ruling in several ways...

(Interruptions)

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : I am not yielding. You cannot listen to him.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : Whatever has been said in contravention of the

ruling must be expunged from the record.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I will go through the record and see,

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Go through the record as to what you have said. You have said that he need not quote or read, but he can refer. He is only referring to it.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I never said that. What I said was...

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : You have said it. Check up the record. You have said that he need not quote, but he can refer to it.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Reference does not mean quoting from the letter.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : कल प्रेस कान्फरेंस में बोला जाएगा, आप कितना रोकिएगा ? यह कोई प्राइवेट लैटर है ?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : I am not quoting from the letter. I am making a statement that Karim Lala was released because of pressure from Members of the ruling Party belonging to this House. I am making a statement that a Member of this House threatened the Deputy Chief Minister of Maharashtra with raising the matter in Parliament in regard to detention of Karim Lala if he was not released forthwith. I am making a statement that an hon. Member of this House went to the Deputy Chief Minister, Maharashtra, and said that he would take up the matter with the Prime Minister. I am making a statement that an hon. Member of this House... *(Interruption)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : These are all allegations. I will go through the record. Any allegation will not go on record.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : If there is anything of a defamatory nature...

AN HON. MEMBER : No name has been mentioned.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I will go through the record. Name has been mentioned.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Let the hon. Member deny on the Floor of the House that he has never written such a letter. *(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please conclude. Nothing will go on record without my permission.

*(Interruptions)***

श्री रामस्वरूप राम(गया) : सभापति महोदय, मेरा पायंट आफ आर्डर है। माननीय सदस्य ने जो एलीमिनेशन लगाए हैं, उनको प्रोसीडिंग्स से निकाल दीजिए।

(व्यवधान)

MR. CHAIRMAN : I have already said that I shall look into the proceedings and if there is anything of a defamatory nature...

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, what will you look into ? You will be wasting your energy.

(Interruptions)

SHRI D.K. NAIKAR (Dharwad North) : Sir, I rise on a point of order. The hon. Member has referred to a letter allegedly written by our party Member. Sir, the hon. Member can raise a matter of privilege...

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, let the letter be referred to the Privileges Committee.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Sir, I support it.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I have not allowed

it. So, the question does not arise. Please conclude-

(Interruptions)

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : Sir, what is your ruling about referring it to the Privileges Committee ?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, I am supporting the proposal by the hon. Member opposite.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur) : Sir, when you go through the record don't forget it is Karim Lala.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : In so far as the anti-social and such other elements against whom this Bill is intended are concerned, there are enough people in the Government and the ruling party to safeguard their interest and this law as it is going to be enacted will be used against political leaders, against the opposition, against the trade union people and against all those who are fighting against the political, economic and the social mess that you have created in this country and it is for this reason that I oppose this Ordinance.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That this House disapproves of the National Security (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 1984 (Ordinance No. 6 of 1984) promulgated by the President on the 21st June, 1984."

Shri Narasimha Rao.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : I beg to move :

"That the Bill further to amend the National Security Act, 1980, be taken into consideration"

Sir, Mr. George Fernandes, has made a long speech with which he had come here to make. That is all that I can say.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat) : Whether his speech is long or short, that is irrelevant.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : The speech with which he came here to make irrespective of whether it is relevant or not, that I did not say, but since you have raised it I am amplifying it. *(Interruptions)* Sir, there is a story about a student like Mr. George Fernandes going to appear at an examination in which he was to write an essay. Somebody told him "you are going to get a question on cricket". So, he prepared all the details about cricket starting from Den Bradman and what not and when he landed in the Examination Hall, he found to his horror that he was asked to write an essay on a crow. Of course, like Mr. George Fernandes, he was very resourceful and he wrote "the crow is a bird, it lives on trees, the tree is embedded on earth, the earth is round like a cricket ball" and then he added all that he had prepared on cricket. *(Interruptions)*

Sir, we were on a limited point, on an amendment which does not create anything substantive. It only clears certain doubts that had been created as a result of certain decisions. Now, I would not like to go into all the details. I would only quote what the Supreme Court had said. This was in 1981 in a COFEPOSA case where preventive detention was resorted to. It is not any other provision. It is preventive detention itself. The Supreme Court has very clearly said about Section 3-A which is as follows :

"What the Act provides is that where there are a number of grounds on detention covering various activities of the detenu spreading over a period or periods, each activity has a separate ground by itself and if one of the grounds is irrelevant, vague or unspecific, then that will not vitiate the order of the detention. The reason for enacting Section 5A of the

COFEPOSA Act is that several High Courts took the view that where several grounds are mentioned in an order of detention and one of them is found to be a vogue or irrelevant, then the entire order is vitiated because it cannot be predicated to what extent subjective satisfaction of the authority could have been known by a vague or irrelevant ground which was to displace the basis of these decisions that the Parliament enacted Section 5-A in order to make it clear that even if one of the grounds is irrelevant, but the other grounds are clear and specific, that by itself would not vitiate the order of the detention".

And this was upheld by the Supreme Court.

Now, this is my simple answer to the long, lecture given by Mr. George Fernandes. The simple answer is : when you say one of the grounds is irrelevant, another ground is vague, it pre-supposes that out of many grounds, some grounds are irrelevant, some grounds are vague, some are invalid and others are valid. We are not considering a situation where all the grounds are invalid. That falls through without anybody arguing about it. The very fact that we are saying that some of the grounds are irrelevant, or invalid shows that they are severable from the others. This severability is established by the very first sentence in which we say....*(Interruptions)*

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : That means there is no proper application of mind....*(Interruptions)*.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : May I seek a clarification. We understand what you are saying. The severability means, it does not matter, they may talk nonsense, they may talk lies, the policemen may say anything they like, may fabricate grounds, and on that basis try to make out a case for detention, and they can come and say, one of them is good, therefore, everything is all right. That is the attitude of the Government.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : You are bringing in distortion where it does not exist....(*Interruptions*). These things have been listed out, because these are the objections raised in some of the cases. When it is agreed that some are invalid and others are valid, the presumption is that the authority is deemed to have made that order based on the valid grounds. This, in simple explanation, is what it means. This has been upheld by the Supreme Court in 1981 and they have also said why this has been brought. I do not see anything which can be objected to because subjective satisfaction is something which is to be gathered from attendant circumstances, the court cannot gather it, it is the authority making that order who has to satisfy himself and what we say is that since they are severable, the person who is detained, does not suffer, there is no prejudice done to him, because we can say : Ground No 1 is fake, ground No. 2 is non-existent, therefore, I do not want to answer ; there is nothing to answer. Ground Nos. 3, 4 and 5—if they happen to be valid, he is at liberty to answer those charges.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Do you sincerely believe in it ?

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : There is no question of sincerely believing it or insincerely believing it. You tell me how it is wrong.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : The entire basis and *raison d'être* is that when you prepare a number of grounds, justice demands that there must be proper application of mind so that no frivolous grounds are just added on to valid grounds.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : This is a bit of moralising that you are doing...(*Interruptions*). I will put another question. Suppose the authority says : I am convinced on each of the grounds, grounds No. 1, 2, 3 and 4, that there should be detention. Then what? One of them may be wrong, may be found to be wrong ; at that time, he did not believe it to be wrong, but that happened to

be wrong....(*Interruptions*).

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : This is a very important question. A very little judicial review is permitted. The Home Minister is surely aware that the court cannot go into the truth or falsity of the charges. The only question is that some relevance or nexus has to be seen. I would request the Home Minister to consider how many District Magistrates prepare these grounds, it is the Sub-Inspector who does it....(*Interruptions*). I have seen with my own eyes cyclostyled detention orders signed by Magistrates, where names were just added....(*Interruptions*).

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : I do not mind these questions being raised because I want to clarify them. We are as zealous for the human rights and liberty as they claim to be. We are acting according to the same Constitution ; we have no separate Constitution. We are interpreting the same Constitution.

The Courts have interpreted the same provision of the Constitution. So, we need not try to score points over each other. Here is a question which has been raised. I say that if there is an authority and that authority comes to know of certain facts on the basis of which certain grounds of detention present themselves, he raises those grounds. (*Interruptions*)

You are quoting from the same and I am also quoting from the same.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur) : This is the latest.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : This is what I am saying. As a result of certain decisions given by the High Courts, one High Court says one thing on the same set of facts, and on a similar set of facts, another High Court has said something else. Therefore we have thought it fit to sort it out because we have to see that there is a fixity in this. You cannot create so much of flexibility that from case to case, the authority does not know what to do. That is why

we have said that if 1, 2, or 3 of the grounds are not valid the detention would stand on valid grounds. When we say 'vague' or 'non-existent', these are illustrative and the same words were used in some judgements of the High Court. They have been bodily lifted and put here. They need not have been put. They have been put by way of abundant caution. If they were not there, Shri George Fernandes would not have had an occasion to stress those words. But those words are there only for the sake of repeating what the Courts have stated and nothing more. Some grounds are invalid for some reasons. Others are valid. We say they are severable and severability is established. We believe that the presumption should be that the authority has applied his mind to all these severally and based on the remaining grounds which appear to be or which happen to be proper, has given the order.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): You are taking only the convenient cases. Suppose there are cases where nine grounds are frivolous and one is valid, then what? What do you say to that?

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO: We need not put any extreme terms. You say out of ten, nine frivolous and one good. I say nine good and only one frivolous. So we do not lead anywhere by these questions. The question is one of principle.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: It is a question of attitude.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO: Here is an authority. This authority has passed an order. Now we have to interpret the order in such a way that while the liberty of the individual is not eroded, at the same time, the safety and security of the society also is ensured. And this is the balance which the Courts have again and again and again stressed. It is not as though under Article 22, they are only talking of liberty. I can show you any number of cases where they have stated that there ought to be a balance between these two. So, if the balance is upset for the sake of one individual, he may be a smuggler as you were saying, if for that person, the safety of

the society is to be jeopardised, then I do not think that you are really maintaining the balance. That is why, the presumption would be that, on those grounds which are valid, he has made this order. Now there is no prejudice, as I said, caused, to the prisoner, to the detenu. It is not for the courts to go into these things because the Court itself has said, the judges themselves have said that they cannot predicate on what grounds he has done this. So, there may be a doubt created in the mind of the Court. But there is no doubt created in the mind of the prisoner or in the mind of the detenu. Therefore, he is able to meet these grounds individually, vague ground, he will say is vague and invalid ground he will say is invalid. He will answer the valid grounds and then it goes to the Advisory Board. So, with all these protections built into it, I do not see what objection there can be to this Bill. Therefore, this is eminently practicable.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Muzaffarpur): It is a most impractical and most astonishing Bill.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO: There is nothing astonishing about it. This is eminently practical and this has been upheld by the Supreme Court, and I do not have to add anything more to it.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Have you finished?

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO: Yes Sir. I have finished, except that I did not speak as long as he spoke.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There are some amendments to this Motion. Shrimati Pramila Dandavate! *(Interruptions)*

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: He did not quote any letter, but he referred to certain situations. Regarding that the Home Minister has nothing to say.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the National Security Act, 1980 be taken into consideration."

Now, Mrs. Pramila Dandavate is not here. Mr. Satyagopal Misra : do you want to move your amendment ?

SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA (Tamiluk) : Yes ; I am. I beg to move :

That the Bill further to amend the National Security Act, 1980, be referred to a Joint Committee of the Houses consisting of 25 members, 15 members from this House, namely :—

- (1) Shri Ajit Bag
- (2) Shri Ajoy Biswas
- (3) Shri Somnath Chatterjee
- (4) Shri Sudhir Kumar Giri
- (5) Shri Matilal Hasda
- (6) Shri Sanat Kumar Mandal
- (7) Prof. Ajit Kumar Mehta
- (8) Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee
- (9) Prof. Rup Chand Pal
- (10) Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao
- (11) Shri A.K. Roy
- (12) Shri Amar Roypradhan
- (13) Shri Nirmal Sinha
- (14) Shri Zainul Abedin
- (15) Shri Satyagopal Misra

and 10 from Rajya Sabha ;

that in order to constitute a sitting of the Joint Committee, the quorum shall be one-third of the total number of members of the Joint Committee ;

that the Committee shall make a report to this House by the first day of the next session ;

that in other respects the Rules of Procedure of this House relating to Parliamentary Committees shall apply with such variations and modifications as the Speaker may make ; and

that this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do join the said Joint Committee and communicate to this House the names of 10 members to be appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee. (8)

SHRI SUBODH SEN (Jalpaiguri) : I rise to oppose this amending Bill. Laws relating to detention have always been there in our country. It is a pity that our national Government, on the morrow of Independence, started using this preventive detention in several ways. During the British days, there was the Defence of India Act. After independence, the State Security Acts were there. Since 1950, we had the Preventive Detention Act, and it continued right upto 1970. In 1971, the MISA was enacted, and it continued right upto the time of accession of Janata Party to power. The Janata Government abolished it.

The Congress came back to power in 1980. Since then, several draconian laws have been enacted. This National Security Act came first ; then ESMA and the Disturbed Areas Act ; and then we have the contemplated Terrorist Affected Areas (Special Court) Bill which will be coming very soon. All these four, taken together, I must submit, augur a regime of undeclared Emergency. We have seen how the Disturbed Areas Act has provided military rule in certain parts of the country. It is not a mere disturbed area legislation. It is an euphemism for military rule.

Coming particularly to the precise amendment, I should say that the contemplated section 5A takes away whatever rights and guarantees there are for a detainee. After all, when the Advisory Board sits, takes the totality of the charge-sheet, and the totality of grounds supplied to the detainee into consideration ; and on that it takes its view, whether the detention should be continued,

or not. The amendment allows that out of 4 or 5 grounds supplied, even if three or four are irrelevant or invalid, then also simply because one ground stands proved, for that reason a man should be kept detained. That will be really doing a mockery of justice to that person. I don't think that any comprehensive view about an accused can be taken simply on one ground. If one ground is stated, and that comes true, then I can understand it. But if several grounds are given, and excepting one, all others are not acceptable, it shows the utter callousness and casualness of the authority, as to how they trifle with individual liberty of our citizens. I have seen that the grounds are also frivolous and absurd. I have seen the grounds supplied to a male freedom fighter while in detention under PD Act that he was the resident of Mohila Samiti. I have come across such grounds sometimes ; and I have seen that these are sometimes not only cyclostyled but a sense of utter casualness prevails and these are concocted. So, I think that these amendments cannot be accepted.

Secondly, in regard to amendment no. 3 in section 14 of the Principal Act, etc. etc. here practically it seeks to make the Advisory Board a mockery ; it vitiates clause 2 of section 12 of the Original Act. There it was stated that a man, could be detained even after the revocation or expiry of the order if there were fresh facts which have arisen. But here it says that irrespective of the fact that there are no fresh facts that have arisen, the detention will continue. This is something which cannot be accepted ; this is something which negates the finding of the Advisory Board and the Advisory Board practically becomes a show-piece. So, this also is not tenable. Section 12, clause (2) of the Original states that if the Advisory Board has reported that there is in its opinion no sufficient cause for the detention of a person the appropriate government shall revoke the detention order and cause the person concerned to be released forthwith. Now, this amendment seeks that in case where no fresh facts have arisen even after the expiry or the revocation of the earlier detention order, the parti-

cular detenu may be kept in detention for a period not more than 12 months from the date of detention under earlier detention order. I think this vitiates the natural justice and practically takes power from the hands of the Advisory Board ; and we have seen that these Acts are generally used against the democratic movement, we have seen in 1981 when loco running staff was on strike, NSA was used against them and several of them were arrested ; and we have seen in Modi Nagar some workers were arrested under NSA. So, I am sure that this Act will go against the democratic movement and the workers' movement. As I said earlier, again I repeat that these four will constitute a veritable regime of emergency in our country. So, I strongly oppose this amendment.

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO (Berhampur) :
Mr. Chairman, Sir, Preventive Detention is envisaged in the Constitution. Parliament has passed P.D. laws in several forms from time to time and they have been upheld by the Supreme Court. Where certain circumstances come to exist in the country which have the effect of affecting the country's unity and the integrity of the country or the security of the country, the Government of the day has a duty to see that such disturbances or the persons who are at the root of those disturbances are brought to book and are detained. It is not a case where a Fundamental Right is being denied to any citizen who indulges in such anti-national activities. Where there is a Fundamental Right there is also a fundamental duty of a citizen to observe so that his conduct does not go against the national interests of the country.

We passed this National Security Act in 1980, and the usual objection of the Opposition is that it is intended to be used against the Opposition leaders. From 1980 till today I do not think that any opposition leader has been detained under this Act. My friend, Mr. Fernandes in his eloquent speech has not quoted even a single instance when a political leader has been brought to book.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Shri A.K. Roy was the first man to be detained under the National Security Act. Shri Shankar Guha Niyogi was the second man to be detained.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please sit down.

(Interruptions)

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Four MLAs of Jammu and Kashmir were also arrested under the N.S.A. I am only responding to him. He took my name.

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO : No Member of Parliament is above law. If a Member of Parliament commits an offence he is booked under the law, he has to be punished under the law. No privilege is attached to the Member of Parliament to commit any offence.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : You are now contradicting yourself.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS : He is a disturbing element.

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO : This amending Bill seeks to bring about two points. One of them is when a person has been detained under several grounds, and some of the grounds are non-existent, unrelated, etc., but if there is one ground which is valid, then the detention order is to be taken as valid. This is done in pursuance of the observations of the Supreme Court as quoted by the Home Minister. Therefore, this Clause does not create anything new; it should not create any sensation. If all the grounds of detention are struck down then the question of detention does not arise. It does not exist. But even if there is one ground which is valid then the detention order must be deemed to be valid, though the grounds which are non-existent or not relevant fall to the ground. This position has been made clear by this amendment.

Take an instance where an accused person is charged under four counts in a criminal

case. If under three counts there is no evidence and he is discharged, but if the fourth ground if he is proved, he is convicted under that count. The same principle is involved in the grounds of detention also. If one ground of detention is valid, then the detention is valid. Therefore, there is nothing objectionable in this and nothing can be seen through it. If they see a ghost, there is nothing like that. There is no reason why there should be any apprehension. The opposition was unanimous in saying that the situation in the country is grave, but the Government has been toeing a soft line and now the Government has taken a measure to put down these activities. Otherwise, the freedom of the country will be in danger, and the security of the country will be in danger. In pursuance of this, the Government have now come forward with this amendment to the National Security Act, 1980.

The second amendment that is sought to be brought by this Bill is that where a person is released, or the detention order is revoked, if he is detained again and in the absence of any fresh ground the further detention cannot exceed twelve months from the date of the original detention order.

Therefore, circumstances may exist after the detention period expires, where there may be reason that the person may be further detained, but the period of detention is limited to 12 months from the date of original order while in the case of Punjab and Chandigarh it is two years. Everybody agrees that the situation in Punjab is very extraordinary. The extremist and terrorist acts and wanton killings of innocent people cannot be controlled unless we apply a measure of this kind. Every person cannot be brought to book because there will not be evidence. Therefore, circumstances exist and in the opinion of the detaining authority there are grounds which require a person to be further detained even though fresh facts are not before him. Therefore, these are two simple amendments which this bill seeks to introduce in the parent Act.

Mr. George Fernandes, in his usual elo-

quence, has said that this measure is intended to be used against political opponents, which is a common point of attack of the opposition. He says that economic ills are responsible for the communal clashes. All right. But that is altogether a different matter. The Government cannot be made responsible for communal clashes either in Maharashtra or in Hyderabad. These things are happening. Unfortunately, the nation today is weaning away from national discipline. We have to maintain the unity and integrity of the country. Every one of us should cultivate the feeling that the country is ours. Discipline should be a way of life for everyone of us. During the freedom struggle everyone of us was surcharged with national spirit. The main reason for today's ills is that the people are drifting away from national unity and integrity and separatist tendencies are coming to the fore. It is the duty of every citizen to be disciplined so that the nation can be united, can grow strong and thereby maintain our territorial integrity and sovereignty.

