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LOK SABHA DEBATES

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Sen, Shri A.K. (Calcutta North West)

Sen, Shri Subodh (Jalpaiguri)

Sethi, Shri Arjun (Bhadrak)

Sethi, Shri P.C. (Indore)

Shailani, Shri Chandra Pal (Hatbras)

Shaktawat, Prof. Nirmala Kumari (Chittorgarh)

Shakya, Shri Daya Ram (Farrukhabad)

Shakya, Shri Ram Singh (Etawah)

Shakyawar, Shri Nathuram (Jalaun)

Shamanna, Shri T.R. (Bangalore South)

Shankaranand, Shri B. (Chikkodi)
 Shanmugam, Shri P. (Pondicherry)
 Sharma, Shri Chiranjil Lal (Karnal)
 Sharma, Shri Kali Charan (Bhind)
 Sharma, Shri Nand Kishore (Balaghat)
 Sharma, Shri Nawal Kishore (Dausa)
 Sharma, Shri Pratap Bhanu (Vidisha)
 Sharma, Dr. Shankar Dayal (Bhopal)
 Sharma, Shri Vishwa Nath (Jhansi)
 Shastri, Shri Dharam Dass (Karol Bagh)
 Shastri, Shri Hari Krishna (Fatehpur)
 Shastri, Shri Rajnath Sonkar (Saidput)
 Shastri, Shri Ramavatar (Patna)
 Shejwalkar, Shri N.K. (Gwalior)
 Shingda, Shri D.B. (Dahanu)
 Shiv Shankar, Shri P. (Secunderabad)
 Shivendra Bahadur Singh, Shri (Rajnand-
 gaon)
 Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan (Mahasamund)
 Sidnal, Shri S.B. (Belgaum)
 Singaravadivel, Shri S. (Thanjavur)
 Singh, Shri B.D. (Phulpur)
 Singh, Shri C.P.N. (Padrauna)
 Singh, Shri D.G. (Shahabad)
 Singh, Kumari Pushpa Devi (Rajgarh)
 Singh Deo, Shri K.P. (Dhenkanal)
 Sinha, Shri Dharam Bir (Barh)
 Sinha, Shrimati Kishori (Vaishali)
 Sinha, Shri Nirmal (Mathurapur)
 Sinha, Shri Pitambar (Bettiah)
 Sinha, Shrimati Ramdulari (Sheohar)
 Sinha, Shri Satyendra Narayan (Auranga-
 bad)
 Sivaprakasam, Shri D.S.A. (Tirunelveli)
 Solanki, Shri Babu Lal (Morena)
 Solanki, Shri Natavarsinh (Kapadvanj)
 Sonkar, Shri Kalapnath (Basti)
 Soren, Shri Harihar (Keonjhar)
 Soren, Shri Shibu (Dumka)
 Soundararajan, Shri N. (Sivakasi)

Soz, Prof. Saifuddin (Baramulla)
 Sparrow, Shri R.S. (Jullundur)
 Sreenivasa Prasad, Shri V.C. (Chamaraja-
 nagar)
 Subba, Shri P.M. (Sikkim)
 Subburaman, Shri A.G. (Madurai)
 Sukhbuns Kaur, Shrimati (Gurdaspur)
 Sultanpuri, Shri Krishan Datt (Simla)
 Sunder Singh, Shri (Phillaur)
 Suraj Bhan, Shri (Ambala)
 Surya Narayan Singh, Shri (Balai)
 Suryawanshi, Shri Narasingrao (Bidar)
 Swami, Shri K.A. (Visakhapatnam)
 Swaminathan, Shri R.V. (Sivaganga)
 Swaminathan, Shri V.N. (Pudukkottai)
 Swamy, Dr. Subramaniam (Bombay North
 East)

T

Tandon, Shri Prabhunarayan (Damoh)
 Tapeswar Singh, Shri (Bikramganj)
 Tariq Anwar, Shri (Katihar)
 Tayeng, Shri Sobeng (Arunachal East)
 Tewari, Shri K.P. (Allahabad)
 Tewary, Prof. K.K. (Buxar)
 Thomas, Shri Skariah (Kottayam)
 Thorat, Shri Bhausahab (Pandharpur)
 Thungon, Shri P.K. (Arunachal West)
 Tirki, Shri Piyush (Alipurduar)
 Tiwari, Shri Chandra Bhal Mani (Balram-
 pur)
 Tiwari, Shri Narayan Datt (Nainital)
 Tiwari, Shri R.G. (Janjgir)
 Trilok Chand, Shri (Khurja)
 Tripathi, Shri Kamalapati (Varanasi)
 Tripathi, Shri R.N. (Bilhaur)
 Tudu, Shri Manmohan (Mayurbhanj)
 Tur, Shri L.S. (Taran Taran)
 Tytler, Shri Jagdish (Delhi Sadar)

U

Uike, Shri Chhote Lal (Mandla)

Unnikrishnan, Shri K.P. (Badagara)

V

Vairale, Shri Madhusudan (Akola)

Vajpayee, Shri Atal Bihari (New Delhi)

Varma, Shri Jai Ram (Faizabad)

Varma, Shri Ravindra (Bombay North)

Velu, Shri A.M. (Arakkonam)

Venkataraman, Shri R. (Madras South)

Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P. (Nandyal)

Verma, Shri Chandradeo Prasad (Arrah)

Verma, Shri Deen Bandhu (Udaipur)

Verma, Shri Phool Chand (Shajapur)

Verma, Shri R.L.P. (Kodarma)

Verma, Shri Raghunath Singh (Mainpuri)

Verma, Shri Sheo Sharan (Machhlishahr)

Verma, Shrimati Usha (Kheri)

Vijayaraghavan, Shri V.S. (Palghat)

Vyas, Shri Girdhari Lal (Bhilwara)

W

Wagh, Dr. Pratap (Nasik)

Wasnik, Shri Balkrishna (Buldhana)

Y

Yadav, Shri Chandrajit (Azamgarh)

Yadav, Shri Chhotey Singh (Kannauj)

Yadav, Shri D.P. (Monghyr)

Yadav, Shri R.N. (Parbhani)

Yadav, Shri R.P. (Madhepura)

Yadav, Shri Ram Singh (Alwar)

Yadav, Shri Subhash Chandra (Khargone)

Yadav, Shri Vijay Kumar (Nalanda)

Yazdani, Dr. Golam (Raiganj)

Z

Zainal Abedin, Shri (Jangirpur)

Zainul Basher, Shri (Ghazipur)

LOK SABHA

The Speaker

Shri Bal Ram Jakhar

The Deputy-Speaker

Shri G. Lakshmanan

Panel of Chairmen

Dr. Rajendra Kumari Bajpai

Shri Somnath Chatterjee

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi

Shri N.K. Shejwalkar

Shri F.H. Mohsin

Shri R.S. Sparrow

Secretary-General

Dr. Subhash C. Kashyap

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Minister of Planning	Shri P.C. Sethi
Minister of Energy	Shri Shiv Shankar
Minister of Defence	Shri R. Venkataraman
Minister of Railways	Shri A.B.A. Ghani Khan Choudhury
Minister without Portfolio	Shri S.B. Chavan
Minister of Law, Justice and Company Affairs	Shri Jagannath Kaushal
Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation	Shri Veerendra Patil
Minister of Shipping and Transport	Shri K. Vijaya Bhaskara Reddy
Minister of Chemicals and Fertilizers	Shri Vasant Sathe
Minister of Health and Family Welfare	Shri B. Shankaranand
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Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, Sports and Works and Housing	Shri Buta Singh
Minister of Commerce and of the Department of Supply	Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh
Minister of Industry	Shri Narayan Datt Tiwari

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Minister of State in the Ministry of Shipping and Transport	Shri Z.R. Ansari
Minister of State (Independent charge) of the Ministry of Food and Civil Supplies	Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad
Minister of State (Independent charge) of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting and Minister of State in the Department of Parliamentary Affairs ●	Shri H.K.L. Bhagat
Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence	Shri K.P. Singh Deo
Minister of State in the Ministry of Labour and Rehabilitation	Shri Dharmavir
Minister of State in the Ministry of Communications	Shri V.N. Gadgil
Minister of State (Independent charge) of the Ministries of Education and Culture and Social Welfare	Smt. Sheila Kaul
Minister of State in the Ministry of Energy	Shri Arif Mohd. Khan
Minister of State (Independent charge) of the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation	Shri Khursheed Alam Khan
Minister of State in the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare	Smt. Mohsina Kidwai
Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance	Shri S.M. Krishna
Minister of State in the Ministry of Commerce and in the Department of Supply	Shri Nihar Ranjan Laskar
Minister of State in the Ministry of Agriculture	Shri Yogendra Makwana
Minister of State (Independent charge) of the Ministry of Irrigation	Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha
Minister of State in the Department of Petroleum in the Ministry of Energy	Shri Gargi Shankar Mishra

Minister of State (Independent charge) of the Ministry of Rural Development	Shri Harinath a Mishra
Minister of State in the Departments of Science and Technology, Atomic Energy, Space, Electronics and Ocean Development	Shri Shivraj V. Patil
Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs	Shri A.A. Rahim
Minister of State in the Department of Parliamentary Affairs	Shri Kalp Nath Rai
Minister of State in the Ministry of Industry	Shri Pattabhi Rama Rao
Minister of State in the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers	Shri R.C. Rath
Minister of State (Independent charge) of the Ministry of Steel and Mines	Shri N.K.P. Salve
Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways	Shri C.K. Jaffar Sharief
Minister of State in the Department of Coal in the Ministry of Energy	Shri Dalbir Singh
Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs	Smt. Ram Dulari Sinha
Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs	Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah

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Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting	Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad
Deputy Minister in the Department of Sports	Shri Ashok Gehlot
Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare	Miss Kumudben M. Joshi
Deputy Minister in the Department of Sports, in the Ministry of Works and Housing and in the Department of Parliamentary Affairs	Shri Mallikarjun

Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Communications	Shri Vijay N. Patil
Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance	Shri Janardhana Poojary
Deputy Minister in the Department of Electronics, also Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Civil Supplies	Dr. M.S. Sanjeevi Rao
Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce	Shri P.A. Sangma
Deputy Minister in the Department of Environment	Shri Digvijay Sinh
Deputy Minister in the Ministries of Education and Culture and Social Welfare	Shri P.K. Thungon

LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA

Monday, July 23, 1984/Sravana 1, 1906
(Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *In the Chair*]

श्री मनो राम बागड़ी (हिसार) : मैंने एक पत्र
आपको लिखा था... (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बिराजिये। आपके पत्र
का जवाब भी दूँगे।

OBITUARY REFERENCES

MR. SPEAKER : As we meet today after an interval of about two and a half months, it is my sad duty to inform the House of the passing away of Shri K.B. Choudhari, a sitting Member and nine former Members, namely, Sarvashri Purushottamdas R. Patel, S. Radhakrishnan, M.G. Uikey, Shrimati Ganga Devi, Sarvashri Biswanath Das, G.P. Mangalathumadam, Shrimati Shyamkumari Devi, Sarvashri Udhavrao Sabibrao Patil and K. Balakrishnan.

Shri K.B. Choudhari was a sitting Member from Bijapur constituency of Karnataka. Earlier he had been a Member of the Sixth Lok Sabha during 1977-79 representing the same constituency. He was also a Member of Railway Convention Committee since 1980.

A businessman and agriculturist by profession, Shri Choudhari was associated with several social and educational organisations in various capacities. A keen social and

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political worker, he worked for organising the backward classes and for their upliftment. He was Vice-President of Bijapur City Municipal Council.

Shri K.B. Choudhari passed away on 17th June, 1984 at Bijapur at the age of 51 years.

Shri Purushottamdas R. Patel was a Member from Gujarat during 1957-1967 representing Mehsana constituency during the Second Lok Sabha and Patan constituency during the Third Lok Sabha. He took active part in the proceedings of the House. Earlier he had been a Member of the erstwhile Baroda State Legislative Assembly during 1946-49 and Bombay State Legislative Assembly during 1949-1957.

A veteran freedom fighter, Shri Patel actively participated in the freedom movement and suffered imprisonment.

A keen social worker and educationist, he worked for the eradication of the custom of child marriage and was associated with several social, educational and other organisations connected with the welfare of people. A wellknown journalist, he was editor of 'Rashtra Dharma'.

Shri Patel passed away on 18th May, 1984 at Ahmedabad at the age of 85 years.

Shri S. Radhakrishnan was a Member of the Fifth Lok Sabha during 1971-77 representing Cuddalore constituency of Tamil Nadu.

Earlier during 1952-57 he had been a Member of the then Madras Legislative Assembly.

An agriculturist by profession, he was also editor of a bi-monthly Tamil magazine. Prior to his election to Lok Sabha, Shri Radhakrishnan served in the Information

and Publicity Department of Government of Tamil Nadu during 1965-67.

Shri S. Radhakrishnan passed away on 18th May, 1984 at Cuddalore at the age of 60 years.

Shri M.G. Uikey was a Member of the First to Fifth Lok Sabha during 1952-77 representing Mandla Constituency of Madhya Pradesh.

An able parliamentarian, he took keen interest in the proceedings of the House and also served on the Estimates Committee during 1959-61 and Parliamentary Consultative Committee relating to the Ministry of Home Affairs during 1952-67.

A prominent social worker, Shri Uikey was recipient of *Padma Shri* award in 1969. He was associated with several social and educational institutions and took special interest in the welfare and upliftment of the downtrodden and the tribals.

Shri Uikey passed away on 21st May, 1984 at Bhopal at the age of 83 years.

Shrimati Ganga Devi was a Member of the First to Fifth Lok Sabha during 1952-77 from Uttar Pradesh.

A social worker, Shrimati Ganga Devi took keen interest in the welfare of weaker sections of the society and eradication of social evils like child marriage, caste-system etc. Besides being Member of the Central Social Welfare Board during 1958-60, she was associated with several other social organisations connected with upliftment of backward classes. She had also been a Member of the Tea and Coffee Boards during 1952-54.

An able parliamentarian, she took keen interest in the proceedings of the House. She served on the Estimates Committee during 1963-64.

Shrimati Ganga Devi passed away on 24 May, 1984 at Ghaziabad at the age of 68 years.

Shri Biswanath Das was a Member of the Constituent Assembly and Provisional

Parliament during 1946-52. He was elected to the Orissa State Legislative Assembly in 1962. Subsequently he was appointed Governor of Uttar Pradesh. He was Chief Minister of Orissa during 1971-72.

Prior to Independence, Shri Das was a Member of Madras Legislative Council during 1920-30. He was elected to the Orissa State Legislative Assembly in 1937 and became the first Prime Minister of the State (1937-39). Later, he functioned as the Leader of the Opposition in the Orissa State Assembly.

A veteran freedom fighter, he actively participated in the freedom struggle and suffered imprisonment several times.

An able parliamentarian, he took keen interest in the proceedings of the House.

An advocate by profession, Shri Das held various high positions during his career. He was associated with Servants of People Society and became its President. An ardent believer in the philosophy of simple living and high thinking, Shri Das was founder of several trusts connected with the welfare of poor students. He was also associated with many other social and political organisations.

Shri Biswanath Das passed away at Cuttack on 2 June, 1984 at the age of 95 years.

Shri G.P. Mangalathumadom was a Member of the Fourth Lok Sabha during 1967-70 representing Mavelikara constituency of Kerala.

A social and political worker, Shri Mangalathumadom took keen interest in the welfare of the working class. He was associated with several workers' unions, besides being founder of certain educational and art institutions.

Shri G.P. Mangalathumadom passed away on 16 June, 1984 at Trivandrum at the age of 70 years.

Shrimati Shyamkumari Devi was a Member of Third Lok Sabha during 1963-67 representing Raipur constituency of Madhya

Pradesh. She was elected to the Rajya Sabha in 1968 and again in 1974. Earlier, before coming to Lok Sabha, she had been a Member of Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly during 1952-1962.

An eminent social worker, she took keen interest in the rehabilitation of the handicapped and donated liberally to charitable institutions connected with their welfare and helped in setting up educational institutions. Besides being President of the women's wing of Bharat Sevak Samaj, she was associated with several other social and religious institutions.

Shrimati Shyamkumari Devi passed away at Fingeshwar in Madhya Pradesh on 6 July, 1984 at the age of 74 years.

Shri Udhavrao Sahibrao Patil was a Member of the Sixth Lok Sabha during 1977-79 representing Latur constituency of Maharashtra. Earlier, he was a Member of Rajya Sabha during 1964-67. Before being elected to Rajya Sabha, Shri Patil had been a Member of the Hyderabad Legislative Assembly during 1952-57 and Maharashtra Legislative Assembly during 1957-62. He was re-elected to Maharashtra Legislative Assembly in 1967 and continued to be its Member till 1972.

An able parliamentarian, Shri Patil took keen interest in the proceedings of the House. Besides being the Leader of the Opposition in the Maharashtra Legislative Assembly in 1958, he was Chairman of the Maharashtra Public Accounts Committee during 1969-70. He also served on the Estimates Committee in Lok Sabha.

A veteran freedom fighter, Shri Patil took active part in the freedom movement and suffered imprisonment.

An agriculturist by profession, Shri Patil was Director, Maharashtra State Cooperative Land Development Bank Ltd. during 1973-77, and other connected institutions.

Shri Udhavrao Sahibrao Patil passed away at Osmanabad on 12 July, 1984 at the age of 64 years.

Shri K. Balakrishnan was a Member of

the Fifth Lok Sabha during 1971-77 representing Ambalapuzha constituency of Kerala. Earlier he had been a Member of Travancore-Cochin Legislative Assembly during 1954-56.

A veteran freedom fighter, he took active part in the freedom struggle and suffered imprisonment several times.

A noted journalist, Shri Balakrishnan was author of several publications. He was a Member of Coir Board of India during 1957-60.

Shri K. Balakrishnan passed away on 16 July, 1984 at Trivandrum at the age 61 of years.

We deeply mourn the loss of these friends.

We also pay our respectful homage to the personnel of our armed forces, para-military forces and the Police who laid down their lives for upholding the secular ideals and sanctity of holy places, civilians killed by the terrorists and other innocent people who lost their lives.

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

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

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

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South): Sir, we have given an adjournment motion. *(Interruptions)*

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : (Rajapur): Sir, we have given an adjournment motion. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Mr. Speaker, Sir, kindly listen to us. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing will go on

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record. I am not allowing anybody.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : Question No. 1—Shri-mati Jayanti Patnaik.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-BORTY : Kindly listen to us for a minute. I have given adjournment motion. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I have rejected it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, I have a submission to make. Kindly listen to our submission one by one.

MR. SPEAKER : No submission.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Please listen to our submission one by one.

MR. SPEAKER : No question. They are absolutely irrelevant.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, kindly consider what is the harm in listening to us.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-BORTY : Sir, will you kindly listen to us ?

MR. SPEAKER : I cannot listen to irrelevant things. Please sit down.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ (Baramulla) : Sir, this is unconstitutional....

MR. SPEAKER : Sit down. Without my permission nothing will go on record.

(Interruptions)**

I am not going to transgress any rules. You have invested me with the authority to decide and I have to go according to what

the rules say to me. There is nothing else.... Your notice under Rule 388 has been rejected....

I want to add one thing more.

एक बात मैं और कह दूँ।...मैंने सब देख रखा है।

Let me say something to you.

आप बैठ जाइए। मेरी बात सुन लीजिए। मैं आपको एक बात बता देना चाहता हूँ।

... (व्यवधान) ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठ जाइए। ऊँचा बोलने से मेरे ऊपर कोई असर नहीं होता है। मेरे ऊपर कोई फर्क नहीं पड़ता है। मैं आपको एक बात बताना चाहता हूँ। आप बैठ जाइए, शान्त रहिए।

... (व्यवधान) ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने कांस्टीचूशन पढ़ा है। मैंने देख रखा है। मैं अनपढ़ नहीं हूँ।

... (व्यवधान) ...

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Before you give your ruling....

MR. SPEAKER : I have already given my ruling...Not allowed.

(Interruptions)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर आप नहीं सुनना चाहते हैं, तो आपकी मर्जी है।

... (व्यवधान) ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने रूल्स पढ़े हैं। बहुत अच्छी तरह से पढ़े हैं।

(Interruptions)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : I have given notice....(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : I have rejected it. I know my job. Not allowed....No question. I will now take up Questions....

I have considered all the requests for suspension of the Question Hour. These are all irrelevant. I am now going ahead with the Question Hour.

(Interruptions)**

Not allowed. No point of order during Question Hour. I am aware of the rules ; I have studied them completely.

(Interruptions)**

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर आप मेरी बात सुन लें, तो समझ जायेंगे। आप बैठ जाइए, राही साहब। मैं जो कहने जा रहा हूँ, वह सुन लीजिए। देखिए, सब काम नियमानुसार होगा। मैंने देख लिया है।

...(व्यवधान)...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बात सुनते नहीं हैं। तो इस बात का कोई फायदा नहीं होगा। आप बैठ जाइए।

...(व्यवधान)...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कोई स्वीकार करना मेरा अधिकार है। आपके कहने से नहीं होता है।

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed....Sit down.... You do not even have the decency to sit down when I am on my legs. Sit down. Listen to what I say.... Sit down.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप अपनी सीट पर बैठ जाइए।

...(व्यवधान)...

MR. SPEAKER : If you do not go back to your seat, I will name you. Please go back to your seat.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : I adjourn the House for fifteen minutes.

11.22

The Lok Sabha adjourned till thirty five minutes past eleven of the Clock on Monday, July 23, 1984/Sravana 1, 1906 (Saka).

The Lok Sabha re-assembled at Thirty-five Minutes past Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur) : I rise on a point of order. (Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Mr. Speaker, Sir : I rise on a point of order.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ।

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : In a legal manner, I am rising on a point of order. I seek your permission to raise a point of order. Please listen to me.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप मेरी बात नहीं सुनेंगे।

During the Question Hour, there is no point of order.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : It is regarding the procedure to be followed.

प्रो० संफुद्दीन सोज (बारामुला) : हम हिन्दुस्तान की बात करते हैं, उसके आईन की बात करते हैं।

...(व्यवधान)...

(پروفیسر سیف الدین سوز بارامولا) : ہم ہندوستان کی بات کرتے ہیں۔ اس کے آئین کی بات کرتے ہیں۔

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Shall I formulate my point of order ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्वेश्चन आबर के बाद प्वाइन्ट आफ आर्डर कह दीजिए ।

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Sir, you had suspended the Question Hour on an earlier occasion...

MR. SPEAKER : No ; I did not. I did not.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : You suspended the Question Hour.

MR. SPEAKER : I did not.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : You have to listen to me...if you want to.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Muza-farpur) : What about my notice under rule 388 ?

MR. SPEAKER : I did not allow it.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : This is not the first time....

(Interruptions)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप मेरी रिक्वेस्ट नहीं सुनते । आप नियमों का उल्लंघन कर रहे हैं । मैं आपसे विनती कर रहा हूँ । आप बैठ जाइए और मेरी बात सुन लीजिए । ... (व्यवधान) ...

There is nothing during the Question Hour.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : It is most unfortunate. He calls me,** when we talk of Indian Constitution, when we talk of democracy.

... (व्यवधान) ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपने पहले करवाया और अब दोबारा करवा रहे हैं । आप बैठ जाइए । जब मैं खड़ा हूँ, तो आपको बैठ जाना चाहिए ।

... (व्यवधान) ...

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER (Delhi Sadar) :

पाकिस्तान की नुमायन्दगी करते हैं, तो कोई नहीं बोलता । ... (व्यवधान) ...

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : The hon. Member is repeating the charge that some Member is**

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Have you said this ?

(Interruptions)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठेंगे नहीं, तो मैं बताऊंगा कैसे । ... (व्यवधान) ... मेरे होते हुए कोई इस तरह की बात नहीं कह सकता और अगर कोई कहेगा, तो उसके खिलाफ कार्यवाही करेंगे । अशोभनीय बातें यहां पर नहीं कहनी चाहिए ।

(Interruptions)

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

... (व्यवधान) ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठ जायें, तो मैं बात करूँ । आप कानून तोड़ रहे हैं ।

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : It is exactly this attitude...

(Interruptions)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठ जाइए । जब हाऊस बन्द कर दिया था, तब कोई ऐसी बात हुई हो, तो हुई हो लेकिन मेरे सामने ऐसी कोई बात नहीं हुई

है।....(व्यवधान)....मैंने सुना है, जो उन्होंने कहा है। अब आप बैठ जाइए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : लगता है, कई दिन से मक्खन खाकर आये हो। अब आप बैठ जाइये।

PROF. K.K. TEWARY (Buxar) : When Mr. Babuguna was called by Mr. Charan Singh** what action was taken ?

(Interruptions)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जब मैं खड़ा हूँ, और मैं कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ लेकिन आप सुनते नहीं हैं। प्रोफेसर भाई, मैं कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ।

MR. SPEAKER : Why don't you listen to me ? Please sit down.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : I always listen to you.

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठिये, मैं कुछ कहने जा रहा हूँ। गंगवार जी, मैं कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ, आप मेरी बात सुन लें।

देखिये, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि कल भी मीटिंग हुई थी। हमारे जो अपोजिशन के नेता हैं उनकी भी, संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय के मंत्रीगण की भी और दूसरों की भी। उसमें मैंने बताया था और आज भी बताने जा रहा हूँ कि आपने कार्य-सूची दी थी कि हम किस प्रकार से प्रायोरिटी बेसिस पर अपना यह डिस्कशन कराना चाहते हैं। कल भी मैंने कहा था, आज फिर कह रहा हूँ।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप मेरी बात सुन लें। आप तो मुझसे बुजुर्ग हैं और मेरे बड़े भाई लगते हैं। फिर भी आप मेरी सहायता नहीं करते।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरे से कोई छोटा हो उसकी तो मैं ना भी समझूँ, अपने से बड़े की जरूर समझता हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कल भी बात हुई थी, आज भी हुई है। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आपने मुझे स्पीकर या अध्यक्ष बनाया है और आपने मुझे यह कहा है कि आप किस प्रकार से हाऊस की व्यवस्था चलायेंगे, कौन सा सन्जेक्ट पहले आयेगा। पहली बात मैं आपसे यह निवेदन कर देना चाहता हूँ कि आप दोनों की सहमति से जो लिस्ट बन चुकी है उसमें से प्रायोरिटी देख करके, अपनी मंशा से सारे सन्जेक्ट....

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर मैं स्पीकर हूँ तो प्रायोरिटी तो मुझे तय करनी है।

SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA (Tamluk) : Rape of Democracy should get first priority.

MR. SPEAKER : It is not for you to decide.

(व्यवधान)

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी (हिसार) : हमारा हरियाणा, हमारा राजस्थान, हमारा पंजाब मर रहा है, एक-एक बूंद पानी के लिए तरस रहा है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठिए और मेरी बात सुन लीजिए। मैं आपकी भावनाओं की भी अभिव्यक्ति कर रहा हूँ और सबकी भावनाओं की भी अभिव्यक्ति करना चाहता हूँ।

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री (सैदपुर) : संसदीय कार्य मंत्री हरेक बात पर रोक-टोक किया करते हैं। वे हाऊस की बात को गलत इन्टरप्रेट करते हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कौन कर रहा है? कौन बोल रहा है? वह तो बोल नहीं रहे हैं। मैं सारों को ही

कहना चाहता हूँ। मैं सिर्फ स्पष्टीकरण देना चाहता हूँ कि मैंने किस प्रकार से हाऊस को चलाना है। मैंने कल भी कहा था, आज भी कहने जा रहा हूँ जिस पर आपकी भी सहमति हुई थी कि सारे सब्जेक्ट्स का चयन करके, सब पर डिस्कशन कराऊंगा। यह मैंने ओपन गारन्टी दी थी और आज भी गारन्टी देना चाहता हूँ।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरी बात तो सुन लें, आप बीच में बोल रहे हैं।

This is my guarantee.

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी : कश्मीर भी जरूरी है, पंजाब भी जरूरी है। हम लोग प्यःसे मर रहे हैं।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरी बात सुन लीजिए।

This is my prerogative. I am not going to abdicate that.

मेरे पास लिखित रूप में है। मेरे पास जब नेता बैठें तो उन्होंने जबानी कहा था कि ये हमारी प्रायोरिटीज हैं।

(व्यवधान)

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार (पोलीभीत) : उसमें कश्मीर की समस्या है या नहीं?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उसमें है। अब आप बैठ जाओ। पता नहीं आपको क्या हो गया है। मैं यह कहना चाहता था कि आपने अपने हिसाब से प्रायोरिटीज दी हुई है। अब सवाल सिर्फ चयन का है और उसका अधिकार स्पीकर को है। आपने जब तक मुझे इस कुर्सी पर बिठा रखा है, मैं उस अधिकार को छोड़ने के लिए तैयार नहीं हूँ। मैं नौकर हूँ और मैंने अपने आपको कभी मालिक नहीं समझा। यह संसद मेरा मालिक है और मैं इसका सेवक हूँ। जो मेरे मन में आता है, सोच-समझकर, नेक-नीयती से, प्रजातांत्रिक ढंग से चलाने की

चेष्टा करता हूँ। सवाल यह है कि कौन सा प्रश्न पहले आए और कौन सा बाद में आए?

...(व्यवधान)...

मैं यह कहना चाहता था कि काश्मीर भी है और पंजाब भी उसमें है।

...(व्यवधान)...

मैंने किसी विषय को मना नहीं किया है। जो कूल के अन्तर्गत हैं, उन सब पर डिस्कशन कराऊंगा।

...(व्यवधान)...

पहले मेरी बात सुन लीजिए। कुछ लोग ऐसी जगह पर पैदा होते हैं, जहां हरियाली होती है या सोने का चम्मच लेकर पैदा होते हैं। लेकिन, मेरे जैसे मरुस्थली में पैदा होते हैं। मैंने, हरियाणा और पंजाब देखे हैं। मैं वहां गया हूँ। वहां पानी की कमी है। किसानों की फसल तबाह हो चुकी है। मेरा क्या है कि जो देशद्रोही तबका है, वह अभी भी वहां काम करता है। नहर कटी है और काफी लोगों को नुकसान पहुंचा है। मेरे पंजाब, मेरे राजस्थान और मेरे हरियाणा में इतना नुकसान पहुंचा है जिसका अन्दाजा नहीं लगाया जा सकता है। फसलें तबाह हो गई हैं। सवाल रोटी का है, पेट का है। रोटी की बात पहले करूं या रूप की? सवाल सिर्फ चयन करने का है। मैं, दोनों विषयों पर डिस्कशन करवाना चाहता हूँ। यह मेरा विश्वास है।

...(व्यवधान)...

मैं, आज ही डिस्कशन से रहा हूँ, एडजर्नमेंट मोशन नहीं।

It is my prerogative.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-BORTY : Just one point, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : I will listen to you after the Question Hour.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-BORTY : On an earlier occasion you suspended the Question Hour.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर, सारा हाऊस कहे कि सस्पेंड कर दो तो मैं कर दूंगा। मैंने जब भी किया है, हाऊस की कंसेंसस से किया है। आज भी करने के लिए तैयार हूं। रूल-388 का तो सबाल ही पैदा नहीं होता।

If the House agrees, I will do it. I will put it to the House.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I can do it. क्या आप सस्पेंड करना चाहते हैं ?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS : No.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हालांकि वैधानिक तौर पर नहीं हो सकता, फिर भी डिस्कशन कराऊंगा।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : You already made up your mind, how do you know the mind of the House ?

... (व्यवधान) ...

MR. SPEAKER : I will get it discussed. I have to discuss the modalities.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (नई दिल्ली) : कौन से विषय लिए जायें, इसका महत्व है। मगर, किस रूप में विषयों पर चर्चा हो, संसदीय लोकतंत्र में इसका भी महत्व है। हम एडजर्नमेंट मोशन लाना चाहते हैं, आप इसको क्यों रोक रहे हैं ? ... (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप रूल्स पढ़िए। मैं आपको बता देता हूं।

... (व्यवधान) ...

इसमें देरी किस बात की है, आप अभी रूल पढ़िये और अभी आ जाइये।

(व्यवधान)

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : आपने जैसे उधर

से राय लेकर कहा है, आप हमारी बात भी सुनिये।

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-BORTY : On a point of order under rule 388. This is important. You tried to take the opinion of the House under what rule ? ... (Interruptions)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप नियम 58 के तीसरे खण्ड को देखिए। उसमें साफ लिखा हुआ है। आज ही आपका एडजर्नमेंट मोशन आ रहा है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : हम आपको समझा रहे हैं कि एडजर्नमेंट मोशन लाना क्यों जरूरी है।

MR. SPEAKER : I can understand it. No question now.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Promotion of Marine Fishing Trade

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

(a) whether Government have taken steps for the promotion of marine fishing trade in the country ;

(b) whether the coastal areas of different States have been developed therefor ;

(c) if so, the schemes prepared therefor ; and

(d) the details of the steps taken in Orissa ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) to (d). A statement is placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

(a) to (c). A number of steps have been taken for promotion of marine fishing enterprise. Schemes for the development

of coastal infrastructures relating to marine fisheries like fishing harbours, landing centres, processing plants, ice plants, access roads, boat building and repair facilities have been under implementation for a number of years. Under the welfare measures for the coastal fishermen, housing colonies, cyclone shelters, etc., have been constructed. In addition, subsidies and loans for the acquisition of fishing craft and gear are also available.

(d) Some of the important steps taken for the development of coastal areas in Orissa for promotion of marine fishing are :

- (i) Construction of a Brackishwater Fish Farm at Mudirath in Chilka Lake area at an estimated cost of Rs. 8 lakhs has been sanctioned in November, 1983.
- (ii) A minor fishing harbour at Dhamra has been completed at a cost of Rs. 70 lakhs.
- (iii) An Integrated Fishing Harbour at Astrang at an estimated cost of Rs. 642 lakhs has been sanctioned in January, 1984.
- (iv) Four landing centres at Chandipur, Sabelia, Pathara and Chudamani at a total estimated cost of Rs. 32 lakhs have been sanctioned upto March, 1984.
- (v) Engineering and economic investigations for locating minor fishing harbours at Gopalpur and Rushikulya have been completed.
- (vi) Model studies at the Central Water and Power Research Station, Pune, at an estimated cost of Rs. 4.99 lakhs for locating a fishing harbour at Paradip has been sanctioned in July, 1984.
- (vii) The State Government have set up Orissa Maritime and Chilka Area Development Corporation Ltd. The Central Government have permitted the Corporation to charter foreign fishing vessels and thereby build its own deep sea fishing fleet.

SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK :
Sir,.... (*Interruptions*)

राज बिरेंद्र सिंह : प्रश्न भी हो गया और उत्तर भी हो गया ।

Recommendations of Agricultural Prices
Commission Re : Price for Paddy

+

*2. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :
SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be
pleased to state :

(a) whether the Agricultural Prices Commission has recommended the price for paddy for the agricultural season 1984-85 ; and

(b) if so, details of the same and whether that price has been accepted by Government ?

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

(b) The Agricultural Prices Commission recommended a procurement price of Rs. 137 per quintal for varieties of paddy in the 'common' group for 1984-85 marketing season and the Government has accepted this recommendation.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : The Agricultural Prices Commission has recommended a procurement price of Rs. 137/- for various kinds of paddy. Has the Agricultural Prices Commission taken into account the cost of production ? Has the cost of production been worked out by those experts who work in the field ? If so, what is their observation and how far these observations have been incorporated in the recommendations of the Agricultural Prices Commission ?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : All factors that go into the cost of production have been taken into account.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : My second supplementary is whether for fixing up the prices of agricultural commodities, the

Minister will take into consideration various factors like scarcity of land, cost of irrigation, solar electricity and all other inputs concerned, and whether he would like to treat agriculture as an 'industry'.... (Interruptions).

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : The cost of production in the various producing States is taken into consideration.... (Interruptions)
As regards the consideration of agriculture as an 'industry', this is a suggestion.... (Interruptions).

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : I could not hear the Minister properly, Sir.... (Interruptions).

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Is this the democracy, Sir....

MR. SPEAKER : You are making it.
(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : You are doing their job....
(Interruptions)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : This is your job, Sir.... (Interruptions).

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : Sir, (Interruptions). They are not interested in the reply, Sir. I will reply directly to him. I shall write to him. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Question hour is over now.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Creation of Jobs in Irrigation Projects

*3. **SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR :** Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the vast scope for creation of jobs in irrigation projects as revealed by ILO study (vide News Time dated 16 June, 1984) ; and

(b) whether Government propose to look

into this aspect as also recommendation of ILOs Asian Employment Programmes including those for reliance on draught power ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b). Presumably, the Member refers to the News Item in the Economic Times, New Delhi, dated 16th June, 1984. Government are aware that irrigation projects in the country can absorb a large number of rural people during the construction phase. Government have also noted the finding of the Regional Seminar on Rural Development Policies in Asia held under the auspices of International Labour Organisation that irrigation in any form has a positive effect on employment, and the other recommendations of the Seminar. Government have already launched a massive programme for development of irrigation in the country. In this programme the States adopt labour intensive techniques for works for the project depending on the work situation. Depending on the resources available with the States, the irrigation programmes will be continued and even accelerated to the extent possible.

According to the information available, though the Seminar discussed farm mechanisation, it did not make any recommendation regarding use of draught power.

Badanalla Irrigation Project

*4. **SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO :** Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the World Bank loan has been released for Badanalla Medium Irrigation project in Orissa since its agreement ;

(b) if so, year-wise credit released so far ;

(c) funds provided by the Government of Orissa since its clearance upto the year 1984-85, year-wise ;

(d) whether it is a fact that in comparison with other projects in Orissa, the progress of this project was tardy ; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) The Badanalla Medium Irrigation Project in Orissa had been included as one of 18 medium irrigation projects included in the Project styled Orissa Medium Irrigation I assisted by World Bank credit 740-IN. Since this project was not completed during the credit period 1977-83, it was included in the project styled, the Orissa Medium Irrigation II assisted by World Bank under credit 1397-IN (1983-87).

(b) The credit given on Badanalla Project is not compiled separately.

(c) Year-wise expenditure incurred on the Badanalla Project by the Government of Orissa is as under :

Year	Expenditure (Rs. lakhs)
1980-81	0.32
1981-82	34.48
1982-83	103.66
1983-84	28.31
1984-85	33.00 (Proposed budget allo- cation)

(d) and (e). The priority for the projects is decided by the State. The Badanalla Project would not get completed under the World Bank Credit 1397-IN and hence Government of Orissa have decided to give a low priority to this project.

Increase in Prices of Vanaspati

*5. SHRI B.D. SINGH :
SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH :

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

(a) whether the price of vanaspati has been raised recently ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof stating the rationale for increasing the price of vanaspati and its likely impact on the consumers ?

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

(b) In the wake of the hike in the prices of imported oil in the international market, Government had to revise the issue price of imported oil for manufacture of vanaspati from 24th May, 1984. Allowing for some increase in the input costs, the maximum retail price of vanaspati has been fixed at Rs. 234/- per 15 Kg. tin. The increase in price of vanaspati per Kg. is approximately Rs. 1.45 paise.

With a view to providing this cooking medium to weaker and vulnerable sections at comparatively lower prices, the product is being made available to consumers in poly pouches of 1 Kg. at a maximum retail price of Rs. 16/- local taxes extra.

Implementation of Schemes for Landless Poor

*6. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI SINGH :
Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the schemes under implementation for the removal of poverty of the landless poor of the villages ;

(b) the details of such schemes implemented in Madhya Pradesh during the Sixth Plan and coverage made under those schemes ; and

(c) the details of the beneficiaries under those schemes in other States ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) to (c). The major programmes for the removal of poverty in the rural areas being implemented by this Ministry are the Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) and the Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP). Out of these pro-

grammes, RLEGP has the specific objective of expanding employment opportunities for the rural landless with a view to provide guarantee of employment to at least one member of every landless labour household upto 100 days in a year.

2. The details of the implementation of these programmes in Madhya Pradesh during the Sixth Plan (1980-81 to 1984-85) are given in Statement-I.

3. The State/Union Territory-wise details

of the beneficiaries covered under the IRDP and the number of mandays of employment generated under the NREP are given in Statement-II (a) and II (b) respectively. The information regarding the employment generated under the RLEGP is yet to be received from most of the States/Union Territories as the programme was started in August, 1983 and some time was taken by the States in formulating and getting the projects sanctioned and in making administrative arrangements for implementation.

Statement-I

Statement showing the details of the IRDP, NREP and RLEGP implemented in Madhya Pradesh

A. Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP)

Year	Total allocation	Central allocation (Rs. in lakhs)	Central release	Utilisation	Total Nos. of beneficiaries assisted
1980-81	—	1145.00	708.94	1232.63	234000
1981-82	2748.00	1374.00	1374.00	2310.14	231861
1982-83	3664.00	1832.00	1814.00	3665.66	313870
1983-84 (as on 18.6.84)	3672.00	1836.00	1928.00	3970.44	325093
1984-85 (as on 31.5.84)	3672.00	1836.00	—	116.96	33457 (as on 17.7.84)

B. National Rural Employment Programme (NREP)

Year	Carryover funds from Pre. year	Funds allocated		Total funds available	Funds utilised during the year	Employment generated (in lakh mandays)
		Central share	State share			
(Rs. in lakhs)						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1980-81	—	950.10	—	950.10	743.48	661.31

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1981-82	206.62	1320.00	1320.00	2846.62	2846.62	365.43
1982-83	—	1704.50	1704.50	3409.00	3171.58	279.93
1983-84	237.42	1670.00	2088.20	3995.62	3501.87	267.40

For 1984-85 the Central allocation is Rs. 1676.00 lakhs and the first instalment amounting to Rs. 921.00 lakhs has been released.

C. Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP)

Year	Allocation (Rs. in lakhs)	Release (Rs. in lakhs)	No. of Project approved	Approved cost (Rs. in lakhs)
1983-84	780.00	823.25*	10	5147.85
1984-85	3900.00	1588.38	—	—

(*includes advance assistance of Rs. 43.25 lakhs)

Statement-II (a)

Statement showing the coverage of beneficiaries under IRDP during Sixth Five Year Plan

		No. of Beneficiaries assisted during	
Sl. No.	Name of the States/ U.Ts.	1980-84	1984-85, till June, '84 (Prov.)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	939371	2949*
2.	Assam	142467	18352
3.	Bihar	1321298	37840
4.	Gujarat	579347	10606
5.	Haryana	386238	1150

1	2	3	4
6.	Himachal Pradesh	172018	6192
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	117052	617*
8.	Karnataka	532450	17913
9.	Kerala	425265	19037
10.	Madhya Pradesh	1104824	33457
11.	Maharashtra	728243	11040
12.	Manipur	20191	1446
13.	Meghalaya	19786	985
14.	Nagaland	37373	720
15.	Orissa	608642	10405
16.	Punjab	321626	9304
17.	Rajasthan	551082	8776
18.	Sikkim	6105	NR
19.	Tamil Nadu	1162752	22064
20.	Tripura	40966	86*
21.	Uttar Pradesh	2737398	51220
22.	West Bengal	436510	34692
23.	A and N Islands	330	65
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	31583	280
25.	Chandigarh	1097	NR
26.	D and N Haveli	907	148
27.	Delhi	13645	508
28.	Goa, Daman and Diu	23930	1320
29.	Lakshadweep	876	3*
30.	Mizoram	8918	55*
31.	Pondicherry	8654	226
All India :		12580946	301456

*Information till April, 1984.