I am not going to make a long speech on these two amendments in this Bill. I commend them for acceptance of the House.

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह (फिरोजाबाद) : मान्यवर सभापति महोदय, सरकार का आजकल कुछ ऐसा रवैया बन गया है और राष्ट्र उससे अच्छी तरह वाकिफ है कि यह सरकार बिना प्रिवेंटिव डिटेन्शन और आर्डिनंस के चल नहीं सकती और यह इसकी एक बुरी आदत बन गई है। लेकिन लोकशाही की दिशा में यह कोई उचित कदम नहीं है और हम इस तरह लोकशाही की तरफ अग्रसर नहीं हो रहे हैं।

मान्यवर, अपनी बात को आगे बढ़ाते हुए, मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि आर्डिनंस के बाद यह बिल यहाँ आया है जो विधेयक के रूप में हमारे सामने है और कुछ समय बाद शायद यह कानून बन जाएगा। मैं माननीय मन्त्री जी से स्पष्टीकरण चाहूंगा कि आपने 1980 में नेशनल सीक्यूरिटीएक्ट बनाया, पहले तो आपने उस समय ही हमारी

संविधान में प्रदत्त आजादी को कटौत किया, हमारी लिबर्टी को छीना गया और जैसा आज जार्ज साहब की तकरीर के दौरान मुझे माननीय मन्त्री जी के जबाब को सुनने का अवसर मिला, उन्होंने जिस चतुराई के साथ सारी बातों को बहुत सुन्दर तरीके से समझाने की कोशिश की कि हिन्दुस्तान की आत्मा कानून की पेचीदगियों में फँस सकती है, लेकिन वे भी अहसास करते हैं कि उसकी स्वतन्त्रता को तोड़ने का प्रयास कहीं न कहीं चल रहा है। यदि सही मायनों में यह कानून सिर्फ पंजाब के सम्बन्ध में बनाया गया होता तो वह पंजाब तक ही सीमित रहता। लेकिन वैसा कुछ नहीं हुआ। मान्यवर, आप देखेंगे कि इन्होंने इस विधेयक के उद्देश्यों और कारणों में भी उल्लेख किया है कि राज्य सरकारें एक लम्बे असें से दबाव डाल रही थीं, उनकी निरन्तर मांग थी कि ऐसा कानून बनाया जाए। दूसरे, ऐसी स्थिति बन गई, जिसके कारण आपने यह कानून बनाया...

16.00 hrs.

सिर्फ पंजाब ही नहीं, राज्य सरकारों की भी यह मांग थी। जब आपने 1980 में कानून बनाया तो यह ग्राउन्ड जस्टीफाई किए कि कम्युनल डिस-हार्मनी, कास्ट कनफ्लिक्ट, शीशल टेंशन, ऐसट्री-मिस्ट्रेस ऐक्टिविटीज, शैड्यूलड कास्ट्स और ट्राइब्स पर ऐट्रोसिटीज हो रही हैं इसलिए इसकी आवश्यकता की सरकार ने समझा। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार की मशीनरी का रवैया हो गया है कि देश का शासन ऐसे कानूनों के बगैर नहीं चल सकता। आई० सी० सी० और क्रिमिनल प्रोसीजर कोड ऐरो कानून लगते हैं कि वह लागू नहीं हो पायेंगे। थोड़ी देर बाद दूसरा बिल भी आ रहा है स्पेशल कोर्ट्स वाला, इन दोनों के सम्बन्ध में यदि आप देखेंगे तो सरकार के रवैये के बारे में तस्वीर साफ हो जाएगी कि सरकार किधर बढ़ रही है। 1950 से लेकर 1970 तक प्रीवेंटिव डिटेन्शन ऐक्ट था, 1971 में आपने एम० आई० एस० ए० बना दिया और उसके तहत इमरजेंसी में जो जुल्म हुए देश के लोग आज भी उन्हें नहीं भूलें हैं। मैं

[श्री राजेन्द्र कुमार सिंह]

सरकार को चेतावनी देना चाहता हूँ कि आज भी समय है सरकार इन सारी शक्तियों को उन लोगों के हाथ में न दे जिन्होंने इसरजेंसी में इसका दुरु-पयोग करके आपको इधर से उधर भेज दिया था। कहीं ऐसा न हो कि पुनः आपको इधर आना पड़े और हमें मजबूरी में उधर जाना पड़े।

इस एक्ट के प्रावधान देखें तो मालूम होगा यह एक्ट सेंट्रल और स्टेट यवर्नमेंट्स दोनों को शक्ति प्रदान कर रहा है। और इसमें साफ कहा है :

“Government can detain a person on grounds of activities prejudicial to the defence of the country or to its security or the security of the State.”

यदि इसका जूडिशियल इंटरप्रिटेशन करें, कंट्री और स्टेट वाली बात सोचें तो कुछ समझ में नहीं आता कि यह दोनों शब्द कहां से जोड़ दिये। समूचे राष्ट्र की बात होती तो भी ठीक था। सबसे बड़ा मुद्दा जो माननीय जार्ज ने उठाया ग्राउन्ड्स का, आपने साफ कहा है, मन्त्री भी बता रहे थे कि मान लीजिए 6 रोजन्स हैं उनमें से 5 इनवैलिड हैं लेकिन एक भी यदि उतमें नैसिड है तो उस व्यक्ति को डिटेन किया जा सकता है। 5 इनवैलिड हों और एक सही हो तो व्यक्ति को डिटेन किया जा है। सेटिस्फेक्शन किसका होगा ?

“ओन सेंटिस्फेक्शन आफ आफिसर्स” उस अधिकारी के सेंटिस्फेक्शन पर वह वैलिड है। मैं एक बात पूछना चाहता हूँ कि सेंटिस्फेक्शन क्या यह सेंटल प्रोसेस नहीं है? मान लीजिए कोई अधिकारी मुझसे प्रीजुडिस्ड है, जो अधिकारी ग्राउन्ड्स बना रहे हैं 6 ग्राउन्ड्स में से 5 इनवैलिड हों तो छठे में कह देगा कि मैं सेंटिस्फाइड हूँ। सेंटिस्फेक्शन को इतना बृहद बना दिया है, आपने जो कहा कुछ ग्राउन्ड्स होंगे कुछ नहीं होंगे, जो मन्त्री जो सफाई दे रहे थे, वह ठीक मालूम नहीं पड़ता है। किस चीज का सेंटिस्फेक्शन है, इसको आपको

साफ करना चाहिए।

हाजीमस्तान की बात मैं क्या कहूँ, उनकी पहले बहुत चर्चा हो चुकी है, कभी-कभी लोगों के दिमाग में शक पैदा होता है...

निश्चित इस कानून के तहत ऐसे लोगों की गिरफ्तारी और उसके बाद उनकी रिहाई, बचा आने वाले चुनावों के लिए कोई कोष बनाने की कोशिश तों नहीं की जा रही है, जिसे चुनावी कोष कहा जाता है ?

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास : आपको गलत फहमी है।

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह : गलतफहमी तो आपके तरीकों ने पैदा की है।

(व्यवधान)

यदि ऐसी परिस्थितियां बन जाती हैं तो नेशनल सिक्योरिटी एक्ट के बारे में लोगों को शका पैदा हो जाएगी। इसकी लीगल जूरिस-प्रूवेंस क्या है? कोई न्याय की पद्धति है, उसका दर्शन है, उसको भी आप तोड़-सरोड़कर रख देंगे तो बात नहीं बन पाएगी।

श्री पी०वी० नरसिंहराव : “परित्रणाय साधूनां विनाशाय च दुष्कृताम्”।

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह : आपने विधि के दर्शन को भी इस तरह तोड़-सरोड़ दिया है कि जिसकी कोई इन्तहा नहीं रही।

आप ऐसी परिस्थितियां प्रदा करने जा रहे हैं कि आने वाले लोग लोकशाही में यह यकीन करने लगेंगे कि संविधान में जो आजादी है, बोलने की स्वतन्त्रता है, मैं यह नहीं कह रहा हूँ कि तोड़फोड़ की स्वतन्त्रता है, उसे आप चन्द अधिकारियों के हाथों में सौंपने जा रहे हैं।

इसलिए मैं पुनः अनुरोध करूंगा कि आप इसे गंभीरता से लें। पंजाब के उग्रवादियों की जो चर्चा की गई है, आपने कहा कि पंजाब में 24 महीनों के लिए लोग डिटेन किए जा सकते हैं, इसमें एक साल है, एक ग्राउण्ड और कहा कि यह कोई जरूरी नहीं है कि उसकी अवधि समाप्त होने के बाद उसे पुनः गिरफ्तार नहीं किया जा सकता है, बन्द नहीं किया जा सकता है, कोई कारण हो या न हो।

श्री पी० बी० नरसिंह राव : ऐसा नहीं है।

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह : लगता ऐसा ही है। आप इसे जरा साफ कर दें।

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह : आप पुनः उस अधिकाारी की मर्जी पर चाहेंगे।

श्री पी० बी० नरसिंह राव : कारण नहीं होगा तो बिल्कुल नहीं होगा।

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह : कारण वाले में एक बड़ा कन्फ्यूजन क्रीएट कर रखा है, उसमें बड़ा झगड़ा है।

दुनिया के किसी भी न्यायालय में आप जायेंगे तो लोगों को निश्चित मालूम है कि न्याय के पक्ष में अधिक बात चली जाए तो मान लिया जाता है कि एक बात गलत हो सकती है, यह गलत नहीं है, लेकिन यहां दूसरी बात कह दी गई है। अगर 5 लोग आकर कहें कि यह बात सही है और एक कहे कि गलत है तो उसे मान लिया जाएगा।

आप आने वाले दूसरे बिल पर देखेंगे तो निश्चित रूप से न्याय पद्धति को तोड़-मरोड़ कर रख दिया है। मैं सरकार से यह कहना चाहता हूं कि सरकार यह मुद्दा बनाकर न चले कि वह हिन्दुस्तान की आजादी को अपने हाथ में केन्द्रित करना चाहती है। वह अपने अधिकार की आदत को सुधारे। हिन्दुस्तान में जाप्ता फौजदारी में कानून में कोई ताकत नहीं है, गिरफ्तार एक ताकत बन गई है

कि आपको डिटेनशन करनी है। मैं सरकार से कहना चाहता हूं कि अगर सारे कानून बेकार हैं तो उनको आप संशोधन कर दीजिए, उनको समाप्त कर दीजिए।

यह सारी प्रक्रिया जो चल रही है, देश के हित में नहीं है न्याय के हित में नहीं है, लोकतन्त्र के हित में नहीं है। देश की आजादी और स्वतन्त्रता जिन लोगों ने साकार की है, उन्होंने जो सपना देखा था, उनकी दिशा, दर्शन ब धारणा के विपरीत आप चलने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं।

SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY (Adilabad) : Mr. Chairman, I rise to support the amendment. The opposition leader, Shri George Fernandes, gave a very lengthy speech. He is a very senior member. I was trying to listen to him very attentively. The most surprising thing which I found from his speech is that he has not understood for whom this Bill is meant.

I would only like to remind the hon. Member through the Chairman that the Bill is specially meant against the anti-national extremist and terrorist elements in the country.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : The first victim of it was Shri A.K. Roy sitting there. He was first to be detained under this National Security Act.

SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY : So, Mr. Chairman, what I was trying to say is that from the recent experience we had seen that the activities of the anti-national activists and terrorists had proved beyond doubt to be against democracy and freedom which our national leaders have earned for us. So, it is also clear that extremism and terrorism means that they would like to enforce by force their will on the people. This Bill simply tries to protect the other law-abiding people, other people of this country who believe in democracy and freedom.

Now, the question is whether we will have

[Shri G. Narsimha Reddy]

to protect the anti-national extremists and terrorists or to protect the people of this country and protect democracy and freedom of this nation from the activities of these extremists and terrorists. That is the problem before us.

When one of the Members was speaking our Home Minister replied that if a person is arrested on ten grounds and nine grounds are proved to be invalid by the court and if one ground is valid, even then he continues to be detained. My friend asked 'How was it just' ? I would give him an example. Suppose a person is detained under only one ground and if that is proved to be valid, he is going to be detained then in the earlier case also he has to be arrested because we have not provided any minimum number of grounds so that he should be detained. Therefore, the law which is now being introduced, seems to be absolutely valid. There is no question of any misunderstanding on that aspect.

The Hon. Minister said in his reply that this is a balance between the two, for which the opposition people are fighting to protect the extremists and the terrorists. We want to protect the law-abiding people and democracy and freedom of this country, which is being attacked by the anti-national extremists and terrorists, who have been thinking of dividing the country also. Now, when our Hon. Home Minister says this provision is a balance, my question is, it is a balance between whom ? So, far as I understand we are trying to strike a balance between the activities of the extremists and terrorists who are anti-national and the others of the rest of the country who believe in democracy, freedom and our Constitution. This is not fair. I would appeal the Hon. Home Minister that the activities of the terrorists which we have seen in this country recently have gone too much far ahead. Now, everywhere in the countryside or in Punjab or anywhere, wherever the activities of the terrorists and extremists have gone, the people are not feeling safe and secure. So, is it not the duty of the Government, whichever party may rule this country, to

protect the law-abiding people of this country by whatever rule or Act they would like to introduce ?

With these few words, I would only like to add one more sentence and take my seat. (*Interruptions*). I do not want to hit anywhere or all around like Mr. Fernandes did. He is a senior man, he can hit all around with all the statistics, while I would only like to stick to the Bill which has been moved for consideration.

Lastly, I would only like to say on behalf of all the citizens, who are law-abiding, and who believe in democracy and freedom — I am also sure all the Members who are sitting on the other side equally believe in democracy and freedom, and to protect this unity of this country. . . .

SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE :
Thank you.

SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY :
Naturally, I hope, and I am confident. If I am wrong, you tell me that my understanding about the Opposition people is wrong.

With that assumption, I would like to request the Home Minister to give a serious thought to provide, if necessary, more active means of defence through appropriate preventive or pre-emptive actions against terrorist groups before they strike. Thank you.

SHRI N.K. SHEJWALKAR (Gwalior) :
Mr. Chairman, Sir, at the time of the introduction of this Bill itself I had opposed. Again I get this chance for saying something more regarding the matter.

From the very beginning I am totally opposed to such a legislation, and I had made it clear earlier also that at the time when we were in power, then also I had opposed it and I do not believe in any extraordinary law, which I consider as a failure of the Government to administer the country by the existing law. On the one side it is said that the circumstances are

extraordinary and at the same time permanent laws are being made. I cannot understand how these two things can go together. Even this Statement of Objects and Reasons said, 'The extraordinary situation which has arisen in some parts of the country has necessitated the review of certain provisions of the National Security Act'. If even this Statement of Objects and Reasons is taken into account, it does not say that all over India the situation has become extraordinary. It says, 'The extraordinary situation has arisen in some parts'. If it has arisen in some parts, why should you make a law for the whole of India? And if the extraordinary situation is there, in the whole country, then why don't you make a permanent law? I could have understood if you made a law for a specific period of two years saying that it will be commenced from this period and you will terminate it on such and such date. I can understand that. But to say 'extraordinary situation in some parts' and at the same time make a permanent law, these two things will not go together.

Ultimately I am coming to the merits of the case. Last time the hon. Home Minister, Mr. Narasimha Rao, said regarding some orders which he quored. After all it is not we who pass the orders, it is the State Governments which pass the orders. I want to bring it to his kind notice, and I would like to submit for his consideration that even today what will happen? Is the Central Government going to pass any orders under these provisions? The order will be executed by the State Governments themselves and not only the State Governments, but the respective police officers in a particular State are going to execute the order, and I think that you know what Justice Mulla has said in his judgment in the Allahabad High Court, and at the same time, I remind the hon. Minister that only three days ago while commenting on the situation, hon. Member, Mr. Chavan, Chairman of the Finance Commission, said: 'I do not know what has happened to the police'. This was his phrase. And if you are going to rely upon such sort of police or such sort of executive machinery, Mr.

Rao, how can you assure us that it will not be misused?

How can you ensure?

SHRI CHITTA BASU: It is being put to misue.

SHRI N.K. SHEJWALKAR: I have great respect for Shri Narasimha Rao. I cannot directly put the charge.

What had happened with me? I had the privilege of being detained quite a few times. Last time the detention was in the month of June during emergency. I was underground for about a month. I said that I would come in the open on such and such a date. Then the police arrested me. They took me to the police station. Remember, the detention authority the Collector, I do not give his name, was sitting there. He said, 'Are you ready to give your surrender or not?'

वरना तुम्हारे खिलाफ डिटेन्शन आर्डर बनाते हैं।

Had I given that, that detention order would have been torn out. What is this? Tell me. Is it not political exploitation? It was not only in my case, there were so many cases. All those things had been forced upon at that time. What does that indicate? Does it not indicate that it was just to suppress the opposition and mis-use that thing for political purpose? Can there be any other explanation.

Not only that, at that time there were so many goondas who were working as agents of the police. Some times they take shelter of the ruling party. They used to exploit.

आज तुम्हारे खिलाफ डिटेन्शन आर्डर बनाते हैं।

They used to make money by force. These things were going on and if you are not prepared to take into account all these things, how can you ensure that there will not be misuse? Technically all these things are there. Those may be set right.

The other day, I quoted—Shri Uma Shankar Trivedi a leader of the Opposition along with Shri Shyama Prasad Mukherjee

[Shri N.K. Shejwalkar]

His age was 68 and one of his legs had a defect. He was charged that he was going to cut a telephone wire after climbing the telephone pole. So many such cases are there. I can give you a list of such detentions. You will not believe. So many fictitious and wrong grounds are given. Ultimately, what happens as these things are manufactured by the police for the purpose of detention. What is the escape? In 99% cases of habeas corpus I have been able to get the order quashed because by that time these people were not trained. On very technical and academic grounds one could get out from the High Court. It is a matter of satisfaction which has been argued. You said that, after all, satisfaction can be on one ground or the other also. It may be severable thing. True. It may be severable. If the detention order makes a mention that on each and every ground I am satisfied separately, that is enough ground for detention. Then the High Court cannot come in the way. What is the need of legislation. I do not know? It was not at all necessary. That order is passed, it is enough. High Court is out.

I plead for justice, for the preservation of human rights, fundamental rights, freedom, which our Constitution has guaranteed to us for this purpose. Is it proper to have recourse to this? If the Government has bona fide desire to have treatment of a certain case, let it be for that case only. But this is a general law. You should not make a general case.

You are a Home Minister and if the State Government passes any order, how can you set that aside?

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO: If there is a wrong order and if representation comes to the Central Government, the Central Government has to set it aside according to the provisions of law.

SHRI N.K. SHEJWALKAR: That is right, but how can you determine whether it is right or wrong? Ultimately, justitia-

bility or the decision has to be on merits.

As an academic discussion, I want to submit that earlier in Bombay High Court, they held two views. There were several grounds in a case from Satara. It was an old case, may be of 1947-48—Vishnu Talpade's case.

That is, there are several grounds.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO: It was 1945, Federal Court.

SHRI N.K. SHEJWALKAR: After that. I am saying that later on there was a Bombay High Court judgement which said: There are several grounds and out of them even if one is false ground, naturally he cannot be detained. The argument is there is a balance. You put certain weight and go on putting it and there is a complete balance. After all, the balance is correct. But if you put on any of the weight or if you take out any of the weight, the other pan is bound to be disturbed and bound to go down. That is how the balance of mind works. The distinction was made later on that if there is a vague ground, it cannot have any effect. There was a distinction made between vague ground and incorrect ground. It is an incorrect ground and on the basis of incorrect ground, of course, the detention order can fail. But if this is a vague ground, if it is a superfluous ground which is added later on, the order cannot fail. This was the difference. At that time, the distinction was drawn.

Any how, the basic principle according to me is that ultimately the grounds are going to serve if they are of the valid nature and you said, why do you take the extreme case. Mr. Madhu Dandavate said, if 9 grounds are wrong and one ground is right, even then it is valid, according to you. You said, why do you take extreme case? But extreme case is supposed to be taken into account by your law itself. On page 2 of the Bill it is said:

"and it is not, therefore, possible to hold that the Government or officer

making such order would have been satisfied as provided in section 3 with reference to the remaining ground or grounds and made the order of detention."

So, it is not all grounds. You are taking into account the extreme case also where out of 10 grounds even if only one ground survives, according to you, according to this law, that order is good and is not bad in law. This is a case you are taking into consideration yourself. I do not understand what Mr. Reddy was just saying. He said, take a case where only one ground is mentioned. What happens? I have said clearly that the effect is the joint effect on the mind and not one ground. If there is only one ground, the effect will be joint of one ground. There is no question of other grounds being invalid. Therefore, to my reason, it does not appeal that such sort of legislation should at all be passed. You cannot give guarantee for the proper execution. You cannot guarantee us. After all, what is the second necessity, I do not know. On fresh grounds you want to extend the time of detention. When the person is there inside for one year or six months living in detention, you want to extend the period of his detention further. How? Again, for certain reasons, you have made the period for two years.

My first and humble request is ultimately you assure us that this is a sort of legislation which is not going to be a permanent law. This is going to be abolished as soon as its purpose is served. It should not be misused or abused against anybody—may be political person, common man or anybody. It should not be misused. What guarantee is the Government prepared to give? It is very relevant that what assurance is the Government ready to give us in this connection. Has this legislation been drawn with good intention or is just a sort of cover-up to cover the failures of the Government relating to the matters of law and order?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : It is a total failure in the country.

श्री राम प्यारे पनिका (राबर्टसगंज) : सभापति महोदय, मैं नेशनल सिक्यूरिटी (एमेंडमेंट) बिल का समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ।

16 29 hrs.

[SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE in the Chair]

मान्यवर, हमने विरोधी दलों के नेताओं को सुना और अभी शेजवलकर जी बोल रहे थे, उनको भी सुना। अभी उन्होंने मीसा की चर्चा की थी। मैं उनको याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि जब उनकी सरकार पदार्द्ध हुई थी और खास तौर पर मध्य प्रदेश में जब उनका चीफ मिनिस्टर था, तो सरकार के गठन के बाद मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने मिनी मीसा बनाया था। मैं आपको याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ। आप अपनी बातों को भूल जाते हैं और सारी चीजों के लिए कांग्रेस सरकार को दोष देते हैं। आपकी कर्नाटक में सरकार है। क्या आपने कर्नाटक सरकार को यह कहा है कि वह इस एक्ट को लागू न करे? कर्नाटक की सरकार ने 34 केसिज में इस एक्ट का उपयोग किया है। आंध्र प्रदेश में तो बहुत ज्यादा केसिज में इसका उपयोग हुआ है। इसके अलावा राज्यों में और भी प्रिवेन्टिव एक्ट्स बने हुए हैं और उनका उपयोग भी वहाँ किया जाता है।

मान्यवर, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस अमेंडमेंट का एक सीमित और निश्चित उद्देश्य है। देश की सुरक्षा, एकता और अखण्डता का जब प्रश्न उठ खड़ा होता है, देश में कालाबाजारी, चोरबाजारी और स्मगलिंग को रोकने का जब प्रश्न उठ खड़ा होता है, देश की आम शांति-व्यवस्था का प्रश्न जब उठ खड़ा होता है तो इस प्रकार का कानून बनाना पड़ता है। अभी राजेश कुमार सिंह जी बोल रहे थे। मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि सन् 1967 में जब चौधरी चरण सिंह उत्तर प्रदेश के मुख्य मन्त्री बने थे तो उन्होंने वहाँ गुण्डा एक्ट लागू किया था। वह गुण्डा एक्ट भी इसी तरह का एक्ट है। समय-समय

[श्री रामप्यारे पनिका]

पर हमारी नेता श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी ने यह स्पष्ट कर दिया है कि इस एक्ट के प्रावधानों का पोलिटिकल उद्देश्यों के लिए उपयोग नहीं किया जाएगा क्या विपक्ष के सदस्य कह सकते हैं कि किसी भी पोलिटिकल उद्देश्य के लिए इसका कभी उपयोग किया गया है? इस उद्देश्य से अब तक कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई है।

क्या यह बात सही नहीं है कि देश के कुछ हिस्सों में इस समय एक असाधारण स्थिति है। चाहे इधर बैठने वाले लोग हों, चाहे उधर बैठने वाले लोग हों कोई भी इस बात से इन्कार नहीं कर सकता है। फिर इस अमेंडमेंट बिल में विशेष क्या है? इस बिल में दो ही बातें हैं। एक तो एक साल को दो साल किया गया है। दूसरे ग्राऊंड्स के बारे में अमेंडमेंट है कि अगर एक भी ग्राऊंड ठीक न हो तो उसे छोड़ दिया जाए। अब किसी एक ग्राऊंड के भी ठीक न होने पर किसी अपराधी को छोड़ा न जा सकेगा। ये दो-तीन बातें इस अमेंडमेंट बिल में हैं। लेकिन मुश्किल यह है कि जब लोग सत्ता में होते हैं तो दूसरी बात करते हैं और सत्ता से हटने पर व्यक्तिगत स्वतन्त्रता और मौलिक अधिकारों की याद आने लगती है।

मान्यवर, यह एक्ट देश में प्रायः सभी जगह लागू किया जा रहा है। केवल 9 राज्य ऐसे हैं जो इसको लागू नहीं कर रहे हैं। लेकिन उन राज्यों में इस प्रकार के दूसरे कानून बने हुए हैं और आवश्यकता पड़ने पर वे उनका उपयोग करते हैं।

मान्यवर, मैं यहां एक बात कहना चाहता हूं। इस एक्ट के अधीन 154 केसिज में चालान हुआ है। उनमें से एक भी ऐसा केस नहीं है जिसमें कि किसी पोलिटिकल आदमी के खिलाफ कार्यवाही की गई हो। फिर विरोधी दल के लोग कैसे आरोप लगा सकते हैं कि सरकार किसी पोलिटिकल उद्देश्य के लिए इसका अमेंडमेंट करना चाहती है? इस एक्ट के मिसयूज करने की गुंजाइश नहीं है।

इसमें सैफगार्ड्स की पूरी व्यवस्था है। फिर ऐसे आरोप लगाना कि पोलिटिकल उद्देश्यों के लिए यह कानून लाया गया है, बिल्कुल गलत होगा।

मैं अपने विरोधी दल के साथियों से पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या 1977 में और उसके बाद देश में इस तरह की स्थिति थी जैसी कि आज है? आज देश में अलगाववादी, आतंकवादी और उग्रवादी ताकतें सिर उठाने लगी हैं। ऐसी ताकतों से निपटने के लिए ऐसे कानून की बहुत जरूरत है। कुछ विरोधी दल के माननीय सदस्यों ने श्री ए० के० राय साहब के केस के बारे में कहा। उस केस में भी सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने इस एक्ट को अनुचित नहीं ठहराया था। उसने कहीं नहीं कहा कि इस एक्ट से मौलिक अधिकारों का हनन होता है। सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने अपनी एक ओबजरवेशन की है जिसको कि मैं कोट कर देना चाहता हूं—

"We hope that the Central Government will without further delay bring Section 3 of the 44th Amendment Act into force. That Section, be it remembered, affords to the detenu an assurance that his case will be considered fairly and objectively by an impartial tribunal."

सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने कहीं यह नहीं कहा कि इस एक्ट के अधीन कोई कार्यवाही नहीं हो सकती है। राय साहब की बात को लेकर यह कहना कि पोलिटिकल उद्देश्य से कार्यवाही की गई है, ठीक नहीं है।

मान्यवर, आज जरूरत इस बात की है कि कारगर ढंग से इन तत्वों से निपटने के लिए कानून हो। दूसरी कोई बात नहीं है। लोग तरह-तरह की बातें करते हैं। आज यह सरकार है, कल दूसरी सरकार होगी, लेकिन सबसे ज्यादा महत्व इस बात का है कि समाज में शांति रहे। अराजकता को समाप्त किया जाए। देश की स्वतन्त्रता और अखण्डता ठीक रहे। क्या ऐसी परिस्थितियां बनाने का अधिकार सरकार को नहीं है? जिन कारणों से यह कानून बनाया गया है, वे कारण अभी देश में विद्य-

मान हैं। पंजाब और जम्मू-कश्मीर में जिस तरह से टेरोरिस्ट एक्टिविटीज हुई, वे हमारे देश की अखण्डता के लिए चुनौती बन गई हैं। उन सब चीजों से निपटने के लिए निश्चित रूप से इस कानून की आवश्यकता है और सरकार जो यह कानून लाई है, उसका मैं तहेदिल से समर्थन करता हूँ।

एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ। सरकार ने इसमें जो आश्वासन दिया है कि पोलिटिकल पर-पजेज के लिए इसका उपयोग नहीं किया जाना चाहिए, उसका पूरी तरह से पालन किया जाबा चाहिए। मैं भी उन लोगों में से एक हूँ जो यह कहते हैं कि इसके लिए इसका इस्तेमाल नहीं किया जाना चाहिए। जो लोग स्मगलिंग में लगे हैं, ब्लैक मार्केटियर, प्राफिटिअर, कम्युनल हारमनी के खिलाफ जो कार्यवाही करते हैं, शांति-व्यवस्था को डिस्टर्ब करते हैं और जो लॉग देश की सुरक्षा के लिए खतरा पैदा करते हैं, उनके अलावा किसी भी निर्दोष व्यक्ति के खिलाफ इसका उपयोग नहीं किया जाना चाहिए। शेजवलकर साहब भूल जाते हैं कि 1977 में जब जनता पार्टी की सरकार बनी थी, उस वक्त को वे भूल जाते हैं। जनता के जनमानस को भड़का कर सत्ता में आये थे और उस वक्त मध्य प्रदेश में कांग्रेस जनों ने न्याय प्राप्ति के लिए आवाज उठाई थी। उनको दबाने के लिए इनकी सरकार ने "मिनी मीसा" का प्रयोग किया था। इस पर इनको उस वक्त इस्तीफा दे देना चाहिए था। लेकिन ऐसा नहीं किया। आज जार्ज फर्नांडिस कहते हैं। इनकी सरकार ने इसका उपयोग किया था उस वक्त ये कहाँ थे। इनका तो अपना कोई भरोसा नहीं है। 4 साल में कभी लोकदल में रहे, कभी जनता पार्टी में रहे, इनका विरोधी दल के लोगों का कोई ठिकाना नहीं है।

श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री : सब के बारे में आप ऐसा नहीं कह सकते।

श्री रामप्पारे पनिका : मैं आपके बारे में नहीं

कह रहा हूँ, लेकिन आप भी ऐसे तत्वों से गठबंधन करते हैं। 1967 में उत्तर प्रदेश में चौधरी चरण सिंह से मिलकर जनसंघ ने काम किया। इसलिए इन लोगों का कोई भरोसा नहीं है। आज ये देश की जनता को विरोधी दल को सबल बनाने की बात कहते हैं। 1980 से जब से हम लोग सत्ता में आए हैं, तब से ये लोग एक होने की बात कर रहे हैं। कहीं कोई ग्राउंड नहीं है। ये लोग देश की एकता की बात करते हैं। आज ये इस तरह की बातें करके अवाम को धोखा नहीं दे सकते। जनता इनको जान चुकी है कि जब ये इधर होते हैं तो किस तरह की बात करते हैं और जब इधर होते हैं तो किस तरह की बात करते हैं। इस तरह का कानून आपने भी बनाया था। शाह आयोग को बिठाने वाले लोग आज भूल गए हैं। आज वे प्रजातन्त्र की दुहाई देते हैं। जार्ज साहब बैठे हैं। इन्दिरा जी 75 हजार वोटों से जीतकर आई थीं। आज वे लोकतन्त्र का हिमायत कर रहे हैं। उस वक्त इनको क्या हो गया था। लोकतन्त्र के सच्चे हिमायती कांग्रेस के लोग हैं। दल की नेता श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी प्रजातन्त्र की हिमायती हैं जिन्होंने समय रहते ही परिणामों की चिन्ता किए बगैर चुनाव करा दिए। लेकिन आपने क्या किया। आपके दिल में केवल बदला लेने की बात थी। प्रजातन्त्र की बुनियादी बातों का ख्याल केवल हमारी पार्टी में रखा जाता है। समाजवाद, लोकतंत्र, धर्म-निर्पेक्षता, गुट-निर्पेक्षता इन सबको मानने वाली हमारी कांग्रेस पार्टी है। विरोधी दल के पास आज कोई दिशा नहीं है। आज मेरी भगवान से यह प्रार्थना है कि देश की अखण्डता और सुरक्षा के लिए इन सब तत्वों को निकालकर बाहर कर देना चाहिए जो अराजकता पैदा करते हैं। जो लोग देश को कमजोर करते हैं। जो लोग राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा को हानि पहुंचाते हैं, उनके खिलाफ इस कानून को पास किया जाए।

अगर आज की कार्य सूची देखें तो इस बिल का विरोध करने के लिए सभी विरोधी दल के नेताओं ने अपता नाम दिया हुआ है।.....(व्यवधान)

[श्री रामप्यारे पनिका]

मैं तो यह कहना चाहूंगा कि इनकी दाढ़ी में तिनका है। इन लोगों को इस बात की शंका है कि हम लोगों का जो काम है, वह इस एक्ट में आने वाला है। इसी वजह से ये लोग डर रहे हैं। किसी सिद्धान्त पर एक हो या न हो लेकिन इस बारे में सब एक हैं जब कि देश की सुरक्षा के लिए यह कानून आ रहा है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ, विरोधी पक्ष के लोगों से कि देश में शान्ति-व्यवस्था बनाएं। जो असामाजिक कार्य..... (व्यवधान) अन्त में विरोधी दलों से देश की खातिर अपील करना चाहता हूँ कि जितने अमेंडमेंट इन्होंने दिए हैं, उनको वापिस लें और इसको पास कराएं।

SHRI T. NAGARATNAM (Sriperumbudur) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am very grateful to you for giving me this opportunity to participate in the debate on the National Security (Amendment) Bill, 1984. I totally oppose this Amendment Bill. When the National Security Ordinance, 1980, was to be approved and when the National Security Bill, 1980, was to be passed by this House, several Opposition Members at that time vehemently opposed this measure. Again they opposed when the Home Minister introduced certain amendments specified in sections 3 to 5, specially in the disturbed areas of Punjab and Chandigarh.

On behalf of the DMK Party, I want to say that we have full faith in the national security, but at the same time, I want to point out, no citizen of our country should be treated as a step-son or an alien or be put in bondage of slavery.

In 1971, I want to recall in this House, during the time of Bangladesh war, to safeguard our national integration and national security, my beloved leader, Dr. Kalaignar, the then Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, invited our Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi and gave her Rs. 6 crores on behalf of the Tamil Nadu people. No other Chief Minister in India has given such a huge amount for national security.

But the Central Government, whatever may be the Party that comes to power, want to have the supreme power; they simply forget democracy and they consider the States to be under slavery. The Centre is already having the supreme power; still, they want to usurp the powers of the States.

I vehemently oppose this Amendment which is sought to be introduced in the National Security Act as the provisions of this Bill are Draconian in nature. The intention and inclination in introducing such a Bill is only an attempt to strangle democracy and to erode seriously the rule of law. No civilized country would apprehend a person without disclosing the reason for his arrest. The National Security Act and the amendments cut in toto at the root of the Fundamental Rights guaranteed to the citizens under article 19 of the Constitution.

It also violates Articles 14, 21 and 22 of the Constitution.

Sir, the Bill gives a long rope to the authorities, namely, police to suppress the Opposition parties in our country. Therefore, my party, DMK and the leader have been persistently and consistently opposing this piece of legislation. It is an attempt at strangulation of democracy. It is totally a lawless law.

Sir, people who believe in government, people who believe in human rights and civil liberties will be in great danger. At the moment the Government's intention may be right but in due course many of us will not be spared under this Act.

Sir, I would urge upon the hon. Members to see that the democratic voice is not made dumb, deaf and blind by the use of this National Security Act and amendments thereto. The House is very well aware that during Emergency in June 1975 in Tamil Nadu the DMK party was in power. If my party and my leader had accepted MISA and Emergency then the DMK government would not have been dissolved on 31st January, 1976.

Now, Sir, MISA has been misused. More

than 500 persons were put in jail without trial and one of our Member of Parliament, Mr. Chittibabu was brutally assaulted in Central jail, Madras and he died as a detenu. Similarly, another person died in Madurai jail on account of ill treatment.

Sir, so many atrocities have been committed by the police in the entire country. Now, you have brought forward further amendment to the National Security Act but there is no security to the human lives. Here I would like to quote what Shri H.V. Kamath said during the debate in the Constituent Assembly :

"This is a day of sorrow and shame. God help the people of India. I find no parallel to this Chapter of Emergency in the Constitutions of the democratic countries of the world."

This is what Shri H.V. Kamath said during the debate in the Constituent Assembly. Many friends say it is 'mini MISA' whereas I want to say that it is not 'mini MISA' but 'major MISA'.

Sir, again I would like to quote what Shri Biswanath Dass said in the same debate in the Constituent Assembly :

"During the last great war the Nazis took away iron and metals from the householders not only in their own country but also in conquered territories. Why should Government of India like the Nazis expropriate the revenues assigned to the States in an Emergency."

Sir, according to Central Government they have dismissed the Dr. Farooq Abdullah government in Kashmir to safeguard the interests of the country. What is the fate of the Speaker in the House ? Is there any security for his Chair and his body ? He was manhandled and removed. We should not think that the majority can do anything.

In September, 1979, my beloved late Anna's birthday celebration was held in

Madras when Shrimati Indira Gandhi was invited. While speaking to the Tamilnadu people in a meeting organised for celebrating the late Anna's birthday at the Marina Beach, Madras, Shrimati Indira Gandhi gave an assurance to the people and also appealed to them to forget the past, namely, the imposition of Emergency, and said that for thousand years to come, Emergency will not be imposed in the country. But after coming to power in 1980, in the month of June 1980, she had brought forward this will before this House and the Government passed the National Security Act. Sir, according to the present National Security Act, if a person is arrested, he will not be kept in detention for more than a year. But according to the present amendment to the Act, a person could be kept under detention for two years in Punjab and Chandigarh only. Sir, this is violative of Article 14 of the Constitution, namely, Equality before Law.

Sir, under the present Act, a person detained in Tamil Nadu or Andhra Pradesh or Karnataka or Orissa or Bihar or anywhere cannot be kept for more than one year. But I do not understand why this present amendment to the Act wants to increase the period by one more year. This is clear violation of the Fundamental Rights of a citizen of this country. Here I would like to clarify one point raised by an hon. Member from the Treasury Benches. He said that under the National Security Act, 1980 no political leader was arrested. I am surprised to hear this statement. In Tamilnadu, the Agricultural Toilers Party-leader, Mr. Narayanaswamy Naidu was arrested and kept in detention under National Security Act.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : It was done by the State Government.