Statement-II (b)

Statement indicating employment generation, targets and achievements under NREP during 1980-81, 1981-82, 1982-83 and 1983-84 (so far)

(As on 1.5.1984)

Sl. No.	States/UTs.	Employment Generation (Lakh Mandays)							
		1980-81		1981-82		1982-83		1983-84	
		Achieve- ment	Target	Achieve- ment	Target	Achieve- ment	Target	Achieve- ment*	Target
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	476.99	320.45	503.55	325.00	336.80	298.00	265.68	
2.	Assam	14.85	87.27	53.20	80.00	49.00	65.70	56.43	
3.	Bihar	343.96	414.86	318.70	484.00	450.64	405.46	375.86	
4.	Gujarat	9.75	122.18	56.55	122.00	216.53	86.66	133.14	
5.	Haryana	257.17	21.33	44.22	18.30	13.72	15.68	16.12	
6.	Himachal Pradesh	36.47	19.86	6.89	15.00	16.17	11.64	14.74	
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	34.77	24.00	11.00	26.00	17.08	18.00	19.91	
8.	Karnataka	16.52	220.80	233.84	254.00	271.22	175.38	231.61	
9.	Kerala	130.97	104.87	128.32	75.00	107.32	121.30	118.78	

10.	Madhya Pradesh	661.31	316.80	365.43	262.97	279.93	252.00	267.40
11.	Maharashtra	430.77	358.74	468.00	500.00	188.42	295.38	183.60
12.	Manipur	Nil	3.00	0.20	3.00	3.02	3.30	2.29
13.	Meghalaya	Nil	3.20	Nil	2.80	2.36	4.80	0.45
14.	Nagaland	94.00	3.43	1.36	3.40	3.62	1.50	4.69
15.	Orissa	321.67	196.80	194.31	160.00	167.77	182.00	127.98
16.	Punjab	6.40	31.18	33.48	52.00	28.29	27.50	17.45
17.	Rajasthan	259.52	80.23	95.48	31.20	48.16	67.76	67.38
18.	Sikkim	0.47	2.56	1.00	1.90	2.18	0.90	2.36
19.	Tamil Nadu	147.53	236.00	448.19	196.00	459.13	308.58	341.29
20.	Tripura	77.45	9.72	14.90	13.60	13.73	9.90	9.33
21.	Uttar Pradesh	479.36	534.40	367.15	660.00	415.36	550.40	442.78
22.	West Bengal	328.51	179.73	195.38	237.00	360.22	311.00	285.00
Union Territories								
23.	A and N Islands	5.58	1.48	2.02	2.00	2.99	0.28	4.16
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.18	1.01	0.07	1.90	1.16	0.80	4.41
25.	Chandigarh	—	—	—	N.A.	—	0.06	0.32

5	6	7	8	9
—	0.50	0.01	0.50	0.81
—	N.A.	—	0.70	0.16
—	N.A.	2.28	3.66	4.56
—	N.A.	0.49	0.14	0.80
1.41	1.90	6.54	0.46	1.89
0.24	2.70	1.56	2.32	2.95
3545.19	3532.17	3500.98	3222.26	3004.33*

Transportation and Sale of Timber in A and N Islands

***7. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA :**
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be
pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) the total quantity of timber lying in
different parts of Andaman and Nicobar
Islands, felled and logged ;

(b) whether it is a fact that though the
A and N Administration is not in a position
to transport these logs, they are not permit-
ting its sale by coupe holders ; if so, the rea-
sons therefor ;

(c) the total damages caused since last
one year to timbers felled and logged and
lying in different Islands and whether the
coupe holders are permitted to supply timber
to local small saw mills to meet their raw
material requirement ; if not, the reasons
therefor ; and

(d) if the logs cannot be transported
from such areas, the reasons for not stop-
ping felling and logging forthwith ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI
YOGENDRA MAKWANA) :** (a) The
total quantity of timber lying as on 27.4.1984
is 25,359.096 cubic metres.

(b) The Andaman and Nicobar Islands
Administration is transporting all the timber
surplus to the requirement of coupe holders,
selling the same either to the local saw mill
owners or using in the Government's
Chatham Saw Mills.

(c) No damage to the timber has been
reported in the last one year. The Forest
Department is responsible for distribution
of timber to the local saw mills according to
their requirement.

(d) Extraction of timber is confined only
to such areas from where logs can be trans-
ported. Stoppage of felling will affect the
economy of the Islands which depend on
forestry in a large measure.

Import and production of edible oils

***8. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA :**
SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government
are still importing edible oils from various
sources ;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof and quantity
imported during the year 1983-84 ; and

(c) when India will be self-sufficient in
edible oils ?

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

(b) There has been a gap between the
demand for and availability of indigenous
edible oils in the country for the last several
years. The gap is partly being met by
imports. Concerted efforts are being made
to attain self-sufficiency in vegetable oils in
the country. However, in spite of these
efforts, it has not been possible to achieve
self-sufficiency as along with the increase in
production, the demand for oils is also in-
creasing. During the financial year 1983-84,
the S.T.C. imported a total quantity of 12.17
Lakh M.Ts. of edible oils.

(c) It is not possible to indicate a time
limit within which the country can become
self-sufficient in edible oil production.

Delay in Completion of Construction work by DDA

***9. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY :**
Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUS-
ING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no
time limit for completing the constructions
undertaken by DDA in Delhi ;

(b) whether Government are aware that
a hotel building adjacent to the Indoor
Stadium, Indraprastha is still not ready and
the work is going on at a very slow speed ;

(c) if so, the reasons thereof ; and

(d) when it will be completed and to what use these premises will be put to ?

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). The date for completion of the building was 15-8-1983. Work was progressing satisfactorily initially but slowed down on account of non-finalisation of the collaborators for the Hotel. Basic structure of the building to be used for running a hotel has been completed. Finishing and services will be provided in consultation with the collaborators as and when they take over the hotel.

Central Assistance for Meeting Floods and Sea Erosion in Kerala

*10. SHRI P.K. KODIYAN :
SHRI K.A. RAJAN :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the floods and large scale sea erosion in whole coastline of Kerala resulting in huge loss to the dwellings, coconut trees etc ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether the State Government have sought Central financial assistance for relief measures ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and Union Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b). As per memorandum received from the State Government, 20 lakh persons, covering all the 14 districts of the State have been affected by floods, land-slides and sea-erosion during South West Monsoon for the period upto 18th of July, 1984. 74 persons are reported to have died and 5800 persons were injured due to these calamities. A total area of 22076 ha. under Paddy, Tapioca

and Ginger is reported to be affected besides damages to other crops like Banana, Areca-nut, Pepper etc. Only 7020 number of Coconut trees have been reported to be affected by floods/heavy rains. 1.10 lakh houses have been damaged. Damages have also been caused to irrigation works, ports, roads, public buildings as well as in the fisheries and dairy sectors.

(c) and (d). A memorandum seeking Central assistance of Rs. 159.00 crores has been received only on 18th July, 1984, which is being processed. However, a sum of Rs. 5.00 crores has been sanctioned as Ways and Means advance on *ad hoc* basis on 12th July, 1984 to meet the emergent expenditure pending the visit of the Central Team and sanction of a ceiling of Central assistance. The State, also, has a Margin Money of Rs. 1.59 crores to meet natural calamities.

Allocation for Agricultural inputs for Rice Producing States

*11. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK :
SHRI K. MALLANNA :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Central Government have recently allocated some amount in favour of rice producing States to purchase and distribute agricultural inputs like fertilisers, seeds and pesticides for the current year's Kharif programme ; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the State-wise allocation of funds as well as the directions issued for its distribution ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b). In addition to certain amounts of short-term loan sanctioned to the States including those covered under Special Rice Production Programme, a sum of Rs. 5.00 crores as short term loan was sanctioned during current Kharif 1984 season for meeting the needs for purchase and distribution of agricultural inputs, namely fertilisers, seeds and pesticides in the identified blocks covered under the said Programme and particularly for assisting the small and marginal farmers. A statement indicating the short-term loan

sanctioned to the concerned rice growing States during the current Kharif 1984 season, is attached.

In addition, a Central Sector Pilot Project for increasing Rice Production in 6 Eastern States has been sanctioned with an outlay of

Rs. 5.00 crores for crop production and Rs. 10.00 crores for credit. The Project provides assistance for several items such as seed, fertilisers, minikits, plant protection, demonstration, training, implements, land development etc.

Statement

Short term loan sanctioned to concerned rice growing States

(Rs. in crores)

Name of State	Short term loan earlier sanctioned	Additional short term loan sanctioned for identified blocks	Total sanction
Assam	3.45	0.40	3.85
Bihar	8.05	1.00	9.05
Madhya Pradesh	15.60	0.90	16.50
Orissa	7.50	0.70	8.20
Uttar Pradesh	17.50	1.00	18.50
West Bengal	8.00	1.00	9.00
Total :	60.10	5.00	65.10

Additional Allocation of Foodgrains to West Bengal, Tripura, Assam and Bihar

*12. SHRI CHITTA BASU : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is scarcity of foodgrains and off-take thereof from fair price shops has increased due to the recent flood and water logging in different parts of West Bengal, Tripura, Assam and Bihar ;

(b) whether the Governments of these States have asked for larger allocations of foodgrains to meet the increased demand ; and

(c) if so, details of the present allocation and request for additional allocations (State-wise) ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) :

(a) There is no scarcity of foodgrains in the States of West Bengal, Tripura, Assam and Bihar. No reports about higher off-take from fair price shops in these States due to the recent floods and water-logging have been received.

(b) and (c). A statement indicating details of the demands and allocations of foodgrains to these States for the month of July, 1984 is attached.

Statement

Statement indicating details of the demand and allocation of foodgrains to the States of West Bengal, Tripura, Assam and Bihar for July, 1984.

States	(In '000 tonnes)					
	Demand			Allocation		
	Rice	Wheat		Rice	Wheat	
		PDS	RFM		PDS	RFM
West Bengal	150.0	130.0	50.0	110.0	126.0	40.5
Tripura	15.0*	0.5	2.3	7.5	2.5	1.5
Assam	62.0	30.0**	38.0	20.0	24.0	9.5
Bihar	50.0	100.0	40.0	18.0	72.0	20.77

P.D.S. = Public Distribution System.

R.F.M. = Roller Flour Mills.

* Their normal monthly demand in the current year was 10,000 tonnes. They stressed on allocation of 15,000 tonnes of rice in the context of floods.

** Their demand for likely floods etc. was 5,000 tonnes of wheat.

Voluntary Organisations Involved in Implementing Social Forestry Programme

*13. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have involved voluntary organisations in implementing Social Forestry Programme ;

(b) if so, the names of the States where such programme has been introduced ; and

(c) the details of the work done by voluntary organisations since the inception of Social Forestry Programme ?

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

(b) and (c). A statement showing the names of the States and of some of the voluntary organisations involved in implementation of the Social Forestry Programme and the broad details of the works undertaken by them is attached.

Statement

Name of some important voluntary organisations	States	Works done
1	2	3
1. Ramakrishna Mission, Ranchi.	Bihar	Raising orchard over 2.5 ha, arjuna plantation for tasar cultivation over 6.0 ha, farm forestry on 14.7 ha and distribution of over 45,000 of fruit, fodder, fuelwood, etc. plants during 1980-81 to 1982-83.

1	2	3
2. Ranchi Consortium for Community Forestry, Ranchi.	Bihar	Distribution of 10.68 lakh of fruit, fuelwood and timber plants covering 1660 households during 1981-82 and 1982-83.
3. Village Reconstruction Organisation, Guntur.	Andhra Pradesh	The programme commenced in May, 1984 and includes social forestry extension and training.
4. Doonghati Shiksham Sansthan, Dehra Dun.	Uttar Pradesh	Organised Mahila Mandals in five villages for raising fuelwood and forage plantations in 1983.
5. Society for Promotion of Wasteland Development, Delhi.	Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, and Uttar Pradesh.	The programme commenced in April 1984 and includes promotion and development of wastelands through afforestation and planting fuelwood trees.
6. Nehru Foundation for Development, Ahmedabad.	Gujarat	The programme commenced in February 1984 and includes support for technical assistance to Non-governmental social forestry programmes.
7. Foundation to Aid Industrial Recovery, Hyderabad.	Andhra Pradesh	A consortium of 11 voluntary agencies has been formed in 1981-82 and they have undertaken to disseminate knowledge on social forestry. It has carried out studies in social forestry in 6 non-governmental Institutions.
8. Bharatiya Agro-Industries Foundation, Maharashtra, Poona.	All India	Fodder development and soil conservation and afforestation.
9. Xavier Institute of Social Service, Bihar.	All India	Community Forestry.
10. Krishi Gram Vikas Kendra, Ranchi.	Bihar	Social Forestry.
11. Vanvasi Seva Kendra, Adhaura, Rohtas Distt.	Bihar	Forestry.
12. Arya Kanya Gurukul Padha Sabha, Karnal.	Haryana	Planting of trees.

1	2	3
13. Kangra Forest Cooperative Society, Palampur.	Himachal Pradesh	Afforestation and their management.
14. Verala Irrigation and Development Project Society, Sangli.	Maharashtra	Tree Planting.
15. Yusuf Mehurally Centre, Bombay.	Maharashtra	Afforestation.
16. Kasturba Vanvashi Kanya Ashram, Nivali, Nimadhi Distt.	Madhya Pradesh	Agro-Forestry.
17. Vanapremi Sang, West Tripura Distt.	Tripura	Planting and preservation of trees.

उचित दर की दुकानों से बेचे जाने वाले
आयातित खाद्य तेलों के मूल्यों में वृद्धि

*14. श्री भीम सिंह :

डा० सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उचित दर दुकानों से बेचे जाने वाले आयातित खाद्य तेलों के मूल्यों में हाल ही में वृद्धि की गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में तथ्य क्या है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने उक्त मूल्य वृद्धि न करने के अन्य उपायों पर विचार किया था ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्योरा क्या है ?

खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत आजाद) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) से (घ) विश्व बाजार में खाद्य तेलों के मूल्य पिछले एक वर्ष से ऊँचे चल रहे थे और

केन्द्रीय सरकार को, सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली के लिए राज्य सरकारों को तथा वनस्पति का उत्पादन करने के लिए वनस्पति उद्योगों को आयातित तेल सप्लाई करने में भारी हानि हो रही थी । खाद्य तेलों की लागत में आई इस वृद्धि का एक अंश उपभोक्ताओं पर डालने की दृष्टि से 24.5.1984 से सभी आयातित खाद्य तेलों के निर्गम मूल्य में प्रति मी० टन 1000 रु० (प्रति कि० ग्रा० 1 रुपया) की वृद्धि कर दी गई है । क्योंकि आयातित खाद्य तेलों के निर्गम मूल्य का सीधा सम्बन्ध उस मूल्य से होता है जिस पर विश्व बाजार में तेल उपलब्ध है, अतः मूल्य वृद्धि से बचने के लिए कोई दूसरी कार्यवाही नहीं की जा सकती थी ।

बाढ़ नियंत्रण योजनाएं

*15. श्री सत्येन्द्र नारायण सिंह :

श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा :

क्या सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देश में बाढ़ नियंत्रण उपायों पर प्रति वर्ष काफी बड़ी धनराशि खर्च की जाती है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह भी सच है कि इस सम्बन्ध में अनेक योजनायें बनाई गई हैं ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या बाढ़ से सबसे अधिक हानि पिछले वर्ष अर्थात् 1983 में हुई थी ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में तथ्य क्या हैं और स्थिति से निपटने के लिए कौन सी योजनायें बनाई गई हैं ?

सिंचाई मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिर्धा) : (क) बाढ़ नियंत्रण क्षेत्र के लिए पिछली सभी योजनाओं के दौरान कुल मिलाकर 976 करोड़ रुपए के व्यय की तुलना में छठी योजना के दौरान इसे पर्याप्त मात्रा में बढ़ाकर 1045.10 करोड़ रुपए का परिव्यय स्वीकृत किया गया है। वार्षिक योजना (1984-85) पर विचार-विमर्श के समय राज्यों द्वारा दी गई सूचना के अनुसार, छठी योजना के दौरान संभावित व्यय लगभग 795 करोड़ रुपए होने का अनुमान है।

(ख) से (घ) बाढ़ नियंत्रण राज्य-विषय होने के कारण विशेष स्कीमें सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकारों द्वारा तैयार तथा क्रियान्वित की जाती हैं। राज्य सरकारों द्वारा दी गई सूचना के अनुसार घन की हानि/फसलों, मकानों तथा सार्वजनिक सुविधाओं का नुकसान 1983 के दौरान सबसे अधिक हुआ। राज्यों द्वारा दी गई सूचना के आधार पर, 1983 के दौरान बाढ़ से हुई क्षति का व्यौरा संलग्न विवरण में दिया गया है।

विवरण

वर्ष 1983 के दौरान बाढ़ से हुई कुल क्षति सम्बन्धी विवरण

1	2
1. प्रभावित क्षेत्र	153.7 लाख हेक्टेयर
2. प्रभावित जनसंख्या	608.9 लाख

1

2

3. फसलों की क्षति :

(क) क्षेत्र 76.2 लाख हेक्टेयर

(ख) मूल्य 1279.92 करोड़ रुपए

4. मकानों की क्षति :

(क) संख्या 22.9 लाख

(ख) मूल्य 306.62 करोड़ रुपए

(ग) पशु-हानि 1.53 लाख

(घ) जन-हानि 3275

(ङ) जन-सुविधाओं की हानि 873.45 करोड़ रुपए

फसलों, घरों तथा जन-सुविधाओं को हुई कुल हानि : 2459.97 करोड़ रुपए

Seeds Produced by NSC

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

(a) whether National Seeds Corporation is supplier of all kinds of high quality seeds to the nation (Patriot, dated 18 June, 1984) ;

(b) if so, the quantities of seeds produced marketed/sold by NSC during the last three years ; and

(c) whether NSC has worked out the total optimum needs of various kinds of quality seeds actually needed for the country and if so, the details thereof vis-a-vis actual quantities produced/sold by it ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) The National Seeds Corporation supplies certi-

fied/quality seeds of cereals, pulses, fibres, vegetables and fodder to farmers. They also supply foundation seeds to the State Seed Corporations and private seed producers.

(b) The position of production and distribution of seeds during last three years is as follows :

Item	(figures in lakh quintals)		
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84 (estimated)
Production	4.70	6.65	7.94
Distribution	4.62	4.17	5.00

(c) Assessment of the requirements of certified/quality seeds of the country is done by the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation. The N.S.C. along with the State Governments, the State Seed Corporations, etc. is associated with the exercise. The N.S.C. is one of the seed producers and suppliers and it supplies seeds to various States/Union Territories in accordance with the allocations made by the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation.

Participants in Olympic Games and Expenditure Thereon

*17. SHRI N.K. SHEJWALKAR :
SHRI NARSINH MAKWANA :

Will the Minister of SPORTS be pleased to state :

(a) how many participants have been selected from India to join the coming Olympic Games in USA ;

(b) what are the criteria for their selection ;

(c) how much expenditure is going to be incurred on them ; and

(d) how much staff is to go with the participants and the amount of expenditure to be incurred thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY
AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND

HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) 48 players have gone to Los Angeles for participation in Olympics '84.

(b) A copy of the criteria for clearance is enclosed as statement.

(c) Government will bear passage cost amounting to about Rs. 6.00 lakhs on the participants.

(d) 18 sports officials have gone to Los Angeles. The passage cost involved will be about Rs. 2.00 lakhs.

Statement

Criteria for clearance of sportsmen and women for the 23rd Olympics being held at Los Angeles from 28th July to 12th August, 1984.

In the case of sports where performance is measureable, comparison with the 8th position performance at Montreal Olympics/latest World championship in the concerned discipline, whichever goes in favour of the player, for men and with 10th position performance of the Montreal Olympics/latest World Championship in the concerned discipline, whichever is in favour of the player, for women. These positions to be determined after ignoring the positions obtained by sportsmen and women of those countries which are not participating in the forthcoming Olympic Games at Los Angeles.

For non-measureable sports, the recom-

recommendations of Indian Olympic Association and consideration of merits of each case as brought out by IOA.

मूंगफली के उत्पादन में वृद्धि करने के उपाय

*18. श्री राम लाल राही : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में, विशेष रूप से उत्तर प्रदेश में, मूंगफली के उत्पादन में गिरावट आयी है ;

(ख) वर्ष 1980 से 1983 तक की अवधि के दौरान वर्ष-वार और राज्य-वार मूंगफली का उत्पादन प्रति हेक्टर कितना था ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने इसके उत्पादन को बढ़ाने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की है ; और

(घ) यदि कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गयी है, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

कृषि मंत्री (राब बीरेन्द्र सिंह) : (क) देश में मूंगफली के उत्पादन में उन वर्षों, जिसमें मौसम की स्थिति प्रतिकूल थी, को छोड़कर काफी वृद्धि

हुई है। उत्तर प्रदेश में क्षेत्र की कमी होने के कारण हाल ही के वर्षों में उत्पादन में कमी आयी है परन्तु 1983-84 में उत्पादकता गत वर्ष से अधिक रही है।

(ख) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

(ग) और (घ) मूंगफली के उत्पादन में वृद्धि करने के लिए अनेक केन्द्रीय प्रायोजित परियोजनाओं/योजनाओं को क्रियान्वित किया जा रहा है। 1980-81 से गुजरात में 35 करोड़ रुपए के परिव्यय से मूंगफली विकास की एक विशेष परियोजना चल रही है। 1980-81 में उत्तर प्रदेश सहित 9 अन्य सम्भाव्य राज्यों में गहन तिलहन विकास कार्यक्रम, जिसमें मूंगफली भी शामिल है, शुरू किया गया था। 1984-85 में भारत सरकार से 100 प्रतिशत वित्तीय सहायता से एक बृहत राष्ट्रीय तिलहन विकास परियोजना क्रियान्वयन के लिए शुरू की गई है। इस परियोजना के अन्तर्गत उत्तर प्रदेश में मूंगफली के विकास की विधिवत व्यवस्था की जाती है।

विवरण

1980-81 से 1983-84 के दौरान मूंगफली की प्रति हेक्टर उपज को दर्शाने वाला विवरण
(किलोग्राम/हेक्टर)

राज्य	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83 (अन्तिम)	1983-84 (अस्थायी)
आन्ध्र प्रदेश	660	990	737	1041
गुजरात	774	996	638	864
कर्नाटक	581	755	656	885
महाराष्ट्र	733	843	945	1027
उड़ीसा	1340	1352	1420	1368
तमिलनाडु	862	1222	940	1011
उत्तर प्रदेश	701	971	613	643
अखिल भारत	736	972	756	947

Import of Skimmed Milk Powder from USA

*19. SHRI SURYA NARAYAN SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that huge quantity of Skimmed Milk Powder (SMP) from America has arrived in the country during the last few months ;

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

(c) the quantity of SMP arrived since April this year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) to (c). In accordance with the agreement entered into between the Indian Dairy Corporation (IDC) and the Cooperative League of U.S.A. (CLUSA), the CLUSA will donate 20,000 M.T. of S.M.P. from the U.S.A. for creation of a buffer stock. Between 18.5.84 and 22.6.84, as per the bills of lading, 9958 M.T. of Skimmed milk powder arrived at the Indian ports, of which 6886 M.T. were cleared till 19.7.84.

दिल्ली में एक और डेरी संयंत्र की स्थापना

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

(क) क्या दिल्ली में दूध आसानी से और सस्त दरों पर उपलब्ध कराने के उद्देश्य से सरकार का विचार एक और डेरी संयंत्र की स्थापना करने का है और यदि हां, तो यह तीसरा डेरी संयंत्र कहाँ पर स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव है ;

(ख) इस प्रस्तावित संयंत्र की दैनिक उत्पादन क्षमता क्या होगी और इस संयंत्र से किन-किन क्षेत्रों को दूध सप्लाई किया जाएगा ;

(ग) क्या दूध के मूल्य कम होने की कोई संभावना है ; और

(घ) 30 जून, 1984 को ऐसे क्षेत्रों की कुल

संख्या क्या थी, जहाँ उन क्षेत्रों में रहने वाले लोगों द्वारा आवेदनों के बावजूद "मदर डेरी" और "दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना" के दुग्ध-बूथ स्थापित नहीं किए जा सके तथा इन लोगों की मांग कब तक पूरी किए जाने की संभावना है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) : (क) इस समय दूध की सप्लाई में वृद्धि करने के लिए दिल्ली में एक और डेरी संयंत्र की स्थापना करने का प्रस्ताव है। इस चरण पर यह संकेत देना कठिन है कि प्रस्तावित संयंत्र किस दर पर दूध बेचेगा। संयंत्र के स्थान को अन्तिम रूप नहीं दिया गया है।

(ख) संयंत्र की क्षमता और उन क्षेत्रों, जहाँ इस संयंत्र से दूध की सप्लाई होगी, के संबंध में निर्णय नहीं लिया गया है।

(ग) इस समय ऐसा कोई संकेत नहीं है।

(घ) मदर डेरी के पास बूथों की स्थापना के लिए लगभग उन 74 क्षेत्रों से अनुरोध प्राप्त हुए हैं जहाँ डेरी का कोई खुदरा केन्द्र नहीं है।

दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना को लगभग 116 क्षेत्रों से इसी प्रकार के अनुरोध प्राप्त हुए हैं। इनमें से 77 मामलों में दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना द्वारा इन क्षेत्रों में किए गए सर्वेक्षण से पता चलता है कि इस समय नए बूथ खोलना न्यायसंगत नहीं है। तथापि, समय-समय पर इस मासले की संवीक्षा की जाती है।

Revised Cost of Irrigation Projects

1. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) State-wise number of major and medium irrigation projects ;

(b) original estimated cost and upto date estimate of revised cost of each one of them ; and

(c) names of those projects which were

started during the Third Five Year Plan and are yet to be completed, amount of estimated and escalation of cost in each case ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) State-wise number of major irrigation projects is given in Statement-I laid on the Table of the House. (Placed in Library. See No. LT-8419/84). State-wise number of medium irrigation projects is given in Statement-II laid on the Table of the House. (Placed in Library. See No. LT-8419/84).

(b) Original estimated costs and revised estimated costs of ongoing major and medium schemes of VI Plan as available are given in Statement-III laid on the Table of the House. (Placed in Library. See No. LT-8419/84).

(c) Information relating to Major Projects as available is given in Statement-IV laid on the Table of the House. (Placed in Library. See No. LT-8419/84). Similar information for Medium Projects is not maintained at the Centre.

Use of Ethylene Dibromide by FCI in Storage of Grains etc.

2. SHRI RAM PRASAD AHIRWAR : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5874 on 2 April, 1984 regarding ban on use of pesticide and Unstarred Question No. 10113 on May 7, 1984 regarding use of EDB for fumigation of foodgrains and state :

(a) the quantity and value of Ethylene Dibromide (EDB) used by Food Corporation of India in its storage of grains etc. during last three years ;

(b) the names of the manufacturers who manufactured the EDB used by FCI in each of the three years and the names of the suppliers who had supplied the EDB to FCI; and

(c) the conditions and circumstances under which use of EDB was banned by the Environmental Protection Agency in the USA ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) The quantity and value of Ethylene Dibromide (EDB) used by the Food Corporation of India during the last three years is given as under :

Year	Quantity (in M.T.)	Value (in lakh Rs.)
1981	38.6	3.61
1982	30.3	2.93
1983	1.72	0.16

(b) The EDB used by Food Corporation of India during above three years was imported from Italy through the S.T.C. during 1979.

(c) It is understood that Environmental Protection Agency has banned the use of Ethylene Dibromide in USA due to health hazard envisaged under the condition of its usage in that country.

Losses due to Floods and Model Flood Law

**3. SHRI SURAJ BHAN :
SHRI CHINTAMANI PANI-
GRAHI :**

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) estimated losses due to floods in each of the last three years in terms of human lives, cattle, crops and property, State-wise ;

(b) such losses in the first year of each of Five Year Plans ;

(c) whether enactment of a model flood law was suggested to various States in 1974 ; if so, names of States where this has been enacted : and

(d) If so, salient features of the model flood law ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) The flood damages for the last three years, i.e. 1981, 1982 and 1983 as reported by the State Governments are enclosed at Statements I, II and III laid on the Table of the House. (Placed in Library. See No. LT-8420/84).

(b) A statement showing the details of the flood damage as reported by the State Governments for the year 1956, 1961, 1969, 1974 and 1980 is enclosed at Statement-IV laid on the Table of the House. (Placed in Library. See No. LT-8420/84).

(c) A model bill for flood plain zoning was circulated to the States in 1975. So far only the Government of Manipur have enacted the necessary Legislation.

(d) Salient features of the Model Flood Plain Zoning Bill circulated to the State Governments are as follows :

- (i) Setting up of flood zoning authority.
- (ii) Undertaking of surveys by the authority for determining the extent of flood plains of the river and delineation of the areas with reference to the relative risk for different flood frequencies for safeguarding the health, safety and property of the general public occupying the flood plains.
- (iii) Notifying the limits of the flood plain areas on the basis of the above surveys.
- (iv) Prohibition or restriction on the use of flood plains in the interest of general public occupying the flood plains.
- (v) Payment of compensation as a result of such prohibition and restriction.
- (vi) Removal of unauthorised obstruction

by flood zoning authority in flood plain areas.

Production of Rice, Wheat, Oilseeds, etc. State-wise

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

(a) the State-wise and item-wise details regarding production of rice, wheat, potatoes, onions, oilseeds and pulses since 1970 to 1983 ; and

(b) the target fixed for the year 1984 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The State-wise details regarding the production of rice, wheat, oilseeds and pulses for the years 1981-82 to 1983-84 and for potatoes and onions for 1981-82 and 1982-83 are given in the enclosed statements (I to VI). Similar information for the years 1970-71 to 1980-81 is readily available from issues 64 to 70 of the Publication entitled "Area and Production of Principal Crops in India" by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Ministry of Agriculture.

(b) The targets for the important crops for the year 1984-85 have been fixed as below :

Crop	Target (Million tonnes)
Rice	61.5
Wheat	45.6
Oilseeds	13.0
Pulses	13.0
Potatoes	No target fixed
Onion	-do-

Statement-I

Estimates of production of Rice (Total)

(Prod. in lakh tonnes)

State	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84 Provisional
Andhra Pradesh	78.7	75.8	85.7
Assam	22.4	25.8	25.4
Bihar	42.6	30.6	50.1
Gujarat	7.4	4.9	7.5
Haryana	12.5	12.8	13.3
Karnataka	23.6	20.6	21.7
Kerala	13.4	13.1	12.4
Madhya Pradesh	38.3	34.0	47.4
Maharashtra	24.4	19.5	24.6
Orissa	38.5	29.0	50.6
Punjab	37.6	41.5	45.4
Tamil Nadu	56.1	33.0	44.3
Uttar Pradesh	59.0	55.3	67.9
West Bengal	58.3	49.5	76.1
All India	532.5	464.8	594.3

Statement-II

Estimates of production of Wheat : 1982-83

(Prod. in lakh tonnes)

State	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84 Provisional
1	2	3	4
Bihar	22.0	22.0	25.5

1	2	3	4
Gujarat	14.1	13.5	16.3
Haryana	36.8	43.5	44.5
Himachal Pradesh	4.3	4.6	2.5
Madhya Pradesh	33.1	36.8	40.9
Maharashtra	9.9	8.0	11.4
Punjab	85.5	91.8	94.0
Rajasthan	29.3	37.8	34.5
West Bengal	3.9	6.1	7.0
Uttar Pradesh	127.5	152.9	164.1
All India	574.5	425.0	449.7

Statement-III

Estimates of production of total pulses : 1982-83

(Prod. in lakh tonnes)

State	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84 Provisional
Andhra Pradesh	4.7	5.1	5.3
Bihar	7.7	8.2	7.3
Gujarat	5.5	4.4	5.6
Haryana	3.4	3.1	3.6
Karnataka	6.2	4.6	5.9
Madhya Pradesh	24.7	24.1	26.8
Maharashtra	10.4	9.6	12.6
Orissa	9.4	9.2	9.5
Rajasthan	15.3	15.7	19.2
Uttar Pradesh	22.6	25.1	22.5
West Bengal	2.2	2.0	3.1
All India	115.1	115.7	126.8

Statement-IV

Estimates of Production of Total Oilseeds

State	1981-82	1982-83	(lakh tonnes)
			1983-84 (Provisional)
Andhra Pradesh	15.5	12.1	18.2
Assam	1.1	1.1	1.3
Bihar	1.1	1.1	1.2
Gujarat	25.2	17.9	23.4
Haryana	1.5	1.5	1.8
Karnataka	8.6	7.7	10.2
Madhya Pradesh	9.5	8.3	11.6
Maharashtra	12.3	12.4	14.6
Orissa	6.0	6.2	7.0
Punjab	1.7	1.3	1.2
Rajasthan	6.5	6.2	9.5
Tamil Nadu	13.0	10.4	11.6
Uttar Pradesh	17.1	16.5	12.5
West Bengal	1.8	1.8	1.8
All India	121.9	105.5	126.8

Statement-V

Estimates of Production of Potato

State	1981-82	1982-83	(Production in lakh tonnes)
			1983-84 (Provisional)
1	2	3	4
Assam	2.8	2.5	

1	2	3	4
Bihar	12.3	12.4	
Gujarat	2.4	2.9	
Haryana	1.9	1.4	
Himachal Pradesh	0.5	0.4	0.3
Karnataka	1.0	0.9	0.8
Madhya Pradesh	3.1	2.8	3.4
Maharashtra	0.7	0.6	
Meghalaya	1.3	1.4	1.4
Nagaland	0.3	0.4	
Orissa	0.7	0.7	
Punjab	6.5	5.2	
Tamil Nadu	1.2	0.8	0.9
Tripura	0.3	0.3	
Uttar Pradesh	43.8	44.9	57.6
West Bengal	19.8	23.2	30.4
All India	99.1	101.1	

Statement-VI

Estimates of Production of Onion

(Prod. lakh tonnes)			1	2	3
State	1981-82	1982-83			
1	2	3			
Andhra Pradesh	1.2	1.5	Karnataka	2.2	2.2
Bihar	1.0	1.0	Madhya Pradesh	1.5	1.6
Gujarat	3.4	3.4	Maharashtra	7.9	7.5
Haryana	0.1	0.1	Orissa	3.0	2.0
			Punjab	0.1	0.1
			Rajasthan	0.3	0.4
			Tamil Nadu	1.9	1.9
			Uttar Pradesh	3.6	3.6
			All India	26.5	25.3

**Ownership Rights to the Allottees Living
In DDA Slum Quarters**

5. SHRI R.L.P. VERMA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Delhi Development Authority has decided to grant ownership rights to the allottees/occupants who are at present residing in the DDA slum quarters on licence fee basis ;

(b) if so, the criteria/conditions fixed for grant of such ownership rights ;

(c) the amount that the allottees/occupants have to pay to the DDA ;

(d) whether the amount has to be paid in lump sum or in easy 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 Sir, it has been decided to grant permanent lease-hold rights to allottees/occupants of slum tenements in Delhi and the cost of the tenements for the purpose has been fixed with reference to the licence fee for the tenements.

(b) Please see the attached statement.

(c) The allottee/occupant shall have to pay the 20 years annual economic licence fee.

(d) It can be paid in lump-sum or instalments spread over a period of 10 years.

Statement

Criteria/Conditions fixed for grant of permanent lease-hold right in respect of tenements constructed in Delhi under the slum clearance scheme.

1. The cost of liquidation of the tenement would be fixed as 20 times the annual economic licence fee.
2. The lease-hold right will be granted either to the authorised allottee or to the "Unauthorised Occupant" except trespasser.

3. The allottee/occupant will have to opt either to pay the cost of the tenement in lump-sum or in instalments to be paid in not more than 10 years. If the occupant elects to pay the cost in instalments, he will pay 10 per cent of the full cost in advance and the balance in 9 annual equated instalments with interest at the rates prescribed by Government from time to time.
4. The licence fee already paid will not be adjusted against the cost of tenement.
5. The arrears of licence fee, if any, should be cleared before the tenement can be transferred on lease-hold basis.
6. The option to continue in the tenement by paying licence fee is withdrawn. The allottee/occupant should apply for grant of lease-hold right on or before the 30-9-84. If the allottee/occupant fails to apply within the prescribed time limit, it will be presumed that he is not interested in securing the lease-hold right.
7. The allottee/occupant who does not apply for grant of lease-hold right within the prescribed period shall be charged the market rent for the tenement with effect from 1-10-1984. He will also be liable to eviction from the tenement.
8. The allottee/occupant shall not transfer the house by sale, gift, mortgage or otherwise till he has paid the full cost and for a period 5 years thereafter, without the permission of the Lt.-Governor, Delhi or an officer authorised by him in this behalf, provided that the limitation on transfer of the house will not extend beyond a period of 10 years from the date on which an allottee elects to pay the full cost on an instalment basis.
9. In addition to the instalments payable towards the full cost of the house, the allottee/occupant will pay ground rent for the land on which the house and its appurtenances stand, to the

Government and Municipal taxes, water charges and scavenging charges etc. to the local body.

Rise in price of Vanaspati

6. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the vanaspati is manufactured from the imported oil only ; and

(b) if so, whether the prices of imported oil have been increased ; if so, by how much and if not, the reasons why the price of vanaspati has been increased ?

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) The prices of imported oil have been increased from Rs. 8,500/- per M.T. to Rs. 9,500 per M.T. from 24th May, 1984 as a result of the substantial price hike in the international market. Commercial allocation price has also increased to Rs. 13,000/- per M.T. as against Rs. 12,000/- per M.T.

Assistance for Development of Selected Regulated Markets and Primary Rural Markets in Backward Areas of West Bengal

7. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the amount of assistance given by the Central Government during the current year for the development of (i) Government selected regulated markets and (ii) primary rural and wholesale markets in backward areas in West Bengal, like the Sunderbans ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : Under the central scheme for grant of assistance for development of selected regulated markets, primary rural markets and wholesale mar-

kets in recognised backward areas, no central assistance has been sanctioned to West Bengal during 1984-85 so far.

International Year of Aquaculture

8. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that India has urged the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) to declare 1985 as the International year of aquaculture ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The leader of the Indian Delegation to the World Conference on Fisheries Management and Development held in Rome from 27th June to 6th July, 1984 in his address to the Plenary Session suggested that it would be a fitting climax to the World Conference on Fisheries if the FAO decides to declare 1985 as the International Year of Aquaculture (IYA).

(b) The Plenary Session of the Conference in one of its resolutions has invited the Director General, FAO, to consider the possibility of proclaiming an International Year of the Fishermen. The Conference also requested the Director General, FAO, in this resolution to consider proclaiming a World Fisheries Day on 27th June every year.

Revamping of IRDP

9. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering the revamping of the Integrated Rural Development Programme and widening of its scope with a view to cover some more million families and to enable them to cross the poverty line ;

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof and the extent of tribal population to be covered by the new plan ;

(c) the progress made so far in the upliftment of the tribal population under the IRDP in Orissa during the Sixth Plan and the pitfalls, if any, noticed in the implementation of the Plan ; and

(d) the steps being taken to remove them during the Seventh Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) and (b). Precise proposals regarding the changes, if any, in respect of the Integrated Rural Development Programme are yet to be formulated and finalised.

(c) Against the target of at least 30% coverage of SC/ST families under IRD Programme, the actual coverage of SC/ST families in Orissa during the first four years of the Sixth Five Year Plan was 43.29%. Separate figures in respect of the number of Scheduled Tribe families assisted under the programme are available for 1982-83 and 1983-84. The coverage of Scheduled Tribe families during these years was 21.7% and 22.3% respectively. Against a total expenditure of Rs. 2,248.96 lakhs under the programme during 1983-84, an amount of Rs. 641.01 lakhs was utilised for providing assistance to the Scheduled Tribe families. Similarly, of the total term credit of Rs. 2,948.15 lakhs disbursed during 1983-84, an amount of Rs. 607.78 lakhs was provided to the tribal families. No pitfalls have been brought to the notice of the Ministry in regard to the implementation of IRD Programme in respect of the tribal population.

(d) Does not arise.

Production of bulk packs of Vanaspati

10. **SHRI G.Y. KRISHNAN :** Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have asked the manufacturers of certain brands of vanaspati to step up production of bulk packs for meeting the requirement of

consumers in view of the fact that there was a temporary shortfall in the production of these brands in the capital ; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the arrangements for steady supply of vanaspati to consumers ?

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) The sale of vanaspati in Delhi is regulated under the provisions of the Delhi Edible Oils (Licensing and Control) Order, 1977. According to this Order, the following steps have been taken by the Delhi Admn. to ensure availability of vanaspati in adequate quantities :—

- (i) The two manufacturers of the Union Territory of Delhi have been directed to make available each 2,500 M.T. of bulk pack of vanaspati for sale in Delhi ;
- (ii) The sale of vanaspati to consumers is made through licensed dealers only ;
- (iii) The consumers are issued 2 kg. vanaspati at a time for the benefit of common man ;
- (iv) The sale of vanaspati by one wholesaler to another wholesaler is prohibited.
- (v) The sale of vanaspati in loose and poly packs is also made to the consumers at a reasonable price through Mobile Vans by Delhi Civil Supplies Corporation Ltd. and Delhi Consumers' Cooperative Wholesale Stores.

Registration of Insecticides/Pesticides under Insecticides Act

11. **SHRI BABURAO PARANJPE :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 8425 on 23-4-84 re : Import of Insecticides/Pesticides and state :

(a) the names of insecticides/pesticides

registered under section 5 of the Insecticides Act till date stating the measures taken to ensure standards of efficacy or safety by the Registration Committee ;

(b) The names of the pesticides/insecticides which are allowed to be imported and what are the criteria followed before allowing imports ; and

(c) whether there are any insecticides/pesticides allowed to be imported which are banned in USA and Europe as being hazardous to human/or plant life ; if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) As on date, there are 118 insecticides for which registrations have been granted by the Registration Committee under section 9 of the Insecticides Act, 1968. A list of these insecticides is given in the statement attached. The Registration Committee grants registration for an insecticide only after satisfying itself with regard to efficacy of the insecticides and its safety to human beings and animals. The Registration Committee arrives at such satisfaction after scrutinising the data on various parameters relating to bio-efficacy and safety which have been laid down in detail.

(b) All the insecticides, the import of which has not been specifically banned, and which are duly approved for use as insecticides and which stand registered for import under the Insecticides Act, 1968 (except small quantities allowed to be imported for trial purposes), are allowed to be imported into the country in accordance with the various instructions and requirements laid down by the Central Government while announcing the Import Policy every year.

(c) According to the available information, the United States of America has banned the use of certain pesticides like BHC, Sodium Cyanide (which stand approved in India), Dieldrin (the use of which is restricted in India). They have only restricted the use of certain pesticides like Aldrin, Chlordane, Heptachlor, 2, 4-D, Chlorbenzilate, DDT while these stand approved in India. In the countries of the European Economic

Community, the use of pesticides like DDT, Heptachlor, Chlordane, Aldrin, etc., has been restricted while these pesticides stand approved in India. Import of such pesticides is also governed by the Import Policy referred to in reply to part (b) above. India has also not approved for registration 18 pesticides in consideration of their toxic effects.