SHRI T. NAGARATNAM : No. It was done by the State Government but arrested under N.S.A. Over this, our beloved leader Dr. Kalaignar Karunanidhi also agitated and he appealed to the Central Government for the release of Mr. Narayanaswamy. When

[Shri T. Nagaratnam]

Shrimati Indira Gandhi visited Tamilnadu at that time, the feelings of the DMK agitators' over the arrest of the political leader, was conveyed to her and she immediately advised the Tamilnadu Government to release Mr. Narayanaswamy Naidu. Then only he was released without any condition.

Sir, in the entire country, more than 336 people have been detained under N.S.A. Therefore, I apprehend that this draconian measure will be a great menace to the democracy in future. Therefore, I appeal through, you, Sir, that Government should withdraw this Amendment to the Bill so that the democracy of our country is preserved and the people of the country can live in peace and secure. Thank you.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY (Puri) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support the Bill. Sir, in the year 1980, the National Security Act was brought forward before Parliament and after it was enacted it was brought into the Statute Book. After this Act was brought into the Statute Book, it was reported in the press on 10th May, 1982, that during this period 1837 persons were detained. Out of them 1411 were released either by the High Court or by the Supreme Court. The reason given for releasing those people was mostly on account of technical difficulties. In some cases, the ground of detention was not explained in the language known to the person detained. In some other cases, there was lacuna in the detention order. In some other cases, some mistakes were made in framing the ground.

In certain cases, representations given by the detainees were not explained to them. These are the few instances I am placing before the House. As a matter of fact, out of 1837 persons, only 426 were detained. My submission is that the purpose for which this legislation was promulgated was not being achieved, because the provisions of the statute were inadequate.

Now, nobody from the opposition says that things have improved, economic situa-

tion has improved, the internal situation has improved and that we are in a comfortable position. Naturally, there is no question of encroaching upon the liberties of the citizens. But my submission is that things are very complicated today, we are confronted with an internal conspiracy against us, we are confronted with a very difficult economic situation and a new phenomenon of terrorism has developed in the country. We also know that the terrorists have links with the international terrorists, and apart from that the economic situation also deserves very serious attention.

In this background, my submission is that the statute must be very effective and adequate, so that it can bring about an improvement in the situation and can translate the purpose for which it has been promulgated into a reality.

Sir, the amending Bill covers only two aspects. The other aspects have not been taken care of in this legislation. I do not know the reason for leaving them, may be for some technical ground.

A number of friends here are practising lawyers also and they know about the subjective satisfaction. If a number of grounds have been made out for detention and if out of them one falls through, in that case, the satisfaction has not been complete, because the authority may have been influenced by the ground which has not been established. That is a technicality. Because of this, a number of known criminals, known smugglers and known offenders were set at large. That is the situation. We have to meet that situation. That is why, I support the Bill and I would like the Home Minister to explain why other technicalities have not been covered in this statute.

16 58 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *In the Chair*]

There is another political aspect. Nobody says that this is an ideal thing, but it is a necessary evil ; we are constrained to adopt it. Even today all over the world, for ex-

ample, there is an agitation against capital punishment. We have got a provision for capital punishment in our Indian Penal Code. Our society has not yet attained that position where we can do away with such a stringent punishment. That is why, the society as it stands today, needs this very much, and it ought to be adopted.

I would submit that some friends from the opposition are shouting so much, but when they were in power what did they do? They are shouting so much because the election is very near. When they were in the Government, they wanted to amend the Criminal Procedure Code to incorporate all the preventive detention measures, which would have become permanent measures. This is not a permanent measure, but they attempted to do it. Not only that, though the Forty-Fourth Constitutional Amendment, amending Article 22, was passed, but that was not implemented by them, although they were in Government for more than two years.

17.00 hrs.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : What about your rule ?

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : That is a different thing. We believe in social values. I am coming to you, as I have not yet touched that part, Shri Basu. We believe that it is necessary to protect the social values of the community. We believe that it is necessary to protect our economic and political system. There is no hide and seek about it. What is the Janata Government doing? What about Shri Hegde? He is in favour of introducing the preventive detention law. Not only that, he spoke in an interview given in *Patriot* paper in support of the measure. What about Andhra ? They have already adopted it to counteract the communal elements. And what about Tamil Nadu ?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : What problem has been solved by this preventive detention ? It is there for the last 37 years.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : I am surprised that Shri Somnath Chatterjee has put this question. It is working since Ram Raj. People are restrained by laws. Under the Indian Penal Code, theft is punishable with stringent punishment. But theft is still there. The principle is that laws do create social values and social restraints. This is why the provision is there. Sir, I am very happy to tell you now that the West Bengal Government have also agreed to implement the COFEPOSA Act. It is very good. Wisdom has dawned upon them at last.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Who said so ? It is not true.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : Shri Pranab Mukherjee has spoken, and no contradiction has been there. If there is any contradiction, please show me and I shall correct myself. I am quoting the press reports. I have no authentic documents to support them. If you wish, I will place those press reports for your perusal.

I want to say one thing to Shri Somnath Babu. When the Soviet Prime Minister visited France, do you know what happened? In their meeting, the French President put one question to the Soviet leader as to why Sakharov has been detained and why he is not allowed to go to another country. The reply to the French President was—"What about the millions of people starving in the suburbs of Paris ?"

(Interruptions)

So Sir, my submission is that he has rightly replied because they believed that to protect their system if such and such a person, howsoever eminent or distinguished he may be, should be detained, and his freedom must be curtailed, they would do that. And they have done it. So, naturally each country has its problems. Some hon. Members said that wherever this type of law was there, that country was not a civilized one. If so, I would ask them : Are all the Socialist countries not civilized ? Is China not civilized? Every system has its own problems ; and they want to solve those

[Shri Brajamohan Mohanty]

problems by their own methods. So, there should not be so much of an excitement. The Bill should be passed.

श्री बिजय कुमार यादव (नालन्दा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा कानून में जो दूसरा संशोधन विधेयक पेश किया गया है, में इस का विरोध करता हूँ। यह विधेयक 1980 में लाया गया था। बाद में इसमें संशोधन किया गया और फिर आज हम लोग दूसरे संशोधन के दौर से गुजर रहे हैं। अंग्रेजों के पीरियड में प्रिबेन्टिव डिटेन्शन ऐक्ट था और कांग्रेस के लोग जब और पार्टियों के साथ आजादी की लड़ाई लड़ रहे थे तो वह लोग व्यक्तिगत आजादी और नागरिक स्वतन्त्रता के लिए प्रिबेन्टिव डिटेन्शन ऐक्ट के मुखालिफ थे। लेकिन जैसे ही कांग्रेस पावर में आई उस ने प्रिबेन्टिव डिटेन्शन ऐक्ट इस्तेमाल किया और अपने पूरे शासन के पीरियड में उन्होंने इस चीज को जारी रखा। केवल उस थोड़े से समय को छोड़ कर जब कांग्रेस की मैजोरिटी समाप्त हो गई थी और सी० पी० आई० आदि कुछ ऐसी पार्टियों की मदद से इन की सरकार चलानी पड़ती थी, केवल उन दिनों में इन्होंने इन पार्टियों के दबाव में आकर इस ऐक्ट से छुटकारा दिया था।

पहले भी जब प० जवाहर लाल नेहरू मौजूद थे तो उन्होंने भी यही वादा किया था कि इस का इस्तेमाल विरोधियों के खिलाफ नहीं किया जाएगा लेकिन उस समय भी इस का इस्तेमाल विरोधी पार्टियों के खिलाफ किया गया और राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा कानून 1980 में इन्होंने पास किया उस समय भी इन्होंने यह वादा किया था कि इस का इस्तेमाल अपने विरोधियों के खिलाफ नहीं करेंगे। लेकिन तजुर्बा यह बताता है कि इन्होंने अपने विरोधियों के खिलाफ इस का इस्तेमाल किया। 1980 में बहुत घनघोर बहस इस पर हुई थी और हम लोगों ने यह आशंका जाहिर की थी कि देश के अन्दर कांग्रेस की सरकार अपनी नीतियों की वजह से असफल होती जा रही है। उस की वजह से जन-आन्दोलन

जब होंगे तो उस के नेताओं के खिलाफ इस कानून का इस्तेमाल किया जाएगा। इन्होंने वादा किया था इस्तेमाल नहीं करने का, आज भी वह यही वादा करेंगे लेकिन फिर भी वह इस का इस्तेमाल हम लोगों के खिलाफ करेंगे।

कहा गया है कि असाधारण परिस्थिति है जिस की वजह से इस कानून में संशोधन की बात की जा रही है। यह बात उस समय भी कही गई थी क्यों कि वह कानून असाधारण है और जब कोई भी सरकार इस तरह का कानून पेश करेगी तो वह यही कहेगी कि परिस्थिति असाधारण है जिस की वजह से यह लाया गया है। इस कानून के रहते हुए भी परिस्थिति साधारण नहीं बन सकी। आज जो देश की सुरक्षा और अखण्डता की बात कही जाती है, उग्रवादियों की बात कही जाती है, कानून तो यह मौजूद था, लेकिन इस के रहते हुए भी देश की स्थिति साधारण क्यों नहीं बन सकी और फिर इस बात की क्या गारन्टी है कि इस कानून के जरिए आप देश की असाधारण स्थिति को साधारण स्थिति में तब्दील कर देंगे?

देश के अन्दर जो असाधारण स्थिति है उस का कारण क्या है? आपकी जो नीतियां हैं, जिस तरह आप सरकार को चला रहे हैं, आपने जो आर्थिक नीतियां अपनाई हैं। जिससे देश में बेरोजगारी है, भुखमरी है, राज्यों का विकास समान तरीके से नहीं हो रहा है, राज्यों का असंतुलित विकास हो रहा है, बहुत सारे राज्य पिछड़े हुए हैं, कुछ ही राज्य आगे हैं, चन्द मुट्ठी भर लोग जिस तरह से देश की आर्थिक व्यवस्था पर हावी हैं, काले घन का राज जिस तरह से चल रहा है—इस प्रकार की स्थिति में देश में तरह तरह की समस्याएं होंगी ही। पंजाब की बहुत चर्चा की जाती है। पंजाब के सवाल पर एक बार नहीं, कई बार सदन में बहस हुई है। बार बार पंजाब के सवाल पर कहा गया है कि पंजाब की परिस्थिति के लिए शासक दल के लोग ही जिम्मेदार हैं। पंजाब की स्थिति में जो उग्रवादिता आई, उसको जिस तरह से बढ़ने

दिया गया और परिस्थिति में जो भयंकरता आई उसके लिए अगर कोई जिम्मेदार है तो वह शासक दल है। शासक दल ने बार बार कोशिश की कि पंजाब की समस्या को राजनीतिक रूप में इस्तेमाल करे और यही वजह है कि वहाँ की स्थिति लगातार उग्र होती गई। आज भी वहाँ की समस्या का राजनीतिक हल ढूँढ़ने में यह सरकार नाकाम हो रही है। सरकार चाहती है कि इस समस्या को एनेक्शन में सुनाए, वोट हासिल करके पुनः सत्ता में आए। जब इस तरह की बात होगी तो जाहिर है जब शासक दल देश की सुरक्षा, देश की एकता, देश की अखण्डता और आर्थिक व्यवस्था, देश की जनता का अमन चैन, साम्प्रदायिकता, भाषा की समस्या तथा अन्य समस्याओं के प्रति राजनीतिक तौर पर स्वार्थ सिद्धि का व्यवहार अपनायेगा तब तक इन समस्याओं का हल नहीं हो सकता है। वही वजह है कि आज देश में तरह तरह की समस्याएँ खड़ी हो रही हैं और उनका समाधान नहीं हो रहा है। समाधान इसलिए नहीं हो रहा है क्योंकि सरकार समाधान करना नहीं चाहती है अपने राजनीतिक स्वार्थ के लिए और तभी उसको इस तरह के कानून का सहारा लेना पड़ता है। इस प्रकार के कानून का सहारा लेकर आतंक के राज्य को कायम करके वह देश में हुकूमत करना चाहती है। इसीलिए आज इस का विरोध हो रहा है। देश में जो हमारा संविधान कानून है उसमें वैयक्तिक स्वतन्त्रता की बात कही गई है कि कोई भी व्यक्ति बगैर किसी कारण के गिरफ्तार नहीं किया जाएगा, बगैर मुकदमा चलाए हुए जेल में बन्द नहीं किया जाएगा। यह कानून जो पहले से बना हुआ था एक तो वही लोगों के लिए मिरदद था और अब इसको आप और भी ज्यादा कड़ा बनाकर लोगों के ऊपर प्रहार करना चाहते हैं, वैयक्तिक आजादी और संविधान पर चोट करना चाहते हैं। इसको कबूल करवा किमी भी व्यक्ति के लिए, जोकि वैयक्तिक स्वतन्त्रता में विश्वास करता है, सम्भव नहीं होगा। हमारी पार्टी तो इसका बराबर विरोध करती रही है। कांग्रेस के लोगो को पता नहीं इस तरह के

कानून से क्या फायदा होने वाला है। कौन सी समस्याओं का समाधान वे इसके द्वारा करना चाहते हैं? इस तरह के कानून के जरिए किसी भी समस्या का समाधान नहीं हो सकता है। हिन्दुस्तान जिस व्यवस्था से गुजर रहा है, हम कहते हैं कि हमारे वहाँ जनतांत्रिक पद्धति है, नागरिक आजादी है, वैयक्तिक आजादी है, जिस संविधान ने बहुत सारे अधिकार लोगों को दे रखे हैं, उसी संविधान के विपरीत आप आचरण कर रहे हैं और संविधान का घोर उल्लंघन इस कानून को बनाकर यह संशोधन लाकर आप कर रहे हैं। इसीलिए मैं इसका विरोध करता हूँ और उम्मीद करता हूँ कि सभ्नी जी दोबारा सोचेंगे और इसको वापिस लेंगे।

श्री उमाकांत मिश्र (मिर्जापुर) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, चाहे कोई शासनप्रणाली हो, राजतन्त्र हो, लोकतन्त्र हो, अधिनायक तन्त्र हो, सेनातन्त्र हो, इतने सारे तन्त्र आज संसार भर में हैं लोकतन्त्र तो बहुत ही कम देशों में है, गिने-चुने देशों में ही है, ज्यादातर अधिनायक तन्त्र है या सेना तन्त्र है या राजतन्त्र है। बहरहाल कोई भी तन्त्र हो, किसी-भी राज-प्रणाली का पहला कर्तव्य होता है कि वह राष्ट्र और देश की रक्षा करे। प्राचीन काल में भी शासन प्रणाली का काम बाहरी आक्रमण और आन्तरिक आक्रमण से, दोनों प्रकार के तत्वों से, देश की, राज्य की रक्षा करना पहला काम होता था। जो राज-प्रणाली देश की, समाज की, रक्षा करने में असमर्थ है वह राज-प्रणाली नहीं है, वह असमर्थ है, अक्षम है। इसलिए कोई भी तन्त्र हो, लोकतन्त्र हो, राजतन्त्र ही, अधिनायक तन्त्र ही, उनका कोई महत्व वहीं है, महत्व है राष्ट्र का, देश की जनता का और जो प्रणाली देश की जनता और राष्ट्र की रक्षा त कर मके, उस प्रणाली को बदल देना चाहिए, छोड़ देना चाहिए। मैं तो यह कहूँगा कि जो कानून आज गृह मन्त्री जी लाए हैं, वह नर्म है, इससे ज्यादा सख्त कानून की आवश्यकता है। मेरा निवेदन तो यह है कि देश की रक्षा के लिए बाहरी तत्वों और आन्तरिक तत्वों, जो पृथक्ता-

[श्री उमाकांत मिश्र]

बादी, सम्प्रदायवादी, क्षेत्रीयतावादी तत्व जो हैं, देश को तोड़ना चाहते हैं, उनसे लड़ने के लिए, उन से देश की रक्षा करने के लिए यह कानून बहुत नर्म है, इसको और अधिक सख्त करना चाहिए।

इसमें क्या है—जहां पहले 6 महीने के लिए बन्द किया जाता था, अब दो वर्ष कर दिया है—इससे कुछ भी होने वाला नहीं है। इससे कठोरतम कानून होना चाहिए।

श्री एन० के० शेजवलकर (ग्वालियर) : आपने जेल नहीं देखी है।

श्री उमाकांत मिश्र : मैंने बहुत जेल देखी हुई है। हमारे पुरखों ने देखी हुई है। हमारे लोगों ने वर्षों जेल में रह कर आजादी हासिल की है। मैं निवेदन कर रहा था कि कोई भी प्रणाली हो, देश की ओर राष्ट्र की रक्षा करना पहला कर्तव्य है, इसलिए यह कानून और अधिक सख्त होना चाहिए।

आज जो स्थिति है—उसमें एक तो बाहरी आक्रमण है, दूसरे आन्तरिक विद्रोह है, संगठित विद्रोह है—इस तरह के आक्रमणों में जहां तक बाहरी आक्रमण का सम्बन्ध है उससे सेना रक्षा करती है लेकिन जो आन्तरिक तोड़फोड़ होती है, जिसमें आन्तरिक शक्तियां देश को कमजोर करना चाहती हैं, निर्बल करना चाहती हैं, राष्ट्र को छिन्न-भिन्न करना चाहती हैं, क्षेत्रवाद, सम्प्रदायवाद, उग्रवाद, हिंसावाद—ये सब जितने बाद फैले हुए हैं या जैसे तस्कर हैं, जमाखोर हैं, इस तरह के जो आर्थिक अपराधी हैं उनसे लड़ने के लिए आन्तरिक रूप से सख्त कानून चाहिए, कठोरतम कानून और कठोरतम न्यायालय की आवश्यकता है। जब आन्तरिक शक्तियों के साथ मुकाबला होता है तो उन से सेना नहीं लड़ेगी, यहां उसकी आवश्यकता नहीं है, उनसे लड़ने के लिए कठोरतम कानून और कठोरतम न्यायालय

की आवश्यकता है। इसलिए इस समय इस देश को अखण्ड रखने के लिए, एक रखने के लिए, इस देश को शक्तिशाली बनाये रखने के लिए, लोकतन्त्र की रक्षा करने के लिए कठोरतम कानून, और कठोरतम कदम और कठोरतम न्यायालय की आवश्यकता है। ये लोग जो सामने बैठे हुए हैं इनको इसकी चिन्ता नहीं है—इनको चिन्ता केवल कुर्सी की। इस लिए मैं फिर से कहना चाहता हूं देश में लोकतन्त्र हो या कोई भी तन्त्र हो, देश की एकता, देश की रक्षा के सामने किसी भी तन्त्र का कोई महत्व नहीं है।

मैं तो यहां तक कहूंगा—देश की अखण्डता, राष्ट्र की एकता की रक्षा करने के लिए यदि हमारा संविधान भी कमजोर पड़ता हो तो इस संविधान का कोई महत्व नहीं है, उसको भी बदल देना चाहिए। देश रहेगा, राष्ट्र रहेगा, समाज रहेगा तभी लोकतन्त्र, राजतन्त्र या कोई भी तन्त्र रहेगा। आज विरोधी पक्ष के लोग बहुत घबराए हुए हैं, उनको चिन्ता है कि यह जो कानून बन रहा है, इसका इस्तेमाल उनके विरुद्ध होगा। क्यों होगा ? जो अराजक तत्व हैं, देश-विरोधी तत्व हैं, राष्ट्र विरोधी तत्व हैं, देश-द्रोही तत्व हैं, जो तस्कर हैं, जमाखोर हैं—ऐसे लोगों के विरुद्ध इस कानून का इस्तेमाल होगा।

आप लोगों के खिलाफ यह कानून लागू नहीं होगा लेकिन जो भी व्यक्ति या दल चाहे राजनीतिक हो या गैर राजनीतिक हो, राष्ट्र-द्रोह होगा, देशद्रोह होगा या समाजद्रोह होगा, वह इससे बच नहीं पाएगा और न ही उसको बचना चाहिए। यही मेरा निवेदन है। अगर कोई राष्ट्रद्रोह करता है, देशद्रोह करता, समाजद्रोह करता है या देश और राष्ट्र की अखण्डता में बाधक होता है या देशद्रोही और पृथक्तावादी तत्वों का बढ़ावा देता है, उसके खिलाफ यह कानून लागू होना चाहिए। (व्यवधान) जैसा कि मालूम हुआ है और अभी मैंने पढ़ा है, काश्मीर के भूतपूर्व मुख्यमन्त्री के बारे में जो रिपोर्ट आई है; जो विवरण आया है, वह बहुत

खतरनाक है। उनकी गतिविधियां खतरनाक थीं। वे देशद्रोही तत्वों से मिले थे, वे उग्रवादियों से मिले थे, वे काश्मीर लिबरेशन आर्मी से मिले थे और खालिस्तान की मांग करने वाले लोगों से मिले थे। अगर वे यह कहें कि हम राजनीतिक नेता हैं और हमारे खिलाफ यह इस्तेमाल नहीं होना चाहिए, यह ठीक बात नहीं होगी। इस तरह के लोगों के खिलाफ यह इस्तेमाल होना चाहिए और जो इस कानून का इस्तेमाल करने वाले हैं, वे अगर ऐसा नहीं करते हैं, तो यह उनकी कमजोरी है। देश सर्वोच्च है, राष्ट्र सर्वोच्च है। इसलिए मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप भयभीत क्यों हैं। अगर दिल काला है, तो भयभीत रहेंगे। सच्चे अर्थों में अगर आप लोकतान्त्रिक हैं, तो आपको इसका समर्थन करना चाहिए। अगर आप देश-प्रेमी हैं, राष्ट्र-प्रेमी हैं, राष्ट्रभक्त हैं और सच्चे माइनों में इस देश के हितैषी हैं, तो खुले दिल से इस विधेयक का आप को समर्थन करना चाहिए।

इतना कह कर मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ और इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ।

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat) : I rise to support the Resolution moved by my esteemed friend, Mr. George Fernandes, and at the same time, I oppose the Bill.

I want to take you back to the day when this National Security Ordinance was first promulgated. While promulgating that Ordinance it was stated as grounds for the promulgation that exist 'communal disharmony, caste conflicts, social tension, extremist activities, atrocities on Scheduled Castes and Tribes'. These were the grounds which were stated while the original Ordinance i.e. National Security Ordinance was promulgated in 1980. Even before 1980 there were social tensions, caste conflicts and this kind of phenomena, but no Government considered it necessary to have such an Ordinance which is draconian and which deprives civil liberties and democratic rights of the people. The main reason for the enactment of this kind of legislation is that our executive or bureaucracy has been in-

creasingly used to exercise extraordinary powers provided by extraordinary laws even during the ordinary times; otherwise, there is no reason of having this kind of legislation.

The preventive detention is becoming a part of our statute right from the day when this Government was brought into existence. As has been pointed out by many hon. Members, there has been only one year, that is I think 1970-71 when there was no preventive detention law on the Central statutes. The reason is quite known to everyone. In 1971, there was MISA. Everybody knows, and I think you also cannot forget, the glaring examples of misuse of MISA during the Emergency.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I forget the past, I only see the future. Of course, I take lesson from the past.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : The future also is that this National Security Act is nothing but the substitute of the MISA. This is the future. You are always interested to look at the future, then look at this future and know it for certain and MISA is past, MISA is dead, but the National Security Act is there and that National Security Act and this Ordinance are also different. This Ordinance is much more stricter and whatever modicum of relief the original National Security Act ensured for those who were falsely implicated and accused, has been taken away by this Ordinance. As I have stated earlier and as many hon. Members, particularly George Fernandes, have made it clear, you are taking away the civil rights of an accused when it is found that the charges are invalid, non-existent, vague, irrelevant and even remotely not connected. And by depriving the accused of this modicum of relief, you are automatically strengthening the hands of the bureaucracy or the executive. It is my personal experience, as also the experience of many of us, that on frivolous grounds, on vague grounds, on non-existent grounds, we have been detained for months together.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Be ready again.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : I know for myself and I can also mention the name of Mr. Banki Mukherjee who was an important trade union leader in West Bengal ; he was dead, he was not alive, but the police issued a warrant to arrest him under preventive detention. That was the practice and I think that still remains the practice. They have got a list of persons who ought to be arrested on political grounds. Whether dead or alive, whether living or not, preventive detention orders are issued. This is our experience and I am quite sure, as Prof. Madhu Dandavate was saying, that we should also remain prepared for that eventuality. Example is very much here. Here is a man—I must say he is an hon. Member of this House—who was arrested under this so-called patriotic Act, as if the Government cannot be run if this Act is not there on the Statute Book. Anyway, this is undemocratic, unjustified, unnecessary and a bad law. This amendment curbs the iota of civil liberties which are still left. It gives further arbitrary right, arbitrary authority to the executive to arrest anybody whom they like.

Some questions have been raised by Mr. Mohanty. I know the history. Janata Party also wanted to smuggle in this pernicious provision of preventive detention law through amendment of Criminal Procedure Code. We all opposed it. Many of the members of the Janata Party also opposed it. If the Janata Party has set a good example, why don't you accept that example of Janata Party ? When the Janata Party Government was in power, there were courageous members in the Janata Party who opposed it and the Government had to withdraw the Bill. So, the Janata Government has done something good.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, do not expunge it.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : I am referring to the Constitution (Forty-fifth Amendment) Act, which relates to article 22. It reads :

"No law providing for preventive

detention shall authorise the detention of a person for a longer period than two months."

—the present provision provides for three months—

"unless an Advisory Board constituted in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief Justice of the appropriate High Court has reported before the expiration of the said period of two months that there is in its opinion sufficient cause for such detention :

Provided that an Advisory Board shall consist of a Chairman and not less than two other members, and the Chairman shall be a serving Judge of the appropriate High Court and the other members shall be serving or retired Judges of any High Court."

Even under that amendment, there were certain greater procedural improvements. The members of the Advisory Board should be Judges.

Now a question has been raised why it has not been given effect to. It is because there were certain limitations. The clause says :

"It shall come into force on such date as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint and different dates may be appointed for different provisions of the Act."

The Janata Party is being held responsible and it is being asked why it did not immediately enforce it by notification. We can very well ask : What about you ? The Law Minister says "we are as jealous as many of you to defend the civil liberty". Then, what stands in the way of their issuing a notification for enforcing the Forty-fifth Amendment to the Constitution ?

This matter was referred to by the Supreme Court in Shri A.K. Roy's case. It said :

"It is odd that even after 2-1/2 years the Act has not been enforced. It is for Parliament to take notice of it."

Now Parliament has taken notice of it ; we have all taken notice of it. If you have got any sincerity and if you really want to provide certain safeguards, why should you not issue the notification for the enforcement of that Act, to prove your sincerity ? (*Interruptions*)

So, I conclude by saying that this Bill is not necessary and all the offences which are being mentioned can be dealt with by the ordinary laws in our country. We are also second to none in the defence of our national security. That point must be made clear to you. We are also very much serious to defend the national security. But for that administrative measures are necessary, political measures are necessary and by an illegal and unlawful Act like this, the national security cannot be guaranteed or strengthened. For that I must mention a series of political and administrative actions are necessary and for that we are always ready. On the other hand if you permit me to say, it is your administrative policies and political policies which are strengthening the divisive and separatist forces, which are working against the interest of the nation and the unity of the nation.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The ruling party Members will take less time because the Minister has to reply. The Minister will cover all the points.

PROF. N. G. RANGA : But there must be some Members to support the Minister also.

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास (भीलवाड़ा) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, नेशनल सिक्योरिटी अमेंडमेंट बिल, 1984 का मैं समर्थन करता हूँ। यह बिल जिस भावना से लाया गया है, उसके पीछे सरकार की यह भावना है कि देश में जो एक्सट्रीमिस्ट्स और टेरोरीस्ट्स हैं या जो देश के टुकड़े-टुकड़े करना चाहते हैं, इस कानून से पाबन्दी लगा-

कर उनको ठीक तरह से व्यवस्थित किया जाए। आपको इस बात की पूरी जानकारी है कि इस देश में तीन ऐसे प्रान्त हैं, जिनमें खासकर विरोधी दल के लोगों ने गड़बड़ कराने, अव्यवस्था फैलाने, आतंकवाद को प्रोत्साहन देने और सब प्रकारों की प्रवृत्तियों में अपने आपको सम्मिलित किया है। हमारे देश में चाहे वह आसाम, पंजाब या काश्मीर का मामला हो, जिस प्रकार से विरोधी दलों ने इसको प्रोत्साहन दिया है, निश्चित तरीके से वह हिन्दुस्तान के इतिहास में लिखा जाएगा कि हिन्दुस्तान का विरोधी दल किस प्रकार का दल है। जिसने देश को खण्डित करने का प्रयत्न किया है। अकाली दल को ही ले लीजिए। इनको किसने समर्थन दिया? ... (व्यवधान) भारतीय जनता पार्टी ने इनको प्रोत्साहन दिया। इनकी मदद से ही उन्होंने वहाँ पर सरकार बनायी और उसके बाद जनता पार्टी तथा दूसरे लोगों ने वहाँ जा-जाकर अकालियों को प्रोत्साहित किया? वहाँ पर जो आतंकवादी थे उनसे किस प्रकार यह मिले और किम तरीके से प्रोत्साहन दिया, क्योंकि वे इस बिल का विरोध कर रहे हैं। इसके पीछे मंशा यही है कि इन सारी चीजों का पोलिटिकल फायदा उठा कर अपना वचस्व कायम किया जाए। वैसे हिन्दुस्तान की जनता ने इनको ठुकरा दिया क्यों कि जनता को पता लग गया है कि ये ऐसे आदमी हैं, जो व्यवस्था को नहीं सभाल सकते। इनके जमाने में देश की जो हालत बिगड़ी थी, उसकी वजह से जनता के दिमाग में असंतोष पैदा हो गया है। जो लोग देश को खण्डित करना चाहते हैं, टेरोरीस्ट एक्टीविटिज को बढ़ाना चाहते हैं, लोगों को डराना-धमकाना चाहते हैं, ऐसे लोगों के ऊपर अंकुश लगाना बहुत आवश्यक है क्योंकि यह आज की बड़ी मुश्किल से प्राप्त की है। इस प्रकार के लोग जो पोलिटिकल फायदा उठाकर अपने दृष्टिकोण से सारी व्यवस्था को चलाना चाहते हैं, ऐसे लोगों के ऊपर आज अंकुश लगाने की बहुत आवश्यकता है। हमारे जार्ज साहब ने बहुत लंबा-चौड़ा भाषण यहाँ पर दिया।

मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जिस

[श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास]

समय सारे देश में इमर्जेंसी लगी हुई थी।**

ये अन्दरघाउन्ड चले गए।**

ये लोग इस तरह के आतंकवाद को पूरे देश में प्रोत्साहन देते रहे हैं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You cannot call an hon. Member this and that.

श्री गिरधारीलाल व्यास : यह बिल्कुल सही है कि ये लोग अन्दरघाउन्ड चले गए थे।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He is an hon. Member of the House.

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास : मेरा मतलब है ये ऐसे लोग हैं जिन्होंने देश में आतंकवाद को प्रोत्साहन देने की हमेशा कोशिश की। ये पाकिस्तान होकर भी आए और वहां के तत्कालीन प्रेजीडेंट से भी इन्होंने मुलाकात की, पाकिस्तानी लोगों से भी मिले। इस तरीके से इन्होंने देश की अव्यवस्था के कगार पर लाकर खड़ा कर दिया, आतंकवाद को बढ़ाया, जो लोग इस देश में गड़बड़ फैला कर इस देश के टुकड़े-टुकड़े करना चाहते हैं, उनके साथ मिलना इन्होंने अपना धर्म बना लिया। ये इस तरीके के लोग हैं।

अब मैं इन वैस्ट बंगाल के लोगों के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं। जब यहां प्रिवेंटिव एक्ट लागू हुआ तो बंगाल स्थित कस्टम के अधिकारियों ने स्मॉगिंग के खिलाफ प्रिवेंटिव एक्ट के तहत छापा मारने के लिए बंगाल पुलिस की मदद चाही, जो वहां पर स्मॉगिंग का घधा कर रहे थे। जब वैस्ट बंगाल पुलिस के सुपरीटेंडेंट और दूसरे बिपाही वगैरह उनकी मदद के लिए आए तो चूक इन्होंने पुलिस फोर्स में भी फिफथ कालमिनिस्ट्स को भर्ती कर रखा था, सब जगह उनको तैनात कर रखा था, उन लोगों ने मदद करने की बजाए पुलिस

सुपरीटेंडेंट को अटक करके जान से मार डाला तथा पुलिस के दूसरे अफसरों को मार डाला। इस प्रकार की आतंकवाद को सी० पी० एम० के लोगों ने वैस्ट बंगाल में फैलाने की कोशिश की। उन को पकड़ने की बजाए उनको प्रोत्साहन दिया।

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Sir,...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Vyas, are you yielding ? He wants some clarification. Are you yielding ?

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS : I won't yield, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He is not yielding.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Sir, I am on a point of order.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS : There is no point of order.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : What is your point of order ?

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : My point of order is this. He can attack the Opposition Parties and all that. In a democracy and in the Parliament it can be done. But he is calling a distinguished Member of the Opposition**and the CPI(M) Members and others**. Are we living in a fascist State ? Is there a fascist leader ? Only in a fascist State, a fascist party dubs the Opposition like this. I want a clarification on that. Otherwise, when we reply, we will have to use all these terms. That you will have to keep in mind. It is the nature of the Ruling Party. He is freely using all these terms—**Sir, you understand what this means. He should understand that.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will go

through the record.

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास : मैं साफ करना चाहता हूँ कि मेरा फिफथ कालगिनिस्टस से यहां पर मतलब उत लोगों से है, जिन्होंने सी०पी० एम० के कैंडिडलेस लोगों को पुलिस में भर्ती कर लिया और जिन्होंने वहां इस तरह से अव्यवस्था फैलाने की कोशिश की।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will go through the record.

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास : इस तरीके से इन्होंने बारे देश में अव्यवस्था फैलाने की कोशिश की। सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट ने जितने भी कानून बनाए, चाहे वह स्मगलर्स के खिलाफ बनाए गए हों, चाहे टैरोरिस्टस के खिलाफ बनाए गए हों, चाहे सक्सेशन-निस्टस के खिलाफ बनाए गए हों, बेंस्ट बंगाल के लोगों ने उस कानून को लागू करने की कभी कोशिश नहीं की। इनके दिल में इस तरह की भावना है कि ये हर स्थान पर हमारा विरोध करना चाहते हैं। ये नहीं चाहते कि हिन्दुस्तान की एकता कायम रहे, हिन्दुस्तान में यूनिटी बनी रहे, हिन्दुस्तान अखण्ड रहे, हिन्दुस्तान ताकतवर बने, दुश्मन का मुकाबला कर सके। इसी तरह की अव्यवस्था इन्होंने हमेशा फैलाने की कोशिश की। ये सारे लोग इसी तरह की गड़बड़ी फैलाने में आज भी लगे हैं।

माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय आप उन राज्यों में भी देख लीजिए, जहां इन विरोधी दलों की सरकारें सत्ता में हैं, जैसे आन्ध्र प्रदेश है, कर्नाटक है, त्रिपुरा है या बेंस्ट बंगाल, कहीं पर भी इन्होंने हिन्दुस्तान की एकता के लिए, हिन्दुस्तान की यूनिटी को बनाए रखने के लिए, हिन्दुस्तान की अखण्डता के लिए अपना समर्थन व्यक्त नहीं किया। इसी कारण देश की आम जनता इनसे सख्त नाराज है। आगे चुनाव आने वाले हैं और चुनाव जरूर होंगे और शायद इसीलिए ये कोशिश कर रहे हैं। मगर हिन्दुस्तान की जनता समझ गई है, जनता पार्टी, भारतीय जनता पार्टी, सी०पी०

एम० या चाहे किसी भी पार्टी के लोग हों, हमारी जनता ने इन लोगों को अच्छी तरह से पहचान लिया है, हिन्दुस्तान की जनता यह समझती है कि ये लोग कोई गुड डिलीवर करने वाले नहीं हैं। और देश की यूनिटी को कायम रखने में इनका विश्वास नहीं है। यह देश की जनता ने अच्छी तरह समझ लिया है और आने वाले चुनाव में इनको जनता उखाड़ फेंकेगी। जहां यह आज सरकार बनाकर बैठे हैं वहां भी सरकार आगे नहीं बना पायेंगे। इसलिए यह ब्लोग इस तरह की व्यवस्था में विश्वास नहीं करते हैं, और इसीलिए इस बिल का विरोध कर रहे हैं। 4 जगह विरोधी दलों की सरकारें हैं क्या वहां एन०एस०ए० के अधीन इन्होंने कार्यवाही की? हाई कोर्ट्स, सुप्रीम कोर्ट और ऐडवाइजरी बोर्ड्स ने जब टेक्नीकल ग्राउन्ड्स पर लोगों को छोड़ दिया तब हमारी सरकार ने कार्यवाही नहीं की, लेकिन जो आतंकवादी हैं उनके खिलाफ अगर सख्त कार्यवाही नहीं होगी तो व्यवस्था ठीक नहीं चल सकेगी।

माननीय जार्ज फर्नान्डीस ने संत लोंगोवाल और अकाली दल के दूसरे नेताओं की परीची की, मैं उनसे पूछना चाहता हूँ क्या उन्होंने देश को खंडित करने में अपना योगदान नहीं किया? क्या स्वर्ण मन्दिर में हथियार जमा करने की कोशिश नहीं की? क्या विदेशों में रहने वाले लोगों के सहयोग से देश को टुकड़े करने का काम नहीं किया? ऐसे लोगों को अगर इस कानून में गिरफ्तार न किया जाय, तो किनको गिरफ्तार किया जाय? क्या हमें गिरफ्तार करें? जो लोग इस देश की अखंडता में विश्वास नहीं करते, इसको खंडित करना चाहते हैं ऐसे लोगों का भी यह समर्थन करें और पार्लियामेंट में आकर ऐसी बातें कहें तो मानना पड़ेगा कि उनके दिल दिमाग में और प्रकार की भावनाएं हैं। यह देश को ताकतवर नहीं बनाना चाहते जिससे यहां का गरीब आदमी ऊपर उठ सके। बात बहुत लम्बी चौड़ी करते हैं कि आर्थिक हालात खराब है। लेकिन आपने उसको सुधारने की दिशा में क्या मदद की? क्या आपने

[श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास]

कभी कोई कंस्ट्रिक्टिव सुझाव दिया है जिससे देश की जनता अपने पैरों पर खड़ी हो सके, और सरकार ने जो आर्थिक कार्यक्रम चला रहे हैं जिससे देश की गरीबी दूर हो उसके बारे में किसी कार्यक्रम में कभी सहयोग दिया है ? नहीं दिया। इनका कार्यक्रम डेस्ट्रक्टिव है। ऐसे लोग देश को ऊंचा नहीं उठा सकते हैं। इसलिए यह कानून जरूरी है और ऐसे लोगों के खिलाफ जो देश को खडित करना चाहते हैं उनको 1 साल तो क्या सारे जन्म भर भी जेल में रखा जाय तो भी कम है। ऐसी व्यवस्था इस कानून में होनी चाहिए।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इसका समर्थन करता हूँ।

SHRI N.K. SHEJWALKAR : If Shri Girdhari Lal Vyas becomes the Home Minister, then what will happen ? You can yourself imagine. It will be a horror.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : He will then speak what I am going to speak.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : If he is in power, it will be great danger. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri Banatwalla.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani) : The question of detention without trial is most unpleasant, most repugnant to all those who love freedom and liberty. Such laws violate the sanctity of the rule of law which occupies the prime position in the higher values of life.