Statement

List of Insecticides for which Registrations have been granted by the Registration Committee

1. Aldrin
2. Aluminium Phosphide
3. Allethrin
4. Alachlor
5. Alpha Naphthyl Acetic Acid
6. Atrazine
7. Aureofungin
8. Aldicarb
9. Acephate
10. B.H.C.
11. Butachlor
12. Benomyl
13. Barium Carbonate
14. Benthicarb
15. BPMC
16. Copper Oxychloride
17. Cuprous Oxide
18. Copper Sulphate
19. Carbaryl
20. Chlordane

- | | |
|--|----------------------------|
| 21. Captan | 48. EMC |
| 22. Calcium Cyanide | 49. Ethylene Dibromide |
| 23. Chlorbenzilate | 50. EDCT |
| 24. Coumachlor | 51. Endosulphan |
| 25. Chlormequat Chloride | 52. Ethion |
| 26. Carbendazim (bavistin) | 53. Ediphenphos (Hinosan) |
| 27. Carbofuran | 54. Ethepon |
| 28. Carboxin | 55. Ferbam |
| 29. Chlorfenvinphos | 56. Fenthion |
| 30. Chlorpyriphos | 57. Fenitrothion |
| 31. Calixin | 58. Fluchloralin (Basalin) |
| 32. Copper Acceto Arsenite (Paris Green) | 59. Formothion |
| 33. Cypermethrin | 60. Fenvalerate |
| 34. D.D.T. | 61. Gibberellic Acid |
| 35. Dimethoate | 62. Glyphosate |
| 36. Diazinon | 63. Heptachlor |
| 37. Dalapon | 64. Isoproturon |
| 38. Dichlorvos | 65. Kitazin |
| 39. D.D. Mixture | 66. Lime Sulphur |
| 40. Diuron | 67. Lindane (Gamma BHC) |
| 41. DicofoI | 68. Malathion |
| 42. Difenphos | 69. MEMC |
| 43. Difolaton | 70. Methyl Bromide |
| 44. Dinocap | 71. MCPA |
| 45. Decamethrin | 72. Maleic Hydrazide |
| 46. Dithianon | 73. Metaldehyde |
| 47. Dicamba | 74. Monocrotophos |

75. Mancozeb
76. MSMA
77. Methyl Parathion
78. Methabenzthiazuron (Tribunil)
79. Metoxuron
80. Menazon
81. Nicotine Sulphate
82. Nickel Chloride
83. Nitrofen
84. Oxydemeton
85. PMA
86. Pyrethrum
87. PCNB
88. Paradichlorobenzene
89. Pentachlorophenon (PCP)
90. Phosphamidon
91. Phorate
92. Phenthoate
93. Phosalone
94. Paraquat Dichloride
95. Propoxur
96. Propanil
97. Paraquat Dimethyl Sulphate
98. Pirimiphos Methyl
99. Quinalphos
100. Sulphur
101. Sodium Cyanide
102. Sirmate

103. Simazine
104. Streptocycline
105. Thiram
106. Thiometon
107. Trichlorophon (Dipterex)
108. Tetradifon
109. Trichlore Acetic Acid (TCA)
110. Triallate
111. Thiophanate Methyl
112. Warfarin
113. Zineb
114. Ziram
115. Zinc Phosphide
116. 2,4-D
117. Toxaphene
118. Dibromochloropropane.

Breach in Bhakra Main Line Near Ropar

12. SHRI DIGAMBER SINGH : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the repair works for plugging the breach in the Bhakra main line near Ropar in Punjab have since been completed ;

(b) if so, the total expenditure incurred on plugging the breach ;

(c) the measures taken to prevent such a sabotage ;

(d) whether it had been possible to apprehend the saboteurs in this case and bring them to book ; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) to (e). The Punjab Government have reported that the repair work for plugging the breach in the Bhakra main line has been completed. The canal started running on 10th July, 1984 and that the cost of repairs was estimated to be about Rs. 1.5 crores. Concerned authorities have been advised to take appropriate precautions. Punjab Government have taken appropriate precautions to prevent sabotage depending on site situation. Government of Punjab have reported that the causes of breach are still under investigation.

Allocation of Himachal Pradesh for Irrigation

13. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the poor allocations for irrigation sector for Himachal Pradesh especially for the utilisation of underground water resources which can be harnessed through tubewells/Rigs etc. ;

(b) if so, the allocations made for financial assistance given by the Union Government to the State Government for each of the years of the Sixth Five Year Plan i.e. 1980-81, 1981-82, 1982-83 and 1983-84 as also the current financial year 1984-85 ; and

(c) whether Government would increase the allocation during the current year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) to (c). Irrigation is a State subject and irrigation schemes are planned, financed and implemented by the State Governments themselves. The financial assistance given to States by the Central Government for plan activities is in the shape of block-loans and grants and is not related to any specific sector of development or project.

However, the likely expenditure during

the Sixth Plan in the Irrigation Sector in Himachal Pradesh will be higher than the approved outlay for the Plan. In case of tube-wells, the anticipated expenditure during the Sixth Plan is likely to be more than double the original approved outlay.

Construction of Shops in Residential Premises in the Resettlement Colonies

14. SHRI HIRALAL R. PARMAR : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether some allottees in Resettlement Colonies have constructed some shops in their premises and rented them out ;

(b) whether the tenants of such shops are allowed to run Fair Price Shops/Kerosene Oil Depot/Coal Depot etc. there ; if so, details thereof ;

(c) whether D.D.A. treats such shops as authorised/unauthorised ; and

(d) if so, the details of such cases brought to the notice of D.D.A. and action taken thereon so far, if any ?

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 Delhi Development Authority has reported that the tenants in resettlement colonies are not allowed to run shops as the dwelling units are strictly for residential purposes. However, in accordance with Resolution 140 dated 29.12.1976 of DDA, the Food and Civil Supplies Department of Delhi Administration has allotted/issued licences for fair price shops/coal depots/kerosene oil depots, in some cases.

(c) All shops, except those which are covered under DDA's Resolution, run in the dwelling units are treated as unauthorised by the DDA.

(d) The DDA has reported that so far about 12716 cases had come to its notice. The occupants of the plots/tenements have

been served with notices, excluding fair price shops/kerosene oil depots/coal depots. In most of the cases allotment has been cancelled and action is being taken for unauthorised occupation under the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1971.

Shortfall in Sugar Production

15. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether shortfall in the production of sugar in 1983-84 is attributable to fall in production of sugarcane or its not reaching the sugar manufacturing units ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) the steps that are being taken to augment production of sugarcane in the country, to arrest the downward trend in production ; and

(d) if so, the precise plans drawn up for each of the sugar growing States with particular emphasis on Maharashtra ?

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 shortfall in the production of sugar during the current season 1983-84 is attributable mainly to a fall in the production of sugarcane in some of the States particularly Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra where last year's drought had adversely affected the cane crop. Other factors responsible for the short fall and (i) comparatively low recovery in Uttar Pradesh and (ii) damage caused to the cane crop by floods in some parts of the country.

(c) and (d). The steps being taken by the Central Government to augment production of sugarcane and sugar include :—

- (1) adoption of a strategy to ensure production and distribution of quality seed cane ; expansion of area under irrigation ; larger application of fertilisers ; efficient management of ratoon crop ;

adoption of intensive plant protection measures ; transfer of technology ; and training of personnel.

- (2) increase in the statutory minimum price of sugarcane payable by the sugar mills in 1983-84 from Rs. 13/- to Rs. 13.50 per quintal.
- (3) increase of about Rs. 17/- per quintal in the average ex-factory price of levy sugar allowed in 1983-84 over the price fixed for 1982-83.
- (4) creation of additional buffer stock of 5 lakh tonnes of sugar from October, 1983 raising the total buffer to 10 lakh tonnes and providing to the industry holding costs and 100% credit from banks against the buffer thereby generating additional credit to enable the mills to make payment of cane price to the growers.
- (5) regulation on monthly releases of sugar to stimulate internal consumption.
- (6) affording of liberal credit facilities and reduction in bank margins allowed to the industry.

सघु कृषक विकास एजेंसी कार्यक्रम का कार्यान्वयन

16. श्री हेमवती नन्धन बहुगुणा : क्या ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मूल्यांकन दल ने सघु कृषक विकास एजेंसी कार्यक्रम के कार्यान्वयन के संबंध में कोई जांच की है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उक्त कार्यक्रम में किन्हीं खामियों का पता चला है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इन खामियों के कारण सरकार को कितनी हानि हुई है ;

(घ) क्या सरकार द्वारा इन खामियों को दूर

करने के लिए कोई कदम उठाए गए हैं ;

(द) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्योरा क्या है ;
और

(च) यदि कोई कदम नहीं उठाए गए हैं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री हरिनाथ मिश्र) : (द) से (च) लघु कृषक विकास एजेन्सी कार्यक्रम का मूल्यांकन 1974-75 में योजना आयोग के कार्यक्रम मूल्यांकन संगठन द्वारा किया गया था। रिपोर्ट में बतलाई गई प्रक्रिया संबंधी और अन्य खामियां उपयुक्त कार्रवाई हेतु संबंधित राज्य सरकार के ध्यान में लाई गई हैं। रिपोर्ट में किसी आर्थिक हानि का उल्लेख नहीं किया गया है। लघु कृषक विकास एजेन्सी कार्यक्रम 2.10.1980 से बन्द हो गया है तथा इससे प्राप्त अनुभवों को समन्वित ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम में शामिल किया गया है।

**चम्बल नदी पर बांधों और बराजों की
जल ग्रहण क्षमता**

17. श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया : क्या सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) चम्बल नदी पर निर्मित प्रत्येक बांध तथा बराजों की जल ग्रहण क्षमता क्या है ; और

(ख) गांधी सागर बांध की जल भण्डारण (बाटर स्टोरेज) क्षमता क्या है ?

सिंचाई मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिश्र) : (क) चम्बल नदी पर निर्माण किए गए बांधों तथा बराज की जल ग्रहण क्षमताएं निम्न प्रकार है :—

(मिलियन एकड़ फुट में)

सकल क्षमता	अद्यतन क्षमता
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1. गांधी सागर बांध	5.009	5.534
2. राणाप्रताप सागर बांध	2.35	1.274
3. जवाहर सागर बांध	0.101	0.004
4. कोटा	यह केवल व्यपवर्तन बराज संरचना है।	

(ख) जैसाकि उपर्युक्त (1) में है।

Performance of Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Loans to small farmers for Dairies etc.

18. SHRI N. DENNIS : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are satisfied with the performance of the Centrally sponsored scheme in so far as the question of giving loans to the small farmers to select dairies, poultries ; for digging wells etc. is concerned ;

(b) if so, whether Government have received information regarding the benefit derived by the small farmers ; and

(c) whether Government propose to extend co-operation of scientific approach regarding milch animals or running poultries, particularly to protect the interest of rural areas ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) Presumably, the Hon'ble Member has in mind the loaning under Integrated Rural Development Programme for different types of assets like milch animals, poultry units, minor irrigation etc. Progress in respect of the IRDP is satisfactory.

(b) Some studies conducted in a few States show that by and large the beneficiaries including small/marginal farmers and agricultural labourers and rural artisans are deriving intended benefits from the various development programmes.

(c) The Government have already adopted such a policy.

Supply of Foodgrains to Orissa

19. SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the total metric tonnes of rice, wheat and other foodgrains demanded by Govern-

ment of Orissa from the Centre under Public Distribution System in last three years ; and

(b) the quantum of rice, wheat and other foodgrains actually allocated and supplied by the Centre to Orissa in these years ?

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). A statement indicating demand, allotment and offtake of foodgrains from the Central Pool for Public Distribution System in respect of Orissa during the last three years (1981 to 1983) is attached.

Statement

Statement showing demand, allotment and offtake of foodgrains from Central Pool for public distribution system in respect of Orissa during the years from 1981 to 1983

(Figures in '000 tonnes)

Year	Demand	Allotment	Offtake
Rice			
1981	25.0	—	0.1
1982	190.0	70.0*	67.9
1983	477.0	190.0	153.3

* In addition, a quantity of 5000 tonnes of rice was allotted due to cyclone on replacement basis.

II. Wheat for Public Distribution

1981	202.5	61.0	63.2
1982	146.5	90.0	86.0
1983	282.0	225.0	203.4

Allotment of imported oils to vanaspati manufacturers

20. SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the number of vanaspati manufacturing units functioning in India, State-wise ;

(b) the quantity of edible oil imported

during the year 1983-84 and quantity supplied to each State for preparing vanaspati ; and

(c) the criteria adopted to allot quota of oil to vanaspati manufacturing units ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND

CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) A statement is annexed.

State was as per statement annexed.

(b) The total quantity imported during 1983-84 (Financial Year) was about 12.17 lakh tonnes. The quantity supplied to each

(c) The allocation is based on the average monthly production of vanaspati achieved during the preceding oil-year.

Statement

(in M.Ts.)

S. No.	Name of State/U.T.	No. of Vanaspati units	Imported oil allotted during 1983-84
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6	29,667
2.	Assam	1	313
3.	Bihar	3	9,712
4.	Gujarat	10	61,338
5.	Haryana	4	21,922
6.	Himachal Pradesh	1	4,071
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	2	7,559
8.	Karnataka	6	4,444
9.	Kerala	2	90
10.	Madhya Pradesh	4	15,382
11.	Maharashtra	14	98,935
12.	Punjab	9	1,08,836
13.	Rajasthan	6	41,169
14.	Tamil Nadu	5	19,807
15.	Uttar Pradesh	11	1,07,408
16.	West Bengal	6	41,851
17.	Delhi	2	74,265
Total :		92	6,46,769

Misuse of Charter Permits for Foreign Fishing Boats

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

(a) whether Government have received any representations about the sale or misuse of charter permits for bringing in foreign fishing boats ;

(b) the steps Government have taken to stop such corruption in charter permits ; and

(c) the names of companies who have indulged in such activities ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b). Some representations alleging sale/misuse of charter permits for chartering foreign fishing boats have been received. But they have not been substantiated as yet.

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

Solution of the Problem of Sanitation in Urban Areas

22. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a technologically and financially viable solution to the problem of sanitation in urban areas has been now projected by Government with the help of the United Nations Development Programme ;

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the new scheme ; and

(c) steps taken to introduce it in the country ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Low cost sanitation system developed by the Government of India in collaboration with U.N. Agencies involves twin-pit pour flush water-seal latrine (with one pit being used at a time) involving an expenditure of Rs. 650-Rs. 850 per unit. The UNDP conducted feasibility studies on conversion of dry latrines into sanitary ones/introduction of low cost sanitation techniques in 110 towns in 7 States in the first phase and 100 towns in 11 States and 3 Union Territories in the second phase. Master plan reported for the implementation of the low cost sanitary programmes have been submitted/are being submitted to the States concerned. The States are required to implement the programme.

Central loan exclusively for low cost sanitation techniques is available to the extent of Rs. 15 lakhs under the scheme for Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns. The Ministry of Home Affairs also provided during 1983-84, 50 per cent grants to 33 towns in 14 States for making the towns scavenger-free. HUDCO provides loans to the States at 5 per cent rate of interest in the case of low income group and economically weaker sections beneficiaries and at 10 per cent rate of interest in respect of schemes intended for others.

(c) According to information readily available, 41,672 low cost pour flush latrines (27,683 units in States covered by phase I of UNDP study and 13,989 units in States covered by phase II of UNDP study) have been completed upto December, 1983. Another 51,738 low cost pour flush latrines in different States are expected to be completed by 1984. However, as sanitation is a State subject, precise information in this regard will be available only with the States/Union Territories concerned.

Subletting of Government Accommodations at Aram Bagh

23. SHRI PIYUSH TIRKI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that more than 50 per cent actual allottees of Government accommodation at Aram Bagh,

New Delhi have completely subletted Government accommodation ;

(b) if so, whether it is in violation of rules and regulations set up by his Ministry ; and

(c) whether Government would conduct a thorough inquiry in this matter ; if so, by when ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) Some cases of alleged subletting of Government accommodation at Aram Bagh, New Delhi have come to the notice of Government.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) A random survey has already been conducted by the Directorate of Estates. Action against whom subletting is alleged, is being taken under the Allotment Rules.

Use of SMP and B.O. by Mother Dairy and DMS

24. SHRI T.S. NEGI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of Skim Milk Powder and Butter Oil used annually by Mother Dairy and Delhi Milk Scheme since their inception ;

(b) whether this is in keeping with the aims and objectives of Operation Flood project ;

(c) whether it is a fact that failure of original 5 year Operation Flood project has led to starting of Operation Flood-II and now of Operation Flood-III ; and

(d) whether Government are aware that new version of Manthan is also being planned in support of the ailing project ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) A statement indicating Skim Milk Powder and Butter Oil used by Mother Dairy, Delhi with effect from 4th December, 1974 and Delhi Milk Scheme from inception of Operation Flood I (1970-71) is attached.

(b) The Operation Flood Project provides use of gift commodities received under the project together with indigenously procured supplies by the Dairy plants to make the shortfall in fresh milk procurement for maintaining the level of milk distribution.

(c) No, Sir. The encouraging results of Operation Flood-I has led to the launching of "Operation Flood-II". There is no proposal at present to start Operation Flood-III.

(d) The Department of Agriculture and Cooperation is not aware.

Statement

Statement indicating the approximate yearly quantities of skim milk powder and butter oil used by Mother Dairy, Delhi and Delhi Milk Scheme.

(In M.T.)

Year	Skim Milk Powder		Butter Oil	
	Mother Dairy	Delhi Milk Scheme	Mother Dairy	Delhi Milk Scheme
1	2	3	4	5
1970-71	—	3823	—	387
1971-72	—	4456	—	857
1972-73	—	5296	—	1437

1	2	3	4	5
1973-74	—	7991	—	2071
1974-75	14*	6056	18*	1363
1975-76	498	5108	94	689
1976-77	2089	4843	503	386
1977-78	3123	7408	1126	1348
1978-79	4681	4921	1657	430
1979-80	4613	3191	1347	242
1980-81	6052	4930	1547	546
1981-82	11334	7786	2448	2075
1982-83	9840	6360	464	738
1983-84	11391	7189	1040	859

*w.e.f. 4th December, 1974 to 31st March, 1975.

Consumption and Buffer Stock of Sugar

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the existing pattern of massive release of free sale sugar is likely to result in wiping out the buffer stock before the start of the new sugar season in October, 1984 ;

(b) if so, the details regarding the consumption of sugar at present in the country, State-wise ; and

(c) the quantity of buffer stock at present with Government ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) and (c). The monthly releases of freesale sugar for internal consumption

are being made having regard to the availability, requirement, price trends, etc. Thus the quantum of monthly free sale quota is decided in a judicious manner taking into account the interest of cane growers, consumers and producers.

Sugar factories were maintaining 10 lakh tonnes of buffer stock of sugar comprising 5 lakh tonnes initial buffer created in October, 1982 and 5 lakh tonnes of additional buffer created in October, 1983. It has been decided to liquidate the additional buffer stock of 5 lakh tonnes of sugar in a phased manner and thus 2 lakh tonnes has been liquidated in June, 1984 and 1.50 lakh tonnes in the current month of July, 1984 and another 1.50 lakh tonnes will be liquidated in August, 1984. Therefore, taking into account the quantities liquidated during June and July, 1984, the remaining buffer stock with the factories is of the order of 6.50 lakh tonnes. Since sugar factories are having adequate quantity of non-buffer stock of sugar, the liquidation of additional buffer stock of 5 lakh tonnes will not have any

adverse impact on the availability and prices of sugar in domestic market.

(b) The current sugar season 1983-84 is still continuing and will expire on 30th September, 1984. The State-wise sugar consumption for the season 1982-83 as a whole is given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Statement showing State-wise consumption of sugar during 1982-83 sugar year (October-September)

(Figures in Tonnes)

State	1982-83
1	2
1. Andhra Pradesh	378661
2. Assam/Arunachal Pradesh	138855
3. Bihar	386158
4. Gujarat	491698
5. Maharashtra	974526
6. Kerala/Lakshdweep	288215
7. Madhya Pradesh	405033
8. Tamil Nadu	424073
9. Karnataka	314732
10. Orissa	141347
11. Punjab	378699
12. Haryana	181797
13. Chandigarh	17878
14. Rajasthan	308330
15. Uttar Pradesh	851531
16. West Bengal	480284

1	2
17. Jammu and Kashmir	36443
18. Delhi	133727
19. Himachal Pradesh	33802
20. Manipur	2564
21. Tripura	9159
22. Pondicherry/Karaikal/ Mahe/Yanam	6029
23. Sikkim/Bhutan	3360
24. Goa/Daman/Diu	17207
25. Nagaland	8358
26. Andamans	—
27. Mizoram	—
28. Meghalaya	2134
29. Defence	56479
All India	6471079

Note : Figures include the quantity of sugar allotted for gate sale quota to C.R.P. and B.S.F. etc.

Scheme for Small and Marginal Farmers to increase Production

26. SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Central Government have earmarked an amount of Rs. 100 crores for a special scheme enabling small and marginal farmers to increase farmers productivity and income ; and

(b) if so, the details regarding this scheme alongwith its objects ?

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

(b) A Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Assistance to Small and Marginal Farmers for Increasing Agricultural Production was launched during 1983-84 in all the Blocks of the country with a view to improving their economic conditions. The scheme envisaged an annual outlay of Rs. 5 lakh per Block to be spent on subsidies on IRD pattern for minor irrigation works (Rs. 3.50 lakh), plantation of fuel and fruit trees (Rs. 0.50 lakh) and lumpsum allocation for free distribution of minikits of seeds and fertilisers for oilseeds and pulses, land development and staff (Rs. 1.00 lakh). The expenditure under the scheme is shared equally by the Central and State Governments. In the case of Union Territories, the Central assistance is 100%. The Government of India released a sum of Rs. 85 crore as their share to various States and Union Territories during 1983-84.

The Scheme is being continued during 1984-85 on 1983-84 pattern. Government of India have released a sum of Rs. 3484.57 lakh, as their share for the first quarter of 1984-85 to various States and Union Territories.

Out of Turn Allotment of Plots to Persons/High Dignitaries

27. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) The number of plots allotted to persons/high dignitaries without registration ;

(b) the number of plots allotted to persons out of turn though registered with DDA ; and

(c) if so, who are responsible for such allotment and action proposed to be taken against 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) No plots have been allotted by DDA to persons/high dignitaries without registration. However 145 plots were allotted to Members of Parliament, Members of Metropolitan Council etc. against the quota reserved for them. This reservation has been stopped with effect from 2.1.79.

(b) No such out of turn allotment of a plot has been made by the DDA.

(c) Does not arise.

ओलम्पिक खेलों में फुटबाल, हाकी और क्रिकेट टीमों की प्रतिष्ठा कायम रखना

28. श्री बिरबा राम कुलवारिया : क्या खेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) आगामी ओलम्पिक खेलों के दौरान देश की फुटबाल, हाकी और क्रिकेट टीमों की प्रतिष्ठा कायम रखने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या उपाय किए गए हैं ;

(ख) ओलम्पिक खेलों में फुटबाल, हाकी और क्रिकेट में भाग लेने के लिए चुने गए खिलाड़ियों के नाम क्या हैं ; और

(ग) तत्संबंधी व्यौरा क्या है ?

खेल विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री अशोक गहलोत) : (क) से (ग) भारत आगामी ओलम्पिक्स में हाकी प्रतियोगिता में भाग ले रहा है। इस प्रयोजनार्थ 16 खिलाड़ियों की एक टीम चुनी गई है। उनके चयन से पूर्व, इन खिलाड़ियों को सभी आवश्यक सुविधायें प्रदान की गई थी और उन्हें भारतीय ओलम्पिक एसोसिएशन (आई० ओ० ए०)/एन० एस० एन० आई० एस०, पटियाला के तत्वाधान में गहन प्रशिक्षण दिया गया था और उन्हें अन्य देशों के साथ प्रतियोगिता में प्रदर्शन का अवसर दिया गया था। चुने हुए खिलाड़ियों के नाम संलग्न विवरण में दिए गए हैं।

जहां तक फुटबाल का सम्बन्ध है, भारतीय

हूटबाल टीम ने पिछले वर्ष हुए पूर्व-ओलम्पिक मैच में योग्यता नहीं दिखाई थी इसीलिए, लास एंजलिस ओलम्पिक्स में भाग लेने के लिए पात्र नहीं थी। ओलम्पिक खेल विषयों में क्रिकेट शामिल नहीं है।

बिबरण

1. श्री रोमियो जेम्स
2. श्री नील कमल
3. श्री वनीत कुमार
4. श्री जोपनो एम०
5. श्री इकबाल जीत सिंह
6. श्री सौमैया एम० पी०
7. श्री हरदीप सिंह
8. श्री कारवाल्हो जे०
9. श्री रविन्दर पाल सिंह
10. श्री राजिन्दर सिंह
11. श्री चरणजीत सिंह
12. श्री सैयद जलाई-उद्दीन
13. श्री फर्नान्डिस एम०
14. श्री गोम्स एम०
15. श्री मोहम्मद शाहिद
16. श्री जफर इकबाल

Livestock Production Programme in Madhya Pradesh

29. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT :
Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOP-

MENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether a special livestock production programme under Centrally sponsored scheme was launched in Madhya Pradesh for benefit of small/marginal farmers and agricultural labourers ;

(b) the funds released by Central Government to Madhya Pradesh during 1980-81, 1981-82, 1982-83 and 1983-84 for the programme ;

(c) whether any assessment has been made regarding the success of this scheme in Madhya Pradesh and if so, the number of beneficiaries under cross-bred calf rearing, poultry, piggery and sheep production with number of units started ;

(d) the amount of subsidy/assistance given during the above years under the above categories ; and

(e) whether Madhya Pradesh Government have given any performance report on this scheme to the Centre ; if so, the main achievements therein and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (e). A statement showing the funds released to the Government of Madhya Pradesh for Special Livestock Production Programme, funds utilised and the number of beneficiaries assisted based on the report furnished by the State Government is attached (Annexure). No impact assessment of the scheme in Madhya Pradesh has been done.

Statement

Year		Funds released by Govt. of India	Funds utilised (including State share)	No. of beneficiaries assisted
1-		2	3	4
		(in lakhs)	(in lakhs)	
1980-81	(i) Cross-bred Calf Rearing	9.50	40.30	3534
	(ii) Poultry, Piggery and Sheep	16.34	56.34	1896
	Total	25.84	*96.64	5430

1		2	3	4
1981-82	(i) Cross-bred Calf Rearing	22.30	44.60	1387
	(ii) Poultry, Piggery and Sheep	38.70	66.00	1272
	Total	61.00	***110.60	2659
1982-83	(i) Cross-bred Calf Rearing	26.10	42.072	1981
	(ii) Poultry, Piggery and Sheep	9.00	52.766	818
	Total	35.10	94 838	2799
1983-84	(i) Cross-bred Calf Rearing	} 68.47	94.792	1276
	(ii) Poultry, Piggery and Sheep			1164
	Total	68.47	94.792	2440
	Grand Total	190.41	396.870	13,328

*Derived from the Central Share of expenditure reported by State Government.

***Estimated.

Proper Diet to Athletes from Kerala for Olympics

food ; and

30. PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of SPORTS be pleased to state :

(b) if so, the steps being taken in this regard ?

(a) whether any complaint has been received to the effect that the athletes from Kerala selected for the Olympics are not receiving proper care with regard to their

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Appointment of General Manager of
National Seeds Corporation**

**31. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD :
SHRI R.N. RAKESH :**

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether an Administrative Officer has been appointed as the General Manager of the National Seeds Corporation in addition to the Chairman of National Seeds Corporation who is also a non-technical officer ; and

(b) whether these appointments are in keeping with the recommendations of the National Commission on Agriculture and Government's declared policy of putting professional men in undertakings such as NSC which require expert technical knowledge and experience ?

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

(b) The various Divisions of the Corporation dealing with production, marketing, research and development, quality control and finance are placed under the charge of technical experts who possess the requisite technical knowledge and experience for managing the concerned Divisions. The post of General Manager has been created for co-ordinating the work relating to implementation of National Seeds Programme, looking after administration of the Corporation and for co-ordinating the work of various Divisions of the Corporation. An officer with general administrative experience is found to be desirable for this post. Appointment to senior positions in NSC are made keeping in view the knowledge and experience of the appointee.

**Activities of Central Inland Fisheries
Research Institute**

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

(a) the activities being carried out by the Central Inland Fisheries Research Institute, the break up of the expenditure incurred on different activities, State-wise, during the last three years ;

(b) the achievements in promoting fish cultivation in the areas where it is working ; and

(c) whether there is any proposal for increasing its activities, particularly for promoting pisciculture in the Eastern States ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE : (SHRI
YOGENDRA MAKWANA) :** (a) The Central Inland Fisheries Research Institute, Barrackpore, conducts studies on ecology and management of natural fisheries in rivers, lakes, reservoirs, estuaries and lagoons as well as basic and applied research on freshwater and brackishwater aquaculture with a view to increasing fish production.

The Institute has three Divisions namely, the Riverine and Lacustrine Division, Estuarine Fisheries and Brackishwater Aquaculture Division and Freshwater Aquaculture Division with centres located all over the country including the Eastern States. The Riverine and Lacustrine Fisheries Division conducts research on capture fisheries relating to rivers, lakes, reservoirs, beels etc. The Estuarine Fisheries and Brackishwater Aquaculture Division conducts research relating to ecology and management of fisheries of estuaries and lagoons and brackishwater aquaculture. The Freshwater Aquaculture Division is concerned with all aspects of research in pond culture. Two Krishi Vigyan Kendras, one Trainers Training Centre and an Operational Research Project also function under the control of the Institute.

The Institute's total budget is apportioned amongst the different research centres of the Institute according to their needs and funds are released from time to time based on the requests received from the research centres, for the operation of the research projects at each centre. The break-up of the expenditure incurred on different activities State-

wise, is not maintained by the Institute.

(b) The major achievements in promoting fish cultivation include the development of technologies for induced breeding and hatchery and nursery management for production of quality fish seed of carps, integration of carps in paddy-cum-fish culture, pig-cum-fish culture, duck-cum-fish culture and culture of fish in cages and pens, sewage fed fish culture, seed production for giant freshwater prawn, trout, mahaseer, air-breathing fishes and frog seed production. Brackthroughs have been achieved in breeding the commercially important riverine cat fish and breeding of Indian major carps in the plains in shallow depressions. Based on the studies conducted on the ecology of reservoirs, the Institute was able to suggest management measures for increasing the production in reservoirs. The Institute also studied the dynamics of riverine fishery resources, biology of commercially important fishes, effect of fishing on structure and abundance and yield of fish stocks. Spawn prospecting was carried out in a number of States and spawn collection gears and methods of operation have been standardised. These technologies have been widely extended by the Institute through its training and transfer of technology programme.

(c) Yes, Sir. The research programmes of the Institute are proposed to be strengthened in the areas of riverine and reservoir fisheries and coldwater fisheries in general but actual location of the expanded activities would depend on the availability of infrastructural facilities and other resources made available by the States.

Harringhatta Cattle Project

33. SHRI ZAINAL ABEDIN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether ICAR Governing Body recommended closure of Harringhatta Cattle Project at their meeting held in June, 1984 even though in September and December, 1983 it had found Council head-quarter senior officials' recommendation for continuation of the project for three years acceptable ; if so, the reasons for

Governing Body's changed decision ;

(b) whether senior officers of Harringhatta had presented details, which were considered by August 1983 Project Workshop chaired by DDG (AS), to show that survival and reproduction rates at other continuing centres were worse than at Harringhatta ; and

(c) whether Government propose to appoint a high powered committee to examine the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The functioning of the Harringhatta Cattle Project Unit was discussed in the Governing Body meeting held on 30th June, 1984 and the proceedings are being processed further.

In the earlier meetings of the Governing Body, the performance of the project unit had been discussed and the factual position presented. The recommendations of the Mid Term Appraisal Committee of the Project were considered by the Governing Body in its meeting held in September, 1983. The Committee had recommended on its evaluation up-to 1981, the continuance of the project for 3 years with strict monitoring.

(b) The performance of the project unit was presented by the senior officers of the Harringhatta at the Annual Workshop held at Hissar in August, 1983. It was the recommendation of the different working groups which were presented in the plenary session chaired by the Deputy Director General (AS). The survival and reproduction rates in other continuing centres reported were not worse than at Harringhatta.

(c) No, Sir.

Performance of National Dairy Institute,
Karnal

34. SHRI PITAMBAR SINHA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether performance of National

Dairy Institute, Karnal deteriorated from 1980 onwards ; if so, the monthly number of cows in milk, dry cows, wet average, number of cows culled and died, separately genetic group-wise from 1 January 1980 to 1 July, 1984 ;

(b) the year-wise expenditure made on feeds and fodder and corresponding revenues received from cattle herd of National Dairy Institute, Karnal vis-a-vis at IVRI between 1980-81 to 1983-84 ; and

(c) the corrective measures Government propose to take at National Dairy Institute, Karnal and at IVRI and when inclusive of fixing responsibility for lapses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) No, Sir. There has been no deterioration in the performance of National Dairy Research Institute, Karnal from 1980 onwards. There was some fluctuation in respect of the milking average from month to month during this period, which is normal on account of a number of factors that effect both the reproduction and production performance e.g. stage of lactation of animals, availability of green and succulent fodder and physical environmental stress. However the overall performance reflected from the percentage of cows in milk, wet average and overall average in the herds being maintained at NDRI did not show any significant change.

(b) No separate account on the expen-

diture incurred on feeds and fodder is being maintained at NDRI and IVRI.

(c) The performance of these institutions are reviewed regularly and appropriate corrective measures taken whenever found necessary.

खाद्य वस्तुओं का आबंटन और उनके खुदरा मूल्य

35. श्री सत्य नारायण जटिया : क्या खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा वर्ष 1984-85 के लिए खाद्यान्न, खाद्य तेलों, चीनी और अन्य उपभोक्ता वस्तुओं के राज्यवार आबंटन का व्यौरा क्या है तथा उनका खुदरा उपभोक्ता वितरण मूल्य क्या है?

इलेक्ट्रानिकी विभाग में तथा खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (डा० एम० एस० संजोवी राव) : वर्ष 1984-85 के दौरान केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली के अन्तर्गत राज्य सरकारों/संघ शासित क्षेत्र प्रशासनों को आबंटित किए गए खाद्यान्नों, चीनी और खाद्य तेलों का राज्यवार विवरण क्रमशः अनुबन्ध I, II तथा III सभापटल पर रखा गया। (ग्रंथालय में रखा गया। देखिए संख्या एलटी-8421/84) राज्यों/संघ शासित क्षेत्रों को ये वस्तुएं निम्नांकित केन्द्रीय निर्गम मूल्यों पर प्रदान की जाती हैं :—

वस्तु		मूल्य (रूपयों में)
चावल	(i) कॉमन	208.00/क्विंटल
	(ii) फाइन	220.00/क्विंटल
	(iii) सुपर फाइन	235.00/क्विंटल
गेहूं		172.00/क्विंटल
लेवी चीनी		4.00/कि०ग्रा० (अन्तिम खुदरा मूल्य)
खाद्य तेल	(i) आर० बी० डी० ताड़ का तेल	9500/- मी० टन (टीनों में)
	(ii) आर० बी० डी० पामोलीन	
	(iii) परिष्कृत रेपसीड तेल	8000/- मी० टन (थोक में)

इन वस्तुओं के खुदरा उपभोक्ता वितरण मूल्य राज्य सरकारों/संघ शासित क्षेत्र प्रशासनों द्वारा, प्रासंगिक प्रभारों के जोड़ने के पश्चात, नियत किये जाते हैं और इसलिए ये मूल्य विभिन्न राज्यों में अलग-अलग होते हैं।

दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना द्वारा उत्पादित दुग्ध

36. श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना प्रतिदिन कितने दुग्ध का उत्पादन कर रही है और उसका कुल मूल्य कितना है ;

(ख) वर्ष 1983-84 के दौरान दुग्ध का कितना उत्पादन हुआ था और उसका कुल मूल्य कितना था ; और

(ग) दुग्ध उत्पादन का क्या फार्मूला है और इसमें गाय-भैंस का दुग्ध, दुग्ध-चूर्ण और मूंगफली तथा सोयाबीन किस अनुपात में मिलाये जाते हैं ; तत्संबंधी ब्योरा क्या है ?

कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) : (क) इस समय प्रतिदिन लगभग 3.4 लाख लिटर दुग्ध का परिसंस्करण किया जा रहा है जिसकी अनुमानित कुल लागत 11.67 लाख रुपए है।

(ख) वर्ष 1983-84 के दौरान परिसंस्करित दुग्ध की कुल मात्रा 1220.10 लाख लिटर थी जिसकी कुल लागत 3767.35 लाख रुपए (अनंतिम) थी।

(ग) टोन्ड दुग्ध और मानकीकृत दुग्ध के लिए मानक विशिष्टियों के अनुसार कच्चे दुग्ध (मिश्रित दुग्ध तथा गाय का दुग्ध) स्प्रैंटा दुग्ध चूर्ण, बटर आयल और श्वेत मक्खन से दुग्ध तैयार किया जाता है। इन घटकों की संयोजक मात्रा दैनिक आधार पर बदलती रहती है क्योंकि यह उनकी उपलब्धता पर निर्भर करती है, अतः किसी

निश्चित अनुपात को नहीं रखा जा सकता है। दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना दुग्ध को तैयार करने में मूंग-फली, सोयाबीन का प्रयोग नहीं करती है।

**National Seminar on Sugar Industry
for Review of Sugar Policy**

37. SHRI ANAND SINGH :
SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA :

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

(a) whether at the National Seminar on Sugar Industry, a demand was made for a thorough review and revision of the sugar policy, so as to eliminate the problems arising out of fluctuations in sugar production leading to frequent glut and shortages ;

(b) if so, precise nature of the demand voiced at the seminar for overhauling the sugar policy ; and

(c) the Government's decision 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). At a seminar on "Sugar Industry—Retrospect and Prospect" organised by the Indian Sugar Mills Association in New Delhi on 21-5-1984, discussions were held on a wide range of topics including sugar policy. While certain suggestions were made, mainly relating to sugarcane development, no demand, as such, was made for dispensing with the present Government policy of partial control on sugar with a dual pricing system.

(c) Does not arise in view of the answer given to parts (a) and (b).

सेवा निवृत्ति की आयु प्राप्त कर लेने के बाद
अधिकारियों का सेवा काल बढ़ाया जाना

38. श्री मूल चन्द्र बागा : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उनके मन्त्रालय के अधीन सम्पदा निदेशा-

लय और अन्य विभागों में गत दो वर्षों में कितने अधिकारियों का, सेवा निवृत्ति की आयु प्राप्त कर लेने के बाद, सेवा काल बढ़ाया गया है तथा प्रत्येक अधिकारी के सेवाकाल में कितनी वृद्धि की गई ;

(ख) क्या उपरोक्त निदेशालय के कर्मचारियों या उनकी यूनियन ने उक्त किसी भी अधिकारी का सेवा काल बढ़ाया जाने का विरोध किया है ;

(ग) क्या प्रधान मंत्री ने सेवा निवृत्ति की आयु प्राप्त कर लेने के बाद सरकारी कर्मचारियों

का सेवाकाल न बढ़ाने के कोई आदेश दिए हैं ; और

(घ) भविष्य में इस बारे में क्या कार्रवाई करने का प्रस्ताव है ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मोहम्मद उस्मान आरिफ) : (क) सम्बद्ध तथा अन्य अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों सहित निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय के निम्नलिखित अधिकारियों को उनके आगे दी गई अवधि के लिए सेवा में समय वृद्धि दी गई थी :—

नाम तथा पद नाम	समयवृद्धि की अवधि
सर्वश्री	
1. के० वी० पी० हरण, अवर सचिव निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय	1.1.82 से 31.1.83
2. लाल सिंह, स्टाफ कार ड्राइवर निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय	1.7.83 से 30.9.83
3. जी० आर० हिगोरानी, मुख्य इंजीनियर (सिविल) केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग	1.2.81 से 31.7.82
4. बी० ए० सत्यनारायणन, मुख्य इंजीनियर (सिविल) केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग	1.12.81 से 30.11.82
5. एन० एस० एल० राव, महानिदेशक (निर्माण) केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग	1.6.82 से 30.11.82
6. के० आर० जाबी, वरिष्ठ वास्तुक, केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग	1.10.83 से 31.12.83
7. प्रताप चन्द्र, सम्पदा प्रबन्धक, बम्बई	1.11.82 से 31.3.83
8. बी० एन० चौधरी, सम्पदा प्रबन्धक, कलकत्ता	1.12.82 से 31.5.83
9. सुन्दर लाल, उप निदेशक, सम्पदा निदेशालय	1.11.83 से 31.7.84

(ख) अहस्ताक्षरित तथा कल्पित नाम वाले कुछ अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुए थे ।

(ग) जी, हाँ ।

(घ) इस विषय से संबंधित आदेशों को ध्यान में रखा जायेगा ।

Reorganisation of Agricultural Prices Commission

39. SHRIMATI VIDYA CHENNU-PATI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to reorganise the Agricultural Prices Commission, in view of the dissatisfaction prevailing among the farmers who are agitating for remunerative prices for their produce ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) No, Sir. For ensuring remunerative prices to the farmers for their agricultural produce, the Commission always recommends the price policy which is conducive to the overall interest of the farmers, by taking into account all available data on the cost of production of the crop, changes in input prices, input-output price parity, emerging demand and supply situation, inter-crop price parity, effect on cost of living and such other cognate matters.

(b) Question does not arise.

Assistance for Tista Irrigation Project for 1983-84

40. SHRI SUNIL MAITRA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether any Central Assistance was provided for Tista Irrigation Project for the year 1983-84 ;

(b) if so, how much ; and

(c) the exact date of when the money was disbursed to the State ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) to (c). During 1983-84 an additional Central assistance of Rs. 5 crores was released on 29-2-1984 to West Bengal for Tista Project.

Review of N.C.R. Project

41. SHRI RAM SWARUP RAM :
SHRI DIGAMBER SINGH :

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

(a) whether the National Capital Region Project has been reviewed and any plans drawn up for the development of Delhi and the surrounding townships including the areas of U.P. ;

(b) if so, details of the same and the funds allotted for the project ;

(c) by what year, the above plans are expected to be completed ; and

(d) the extent of Central Government's financial involvement in the implementation of the project ?

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. The National Capital Region Project has been reviewed and steps are being taken to draw up the plans for the entire region.

(b) to (d). The details will be known only after approval of the plans and project in the light of the review.

उचित मूल्य दुकान के माध्यम से
वनस्पति धी का वितरण

42. श्री मनोहर लाल सेनी :
प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अभी हाल ही में वनस्पति के मूल्यों में वृद्धि करने का निर्णय किया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह भी सच है कि मूल्य वृद्धि के बावजूद भी उपभोक्ताओं को उनकी जरूरत के अनुसार घी बाजार में नहीं मिल रहा है ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार वनस्पति का वितरण उचित दर की दुकानों के माध्यम से करने का है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्योरा क्या है ?

इलेक्ट्रानिकी विभाग में तथा खाद्य और नागरिक पति मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (डा० एम० एस० संजीवी राव) : (क) अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाजार में आयातित तेलों के मूल्यों में काफी वृद्धि होने के परिणामस्वरूप सरकार को वनस्पति के उत्पादन के लिए दिये जाने वाले आयातित तेलों के निर्गम मूल्य में वृद्धि करनी पड़ी। परिणामस्वरूप 24 मई, 1984 से वनस्पति के मूल्य में भी वृद्धि की गयी।

(ख) इस समय वनस्पति की उपलब्धता संतोषजनक बताई जाती है।

(ग) राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासनों को सलाह दी गई है कि वे अपने-अपने अधिकार क्षेत्र में तैयार किये जाने वाले वनस्पति की लगभग 30 प्रतिशत मात्रा, राज्य सरकार के नामितों अथवा सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली के माध्यम से वितरित करने के लिए वसूल करे।

Dredging of River Beds and other measures to check Floods

43. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are serious to check the recurrent floods which take precious human lives, lives of cattle, damage the crops and properties worth crores of rupees ; and

(b) if so, what steps Government have taken for regular dredging of river beds and other preventing measures to check floods ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b). The Central and the State Governments are seized of the flood problem. A substantially increased outlay of Rs. 1045.10 crores has been provided for the flood control sector during the 6th Five Year Plan compared to the expenditure of Rs. 976 crores for this sector during all the earlier Plans put together. States have taken various flood control measures to tackle the flood problem and about two million hectare is likely to be provided reasonable protection during the Sixth Plan period.

The dredging of river beds for removal of silt is not considered to be a techno-economically viable proposition. However, the other preventive measures both structural such as construction of embankment, drainage channels, bank protection and river training works, and anti-erosion works as well as non-structural such as flood forecasting, disaster preparedness etc. are being undertaken for this purpose.

Value of Electronic Equipment Imported for Asian Games

44. SHRI K.T. KOSALRAM : Will the Minister of SPORTS be pleased to state :

(a) the total value of sophisticated electronic equipment imported for the Asian Games held in New Delhi ; and

(b) how they are being safely preserved now ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a) and (b). The requisite information is being collected from the concerned agencies and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Irrigation Potential during Sixth Plan

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

(a) the ultimate irrigation potential of country ;

(b) how much hectares are to be covered under major and medium irrigation projects during Sixth Five Year Plan period ;

(c) whether Government will achieve its target during Sixth Five Year Plan ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) The ultimate irrigation potential of the country is estimated to be of the order of 113 M. Ha.

(b) to (d). The targetted additional irrigation potential from major and medium irrigation projects during the Sixth Five Year Plan is 5.74 M. Ha. The likely achievement is, however, expected to be around 4.46 M. Ha. The main reasons for shortfall are :—

- (i) Large escalation in cost of projects due to rise in cost of labour, material, equipment etc.
- (ii) Proliferation of projects under construction resulting in allocation of inadequate financial, managerial, material and technical resources to them.
- (iii) Lack of thorough investigation by the

States before taking-up some of the projects.

(iv) Difficulties in land acquisition.

(v) Non-availability in required quantities of materials like cement, steel, explosives, machinery, spares, foreign exchange etc.

Schemes of HUDCO

46. SHRI R.R. Bhole : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of new schemes approved by HUDCO in the year 1982-83 and 1983-84 and how many of them have been implemented ; and

(b) the amount allotted for each scheme and the State-wise 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) and (b). The number of Schemes sanctioned by HUDCO during 1982-83 and 1983-84 were 516 and 617 respectively. Details of HUDCO's loan component for these schemes are given in the statement attached. The implementation of the schemes is done by the HUDCO's borrowing agencies to whom the schemes have been sanctioned.

Statement

State-wise HUDCO loan sanctions during 1982-83 and 1983-84.

State/UTs.	HUDCO loan sanctions (Rs. in crores)	
	1982-83	1983-84
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	22.17	29.31
Assam	—	1.28
Bihar	6.15	6.02

1	2	3
Gujarat	22.07	22.79
Haryana	4.11	12.45
Himachal Pradesh	0.73	2.26
Jammu and Kashmir	0.14	0.27
Karnataka	13.20	11.95
Kerala	12.17	18.37
Madhya Pradesh	6.49	8.83
Maharashtra	26.62	33.36
Manipur	0.50	—
Nagaland	—	—
Orissa	8.62	5.10
Punjab	8.62	8.80
Rajasthan	41.12	25.38
Tamil Nadu	18.37	22.15
Uttar Pradesh	26.42	36.99
West Bengal	0.59	2.26
Chandigarh	3.24	2.65
Delhi	—	1.89
Goa, Daman and Diu	—	—
Pondicherry	—	0.67
A.N. Islands	—	0.09
Total	221.33	252.47*

Excludes Rs. 31.46 lakhs for HUDCO—World Bank co-financed Urban Development Project at Madhya Pradesh and includes Rs. 16.30 crores through Banking Sector Funds.

Cost of flats of Mayur Vihar increased by DDA.

47. SHRI CHHOTAY SINGH YADAV :
SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR
SHASTRI :

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

(a) whether as the people were reluctant to move in Trilokpuri which DDA originally developed as a resettlement colony during Emergency was renamed as Mayur Vihar in 1982 ;

(b) whether flats were sold to employees of various Public Sector Undertakings having offices in Delhi raising price of LIG flat from Rs. 49,000 to Rs. 66,000 and MIG flat from Rs. 66,000 to Rs. 85,000 without any extra input ;

(c) whether no soil testing was made to determine if a housing colony could be developed on land and houses are sub-standard, unhealthy and the colony lacks basic amenities ;

(d) if so, rationale in charging higher cost of flats ; and

(e) the reasons for constructing tenements without soil testing and action taken with regard to sub-standard houses and lack of basic amenities ?

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) DDA have reported that the employees of the Public Sector Undertakings were charged the cost as uniformly fixed for all and no extra charge was made from them.

(c) The soil testing was done before doing the construction work and the foundations of the buildings were designed accordingly. The houses are not sub-standard and basic civic amenities have been provided in the colony.

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

(e) Does not arise, in view of reply to part (c) above.

Awards to Farmers for adopting latest Agricultural Technology

48. SHRI DEEN BANDHU VERMA :
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering to award farmers also besides scientists who have adopted the latest agriculture technology in their farming in order to give encouragement to farmers ; and

(b) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The Central Government have already instituted the following awards of cash prizes and titles. Under the "All India Crop Competition" cash awards of Rs. 5,000/-, Rs. 3,000/- and Rs. 2,000/- are given to the respective outstanding First, Second and Third prize winning farmers adopting latest technology in oilseeds and pulses namely Bengal Gram (Rabi), Groundnut (Kharif), Rapeseed/ Mustard (Rabi) in each of the three categories i.e. Irrigated areas, Unirrigated areas and Command Area Development Project. In addition the first prize winners in each category are conferred with a title of 'Krishi Pandit' in a particular oilseed and pulse crop.

Similarly under the Scheme "All India Fruit/Vegetable Shows and Udyan Pandit Competitions", cash awards of Rs. 5,000/- and Rs. 2,000/- are given to the First and Second winning fruit orchardist in each of the eleven fruits respectively. The title of 'Udyan Pandit' in particular fruit alongwith Certificate and Bronze Medal are also awarded to the First Prize winning orchardist in each fruit. Apart from these, about 100 cash prizes with commendatory certificates are also awarded to the winning fruit exhibits displayed in each of the All India Fruit/Vegetable Shows being organised in different parts of the country every year sa

an incentive for growing quality Fruits/Vegetables by adopting latest agricultural technology.

(b) Does not arise.

Action taken on Audit Report of Asian Games

49. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : Will the Minister of SPORTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have since received audit report on New Delhi Asian Games ;

(b) if so, reaction of Government to the said audit report ;

(c) the follow-up action taken on the said audit report ; and

(d) if no follow-up action has been taken, the reasons for the same ?

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

(b) to (d). Government have taken note of the report. Audit authorities have been appraised of the follow up action as per normal procedure.

आम की पैदावार बढ़ाने की योजना

50. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने विभिन्न राज्यों में आम की पैदावार बढ़ाने के लिए कोई नई योजना बनाई है ;

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

(ग) क्या सरकार ने इस प्रयोजन के लिए सहायता प्रदान करने की भी कोई योजना तैयार की है ; और

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

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) : (क) और (ख) विभिन्न राज्यों में आम का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए केन्द्र सरकार ने कोई नई योजना तैयार नहीं की है ।

(ग) और (घ) केन्द्र सरकार कृषि महत्व के कीटों और रोगों के नियंत्रण तथा उन्मूलन, जिससे महामारी वाले क्षेत्रों में सरपतवार पर नियंत्रण भी शामिल है, के लिए एक केन्द्रीय प्रायोजित योजना क्रियान्वित कर रही है । इस योजना के तहत आम पर लगने वाले टिड्डे (मैंगोहापर) के नियंत्रण के लिए कीटनाशियों की लागत पर 50 प्रतिशत की दर से राज सहायता तथा सतही प्रचालनों के लिए 15 रुपए प्रति हेक्टेयर की दर से प्रचालन संबंधी राजसहायता प्रदान की जाती है । राजसहायता को केन्द्र तथा राज्यों द्वारा 50 : 50 के आधार पर वहन किया जाता है । विस्तृत विवरण नीचे दिया गया है :—

(रुपयों में)

राज्य	अस्थाई वित्तीय आबंटन	
	1983-84	1984-85
जम्मू व कश्मीर	52,250.00	2,59,000.00
महाराष्ट्र	12,45,000.00	8,10,000.00
गोआ	17,750.00	17,625.00
कुल	13,15,000.00	10,26,625.00

New strains developed in millets in Ranchi Agriculture University

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

(a) whether any new strains have been developed in millets in Ranchi Agriculture University ; and

(b) if so, the names of the strains ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Scientists working at Bitsa Agricultural University have developed some new strains of millets during the past few years.

(b) These strains are BR-1 and BR-2 (early maturing) A 404 and A 407 (Late maturing) of Ragi and V-15 and V-17 of little millets (*Panicum miliare*). These are being extensively tested.

Utilisation of Irrigation Potential

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

(a) whether irrigation potential created over the years is not being utilised fully due to non-availability of distribution network (Times of India, 21 June, 1984) ; and

(b) whether only 50 per cent of the target for electric pumpsets has been achieved so far under Sixth Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Factors like non-construction of field channels, lack of land-levelling, shaping etc. have resulted in lag in utilisation of the irrigation potential created.

(b) Up to March, 1984, about 56% of the Sixth Plan target for electric pumpsets is likely to be achieved.

Damage to Pulses by Insects and Pests

53. SHRI CHANDRA PAL SHAILANI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be

pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item appearing in the daily 'Hindustan' dated 26 June, 1984 captioned "Har Varsh Kiron Se Ek Hazar Koro Ki Dalen Barbad" (Pulses worth Rs. One thousand crores damaged by insects and pests every year) ;

(b) if so, the remedial steps proposed to be taken by Government in this regard ; and

(c) the details of the schemes proposed to be implemented by Government for increasing the production of pulses in near future ?

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

(b) The Directorate of Plant Protection Quarantine and Storage, Government of India, has been organising roving pest surveys on pulse crops for pest monitoring and forewarning with a view to advising timely and need based plant protection measures in collaboration with the concerned State Departments of Agriculture, each year during Kharif/Rabi seasons. The survey teams move at every 10 days' interval through intensive pulse growing belts in the States during crop seasons to detect pest and disease build up and advise State Departments and the farmers for taking timely pest and disease control measures.

In order to help the farmers, the Government is providing financial assistance for the control of pests of pulses under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for the Control and Eradication of Pests and Diseases of Agricultural Importance including Weed Control in Endemic Areas. The Central share of subsidy is 25% towards the cost of pesticides and Rs. 3 per acre for ground operations. The State Governments concerned also provide matching subsidies. In respect of the Union Territories, however, the entire subsidy is borne by the Centre. The annual releases of Central share of subsidy, however, depend on the funds approved in the Budget.

(c) For increasing the production of

pulses, the Central Government have been implementing various development programmes through the Centrally Sponsored/Central Sector Schemes. Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Development of Pulses, assistance is provided to the farmers by way of subsidies on certified seeds/truthfully labelled seeds, rhizobium culture, plant protection chemicals/equipments and operational charges, laying out demonstration, production of breeder/foundation seeds, irrigation charges and also publicity for the production of pulses during summer so as to motivate the farmers to adopt the improved package of practices. Under the Central Sector Scheme on Minikit Demonstration of Pulses, seed packets are distributed free of cost to the farmers for popularising the improved varieties and of achieving a larger area coverage. Under another Central Sector Scheme for Quality Seed Production of Pulses varieties of all India importance, funds are provided for the multiplication of breeder seed of short duration/improved varieties. Under this Scheme, funds are also provided for the training programmes to the extension workers who in turn transfer the technology to the farmers.

From 1983-84, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Assistance to the Small and Marginal Farmers for Increasing Agricultural Production has been started. Under this Scheme, minikits comprising seeds, fertilizers and rhizobium culture are supplied to the farmers (small and marginal).

दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण के फ्लैटों के लिए नया पंजीकरण

54. श्री सज्जन कुमार : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण के फ्लैटों के लिए पंजीकरण कई वर्षों से बन्द पड़ा हुआ है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके कारण क्या हैं और इस संबंध में सरकार का कब से नए पंजीकरण आरम्भ करने का विचार है ?

खेल विभाग में, निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) जी, नहीं। विभिन्न योज-

नाओं के अन्तर्गत वर्ष 1982 तथा 1983 में भी पंजीकरण किए गए थे।

(ख) फिलहाल, किसी नवीन पंजीकरण का प्रस्ताव नहीं है क्योंकि दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण को पिछले कई पंजीयकों को अभी मकान आबंटित करने हैं।

Indian Flag Vessels added to the Fleet of Deep-Sea Fishing Vessels

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

(a) whether it is a fact that only 11 Indian flag vessels have so far been added to the fleet of deep-sea fishing vessels against a target of 350 vessels in the Sixth Five Year Plan, which has now been scaled down to 200 vessels ;

(b) the contribution of deep-sea fishing to the total marine fish production ; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken for increasing deep-sea fish production ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) No, Sir. A target of additional 300 deep-sea fishing vessels was fixed during the Sixth Plan period. This target was subsequently revised to 200. The break-up is as under :

Chartered	: 100
Imported	: 40
Indigenous	: 30
Obligatory purchase against charter	: 30
	<hr/> 200

By March 1984, about 83 chartered foreign fishing vessels operated in Indian Exclusive Economic Zone. In addition, 16 Indian flag vessels have so far been acquired during the Sixth Plan period by the Indian entrepreneurs including three deep sea fishing vessels which arrived a few days back.

(b) The contribution of deep-sea fishing to the total marine fish production of 15.32 lakh tonnes for the year 1983 is estimated to be about 1%.

(c) The following are some of the important steps taken up to develop deep-sea fishing :

- (i) Augmentation of fishing fleet through the charter of foreign vessels, joint ventures, import and indigenous construction.
- (ii) Provision of loans on soft terms for purchase of fishing vessels to the extent of 95% of the cost of indigenous vessels and 90% of the cost of imported vessels which is to be repaid in 15 annual instalments excluding one year of moratorium.
- (iii) Grant of subsidy of 33% on the cost of indigenously constructed vessels.
- (iv) Intensification of fishery survey through larger and more sophisticated vessels.
- (v) Augmentation of training facilities to meet manpower requirements.
- (vi) Assistance for the construction of fishing harbours at major and minor ports and of landing and berthing facilities at smaller fishing centres.
- (vii) Regulation of fishing by the foreign vessels through enactment of Maritime Zones of India.

(Regulation of Fishing by Foreign Vessels) Act, 1981 and the rules framed under it to deal effectively with the problem of poaching in our water by unauthorised vessels.

Total Expenditure on Ninth Asian Games

56. SHRI NIREN GHOSH : Will the Minister of SPORTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the audited accounts of the New Delhi Asian Games reveal that the total expenditure incurred for conducting the games stood at Rs. 100 crores ;

(b) if so, whether this figure includes the money spent on construction of several flyovers in the Capital ; and

(c) if so, total cost of constructing flyovers ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a) According to the Comptroller and Auditor General's Report for 1982-83, Government released Rs.

62.43 crores on holding of IX Asian Games including expenditure on construction/renovation of different stadia, purchase of sports equipment and other organisational expenditure. It includes release of Grants-in-aid of Rs. 8.16 crores on organisation of the conduct of Asian Games.

(b) and (c). No, Sir. The construction of flyovers, over-bridges, widening of roads, etc. were not Asiad projects but were the normal development programmes of the concerned agencies some of which were advanced, so that they could be useful during Asiad '82.

Total Expenditure on Ninth Asian Games

57. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Will the Minister of SPORTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the audit report of the Ninth Asian Games indicates a total expenditure of Rs. 100 crores as the total cost of two week festival ;

(b) if so, whether the said amount is in accordance with the Government's estimated cost for the purpose ; and

(c) if so, what was the estimate of Government for this purpose ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a) to (c). According to the Comptroller and Auditor General's Report for 1982-83, Government released till September 1983 Rs. 62.43 crores as against estimated expenditure of Rs. 54.83 crores on holding of Ninth Asian Games including expenditure on construction/renovation of different stadia, purchase of sports equipment and other organisational expenditure. It includes release of Grants-in-aid of Rs. 8.16 crores on organisation of the Games.

Threat to Kharif Prospects due to withdrawal of Credit Facilities

58. SHRI HARIKESH BHADUR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news report in Hindustan Times dated 28 June, 1984 concerning serious threat to Kharif prospects ;

(b) whether it is a fact that part of the problem has been created by the 'arhatias'

and the withdrawal of credit facilities to the farmers by the Bank ;

(c) whether any Member of Parliament had written to Government on the subject and if so, details thereof ; and

(d) what steps Government have taken so far including setting up of cooperatives, to eliminate the middle-men ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes, Sir. Government are aware of the news report dated 28th June, 1984.

(b) Banking institutions have not withdrawn credit facilities to farmers. The reported activities of 'arhatias' are not likely to have any adverse effect on Kharif production as suitable arrangements have been made to ensure adequate credit support and supply of agricultural inputs to the Punjab farmers during the current Kharif season. The National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development has already sanctioned Rs. 98.25 crores to Punjab State Cooperative Bank to meet the credit requirement of the farmers and the amount sanctioned is expected to go upto Rs. 122.50 crores shortly. Commercial Banks have also been advised to step up their loaning programme.

(c) No such letter seems to have been received in the Ministry of Agriculture.

(d) Institutional arrangements have been built up in the cooperative sector for marketing of crops with 129 primary cooperative marketing societies at Mandi level, 12 Central Cooperative Marketing Societies at District level and the State Cooperative Marketing Federation at State level.

Appointment of Animal Energy Board

59. SHRI UTTAM RATHOD : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are considering to appoint an Animal Energy Board ; and

(b) if so, the details of the plans drawn up in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Funds for Sportsmen for getting Coaching in Foreign Countries

60. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA :
SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY :

Will the Minister of SPORTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government sanction funds for budding sportsmen and sportswomen for getting expert coaching in foreign countries to improve their skill and performance ;

(b) if so, details of some such sanctions made in the recent past ; and

(c) if no such sanctions have been made so far, the reasons for the same ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a) Generally coaching and training to sportsmen and sportswomen is provided at home rather than by sending them abroad. The Netaji Subhas National Institute of Sports, Patiala endeavours to further improve the quality of its training/coaching by inviting foreign coaches and also by sending its coaches for specialised training abroad.

(b) During the year 1983, 4 junior badminton players accompanied by a coach were sent to Hong Kong for receiving training/coaching from 31st July to 9th August, 1983. An expenditure of Rs. 27,690/- was incurred by the Central Government towards their passage cost.

(c) Does not arise.

Illegal Cutting of trees in Madhya Pradesh

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

(a) whether Government are aware that there has been illegal cutting of trees on a

very large scale in Madhya Pradesh during the last three years ;

(b) whether Government propose to increase the plantation in that State and prohibit illegal cutting of trees ;

(c) whether Madhya Pradesh is far behind in the plantation due to lack of funds ; and

(d) whether Government propose to provide additional funds for the purpose and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The Government are aware of the illicit cutting of trees in forests in a few districts of Madhya Pradesh.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The plantation activity has been stepped up recently as is evident from the following :

Year	Trees planted (No. in lakhs)
1981-82	2456
1982-83	2839
1983-84	2875

(d) It is proposed to enhance the outlay for the purpose during the Seventh Five Year Plan.

Dredging of River Beds in Maharashtra to prevent floods

62. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that floods are causing great devastation and damage to property and human lives in the country every year ;

(b) whether there are demands from the

people, especially from Sindhudurg from Maharashtra to ensure the dredging of river beds ; and

(c) whether Government have sought any financial assistance from International Funding Institutions to finance projects to dredge shallow rivers to prevent flooding of rivers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Floods, in India, is a natural phenomenon due to its climatic conditions as about 90 per cent of the total average annual flows are carried by various rivers during the four months of the monsoon season. Encroachment of flood plains due to pressure of population and other developmental activities is also another factor for flood damage and human suffering.

(b) and (c). The Government of Maharashtra has not submitted any proposal for dredging of the rivers beds in Sindhudurg areas. Therefore the reply to part (c) does not arise.

Floods in Konkan region of Maharashtra

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

(a) whether it is a fact that during the recent devastating floods in Ratnagiri and Sindhudurg districts of the backward Konkan region of Maharashtra there was a heavy destruction of agricultural lands on the banks of the overflowing region ;

(b) if so, whether Central assistance was given for rehabilitating the agricultural lands which were badly damaged ; and

(c) if so, the quantum of Central assistance given for the purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) As per information furnished by the Government of Maharashtra the extent of damage due to recent devastating floods in Ratnagiri and Sindhudurg Districts is as under ;

Name of the Districts affected	No. of cultivators affected	Area of Agricultural land affected
1. Ratnagiri	3574	461.25 hectares
2. Sindhudurg	1792	201.00 hectares

(b) and (c). No request for Central assistance has been received from the Government of Maharashtra so far. However, the State Government has intimated that sufferers are being paid subsidy from their funds as per prescribed norms for the resowing operations. The State has a margin money of Rs. 457 lakhs.

Ownership rights to allottees of DDA flats

64. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether DDA (Delhi Development Authority) flat allottees do not possess ownership rights over their flats even after they have paid the full cost of the flats ;

(b) whether the allottees have to pay ground rent to DDA in perpetuity ;

(c) whether the allottees of flats and Residents Welfare Associations have made several representations to confer full ownership rights to the allottees and do away with the ground rent system ; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Government 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) In accordance with the present policy of the Government, flats are allotted by DDA on lease hold basis.

(b) Yes.

(c) DDA has reported that some repre-

sentations from the Resident Welfare Associations have been received for the full ownership rights to allottees.

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

Cost Escalation of Rajasthan Canal

66. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL :
SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN :

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item appearing in 'Jansatta' dated 30 June, 1984 wherein it has been stated that the cost of construction of Rajasthan Canal has increased by more than 15 times than its original estimates ;

(b) if so, what was the original estimate and what will be total expenditure now on its completion ;

(c) how many times these estimates were revised ; and

(d) whether Central Government will make sufficient funds available for its early completion ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) to (c). The cost of Rajasthan Canal Project according to original estimate (1957) was Rs. 66.46 crores. Rajasthan Government have informed that according to present estimate (at 1983 price level) the cost of Project is Rs. 917.44 crores. The increase in cost is reported to be due to enlargement of scope

and benefits from the Project besides the general price rise. Government of Rajasthan have intimated that the project estimates were revised five times.

(d) Irrigation being a State subject, the project has to be financed by the State Government from its own resources.

Proposal from Maharashtra for Ujani Pump Storage Scheme, Solapur

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

(a) whether the Government of Maharashtra have submitted a project report regarding Ujani Pump Storage Scheme in Solapur district for Central Government's clearance ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Central Government to the said project ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b). Presumably the reference is to Ujani Hydro-electric Project of Maharashtra (1×12 MW capacity). The project report was submitted by the Government of Maharashtra to Central Electricity Authority in March 1982 for technical examination. The report has since been techno-economically cleared by the Central Electricity Authority and is under consideration of the Planning Commission for investment decision.

Rationalisation of Delhi Rent Control Act

68. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken steps to draft and introduce a comprehensive legislation to rationalise the Delhi Rent Control Act and to lay down a model rent control legislation for adoption in various States/Union Territories with a view to ensuring equity and fair play not only to the tenant but also to house-owners, to give a boost to house building activity and to eliminate litigation normally resorted to with the object of securing a fair return for the hous-

ing facility by and large in line with the prices trend ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the reasons for the delay in rationalising the rather unrealistic provisions of the existing law ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) to (c). Proposal to amend the Delhi Rent Control Act, 1958 is being examined. An amending Bill will be introduced in Parliament as soon as the details are finalised.

Rent Control is a State subject. It is, therefore, for the State Governments to amend their respective state legislations. There is no proposal to lay down a Model Rent Control legislation for adoption by State Governments/Union Territories.

Sale of Fertilisers by IFFCO in Orissa

69. SHRI NITYANANDA MISRA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the name of the co-operatives which have taken up the sales of fertilisers in Orissa in 1983-84 ;

(b) the per hectare consumption of fertilisers in Orissa during that year ; and

(c) the details of the total quantity of fertilisers sold by Indian Farmers Fertilisers Co-operatives (IFFCO) in Orissa during that year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Orissa State Co-operative Marketing Federation and Oilseeds Growers Federation, with their allied agencies, are the two main Cooperatives which have taken up the sales of fertilisers in Orissa in 1983-84.

(b) The estimated per hectare consumption of fertilisers in Orissa in 1983-84 was 13.7 kilogram of nutrients.

(c) The quantities of fertilisers sold by

Indian Farmers Fertiliser Cooperative Ltd. in Orissa during 1983-84, are given below :

('000 tonnes)		
N	P	K
7.2	2.3	1.3

Irrigation from Western Kosi Canal

70. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4886 on 26 March, 1984 regarding talks with Nepal about multipurpose dams and state :

(a) whether the House had repeatedly been assured through answers to Questions that irrigation from the Western Kosi Canal would begin to the east of river Bhutahi Balan by 30 June, 1984, to the east of river Kamla and west of Bhutahi Balan by June, 1985 and west of river Kamla upto the end by June, 1987 :

(b) if so, whether this time schedule is being adhered to if not, reasons for delay and steps to enforce adherence to the time schedule ;

(c) whether land acquisition to the west of river Kamla has been completed and construction of structures begun ; and

(d) if so, details thereabout and if not, specific steps including provision of funds therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b). In reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 8379 on 23.4.1984 it had been indicated that the Western Kosi Canal upto Bhutahi Balan will be completed by June 1984 and the next reach upto River Kamla by June 1985 and further reach after Kamla crossing by June 1987. Bihar Government has intimated that Kosi Control Board has since revised the target dates for completion of Western Kosi Canal as under :

Upto Bhutahi Balan crossing June, 1985

From Bhutahi Balan to Kamla crossing June, 1986

From Kamla river to tail Target date under review

The delay is largely due to problems of land acquisition, demands for additional structures in Nepal reach, untimely supply of cement and constraints of financial resources. Government of India has requested the Bihar Government to expedite the works.

(c) and (d). The State Government is taking necessary steps to acquire land West of river Kamla. Information separately on acquisition done west of the river Kamla is not available. However for the Main Western Kosi Canal in Bihar area, 880 ha. has already been acquired and further acquisition is in progress. As regards structures for the area West of river Kamla, the design data is being collected by the Project authorities.

Bihar Government is to provide necessary funds in the Annual Plans to complete the project in a time bound manner. The budget allocation made by the State Government for 1984-85 is Rs. 18 crores.

कर्नाटक और केरल में चट्टानों के गिरने से मरे लोगों की संख्या

71. श्री शिव शरण वर्मा :
श्री राम सिंह शास्त्री :

क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 2 जुलाई 1984 को कर्नाटक और केरल में चट्टानों के गिरने से कितने लोग मरे और कितने घायल हुये ;

(ख) केन्द्र सरकार और राज्य सरकारों के मृतकों के परिवारों को कितनी मात्रा में वित्तीय

सहायता दी है, उसका पूर्ण व्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) इन क्षेत्रों में चट्टानों के गिरने को रोकने के लिये क्या प्रभावकारी कदम उठाये गये हैं और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी व्यौरा क्या है ?

कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) : (क) उपायुक्त, चिकमगलूर, कर्नाटक राज्य से प्राप्त जानकारी के अनुसार 1-7-1984 को आधी रात के समय भू-स्खलन के कारण 14 व्यक्तियों की जाने गईं। केरल सरकार ने 18 जुलाई, 1984 को भेजे गए अपने ज्ञापन में उल्लेख किया है कि चालू मानसून के दौरान भू-स्खलन से 33 व्यक्ति मर चुके हैं। जखमी व्यक्तियों के बारे में जानकारी एकत्र की जा रही है।

(ख) भारी वर्षा, भू-स्खलन और समुद्री-कटाव के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता देने के बारे में केरल सरकार से प्राप्त ज्ञापन पर कार्यवाई की जा रही है। केन्द्रीय सहायता की अन्तिम मंजूरी जारी किए जाने तक आपात खर्च को पूरा करने के लिए साधनोपाय पेशगी के रूप में 5.00 करोड़ रुपये की राशि मंजूर की गई है। राज्य सरकार के पास प्राकृतिक आपदाओं से निपटने के लिए राहत के उपाय करने हेतु 159.00 लाख रुपये की सीमान्त धनराशि सुलभ है। कर्नाटक सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सहायता मांगने के लिए अभी तक कोई ज्ञापन नहीं दिया है। राज्य सरकार के पास आपातकालीन खर्च को पूरा करने के लिए 200.00 लाख रुपये की सीमान्त धनराशि सुलभ है। राज्य सरकारों द्वारा दी गई वित्तीय सहायता का व्यौरा एकत्र किया जा रहा है और इसके प्राप्त हो जाने पर इसे सभा पटल पर रख दिया जाएगा।

(ग) कर्नाटक और केरल सरकारों से जानकारी एकत्र की जा रही है और इसके प्राप्त होने पर इसे सभा पटल पर रख दिया जाएगा।

हिन्दुस्तान लीवर्स लिमिटेड द्वारा वनस्पति तथा तेलों के मूल्यों में वृद्धि किया जाना

72. श्री चन्द्रदेव प्रसाद वर्मा : क्या खाद्य

और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हिन्दुस्तान लीवर्स लिमिटेड द्वारा वनस्पति घी तथा तेलों के मूल्यों में जनवरी, 1984 से वृद्धि की गई है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी व्यौरा क्या है ?

इलेक्ट्रानिकी विभाग में तथा खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (डा० एम० एस० संजीवो राव) : (क) और (ख) अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाजारों में हुई मूल्य वृद्धि के परिणामस्वरूप भारतीय राज्य व्यापार निगम द्वारा सप्लाई किए जाने वाले आयातित तेलों के निगम मूल्य में हुई बढ़ोतरी के कारण वनस्पति विनिर्माताओं ने 24 मई, 1984 से वनस्पति के पैकों का मूल्य बढ़ा दिया था। तथापि, हिन्दुस्तान लीवर लि० द्वारा डालडा रिफाइनड तेल का मूल्य जनवरी और जुलाई, 1984 के बीच तीन बार बढ़ाया गया है।

Assistance to Small and Marginal Farmers

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

(a) whether the first instalment of Rs. 35 crores to be given as assistance to the small and marginal farmers at all over the country has been released ; and

(b) if so, the State-wise break up of the amount ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b). An amount of Rs. 34.84 crore has been released as the first instalment of the Central share in 1984-85 under the Scheme for Assistance to Small and Marginal Farmers in Increasing Agricultural Production. The State and Union-Territory-wise break-up of this amount is as per Statement attached.

Statement

State/U.T.-wise break-up of the first instalment of Central Share released under the Scheme for Assistance to Small and Marginal Farmers in Increasing Agricultural Production during 1984-85.

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	States/U.Ts.	Amount Released
1	2	3
I. States		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	227.70
2.	Assam	92.46
3.	Bihar	405.03
4.	Gujarat	150.42
5.	Himachal Pradesh	47.61
6.	Haryana	64.17
7.	Karnataka	120.75
8.	Kerala	104.19
9.	Madhya Pradesh	316.02
10.	Maharashtra	204.24
11.	Manipur	17.94
12.	Nagaland	14.49
13.	Orissa	216.66
14.	Punjab	81.42
15.	Rajasthan	162.84
16.	Sikkim	2.76
17.	Tamil Nadu	260.82
18.	Tripura	11.73
19.	Uttar Pradesh	612.03
20.	West Bengal	231.15
Total		3344.43

1	2	3
11. Union Territories		
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	6.90
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	66.24
3.	Chandigarh	1.76
4.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1.76
5.	Delhi	6.90
6.	Goa, Daman and Diu	16.56
7.	Lakshadweep	6.90
8.	Mizoram	27.60
9.	Pondicherry	5.52
Total		140.14
Grand Total		3484.57

Damage Due to Breach in Bhakra Main Canal

74. **SHRI B.V. DESAI :**
SHRI NARSINH MAKWANA :
SHRI RAGHUNATH SINGH
VERMA :
SHRI DAULAT RAM SARAN :
SHRI CHATURBHUI :
SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN :

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Union Government have sanctioned Rs. 1 crore to gap the breach in the Bhakra main canal as a result of the sabotage by extremists ;

(b) if so, whether the breach in Bhakra posed a serious threat to cotton and paddy crops in Haryana ;

(c) if so, what was the total damage caused by this breach and in what period

the breach was completed and the total expenditure involved ; and

(d) whether Union Government handed over the security arrangement of Bhakra Dam to the army on 30 June, 1984 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) to (c). The Punjab Government have repaired the breach in the Bhakra Main Canal which occurred on 6th June, 1984 at a cost of about Rs. 1.50 crores. After repairs of the breach water was let in the canal on 10th July, 1984. As a result of the breach supply of irrigation water to crops in Haryana could not be released till the breach was repaired. The Government of Haryana have reported that the damage to the crops in Haryana as a result of the breach is about Rs. 113 crores.

(d) It is reported that security arrangements of Bhakra Dam were not handed over to the Army.

News Item Captioned "Forests Facing Decimation"

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

(a) whether the news item 'Forests Facing Decimation' in the Deccan Herald, Bangalore, dated 28 June, 1984 stating that Indian forests are used contrary to the National Forest Policy, has come to the notice of Government ; and

(b) if so, the effective steps proposed to be taken to protect and develop the national wealth of the country ?

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

(b) The Government is aware of the need for conservation of the forests of the country, and is constantly exploring all avenues for achieving this objective. The steps proposed to be taken in this direction

(i) Revision of the National Forest Policy adopted in 1952 ;

(ii) Strict enforcement of the Indian Forest Act 1927, the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 and other State Acts relating to protection of the forests ;

(iii) Proposing suitable legal provisions to seek deterrent punishment for illegal felling encroachments etc. ;

(iv) Massive tree plantation within and outside forest areas.

Assistance Sought by Kerala for Sea Erosion Problem and Completion of Irrigation Projects

76. SHRI CHIRANJILAL SHARMA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Kerala has sought an assistance of Rs. 27 crores from the Centre for tackling its serious problem of sea erosion and for completing three of its old irrigation projects ; and

(b) if so, decision taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b). Minister (Irrigation), Government of Kerala has on 2nd July, 1984 requested for a Central assistance of Rs. 27 crores for three irrigation schemes, for construction of new sea walls and for emergent protection and reformation of sea walls. Government of India has not taken a decision in this regard.

गोहूँ खरीद कार्यक्रम में अनियमितताएं

77. श्री रघुनाथ सिंह वर्मा :
श्री शिव शरण वर्मा :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश और अन्य राज्यों में इस वर्ष अनेक किसानों से भारतीय खाद्य निगम के अधिकारियों/कर्मचारियों द्वारा

गेहूँ नहीं खरीदा गया है और इसके बाजाएँ राज्यों में डीलरों/दुकानदारों/व्यापारियों से खरीद की गई है जिसके फलस्वरूप किसानों को उनके गेहूँ का पर्याप्त मूल्य नहीं मिला है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार ने ऐसी अनियमितताओं की कोई जांच करवाई है और यदि हाँ, तो उसका ब्योरा क्या है ? और यदि नहीं, तो उसके कारण क्या हैं ?

इलेक्ट्रानिकी विभाग में तथा खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (डा० एम० एस० संजोवी राव) : (क) जी नहीं, भारतीय खाद्य निगम द्वारा पंजाब और हरियाणा को छोड़कर, जहाँ कच्चा आड़तियों के जरिये वसूली की जाती है लेकिन उत्तर प्रदेश सहित सभी राज्यों में मूल्य समर्थन परिचालनों के अधीन किसानों से गेहूँ की सीधी वसूली की जाती है। इसने किसानों के लाभ के लिए काम किया है क्योंकि अभी तक उचित औसत किस्म के गेहूँ की मजदूरी की हालत में बिक्री करने के बारे में कोई सूचना प्राप्त नहीं है।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

गंग नहर की मरम्मत करना

78. श्री चतुर्भुज : क्या सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान में गंग नहर, जोकि हरिके हैडवर्क्स के पास क्षतिग्रस्त हो गई थी, की मरम्मत पर सिंचाई विभाग ने कुल कितनी धनराशि खर्च की और इस कार्य पर कितने मजदूर लगाए गए और उन्होंने कितने दिन तक कार्य किया ;

(ख) यह सच है कि उक्त नहर के अधिकारियों ने उग्रवादियों के भय से इस आशय की (पनहर के क्षतिग्रस्त होने की) सूचना राजस्थान और केन्द्र सरकार को नहीं भेजी थी ; और

(ग) यदि सूचना भेज दी गई थी तो तत्काल

उसकी मरम्मत का कार्य शुरू न करने के क्या कारण रहे थे ?

सिंचाई मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिर्धा) : (क) से (ग) पंजाब सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि बीकानेर नहर के बाई ओर आर० डी० 82450 पर आई दरार को बंद करने और सुदृढ़ करने के लिए 475 मजदूरों को तीन दिन काम पर लगाया गया जिसपर लगभग 53,000 रुपये का व्यय किया गया है तथा मुख्य इंजीनियर, नहर, पंजाब एवं राजस्थान सरकार के अधिकारियों को तत्काल सूचित कर दिया गया था। दरार को 24 घंटे के अन्दर बंद कर दिया गया था। अतः यह कहना कि मरम्मत कार्य तत्काल शुरू नहीं किया गया, का प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग में काम कर रहे पेटरो को नियमित करना

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अनेक पेटर संसद भवन में केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग में पिछले 20-25 वर्ष से दैनिक मजदूरी पर काम कर रहे हैं और अब तक उनकी सेवाओं को नियमित नहीं किया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसके कारण क्या हैं और उन्हें नियमित करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मोहम्मद उस्मान आरिफ) : (क) और (ख) दो पेटर क्रमशः 10 तथा 9 वर्षों से कार्य कर रहे हैं चूँकि वे रोजगार कार्यालय के माध्यम से नहीं आये हैं इसलिए अभी तक उनको नियमित नहीं किया जा सका है। यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कार्यवाही की जा रही है कि उनको अब नियमित कर दिया जाए।

छठी योजना के उत्तरार्ध में सिंचाई क्षमता की धीमी प्रगति

80. श्री उमा कान्त मिश्र : क्या सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) छठी योजना के उत्तरार्ध में सिंचाई क्षमता विकास कार्यक्रमों की प्रगति धीमी होने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ख) क्या सिंचाई योजनाओं के निर्माण कार्य को पूरा करने और उन्हें चालू रखने के सम्बन्ध में प्रगति की गति को इस वर्ष तेज किया जाएगा ?

सिंचाई मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिश्र) : (क) और (ख) छठी पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं के उत्तरार्ध में सिंचाई क्षमता विकास कार्यक्रम की प्रगति पिछले वर्षों की तुलना में धीमी नहीं है। जहाँ तक सम्भव हो, गति को तेज करने के लिए राज्यों को उपलब्ध संसाधनों से निर्माणाधीन परियोजनाओं को पूरा करने के लिए उच्च प्राथमिकता देने के लिए सलाह दी गई है।

Major Constraints Impeding Agricultural Production in Orissa

81. SHRI NITYANANDA MISRA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the major constraints impeding Agricultural production in Orissa ;

(b) if so, the efforts being made by the Centre to overcome those constraints ; and

(c) the details of the strategies that have been evolved and adopted to achieve increased production in Orissa during the Sixth Plan ?

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

(b) and (c). The broad strategies adopted for increasing agricultural production in the

State are (i) Increasing the area under various crops and raising the crop production through better land utilisation ; and (ii) Increasing the productivity of various crops through better adoption of the latest technology of higher production.

The various steps taken to overcome constraints and to increase crop production are enumerated below :

- (1) Stabilisation of crop production in drought prone areas through dry farming techniques ;
- (2) Motivation of farmers of rainfed areas to diversify the upland paddy areas to other drought tolerant crops such as pulses, oilseeds, and millets ;
- (3) Popularisation of mixed cropping practices ;
- (4) Popularisation of early sowing and transplanting of paddy through raising advanced Community Nurseries in places where it is possible ;
- (5) Sale of seeds of high yielding varieties at subsidised rates and free distribution of seed minikits among farmers for increasing coverage of area under high yielding varieties programme ;
- (6) Improvement of Soil Fertility ;
- (7) Efficient and effective control of pests and diseases ;
- (8) Popularisation of improved agricultural implements ;
- (9) Judicious and efficient use of irrigation water ; and
- (10) Transfer of technology through reorganised extension system—Training and Visits including training of farmers and extension workers.

Amount due from Madhya Pradesh for Narmada Irrigation Project

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Gujarat Government have to recover a large sum from Madhya Pradesh Government as its share towards implementation of Narmada Irrigation Project ;

(b) if so, the amount due and the date from which it is due ; and

(c) reasons for delay in payment of said dues to Gujarat ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b). The share cost of Government of Madhya Pradesh towards the expenditure incurred on Sardar Sarovar Project upto March 1984 was Rs. 43.07 crores. An amount of Rs. 19.68 crores has been paid by the Government of Madhya Pradesh to the Government of Gujarat. The balance amount of Rs. 23.39 crores is still due to be paid.

(c) The Government of Madhya Pradesh have not been able to make the payments due to financial constraints.

Proposal to give Awards to Medal Winning Athletes in Olympic 1984

83. SHRI A.K. BALAN : Will the Minister of SPORTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any proposal to give awards for the medal winning athletes in the Los Angeles Olympics 1984 ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a) and (b). The stage for considering awards to medal winning athletes in the Los Angeles Olympics will be reached when such medals have been won.

Constitutions And Bye-Laws of Agencies Functioning for D.D.A.

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

(a) whether agencies functioning for DDA Flats have constitutions and bye-laws of their own duly approved by their general bodies and filed with DDA and whether certified true copies thereof have been supplied to each member ;

(b) whether each such agency is filing annual statements of income and expenditure duly approved by the general bodies to DDA as required under DDA regulations ;

(c) particulars of agencies which have neither duly adopted constitutions nor have even submitted annual statements of income and expenditure to DDA nor have supplied certified true copies of bye-laws to members nor held annual general body meetings ; and

(d) steps proposed to be taken to ensure that all agencies function in accordance with their constitutions and there is no misuse of funds of the allottees ?

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.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) From time to time requests are made by DDA to all the agencies for performing efficiently all functions entrusted to them in accordance with their constitution and bye-laws under DDA's (Management and Disposal of Housing Estates) Regulations, 1968.

Fall in the Use of Fertilizers

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

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a fall in use of fertilizers in the country ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) what has been its effect on the production of agricultural products ; and

(d) what measures are being taken to

popularise the use of fertilizers in the country to increase the production ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) to (c). Instead of fall, the consumption of fertilisers has registered an impressive growth rate during 1983-84 resulting in record levels of foodgrains/agricultural production.

(d) A statement indicating the steps being taken to increase the consumption of fertilisers is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Steps being taken to increase fertiliser consumption

- (i) Adequate and timely availability of fertilisers through domestic production and import has been ensured.
- (ii) An Intensive Fertiliser Promotion campaign in selected districts where consumption potential exists and at present the consumption is low, has been launched. The number of districts covered under the scheme has been raised from 67 in the year 1981 to 104 from 1982.
- (iii) Delivery of fertilisers upto Block Headquarters on Government account all over the country has been ensured.
- (iv) The distribution margin to the distributing agencies was increased by about 22% w.e.f. 15.8.1981. This has been further increased w.e.f. 20.5.1983.
- (v) The quantum of short term loans to the States for purchase and distribution of inputs, including fertilisers has been raised from Rs. 136 crores in 1979-80 to Rs. 200 crores in 1980-81 as also 1981-82 and to Rs. 250 crores in 1982-83. It has further been raised to Rs. 260 crores in 1983-84.
- (vi) Subsidy on Phosphatic and Potassic

Fertilisers to the small and marginal farmers is made available on the rate of 25% and 33½% respectively and to Tribal farmers @ 50% under Integrated Rural Development Programme.