All those who believe in the rule of law, therefore, find it extremely difficult to reconcile themselves to any phenomenon of detention without trial. Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, no doubt, there is another side to the picture. No doubt, there is another view point also. Though we may cherish the ideals of freedom, liberty and so on, we

cannot remain indifferent to the needs of the security of the State. There is much weight in the argument that the personal liberty cannot be so extended as to jeopardise the security of the State. Now, Sir, we have these two conflicting and competing points of view and we have to solve the conflict. We have to have a balance between these two competing points of view. We have to strike a balance between the concept of personal liberty and the needs for the security of the State. Fortunately, this is what our Constitution tries to do. And in its various articles 21, 22 and so on, several procedural safeguards have been included. No doubt, the Constitution of India is the only Constitution in the world which speaks of preventive detention. India is the only country in the world where preventive detention is a matter of peace-time legislation. During the II World War, several countries had these laws regarding preventive detention and by the end of the War, we had the horrors of concentration camps, horrors of torture, killings and so on and so forth. Now, our Constitution lays down clear-cut safeguards in order to see that there is no misuse of powers and that the powers are exercised in a *bona-fide* way. It is, no doubt, stated in our Constitution that the life and liberty of any person cannot be taken away save in accordance with the procedure established by law. Now, here, the procedure does not mean any procedure. The procedure must be reasonable. It has to be just and fair. It cannot be arbitrary, whimsical or fanciful. It cannot be any procedure that may be laid down by law. It has to be a procedure "established by law". "Established" means, such things as have relevance.

The human rights granted by the Constitution are too valuable to be sacked by any prescription regardless of the essential standards. I submit that in the name of law, there cannot be a capricious command. Sir, law is law when it conforms to established norms and refrains from reducing life and liberty to a mere plaything.

This is what exactly the amending Bill tries to do. Here, the amending Bill defeats the very concept of liberty enshrined in the

Constitution and reduce the right and respect to life and liberty to a mere play-thing.

Now, let us look at some of the provisions of this amending Bill. We have Clause 3 which lays down that a second detention order can be made even if there are no fresh grounds and even if the first detention order stands revoked. The first detention order stands revoked ; there are no fresh grounds and even on the same grounds, the second detention order follows. This is nothing but a mockery of what is called the procedure established by law, that is, the procedure which has the sanctity of a civilised nation. Such second detention orders can always defeat a discharge by court ; they are nothing but a more extension of the prior detention order.

Then, there is another provision in this amending Bill. Clause 2 provides that a detention order will not be invalid despite one or more grounds of detention being irrelevant, non-existent, not connected with the person concerned and so on and so forth. It is submitted here that when several grounds are given for the detention of a person, it cannot be ascertained with any degree of exactness as to which particular ground has acted upon the satisfaction of the detaining authority to make the order. Here, I must say that one cannot be certain which of those grounds helped the authority in deciding to make the order.

Sir, you take a very simple example. There is a glass of pure water which the hon. Home Minister wants to drink ; there is a drop of foul liquid in that full glass of pure water and surely he will throw away the whole of it. He will not see or try to separate the foul element from the good element and look at the satisfaction and try to drink some water and leave the other. Even one drop of foul liquid in a full glass of pure water fouls the entire water. The entire detention order, therefore, I submit remains invalid if there are grounds, which are irrelevant, if there are grounds which have nothing to do whatsoever with the person

concerned, if the grounds are non-existent and so on and so forth.

There are umpteen cases of gross misuse or abuse of powers of detention. Therefore, the wider the powers, the greater is the need for caution. Here, I may be permitted to refer to one matter which has created a lot of heat and dust in this House as well as outside the House and that is about the detention and the release or I may say specially about the release of Mr. Haji Mastan, Mr. Karim Lala and others.

18 00 hrs.

I must say that I am not concerned with their alleged activities involving violation of Custom laws or the violation of foreign exchange laws and so on and so forth. That is not the question. The Government has sufficient laws with them to take action against any person. The detention orders that were served on these persons, Shri Haji Mastan, Abdul Karim Khan popularly known as Karim Lala and Shri Rashid Arba and others specifically mention their involvement in the riots that took place in Bombay and other places in the month of May and I submit that these detention orders are an example of the gross misuse and abuse of powers under the National Security Act on the ground of their involvement in the riots. A lot of heat and dust has been raised in this House and outside, as I said, upon their release instead of questioning their detention on these grounds which were fabricated and totally baseless. Instead of challenging those grounds, unfortunately, the heat and dust was created on their releases. Not a word was said, unfortunately, about the sudden release of those in the Shiv Sena. Which Shiv Sena people had an open general licence to attack the Muslims over there. Not a word has been said upon the release of the Shiv Sena people but, all the heat and dust has been raised about the release of these people. I am not talking about their activities. I am talking of their detention on the grounds of their involvement in communal riots.

Here I may be allowed to read a few lines

[Shri G.M. Banatwalla]

from the "Daily" newspaper of Bombay dated the July 30th, 1984 from the first page. I quote with respect to Shri Karim Lala and Haji Mastan and such people :

"The release was effected by lack of sufficient evidence, documentary or otherwise to prove their involvement in the May communal clashes in the city."

The attack ought to have been against the Government, against the authorities passing orders despite the fact that there was no clear evidence against these people. The same newspaper again says and I quote :—

"Investigations revealed that after his detention, Lala had produced documentary evidence to prove that he was out of the country in Pakistan for four months during the period of riots."

* The person was not even in the country.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : That shows that there was a foreign hand.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : The person was not even in the country. There are some people who are obsessed with foreign hands. I am not.

I say those persons Karim Lala and Rashid Arba were not even in this country for months at a time when the riots took place and yet they were detained. What gross misuse of the powers ! Hence there is the greater need for proper safeguard to be there in the procedure of detention.

Again in the same "Daily" newspaper of August 1, 1984 from page 3, I quote.

We are told :

"The truth is that the grounds supplied to all the detenus were of a general nature, frivolous, full of fallacies and fabrications."

There is a whole article here, examining each and every ground that was mentioned in the detention order and showing how the ground was totally fabricated...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please conclude.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, before I conclude, the ends of justice must be met. Before I conclude, the Home Minister should also make up his mind to rise and withdraw this obnoxious piece of legislation.

I was referring to those people about whom a lot of heat and dust have been raised....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Let the Minister reply ; then we shall see whether the ends of justice are met by him or not.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : One of the grounds mentions that arms and ammunitions were passed on. Here it is very surprising to know that one Mr. Kazi was mentioned as the person, and still the police were not able to show whether they had recovered any weapons from his person or from Kazi's residence. The same paper goes on to say, and that is a fact, that the police even raided the office of the organization of which Haji Mastan is the President in order to recover the so-called weapons which he was supposed to be supplying to the people. We are told :

"The police could recover only two bottles of acid one of which was meant to clean the lavatory."

It is not their release that is to be called into question, it is their detention and the misuse and abuse of the powers of detention that had to be called into question. Further, in the same order of detention, we were told that perhaps a meeting took place on a particular date and at a particular place and that meeting was attended by Karim Lala and Rashid Arba, and so on and so forth, whereas even the passport entries, the emigration and other entries, will show

that at that time they were not in India at all. These are all figments of imagination. It is very strange that while allegations were made that, what are called, 'Molotovcock-tails' were manufactured by these people and stored, these things were not found anywhere...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : From this, what actually do you want to arrive at ?

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : You have understood already.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You have not come out with that. Shall I help you ? Maybe 'executive excesses.'

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : Therefore, here, I must raise my voice of protest against this heat and dust that had been created in this House and outside also, and let the matter go on record. Here it was said that one hon. Member of the ruling Party tried to secure their release. I am not concerned with that as to on which ground the release was tried to be secured. But then let it be clearly known, and let it go on record, that I myself led a Delegation consisting of people of all shades of opinion to the Maharashtra Chief Minister pointing out to him the gross abuse of the powers under the National Security Act, as you say, the misuse by the executive of the powers, and among various other things that we placed before him, we had also called upon him for release so that justice is duly met. This has only to do with the allegations on them about involvement in riots, not on other grounds; that is a different thing about which the Government has all the options open to it. I must, therefore, express my great distress that while such heat and dust was raised at the release of these people, not a word was uttered about the release of those Shiv Sena leaders who were there having a licence to indulge in all sorts of activities....

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : The grounds of their release were mentioned because they abstained in voting during the Chairman's election.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : That is a thing known to one and all that I deal for abstention was struck between Congress (I) and the Shiv Sena to get their Chairman elected in the Legislative Council and if there was any such deal—I am convinced that there was—it was most condemnable. Most condemnable. No doubt about it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please conclude now.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : Sir, since you are a little restless and your restlessness can be understood because we have a very obnoxious piece of legislation before us and you do not want...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You know the time allotted was 2 hours but we have taken 4 hours and we have to conclude this. Therefore, I am restless.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : It is only in deference to your restlessness that I may conclude by saying that this amending Bill seeks to defeat even the most elementary Principles of criminal procedure evolved by the experience of civilised mankind. This amending Bill seeks to allow such premium on abuse or misuse of powers of detention that preventive detention can easily operate as preventive liquidation in effect.

श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन (बाड़मेर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो नेशनल सिक्योरिटी एक्ट का सैकण्ड अमेंडमेंट बिल प्रस्तुत किया गया है, मैं उसके सम्बन्ध में अपने विचार सदन के समक्ष रखना चाहता हूं। इस बिल में दो अमेंडमेंट्स प्रस्तुत किये गये हैं—इसके पहले संशोधन से तो मैं सहमत हूं लेकिन जो दूसरा संशोधन है उससे मैं बिलकुल सहमत नहीं हूं। पहला संशोधन जो 5(ए) है उसमें जो ग्राण्ड्स दिए जाते हैं उनमें अगर एक भी ग्राण्ड रिलेक्ट है तो डिटेन्शन आर्डर को रिजेक्ट नहीं किया जाना चाहिए—इस राय से मैं बिल्कुल सहमति प्रकट करता हूं। जहां तक दूसरे अमेंडमेंट का ताल्लुक है—अगर कोई भी डिटेन्शन आर्डर रिवोक हो जाता है तो उसके

[श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन]

बाद भी उसको फिर से डिटेन करना—मैं इस सिद्धान्त के खिलाफ हूँ और मेरी दृष्टि में यह मोरैलिटी के खिलाफ है। यह कानून की इन्टेन्शन के भी खिलाफ है क्योंकि जब आपने किसी को छोड़ दिया और उसके बाद फिर कोई रीजन न देकर फिर से डिटेन कर दिया तो डिटेन्शन का यह जो तरीका है यह कानून की मंशा के खिलाफ है। इस सम्बन्ध में जो एमेंडमेंट प्रस्तुत हुआ है, उससे मैं कतई सहमति प्रकट नहीं करता हूँ।

अब प्रश्न यह उठता है कि अपोजीशन साइड बार-बार इस प्रिवेंटिव डिटेन्शन के कानून की मंशा के विरुद्ध विचार प्रकट कर रही है। 1977 में जनता पार्टी का राज्य आया और आर्टिकल 22(7) आफ बि कांस्टीट्यूशन में प्रिवेंटिव डिटेन्शन का प्रोविजन है और उस वक्त जनता पार्टी ने उसको हटाने के लिए कोई एमेंडमेंट नहीं किया। अगर वे समझते कि इस प्रकार के कानून नहीं बगने चाहिए तो जितने भी कानून नेशनल सेक्यूरिटी एक्ट या प्रिवेंटिव डिटेन्शन या दूसरे इस प्रकार के कानून बने हुए थे, उनको एमेंड करती। कोफी-पोसा का कानून 1974 में बना था लेकिन उसको नहीं बदला। 1977 में जनता पार्टी का राज्य आया था और उसी समय मध्य प्रदेश की सरकार ने मिनी मोसा का कानून बनाया और उस समय जनता पार्टी की सरकार को कम्युनिस्ट भी सपोर्ट करते थे। उन्होंने भी प्रिवेंटिव डिटेन्शन के कानून को बदलने के लिए नहीं कहा। मैं ऐसा समझता हूँ कि उस समय उन्होंने भी यह आवश्यक समझा कि इस प्रकार की जो शक्तियाँ हैं, जो टेरोरिस्ट शक्तियाँ हैं, जो सेसेनिस्ट शक्तियाँ हैं, राष्ट्रविरोधी शक्तियाँ हैं, उनके खिलाफ कार्यवाही करने के लिए प्रिवेंटिव डिटेन्शन की तरह के कानून बनाना आवश्यक है। इसलिए बार-बार इस बात का विरोध करना अपोजीशन पार्टीज द्वारा कतई उचित प्रतीत नहीं होता।

आज इस प्रकार की स्थिति हमारे देश में है

और पंजाब की जो स्थिति है, उसमें अगर हम एक्शन न लेते, तो क्या हालत होती। हमने वहाँ पर बड़े-बड़े लीडर्स को एरेस्ट किया है और प्रिवेंटिव डिटेन्शन एक्ट के अन्तर्गत एरेस्ट किया है। उन लीडर्स के नाम मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ।

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur): He said that at the time of the Janata regime, we, the Communists supported this Preventive Detention Act. It is not true. I want to make the record straight. We opposed the Preventive Detention Act in Janata Regime also. You go through the records and you will be convinced. So, don't comment without knowing the facts.

श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन: आपने जनता पार्टी को, मोरारजी देसाई जी की सरकार को समर्थन दिया था और पूरी तरह से उनको समर्थन दिया था।

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: In Kerala, there is Muslim League. That does not mean that they also support Mr. Banatwalla's speech.

श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन: नेशनल सेक्यूरिटी एक्ट का प्रयोग करके इन लोगों को किरफ्तार किया गया है:

Shri Gurcharan Singh Tohra, Shri Harchand Singh Longowal, Shri Prakash Singh Badal, MLA Shri Surjit Singh Barnala, former Union Minister, Shri Harbinder Singh Sindhu and Shrimati Amarjit Kaur.

प्रिवेंटिव डिटेन्शन एक्ट के अन्तर्गत अगर एरेस्ट न करते...

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह (फिरोजाबाद): भिडरावाला को आपने एरेस्ट नहीं किया?

श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन: भिडरावाला तो समाप्त हो गए हैं।... (व्यवधान)... आप भी चाहते हैं कि प्रिवेंटिव डिटेन्शन एक्ट हो और इसका मतलब यह हुआ कि आप भी इसके कानून को सपोर्ट करते

हैं। यही मैं कह रहा हूँ कि आप भी इसका समर्थन करें। हम यह चाहते हैं और बिल्कुल यह चाहते हैं कि इस कानून का राजनीतिक दृष्टिकोण से उपयोग नहीं करना चाहिए। हमारी प्रधानमंत्री जी ने इसको स्पष्ट किया है कि हम इस कानून का उपयोग राजनीतिक तौर पर नहीं कर रहे हैं और कभी भी नहीं करेंगे। हम इस कानून का उपयोग टेरोरिस्ट्स के खिलाफ कर रहे हैं, उग्रवादियों के खिलाफ कर रहे हैं, ऐसी शक्तियों के खिलाफ कर रहे हैं जिन्होंने हिन्दुस्तान का विभाजन करने का प्रयास किया। आज पंजाब में जो स्थिति है वह देश को विभाजित करने का प्रयास रहा है। इसलिए वहाँ सरकार की तरफ से एक्शन लिया गया और इस कानून की भी आवश्यकता पड़ी।

पंजाब में जो टेरोरिस्ट्स हैं उनको सजा दिलाने के लिए इस प्रकार के कानून की आवश्यकता थी। क्योंकि टेरोरिस्ट शक्तियों के खिलाफ शहादत प्राप्त करना मुश्किल होता है। उनके खिलाफ शहादत प्राप्त नहीं की जा सकती है। इस कानून का इस्तेमाल वास्तव में देशद्रोहियों के खिलाफ किया जाएगा जो राष्ट्र की सुरक्षा के लिए किया जाएगा। उन शक्तियों को दबाने के लिए किया जाएगा जो साम्प्रदायिक दंगे कराती हैं। अपोजिशन वालों ने कहा कि हाजी मस्तान और करीम लाला को पहले डिटेन किया गया फिर छोड़ दिया गया। मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूँ कि उन्हें रिलीज क्यों किया गया? आपने यह कानून में प्रोविजन कर रखा है कि बिना ग्राऊण्ड बताये फिर से किसी अपराधी को अरेस्ट कर सकते हैं—हालांकि इस कानून को मैं ठीक नहीं समझता—तो फिर आपने उन स्मगलर्स को फिर गिरफ्तार क्यों नहीं किया? आज हमें ऐसी शक्तियों के खिलाफ सख्त कार्यवाही करनी है। हमारे सामने यह क्लियर पिक्चर होनी चाहिए कि ये स्मगलर्स राष्ट्र विरोधी कार्य करते हैं और उनके खिलाफ सख्त कदम उठाएँ। अगर गवर्नमेंट ऐसा करेगी तो इससे हमारी ईमानदारी प्रकट होगी।

SHRI A.K. ROY (Dhanbad): Mr.

Deputy-Speaker, Sir, National Security Act has raised the question about the security of the government despite having vast majority. This amendment to the National Security Act has raised question about the basic sanity of this government. I am not talking of thundering Fernandes but many sober members and genuine friends of the government would feel worried about the future of this ruling party.

Sir, this Act is an indication that this government is seriously ill. This is the symbol of illness of the government. This is what worries us. Why are they feeling afraid and insecure? They have got a hand—both hand of this country and outside—but why even having hand they are feeling insecure. The insecurity is the basic cause.

Now, they are ruling in most of the States and some States which might come as a bottleneck have been toppled also. You should feel yourself quite normal. It is not a qualification of a government if it fails to rule a country with a normal law. It is definitely something of a serious concern if it takes every day farther from the normality. That is what worries us. We are, not the legal experts. We are not experts on law. We are the poor victims of law. What is the basic philosophy of this amendment? This seemingly simple amendment would raise many political and ethical questions and it will be on record. I ask: what is the basis for these two amendments that each ground should be taken in a disjointed way and a person's detention could be extended even after the end of the detention period? What does it mean? Everybody knows that it is a necessary evil and our Constitution has got a provision for this. But this provision is applicable in rare case and with all seriousness the Supreme Court or any High Court cannot go into the merits. What do they say about the satisfaction? Satisfaction does not reflect on the merit of the Government. But there are opportunities and provisions about how the executive authority exercises its mind and that is most important. You are entrusting the charge of judiciary and executive, you are just combining the two, compounding the two and giving the respon-

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sibility to a person. So, it is expected that you would exercise your mind, think coolly and then thunder. How is it that you are making several grounds whatever may apply? Can this be the basis for any jurisprudence from the Roman Days to the present day? You consider one year first and afterwards suddenly you will start telling again one more year should be the detention period when the person is already in custody.