- (vii) In order to ensure easy availability of fertilisers near the Consuming Centres, the number of sale points were raised from 1.11 lakh on 30.11.1981 to 1.37 lakhs on 31.1.1984.
- (viii) The prices of all varieties of fertilisers have been reduced by about 7½% w.e.f. 29.6.1983.
- (ix) Favourable cost-benefit ratio has been ensured by increasing the support prices of crops to reflect the increase in fertiliser prices. Whereas in 1982-83 4.19 kg. of Paddy were needed to buy one kg. of nitrogen nutrient, at present only 3.54 kg. will be needed as a result of reduction in price of fertilisers w.e.f. 29.6.1983 and enhancement of the support price of Paddy.
- (x) A scheme at a cost of Rs. 250 crores has been sanctioned to assist the small and marginal farmers, of which distribution of fertiliser minikits constitutes an important component.
- (xi) It has been decided to sell over two year old stock of FCI to the farmers on a 10% rebate. This would be in addition to 7½% reduction in prices of all varieties of fertilisers allowed by the Government on 29.6.1983.
- (xii) Inputs fortnights were observed before the two main cropping seasons for making fertilisers and other inputs and credit available to the farmers adequately and timely.

Production and Export Policy of Sugar

86. **SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA:** Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

- (a) the annual demand of sugar in the country ;

(b) the approximate quantity of sugar likely to be produced in the country during the current year ;

(c) whether it is a fact that there is decline in sugar production this year ; if so, the steps that are being taken to meet the demand ;

(d) the quantity of sugar likely to be exported during the current year ; and

(e) whether Government will consider to review the export policy of sugar during the current year to avoid shortage of sugar within 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) The internal consumption of sugar in the country during the sugar years 1981-82 and 1982-83 was 57.11 and 64.61 lakh tonnes respectively and it is expected to go upto about 75-78 lakh tonnes in the current sugar year 1983-84.

(b) and (c). Sugar production in the country in the current 1983-84 season is expected to be around 59 lakh tonnes as against 82.32 lakh tonnes in 1982-83 season. This decline in sugar production is mainly due to fall in the production of sugarcane due to natural factors such as drought in previous year in some States namely Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Maharashtra and late rains in certain parts of the Northern region. Since there was a large carryover of over 46 lakh tonnes of sugar at the beginning of 1983-84 season, despite the decline in production it has been possible to keep the availability of sugar at proper levels. Moreover, to check speculation and hoarding and ensure adequate availability of sugar at reasonable prices to the consumers, contracts have been entered into for the import of 3.54 lakh tonnes of sugar.

To keep the sugar production at desired levels the payment of remunerative cane prices to the growers by sugar factories is

being ensured besides making available adequate credit facilities to the factories enabling them to liquidate the cane prices arrears expeditiously.

(d) Government have for the present decided to export about 3.09 lakh tonnes of sugar during the year 1984.

(e) Yes, Sir. The export policy of sugar during the current year 1984 keeping in view the domestic requirement of sugar is constantly under review of the Government.

ग्रामीण लोगों के लिए विकास कार्यक्रम

87. श्री राम लाल राही : क्या ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या छोटे किसान विकास एजेंसी और सीमांत किसान एवं कृषि मजदूर एजेंसियों द्वारा प्रत्येक विकास खंड में ग्रामीण लोगों के विकास के लिए इस बीच कोई कार्यक्रम शुरू किए गए हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो अब तक कार्यान्वित किए गए कार्यक्रमों का ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) यदि कोई कार्यक्रम शुरू नहीं किया गया है तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री (श्री हरिनाथ मिश्र) : (क) और (ख) लघु-कृषक विकास एजेंसी कार्यक्रम को 2 अक्टूबर, 1980 से समन्वित ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम में शामिल कर दिया गया था तथा देश के सभी विकास खंडों को शामिल करने हेतु समन्वित ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम का विस्तार कर दिया गया था। छठी योजना के प्रथम चार वर्षों के दौरान समन्वित ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम के कार्यान्वयन में हुई प्रगति को दर्शाने वाला एक विवरण संलग्न है।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

विवरण

समन्वित ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत हुई प्रगति—अखिल भारत

	छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना का लक्ष्य (1980-85)	उपलब्धियां				प्रथम चार वर्षों की उपलब्धियों का योग
		1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	
1. कुल आबंटन (करोड़ रुपये में)	1500	250.55	300.66	400.88	407.36	1359.45
2. केन्द्रीय आबंटन (वही)	750	127.80	153.36	204.48	207.72	693.36
3. केन्द्रीय बंटन (वही)	750	82.58	128.45	176.17	194.23	581.43
4. कुल व्यय (वही)	1500	158.64	264.65	359.59	406.09	1188.97
5. कुल जुटाया गया आवधिक ऋण (करोड़ रुपये में)	3000	289.05	467.59	713.98	773.51	2244.13
6. कुल निवेश (करोड़ रुपये में)	4500	447.69	732.24	1073.57	1179.60	3433.10
7. शामिल किए जाने वाले लाभभोगियों की कुल संख्या	150	30.07	30.07	30.07	30.54	120.74

8. शामिल किए गए लाभभोगियों की कुल संख्या (लाख में)	—	27.27	27.13	34.55	36.85	125.80
9. शामिल किए गए अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति के लाभभोगियों की संख्या (लाख में)	45	7.81	10.01	14.06	15.37	47.25
10. लक्ष्य के मुकामों में शामिल लाभभोगियों की संख्या	—	90.69	90.25	114.93	120.66	104.19
11. कुल अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति का प्रतिशत	30	20.60	36.90	40.70	41.71	37.56

Responsibility of DDA to Carry out Repairs etc. in the Flats Leased

88. SHRI N.K. SHEJWALKAR : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the DDA is responsible for the carrying out of repairs etc. in the flats leased by it ;

(b) if not, whether the different allottees of different floors are supposed to do it themselves ;

(c) whether complaints are pending regarding non-repairs of flats by the allottees during the years 1983 and 1984 ; and

(d) action, if any, taken on these complaints ; if not, 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) No.

(b) Yes.

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

Registration of MIG Plots Under Rohini Residential Scheme

89. SHRI N.K. SHEJWALKAR : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of registered persons for MIG plots under the Rohini Residential Scheme in Delhi as on 1 July, 1984 ;

(b) of them, how many are for 60 sq. metres only and how many for 90 sq. metres only and how many are for either of them with preference for 90 sq. metres ; when they are expected to get the plots ; and

(c) of the plots available how many are reserved for SC and ST communities in each of the categories and how many SC and ST

people are the applicants for them as on 1st July, 1984 ?

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 number of registered persons in MIG category for plots under Rohini Residential Scheme is 25891 as on 1.7.1984.

(b) Almost all of them have given their first preference for 90 sq. metres plots and also second preference for 60 sq. metres plots, 3806 registrants have been allotted plots so far in this category. It is proposed to allot the plots to the remaining registrants in a phased manner during a span of 5 years.

(c) 25% of the plots are reserved for S.C. and S.T. registrants in EWS/Janta, LIG and MIG categories. The total number of remaining S.C. and S.T. registrants in these categories is 1182 as on 1.7.84.

Allocation of Funds to West Bengal Under TRYSEM

90. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the assistance made available to West Bengal Government during the current year under the Training of Rural Youth for Self-Employment and the amount earmarked for the Scheduled Castes in the State and the achievements of the programme in that State ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : Funds for the implementation of TRYSEM are met out of the funds earmarked for Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP). For the current year, a total allocation of Rs. 2680 lakhs has been made for IRDP in West Bengal. Funds for TRYSEM will be drawn out of this total allocation. During the current year, funds have not been released so far to district agencies in West Bengal, pending completion of stipulated formalities. As per IRDP guidelines at

least 30% of coverage of beneficiaries, and 30% of the subsidy and institutional funds provided under IRDP (including TRYSEM) should go to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe families.

From year 1980-81 to 1982-83, 5069 persons were trained under TRYSEM. Of this, 1532 persons got self-employment.

Allocation of Foodgrains and Edible Oils to West Bengal for P.D.S.

91. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the allocation of foodgrains and edible oils made for issue through the public distribution system in West Bengal is far less than the demand of the State Government ;

(b) whether in view of the unprecedented floods that had played havoc with the people in the State resulting in large-scale ruination, Government will consider the need of increasing the quantity of foodgrains and edible oils to be made available to West Bengal and if so, by how much ; 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) The Government of West Bengal is at present allotted 2,36,000 tonnes of foodgrains per month for public distribution system against its demand for 2,80,000 tonnes. The allocation of foodgrains from the Central Pool is only supplemental in nature.

As regards edible oils, the State Government had indicated its requirement at 1,26,000 tonnes for the current oil year 1983-84 (November, 1983 to October, 1984), against which they have been allotted 96,500 tonnes during the period from November, 1983 to July, 1984. In addition, a quantity of 16,500 tonnes was also allotted for sale in small packs in Calcutta city.

(b) and (c). No request for additional

allocation of foodgrains or edible oils, on account of recent floods has so far been received from the State Government.

Surveys for Peninsular River Development Component

92. SHRI K. MALLANNA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that work relating to surveys and investigations for the Peninsular river development component of the national perspective water resources development has begun ; and

(b) if so, the details regarding its progress ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b). The National Water Development Agency which was set up by Government of India in July 1982, for the surveys and investigations, of the schemes envisaged in the Peninsular river development component of the national perspective plan has started its activities. The Agency has established its Headquarters at New Delhi and field offices in the concerned States. The Agency has been collecting hydro-logical and hydro-meteorological data of the river basins. Toposheet studies for identification of possible storage sites and inter-connecting links have been taken up. Collection of land use data and water utilisation data and water balance studies are also in progress. Field surveys on certain storage sites have also been started.

Export of Logs from Andamans

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

(a) whether Government are aware that there is strong public resentment for exporting timber logs from Andamans ;

(b) whether the Congress Conference held in February, 1984 had passed resolutions to stop export of logs and to start

wood based industries for generating more employment ;

(c) if so, the action Government have taken to stop the export of timber logs from the Islands ; and

(d) whether the logging proposal in North Andaman by the Forest Development Plantation Corporation which is pending with Government of India for a long time has been considered, if not, how much time it will take to decide the issue ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Some local newspapers have made comments against export of timber logs from Andaman to mainland depots.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The resolution passed by the Conference has been brought to the notice of Andaman Administration. Moreover only surplus quantity of timber logs after meeting the full requirement of local wood-based industries is being exported to mainland depot.

(d) The proposal has been finalised and is awaiting clearance of Public Investment Board.

Construction of Dam on Kalpong River in North Andaman

94. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware about the proposal for construction of a dam on Kalpong river in North Andaman ; and

(b) since how long the proposal is pending with his Ministry and what action has been taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b). Proposal for construction of a dam on

Kalpong River has been under correspondence with the Administration of Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands from 1977. Originally the project was conceived as a multi-purpose project with hydel power and irrigation benefits. As the proposal was not found viable, an alternative proposal purely for hydel power was formulated. The proposal consists of dams on the two forks of the Kalpong River and provides for hydel power generation with an installed capacity of 3 units of 1750 KW. The scheme is estimated to cost Rs. 721.39 lakhs. Central Water Commission had offered certain comments on the civil works of this hydel Project and the U.T. Administration has since sent replies to the various comments in June 1984 and the project is presently under further consideration by the Central Electricity Authority.

Setting up of Civil Supplies Corporation in A and N Islands

95. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any proposal from the A and N Administration for setting up of a Civil Supplies Corporation ; and

(b) if so, when the proposal was received and what action has been taken in the matter considering the urgency of effective supplies of essential commodities to the people of these far flung Islands ?

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) The proposal for setting up of a Civil Supplies Corporation in Andaman and Nicobar Islands was received in the Ministry of Food and Civil Supplies in February, 1984. Ministry of Food and Civil Supplies have already conveyed their views on the proposal to the Ministry of Home Affairs.

Skim Milk Powder Received from America

96. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of skim milk powder (SMP) so far received from America for 'Operation Flood' and the quantity expected to be received during this year ;

(b) how this SMP is proposed to be utilized ; and

(c) whether some part of it received through Calcutta Port will be allocated to Orissa, particularly for the use of weaker sections of the society, if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) In accordance with the agreement entered into between the Indian Dairy Corporation (IDC) and the Cooperative League of U.S.A. (CLUSA), the CLUSA will donate 20,000 M.T. of SMP from the U.S.A. for creation of a buffer stock. Between 18.5.1984 and 22.6.1984, as per the bills of lading, 9958 M.T. of Skimmed Milk Powder have arrived at Indian Ports, of which 6886 M.T. have been cleared till 19.7.1984. The second lot of 10,000 M.T. is expected during September and October, 1984.

(b) The 20,000 M.T. skim milk powder (SMP) donated by CLUSA will be utilised by IDC for creation of a buffer stock.

(c) The SMP will be allotted by the IDC to the various milk schemes, including those in Orissa, in accordance with the prescribed norms for issue of pooled stock of commodities to the milk schemes.

Allocation of Edible Oil to Orissa

97. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of imported and indigenous edible oil allocated to Orissa during the current year, the quantity

supplied so far and that expected to be made available during the remaining part of current year for issue through public distribution system, particularly in the backward tribal areas in the State, where there is a shortage of this essential commodity ;

(b) whether this quantity is far less than the demand made by the State Government ; and

(c) whether he will consider the desirability of increasing its allocation for the backward State of Orissa ; and

(d) if so, by how much and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) The Central Government does not have any direct control with regard to the marketing of indigenous edible oils. The imported edible oils only are being allocated to States/Union Territories by Central Government. The allocations of imported edible oils made by the Central Government in favour of Orissa and lifted by them during the current oil year 1983-84 till July, 1984 have been as under :—

(Qty. in M. Tonne)		
Oil	Allocation (From Nov., 83 to July, 84)	Lifting (From Nov., 83 to 7th July, 84)
RBD Palmolein	6,400	3,942
RBD Palm oil	600	Nil
Soyabean oil (R)	500	Nil
Rapeseed oil (R)	20,500	6,342
Total	28,000	10,284

It is too early to make the forecast of

quantity of imported edible oils which will be allocated to Orissa during the remaining part of the current oil year 1983-84, because the allocation of imported edible oils is decided on a month-to-month basis on consideration of various factors, such as, realistic assessment of the demand made by the State, consumption pattern, availability of indigenous edible oils within the State/region, availability of stocks with S.T.C. and the pace of lifting of edible oils allocated earlier and other relevant factors. The allocation of imported edible oils by Central Government is made to State Governments but its further distribution to different areas including backward and tribal areas is made by the State Government concerned.

(b) The allocation of imported edible oils to States/Union Territories is supplementary in nature and it is intended to bridge, to the extent possible, the gap between the availability of indigenous edible oils and their demand. It is not intended to meet the entire demand for edible oils of any particular State/region.

(c) and (d). The allocation to Orissa has already been increased substantially. It is 28,000 Mts. during the period from November, 1983 to July, 1984 as against the allocation of 14,000 Mts. made during the whole of last oil year 1982-83 (November, 1982 to October, 1983). By and large, the quantity of imported edible oils supplied to Orissa is considered adequate.

Projects/Districts in Orissa Covered by Livestock Production Programme

98. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of Projects/Districts covered under Special Livestock Production Programme as on 31 March, 1983 launched by his Ministry in Orissa is far less than those covered in other States, when Orissa is a very backward and poverty ridden State in view of its predominant tribal population ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the steps being taken in this behalf to

cover more Projects/Districts in Orissa, particularly in the tribal areas, during the current year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) to (c). In Orissa, there are 10 projects under Special Livestock Production Programme. 4 for cross-bred calf rearing, 2 for piggery production, 3 for poultry production and 1 for sheep production—covering 7 districts. These areas were selected based mainly on the recommendations of the National Commission on Agriculture. For extension of the programme to new areas the State Governments have to furnish a project report which will be considered by the Government of India in consultation with Planning Commission etc. No such proposal was received from Orissa.

Investment in Irrigation Sector during Sixth Five Year Plan

99. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that investment in the irrigation sector, during Sixth Five Year Plan is likely to fall short of the targets ;

(b) if so, to what extent ;

(c) whether the Planning Commission has suggested some measures to be taken in this regard ; and

(d) if so, the details in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) to (d). The outlays for all the States and Union Territories for Annual Plan (1984-85) which is the last year of the Sixth Plan have not been finalised. However, investment in the irrigation sector during the Sixth Five Year Plan is likely to fall short of the approved outlays owing to constraints on financial resources.

The State Governments have been urged

to allocate maximum possible funds for completion of ongoing projects.

New Policy for Sugarcane Production

100. SHRI DIGAMBER SINGH :
SHRI CHHOTY SINGH
YADAV :
SHRI MANGAL RAM PREMI :

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

(a) whether in view of the decline in the area under sugarcane and the diversion of supplies for gur and khandsari having been mainly responsible for the lower sugar output, Government will consider the necessity of adopting a new policy to maintain cane production at 185-190 million tonnes and announce remunerative prices for cane and accept the recommendations of the Agricultural Prices Commission in regard to the minimum price for cane ;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the action Government propose to take to sustain growth in sugar production and prevent the repetition of the mistakes of the earlier years ?

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 decline in sugarcane and consequently sugar production has been primarily due to natural factors consisting of drought affecting a large number of States in the South as well as Maharashtra and a shift in the agro-climatic conditions in Northern States resulting in greatly reduced recoveries. Floods in some areas of the country also contributed to this decline in production. The concerned States have not reported any large scale diversion of sugarcane to gur and khandsari manufacture which are in the un-organised sector.

The Central Government fixes only the statutory minimum price of sugarcane payable by sugar factories. The prices so fixed take into account an element of remuneration. In actual practice, however,

the growers get much higher prices, either under the advice of the State Governments or under the Biargava Sharing Formula enshrined in the Sugarcane (Control) Order, 1966. The prices fixed by the Central Government are only minimum prices below which no sugar factory can pay. They are meant primarily to protect the growers against exploitation in times of glut in the market.

The recommendations of the Agricultural Prices Commission on sugarcane pricing policy for 1984-85 season are under consideration and a decision will be taken after taking into consideration various factors.

For 1984-85, the sugarcane production targets have been fixed at 180-185 million tonnes. The targetted production is to be achieved by adopting, mainly, the following strategy :—

- (i) production and distribution of quality seed cane ;
- (ii) expansion of area under irrigation ;
- (iii) larger application of fertilisers ;
- (iv) efficient management of ratoon crop ;
- (v) adoption of intensive plant protection measures ;
- (vi) transfer of technology ; and
- (vii) training of personnel.

Payment of Arrears to Sugarcane Growers

101. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the arrears of payment to sugarcane growers in States, State-wise during 1981-82, 1982-83 and 1983-84 with upto date position in regard to each ;

(b) the amount made available by Central Government to each State Government to clear the arrears in each of these States and how much of the arrears had

been cleared in each State as a result thereof ; and

(c) the steps now being taken to clear the arrears completely and the details thereof and by what time this will be fully cleared or nearly cleared ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (MR. M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) State-wise position of cane price remaining unpaid, as on 1.6.84, for 1981-82, 1982-83 and 1983-84 seasons is given in the statement attached.

(b) No amounts in the shape of loans etc. have been made available by the Central Government to any of the State Governments specifically for clearance of cane price arrears. However, U.P., Bihar and Andhra Pradesh Governments obtained, last year, 'ways and means' advances of Rs. 40 crores, Rs. 5 crores and Rs. 15 crores respectively, in the context of high arrears in these States. As a result of this and other measures, the cane price arrears for the 1982-83 season got reduced considerably in these States. Comparative position of cane price dues for the 1982-83 season as on 15-9-83 and 1-6-84 is given below :—

(Figures in Rs./lakhs)

State	Cane price for 1982-83 season remaining unpaid as on	
	15.9.83	1.6.84
U.P.	8160	141
Bihar	3900	788
Andhra Pradesh	662	26

(c) Ensuring payment of cane price dues in the direct responsibility of the State Governments who have the necessary field organisations and powers to enforce such payments. The Central Government monitors the position from time to time. The Central Government has also been taken steps aimed at improving the liquidity of the industry to enable it pay the cane price. These steps include liberalisation of bank credit facilities, maintenance of buffer stock and judicious monthly releases of free-sale sugar. Rebate in excise duty is also granted when considered necessary. The percentage of cane price arrears for 1983-84 season, as on 1st June 1984, to the total cane price comes to about 10.5, which position is not unsatisfactory. With the crushing operations almost over, the percentage of arrears is likely to drop at an accelerated pace.

Statement

Statement showing State-wise position of cane price remaining unpaid, as on 1.6.84, for 1981-82, 1982-83 and 1983-84 seasons.

(Figures in Lakh/Rupees)

State	Amounts of cane price remaining unpaid as on 1.6.84 for the seasons		
	1983-84	1982-83	1981-82
1	2	3	4
1. Andhra Pradesh	22.44	25.97	104.21
2. Assam	28.08	0.93	0.06
3. Bihar	2215.68	788.17	25.24

1	2	3	4
4. Goa	—	—	—
5. Gujarat	278.20	122.98	17.03
6. Haryana	300.76	1.09	0.18
7. Karnataka	63.64	71.78	3.60
8. Kerala	0.10	0.05	0.02
9. Madhya Pradesh	133.91	0.08	0.02
10. Maharashtra	173.45	173.95	11.94
11. Nagaland	—	27.46	—
12. Orissa	0.63	0.23	—
13. Pondicherry	0.66	0.09	0.03
14. Punjab	77.81	0.38	0.22
15. Rajasthan	71.68	—	—
16. Tamil Nadu	414.65	30.97	1.51
17. Uttar Pradesh	9150.08	141.06	83.74
18. West Bengal	7.80	21.20	0.48
All India	12939.57	1406.39	248.28

Veterinary Facilities in Rural Areas during Sixth Plan

102. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3496 on 19 March, 1984 regarding veterinary facilities in rural areas during Sixth Plan and state :

(a) the number of veterinary dispensaries/hospitals sanctioned for each State during the current financial year (the last year of the Sixth Five Year Plan) ;

(b) if so whether any State Government

have demanded any increase in the allocated number and if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) whether it would be ensured that the States open all the institutions allotted to them during the year 1984-85 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The number of veterinary dispensaries/hospitals planned for sanction by each State during the current financial year are shown in the Statement attached.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) State Governments are making sanctioned by them during the year all efforts to open institutions to be 1984-85.

Statement

Number of Veterinary Dispensaries/Hospitals planned for sanction during 1984-85

Sl. No.	State	Veterinary Hospitals	Veterinary dispensaries
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Nil	100
2.	Assam	N.A.	N.A.
3.	Bihar	N.A.	N.A.
4.	Gujarat	Nil	Nil
5.	Haryana	25**	25
6.	Himachal Pradesh	5	32
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	N.A.	N.A.
8.	Karnataka	N.A.	N.A.
9.	Kerala	50	Nil
10.	Madhya Pradesh	N.A.	N.A.
11.	Maharashtra	Nil	Nil
12.	Manipur	N.A.	N.A.
13.	Meghalaya	Nil	2
14.	Nagaland	N.A.	N.A.
15.	Orissa	N.A.	N.A.
16.	Punjab	Nil	Nil
17.	Rajasthan	Nil	200
18.	Tamil Nadu	N.A.	N.A.
19.	Tripura	N.A.	N.A.
20.	Uttar Pradesh	26	62*
21.	West Bengal	N.A.	N.A.
22.	Sikkim	Nil	Nil
Total		106	421

*Sanctioned

**Conversion of Stockmen Centres/Dispensaries into Hospitals.

NA—Not available.

Schemes from Himachal Pradesh Pending Permission for Clearance for Cutting of Trees

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

(a) the names of the schemes like the construction of roads, drinking Water Supply, Irrigation, rural electrification etc. which have been referred to Government of India for special clearance/permission for the cutting of trees upto 30 June, 1984 by

Himachal Pradesh Government during the past three years ; and

(b) the names of such schemes among them as have since been cleared and the likely date by which the remaining schemes would be cleared ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b). Details of schemes received by the Central Government under Section 2 of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 are given in the statement attached.

Statement

Type of Scheme	District	Name of Scheme	Remarks
1	2	3	4
Road	—	Construction of Road from Pinjore to Malla to village Banin.	Proposal received was incomplete. State Govt. asked to submit complete proposal.
Allotment of land to landless	—	Allotment of land to landless	-do-
Halipad	Chamba	Construction of temporary Halipad	Approved. Letter issued on 31.1.83
Tr. line	Una and Hamirpur	132 KV transmission line from Hamirpur to Hoshiarpur	Approved. Letter issued on 30.12.83
Tr. line	Sirmur	132 KV transmission line from Giri Nagar to Solan.	Approved. Letter issued on 21.4.83
Tr. Line	Simla	66 KV transmission line from Kadharghat to Malgi.	Approved. Letter issued on 28.8.82
Tr. line	Simla	Laying of Electric transmission line from Jatogh to Bharari.	Approved. Letter issued on 21.6.83
Work Shop	Simla	Construction of a Work Shop-cum-Showroom for automobile dealership	Rejected. Letter issued on 6.5.83.
Veterinary Dispensary	Mandi	Construction of Veterinary Dispensary	Approved. Letter issued on 12.12.82

1	2	3	4
School	Mandi	Construction of Primary School.	Approved. Letter issued on 21.12.82
Road	Kangra	Widening of PWD Pathankot-Chakki Mandi Road.	Approved. Letter issued on 22.12.82
Mining	Mandi	Mining of limestone by M/s Pratap Cement Works Ltd.	Rejected. Letter issued on 22.6.84
Hospital	Mandi	Construction of a Hospital by the Animal Husbandry Department.	Additional information sought from the State Government on 7.2.83 which is still awaited.
Laboratory	Kulu	Setting up of a Laboratory by the Min. of Defence.	Approved. Letter issued on 1.10.83
Tr. line	Solan/Bilaspur	Laying of transmission line by Beas Construction Board.	Additional information sought from the State Govt. on 30.3.83 within 3 weeks. Reminder issued on 6.3.84. Reply is still awaited.
Water Supply	Una	Water Supply Scheme	Additional information sought from the State Govt. on 4.4.83. Reminder issued on 6.3.84. Reply is still awaited.
Factory	Kangra	Pine Needle Based Fibre board factory	Approved. Letter issued on 13.5.83
Tr. line	Simla	Laying of transmission line from Jutogh to Bhava.	Approved. Letter issued on 19.9.83
Road	Bilaspur	Mallari-Kallar-Sarahli Khud bridge road.	Approved. Letter issued on 20.6.83
Road	Bilaspur	Talai Deotsidh Road	Additional information sought from the State Govt. on 5.7.83. Reminder issued on 6.3.84.
Road	Kulu	Shamsher Jalon Pass Road	Additional information sought from the State Government on 27.6.83, which is still awaited.
Canal	Mandi	Balbh Valley Canal	Addl. information sought from the State Govt. on 27.8.83. Reminder issued on 6.3.84. Reply is still awaited.
Tower	Hamirpur	Microwave Tower by P and T.	Approved. Letter issued on 3.11.83

1	2	3	4
School	Kangra	Chinmaya Tapovan Trust, Sidh Bari	Rejected. Letter issued on 6.12.83
Tr. line	Kinnaur	Malyotidhar-Nethpa 66 KV transmission line.	Approved. Letter issued on 5.12.83
bus stand	Kulu	Himachal Road Transport Corporation.	Approved. Letter issued on 4.2.84
Road	Kangra	Amb-Challa-Tibri Road	Additional information sought from the State Govt. on 6.1.84.
Road	Hamirpur	Jandrana to Joreamb Road	Addl. information sought from the State Govt. on 7.4.84 within 3 weeks. Reply is still awaited.
Quarry	Kinnaur	Sanjay Vidyut Pariyojana	Addl. information sought from the State Govt. on 30.5.84.
Paper Mill	Hamirpur	Setting up of a paper Mill.	Rejected. Letter issued on 14.3.84
Training Centre	Sirmur	Setting up of a Training Centre by the Police Department.	Addl. information sought from the State Govt. on 20.5.84 within 3 weeks. Reply awaited.
Water supply	Una	Sidh-Chalot water supply Scheme.	Approved. Letter issued on 11.7.84
Mining	Mandi	SPBP Tea Industry.	Addl. information sought from the State Govt. on 10.2.84. Reply awaited.
Road	Bilaspur	Alignment of Road for Kol Dam Project	Rejected by the Advisory Committee in its meeting held on 2.6.84. Letter is being issued.
Cement Plant	Kangra	Setting up of a mini Cement Plant by M/s Jai Narain Pvt. Ltd.	Addl. information sought from the State Govt. on 19.6.84. Reminder on 9.7.84.
Hydro Electric Project.	Chamba	Chamba Hydro Electric Project.	The proposal has since been considered by the Advisory Committee and is under consideration.

**Completion of Construction of Balconies
of Government Quarters in Aram Bagh
Area**

104. SHRI HIRALAL R. PARMAR : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether balconies of Aram Bagh quarters allotted to Government employees have not yet been completed even after a lapse of more than six months ;

(b) whether development work of the area is also lying in the position as it six months back ; and

(c) remedial measures proposed in the matter and the target dates fixed for completion of the above work ?

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

(a) Balconies of the quarters, which are in occupation, have already been completed except for minor finishings which are likely to be completed in a couple of months time.

(b) and (c). No. 3 parks have already been developed. Since a number of works are in progress in the area, materials, machinery and labour huts have been put by the contractors in the spaces earmarked for the parks. The parks will be redeveloped immediately after all the construction work in the area is completed. It is likely to take about an year.

Housing Facilities to Rural Poor

**105. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE
PATIL :** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the growing dissatisfaction among the rural masses due to lack of housing facilities for them ;

(b) whether a very substantial portion of the funds made available by the Centre and also by the State Governments is being utilised for building houses for the urban poor and only a small amount is given for the rural poor converting cities into slums

and rendering villages poorer ;

(c) if so, whether Government propose to enforce strictly the land ceiling laws in all States so that the surplus land could be distributed under a proper plan to the rural poor and they are assisted to build their houses ; and

(d) if so, the steps contemplated 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) and (b). With a view to ameliorating the lot of rural poor, the scheme of Rural House-sites-cum-Construction Assistance to the rural land-less workers has been included in the New 20-Point Programme. This scheme is also a part of the Minimum Needs Programme and an amount of Rs. 353.50 crores was earmarked for the scheme during the Sixth Plan period as against Rs. 55 crores in the Fifth Plan.

(c) and (d). The Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1976 is not applicable to rural areas.

**Allocation Made to Small Farmers
Development Agency, Marginal Farmers
and Agricultural Labourers Agencies**

106. SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the amount allocated for Small Farmers' Development Agency, Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers' agencies separately during 1970-71 to 1979-80 ;

(b) the amount actually spent out of the amount allocated for the farmers development ;

(c) if less amount has been spent out of the allocated amount, the reasons therefor ; and

(d) the State-wise number of farmers in

the country benefited from these schemes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) Rs. 217.59 crores was released from 1970-71 to 1979-80 by the Government of India to various Small Farmers Development Agency (SFDA), Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers (MF and AL) agencies. Apart from this State Governments were also to release Rs. 19.20 crores as their counter-part share during 1979-80. No separate break up between SFDA/MFAL agencies is being given as there was only a composite agency from 1975-76.

(b) Rs. 231.64 crores.

(c) The shortfall of about Rs. 5.15 crores, which is negligible, was mainly due to credit and infrastructural constraints.

(d) A statement is attached.

Statement

Cumulative number of beneficiaries under SFDA/MFAL upto 31.3.1980. (Including SF, MF and AL)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/U.Ts.	Total number of beneficiaries upto 31.3.1980
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	440528
2.	Assam	117342
3.	Bihar	1060197
4.	Gujarat	183112
5.	Haryana	200868
6.	Himachal Pradesh	195863
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	132604
8.	Karnataka	322484

1	2	3
9.	Kerala	245832
10.	Madhya Pradesh	575212
11.	Maharashtra	337320
12.	Manipur	21745
13.	Meghalaya	11675
14.	Nagaland	64681
15.	Orissa	570476
16.	Punjab	127697
17.	Rajasthan	354056
18.	Sikkim	1872
19.	Tamil Nadu	909954
20.	Tripura	86109
21.	Uttar Pradesh	1633095
22.	West Bengal	859964
23.	A and N Islands	—
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	—
25.	Chandigarh	—
26.	D and N Haveli	—
27.	Delhi	13364
28.	Goa, Daman and Diu	35858
29.	Lakshadweep	—
30.	Mizoram	—
31.	Pondicherry	12551
Unexplained figures		687
Total (All India)		7965695

Delay in Execution of Sunei and Kalo Irrigation Projects

107. SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons of delay in the execution of Sunei and Kalo medium irrigation projects in Mayurbhanj district ;

(b) the steps taken to expedite the execution of the above mentioned irrigation project ; and

(c) by which year these projects are expected to be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) to (c). As reported by Government of Orissa, Kalo Irrigation Project has been completed during 1982-83 and no unusual delay occurred on this. Full irrigation potential has also been created.

In regard to Sunei Project, the major works were started during 1978-79 and is scheduled to be completed by March 1986. The State has reported that no delay has occurred in this case also and that all effective steps are being taken to complete this project as per schedule. The project is also receiving IDA Assistance. The project has started giving partial benefits from 1982-83.

Consumption and Import of Chemical Fertilizers

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

(a) the quantum of chemical fertilizers consumed in different States in 1983-84 ;

(b) whether Government have imported chemical fertilizers to meet the growing demand of farmers ;

(c) if so, the total quantum of chemical fertilizers imported in 1983-84 ; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The estimated consumption during 1983-84 is 77.92 lakh tonnes of nutrients.

(b) to (d). The quantity of fertilizers imported in 1983-84 nutrientwise is given below :

(In lakh tonnes)	
Nutrient	Quantity
N	6.56
P	1.43
K	5.56
Total	13.55

States Affected by Heavy Rains and Cyclones

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

(a) the States which are affected due to heavy rains and cyclone in last three months ;

(b) the extent of damage caused to those States ; and

(c) the details of the Central assistance provided and relief measures undertaken in those States ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) According to available information the States of Assam, Bihar, Kerala, Manipur, Orissa, Tripura, West Bengal and Uttar Pradesh have been affected by floods/heavy rains. The Government of Orissa reported damage due to cyclone, which occurred in the end of May and beginning of June, 1984.

(b) Information is given as statement (See Cols. 195-196).

(c) Every State Government has got 'margin money' at its disposal to meet the situation caused by natural calamities. Central assistance is sanctioned on receipt of required information from the State in the form of memorandum and after a visit of Central Team for an 'on-the-spot' study of the situation. States submit their memoranda after they have exhausted the margin money available with them.

The State of Tripura has submitted a memorandum in the month of June, 1984 seeking Central assistance amount to Rs. 11.06 crores for flood relief which was raised to 12.44. A Central Team has visited the State from 27th to 30th June, 1984 after receipt of a memorandum from Tripura. The report of the team is awaited. However, pending the issue of final sanction of Central assistance a sum of Rs. 1 crore has been sanctioned as ways and means advance on ad-hoc basis to the State Government for meeting the emergent relief expenditure.

A memorandum seeking Central assistance of Rs. 159.00 crores has been received from Government of Kerala only on 18th July, 1984 which is being processed. However, a sum of Rs. 5.00 crores has been sanctioned as ways and means advance on ad hoc basis on 12th July, 1984, to meet the emergent expenditure pending the visit of the Central Team and sanction of a ceiling of Central assistance.

No request for Central assistance or memorandum has been received from any other affected State so far.

The concerned State Governments have taken all the necessary relief and rehabilitation measures in the affected areas which included evacuation of people to the safer places, opening of relief camps, erection of temporary shelters, distribution of free ration, grants for repairing of damaged houses, ex-gratia assistance to the kith and kin of deceased, supply of polythene sheets, clothes and utensils, providing sanitation and medical coverage both in the relief camps and flood affected areas, supply of food-grains by helicopters.

Reduction in Target of Foreign Charter Boats

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Planning Commission has directed his Ministry to reduce the target for foreign charter boats from 150 to 100 in the Sixth Plan ;

(b) the reasons for such a reversal of earlier targets ; and

(c) whether Government have any plans to reduce this total to a smaller figures in view of the opposition of various sections of fishing communities ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b). The Sixth Plan target for introduction of additional deep sea fishing vessels was revised after inter-departmental consultation from 300 to 200 numbers of such vessels, keeping in view the various constraints faced by the fishing industry. Against the revised target, the number of vessels under the charter programme was reduced from 150 to 100.

(c) No decision to further reduce the target of chartered vessels has been taken.

Promotion of Silviculture

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

(a) whether Government have laid greater emphasis on the promotion of Silviculture ;

(b) if not, whether any such scheme is proposed in the Central Sector to encourage forest farming ; and

(c) the details of the programme of Government in this regard ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the State/ Type of calamity	No. of distt. affected	No. of villages affected	Total Popu- lation affected (in lakh)	Total area affected (in lakh ha.)	Total cropped area affected (in lakh ha.)	Estimated value of crop lost (in lakh)	No. of houses/ huts damaged	Loss of public proper- ty (Rs. in lakh)	Loss of human lives	Loss of cattle heads
1.	Assam (flood)	11	1415	6.15	1.85	0.01	N.R.	200	N.R.	12	N.R.
2.	Bihar (flood)	11	967	12.64	2.72	0.55	596.43	6517	29.80	Nil	Nil
3.	Kerala (flood landslides and sea erosion)	14	500	20.00	0.20	0.20	877.83	110000	104.77	74	N.R.
4.	Manipur (flood)	7	N.R.	0.76	0.51	0.10	185.68	7	13.75	N.R.	N.R.
5.	Orissa (flood) (cyclone)	2 9	359 1379	N.R. N.R.	0.01 N.R.	0.01 N.R.	N.R. N.R.	415 8650	57.41 191.00	8 N.R.	68 N.R.
6.	Tripura (flood)	3	284	7.00	N.R.	N.R.	751.51	26957	N.R.	54	2000
7.	Uttar Pradesh (flood and landslides)	7	1835	7.26	1.50	0.39	N.R.	136	N.R.	31	3
8.	West Bengal (flood)	11	911	54.11	15.48	3.27	7061.00	190784	N.R.	19	347

N.R.—Not Reported by the State Government.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The details of the schemes which

lay emphasis on Silviculture are as under :

Sl. No.	Programme	Sixth Plan Outlay (Rs. in crores)		
		State Sector	Central Sector	Total
(i)	Forest Research	6.44	12.00	18.44
(ii)	Working Plan	2.03	—	2.03

Funds for Command Area Development Programme

112. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) the amount earmarked by the Government for the development of Command Areas in the country during the Sixth Plan ;

(b) the amount invested so far for implementing the Command Area Development Programme (State-wise) ; and

(c) the details of the programme proposed in this regard for the Seventh Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) The Sixth Plan envisages a total outlay of Rs. 857 crores for the Command Area Development Programme in the State and Central Sectors.

(b) Statewise information is given in the Statement attached.

(c) The Working Group of the Planning Commission on CAD for the Seventh Plan, has had detailed discussions with the State Governments on the programme proposed in the Seventh Plan. The Working Group will be submitting its report shortly.

Statement

Statewise expenditure and central releases 1980-81 to 1984-85

		(Rs. in lakhs)			
S. No.	State	Expenditure			
		State Sector			Central Sector Releases 1980-81 to 1983-84
		80-81 to 82-83	83-84 Anti-cipated	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1935.22	1100.00	3035.22	1528.36
2.	Assam	45.24	40.00	85.24	39.60

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Bihar	939.60	650.00	1589.60	1394.20
4.	Goa	10.26	7.50	17.76	18.29
5.	Gujarat	475.42	470.00	945.42	1098.84
6.	Haryana	3375.67	2110.00	5485.67	266.08
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	340.70	186.00	526.70	111.62
8.	Karnataka	1432.82	1000.00	2432.82	945.37
9.	Kerala	85.42	84.50	169.92	188.19
10.	Madhya Pradesh	4283.65	2185.00	6468.65	1555.62
11.	Maharashtra	1418.28	1150.00	2568.28	1821.14
12.	Manipur	17.18	22.00	39.18	22.10
13.	Orissa	657.80	110.00	768.80	808.10
14.	Rajasthan	3382.41	1962.62	5345.03	2259.59
15.	Tamil Nadu	116.52	197.01	313.53	398.48
16.	Uttar Pradesh	4092.00	1600.00	5692.00	6038.96
17.	West Bengal	237.95	100.00	337.95	264.86
18.	Himachal Pradesh	—	10.00	10.00	—
19.	Punjab	1917.00	580.00	2497.00	—
Total		24763.15	13564.01	38327.06	18759.94

State Affected by Floods

113. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :
 SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO :
 SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY :
 SHRI CHITTA BASU :
 SHRI SATYENDRA NARAIN
 SINHA :
 SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA :
 SHRI RAMLAL RAHI :
 SHRI RASABEHARI BEHERA :
 SHRI BAPUSAHEB
 PARULEKAR :
 SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI :
 SHRI UTTAM RATHOD :

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

(a) the States affected by floods in recent weeks ;

(b) the extent of damage and loss of human lives, crops, cattle and other properties caused in different States, State-wise, by these floods ; and

(c) the Central assistance provided to the States for relief operations ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
 MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI
 YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) According
 to available information the States of Assam,
 Bihar, Kerala, Manipur, Orissa, Tripura,
 West Bengal and Uttar Pradesh have

been affected by floods in recent weeks.

(b) The extent of damage caused to life and property as reported by the affected States, is given in the Statement attached (See Cols. 203-204).

(c) Every State Government has got margin money at its disposal to meet the situation caused by natural calamities. Central assistance is sanctioned on receipt of required information from the State in the form of memorandum and after a visit of Central Team for an 'on-the-spot' study of the situation. States submit their memoranda after they have exhausted the margin money available with them.

The State of Tripura has submitted a memorandum in the month of June, 1984 seeking Central assistance amount to Rs. 11.06 crores for flood relief which was raised to Rs. 12.44 crores. A Central Team has visited the State from 27th to 30th June, 1984 after receipt of a memorandum from Tripura. The report of the team is awaited. However, pending the issue of final sanction of Central assistance a sum of Rs. 1.00 crore has been sanctioned as ways and means advance on 'ad-hoc' basis to the State Government for meeting the emergent relief expenditure.

A memorandum seeking Central assistance of Rs. 159.00 crores has been received from Government of Kerala only on 18th July, 1984 which is being processed. However, a sum of Rs. 5.00 crores has been sanctioned as ways and means advance on ad-hoc basis on 12th July, 1984, to meet the emergent expenditure pending the visit of the Central Team and sanction of a ceiling of Central assistance.

No request for Central assistance or memorandum has been received from any other affected State so far.

Losses due to Floods

114. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether losses due to floods in the

country have been the highest in the last year and if so, full details of these losses as compared to previous years (Newstime dated 18th June, 1984) ; and

(b) whether Government propose to tackle the problem at the basic level by halting deforestation through sale of fuel at subsidised rates in rural areas ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) The statement showing the flood damages of 1983, which was the highest compared to the maximum in the previous years (1953 to 1982), as reported by the State Governments is enclosed (See Cols. 205-206).

(b) Afforestation measures are expected to be complementary measures of flood control. The Government is seized of the problem of deforestation and taking all possible measures to halt the trend.

Some of the States have already implemented the scheme of sale of fire wood through the agency of forest department at subsidized rates or on 'no profit no loss' basis to prevent the clandestine removal of the fire-wood from the forests.

Floods in Tributories of Vansadhara

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

(a) whether Government are aware that in the month of June, 1984 there was heavy rain in Koraput and Ganjam Districts and consequent flood in tributories of river Vanasadhara in Orissa ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) the measures taken by Central Government so far and the funds provided for flood damage works in details ; and

(d) the schemes and programmes proposed by that State to check the flood in tributories of river Vanasadhara ?

Statement

Statement Showing Damages on Account of Floods, Cyclone, Landslides and Heavy Rain during 1984

Sl. No.	Name of the State/Type of calamity	No. of distt. affected	No. of villages affected	Total Population affected (in lakh)	Total area affected (in lakh ha.)	Total cropped area affected (in lakh ha.)	Estimated value of crop lost (in lakh)	No. of houses/huts damaged	Loss of public property (Rs. in lakh)	Loss of human lives	Loss of cattle heads
1.	Assam (flood)	11	1415	6.15	1.85	0.01	N.R.	200	N.R.	12	N.R.
2.	Bihar (flood)	11	967	12.64	2.72	0.55	596.43	6517	29.80	Nil	Nil
3.	Kerala (flood landslides and sea erosion)	14	500	20.00	0.20	0.20	877.83	110000	104.77	74	N.R.
4.	Manipur (flood)	7	N.R.	0.76	0.51	0.10	185.68	7	13.75	N.R. •	N.R.
5.	Orissa (flood) (cyclone)	2 9	359 1379	N.R. N.R.	0.01 N.R.	0.01 N.R.	N.R. N.R.	415 8650	57.41 191.00	8 N.R.	68 N.R.
6.	Tripura (flood)	3	284	7.00	N.R.	N.R.	751.51	26957	N.R.	54	2000
7.	Uttar Pradesh (flood and landslides)	7	1835	7.26	1.50	0.39	N.R.	136	N.R.	31	3
8.	West Bengal (flood)	11	911	54.11	15.48	3.27	7061.00	190784	N.R.	19	347

N.R. = Not Reported by the State Government.

Statement

Statement showing damages during 1983 and the previous maximum damages during the period 1953-82

Sl. No.	Item	Damages during 1983	Maximum during the period 1953-82 (with year)	Remarks
1.	Area affected in lakhs ha.	153.68	281.1 (1982)	
2.	Population affected in lakh	608.86	704.5 (1978)	
3.	Damage to crops			
	(a) Area in lakh ha.	76.18	99.6 (1978)	
	(b) Value in Rs. lakhs	1,27,991.99	91,108.1 (1978)	
4.	Damage to houses			
	(a) Nos.	2290884	3507242 (1978)	
	(b) Value in Rs. lakhs	30,661.68	38,386.9 (1982)	
5.	Cattle lost Nos.	1,53,086	6,18,248 (1979)	
6.	Human lives lost Nos.	3,275	11,316 (1977)	
7.	Damage to public utilities in Rs. lakhs	87,342.94	74,065.5 (1982)	
8.	Total damage to crops, Houses & Public utilities.	2,45,996.61	1,71,392.1 (1982)	

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

As per information furnished by Government of Orissa, the extent of damage till the end of June, 1984, is as under :—

(i) Name of the Districts affected :
Ganjam and Koraput.

(ii) Villages affected : 359

(iii) Loss of Human lives : 8

(iv) Houses damaged :

Fully : 59

Partially : 356

(v) Area sand cast : 1251 hectares.

(c) There is no request from the State Government of Orissa for Central assistance. However, the State Government have reported that they have taken the following relief measures :—

(i) Emergent relief : 1.87 quintals
given for one day of rice.

Beneficiaries covered : 302 adults
142 children.

(ii) Distribution of house building grant is in progress. Rs. 10,700/- are so far reported to have been disbursed.

(iii) Rs. 57.00 lakhs have been sanctioned out of the State's margin

money for repair and restoration works.

(d) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Fall in Rural Employment Generation

116. SHRI B.D. SINGH :
SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH :

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been a successive drop in the rural employment generation over three years ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof stating the comparative drop in the rural employment generation during the last three years (year-wise) and the extent to which the rural employment generation is anticipated to fall short of the Sixth Plan target ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) :

(a) and (b). Employment generated under National Rural Employment Programme during the year 1980-81 and the 3 successive years is as under :—

Year	Employment generated (in million mandays)
1980-81	413.58
1981-82	354.52
1982-83	351.20
1983-84	302.02 (Provisional)

The drop in employment generation during the last 3 years as compared to the year 1980-81 is mainly because of the introduction of material component to the extent of 40% in the year 1981-82 (which was raised to 50% from middle of 1983-84),

stress on taking up more and more durable works and rise in minimum wages payable to workers in most of the States. However, the Sixth Plan targets of employment generation of 300-400 million mandays per annum has consistently been achieved under the programme during all these years and it is likely to be achieved during the year 1984-85 also.

Scheme for Growth of Village Forests

117. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Central Government have prepared any scheme under which steps have been taken for the growth of village forests in any particular or different States ;

(b) if so, the funds earmarked for such scheme in the Sixth Plan, allocation made to different States during the above plan period ; and

(c) the specific achievement made in the growth of village forests in different States ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) No — scheme has been drawn up exclusively by the Central Government for village forests. However, rural fuelwood plantation under the Centrally sponsored scheme on Social Forestry fulfils the objective of village forests.

(b) and (c). There being no specific Central scheme on village forests, these questions do not arise.

Sanjay Sagar Medium Irrigation Project (M.P.)

118. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Sanjay Sagar medium irrigation project in Vidisha District of Madhya Pradesh has been cleared by Union Government under World Bank assisted projects ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) if not, what are the reasons for delay ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) to (c). Sanjay Sagar (Bah) Irrigation Project on Bah river in Vidisha district in Madhya Pradesh has been included in the list of irrigation projects to be taken up with the World Bank assistance under the line of credit for the Madhya Pradesh Medium Irrigation Project. The detailed project report has been submitted by GOMP for technical approval of Planning Commission and thereafter it will be submitted for acceptance of the World Bank Credit.

Proposal to set up National Fisheries Corporation

119. SHRI P.K. KODIYAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal under consideration to set up a National Fisheries Corporation ; and

(b) if so, the details of the proposal and the steps being taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b). The Government have approved, in principle, to the setting up of Rashtriya Matsya Nigam Ltd., as a public sector undertaking under the Central Government. The main objectives of the Nigam would be to exploit the deep sea marine fishery resources and to undertake commercial fishing operations. Steps have been taken to work out the details of the capital investment etc. for seeking approval of the Competent Authority.

Implementation of Rohini Housing Project

120. SHRI P.K. KODIYAN : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that not much

headway has been made in the implementation of Rohini Housing Project which was started 3 years ago ; and

(b) if so, the present position of the project and the steps being taken to transfer the ownership of the plots to the individuals, cooperatives, etc. and to provide other infrastructural facilities like electricity, water and sewerage, in the area ?

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. 20389 plots of different categories viz. MIG, LIG, and EWS/Janta have been allotted by the DDA under Rohini Scheme by draw of lots during the last 3 years. Land has also been allotted to 130 Group Housing Societies out of which 117 Societies have already been given possession of land. Letters for giving possession in respect of 10322 plots have also been issued by DDA.

In plotted areas, all the service facilities like, water supply, electricity and sewerage are in progress and will be available at the doorsteps of all the allottees by the time they complete the construction of their houses on the allotted plots. 7 electric substations have also been engaged. The services already completed are as follows :—

Service	Approx. length in Kms.
Roads	160 Kms.
Water supply lines	120 Kms.
Sewer lines	100 kms.

The Road network has already been provided in the society area and sewerage work is in progress. The water supply scheme has already been submitted for approval of the MCD.

Expansion of Consumer Cooperatives

121. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are in favour of quick expansion of consumer co-operatives in order to alleviate the sufferings of the common lot, particularly the vulnerable sections of society ; and

(b) if so, the facilities extended by Government throughout the country so far as the question of the public distribution system is concerned ?

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) The Central Government is implementing a Centrally-sponsored Plan Scheme for development and strengthening of urban consumer cooperatives from 1971-72. Financial assistance is being provided to State Governments/U.Ts. to assist urban consumer cooperatives for :—

- (i) Setting up retail outlets, including Department Stores ;
- (ii) Setting up of consumer industries ;
- (iii) Rehabilitation of weak wholesale/central consumer cooperative stores ; and
- (iv) Strengthening of State Level consumers Federation and marketing-cum-consumer Federations for diversification and expansion of their business.

The Central Government is also operating a scheme for distribution of consumer articles in the rural areas through N.C.D.C. Under the scheme margin money is being

provided to the primary agricultural cooperative credit societies and LAMPS in the tribal areas.

Assistance is also being provided to the National Cooperative Consumer's Federation for strengthening its activities, including the consultancy and promotion cells.

State Governments and Union Territory Administrations have been advised to give preference to the cooperatives in the allotment of fair price shops and to streamline consumer cooperatives net-work.

Allocation of Funds to West Bengal for Anti-Poverty Programmes

122. SHRI CHITTA BASU : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) the allocations for N.R.E.P., Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme, I.R.D.P. and for other anti-poverty programmes for West Bengal for 1982-83, 1983-84 and 1984-85, against the proposals made by the State Government ;

(b) the amount already spent till date ; and

(c) the employment generated till date ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) to (c). A statement showing allocation of funds, amount spent and employment generated under the major anti-poverty rural development programmes being implemented in West Bengal during 1982-83, 1983-84 and 1984-85 is placed on the Table of the House.

Statement

Statement showing allocation of funds, amount spent and employment generated under the major beneficiary oriented rural development programmes being implemented in West Bengal during 1982-83, 1983-84 and 1984-85.

Programme/Year	Central allocation of funds	Expenditure incurred out of total funds available including State share	(Rs. in lakhs)
			No. of beneficiaries/employment generated
1	2	3	4
I.R.D.P.			
1982-83	1340.00	656.96	95607

1	2	3	4
1983-84	1340.00	1908.58	236150
1984-85	1340.00	Not Available.	33194 (Upto April, 1984)
N.R.E.P.			
1982-83	1414.00	3401.80	360.22 lakh mandays
1983-84	1555.00	2190.59 (Upto Feb., 1984)	285.00 lakh mandays
1984-85	1774.00	Not Available.	Not Available.
R.L.E.G.P.@			
1983-84	770.00	Not Available.	Not Available.
1984-85	3850.00	-do-	-do-

@ Scheme introduced in August, 1983.

Survey on the Implementation of I.R.D.P.

123. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the survey on the implementation of Integrated Rural Development Programme in Sixth Plan has been completed ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) No specific survey under I.R.D.P. has been taken up by this Ministry.

(b) A statement showing the State-wise progress in I.R.D.P. in the first four years of the Sixth Five Year Plan is attached (See Cols. 215—220).

Allocation of Funds to States during 1984-85 Under ARWSP

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

(a) the amount earmarked in 1984-85 towards Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme in 1984-85 ;

(b) the amount allocated to Orissa for implementing Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme in 1984-85 ;

(c) the other States and Union Territories getting Central assistance for the above purpose ; and

(d) the details of the allocations made to those States and Union Territories ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) to (d). The required information is given in the statement attached (See Cols. 221—224).

Statement

Statement showing progress during 1980-84 under I.R.D.P.

Name of the States/U.Ts.	No. of Districts	No. of Blocks	No. of families covered (1980-84)	(Rs. in lakhs)	
				Funds utilised (1980-84)	Term credit mobilised (1980-84)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Andhra Pradesh	23	330	939371	10167.00	18985.21
2. Assam	16	134	142467	1887.75	2551.66
3. Bihar	38	587	1321298	11457.13	19287.66
4. Gujarat	19	218	579347	5518.44	9816.20
5. Haryana	12	93	386238	2515.61	3571.94
6. Himachal Pradesh	12	69	172018	1664.51	2034.48
7. Jammu and Kashmir	14	113	117052	1292.17	1805.06
8. Karnataka	19	175	532450	5756.66	10695.21
9. Kerala	13	151	425265	3685.54	8913.90
10. Madhya Pradesh	45	1459	1104824	11178.87	25119.93

11. Maharashtra	29	296	728243	7561.13	17207.16
12. Manipur	6	26	20191	262.56	7.68
13. Meghalaya	5	30	19786	159.98	—
14. Nagaland	7	21	37373	427.28	—
15. Orissa	13	314	708642	6706.67	10146.46
16. Punjab	12	118	321626	3535.79	5617.05
17. Rajasthan	27	236	551082	6930.35	10400.24
18. Sikkim	4	4	6105	63.42	51.22
19. Tamil Nadu	16	378	1162752	11286.83	19964.92
20. Tripura	3	17	40966	473.48	786.41
21. Uttar Pradesh	57	887	2737398	21929.42	51728.37
22. West Bengal	15	335	436510	3001.12	4815.50
23. A and N Islands	2	5	330	3.75	—
24. Arunachal Pradesh	11	48	31583	563.91	—
25. Chandigarh	1	1	1097	2.97	—
26. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	1	909	17.87	20.55

1	2	3	4	5	6
27. Delhi	1	5	13645	156.22	321.05
28. Goa, Daman and Diu	3	12	23930	319.45	433.58
29. Lakshadweep	1	5	876	38.46	—
30. Mizoram	3	20	8918	242.95	—
31. Pondicherry	4	4	8654	88.90	132.22
All India	432	5092	12580946	118896.19	224413.66

Statement

ARP Allocation—1984-85 Figure in Lakhs

S. No.	State	Allocation	Releases 1st Instalment
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	743.23	370.00
2.	Assam	981.03	490.00
3.	Bihar	1046.10	520.09
4.	Gujarat	500.74	250.00
5.	Haryana	364.70	180.00
6.	Himachal Pradesh	378.90	188.00
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	1801.56	900.00
8.	Karnataka	950.19	475.00
9.	Kerala	1121.30	560.00
10.	Madhya Pradesh	1669.56	834.00
11.	Maharashtra	975.40	475.00
12.	Manipur	158.36	75.00
13.	Meghalaya	602.11	300.00
14.	Nagaland	307.18	153.00
15.	Orissa	1062.38	530.00
16.	Punjab	276.00	135.00
17.	Rajasthan	3363.83	1680.00
18.	Sikkim	272.39	135.00
19.	Tamil Nadu	943.53	470.00
20.	Tripura	149.75	74.00
21.	Uttar Pradesh	4091.16	2045.00

1	2	3	4
22. West Bengal	1931.93	965.00	
23. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	56.56	28.00	
24. Arunachal Pradesh	157.77	—	
25. Chandigarh	—	—	
26. Delhi	—	—	
27. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	—	—	
28. Goa, Daman and Diu	51.07	25.00	
29. Lakshadweep	—	—	
30. Mizoram	17.67	8.00	
31. Pondicherry	25.60	12.00	
Total		240,00.00	118,77.00

धान का खरीद मूल्य

125. श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार धान की बुआई से पहले धान का खरीद मूल्य निर्धारित करेगी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कब और कितना मूल्य निर्धारित किया जायेगा ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) : (क) से (ग) बुआई से पूर्व धान के समर्थन मूल्य को निर्धारित करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा हर सम्भव प्रयास किया जाता है। फिर भी, राज्य सरकारों और अन्य मन्त्रालयों से विचार-विमर्श करने में कुछ समय लग जाता है।

जब भी, फसल बुआई के प्रारम्भिक चरणों में

मूल्य-नीति की घोषणा की जा रही है। विपणन मौसम (1 अक्तूबर, 1984 से 30 सितम्बर, 1985) के लिए धान के अधिप्राप्ति मूल्य की घोषणा भारत सरकार ने 19 जुलाई, 1984 को की है।

धान की साधारण किस्म के 132 रु० प्रति क्विंटल के वर्तमान अधिप्राप्ति मूल्य को बढ़ाकर 137 रु० प्रति क्विंटल, बढ़िया किस्म के वर्तमान 136 रु० प्रति क्विंटल को 141 रु० प्रति क्विंटल तथा बहुत बढ़िया किस्म के वर्तमान 140 रु० प्रति क्विंटल को 145 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल कर दिया गया है।

खाद्यान्न का उत्पादन और वसूली

126. श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वर्ष 1980 से प्रत्येक वर्ष खाद्यान्न का उत्पादन बढ़ रहा है और क्या खाद्यान्न की

वसूली भी बढ़ रही है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि खाद्य विभाग की वार्षिक रिपोर्ट के अनुसार उत्पादन तो बढ़ा है, लेकिन वसूली में कमी हुई है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) : (क) खाद्यान्नों के उत्पादन में 1982-83 के सूखे के वर्ष को छोड़कर 1980-81 से ही लगातार वृद्धि का रुख रहा है और 1983-84 के दौरान 1506 लाख मीटरी टन का उत्पादन होने की सम्भावना है जो अब तक के उत्पादन से सबसे अधिक होगा। खाद्यान्नों की अधिप्राप्ति में भी वृद्धि हुई है।

(ख) जी, नहीं।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं होता।

मोटे अनाजों की वसूली

127. श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1981-82 और 1982-83 में ज्वार, बाजरा, मक्का, रागी आदि जैसे मोटे अनाजों की अलग-अलग कुल कितनी वसूली (टनों में) हुई ;

(ख) क्या वर्ष 1982-83 में इन अनाजों की कम वसूली होने के कारण कम उत्पादन होना हो सकता है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो कम उत्पादन होने के क्या कारण हैं और क्या इसका कारण किसानों को पर्याप्त आदानों और उर्वरकों का उपलब्ध न कराया जाना हो सकता है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा आदानों की पर्याप्त व्यवस्था न करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) : (क) 1981-82 से 1983-84 तक के विपणन वर्षों के दौरान खरीदे गए मोटे अनाजों की मात्रा नीचे दी गई है :—

(000 मीटरी टनों में)

फसल	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84 (13-7-84 की स्थिति)
ज्वार	207.8	172.0	20.5
मक्का	8.1	—	19.8
रागी	4.6	—	—
बाजरा	—	—	0.7
योग	220.5	172.0	41.0

(ख) मोटे धान्यों की खरीद आमतौर पर मूल्य समर्थन उपाय के रूप में की जाती है तथा बाजार मूल्य की स्थिति अनुकूल होने पर उत्पादक सरकारी अभिकरणों द्वारा खरीद करने के लिए कम माल देते हैं। इस बात का 1983-84 के अनुभव से भी पता चलता है।

(ग) 1982-83 के दौरान मोटे धान्यों समेत खाद्यान्नों का कम उत्पादन मुख्यतः बड़े क्षेत्र में सूखा पड़ने के कारण हुआ था, न कि उर्वरकों और अन्य आदानों की उपलब्धता न होने की वजह से।

(घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं होता।

चावल की वसूली

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

(क) देश में वर्ष 1981-82 और 1982-83

में वर्ष-वार और राज्यवार कितने हजार मीट्रिक टन चावल (धान) की वसूली की गई थी ;

(ख) क्या वर्ष 1981-82 की तुलना में वर्ष 1982-83 में चावल की कम वसूली हुई थी ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो लक्ष्य की तुलना में कितनी कम वसूली हुई और उसके क्या कारण थे ?

इलेक्ट्रानिकी विभाग में तथा खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (डा०एम०एस० संजीवी राव) : (क) एक विवरण संलग्न है।

(ख) जी हां।

(ग) सरकार द्वारा चावल/धान की वसूली करने के लिए कोई लक्ष्य निर्धारित नहीं किए गए थे।

विवरण

विपणन मौसम 1981-82 और 1982-83 के दौरान चावल (चावल के हिसाब से धान समेत) की राज्यवार वसूली

(हजार मीटरी टन)

राज्य/संघ शासित प्रदेश	1981-82	1982-83 (अन०)
1	2	3
आन्ध्र प्रदेश	1100	1627
असम	44	23
बिहार	49	4
गुजरात	19	6
हरियाणा	883	713

1	2	3
हिमाचल प्रदेश	नग०	नग०
जम्मू तथा कश्मीर	53	36
कर्नाटक	163	112
केरल	नग०	नग०
मध्य प्रदेश	368	183
महाराष्ट्र	25	नग०
मणिपुर	नग०	—
उड़ीसा	130	61
पंजाब	3110	3231
राजस्थान	35	34
तमिलनाडू	575	423
उत्तर प्रदेश	726	559
पश्चिमी बंगाल	45	14
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	3	नग०
चंडीगढ़	—	2
पाण्डिचेरी	6	1
अखिल भारत	7334	7029

(अन०)—अनन्तिम।

नग०—500 मीटरी टन से कम।

दिल्ली में औद्योगिक प्लांटों का आबंटन

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

(क) क्या सरकार को मालूम है कि गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान वर्ष-वार कितने लोगों ने दिल्ली में औद्योगिक प्लाटों के लिए आवेदन किया था ;

(ख) उनमें से कितने व्यक्तियों को प्लाट आबंटित किए गए ; और

(ग) उद्योग लगाने के लिए आवेदन करने वाले सभी व्यक्तियों को प्लाट आबंटित न करने के क्या कारण हैं और तत्सम्बन्धी न्योरा क्या है ?

शेल विभाग में, निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) उद्योग निदेशालय (दिल्ली प्रशासन) ने सूचित किया है कि 1970 से वर्षवार दिल्ली में उन व्यक्तियों की वास्तविक संख्या बताना सम्भव नहीं है जिन्होंने औद्योगिक प्लाटों के लिए आवेदन किया। जहां तक दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण का सम्बन्ध है उसने अनुरूप इकाइयों को अनुरूप क्षेत्रों में स्थानान्तरित करने के लिए वैकल्पिक प्लाटों के आबंटन के लिए 1970 तथा 1976 में आवेदन पत्र मांगे थे। इस वर्ग में कुल मिलाकर 16417 आवेदन पत्र प्राप्त हुए थे।

(ख) उद्योग निदेशालय द्वारा आबंटित औद्योगिक प्लाटों की संख्या 330 है। दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा 412 इकाइयों को वैकल्पिक प्लाट आबंटित किए गए।

(ग) उद्योग निदेशालय द्वारा कुछ आवेदनों को दिल्ली में उद्योग स्थापित करने के लिए आबंटन न करने के मुख्य कारण निम्नलिखित हैं :

(I) जब आवेदन पत्र प्राप्त हुए थे तब भूमि उपलब्ध नहीं थी।

(II) उनके द्वारा पेश की गई परियोजनाएं व्यवहार्य नहीं थी।

(III) चयन/लाटरी निकलने पर आवेदक सफल नहीं हुए।

दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण उन आवेदकों पर विचार नहीं कर सका :—

(I) जिनमें कारखाने दिए हुए स्थल पर विद्यमान नहीं थे।

(II) जिनके पास दिल्ली नगर निगम का लाइसेंस नहीं था।

(III) जिन्हें परिसर से स्थानान्तरित करना अपेक्षित नहीं था।

(IV) जिन्होंने उचित रूप से आवेदन पत्र नहीं दिए थे।

(v) जिन्होंने आबंटन के लिए 1976 में प्रेस नोटिस के उत्तर में प्रीमियम का 30 प्रतिशत जमा नहीं किया था।

Jha Committee Report on Operation Flood II Project

130. SHRI SURYA NARAYAN SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Jha Committee appointed to enquire into the Operation Flood II projects has submitted its report ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) if not, when it is expected ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The period for submission of report has been extended upto 31.10.1984.

ओलम्पिक खेलों के लिए चुने गए खिलाड़ियों की सूची

131. श्री जगपाल सिंह :

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री :

क्या खेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 3 जुलाई, 1984 के "नवभारत टाइम्स" में पृष्ठ 6 पर "खिलाड़ियों की खुराक से खिलवाड़" शीर्षक से प्रकाशित समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार खिलाड़ियों की खुराक पर पाबन्दियों को समाप्त करेगी और खिलाड़ी द्वारा विशेषज्ञता प्राप्त खेल की आवश्यकता और उसको सामान्य खान-पान आदतों के अनुसार खुराक प्रदान करने के लिए कार्यवाही करेगी ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्योरा क्या है ?

खेल विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री अशोक गहलोत):
(क) जी, हां।

(ख) और (ग) लास एन्जलिस में होने वाले आगामी ओलम्पिक खेलों के संदर्भ में प्रशिक्षण शिविरों में भाग लेने वाले पुरुष और महिला खिलाड़ियों के लिए सरकार ने आयोजकों को उपयुक्त सहायक अनुदान देने की व्यवस्था की थी ताकि खिलाड़ियों के लिए पोषक आहार की सुसाध्य व्यवस्था की जा सके। सरकार द्वारा खुराक पर कोई पाबन्दी नहीं लगाई गई थी। शिविरों के आयोजकों ने यह सूचित किया है कि खिलाड़ियों को दी गई खुराक के बारे में किसी भी खिलाड़ी ने उनसे कोई भी शिकायत नहीं की है।

आलू का उत्पादन और मूल्य

132. श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1983-84 के दौरान आलू का कुल कितना उत्पादन हुआ और वह कितने मूल्य का था तथा उसके राज्यवार उत्पादन का ब्योरा क्या है ;

(ख) कितना प्रतिशत आलू शीतागारों में रखा गया ; और

(ग) उक्त अवधि के दौरान प्रत्येक मास में आलू के थोक और खुदरा मूल्य क्या थे ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) : (क) कुछ राज्यों से प्राप्त रिपोर्टों के आधार पर अस्थायी तौर पर यह अनुमान लगाया गया है कि 1983-84 के दौरान आलू का उत्पादन लगभग 125 लाख मीटरी टन होगा। आलू की पैदावार कई राज्यों में की जाती है और इस फसल का विपणन समूचे वर्ष होता है, अतः इस चरण पर सही मूल्यांकन करना सम्भव नहीं है।

(ख) शीत भंडार में रखे गए आलू की कुल मात्रा के बारे में कोई सही जानकारी उपलब्ध नहीं है। तथापि यह अनुमान लगाया गया है कि देश में उत्पादित लगभग 35 प्रतिशत आलू शीत भंडार में रखा गया है।

(ग) एक विवरण संलग्न है (देखिए कालम 233—236)।

सरकार द्वारा गेहूं की खरीद

133. श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप : क्या खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार ने इस वर्ष देश में राज्यवार कितना गेहूं खरीदा और उसका कुल मूल्य कितना था ; और

(ख) गेहूं की उपरोक्त खरीद में से कितना गेहूं खराब हो गया है और तत्संबन्धी ब्योरा क्या है ?

इलेक्ट्रानिकी विभाग में तथा खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (डा० एम० एस० संजीवी राव) : (क) चालू विपणन मौसम में 17 जुलाई, 1984 तक गेहूं की राज्यवार की गई वसूली का ब्योरा नीचे दिया जाता है :—

विवरण

महीने के अन्त में आलू के मूल्य

राज्य/बाजार	क्रिस्म	1984										
		1983					1984					
		अक्तूबर	नवम्बर	दिसम्बर	जनवरी	फरवरी	मार्च	अप्रैल	मई	जून		
		थोक मूल्य (मूल्य प्रति बिबटल में)										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		
1. बिहार												
पटना	—	200	200	130	115	100	80	87	85	100		
2. दिल्ली	उत्तर प्रदेश गोला	180	190	120	100	85	75	60	105	135		
3. पंजाब												
जालंधर	चन्द्रमुखी (2708)	170	115	65	100	105	80	80	72	100		
4. उत्तर प्रदेश												
फर्रुखाबाद	मिलीटरी	185	185	74	72	68	45	30	40	40		
5. पश्चिमी बंगाल												
कलकत्ता	देसी नैनीताल	225	205	163	83	85	80	75	112	143		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
खुबरा मूल्य (मूल्य प्रति बिबटल में)										
1. दिल्ली		2.50	2.50	1.50	1.50	1.20	1.40	1.50	1.50	2.00
2. महाराष्ट्र बम्बई		3.00	3.00	2.50	2.50	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
3. तमिलनाडु मद्रास		2.30	2.40	2.30	2.50	2.50	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.50
4. पश्चिमी बंगाल कलकत्ता		2.20 (14/10)	2.50	2.00	1.30	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.40	1.80

राज्य/संघ शासित प्रदेश	वसूली की गई मात्रा (हजार मीटरी टन)
बिहार	37
गुजरात	नग०
हरियाणा	1757
जम्मू तथा कश्मीर	7
मध्य प्रदेश	83
पंजाब	4937
राजस्थान	217
उत्तर प्रदेश	2099
पश्चिमी बंगाल	नग०
दिल्ली	3
जोड़	9158

नग० = 500 मीटरी टन से कम

लेखों को अन्तिम रूप देने के बाद ही वसूल की गई गेहूं की कुल लागत के बारे में पता चल पाएगा। तथापि, सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित की गई किस्म संबंधी कटौती करने की शर्त पर उचित औसत किस्म का गेहूं 152/- रु० प्रति क्विंटल के न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य पर खरीदा गया है।

(ख) सरकार के पास चालू विपणन मौसम के दौरान वसूल किए गए गेहूं के स्टॉक को क्षति पहुंचने के बारे में कोई सूचना प्राप्त नहीं हुई है।

सिंचित और असिंचित कृषि भूमि

134. श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप : क्या सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय देश में सिंचित कृषि भूमि का कुल कितना क्षेत्र है तथा उसके लिए सिंचाई के क्या साधन उपलब्ध हैं और इन साधनों से सिंचित भूमि का अलग-अलग अनुपात एवं क्षेत्र कितना है ;

(ख) इस समय असिंचित भूमि का क्षेत्र कितना है ; और

(ग) आगामी वर्षों में सिंचाई सुविधायें उपलब्ध करा कर भूमि के कितने अतिरिक्त क्षेत्र में सिंचाई की जाएगी तथा इस सम्बन्ध में योजना का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

सिंचाई मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिर्धा) : (क) और (ख) सिंचाई के साधनों तथा बोनो क्षेत्र को दर्शाते हुए सिंचित कृषि भूमि के क्षेत्र से संबंधित आंकड़े कृषि मंत्रालय में आर्थिक और सांख्यिकी निदेशालय द्वारा प्रकाशित किए जाते हैं। वर्ष 1980-81 के लिए उपलब्ध अद्यतन आंकड़े (अनन्तिम) निम्नानुसार हैं :—

क्षेत्र मिलियन हेक्टेयर में

साधन	साधन से सिंचित क्षेत्र	कुल से निवल सिंचित क्षेत्र की प्रतिशत
1	2	3
नहरें	15.3	39.4
तालाब	3.2	8.3

1	2	3
नलकूप	9.5	24.5
अन्य कुएं	8.2	21.1
अन्य साधन	2.6	6.7
कुल (निवल) सिंचित क्षेत्र	38.8	100.00

उसी वर्ष के दौरान देश में बोया गया निवल गैर सिंचित क्षेत्र 101.5 मिलियन हैक्टेयर है।

(ग) आने वाले वर्षों में सिंचित किया जाने वाला क्षेत्र जल वैज्ञानिक परिस्थितियों, जलाशयों में उपलब्ध भंडारणों, सुविधाओं का उपयोग करने में किसानों की तत्परता आदि पर निर्भर करेगा।

पूर्वी दिल्ली में कालोनियों का नियमित
किया जाना

135. श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप :
श्री राम किकर :

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

(क) जनवरी, 1984 से जून, 1984 तक की अवधि के दौरान पूर्वी दिल्ली (यमुना पार क्षेत्र) में कुल कितनी कालोनियां नियमित तथा मंजूर की गईं तथा दिसम्बर, 1984 तक कितनी और कालोनियों को नियमित तथा मंजूर किया जाएगा ; और

(ख) इन कालोनियों को नियमित करने के मातृदंड क्या हैं तथा ऐसी कितनी कालोनियां हैं जो इन शर्तों को पूरा करती हैं किन्तु उन्हें अब तक नियमित/मंजूर नहीं किया जा सका है और इन कालोनियों को बिजली आदि कब तक उपलब्ध कराने का विचार है तथा इस संबंध में व्यौरा क्या है ?

लैंड विभाग में, निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण और दिल्ली नगर निगम ने बताया है कि जनवरी, 1984 से जून, 1984 तक की अवधि के दौरान यमुनापार के क्षेत्रों में 5 अनधिकृत कालोनियों को नियमित किया जा चुका है। दो और अनधिकृत कालोनियों को दिसम्बर, 1984 तक नियमित किए जाने का प्रस्ताव है।

(ख) सरकार द्वारा ये आदेश जारी किए गए हैं कि दिल्ली में अनधिकृत कालोनियों को जिनमें 30-6-77 और 16-2-77 तक बनी क्रमशः रिहायशी और वाणिज्यिक संरचनाएं शामिल हैं, नियमित कर दिया जाए। दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने बताया है कि उनके क्षेत्राधिकार के अन्तर्गत यमुना पार क्षेत्रों में 87 अनधिकृत कालोनियों में से 82 अनधिकृत कालोनियों को नियमित कर दिया गया है और 3 कालोनियों को नियमित नहीं किया जा सका क्योंकि इन्होंने नियमिततीकरण की शर्तों को पूरा नहीं किया है। शेष दो कालोनियों को नियमित करने के बारे में अभी विचार किया जाना है। दिल्ली नगर निगम ने सूचित किया है कि 176 अनधिकृत कालोनियों (शहरी शाहदरा में 168 और ग्रामीण शाहदरा में 8) में से 172 अनधिकृत कालोनियों को नियमित किया जा चुका है और शेष 4 कालोनियों को नियमित

नहीं किया जा सका क्योंकि इन्होंने नियमितीकरण की शर्तें पूरी नहीं की है।

2. दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण और दिल्ली नगर निगम को हिदायतें जारी कर दी गई हैं कि लाभभोगियों द्वारा विकास प्रभारों का भुगतान करने और संबंधित स्थानीय प्राधिकरणों द्वारा निर्धारित अन्य शर्तों को पूरा करने पर वे सभी नियमित की गई अनधिकृत कालोनियों में मूलभूत सुविधाएं मुहैया करें।

Distribution and Price of Vanaspati and Edible Oils

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

(a) whether despite the recently launched scheme for sale and distribution of vanaspati and edible oils introduced from June 1, 1984 the prices of these items continued to soar higher and higher in the retail market ; and

(b) if so, the details of the new scheme, the steps taken so far in pursuance thereof and the results achieved so far, indicating the rise/fall in prices of various items since January, 1984 ?

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 prices of vanaspati packs and imported edible oils distributed through Public Distribution System, have been revised w.e.f. 24.5.1984. The scheme introduced from June 1, 1984 relates to the packing of vanaspati and edible oils in accordance with Packaged Commodities Rules, 1977 laying down various pack sizes. As per these Rules vanaspati and edible oils will be packed in pack sizes of 20 kg, 15 kg, 10 kg, 2 kg, 1 kg, 1/2 kg. etc.

In so far as the prices are concerned, these have shown a uniform trend w.e.f. 24.5.84. For vanaspati, in particular, a uniform all India maximum retail price (local taxes extra) has been introduced for all pack sizes, which will be printed/marked on the vanaspati pack.

Decline in Production of Sugar

137. SHRI ANAND SINGH :
SHRI SURYA NARAYAN SINGH :
SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD :
SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the sugar production during the current seasons has gone down enormously ;

(b) if so, the monthly production of sugar during the current season so far and the comparative figures for the last two production seasons ;

(c) the reasons for large scale reduction in the production of sugar ; and

(d) what was the commitment for exports of sugar during the current season and how far the same has been complied with and what are the comparative figures for the previous two seasons ?

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). Sugar production in the current 1983-84 season is expected to be about 59 lakh tonnes as against 82.32 lakh tonnes in 1982-83 season. The monthly production of sugar during the current season so far and the comparative figures for the last 2 seasons are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) The main reason for decline in sugar production in 1983-84 season is the fall in the production of sugarcane due to natural factors such as drought in previous year in some States like Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Maharashtra. Moreover, late rains in northern region delayed the maturity of cane which resulted in low recovery in the case of many factories in that region.

(d) Under the International Sugar Agreement, 1977, India's export quota for

each of the calendar years 1982, 1983 and 1984 is 6.5 lakh tonnes. The actual quantity exported in 1982 and 1983 was 4.67 lakh

tonnes and 7.24 lakh tonnes respectively whereas in 1984 the quantity exported upto 11.7.1984 is 2.26 lakh tonnes.

Statement

Statement showing Monthwise production of sugar during 1983-84, 1982-83 and 1981-82 seasons upto 30th June.

(Lakh Tonnes)

Month	1983-84	1982-83	1981-82
October	0.25	0.99	0.56
November	2.82	5.09	5.64
December	10.78	11.86	11.73
January	13.90	14.61	14.10
February	12.82	14.21	13.54
March	10.46	14.74	14.03
April	5.44	11.93	11.57
May	1.78	6.64	8.18
June	0.32	1.73	3.24

Rules and Regulations to Cheek Encroachment by Foreign Fishing Vessels

138. SHRI ANAND SINGH :
SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the rules and regulations to ensure that foreign fishing vessels do not encroach into the territorial waters of India ; and

(b) whether Government propose to amend or modify the same to effectively prevent encroachment into the territorial waters of the country by foreign fishing vessels ; if so, the details in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Rule 12 of the Maritime Zones of India (Regulation of Fishing by Foreign Vessels) Rules, 1982 *inter alia* provides that 'no foreign vessel shall undertake fishing operations within the territorial waters of India unless otherwise specifically permitted for any specialised type of fishing. In the permissions of charter issued by the Ministry, it has been made clear that the chartered foreign vessels shall operate only beyond the territorial waters.

Recently, the Rule has been amended (May, 1984) by which foreign fishing vessels operating under charter shall fish beyond the territorial water or in depths beyond 40

fathoms, whichever is farther from the shore.

Section 12 (a) of the Maritime Zones of India (Regulation of fishing by Foreign Vessels) Act, 1981 provides that whoever contravenes the provisions of any permit (of charter) shall be punishable, where such contravention relates to the area of operation or method of fishing specified in such permit, with fine not exceeding rupees five lakhs ; and

Section 13 (1) of the Act provides that where any person is convicted of an offence under section 10 or section 11 or section 12, the foreign vessel used in or in connection with the commission of the said offence, together with its fishing gear, equipment, stores and cargo and any fish on board such ship or the proceeds of the sale of any fish ordered to be sold under the second proviso to clause (a) of sub-section (4) of section 9 shall also be liable to confiscation.

(b) Final Decision on further amendments to the Act/Rules has not yet been taken.

Distress Sale of Wheat

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

(a) the quantum of procurement of wheat made this year in each of the wheat producing States ;

(b) the targets of wheat procurement in respect of each State ;

(c) whether Government are aware that a number of farmers had to make distress sale of wheat at prices which are lower than the support prices fixed by Government in the absence of purchase made by State and Central Government machinery ; and

(d) if so, how much of wheat is estimated to have been sold by the farmers under distress ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS,

AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M.S. SANJEEVI RAO): (a) A Statement is attached.

(b) Since procurement of wheat at support price takes place under voluntary offers by the farmers, no target of procurement of wheat is fixed.

(c) and (d). No report of distress sale of Fair Average Quality Wheat has been received.

Statement

Statement showing procurement of wheat in wheat producing States during 1984-85 Rabi Marketing Season

Position as on 17-7-1984

States	Procurement ('000 tonnes)
Bihar	36.8
Gujarat	0.2
Haryana	1775.5
Jammu and Kashmir	7.0
Madhya Pradesh	82.8
Punjab	4936.9
Rajasthan	216.6
Uttar Pradesh	2098.6
West Bengal	0.3
Delhi	2.7
Total : All India	9157.6

Allocation of Funds to Orissa Under NREP

140. SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the amount allocated to Orissa in the Sixth Plan (yearwise) towards implementing National Rural Employment Programme ;

(b) the amount spent in implementing NREP in Orissa in the above Plan period (yearwise) ; and

(c) the number of beneficiaries in Orissa

in that Plan period (yearwise) ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA): (a) to (c). Funds allocated to Orissa for implementation of National Rural Employment Programme, utilisations made therefrom and the employment generated against the same are as under :—

Year	Funds allocated including the State share (inclusive of the value of foodgrains (Rs. lakhs)	Amount utilised (Rs. lakhs)	Employment generated (in lakh mandays)
1980-81	2117.25	1891.89	321.67
1981-82	1640.00	1448.85	194.31
1982-83	1730.00	1283.62	176.61
1983-84	1820.00	1160.59 (up to Feb., 1984)	127.98
1984-85	2072.00	Not reported	5.92 (up-to May, 1984)

Consumer Prices of Essential Commodities

141. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE :
SHRI SURAJ BHAN :

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

(a) the consumer prices in the market on 1 January, 1980, 1 January, 1983 and at present of the essential commodities i.e. wheat, rice, sugar, dal (Mah), vanaspati ghee, tea (loose), gram (white), salt (Tata), coal, and cement ;

(b) how they have affected the lower middle class and persons below and around poverty line, specially in remote areas ; and

(c) steps taken by Government to con-

tain the inflation at the present level ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) :
(a) The information is furnished in Statement-I and II.

(b) and (c). Government is aware that increase in prices of essential commodities over a period of time adversely affects the common people. Government has taken several measures to increase the supply of essential commodities and to check the rise in their prices. The main thrust of Government policy is to increase the production of various essential commodities. The Public Distribution System through which several essential commodities are being distributed

is being expanded and strengthened. For supplementing domestic production, some essential commodities like edible oils, petroleum products and pulses are imported. The allocations of levy sugar, imported edible oils etc. for supply through the Public Distribution System have been raised. Levy

cement is given for construction and repairs of residential buildings to people with lower incomes. In order to curb hoarding and blackmarketing, the State Governments are enforcing the provisions of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 and similar legislations.

Statement-I

Retail Prices of Selected Commodities

Commodity	(Rs. per kg)		
	Week-ending		
	4.1.1980	7.1.1983	29.6.1984
1	2	3	4
Wheat			
Bombay	1.46 (FP)	2.80	2.60
Calcutta	1.45 (FP)	1.80 (FP)	1.95 (FP)
Delhi	1.55	2.10	2.00
Madras	1.40 (FP)	2.75	2.50
Rice			
Bombay	2.40	3.40	3.60
Calcutta	1.90 (FP)	2.38 (FP)	2.46 (FP)
Delhi	2.20	3.20	3.75
Madras	2.40	3.00	3.30
Sugar			
Bombay	4.60	4.10	5.60
Calcutta	4.50	4.60	6.00
Delhi	4.80	4.60	5.75
Madras	4.80	4.10	5.10
Dal-Mah (Urad)			
Bombay	5.00	5.50	8.00
Calcutta	4.20	5.00	6.70
Delhi	4.80	5.25	8.40
Madras	4.00	5.20	7.30
Vanaspathi			
Bombay	12.50	16.90	18.50
Calcutta	14.00	18.65*	19.90*
Delhi	11.40	14.20	16.35
Madras	13.50	17.50	18.00

1	2	3	4
Tea			
Bombay	18.00	22.00	38.00
Calcutta	20.00	NA	35.00
Delhi	NA	20.00	36.00
Madras	11.00 (½ kg)	13.50 (½ kg)	17.90 (½ kg)
Soft coke (Rs per 40 kg)			
Calcutta	NA	21.00	26.00
Delhi	12.55	20.70	23.70
Kabli Chana			
Delhi	4.85 (1.1.80)	6.25 (1.1.83)	5.70
Salt (Tata)			
Delhi	0.95 (1.1.80)	1.20 (1.1.83)	1.15

N.A. Not available.

* Price relate to poly pack.

FP Prices relate to Fair Price Shop.

Statement-I incidentals sales tax and local levies as on
Prices of Cement 1.1.1980 and that of levy (controlled) cement
 The f.o.r. price of cement exclusive of as on 1.1.1983 and 1.7.1984 is given below :

Dated	Price of cement per tonne Rs.	Price of cement per bag Rs.
1.1.1980	454.13	22.71
1.1.1983	638.88	31.94
1.7.1984	799.47	39.97

Note : The price of cement indicated as on 1.1.1983 and 1.7.1984 is the price of Portland Pezzolana cement. The price of Ordinary Portland cement will be Rs. 15/- per tonne more. On the basis of above prices, the retail price of cement in Delhi inclusive of all taxes, incidentals and local levies would be as under :

Retail price of cement in Delhi

Date	Price of cement per tonne Rs.	Price of cement per bag Rs.	
1.1.1980	548.96	27.45	
1.1.1983	753.75	37.69	P.P.C.
1.7.1984	932.45	46.62	

The prices indicated against 1.1.1983 and 1.7.84 are of levy cement over which there is price and distribution control. From 28.2.82, on account of partial decontrol of cement, there is no price and distribution control over a part of the production of cement factories which is sold under non levy cate-

gory. However, the Cement Manufacturers Association on behalf of cement industry have given an understanding to the Government that the non-levy cement will also be sold in retail (exclusive of sales tax and local levies) at prices not exceeding the ceiling prices mentioned below :—

Area	Price per bag (excluding sales tax and local levies)
1. States of Maharashtra, Kerala, J and K and North Eastern Region.	Rs. 64/- per bag
2. All other areas	Rs. 60/- per bag.