In this context, I may give some instances. I was just studying History, particularly on the Preventive Detention Act in British time. At that time also, there used to be Preventive Detention Acts. No bourgeois Government, no Capitalist Government was having such a stringent Act as the present measure. The Government of India Act has got this in Article -2. Now, you are putting it in Article 123. You were bringing forward Ordinances to the extent of 10 per year and now you are bringing forward about 20 Ordinances per year. I am not going into that. But if you go into the details of two previous Preventive Detention Acts, you will find that with the enactment of the Rowlatt Act, there were so many agitations all over India and massacre of Jallianwalabagh took place. It was Act No. 11 of 1919. It was called the "Act to prevent the revolutionary and anarchical crimes". But in that Act also, they made a provision that that Act would remain for three years. That means, they expected that after three years things would become normal. Abnormality cannot be a perennial phenomenon. There is a basic premise on which every civilised society moves forward. Emergency and abnormality cannot be a perennial phenomenon. In the Public Safety Bill on which Prof. Madhu Dandavate mentioned about Bhagat Singh's—bomb throwing incident, the then Chair declared it out of order. Sir, there also a provision was made that it would prevail for five years. That means the British Government also thought that the situation would definitely improve within the period of five years. But here you came forward with the National Security Act in

1980 and you did not mention the period as to how long it will remain. Today you are going to leave, at least we expect that you leave us at the point when you took over the power. That means, even after the National Security Act was enacted, it should be more diluted, more liberal or it should be withdrawn, but instead, as the days are passing, you are feeling more and more insecure, you are tightening it more and more. In which direction you are going? That is the most important point. If you take the medicine to cure your disease, you should also know that there is a certain time when you should leave the medicine. You will have to live without medicine after a certain period. But if you go on increasing the doses, what does it mean? That means, you have lost certain elementary vitality and for which solution should be seen in other places. What is the basis of this type of jurisprudence? Is there any law or precedent anywhere? Yes, one precedent is there against this type of reasoning. Where is it? It is in Aesop's fables. What is that precedent? Have you read the story of wolf and lamb? When the lamb replied that he was not contaminating the water, because the lamb was in the downstream, the wolf said that in that case, his father or grand-father would have contaminated the water, and ultimately he told the lamb, then he was to eat him up. Why to amend and re amend this Act? You come out with a simple two-line legislation that the Government can detain under Article 22(A) any person any time for any period subject to the satisfaction of the detaining officer. I may vote for or against it, that is a different matter. What is the necessity of so many clauses, sub-clauses and provisos? Why waste time of the House unnecessarily? Just have a two-line simple law that the Government can detain any person for any period subject to the satisfaction of the detaining authority. Finish. What is the fun of all this?

Lastly, I would like to make two more points. Fortunately, there is some direction before the Government on the National Security Act, and that flows from the judgement of the Supreme Court in the case of

my detention. That was the famous judgement.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That means, you are the author of this amendment.

SHRI A.K. ROY : There was some direction. This Government may not be legally bound to obey that direction, but Government is morally bound to respect that direction. It was said that there was a provision of preventive detention in the Constitution, but that could be used only under certain conditions and restrictions. In that judgement, the judges upheld the detention of a person acting in a manner prejudicial to the defence of India, security of India, security of the State and to 'relations with foreign power'. These are the serious charges like security of the State, defence of India, national interest etc. Can there be any ground of such serious charges which could not be relevant, not connected or not approximately connected, or invalid for any other reasons ? All these things, for which you have given latitude to the person, can that be valid ? That is why, I am saying that every Act has got its own way, its own premise, and certain limitations, it has got certain basic character. Rule of law does not permit rule of discretion and arbitrariness, to which the Government is lending a hand.

Now my last point is regarding the Janata Party. Shri Chitta Basu was very soft to them, but I will not be that soft. I can deal with the autocracy of the Congress, but I cannot deal with the hypocrisy of the Janata. That is the first thing I want to mention.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Why are you spoiling your speech ?

SHRI A.K. ROY : I may be spoiling my speech. But I must speak the truth. Because it is like the pot calling the kettle black. They passed the law and the Congress sided them. Any Constitution Amendment Act can be passed only when two-thirds majority is obtained and 50 per cent of the members remain present. For that the help of the

Congress is needed and that is why Janata and Congress, both together, passed the amendment to Article 22. Why ? Because they wanted that even preventive detention should come under some judicial scrutiny. That is why they reduced the period from three to two months and also stated that the Advisory Board will be appointed by some Chief Justice. But what happened ? After that the Janata Government remained for three months. They got a provision 1(2) where they said that each and every amendment will be implemented and notified by issuing individual notifications and they notified every amendment. The first batch of notifications was issued on 20.6.1979 and the second batch on 1st August 1979. After four months, the Janata Government fell. They did not notify the amendment to Article 22, for which whom to blame ? For that lapse of the Janata Party, we will have to answer to the people.

But now, what do these Congress people have to say ? The Supreme Court judgment is against these people. They are feeling happy because I made some comments against Janata. But this judgment is against these people. It says—

"It is odd that even after two and a half years, the Act has not been enforced, but it is for Parliament to take notice of it...It is difficult to appreciate what practical difficulty could possibly prevent the Government from bringing into force the provisions of Section III of the 44th Amendment after its passing two and a half years ago..."

Again it says—

"The remedy is not a writ of mandamus, but Parliament having seen the necessity of introducing into the Constitution a provision like Section III of the 44th Amendment, it is not open to the Central Government to sit in judgment over the wisdom of the policy of that Section."

The Janata Party and the Congress Party have passed it unitedly. I would like to

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say Sir that this entire amendment is proceeding in that direction. The entire direction of the Government is from normality to abnormality. The entire direction of the Government is not towards broadening the base of democracy but more and more to curtail it. It reflects on the very health of the Government.

Sir, lastly I would like to tell you that you can act with a bayonet, but you cannot sit on it and by this amendment you are going to sit on the bayonet.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now the Minister will reply to the considered Motion.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : Sir, I do not find much to reply to because I have already placed before the House the rationale of these amendments. In the first place, I have explained that there is no substantive addition in these amendments. If we have made any substantive provision over and above what was there in the April amendment, I would certainly have had to explain what happened between April and June which necessitated this addition. But since there has been no such substantive addition, I would like to submit that the question of explaining what happened between these two dates does not arise. This is more an amendment to get over certain difficulties created by the multiplicity of judicial pronouncements.

I can read several judgements which have given opinions and decisions which are not entirely in line with one another. I have already read out from the COFEPOSA judgement where again preventive detention provisions have been used, where it has been upheld that the grounds are severable ; and, therefore, I don't have to go into them. I have already said that.

In another judgement, for instance, the very last paragraph says :

"Nothing in this judgement, how-

ever, shall preclude the State Government or District Magistrate, if so advised, from passing fresh orders of the detention of the petitioners or any of them after full and meticulous compliance with the procedure prescribed by law."

They found that, in that case, the grounds were not bad ; but the procedure which was adopted was defective. They said that while the grounds were all right, the procedure, technically, that had been adopted, had been found defective. Therefore, nothing in this judgement will preclude Government or the detaining authority from issuing a fresh order of detention.

So, there are instances like this, each case depending on its own merit, but the cumulative effect is that a lot of doubt has been created, and not only in the minds of those who are concerned but also in the minds of the general public : what exactly is meant by one decision which is not completely in line with another, which again is not completely in line with the third, and so on. Therefore, this is the reason, this is the ground on which these amendments have been brought in.

The other point that has been raised is about amendment of Section 14. I would like to submit that amendment to Section 14 runs like this :

"(2) The expiry or revocation of a detention order (hereafter in this subsection referred to as the earlier detention order) shall not...bar the making of another detention order... under section 3..."

This is precisely what I have read now. This last paragraph from a judgement of the Supreme Court where it says that if there are any technical flaws where a procedure has not been complied with, this does not preclude the authority from issuing a fresh detention order. Now, it is firstly meant to cover such cases ; and the other type of cases is this—after all, it is not the district magistrate, it is not the primary authority

which issues the detention order, which can also revoke that detention order. Revocation is done by the State Government or the Central Government, as the case may be. So, suppose the State Government, in a particular case, comes to the conclusion that although an order given by the District Magistrate has been revoked, certain grounds, certain fresh instances have meanwhile come to the notice of the State Government, which the State Government feels are weighty enough to warrant another order of detention. What this amendment says is that in such a case, the State Government would be well within its power to issue another order of detention and normally that order also would be available for one year. But, in this provision what has been done is that if another order is given, that cumulative period for both the orders shall not exceed one year so that the duration of the second order has been limited to the remaining period after deducting the time elapsed since the issue of the original order. So, in a way this is a concession given to the detainee and not any fresh hardship caused to him. So, these are the two or three points which I wanted to stress.

And on the other question of principle, etc. etc., now much has been said. We can reel off principle from both sides. The fact remains that preventive detention has been bound necessary right from the beginning—I can read from the speeches of Sardar Patel, from the speech of Dr. Ambedkar and others who were very fully involved in the debate that everyone in the Constituent Assembly considered such a provision necessary and that is why it was enshrined in the Constitution. Now, having done that, there are certain provisions flowing from that, certain logic flowing from that ; and it is only on the basis of this logic that we have been having all this controversy from time to time ; Bills being passed into laws ; then again being repealed but somehow being brought from the back door etc. etc.

If the Janata Government had brought some changes and if the Congress at that time supported changes, it only means that

those who are running the government know where the shoe pinches and therefore they have to be a little more realistic than Mr. A.K. Roy. That is all. This is the background of the whole thing and I would like to say that this has to be seen as something which has become necessary. Now, I do not have to go into all the details of what has happened and how it has become necessary. But one thing is clear that in this country for various reasons, law and order has become a very difficult to maintain and new legal interpretations are springing which make the maintenance of the implementation of the existing law more and more difficult and complicated. That is why there seems to be a regular tussle. In article 22 there are only 5 words 'as soon as may be', which have been interpreted in judgement after judgement in such a way that the implementation of any law emanating from those words has gone on becoming more and more difficult. I am not blaming anyone ; I am not criticising anyone ; I am only placing before you the history of the case law on this. Now, it is quite possible to have a second look whether we should have allowed all this to happen and still the matter to remain uncertain today or is there anything that could be done to make it quite clearcut so that everyone knows where he stands ; the detaining authority knows where he stands ; the court knows that there is no ambiguity there and there is no need for bringing in fresh ideas in every case by way of interpretation. For instance, severability of the grounds', has been established in many cases ; in one or two cases, it is said that if one of the grounds is bad, then everything falls through. Now, how do you understand this ? How do you reconcile these two judgements ? It is just not possible. Therefore, some clarity has to be brought into this ; this is what is sought to be done. In the same way, in none of the earlier judgments, was the question of prejudice to the detainee discussed in detail. That has come in later judgments. That is why in my earlier speech I said that by this procedure no prejudice is caused to the detainee, if there is a vague charge, he says that this is vague, if it is non-existent he says that it is non-existent, it came to be incorporated in

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the order because the detaining authority in good faith thought that these are all good grounds, some turned out to be not good later, but on the basis of that, as Mr. Shejwalkar was saying, suppose the authority has said that he thinks that on each of these grounds the detention is justified, then as he says the Court cannot object to that. Suppose someone asks, should the detention be bad because the authority has not said this? Is it because of this *Bhool Chook* that the whole detention should fall through? This is not good logic. This is not correct, and in the administration of a country with so much complication, where grounds are to be written within a very short time, there is not much extension of the time, and suddenly if many cases are happening in a particular area—as has happened in some areas recently—it will not be possible under the stress of circumstances in which the officials are working to be absolutely meticulous in writing down all these grounds and if one of the grounds happens to be wrong, if one ground turns out to be irrelevant,—after all relevancy is something relative—so if it is not very relevant or not quite relevant—does it mean that the entire order should fail? This is not the correct way of looking at things.

SHRI N.K. SHEJWALKAR : It is subjective.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : That is what I am saying. You yourself raised the point. If subjectively he thought, or he said, 'I feel, I am convinced that each one of the ground is good enough for detention', then you say there is an end of the matter. That is precisely what I say. If for any trivial or technical reason one authority has said so, and another has not said so, where is the distinction?

SHRI N.K. SHEJWALKAR : How can you distinguish?

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : That is what Justice Jagannath Das has said. That is what other Judges have said. If the

grounds are severable and the Court comes to the conclusion, after severing the good from the bad, if the good ground is good for detention, then the detention order stands. That is what he said. Do you want me to read?

SHRI N.K. SHEJWALKAR : Another court has said it.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : I have gone through it. That is so in one judgement. In some other judgement the opposite has been said. That is why this doubt has arisen, that as a result of or in view of the multiplicity of judgements one ground may be good for detention and another ground may not be.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Really, this debatable point arises out of the fact that the detaining authority gives ten or twelve grounds. One of the reasons for giving so many grounds is that they are not sure of any ground at all. Therefore, they would like to give many grounds under the law of probability.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : It may be so. This is one presumption you are making. I am prepared to make another presumption, which is equally correct, which is equally applicable, that he may be getting the reports on the basis of which he can write out five or six grounds but later on it appears that all the five or six grounds are neither completely valid nor totally invalid, some of them are valid, some of them are invalid. It is quite possible, there may be some confusion in the minds of the people. That I do not deny. That is why supplementing this later, something needs to be done on the administrative side. I should later tell them, I agree with that. I think Mr. Somnath Chatterjee said that may be the Collector is not writing out the grounds, may be a Sub-Inspector is writing. I do not know. It is possible. In the heat of the moment there may be some lapses. Those lapses will have to be looked into administratively but not by opposing the legislation. That is something which we can look into.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : How can you look into those things administratively later on ?

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : Administratively, we can give them some instructions, that 'you can approach the matter this way', or that this is the way have to satisfy yourself. Your subjective satisfaction is to be arrived at in such and such manner." These are the instructions that can be given and that need to be given. I am not talking in terms of individual cases. That we cannot do.

SHRI N.K. SHEJWALKAR : Instructions were issued to the Collector that he should go to the jail, call everybody to see that they should give the undertaking. If they give the undertaking, release them. This was the joint instruction and not individual.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : I do not think there were any instructions like that.

SHRI N.K. SHEJWALKAR : I can prove that if you want.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Even if you go by mere experience, cyclostyled orders were ready during Emergency and for some Members who were dead actually, orders were given and the members when they were traced, were told that they had gone to the Heaven, go to the Heaven to issue the order.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : We are talking of something else, a different situation, a different context, a different law, a different amendment. Let us not really start picking a things which will not really lead us anywhere. If it comes to that, I have got a list of those who have been detained. (Interruptions) Yes, Mr. A.K. Roy has been detained under this. I would have been happier if he had not spoken. According to the report which I have received, the detention order made by the District Magistrate, Dhanbad, was not approved by the State Government on test of proximity. That is

all. I am not finding fault with Mr. Roy. Since you have become the subject-matter of discussion in this House and since you have also chosen to speak, you asked for only this much. There is nothing wrong in this. The State Government only said that Mr. Roy made that speech or whatever he did, long ago, so, why detain him now and we therefore release him. So, he was released by the State Government. Under the same law, under the same constitutional principles he was released. It is not as though he got released from any other source.

SHRI A.K. ROY : In my speech even remotely I said. (Interruptions)

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : That was a matter for the advisory board. The State Government released you on the ground that you made a speech so long ago that it need not be made a subject of detention now. That is the point. That is the ground on which you were released. I am happy that you have been released. But the point is that such releases are also taking place. I can give you the percentage of releases made by the State Governments and the Central Government. Taking those percentages into account, no one can say that this law has become draconian. It has not become draconian and it is as fair as it should be. There is no question of calling it draconian. (Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Since you have chosen to give illustration of Mr. A.K. Roy and tried to explain to us how the State Government actually acted and released him, since you have raked up that problem, let me tell you how the executive functions. In the case of those of us who were detained in the Bangalore jail during Emergency under the order of the Bangalore Commissioner of Police, what happened ? We went to the court of law. When we went to the Karnataka High Court and filed a writ petition, strangely enough the Central Government intervened and they released us early in the morning and within five minutes when we were out of the jail, the Central Government re-arrested all of us and we were told that the writ petition had become

[Prof. Madhu Dandavate]

infructuous. That is the way Government functions.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : Under this law the State Government can release. The State Government have released in umpteen cases. The Central Government can release. The Central Government have released in umpteen cases. On the other hand, if the release effected in a particular case happens to be such that it should not be sustained and that there are other grounds, a man can be detained again. That also is possible.

19.00 hrs.

So, it is possible on both sides.....
(Interruptions).

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I am only trying to tell you that in order to avoid the judicial scrutiny, what type of manipulations you are capable of doing.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : Let me tell you. In the very first discussion at the stage of introduction I said that every law can be misused. Not only this, any law in this country or in any country can be misused. Sagacity lies in seeing to it that these laws are not misused. That is what I have been saying now. So, let us agree on that.

SHRI N.K. SHEJWALKAR : I agree ; but what is your machinery ? Your machinery is the State Government, police about which, of course, I have quoted and Mr. Chavan has also said. What is the machinery that you are going to use ? That is the whole point.

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO : What machinery do we have, I really do not know. Can you think of a new machinery, can you think of a machinery descending from heaven, can the Collector be changed between one government and another, can the sub-Inspector be changed between one government and another ?.... (Interruptions)

SHRI N.K. SHEJWALKAR : Practically you should not do that.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Which government we are giving the power, to that is what we have to decide.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : That is all right, that the people will decide. It is not for you and me to decide, the people will decide. Poor .. having decided that, nothing else changes, only you and I change. You change sides, we change sides, but those who are really implementing the laws remain the same. Let us understand that.

SHRI N.K. SHEJWALKAR : Academically I do not dispute that.... (Interruptions).

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : Not only academically but practically also.... (Interruptions).

SHRI N.K. SHEJWALKAR : Practically you should not do that. When they are misusing, you should not try to give them more powers. That is my submission.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : I am not trying to give them more powers. As I said, in this amendment there is no more power given, not an iota of more powers given. This is exactly what I maintain. I am not saying anything which is out of line or out of tune with the facts of the case that this is not adding any substantive power to what is already contained in the previous Act. Thank you, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now Mr. George Fernandes.

AN HON'BLE MEMBER : The House was extended up to seven O'clock.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You reply, I will take the permission of the House to continue and complete it....

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That is my

business, I have to conclude it. We have got lot of business for tomorrow....

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : All right, I want the permission of the House to continue and complete this Bill.

SOME HON'BLE MEMBERS : Yes, yes.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Whatever you say, they will permit. Even if you say sit up to 12 O'clock they will say yes.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I had expected the Home Minister to reply to the various points that had been raised by me in the course of my submissions on the Resolution and also on the points which other speakers from this side had raised about this law. Instead of doing that, he has tried to justify this measure and, in the process, said that there have been certain judgements of the Supreme Court, one of which he sought to cite earlier and referred to again just now and said that since there have been different judgements, it was necessary for the Government....(Interruptions)

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : I said one of the reasons, not the only reason... (Interruptions)

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : ...to come with this Ordinance which now is sought to be enacted into law. What is surprising, or may be not surprising, is that the Government has chosen to take shelter behind that judgement which enables it to use this severability idea and has chosen to ignore such judgements.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : I have only said there are judgements which are not in line with one another and hence we need to bring clarity into this according to what the Government thinks.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : The

clarity which the Government now seeks is to use the severability idea, to make things difficult for the person who is going to be detained, rather than help the person, who becomes the victim of the high-handedness of the executive. In this the Government assumes to itself certain wisdom, and then chooses to transfer that wisdom to the executive through this amendment, which they have sought under section 5A.