Introduction of a Foreign Plant for Fodder

142. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to news item captioned "introduction of a foreign plant" appearing in Bombay weekly 'Commerce' dated 5 November, 1983 ;

(b) if so, what steps have been taken to study the impact of use of fodder, got from the plant *Leucaena* on the livestock ;

(c) when Government were aware of the bad effects of the same, why money was

being wasted towards such research at Jhansi and Pune ; and

(d) whether any instances have been brought to the notice of Government about the usefulness of the plant in some form or bad effects only have come to notice ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes, Sir. Government is aware of the news item that appeared in the Bombay Weekly "Commerce" on introduction of the foreign Plant—*Leucaena leucocephala* (Subabool) ;

(b) Intensive work has already been undertaken under the All India Coordinated Research Project on Forage Crops, at the

Indian Grassland and Fodder Research Institute, Jhansi and at some of the agricultural universities on studying the impact of feeding *Leucaena* to animals. The preliminary studies on feeding show that the palatability of this species is very high and that the animal weight gain is quite substantial per unit of time.

(c) Government is aware of the presence of toxic substance 'mimosine' in the leaves and twigs of this plant. Through the adoption of appropriate varieties of this plant, systems of production and forage utilisation, the adverse effects of the toxic substance can be overcome and substantial animal gains can be achieved. On the basis of the studies, it is recommended that the total quantities of leucaena fodder in the total feed for the animal, should not exceed 20-25%. However, the feeding of subabool to poultry, is not recommended. The other uses of this plant such as for fuel, fertilizer, gum and pulp and its utility in Agro-Forestry Systems are being brought out by the BASF, Urlikanchan, Pune and IGFRI, Jhansi.

(d) No instance of any adverse effect because of feeding Subabool (*Leucaena*) to cattle/Bufaloes has been reported to the Government. The Government is fully aware about its usefulness and due attention is being given to this plant.

(b)

Import of edible oil

143. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA :
SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that State Trading Corporation did not import edible oils during the months of August-September 1983 ; if so, the reasons for the same ;

(b) the details of yearly import of edible oils during the last three years, the name of the country from which purchased and rate at which purchased during the above period ;

(c) the reasons for the scarcity and price hike in respect of edible oils and the steps taken by Government to keep down the prices and maintain adequate supply ; and

(d) on how many occasions there was price hike during the last three years ?

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. The S.T.C. imported 1,02,000 MTs edible oils during August, 1983 and 1,51,000 MTs during September, 1983.

Financial Year	Quantity imported (in lakh MT)	Average purchase price (Rs. /M.T.)
1981-82	10.23	4872
1982-83	9.80	4259
1983-84 (Provisional)	12.17	5761

The oils are purchased on the basis of tenders. The contracting parties are free to ship the oils from any country. The purchase price varies from contract to contract and from oil to oil and as such it is not

possible to indicate price at which the oils were purchased.

The names of countries from which edible oils are normally shipped are given below :

Name of Edible Oils	Countries from which oils are normally shipped
S.B.O.	USA, Brazil and Europe
RSO	Canada, Europe
Palm Oil, Neutralised Palm Oil and Palmolein	Malaysia and Indonesia

(c) There is no scarcity of edible oils in the country as Central Government have been making increased allocation of imported edible oils to the States/Union Territories for issue through the public distribution system and to the vanaspati industry for the manufacture of vanaspati. These measures have a sobering effect on the prices of indigenous edible oils. Imported edible oils are also being sold by the State Governments and the Hindustan Vegetable Oils Corporation in small packs at fixed prices. The end retail price of vanaspati, which is also a cooking medium, has been fixed and is uniform throughout the country.

Apart from the steps taken by the State Governments to increase production of oilseeds, the Central Government has taken the following measures :—

- (a) Exports of edible oils/oilseeds/oilcakes were strictly regulated in consultation with the Ministries of Agriculture and Commerce ;
- (b) Stock limits of edible oils/oilseeds as fixed in the Pulses, Edible oilseeds and Edible Oils Storage (Control) Order, 1977 at the level of the manufacturer, wholesaler and retailer were continued to ensure that cornering of stocks did not take place. Imported edible oils which had hitherto been exempted from stock limits were also brought within the purview of the Storage Control Order to ensure that there was no hoarding of these stocks ;

(c) The Prevention of Blackmarketing

and maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities Act, 1980 is being vigorously implemented in order to check, inter-alia, black-marketing in edible oils/oilseeds and to deal firmly with traders indulging in speculative trading in these essential commodities of mass consumption.

(d) The vanaspati industry has been forbidden to use groundnut and mustard oils in the manufacture of vanaspati so that these oils are available for direct consumption.

(e) The use of minor oils has been made compulsory in the manufacture of vanaspati.

(f) Increased allocation of imported edible oils is being made to the vanaspati industry to relieve pressure on indigenous oils and to ensure its availability in sufficient quantity.

(d) Government have no control over the indigenous edible oils. Their prices vary from time to time. The issue price of imported edible oils was revised on two occasions, firstly in February, 1982 and secondly in May, 1984. In the latter case the increase was made by Re. 1/- per Kg.

राष्ट्रीय खेल नीति

144. श्री मूल चन्द्र डागा :

श्री सत्यसाधन चक्रवर्ती

श्री अर्जुन सेठी :

क्या खेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार द्वारा राष्ट्रीय खेल नीति तैयार कर ली गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है और उसे सभा के विचारार्थ सभा पटल पर कब तक रख दिया जाएगा ; और

(ग) इसमें असाधारण विलम्ब होने के क्या कारण हैं ?

खेल विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री अशोक गहलोत) : (क) और (ख) राष्ट्रीय खेल नीति को अन्तिम रूप दिया जा रहा है और शीघ्र ही सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

(ग) इस मामले में कोई अत्यधिक विलम्ब नहीं हुआ है ।

सामाजिक वानिकी कार्य

145. श्री मूल चन्द डागा : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1982-83 और 1984 के दौरान देश में किन-किन स्थानों में सामाजिक वानिकी कार्य किए गए ;

(ख) राज्य सरकारों और केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा उन पर क्रमशः कुल कितनी धनराशि खर्च की गयी ; और

(ग) राज्यवार ऐसा कुल कितना क्षेत्र है, जहां यह सफल सिद्ध हुआ है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) : (क) 1982-83 और 1983-84 के दौरान देश में लक्षद्वीप को छोड़कर सभी राज्यों तथा संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में सामाजिक वानिकी कार्यक्रम शुरू किया गया है ।

(ख) (1) केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा खर्च की गयी धनराशि का ब्यौरा नीचे दिया गया है :—

वर्ष	रकम (लाख रुपए)
1982-83	971.82
1983-84	1285.44 •

(2) राज्य सरकारों द्वारा खर्च की गयी धनराशि का ब्यौरा संबंधित राज्यों/संघ राज्यों क्षेत्रों से एकत्र किया जा रहा है और सभा पटल पर रख दिया जाएगा ।

(ग) ब्यौरे संलग्न विवरण में दिए गए हैं ।

विवरण

राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	कुल क्षेत्र जहां 1982-83 और 1983-84 के दौरान सामाजिक वानिकी कार्य सफल सिद्ध हुये हैं (क्षेत्र हैक्टर में)
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1	2
1. आंध्र प्रदेश	59007
2. असम	12000
3. बिहार	40338
4. गुजरात	52994
5. हरियाणा	35000
6. हिमाचल प्रदेश	25333
7. जम्मू व कश्मीर	8342
8. कर्नाटक	40728
9. केरल	7935

1	2
10. मध्य प्रदेश	121574
11. महाराष्ट्र	82740
12. मणिपुर	1910
13. मेघालय	4290
14. नागालैंड	7883
15. उड़ीसा	40520
16. पंजाब	24188
17. राजस्थान	28500
18. सिक्किम	3450
19. तमिलनाडु	65323
20. त्रिपुरा	4192
21. उत्तर प्रदेश	81542
22. पश्चिम बंगाल	34450.
23. अन्दमान तथा निकोबार द्वीप समूह	375
24. अरुणाचल प्रदेश	4504
25. चण्डीगढ़	200
26. दादर तथा नगर हवेली	962
27. दिल्ली	178
28. गोवा, दमन तथा दीव	513
29. मिजोरम	3155
30. पांडिचेरी	206

कुल योग 7,97,340

Losses due to Floods in West Bengal

146. SHRI SANAT KUMAR

MANDAL :

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN :

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHER-

JEE :

SHRI PIYUSH TIRKI :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any assessment has been made of the huge loss of life and property caused in West Bengal by the recent devastating floods ;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof ;

(c) the Central assistance—financial and other—rendered so far and that expected to be made available to the State to meet this calamity ; and

(d) what preventive measures are proposed to be taken to meet such a situation in the future which has very badly affected the economy of the State apart from huge loss in the rural areas rendering lakhs of people homeless ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b). As per reports received from the Government of West Bengal, damages caused by floods in the State are as under :

(i) Population affected : 54.11 lakhs

(ii) No. of districts affected : 11

(iii) No. of villages affected : 911

(iv) Total area affected : 15.48 lakhs ha.

(v) Cropped area affected : 3.27 lakhs ha.

(vi) No. of houses/huts damaged : 190784

(vii) No. of human lives lost : 19

(viii) No. of cattle lost : 347

(c) No request for Central assistance

has so far been received from the State Government. The State has a Margin Money of Rs. 1360.00 lakhs to render relief assistance.

(d) The State Government have provision of Rs. 200.00 crore for flood control measures during the Sixth Five Year Plan, out of which Rs. 72.97 crores are reported to have been spent upto 31.3.1984.

Purchase of Sugar from International Market

147. SHRIMATI VIDYA CHENNU-PATI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to buy sugar from international market ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) what steps have been taken to increase the internal production during the current year ?

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). Government have finalised contracts for the import of about 3.54 lakh tonnes of sugar for shipment by the sellers upto October 1984. The entire contracted quantity of sugar is expected to arrive in India by November, 1984.

(c) To increase the production of sugar payment of remunerative cane prices to the growers by the sugar factories is being ensured. Moreover, to enable the sugar factories to liquidate the cane price arrears expeditiously, suitable measures have been taken to improve the financial position of the factories, for example, (i) credit facilities are being made available to the sugar factories by the banking sector on liberal basis, (ii) under buffer stock scheme, factories are getting subsidy towards holding costs besides 100% credit on buffer stock quantity, (iii) under the incentive scheme new factories/expansion projects are being given the benefit of higher freesale quota coupled with excise

duty concession, etc.

Irregularities by S.B.I. in Disposal of Tickets for Asiad

148. SHRI SUNIL MAITRA :
PROF. RUP CHAND PAL :

Will the Minister of SPORTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in the maintenance and disposal of tickets for the ASIAD by the State Bank of India gross irregularities were detected ;

(b) if so, what are these irregularities ; and

(c) what steps the Government have taken for fixing up responsibility regarding the above irregularities ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a) No, Sir.

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

New Forest Policy

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

(a) whether the proposed new forest policy will be an improvement over the existing one ;

(b) if so, in which respects ; and

(c) if not, to what extent there is consensus of opinion of States and Union Territories ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b). Proposals for the revision of the Forest Policy adopted in 1952 are under the active consideration of the Government.

(c) The Central Board of Forestry on which States and Union Territories are represented by their Forest Ministers/Chief

Administrators, has endorsed the broad framework of the policy.

Production of Foodgrains

150. SHRI RAM SWARUP RAM : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of foodgrains produced, year-wise, during the last two years ;

(b) the target of production for 1984-85 ;

(c) whether the target for 1984-85 will exceed that of the previous two years ; and

(d) the steps being taken to fulfil the above target ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The quantity of foodgrains produced during the last two years is given below :

(In Million Tonnes)

1982-83	1983-84
128.4	150.6 (Provisional)

(b) The target for production of foodgrains for 1984-85 is fixed at 153.6 million tonnes.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) A number of steps are being taken by the Government towards the achievement of the targets fixed for 1984-85. These include :

- (i) Expansion of area under irrigation ;
- (ii) Larger and efficient use of fertilisers ;
- (iii) Increased distribution of quality seeds ;
- (iv) Adequate plant protection measures on expanded areas ;
- (v) Expansion of area under high yielding varieties ;

(vi) Greater emphasis on soil and water conservation and improved dry land farming practices ;

(vii) Transfer of technology through reorganised extension system-training and visits ;

(viii) Training of farmers and extension workers ;

(ix) Intensification of research ; and

(x) Adoption of appropriate pricing policies.

In addition to the above, a massive kharif campaign has been launched under which a significant thrust is being given to the use of high quality seeds, fertilisers, pesticides, and for ensuring timely and adequate supply of life saving-irrigation, electricity, diesel and agricultural credit. As a part of this campaign, a National Agricultural Inputs Fortnight was observed all over the country from 1st to 15th June, 1984. This involved arrangements for reaching the vital agricultural inputs to the interior, holding of exhibitions, demonstrations, seminars, training camps, credit-cum-input melas etc. The Central Government, State Governments, Cooperatives, public and private sector agencies, voluntary organisations, agricultural universities and research centres have been mobilised from the Centre right upto the village level. Several centrally sponsored and Central sector schemes are also in operation for meeting the production target.

In order to increase the productivity of rice in the eastern States a pilot project is being implemented in the selected 51 blocks in the States of Assam, Bihar, M.P., Orissa, U.P. and West Bengal during kharif 1984-85.

बाढ़ नियंत्रण के सम्बन्ध में राज्यों का कार्य निष्पादन

151. श्री मनोहर लाल सेनी :

प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता :

क्या सिन्धुई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को ऐसी रिपोर्ट मिली है कि बाढ़ नियंत्रण के सम्बन्ध में राज्य सरकारों का कार्य-निष्पादन संतोषजनक नहीं रहा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में तथ्य क्या है ;

(ग) ऐसे राज्यों के नाम क्या हैं ; और

(घ) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार द्वारा क्या उपचारात्मक कार्रवाई की गई है ?

सिन्धु मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिश्रा) : (क) से (ग) केन्द्र सरकार के

पास उपलब्ध सूचना से यह देखा गया है कि कुछ राज्य सरकारें छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में बाढ़ नियंत्रण कार्यों के लिए किए गए प्रावधानों की तुलना में पर्याप्त आबंटन जुटाने में सफल नहीं हुए हैं। छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में राज्यवार आबंटन तथा छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में प्रतिशत उपयोगित सहित संभावित व्यय संलग्न विवरण में दिए गए हैं।

(घ) बाढ़ नियंत्रण राज्य विषय होने के कारण राज्य सरकारों को बाढ़ समस्या से निपटने के लिए बाढ़ नियंत्रण सेक्टर के अन्तर्गत पर्याप्त धनराशि उपलब्ध कराने की आवश्यकता के बारे में समय-समय पर जोर दिया जा रहा है।

विवरण

स्वीकृत परिव्यय तथा संभावित व्यय और प्रतिशत उपयोगिता संबंधी विवरण

क्रम सं० राज्य	छठी योजना के लिए स्वीकृत परिव्यय (1980-85) (करोड़ रु०)	छठी योजना के दौरान संभावित व्यय (करोड़ रु०)	स्वीकृत परिव्यय की प्रतिशत उपयोगिता
1	2	3	4
1. आन्ध्र प्रदेश	20.00	28.22	141.1
2. असम	22.40	20.06	89.55
3. बिहार	158.00	18.17	74.79
4. गुजरात	20.00	12.61	63.05
5. हरियाणा	114.00	85.90	75.35
6. हिमाचल प्रदेश	3.35	3.18	94.92
7. जम्मू और कश्मीर	31.00	30.77	99.25

1	2	3	4	5
8. कर्नाटक	1.80	1.96	108.88	
9. केरल	25.00	16.99	67.96	
10. मध्य प्रदेश	4.80	3.35	69.74	
11. महाराष्ट्र	0.60	0.60	100.00	
12. मणिपुर	5.50	5.16	93.82	
13. मेघालय	1.00	1.23	123.00	
14. उड़ीसा	15.00	14.61	97.40	
15. पंजाब	21.00	28.13	133.95	
16. राजस्थान	17.75	12.78	72	
17. सिक्किम	0.50	0.58	116	
18. तमिलनाडु	28.00	6.75	24.10	
19. त्रिपुरा	5.00	3.74	74.8	
20. उत्तर प्रदेश	132.70	76.61	57.73	
21. पश्चिम बंगाल	200.00	90.84	45.42	
22. दिल्ली	39.00	51.62	132.35	
23. अन्य संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	3.70	3.54	95.67	
जोड़	870.10	617.28	70.95	
केन्द्रीय सेक्टर	175.00	178.08	101.71	
कुल बाढ़ नियंत्रण	1045.10	795.36	76.103	

Amount withheld by World Bank Sanctioned for Narmada Project

152. SHRI K.T. KOSALRAM : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the World Bank has withheld the disbursal of loan sanctioned for Narmada river project on the ground that there is no expert cadre of construction management experts in order to ensure timely execution of the project ; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to plug this loophole ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b). The World Bank is considering the two irrigation and power projects namely Sardar Sarovar, Gujarat and the Narmada Sagar, M.P. on the Narmada River. On completion of appraisal of the projects, credit agreement will be negotiated with the World Bank. Presently, these projects are not receiving credit from the World Bank and, therefore, the question of holding the disbursement does not arise.

Conferences of All India Whips

153. SHRI K.T. KOSALRAM : Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of 'All India Whips' conferences that have been held so far ;

(b) the number of recommendations made in such conferences and the number that have been implemented so far ; and

(c) the approximate total expenditure incurred on all these conferences ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) So far 9 All India Whips' Conferences have been held.

(b) The number of recommendations made in such Conferences is 160. Many of

the recommendations are repetitive in nature. So far 80 recommendations have been implemented. The position regarding implementation of these recommendations varies from State to State. In pursuance of unanimous resolution of the 9th All India Whips' Conferences, a Working Group has been set up to examine and scrutinise the stages of implementation of recommendations. The Working Group started its work w.e.f. 27-6-1984.

(c) The total expenditure incurred on the last 3 Conferences is Rs. 66,089.98. Before this there was no separate head for incurring expenditure on these Conferences and it is difficult in the absence of a separate head, to separate and indicate the expenditure incurred on earlier Conferences.

Wheat Procurement in Punjab and Import of Farm Products

154. SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether wheat procurement target in Punjab may not be achieved ;

(b) whether some MPs had written to the concerned Ministries on the subject and if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) whether Government have plans to increase imports and production of wheat and other farm products 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) No target for the procurement of wheat has been fixed by the Government.

(b) Although some MPs have written about different aspects of wheat procurement, no specific communication regarding non-achievement of target for wheat procurement in Punjab has been received in this Ministry.

(c) At present there is no proposal with the Government to import wheat or other cereals. Government has been making

continuous efforts to increase the production of wheat and other farm products, and also taking appropriate steps to achieve this objective.

Shortfall in Sugar Production

155. SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA :
SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY :

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

(a) whether sugar production has fallen during 1983-84 leading to imports of sugar as reported in Times of India, dated 1 July 1984 ;

(b) whether Members of Parliament have been pleading with Government to ensure remunerative prices for farmers and if so, the details thereof and action taken thereon ; and

(c) whether this shortfall is due to failure of weather, fall in productivity and non-release of new high yielding varieties of sugar cane ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES* (DR. M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) Sugar production in 1983-84 season is expected to be around 59 lakh tonnes as against 82.32 lakh tonnes in 1982-83 season. Although there was sufficient stock of sugar to meet the requirement during the current season 1983-84, the import of sugar has been made to augment the supplies and keep the sugar prices at reasonable levels during the initial period of the next sugar season 1984-85.

(b) Yes, Sir. The Members of Parliament have pleaded in this regard on a number of occasions. Government is already ensuring the payment of remunerative cane prices to the farmers. As against the cost of production of sugarcane for some of the major sugar producing States as worked out by Agricultural Prices Commission ranging from Rs. 10.79 to Rs. 14.84 per quintal, the cane prices paid by the sugar factories during the current season

1983-84 are on an average around Rs. 21/- per quintal.

(c) The main reason for shortfall in sugar production in 1983-84 season is the decline in production of sugarcane due to drought conditions in previous year in Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka. Moreover, late rains in Northern region delayed the maturity of cane which resulted in low recovery in the case of many factories in that region.

जल्दी खराब होने वाली वस्तुओं की दुलाई

156. श्री हेमवती नंदन बहुगुणा : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जल्दी खराब होने वाली वस्तुओं को उनके उत्पादन केन्द्रों से बाजारों तक पहुंचाने के बारे में कृषि मंत्रालय और रेल मंत्रालय के बीच कोई समन्वय है ;

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

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो सरकार ने फल पान आदि जैसे नष्ट होने वाले पदार्थों की दुलाई के लिए क्या व्यवस्था की है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार को विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में इन पदार्थों के उत्पादन आंकड़ों की जानकारी है ; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्योरा क्या है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) : (क) से (ग) समन्वय के प्रश्न की समीक्षा की गई थी और यह महसूस किया गया था कि रेलवे, कृषि मंत्रालय और अन्य सम्बन्धित विभागों के बीच निकट समन्वय होना चाहिए ताकि शीघ्र खराब होने वाली जिनसों के लाने-ले-जाने सम्बन्धी समस्याओं का पता लगाया जा सके। व्यापारियों और व्यापार के परामर्श से पिछले रुख, फसल की सम्भावनाओं और अधिशेष उत्पादों, जिनके विभिन्न दिशाओं से लाने-ले-जाने की सम्भावना है, के आधार पर रेलवे द्वारा अग्रिम

योजना बनाई जाती है। रेलवे द्वारा कुछ क्षेत्रों में भारी मात्रा में दूध के लाने-ले-जाने की विशेष व्यवस्था भी की गई है।

(घ) जल्दी खराब होने वाली कुछ जिनसों जैसे प्रमुख फलों, सब्जियों और दूध आदि के उत्पादन से सम्बन्धित आंकड़े राज्य/संघ राज्य सरकारों द्वारा संकलित किए जाते हैं।

(ङ) प्रश्न ही नहीं होता।

Irrigation Projects under Construction during Sixth Plan

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

(a) how many major and medium on going projects are under construction during Sixth Five Year Plan ;

(b) whether the works can be completed during scheduled time ;

(c) if not, what will be spill over cost during Seventh Plan ; and

(d) if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) There are 176 major and 447 medium on going schemes under implementation during Sixth Plan.

(b) Almost all the major and medium irrigation schemes which have spilled over into the VI Plan as on-going projects are lagging behind schedules that were originally envisaged.

(c) and (d). The details of estimated cost, likely expenditure upto the end of Sixth Plan and spill-over cost in Seventh Plan are given in the Statement-I laid on the Table of the House. (Placed in Library. See also LT-8422/84)

Families Adopted in Lab to Land Programme in Rajasthan

158. SHRI DEEN BANDHU VERMA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) how many families have been adopted from 1980 to-date in the "Lab To Land" programme in Rajasthan ;

(b) how many field days, farmers' fair, exhibitions, extension fortnights and films shows have been organised in tribal area and non-tribal area of Rajasthan by Transfer of Technology Centre ; and

(c) the break up of women, landless labour, small and marginal farmers who participated in the transfer of Technology Programme organised by the Centre ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) In all, 13,561 families have been adopted in the State of Rajasthan under the Lab-to-Land Programme.

(b) 451 field days, 73 Kisan Melas (Farmers' Fair), 30 exhibitions, 161 extension fortnights and 82 film shows have been organised in the tribal and non-tribal area of Rajasthan during the second phase of the Lab-to-Land Programme (1982-84).

(c) In the Lab-to-Land Programme, the family is the Unit. Hence, both males and females of a family are considered as one Unit of the Lab-to-Land Programme. The break-up of the adopted families in the second phase (1982-84) is as follows :

Landless	287
Small	2,362
Marginal	3,102
Others	30
Total :	5,781

Research Projects Aided by Foreign Agencies in Rajasthan

159. SHRI DEEN BANDHU VERMA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) how many research projects are

functioning in Rajasthan with the assistance of foreign agencies like FAO, UNDP, CIDA etc. and also projects supported by PL-480 rupee fund ; and

(b) whether Government are considering to open such projects in Udaipur division of Rajasthan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Seven such projects are functioning at present.

(b) Four out of the seven projects mentioned above are located in Udaipur. No proposal is under consideration, at present, to open such projects in Udaipur Division.

Appointment of high level working group as recommended by Whips Conference

160. SHRI K. MALLANNA :
SHRI N.E. HORO :

Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have appointed a high level working group with the State Governments on various aspects of working of Legislatures and Parliament in the light of the recommendations of the Whips Conference ;

(b) if so, the details regarding the composition and functions of this group for this purpose and when its report is likely to be submitted.

(c) whether some recommendations were made by the various Whips Conferences ; and

(d) if so, the main issues on which decisions were taken ?

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

(b) In pursuance of the unanimous resolution passed by the Ninth All India Whips' Conference held at Simla in October, 1983, a 23 Member high-powered Working Group was constituted to examine and scrutinise the recommendations of all the All India Whips' Conferences so far held and to suggest suitable administrative and legislative measures for implementing them. The Working Group will try to finalise its report as early as possible, preferably within a period of six months from the date of its first sitting i.e. 27.6.1984. A statement showing the composition of the Working Group is attached.

(c) Yes.

(d) The main issues on which All India Whips' Conferences made recommendations are (i) Setting up of independent Department of Parliamentary Affairs in States/ Union Territories/Metropolitan Council on the pattern of Central Department of Parliamentary Affairs, (ii) Nominations, status, facilities, functions etc. of the Whips and Leaders of Opposition parties in Legislatures, (iii) Business of Legislatures ; (iv) Study Camps, seminars, tours of Legislators ; (v) Committees set up by Governments and Legislatures ; and (vi) Youth Parliament Scheme.

Statement

The Composition of the high-powered Working Group constituted to examine and scrutinise the recommendations of all the All India Whips' Conferences so far held and to suggest suitable administrative and legislative measures for implementing them.

1. Shri Buta Singh
Union Minister of Parliamentary
Affairs, Sports and Works and Housing.

Chairman

2. Shri H.K.L. Bhagat,
Minister of State for Parliamentary
Affairs and Information and Broadcasting.

Vice-Chairman

3. Shri Kalp Nath Rai,
Minister of State for Parliamentary
Affairs.

Dy. Chief Whip

4. Shri Mallikarjun,
Deputy Minister for Parliamentary
Affairs, Sports and Works and Housing.

Dy. Chief Whip

Representatives of Party/Groups in Parliament

5. Shri Sunil Maitra
Member of Parliament.

C.P.I.(M)

6. Shri Rajesh Kumar Singh,
Member of Parliament.

Lok Dal

7. Shri Ratansinh Rajda,
Member of Parliament

Janata

8. Shri Satish Agarwal,
Member of Parliament.

B.J.P.

9. Shri Ramavatar Shastri,
Member of Parliament.

C.P.I.

10. Shri V. Kishore Chandra S. Deo,
Member of Parliament.

Congress (S)

11. Shri Vikram Mahajan,
Member of Parliament.

Congress (I)

12. Shri Sat Paul Mittal,
Member of Parliament.

Congress (I)

Representatives of States

13. Shri Areti Kotaiah,
Govt. Chief Whip.

Andhra Pradesh

14. Thiru Thiruppur R. Manimaran,
Govt. Chief Whip.

Tamil Nadu

15. Sardar Rafiq Hussain Khan,
Govt. Chief Whip and Minister of
Industries, Commerce and Labour.

Jammu and Kashmir

16. Shri Patit Paban Pathak,
Govt. Chief Whip and Minister-in-charge
Home (Parliamentary Affairs) Department.

West Bengal

17. Shri Krishnapal Singh,
Govt. Chief Whip and Minister for
Law and Tourism.

Madhya Pradesh

- | | |
|--|---------------|
| 18. Prof. A. Lakshmi Sagar,
Minister for Law and Parliamentary
Affairs and Housing and Public Grievances. | Karnataka |
| 19. Shri Khet Singh Rathore,
Govt. Chief Whip and Minister for
Health and Family Welfare and
Parliamentary Affairs. | Rajasthan |
| 20. Shri Bhishma Prasad Yadav,
Govt. Chief Whip. | Bihar |
| 21. Shri Gurupada Nanda,
Govt. Chief Whip. | Orissa |
| 22. Dr. Ammar Rizivi,
Govt. Chief Whip and Minister of
Parliamentary Affairs and Education. | Uttar Pradesh |
| 23. Shri Prabodhbhai Rawal,
Minister for Home, Education,
and Parliamentary Affairs. | Gujarat |

Target Fixed for Procurement of Wheat

161. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :
Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL
SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the target fixed for procurement of
wheat during the current year and the quan-
tity procured ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the quantity
procured is much less than the target ;

(c) if so, the details thereof ; and

(d) what steps are being taken to meet
the demand of wheat during the year 1984-
85 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND
IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND
CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M.S. SANJEEVI
RAO) : (a) No target for the procurement
of wheat has been fixed by the Government
for the current marketing season. However,
a quantity of 9.16 million tonnes of wheat
has been procured upto 17th July, 1984.

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

(d) The demand of wheat will be met out

of the stocks available with the Govern-
ment.

Scheme for Providing Drinking Water Facility in Orissa

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

(a) whether any scheme for providing
drinking water facility in Orissa has been
submitted by the Government of Orissa to
the Central Government for the current
year ; if so, the details thereof ; and

(b) The amount of assistance sought by
Orissa and the amount allotted ?

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

(b) The Government of Orissa sought
central assistance for rural drinking water
supply programme during 1984-85 to the
extent of 1600 lakhs. Against this request
an amount of Rs. 1062.38 lakhs has been
allocated to the Government of Orissa as
grants under ARWSP during 1984-85. Out
of this amount Rs. 530 lakhs has since been
released as first instalment

**नर्मदा सागर बांध, मध्य प्रदेश और सरदार
सरोवर परियोजना, गुजरात पर व्यय**

163. श्री सत्य नारायण जटिया : क्या सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में नर्मदा नदी पर नर्मदा सागर बांध पर हुए व्यय का व्यौरा क्या है और जून, 1984 तक निर्माण कार्य में कितनी प्रगति हुई है और नर्मदा सागर बांध परियोजना कब तक पूरी हो जाएगी और इस परियोजना पर अनुमानतः कितना व्यय होगा ;

(ख) गुजरात में नर्मदा नदी पर बनाए जा रहे सरदार सरोवर पर कितना व्यय होने का अनुमान है और इस कार्य में कितनी प्रगति हुई है और कार्य पूरा करने का निर्धारित कार्यक्रम क्या है ; और

(ग) उपरोक्त भाग (ख) में उल्लिखित बांध के निर्माण से कितने गांवों और लोगों के प्रभावित होने की सम्भावना है और प्रभावित लोगों के पुनर्वास के लिए किए गए उपायों का व्यौरा क्या है ?

सिंचाई मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिर्धा) : (क) नर्मदा सागर परियोजना की 1393 करोड़ रुपए अनुमानित लागत की तुलना में इस परियोजना पर मार्च, 1984 तक 7.37 करोड़ रुपए व्यय होने की सम्भावना है। परियोजना का निर्माण-कार्य क्रियान्वयन की आरम्भिक अवस्था में है। 1983-84 को आधार वर्ष मानते हुए मध्य प्रदेश सरकार की बांध को 10 वर्ष में तथा नहर प्रणाली को 20 वर्ष में पूरा करने की योजना है।

(ख) सरदार सरोवर परियोजना पर मार्च, 1984 तक 268.24 करोड़ रुपए व्यय होने का अनुमान है जबकि परियोजना की अनुमानित लागत 4240 करोड़ रुपए है। जहां तक कार्यों की वास्तविक प्रगति का सम्बन्ध है, काफर बांधों का निर्माण-कार्य, जल-द्वारों, व्यपवर्तन चैनलों का निर्माण-कार्य पूरा हो चुका है। गहरी नदी चैनल

में नींव की खुदाई तथा दोषयुक्त क्षेत्र का सुधार कार्य भी पूरा हो गया है। मुख्य नहर की खुदाई का कार्य प्रगति पर है। 1981-82 को आधार वर्ष मानते हुए बांध को 10 वर्ष में तथा नहर प्रणाली को 17 वर्षों में पूरा करने का कार्यक्रम है।

(ग) राज्यों से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार, सरदार सरोवर परियोजना से प्रभावित हुए गांवों की संख्या तथा जनसंख्या निम्नवत् है :

राज्य	प्रभावित गांवों की संख्या	जनसंख्या (परिवार)
मध्य प्रदेश	182	45000 व्यक्ति (7500 परिवार)
महाराष्ट्र	36	11747 व्यक्ति (1358 परिवार)
गुजरात	19	10593 व्यक्ति (1900 परिवार)

नर्मदा जल विवाद न्यायाधिकरण ने अपने निर्णय में प्रभावित लोगों के लिए भूमि अधिग्रहण तथा विस्तृत पुनर्वास उपायों के बारे में मानदण्ड विनिर्दिष्ट की हैं। न्यायाधिकरण के निदेशों के अनुसार विस्थापित व्यक्तियों को गुजरात में सरदार सरोवर परियोजना के सिंचाई कमान क्षेत्र में पुनर्वासित किया जाएगा। मध्य प्रदेश तथा महाराष्ट्र के ऐसे विस्थापितों के लिए जो प्रवास या अन्य विकल्प चाहते हैं, मध्य प्रदेश तथा महाराष्ट्र की सरकारें उनके पुनर्वास के लिए स्थान का पता लगाएंगी और पुनर्वास उपाय तथा सुविधाएं उपलब्ध कराएंगी। इस सम्बन्ध में राज्य आवश्यक सर्वेक्षण तथा अध्ययन कर रहे हैं। भूमि अधिग्रहण तथा पुनर्वास की लागत सरदार सरोवर परियोजना से ली जाएगी।

Enhancement of Rent of Bungalows Allotted to M.Ps. from General Pool

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

(a) whether from May, 1984 market rent in relation to bungalows allotted from general pool or occupied by Members of Parliament and not vacated has been increased ;

(b) if so, the prevailing rent and the increased rent from May, 1984 ; and

(c) the basis and reasons for enhancing the rent ?

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

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

खाद्यान्नों की खरीद की योजना

165. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने इस वर्ष भी खाद्यान्नों की खरीद के लिए एक योजना बनाई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्योरा क्या है ; और

(ग) अब तक लक्ष्य की कितनी प्राप्ति हुई है और इस वर्ष खाद्यान्नों की कितनी मात्रा की खरीद की जाने की सम्भावना है ?

इलेक्ट्रानिकी विभाग में तथा खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (डा० एम० एस० संजीवी राव) : (क) से (ग) रबी और खरीफ विपणन मौसम आरम्भ होने से पहले, राज्य सरकारों के साथ परामर्श करके मूल्य समर्थन और लेवी के अधीन खाद्यान्नों की वसूली करने के लिए योजनायें बनाई जाती हैं। क्योंकि गेहूं और धान

की वसूली समर्थन मूल्य के अधीन और चावल की वसूली लेवी के अधीन की जाती है इसलिए वसूली के कोई लक्ष्य निर्धारित नहीं किए जाते हैं। चालू विपणन मौसम के दौरान 17-7-84 तक लगभग 91.57 लाख मीटरी टन गेहूं और 13-7-84 तक चावल के हिसाब से धान सहित 76.07 लाख मीटरी टन चावल की वसूली की जा चुकी है।

Floods in Orissa

166. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the approximate loss of life and property caused by the recent heavy floods in the State of Orissa ;

(b) whether any Central team was detailed for on-the-spot study of the damage done by these floods and to suggest some preventive measures ;

(c) if so, their observations/suggestions and his Ministry's reaction thereto ; and

(d) the financial and other assistance rendered to the flood stricken State and relief provided to the affected people ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) As per information furnished by Government of Orissa the extent of damage till the end of June, 1984 is as under :

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------|
| (i) Name of the Districts affected : | Ganjam and Koraput. |
| (ii) Villages affected : | 359 |
| (iii) Loss of human lives : | 8 |
| (iv) Live stock lost : | 68 |
| (v) Houses damaged | |
| Fully : | 59 |
| Partly : | 356 |
| (vi) Area sand cast : | 1251 hct. |

(b) to (d). There is no request from the State Government for any on-the-spot study, hence the question of deputing any Central team does not arise. However, the State Government have reported that they have taken the following relief measures :

- (i) Emergent relief given for one day :
1.87 Qnts. of rice.

Beneficiaries covered : 302 Adults.
: 142 Children.

- (ii) Distribution of house building grant is in progress. Rs. 10,700/- is so far reported to be disbursed.
- (iii) Rs. 57.00 lakhs have been sanctioned out of the State's margin money for repair and restoration works.

New Strain in Wheat Developed in Haryana Agricultural University

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

(a) whether any new strain in wheat has been developed in Haryana Agricultural University ; and

(b) if so, whether it has been released ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI
YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b).
Yes, Sir. Three new strains of wheat namely
WH 291, WH 283 WH 331 developed
by Haryana Agricultural University,
Hissar have been identified by the All India
Wheat Workers Workshops for pre-release
multiplication. These strains are extensively
tested at the national level. If their per-
formance is promising in farmers fields they
will be released and made available to the
farmers for general cultivation.

Utilisation of Weedicides

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

(a) the quantity of weedicides used in
our country last year : and

(b) whether any subsidy is given to the
agriculturists who utilised weedicides ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI
YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) During
1983-84, about 2916 tonnes of weedicides (in
terms of technical grade material) was
reported to have been consumed in the
country.

(b) Under the Centrally Sponsored
Scheme for Control and Eradication
of Pests and Diseases of Agricultural
Importance, including Weed Control,
in Endemic Areas, subsidy is availa-
ble at the rate of 25% of the cost of
approved weedicides, to be shared equally
between the Central and the State Govern-
ments. In the case of Union Territories,
however, the entire amount of subsidy is
borne by the Government of India. The
annual releases of central share of subsidy,
however, depend on the funds approved in
the Budget.

Subsidy is also provided on Weedicides
under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme on
Jute/Mesta Development at the rate of
Rs. 200/- per hectare shared equally by the
Central and the State Governments.

Telugu-Ganga Project

169. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU :
Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be
pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that clearance
has been given by Union Government to
Telugu-Ganga Project in Andhra Pradesh ;
and

(b) if so, when ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI
RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b).
Government of India has not yet cleared the
Telugu-Ganga Project of Andhra Pradesh.

Encouragement to Private Firms to Produce Foundation Seeds

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

(a) whether private firms are being encouraged to produce foundation seeds of different crops ; and

(b) if so, the names of the crops ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Cereals, pulses, oilseeds and fibres.

वन संरक्षण

171. श्री रीत लाल प्रसाद वर्मा : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मौसम, वर्षा और पर्यावरण के नियन्त्रण और उन्हें अधिक उपयोगी बनाने के लिए राष्ट्रीय वन भूमि के 33 प्रतिशत भाग पर वन संरक्षण और वन रोपण अनिवार्य है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि केवल 15 से 17 प्रतिशत वन ही शेष बचे हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो वन संरक्षण के लिए उनके मंत्रालय द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए जाने का प्रस्ताव है ?

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

वर्तमान वन नीति के अनुसार देश के कुल भौगोलिक क्षेत्र का 1/3 भाग इष्टतम रूप से वन क्षेत्र होना चाहिए ।

(ख) और (ग) जी, नहीं ।

देश का वर्तमान वन क्षेत्र भौगोलिक क्षेत्र का 22.83 प्रतिशत है । तथापि, सरकार ने वन सम्पदा के संरक्षण और उसमें वृद्धि करने के लिए पहले ही कुछ महत्वपूर्ण कदम उठाए हैं ।

(1) निम्नलिखित योजनाओं के तहत बड़े

पैमाने पर वन रोपण :

(क) राज्य क्षेत्र में सामाजिक वानिकी

(ख) राज्य क्षेत्र में फार्म वानिकी

(ग) ग्रामीण ईंधन लकड़ी के बागानों सहित सामाजिक वानिकी केन्द्र द्वारा प्रायोजित

(घ) "हिमालय क्षेत्र" (आपरेशन सायल वाच) में मृदा जल और वृक्ष संरक्षण —केन्द्र द्वारा प्रायोजित

(2) भारतीय वन अधिनियम, 1927, वन्य प्राणि (संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1972 (यथा संशोधित), वन (संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1980 को लागू करना ।

(3) कार्यकारी योजनाओं की तैयारी तथा वनों की कटाई के बारे में सभी राज्यों और संघ शासित क्षेत्रों को मार्गदर्शी सिद्धान्त जारी करना ।

(4) वनों की कार्यप्रणाली में ठेका प्रणाली को समाप्त करना ।

Out of Turn Allotment by D.D.A.

172. SHRI R.L.P. VERMA :
SHRI JAGPAL SINGH :
SHRI RAJESH KUMAR
SINGH :

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

(a) whether Government are aware that DDA has made out of turn allotments to hundreds of in-eligible persons ;

(b) if so, in how many cases out of turn allotments of houses were made by DDA during the last 5 years and the circumstances under which these allotments were made by DDA ;

(c) if so, whether many of these allottees

had disposed of the flats at premium to other people ;

(d) whether Government would order a CBI inquiry into this affairs ; and

(e) if so, by when and 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) DDA has reported that no out of turn allotment has been made to any in-eligible person.

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

Performance of ICAR Sheep Institute

173. SHRI R.L.P. VERMA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether ICAR sheep Institute had done poorly than other sheep projects in rearing sheep ;

(b) age, sex and genetic group-wise sheep alive at sheep Institute, Malpura on 1 October, 1983, 1 April, 1984 and 1 July, 1984, separately with corresponding category-wise number of lambs born in 1983-84 and 1984-85, quarter-wise ;

(c) age, sex and genetic group-wise sheep alive at each sheep project on 1 October, 1983, 1 April, 1984 and 1 July, 1984, separately with corresponding category-wise number of lambs born, quarter-wise from 1 April, 1983 to 30 June, 1984 ;

(d) the funds released by the Council centre-wise in 1983-84 and 1984-85 ; amount spent on feed and fodder and quantity of wool/meat produced and corresponding revenue receipts ; and

(e) whether Government consider this performance satisfactory and action Government took or propose to take to remedy the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) The information regarding age, sex and genetic group-wise sheep alive at Central Sheep and Wool Research Institute at Avikanagar on 1 October, 1983, 1 April, 1984 and 1 July, 1984 separately with corresponding category-wise number of lambs born in 1983-84 and 1984-85 quarter-wise is furnished in the attached Statements I and II.

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

(e) The performance of the Institute and the All India Coordinated Research Project on Sheep has been monitored through a Quinquennial Review Team and a Mid Term Appraisal Committee respectively, which have reported the performance in general as satisfactory, and wherever recommendations for further strengthening and improvement of programmes have been indicated, these have been brought about. Annual Workshops of the project also play an achievement audit role and critically review the working of the project units, in addition to deciding the future research programmes.