The Minister relies on a judgment, which I think is dated 1981. I have here a judgment, which was delivered by the Supreme Court on the 12th April 1984. I have reasons to believe that this is perhaps one of the reasons which prompted the Ordinance and the subsequent legislation. I am citing from *All India Reporter*. Justice Shri Chinnappa Reddy said :

"It may not be said that those who are responsible for the national security or for the maintenance of public order must be the same judges of what the national security or the public order requires. It is too perilous a proposition. Our Constitution does not give a *carte blanche* to any organ of the State to be the sole arbiter in such matters. Preventive detention is not beyond the judicial scrutiny. While adequacy or sufficiency may not be a ground of challenge, relevancy and proximity are certainly grounds of challenge."

Now you are trying to undo precisely what Justice Shri Chinnappa Reddy sought to convey in this judgment.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : That judgment undid what was done earlier ; don't forget that.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : At the moment, what you are trying to do is to contradict this judgment. You did make this point that there are conflicting judgements and that you would like to take shelter behind that which suits your purpose for the present.

[Shri George Fernandes]

I must say that the Minister did make the point that he would not stand by the speeches which some of his party members have made in this House.

SHRI P.V. FARASIMHA RAO : As far as the other side is concerned.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : As far as those who have spoken from this side of the House is concerned, I will deal with them separately.

I want to make this point here that what some of the members on the other side have spoken in the course of the debate has really been frightening. I want to say that it did give a shudder, at least down my spine, not because I am worried personally, that there were members here who referred to me personally and thought that laws like this are needed to deal with people like me. As my friend has said, this shows the thinking of the members of the ruling party. Because, they went to the extent of saying, what are the rights we are discussing, what is important is the nation, what is the Constitution that we are discussing, what are the constitutional safeguards that we are discussing? In other words, judiciary, the rule of law, all these are not important, what is important is the nation and, of course, the leader, because without the leader none of these gentlemen would be here. So, the leader and the nation alone matter and nothing else matters; this is precisely what the hon. Members on the other side have said. Some of them went to the extent of demanding that the detention should not be for one or two years, as this law now seeks to have, but they went to the extent of suggesting that detention should be for the life-time of the person against whom they have reasons to feel that he should be detained.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : During their life time...*(Interruptions)*.

(Interruptions)

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : There were Members who then suggested that not only they believed in the law of Preventive Detention, but they believed that such laws should be made so stringent that a person once detained is not able to challenge these laws. Now, if this is the thinking of the Members of the ruling Party, I do not know what is in store for this country assuming that you continue to be there for a few months.

(Interruptions)

As far as I am concerned, I want to make my position very clear that I am opposed to preventive detention in principle irrespective of the specific law that you may try to bring forward. I have opposed your COFEPOSA in the same terms as I have opposed the Maintenance of Internal Security Act. In the same terms I am opposing the National Security Act. I oppose any detention without trial. And this is where I sympathise with my esteemed friend Shri Banatwalla when he says that what was discussed here in so far as certain individuals are concerned is their release and not the total irrelevance of the grounds of detention. When I cited a letter from an hon. Member of this House written to the Deputy-Chief Minister of Maharashtra in August 1983, I was not referring to the detention of last month, about which you read out the irrelevance of the grounds and total stupidity of detaining a person and charging him with holding meetings, when the concerned person was not even in the country.

I was referring to his detention last year in 1983 when Shri Ramarao Adik was the Deputy Chief Minister. He is no more the Deputy Chief Minister. The letter was addressed to the Deputy Chief Minister and the letter said that the detention of this person is creating difficulties for our party.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : You did not say that.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : I did say that. Unfortunately in the din that you

all raised, what was said was not heard by you. I made the point that your Member writing to the Deputy Chief Minister said that**

AN HON. MEMBER : A ruling had been given by the Chair on this. He cannot quote from it.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : I am referring to the point raised by Shri Banatwalla.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He is quoting ? He is referring to Shri Banatwalla.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : I am only clarifying a point. Therefore, Sir, as far as my own personal approach to this problem is concerned, any kind of preventive detention is obnoxious and needs to be opposed.

Sir, the Hon. Minister referred to Shri A.K. Roy's detention and stated the order of the State Government. I would like to refer to the detention of one other person. If Shri A.K. Roy was the first victim of the National Security Act, Shri Shankar Guha Neogi of Madhya Pradesh, a distinguished Trade Unionist, was the second detenu under the National Security Act. Do you know the reason why he was detained under the Act ? Do you know the reason why he was detained under the Act ? He was detained under the Act because he conducted a campaign through the Union against the drinking of alcohol by the workers in that region. This created a situation where the local liquor contractor suddenly discovered that his business had gone down from Rs. 35 lakhs to Rs. 4 lakhs. And the next thing was that he brought about the detention of Shri Shankar Guha Neogi. He brought about—yes, he brought it about through the local legislator who also happened to be a Minister in the State Government. The matter finally went to the Advisory Board and the Advisory Board, after two-and-a-half months, when the papers were presented to it, ordered the

unconditional release of Shankar Guha Neogi.

AN HON. MEMBER : What is he doing now ?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : He is doing his trade union work.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : He is not drinking ?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : He is continuing his campaign against alcoholism among the people in that region and he is doing the work that he has always been doing. I know of the work which does not suit your temperament, which does not suit the temperament of the Ruling Party in that area. He is still engaged in that work. But the point is that you are formulating laws which enable the Executive to use them against people who are engaged in legitimate political activity and I think this point has been brought out very well by those Members of the Congress benches who spoke on this Resolution and on the Bill when they said that it is not merely the anti-social, anti-national, terrorist elements, but it is also those who are politically creating difficulties for the Ruling Party against whom this Bill was being introduced. (Interruptions). Sir, my point is, a Member from this side spoke, I have given another instance, I can give you innumerable instances. Members named Longowal, they named Badal, they named Tohra, they named people of the Akali Dal who have been detained under the National Security Act. If this law is not to be used against political people, then....

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : *Per se*.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES :...I would now urge the Home Minister to immediately order the release of all the Akali leaders who are detained under the National Security Act.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please sit down.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Sir, I have opposed the arrest of all the Akali leaders, I have demanded the release of all the Akali leaders and today I am citing the arguments which the hon. Members from the other side have given to demand that the Akali leaders who are today in jail to be released. I am making a formal demand of the Home Minister....

(Interruptions)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : I wanted keeping them behind the bars. You did not agree to it. You are now entering into Akali politics—this Kar Seva which Buta Singh is doing. That is exactly what you people are doing for political purpose.

(Interruptions)

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : That was as far as this law is concerned. I am not at all convinced by the arguments that have been made by the honourable Home Minister and I commend my Resolution for acceptance by the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now I put the Statutory Resolution moved by Shri George Fernandes to the vote of the House.

The question is :

"This House disapproves of the National Security (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 1984 (Ordinance No. 6 of 1984) promulgated by the President on the 21st June, 1984".

Those in favour may say Aye.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Aye.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Those against may say 'No'.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS : No.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Noes have it.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Ayes have it. We want division.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : All right, let the lobbies be cleared.

The lobbies have been cleared. I will put the Statutory Resolution to the vote of the House. The question is :

"This House disapproves of the National Security (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 1984 (Ordinance No. 6 of 1984) promulgated by the President on the 21st June, 1984".

The Lok Sabha divided.

Division No. 2

19.24 hrs.

AYES

Acharia, Shri Basudeb

Bag, Shri Ajit

Banatwalla, Shri G.M.

Basu, Shri Chitta

Biswas, Shri Ajoy

Chakraborty, Shri Satyasadhan

Dandavate, Prof. Madhu

Dandavate, Shrimati Pramila

Dhandapani, Shri C.T.

Era Mohan, Shri

Fernandes, Shri George

Ghosh Goswami, Shri Bibha

Gupta, Shri Indrajit

Halder, Shri Krishna Chandra

Hasda, Shri Matilal

Kodiyar, Shri P.K.

Maltra, Shri Sunil

Mandal, Shri Sanat Kumar

Misra, Shri Satyagopal

Mukherjee, Shrimati Geeta

Rai, Shri M. Ramanna

Riyan, Shri Baju Ban

Roy, Shri A.K.

Sayeed, Shri P.M.

Sen, Shri Subodh

Shastri, Shri Ramavatar

Shejwalkar, Shri N.K.

Sinha, Shri Nirmal

Varma, Shri Ravindra

Yadav, Shri Vijay Kumar

Zainal Abedin

NOES

Ahmed, Shri Kamaluddin

Ankineodu Prasada Rao, Shri P.

Bairwa, Shri Banwari Lal

Bansi Lal, Shri

Bhagat, Shri H.K.L.

Bhakta, Shri Manoranjan

Bhardwaj, Shri Parasram

Birbal, Shri

Buta Singh, Shri

Chandrakar, Shri Chandu Lal

Chandrashekarappa, Shri T.V.

Chennupati, Shrimati Vidya

Daga, Shri Mool Chand

Dalbair Singh, Shri

Das, Shri A.C.

Gaekwad, Shri R.P.

Gireraj Singh, Shri

**Giri, Shri Sudhir

Gomango, Shri Giridhar

Jain, Shri Virdhi Chander

Jena, Shri Chintamani

Jitendra Prasad, Shri

Kaul, Shrimati Sheila

Kaushal, Shri Jagan Nath

Khan, Shri Arif Mohammad

Khan, Shri Zulfiquar Ali

Krishna Pratap Singh, Shri

Kurien, Prof. P.J.

Mahendra Prasad, Shri

Mallanna, Shri K.

Mallick, Shri Lakshman

Mallikarjun, Shri

Mishra, Shri Gargi Shankar

Mishra, Shri Uma Kant

Motilal Singh, Shri

Nagina Rai, Shri

Naik, Shri G. Devaraya

Namgyal, Shri P.

Nurul Islam, Shri

Panigrahi, Shri Chintaman.

Panika, Shri Ram Pyare

Patel, Shri Shantubhai

Patil, Shri Chandrabhan Athare

Patil, Shri Shivraj V.

Patil, Shri Veerendra

Pattabhi Rama Rao, Shri S.B.P.

Poojary, Shri Janardhana

Pradhani, Shri K.

Quadri, Shri S.T.

Ram, Shri Ramswaroop

Rana Vir Singh, Shri

Ranga, Prof. N.G.

Rao, Shri M.S. Sanjeevi

Rao, Shri M. Satyanarayan

Rao, Shri P.V. Narasimha

Raut, Shri Bhola

Rawat, Shri Harish

Reddy, Shri K. Vijaya Bhaskara

Sahi, Shrimati Krishna

Sathe, Shri Vasant

Satish Prasad Singh, Shri

Sawant, Shri T.M.

Shaktawat, Prof. Nirmala Kumari

Sharma, Shri Chiranjil Lal

Sharma, Shri Kali Charan

Shastri, Shri Dharam Dass

Shastri, Shri Hari Krishna

Shiv Shankar, Shri P.

Shivendra Bahadur Singh, Shri

Sidnal, Shri S.B.

Singh, Kumari Pushpa Devi

Sinha, Shrimati Ramdulari

Sultanpuri, Shri Krisban Dutt

Sunder Singh, Shri

Tapeswar Singh, Shri

Tewary, Prof. K.K.

Thungon, Shri P.K.

Vairale, Shri Madhusudan

Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P.

Vyas, Shri Girdhari Lai

Yadav, Shri Ram Singh

Zainul Basher, Shri

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Subject to
Correction: the result *of the Division is as
follows :

*The following member also recorded his vote.

NOES : Shri Bishnu Prasad.

Ayes .. 31

Noes ... 82

The Motion was negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There is an amendment by Shri Satyagopal.

The questions is :

"That the Bill further to amend the National Security Act, 1980, be referred to a Joint Committee of the Houses consisting of 25 members, 15 members from this House, namely :—

1. Shri Ajit Bag.
2. Shri Ajoy Biswas.
3. Shri Somnath Chatterjee.
4. Shri Sudhir Kumar Giri.
5. Shri Matilal Masda.
6. Shri Sanat Kumar Mandal.
7. Prof. Ajit Kumar Mehta.
8. Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee.
9. Prof. Rupchand Pal.
10. Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao.
11. Shri A.K. Roy.
12. Shri Amar Roypradhan.
13. Shri Nirmal Sinha.
14. Shri Zainal Abedin.
15. Shri Satyagopal Misra.

and 10 from Rajya Sabha ;

that in order to constitute a sitting of the Joint Committee, the quorum shall be one-third of the total number of members of the Joint Committee ;

that the Committee shall make a report to this House by the first day of the next session ;

that in other respects the Rules of Procedure of this House relating to Parliamentary Committees, shall apply with such variations and modifications as the Speaker may make ; and

that this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do join the said Joint Committee and Communicate to this House the names of 10 members to be appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee."

The Motion was negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill further to amend the National Security Act, 1980, be taken into consideration."

The Motion was adopted.

Clause 2—Insertion of new Section 5 A.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri Ramavatar Shastri, Shri G.M. Banatwalla, Shri Sudhir Giri, are you moving your amendments ?

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI (Patna) : I beg to move :

Pages 1 and 2,—

omit lines 16 to 19 and 1 to 8 respectively. (1)

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : I beg to move :

Page 2,—

After line 12, insert—

“Provided that this section shall cease to apply to an order made on such grounds a majority of which are found to be invalid for any reason or reasons.” (7)

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI (Contai) : I beg to move :

Page 2,—

after lines 8, insert—

“Provided that where one of the two or more grounds on which the detention has been made is proved to be vague ; non-existent, not relevant, not connected or not proximately connected with such person, or invalid for any other reason whatsoever, the person so detained shall not be detained for more than one month.” (9)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shall I put all the amendments moved together ?

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI : I want to speak on my amendment.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : I am only reading my amendment.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Then, you will say, time is up and we should adjourn. There should be some give and take spirit. Your amendment has been circulated. Everybody knows the amendments.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, मेरा अमेंडमेंट पृष्ठ एक और दो से, क्रमशः पंक्ति 15 से 18 तक और एक से नौ तक का जोड़ किया जाए।

(क) ऐसे आदेश के बारे में यह नहीं समझा जाएगा कि वह केवल इस कारण अविधिमान्य या अप्रवर्तनीय है कि आधारों में से एक या कुछ आधार :—

(1) स्पष्ट नहीं है ;

(2) विद्यमान नहीं है ;

(3) सुसंगत नहीं है ;

(4) उस व्यक्ति से संबद्ध नहीं है या उससे निकटतः संबद्ध नहीं है ; अथवा

(5) किसी भी अन्य कारण से अविधिमान्य है, और इस कारण यह अभिनिर्धारित करना सम्भव नहीं है कि ऐसा आदेश करने वाली सरकार या अधिकारी ने, वैसे समाधान हो जाने पर जैसा कि शेष आधार या आधारों के प्रति निर्देश से धारा 3 में उपबंधित है, निरोध-आदेश किया था ;

मैं चाहता हूँ कि इन पंक्तियों को संशोधन विधेयक से हटा दिया जाए।

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI : Sir, I think, clause 2 of the Bill is contrary to the provisions of the Constitution. Please read lines 14 and 15 at page 1 :

“5A. Where a person has been detained in pursuance of an order of detention (whether made before or after the commencement of the National Security (Second Amendment) Act, 1984) under section 3...”

This implies that a person who has been detained before this amendment was passed will also be taken into the purview of this amendment. Article 20 of the Constitution provides :

“(1) No person shall be convicted of any offence except for violation of a law in force at the time of the commission of the act charged as an

offence, nor be subjected to a penalty greater than that which might have been inflicted under the law in force at the time of the commission of the offence."

That is, when he was detained first, the law prevailing at that time should be applicable to him and the person who was detained before this amendment came into force would also taken in purview if this amendment is carried on. I, therefore, think that this is contrary to the provision of law.

Further more, I want to add a provision :

"Provided that where one of the two or more grounds on which the detention has been made is proved to be vague, non-existent, not relevant, not connected or not proximately connected with such person, or invalid for any other reason whatsoever, the person so detained shall not be detained for more than one month."

As regards the provision made for 12 months' detention, I think, the persons detained should be released immediately. But as the intention of the Government is to detain them for some time, this period should be limited to one month, not to 12 months. So, I would urge upon the hon. Minister to accept my amendment.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : Sir, in general, I would like to submit that this amending Bill is not of a substantive nature. The amendments to change the period of six months to two months or two months to one day are substantive amendments, and, therefore, I will not be able to accept any of these amendments. This is more of a technical nature.

Mr. Ram Avtar Shastri's amendment wants the main Clause itself to be deleted. It amounts to his opposition rather than an amendment. So, I cannot accept it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I shall now put all the Amendments together moved to

Clause 2 to vote,

amendments Nos. 1, 7, 9 were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That Clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

The Motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause 3—Amendment of Section 14.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : Sir, I beg to move :

Page 2, line 26,—

for "twelve months" substitute—

"six months" (3)

Page 2,—

after line 27, insert—

"Provided further that in a case where no fresh facts have arisen after the expiry or revocation of the earlier detention order made against such person, no State Government shall make any subsequent detention order without obtaining the prior consent of the Central Government." (4)

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI : Sir, I beg to move :

Page 2, line 26,—

for "twelve months" substitute "one month" (10)

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI : Sir, Clause 3 of the Bill entirely stands against the spirit of the Constitution itself. If you go through articles 19, 20, 21 and 22, you will find that

[Shri Sudhir Giri]

nowhere in the Constitution the founding fathers had provided for the detention of any person who is not guilty at all. Clause 3 provided that if a person is found not guilty and even if no new facts have come out, then that person will also be detained for 12 months more. I think, this is against the principle and against humanity. I, therefore, urge upon the Government, for the sake of humanity, to accept this amendment of mine.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : I have already replied to that. Only about Mr. Banatwalla's amendment which seeks to bring in the Central Government and says that the subsequent detention order shall be made by the State Government only with the prior consultation of the Central Government, I would like to submit that this is not a practicable proposition. This is why I am not able to accept it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I shall now put all the Amendments together moved to Clause 3 to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 3, 4 and 10 were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That Clause 3 stand part of the Bill."

The Motion was adopted.

Clause 3 was added to the Bill.

Clause 4—Amendment of Section 14 A.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : I beg to move :

Page 2,—

omit lines 33 to 37. (2)

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : I beg to move :

Page 2, line 36,—

for "two years" substitute—

"fifteen months" (5)

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI : I beg to move :

Page 2, line 36,—

for "two years" substitute "one month" (11)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I shall now put amendments moved to Clause 4 to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 2, 5 and 11 were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I shall now put Clause 4 to the vote of the House. The question is :

"That Clause 4 stand part of the Bill."

The Motion was adopted.

Clause 4 was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There are no amendments to Clause 5. I shall put it to the vote of the House.

The question is :

"That Clause 5 stand part of the Bill."

The Motion was adopted.

Clause 5 was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

The Motion was adopted.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The hon. Minister may now move that the Bill be passed.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : I beg to move :

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That the Bill be passed."

Now, only Shri Indrajit Gupta will speak.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : I want to speak.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : No, only Shri Indrajit Gupta will speak. I am not allowing you.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Anybody can speak.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Your party representative has already spoken. I will not allow you.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : It is not a party affair.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : You need not be so rigid about it. It is not a party affair. Any Member can speak.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : It has nothing to do with the party. At the time of Third Reading, there is a partyless democracy.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You leave it to the Chair.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Rules cannot be left to the Chair. Don't threaten us.

(Interruptions)

SOME HON. MEMBERS : We will now walk out.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : You have no right to change the rules.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill be passed"

Those in favour may say "Aye"

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS : Aye.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Those against may please say "No".

SOME HON. MEMBERS : No.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I think the 'Ayes' have it, the 'Ayes' have it.

The Bill is passed.

The Motion was adopted.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The Lok Sabha now stands adjourned to reassemble tomorrow at 11.00 AM.

19.38 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, August 14, 1984|
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