Statement-I

Age, Sex and Genetic groupwise sheep alive at CSWRI, Avikanagar

Genetic Groups	Age group	No. of sheep alive as on					
		1.10.83		1.4.84		1.7.84	
		M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
AICRP on Fine Wool, Avikanagar							
Nali	0-3 Mo.	—	—	17	9	—	—
	3-6 Mo.	5	5	—	—	17	9
	6-12 Mo.	2	3	3	5	—	—
	Adult	3	55	1	50	4	54
Total		10	63	21	64	21	63

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Chokla	0-3	—	1	11	12	—	—
	3-6	3	4	—	—	12	11
	6-12	1	4	2	4	—	—
	Adult	4	68	3	61	5	70
Total		8	77	16	77	17	81
Nali Synthetic	0-3	3	7	130	139	—	—
	3-6	4	—	—	—	125	138
	6-12	116	100	5	7	—	7
	Adult	27	383	47	425	51	421
Total		150	490	182	571	176	566
Chokla Synthetic	0-3	4	3	101	97	—	—
	3-6	5	—	—	—	101	97
	6-12	67	92	4	3	1	3
	Adult	—	262	5	313	8	311
Total		76	357	110	413	110	411
Avivastra	Adult	10	—	2	—	2	—
Total		10	—	2	—	2	—
Overall		254	987	331	1125	326	1121
AICRP on Mutton project, Avikanagar							
Malpura	0-3 M	8	13	16	15	—	—
	3-6 M	—	—	—	—	16	15
	6-12 M	2	6	—	10	—	9
	Adult	9	179	6	164	5	168
Total		19	198	22	189	21	192
Sonadi	0-3 M	7	15	16	15	—	—
	3-6 M	—	—	—	—	16	14
	6-12 M	1	1	—	13	—	13
	Adult	6	146	3	125	3	125
Total		14	162	19	153	19	152

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Mutton							
Synthetic	0—3 M	25	32	80	88	—	—
	3—6 M	—	—	—	—	78	88
	6—12 M	77	92	—	33	—	29
	Adult	19	178	21	236	19	790
Total		121	302	101	355	97	407
Others	Adults	1	—	—	—	—	—
CSWRI, Avikanagar							
Rambouillet	0—3 M	2	2	24	26	5	2
	3—6 M	—	—	—	—	22	28
	6—12 M	30	27	1	2	1	2
	Adult	19	114	35	134	30	131
Total		51	143	60	162	58	163
Merino	0—3 M	—	1	6	1	—	—
	3—6 M	1	—	—	—	6	1
	6—12 M	16	10	1	1	—	—
	Adult	13	83	20	76	21	75
Total		30	94	27	78	27	76
Dorset	0—3 M	1	—	3	1	—	—
	3—6 M	—	—	—	—	3	1
	6—12 M	—	1	—	—	—	—
	Adult	11	12	11	13	11	10
Total		12	13	14	14	14	11
Suffolk	0—3 M	—	—	1	—	—	—
	3—6 M	—	1	—	—	1	—
	6—12 M	2	—	—	1	—	—
	Adult	1	9	3	9	3	9
Total		3	10	4	10	4	9

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Higher Fine Wool crosses	0—3 M	1	2	45	64	1	2
	3—6 M	—	—	—	—	45	62
	6—12 M	47	43	—	2	—	1
	Adult	28	139	18	169	18	168
Total		76	184	63	235	64	233
Karakul	0—3 M	—	—	2	7	—	—
	3—6 M	—	—	—	—	2	7
	6—12 M	4	3	—	—	—	—
	Adult	17	10	19	13	12	13
Total		21	13	21	20	14	20
Higher Mutton Crosses	0—3 M	—	—	8	7	—	—
	3—6 M	—	—	—	—	7	7
	6—12 M	2	1	—	—	—	—
	Adult	—	17	—	18	—	18
Total		2	18	8	25	7	25
Avivastra	0—3 M	—	1	26	27	—	—
	3—6 M	1	3	27	29	22	24
	6—12 M	39	40	—	1	22	25
	Adult	3	206	11	225	11	218
Total		43	249	64	282	55	267
Avikalin	0—3 M	—	—	28	36	—	—
	3—6 M	2	1	42	33	24	31
	6—12 M	51	70	—	1	38	28
	Adult	10	235	16	288	16	279
Total		63	306	86	358	78	338

Statement-II

Lambs born during 1.4.1983 to 30.6.1984 quarterwise

Genetic group	1.4.83 to 30.6.83		1.7.83 to 30.9.83		1.10.83 to 31.12.83		1.1.84 to 31.3.84		1.4.84 to 30.6.84	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
AICRP on Fine Wool, Avikanagar										
Nali	7	6	—	—	—	—	17	9	—	—
Chokla	4	5	—	1	—	—	13	16	1	—
Nali Synthetic	4	1	4	7	—	—	136	149	—	—
Chokla ..	5	—	4	4	—	—	104	103	1	—
AICRP on Mutton, Avikanagar										
Malpura	2	—	9	14	—	—	21	16	—	—
Sonadi	1	—	8	15	—	—	17	16	—	—
Mutton Synthetic	1	1	29	34	—	—	86	97	—	—
CSWRI, Avikanagar										
Rambouillet	2	1	3	2	—	—	25	26	8	5
Merino	2	1	—	1	—	—	6	1	—	—

Dorset	—	—	1	—	—	3	1	—	—	—
Suffolk	1	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Higher Fine										
Wool crosses	—	—	1	2	—	1	46	64	1	3
Karakul	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	7	—	—
Higher Mutton crosses	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	7	—	—
Avivasta	1	3	—	—	35	32	34	31	—	—
Avikalin	2	1	—	—	52	37	38	41	—	—
Total	34	21	59	80	87	70	557	584	11	8

Mock Parliament Demonstrations in Schools

174. **SHRI R.N. RAKESH** : Will the Minister of **PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS** be pleased to state :

(a) to what extent Government have gained achievement in educating the young generation of the country about the functioning of Parliament through Mock Parliament demonstrations in schools ;

(b) whether the younger generation in rural areas is totally ignorant about the functioning of Parliament and there has been considerable decline among the urban students about the knowledge of Parliament functioning ; and

(c) steps Government propose to take to educate the rural masses specially and urban students generally about the Parliament functioning through holding demonstration of Mock Parliaments ?

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

(a) It is very difficult to state in absolute term the gains achieved through Youth Parliament. However, the Scheme started with a modest beginning in 16 schools of Delhi Administration in 1966—the first competition. Uptil now, 18 competitions have been arranged and 828 schools have participated, 43, 100 students have taken part in these competitions and above 4,000 students have been awarded prizes and certificates. From this year the Youth Parliament Scheme is being introduced as a compulsory measure in all the schools of Delhi Administration. Kendriya Vidyalayas located in Delhi joined the competition in 1978 and only 10 Vidyalayas took part in that year. In 1983, 25 Kendriya Vidyalayas located in Delhi and adjoining towns in Uttar Pradesh, Haryana and Rajasthan (e.g. Meerut, Ghaziabad, Muradnagar, Agra, Mathura, Faridabad, Gurgaon, Panipat, Khetrinagar and Alwar) joined the competition.

(b) There is no method to assess the ignorance or awareness of functioning of

Parliament among the young generation of rural or urban population. However, so far 62 schools located in rural areas of Delhi have taken part in these competitions.

(c) The Central Department of Parliamentary Affairs have stressed upon the State/Union Territory Governments from time to time to introduce the Scheme in their States/Union Territories. As a result of the sustained effort of this Department, the scheme has been introduced in 6 states (Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana, Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Tripura) and the Union Territories (Chandigarh, Arunachal Pradesh and Dadra and Nagar Haveli), 7 States (Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, Meghalaya, Maharashtra, Nagaland, Sikkim and Karnataka), Union Territories of Pondicherry and Goa, Daman and Diu propose to implement the Scheme from this year. Efforts are being made to persuade the States/Union Territories to implement the Scheme in their States/Union Territories and through Panchayats in rural areas.

Laws Regarding Production and Marketing of Soft Drinks

175. **SHRI RASHEED MASOOD** :
PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA :

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

(a) the consumers' rights, if any, to know about the food value and the contents of the soft drinks offered to them by the soft drink manufacturers and what is the existing law that governs the production and marketing of soft drinks in the country ;

(b) what is the mechanism, if any, to ensure that the manufacturers of soft drinks adhere to the requirements under the law/ rules ; and

(c) the details of the instances, if any, where the manufacturers of soft drinks violated the stipulated requirements in the matter of production, marketing, advertisement of their produce etc. and what action has been taken by Government in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) Production and marketing of sweetened aerated waters are regulated under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954 (PFA) and the Fruit Products Order, 1955 (FPO). The ingredients and standards for sweetened aerated waters have been laid down under the P.F.A. Rules 1955 as well as the FPO.

(b) and (c). The machinery for enforcing the Fruit Products Order, 1955 consists of the Licensing Officer (Director of Fruit and Vegetable Preservation) posted in Delhi, who is assisted by regional Deputy Directors (F and VP) posted at Delhi, Bombay, Madras and Calcutta, supported by a complement of technically qualified inspecting officers. These officials as well as the PFA authorities in the States are authorised to inspect factory premises and draw samples both from factories as well as from market and also to ensure compliance of various regulatory requirements. There have been instances of non-compliance with Clause 11 (3) of the Fruit Products Order by manufacturers of sweetened aerated waters. Appropriate action has been taken and reports of compliance with the F.P.O. are being received.

Additional Irrigation Potential by 1984

176. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD :
SHRI DAULAT RAM SARAN :

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) the additional irrigation potential likely to be achieved by the end of 1984 as against the target, stating the reasons for the shortfall if any, in the target ; and

(b) what is its likely effect on the country's agricultural development and the steps contemplated by Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Presuma-

bly, the Hon'ble Member refers to the targets and achievements during the year 1983-84. The target of additional irrigation potential for the year 1983-84 is 2.37 M. Ha. Against this, the anticipated achievement is about 2.32 M. Ha. The shortfall is mainly due to overall financial constraints and increase in estimates.

(b) As the shortfall is not very substantial, it is not likely to have much effect on agricultural development.

Purchase of Sugar from Abroad

177. SHRI T.S. NEGI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons for purchase of sugar from abroad despite highest ever agriculture production in the country (Times of India, dated 12 June, 1984) ;

(b) whether this is due to haphazard planning and mismanagement of sugarcane production, unremunerative prices structure and low prices paid to the majority of sugarcane producers ; and

(c) whether Government will ensure uniform and remunerative prices to all growers irrespective of whether they supply sugarcane to sugar mills, khandasari or gur manufacturers as it will help in maintaining uniform sugarcane production and eliminate imports ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) The production of sugar has registered considerable decline during the current season due to natural factors. To curb any speculative tendency on the part of the trade, it was considered necessary to import sugar.

(b) As already mentioned above, the production of sugarcane and consequently, sugar, dropped because of natural factors. The Southern States had been affected by drought in the previous year and a shift in agro-climatic conditions in the Northern States resulted in lower recoveries.

Sugarcane production is planned according to the needs for sweetening agents. As regards price, the Central Government fixes only the statutory minimum price of sugarcane payable by sugar factories. The prices so fixed take into account an element of remuneration. In actual practice, however, the growers get much higher prices, either under the advice of the State Governments or under the Bhargava Sharing Formula enshrined in the Sugarcane (Control) Order, 1966. The prices received by growers supplying cane to gur and khandsari manufacturers depend on market forces of demand and supply.

(c) As stated above, Government fixes prices payable only by sugar factories. Gur and Khandsari lie in the unorganised sector and the industry is located even in remote parts of the country. The Central Government hardly exercises any control over these industries. They are not covered under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act. The khandsari units are licensed by the State Governments and control, if any, on the industry is exercised by them. Prices payable by khandsari units can be fixed by the State Governments with the approval of the Central Government and the Central Government acts on their advice. For the 1983-84 season, only Andhra Pradesh Government fixed the prices of sugarcane payable by khandsari units.

Change in Policy for Deep-sea Fishing Chartered Vessels

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

(a) the reasons for the latest change in the policy that the deep-sea fishing chartered vessels should operate beyond 40 fathoms ;

(b) whether this has put the death nail on the present chartering policy ;

(c) whether only 7 pairs of deep-sea fishing vessels are presently operating while 55 pairs of vessels are permitted to be chartered ;

(d) whether over 50 applications for

chartering foreign vessels are pending with Government ; and

(e) the steps being taken to remove delay in the grant of approvals for import as well as indigenous construction of deep-sea fishing vessels ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI
YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The recent amendment to the Maritime Zones of India (Regulation of fishing by foreign vessels) Rules, 1982 was necessitated in order to protect the interests of the Indian small fishermen who were operating along side the larger chartered vessels in shallow regions beyond the limit of territorial waters.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The exact number of chartered vessels being operated in the Indian E.E.Z. vary from time to time as some vessels after completion of voyage proceed to the foreign port for disposal of the catch and some are berthed for routine mechanical repairs/ service. As on 18.7.1984, 18 Nos. of chartered foreign fishing vessels were engaged in fishing against the total number of 91 vessels for which security clearance has been given.

(d) A total of 164 applications for charter were received upto 30.6.84. 109 of these applications have already been disposed of. The remaining applications are at various stages of scrutiny and verification.

(e) Procedure for receipt, scrutiny and grant of loan and subsidy for the acquisition of deep sea fishing vessels has been systematised. For the construction of indigenous deep sea fishing vessels, Ministry of Agriculture now recommends the amount of loan as well as subsidy simultaneously to the Shipping Development Fund Committee. Disbursement of instalments of loan and subsidy has also been synchronized.

No specific approval of the Government is required for acquisition of indigenous vessels.

One window clearance for issue of import authorisation for import of deep sea fishing vessels has already been devised.

FICCI's Cooperation Plan for Rural Development Programme

179. **SHRI S.A. DORAI SEBASTIAN :**
SHRI ASHFAQ HUSSAIN :

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the details of four-point Government business cooperation plan to step up the country's rural development programme that has been proposed by the President of Federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce, as has appeared in the Financial Express of 1 July, 1984 ; and

(b) the action proposed to be taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) This Ministry has so far not received any concrete proposal of plan for action from the FICCI.

(b) Does not arise.

States Affected by Cyclones

180. **SHRI UTTAM RATHOD :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the States/Regions which were affected by cyclones recently ;

(b) the losses caused by the cyclones ; and

(c) the Central assistance provided to the affected States for relief purposes ?

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

(a) So far, only the Government of Orissa, have reported damage due to cyclonic wind towards the last week of May and beginning of June, 1984.

(b) The extent of damages, based on the tentative assessment reported by the State Government, is as under :

(i) Names of the Districts affected :

1. Balasore.
2. Bolangir.
3. Cuttack.
4. Dhenkanal.
5. Ganjam.
6. Mayurbhanj.
7. Puri.
8. Phulbani.
9. Sambalpur.

(ii) Number of villages affected : 1379

(iii) Number of houses affected

	Fully— 667
	Partially—7983
Total	8650

(iv) Estimated value of loss to Public properties ;

Rs. 1.91 crores,

(c) No request for Central assistance has been received from the State Government. The Government of Orissa have got margin money of Rs. 871.00 lakhs for meeting the expenditure necessitated by natural calamities.

वनस्पति घी की उत्पादन लागत

181. डा० सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी :

श्रीमती किशोरी सिन्हा :

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

(क) क्या सरकार ने वनस्पति घी की उत्पादन लागत का कोई आकलन किया है ;

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

(ग) क्या उसकी लागत कम करने के लिए किन्हीं सुझावों पर विचार किया गया था ?

इलेक्ट्रानिकी विभाग में तथा खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (डा० एम० एस० संजीवी राव) : (क) और (ख) सरकार समय-समय पर वनस्पति की उत्पादन लागत, जो खाद्य तेलों तथा अन्य निवेशों की लागत पर निर्भर करती है, का आकलन करती है। हाल में दिए गए एक आकलन के अनुसार 24-5-1984 से वनस्पति के विभिन्न पैकों के अधिकतम खुदरा मूल्य इस प्रकार नियत किए गए हैं :—

पैक का आकार	अधिकतम खुदरा मूल्य (स्थानीय करों को छोड़कर)
-------------	---

1	2
20 कि० ग्रा०	304.00 रु०
15 कि० ग्रा०	234.00 रु०

1	2
10 कि० ग्रा० का टीन	165.00 रु०
10 कि० ग्रा० का पोली जार	162.00 रु०
5 कि० ग्रा० का टीन	87.00 रु०
5 कि० ग्रा० का पोली जार	84.00 रु०
2 कि० ग्रा० का टीन	38.00 रु०
2 कि० ग्रा० का पोली जार	36.00 रु०
1 कि० ग्रा० का पोली जार	18.00 रु०
1 कि० ग्रा० का पोली पाउच	16.00 रु०
1/2 कि० ग्रा० का पोली पाउच	8.25 रु०

(ग) मूल्य-निर्धारण के बारे में यदि कोई सुझाव होते हैं तो उन्हें लागत का हिसाब लगाते समय ध्यान में रखा जाता है।

Supply of Essential Commodities to Fair Price Shops

182. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE :
PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :

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

(a) whether the supply of essential commodities to the fair price shops and ration shops has been reduced ;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ;

(c) whether the public distribution system has failed to provide adequate supplies of consumer items to public ;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(e) what steps have been taken to revitalise the entire public distribution system and make it more effective to meet the needs of the consumers ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) to (e). The primary responsibility for organisation and implementation of public distribution system rests with the Governments of States/Union Territories. Report received from them from time to time suggest that it is functioning satisfactorily, though in a system of such a vast magnitude, certain problems of a localised/temporary nature cannot be completely ruled out.

2. The allocation of certain essential commodities to the States/U.Ts. is made keeping in view the overall availability of stocks in the Central Pool, relative needs of the States, market availability and other related factors. The public distribution system is not meant to cater to the entire requirements of the consumers but is intended to supplement the free market availability of essential commodities.

3. The Central Government has already advised the States/U.Ts. to ensure that the commodities meant for issue under the public distribution system do reach the *bona fide* consumers in time and at pre-determined prices through better coordination in lifting, transportation, storage and distribution.

Projects Under Command Area Development Programme

183. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) when the Centrally sponsored

Command Area Development (CAD) schemes for irrigation project was launched ;

(b) the number of projects covered under the scheme till now and the progress made therein ; and

(c) the number of projects completed uptill now from the project taken up by the CAD and the total area of land covered for irrigation purposes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) In January, 1975.

(b) 105 projects have been covered under the scheme till now, and since inception 6.96 million hectares have been covered under Field Channels, 1.45 million hectares under Land Levelling and about 1 million hectares under Warabandi.

(c) Three irrigation projects in Maharashtra are reported to be completed from the projects taken up, and the irrigation potential utilised in these projects is about 65,000 hectares.

Irrigation Projects Under Completion in Maharashtra

184. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number and names of irrigation projects in Maharashtra sanctioned during Sixth Plan period ;

(b) the names of the projects completed and those which are in the process of completion ;

(c) whether any additional finances were requested by Maharashtra Government for the completion of these projects ;

(d) if so, whether Government have provided the same ; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Four major and 30 medium irrigation schemes of Maharashtra have been accepted by the Planning Commission so far during the Sixth Plan since 1.4.1980. The names of the schemes are given in Statement-I.

(b) 3 major and 2 medium irrigation projects taken up by the State before Sixth Plan have been completed during the Sixth Plan period till 1982-83. In addition, another 3 major and 18 medium irrigation projects are programmed to be completed by the end of Sixth Plan (1980-85). The names of these schemes are given in Statement-II.

(c) The Government of Maharashtra requested the Centre in June 1983 for an additional assistance of Rs. 47.06 crores for major and medium irrigation projects during the year 1983-84.

(d) and (e). The Government of Maharashtra has been allocated additional overall plan assistance of Rs. 104.56 crores for 1983-84 and 1984-85 for the State as a whole and they have been requested to allocate sizeable share of this additional assistance to the irrigation sector.

Statement-I

S. No.	Name of Project
1	2
Major	
1.	Lower Torna
2.	Lower Dudhana
3.	Lower Godavari
4.	Nander Madhmeshwar
Medium	
1.	Sankh
2.	Natuwadi (Ratnagiri)
3.	Kumbhi Lift Irrigation Scheme
4.	Kasarsai
5.	Khairi

1	2
6.	Neupur
7.	Palshi
8.	Karwappa Nala
9.	Kongargaon Tank (Chandrapur)
10.	Rangawali
11.	Amravati
12.	Sonwad
13.	Shahnoor
14.	Madan Tank
15.	Koradi Nala
16.	Borgaon Tank
17.	Delhi Irrigation
18.	Bahula
19.	Hivra
20.	Anjani
21.	Torna
22.	Mun River Project
23.	Butinala
24.	Pohar Nala
25.	Panzan
26.	Rui
27.	Deverjan
28.	Patgaon
29.	Urmalji
30.	Siva (Nimgaon)

Statement-II

S. No.	Name of Project
1	2
I. Completed till 1982-83	
A. Major Projects	
1.	Kal
2.	Bagh
3.	Itiadh
B. Medium Projects	
1.	Chandrabagha
2.	Chulband
II. Likely to be completed during 1983-85	
A. Major Projects	
1.	Tulshi

1

2

2. Manjra
3. Mula

B. Medium Projects

1. Kelzar
2. Bori
3. Adhala
4. Ghatshil
5. Kanholi (V)
6. Kesarnala
7. Pangaon (Hingni)
8. Dinanadi
- *9. Natuwadi
10. Girna (Panzan)
11. Burai
12. Agnawati
13. Mandohal
14. Sidhewadi
15. Paldhag
16. Saraswati
17. Shahjani Aurad
18. Giratsal.

*New Scheme taken up in VI Plan. All other schemes started before VI Plan.

Wastage of Cooking Gas at Okhla Sewage Treatment Plant

185. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that cooking gas worth lakhs of rupees goes waste at the Okhla Sewage Treatment Plant every week due to inordinate delay in the completion of the scheme to supply biogas through pipelines ; and

(b) if so, the reasons and details thereof and action 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) The Delhi Water

Supply and Sewage Disposal Undertaking have reported that every day about 3 to 4 lac cubic feet of gas obtained as a by-product during Sewage treatment is not consumed.

(b) The main reasons for less utilization of the sewage gas is due to poor response from the public, which may be attributed to the following :—

(i) Reluctance of consumer with LPG cylinders to switch over to a new source of gas supply.

(ii) Initial expenditure required for taking piped gas connection which could vary from Rs. 500/- to Rs. 1500/-. In addition the existing gas burners have to be replaced by new ones to suit the biogas.

(iii) "Wait and see" attitude of the consumers to the new system.

The undertaking have stated that the following action is being taken to utilize the full potential of gas available :—

(a) Increasing the number of gas connections in the areas where the system is fully in operation ; and

(b) Energising new areas by laying gas lines and commissioning the same.

Irrigation and Hydel Power Projects in Tribal Belt of Chhotanagpur

186. SHRI N.E. HORO : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been invited to the Financial Express dated 28 June, 1984 that the fate of at least 3 multi-crore irrigation and hydel power projects in the tribal belt of Chhotanagpur has become uncertain ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Central clearance for the project was unlikely as about 600 hectares of developed forest land would be destroyed by the project ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the

Prime Minister had said that no forest should be destroyed for any project ; and

(d) if so, the stand of Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b). The statement in Financial Express of 28th June, 1984 refers to three projects of Chhotanagpur Division of Bihar. These are Latratu and Tapkara Reservoir Projects which are medium irrigation schemes taken up by the State and Koel-Karo Hydel Project which is proposed to be executed under the Central Sector.

Both the medium irrigation projects were accepted by the Planning Commission in 1981 and they are under construction. The Tapkara Project is expected to be completed during 1984-85 while Latratu Project will spill-over into the Seventh Plan. Reference to 600 hectares of forest land is presumably in connection with the Koel-Karo Hydel Project. This project was approved by the Planning Commission in 1976 and has been further cleared by the Government of India in 1981 for taking up as a Central Project. The Department of Environment has also cleared it from environmental angle in 1982. Permission under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 for acquiring the forest land required for the project is yet to be obtained.

(c) and (d). Prime Minister has been emphasising on minimising environmental damage due to construction of projects and also on providing for compensatory afforestation wherever forest lands are to be essentially encroached upon.

Relief for Victims of Drought in Himachal Pradesh

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

(a) whether Government of Himachal Pradesh approached the Union Government for financial assistance to provide relief to the victims of drought in the summer of 1984 ;

(b) if so, the extent of damage reported by the State Government and the financial assistance sanctioned by Government to the State ;

(c) whether any Central team also visited the State to make an assessment of the damage ; and

(d) if so, the composition of this team, its findings and recommendations ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) to (d). The Government of Himachal Pradesh submitted a memorandum (received on 6.5.84) on damages/losses caused by Natural calamities (Drought/Snow-avalanches/Storms etc.) to Rabi crops in 1984 seeking an assistance to the tune of Rs. 76.18 crores, which was reduced to Rs. 73.60 crores in a supplementary memorandum handed over to the Central Team. The extent of damages reported by the State Government vide their memorandum are as under :—

(i) No. of districts affected :	10
(ii) No. of villages affected :	14,740
(iii) Total cropped area affected :	5.22 lakh ha.
(iv) No. of lives lost :	28
(v) No. of cattle heads perished :	309
(vi) No. of houses damaged :	237
(vii) No. of cow-sheds damaged :	38
(viii) Loss to Public Property :	Rs. 6.961 crores.

A Central Team comprising Officers of Ministries of Agriculture, Finance, Shipping and Transport and Planning Commission visited Himachal Pradesh between 19.6.84 to 23.6.84 and their report is awaited,

**Proposal for Exemption from Excise
Duty on Diesel Oil to Mechanised
Boats in Maharashtra**

188. SHRI BHAUSAHEB THORAT :
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be
pleased to state :

(a) whether a proposal for giving exemp-
tion from levy of excise duty on diesel oil
required for mechanised boats has been
submitted by the fishermen of Maharashtra ;
and

(b) if so, the steps Central Government
have taken thereon ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The scope of exemption presently
admissible to fishing trawlers including deep
sea fishing vessels is being maintained for
the time being at the same level.

Fall in output of Marine Fish

189. SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY :
SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN :
SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be
pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has
been drawn to the news item appearing in
the Statesman dated 27 June, 1984 wherein it
has been stated that there has been consi-
dered fall in output of marine fish and if so,
the reasons thereof ;

(b) the fall in the output of marine fish
during 1983-84 as compared the preceding
two years ; and

(c) whether Government have formulated
any plan to promote marine fish and if so,
the details thereof ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir. The news item, *inter-alia*,

reports that India's marine fish production
declined from 1.421 million tonnes in 1981-
82 to 1.415 million tonnes in 1982-83.

(b) Instead of fall in the marine fish
production, there has been a rise of 6% in
the marine fish landing in 1983 as compared
with that in 1982. Figures on annual
marine fish production in India in the last
three years available with the Ministry, as
computed from the data received from the
State Governments are as follow :

1981	..	14.45 lakh tonnes
1982	..	14.44 lakh tonnes
1983 (estimate)	..	15.32 lakh tonnes

(c) Some of the important steps taken
to increase marine fish production are :—

(i) assistance by the States in diversify-
ing fishing activities and motoriza-
tion of indigenous craft through
loans/subsidy ;

(ii) augmentation of deep sea fishing
fleet through a judicious mixture of
indigenous, imported and chartered
fishing vessels ;

(iii) providing 33% subsidy on the cost
of indigenously constructed deep
sea fishing vessels ;

(iv) providing loans on soft term for
purchase of deep sea fishing vessels
through the Shipping Development
Fund Committee ;

(v) augmentation of Fisheries Surveys
and assistance for construction of
fishing harbours at major and
minor ports and of the landing and
berthing facilities at smaller fishing
centres ; and

(vi) regulation of fishing by foreign
vessels in the Exclusive Economic
Zone. For this purpose, 'The
Maritime Zones of India (Regula-
tion of Fishing by Foreign Vessels)
Act, 1981' has come into force with
effect from 2nd November, 1981.

**Loss of Cotton Crop due to Breach in
Bhakra Canal**

190. **SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY :**
SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been a considerable loss to the farmers of Punjab and Haryana as most of their cotton crop has been destroyed due to the alleged sabotage in Bhakra Canal ;

(b) the estimated loss as a result thereof ; and

(c) whether Government propose to pay any compensation to the affected farmers and if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b). It is too early to assess the loss if any to cotton crop caused by alleged sabotage in Bhakra Canal.

(c) Compensation is not paid by the Government of India in such cases.

**Farmers' Representation Regarding Bonus
in respect of Wheat Produced**

191. **SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY :**
SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN :

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

(a) whether farmers from Punjab and Haryana have represented to Central Government for grant of bonus in respect of production of their wheat ; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government thereon ?

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

(b) Support Prices fixed by the Government of India provide sufficient incentive to the farmers, not only to increase production but also to sell their produce to the Government agencies. The Government of India has, therefore, discouraged payment of any extra bonus over and above support price level.

Cost of Production of Agricultural Crops

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

(a) whether it is a fact that cost of production of agricultural crops has been rising steadily ;

(b) if so, whether Government have made any assessment of it with particular reference to sugar since 1981, year-wise and State/Zone-wise and if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether the study has revealed the cost of production of sugarcane is different in different States and if so, how the farmer is compensated where the cost is high vis-a-vis those States where the cost is low ; and

(d) what steps are being taken to bring down the cost of production of sugarcane in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b). Cost of production of some agricultural crops has shown some increase in recent years. A statement showing cost of production of sugarcane assessed under the Comprehensive Scheme for Studying the Cost of Cultivation/Production of Principal Crops for major sugarcane-growing States for 1980-81 and subsequent period, is attached.

(c) Cost of production of sugarcane, like other crops, varies in different States due to differences in agro-climatic and socio-economic conditions. In fixing the statutory minimum price for sugarcane with a basic recovery rate upto 8.5 per cent and premium for higher rates of recovery over the basic level, it is ensured that the sugarcane

growers receive reasonable prices. Moreover, State-advised prices, which are being paid by the sugar mills to the sugarcane growers, are significantly higher than the statutory minimum price, thus providing a good margin of profit over the cost.

(d) Unit cost of production is a function of prices of inputs as well as the productivity of sugarcane. Government have been making sustained efforts for increasing average yield of sugarcane as also the supply of inputs at reasonable prices to bring down its cost of production.

Statement

Statement showing Cost of Production of Sugarcane in Major Growing States

(Rs. per quintal)

State	Year	Cost of Production of Sugarcane
Andhra Pradesh*	1980-81	12.41
Bihar	1981-82	11.82
Haryana	1981-82	11.74
Karnataka	1980-81	10.62
	1981-82	13.52
Maharashtra*	1980-81	12.85
Uttar Pradesh	1980-81	9.32
	1981-82	10.92

*As regards period subsequent to 1980-81, in their Report on Prices Policy for Sugarcane for 1983-84 season, the Agricultural Prices Commission has projected the cost of production of sugarcane for Andhra Pradesh at Rs. 14.04 per quintal and that for Maharashtra at Rs. 14.84 per quintal. The recovery percentage of sugar from sugarcane in Andhra Pradesh is over 9 per cent and that in Maharashtra around 11 per cent.

Sowing of Crops Affected in Haryana due to Breach in Bhakra Canal

(b) whether the supply of water has since been restored ; and

193. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE
PATIL :
SHRI N.E. HORO :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that due to breach in the Bhakra Canal near Ropar in Punjab, the water flow to Haryana was reduced and as a result the sowing of crops there was badly affected ;

(c) whether there has been any set back to agricultural activity in Punjab because of the activities of the terrorists and whether Government will take expeditious measures to ensure that the agriculturists of Punjab and Haryana are not made to suffer on account of recent terrorist activities ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE
(RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir. Cotton sowings which were in progress

in Haryana at the time of the breach in the Bhakra main line canal, were affected in the major cotton growing districts of Sirsa, Hissar and Jind.

(b) The breach has since been plugged and the water supply restored on 10th July, 1984.

(c) No, Sir. Government is keeping a close watch on the agricultural situation in Punjab and Haryana and in concert with the State Governments is taking all possible measures to ensure adequate and timely supply of agricultural inputs including credit to the farmers, so that agricultural production does not suffer.

Fall in Vanaspati Production

194. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons for drastic fall in vanaspati production during the current oils year 1983-84 by 68180 tonnes per month as compared to the monthly average of 74500 tonnes last year ; and

(b) the steps being taken to step up vanaspati production ;

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). Production of vanaspati during the current oil year 1983-84 (November, 1983 to June, 1984) averaged about 70,100 M.T. per month as compared to the monthly average of about 72,360 M.T. during the corresponding period of last year.

The small decline in production can be attributed to :

(i) Propaganda about alleged use of animal fat in vanaspati ;

(ii) Closure of some units due to Abeyance Orders issued by the Office of the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports and labour trouble.

(iii) Poor availability and high prices of permitted indigenous oils ; and

(iv) Delay in arrival of vessels resulting in erratic supplies of imported oils in May, 1984.

Various measures have been taken by the Government to ensure adequate supply of Vanaspati to the consumers :

(a) In addition to 60% regular supplies of imported oil at the rate of Rs. 9,500/- per M.T., additional 15% oil at commercial rate of Rs. 13,000/- per M.T. is being supplied to tide over the insufficient availability of permitted indigenous oils.

(b) Two weeks reserve stock of imported oil has been allotted recently to enable the units to continue production in the event of disruption in supplies of oil due to various reasons.

(c) Production of this essential commodity is being closely monitored by an Inter-Departmental Coordination Committee.

Damage Caused by Floods

195. SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the damage caused by floods last year has been estimated at Rs. 2,292 crores, the highest for any year so far ;

(b) if so, whether according to the latest figures available with his Ministry, the average flood damage during the period 1953 to 1983 was Rs. 457.8 crores ;

(c) if so, whether these losses continue from year to year in spite of the Governments steps to control them ;

(d) if so, the main reasons for not taking drastic measures to control the floods in the country ;

(e) whether it is also a fact that during

the year 1984 also the floods have taken a heavy toll of lives and caused loss during the last two months ; and

(f) if so, what remedial measures are being considered to be taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) The total flood damage reported to by the State Governments during 1983 is Rs. 2459.97 crores and this is the highest during the period 1953 to 1983.

(b) The average total flood damage for the period 1953 to 1983 is Rs. 463.35 crores.

(c) and (d). Floods, in India, are caused due to climatic conditions as about 90% of total average annual flows are carried by various rivers during the four months of the monsoon season. In spite of flood control measures executed to provide reasonable protection to about 12.44 million hectares upto March, 1983, heavy encroachment on the flood plains due to pressure of population and other developmental activities is responsible for the continued flood damages every year. However, appreciating the magnitude of the problem, substantially increased outlay of Rs. 1045.10 crores have been provided for the flood control sector during the Sixth Plan period compared to the expenditure of Rs. 976 crores under the sector during all the Plans put together.

(e) During 1984, flood damages of the order of Rs. 124 crores with 212 human lives lost have been reported by the State Governments upto 20th July 1984.

(f) Flood control being a State subject, the State Governments are formulating and executing flood control schemes for providing reasonable protection to the flood prone areas on a continuous basis. Apart from these measures, greater emphasis is also being given to the non-structural measures like flood forecasting and warning and disaster preparedness, etc. to reduce the flood damages and mitigate the suffering.

Amendment of Law to Curb Encroachment made in the name of Religion

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have been urged to amend the law to curb encroachments made in the name of religion ;

(b) if so, by what time Government are likely to amend the Act ;

(c) what are the rules at present in regard to the encroachments in the name of religion ; and

(d) whether Government are considering seriously a law under which the religious places are not built on unauthorised places ?

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.

Launching of Rural Development Project with the Assistance of International Development Association

197. **SHRI B.V. DESAI :** Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether more than 34 million people in the rural areas will be benefited from a rural development project which the Union Government have decided to launch ;

(b) if so, whether the International Development Association, the World Bank's affiliate for concessional lending, has decided to support the project with a credit of Rs. 210.2 million ;

(c) if so, the main points of the proposed project ; and

(d) the time by which the same is likely to be implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) to (d). No such rural development project is under consideration of the Ministry.

Availability of Vanaspati in the Country

198. SHRI B.V. DESAI: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether sharp rise in vanaspati price announced by the Government on May 22, 1984 to ensure easier availability has not proved successful ;

(b) if so, whether the Vanaspati Manufacturers Association has stated that the commodity would continue to be scarce despite the price hike because of the erratic supply of imported edible oils to vanaspati mills all over the country ;

(c) if so, to what extent Government have examined these view points of the Vanaspati Manufacturers Association ;

(d) to what extent it has been responsible for the scarcity of vanaspati ; and

(e) steps taken by Government to improve the availability of vanaspati 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) As a sequel to the increase in the prices of imported oil and the cost of inputs in the manufacture of vanaspati, the prices of vanaspati were revised upward w.e.f. 24.5.1984. This rise in the prices, however, has not adversely affected the availability of vanaspati which continues to be, satisfactory.

(b) to (d). The Vanaspati Manufacturers Association has requested the Government for an increase in the monthly allocation of imported oils for stepping up production. Their suggestion is engaging the attention of the Government.

(e) Various measures have been taken by

the Government to ensure adequate supply of vanaspati to the consumers :—

(i) In addition to 60% regular supplies of imported oil at the rate of Rs. 9,500/- per M.T., additional 15% oil at commercial rate of Rs. 13,000/- per M.T. is being supplied to tide over the insufficient availability of permitted indigenous oils.

(ii) Two weeks reserve stock of imported oil has been allotted recently to enable the units to continue production in the event of disruption in supplies of oil due to various reasons.

(iii) Production of this essential commodity is being closely monitored by a Coordination Committee.

डी० आई० जेड० क्षेत्र में बालकोनी और गैराज सहित सरकारी क्वार्टरों का निर्माण

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गोल मार्केट, मन्दिर मार्ग, डी० आई० जेड० क्षेत्र और बाबा खड़क सिंह मार्ग आदि क्षेत्रों में केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों के लिए क्वार्टरों का निर्माण स्वीकृत नक्शों के अनुसार नहीं किया गया है ;

(ख) क्या इन क्षेत्रों में निर्मित अनेक क्वार्टरों में बालकोनी और स्कूटर/साइकिल आदि रखने के लिए पृथक गैरेज उपलब्ध नहीं कराए गए हैं ; और

(ग) इन क्वार्टरों में पृथक गैरेज और बालकोनी उपलब्ध कराने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मोहम्मद उस्मान आरिफ) : (क) इस क्षेत्र में सभी क्वार्टर अनुमोदित विन्यास नक्शों के अनुसार बनाए गए हैं ।

(ख) गोल मार्किट, बाबा खड़क सिंह मार्ग तथा मन्दिर मार्ग में टाइप-III के क्वार्टरों तथा मन्दिर मार्ग में टाइप-II के क्वार्टरों में प्रथम, द्वितीय तथा तृतीय मंजिल के क्वार्टरों के आबंटियों के लिए अलग-अलग गैरेज हैं। भू-तल के क्वार्टरों के लिए किसी गैरेज का प्रावधान नहीं किया गया है। अनुमोदित नक्शों के अनुसार बालकोनियां भी मुहैया कराई गई हैं।

डी० आई० जेड० क्षेत्र में टाइप "सी" के क्वार्टरों में हर 15 क्वार्टरों के ब्लॉक में एक सामूहिक स्कूटर गैरेज बनाया गया है। बालकोनियां भी मुहैया कराई गई हैं।

सेक्टर IV, डी० आई० जेड० क्षेत्र में टाइप "ए" तथा टाइप "बी" के क्वार्टरों में कोई गैरेज नहीं बनाया गया है।

(ग) जहां बालकोनियां या गैरेज नहीं बनाए गए हैं वहां इन्हें बनाने का कोई कार्यक्रम नहीं है।

New Varieties of Pulses Produced

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

(a) whether new varieties of pulses having better productivity in shorter period have been produced ; if so, the details thereof ;

(b) what steps have been taken to disseminate the technique of such new varieties ;

(c) whether arrangements to produce adequate seeds have been made ; if so, the details thereof ; and

(d) how much acreage has been brought under cultivation of such improved varieties ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir. The varieties released at the

national level by the Central Sub Committee on Release of varieties are listed in the attached statement.

(b) and (c). For popularizing these varieties along with appropriate technology, a number of demonstrations have been laid on the farmers' fields. All attempts are being made to disseminate seed and information about these varieties and technology through extension agencies and minikit programmes. Breeder seed of these varieties is being produced by ICAR for making it available to the Seed Multiplication Agencies for further multiplying it and making it available to the farmers thereafter.

(d) The statistics about acreage under each of the varieties, is not readily available.

Statement

Varieties of Pulses Released by Central Sub Committee on Release of Varieties

Crop	Variety
Gram	Pusa 209
	Pant G 114
	Pusa 212
Lentil	Pant L 406
	Pant L 639
Arhar	Pusa 74
Greengram	PS-7
	PS-10
	PS-16
Urd	Pant U-19
	Pant U-30

Production of Soyabean in M.P. during 1983-84

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

(a) the total production of soyabean in Madhya Pradesh during 1983-84 ;

(b) whether the production was below the targets fixed in this regard ;

(c) the targets fixed for soyabean production in M.P. during 1984-85 ;

(d) whether it is a fact that soyabean growers in M.P. could not get reasonable price for their produce ;

(e) if so, the action being taken to avoid such a situation this year ; and

(f) how much of soyabean cake was used in M.P. for bye products of proteins and how much was exported out of the country from M.P. ?

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

(a) and (b). Production of Soyabean in Madhya Pradesh during 1983-84 has been provisionally assessed at 4.40 lakh tonnes against the target of 6.0 lakh tonnes.

(c) The soyabean target for Madhya Pradesh during 1984-85 is 6.50 lakh tonnes.

(d) and (e). Prices of Soyabean in Madhya Pradesh have been prevailing at levels higher than the minimum support prices fixed by the Government on the recommendations of the Agricultural Prices Commission in the recent years.

(f) Ministry of Agriculture is not collecting these statistics.

Root-wilt Disease of Coconut Trees in Kerala

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

(a) whether Government are aware of the alarming consequences of the root-wilt disease of coconut trees in Kerala ;

(b) if so, the details of action taken to control this disease ;

(c) the estimated loss of coconuts in the country due to this disease ; and

(d) the programme drawn if any, to eradicate this disease ?

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

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

Statement

A scheme for Rejuvenation of disease affected palms in Kerala is under implementation since 1977-78. During the Sixth Plan (1980-85), an amount of Rs. 102.93 lakhs, to be shared equally (50 : 50) by the Centre and the State Government, has been sanctioned. This scheme would cover an area of 55,000 hectares in the disease affected area. Under the scheme, the annual average target is 11,000 hectares. About 2.2 lakh palms in the diseases affected region are to be replanted. The coconut hybrid plants will be supplied at 50% subsidised rates.

2. The Coconut Development Board has also sanctioned to implement a scheme for providing financial assistance to coconut growers for the removal of root wilt affected coconut palms in Kerala State with a financial outlay of Rs. 49.50 lakhs to be shared equally (50 : 50) by the State Government and Coconut Development Board. An additional amount of Rs. 30.00 lakhs had been sanctioned for development of coconut through the Coconut Development Board for removal of root wilt affected palms during 1983-84.

3. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research has intensified its research programmes at the Regional Research Station of the Central Plantation Crops Research Institute at Kayamkulam to accelerate the pace of diagnosis and control of the root wilt disease. According to the latest findings of the Institute, mycoplasma like organisms (MLOs) have been found to be consistently associated with the diseased palms but these have not been noticed in the

palms of the healthy areas. Studies on the suspected vector of the disease and also its transmission to healthy palms are in progress. In the meantime, though intensive researches, the scientists have developed strategies to prevent the spread of the disease to newer areas and also methods which reduce the severity and the damage in the affected palms. These are as follows :

- (i) Over 1400 'root wilt' affected palms have been eradicated in the districts of Trichur, Palghat and Malapuram and part of Calicut and have been replaced by disease-free seedlings, raised in healthy areas.
- (ii) For new plantations or replacement of old palms in the established gardens, only use of disease-free seedlings, raised in disease-free areas are being recommended.
- (iii) The use of D X T hybrids which are known to be more productive and resistant to this disease have been recommended for planting in the newer areas and also for replacement of old and diseased palms.
- (iv) The Central^{*} Plantation Crops Research Institute has undertaken introduction of exotic germ plasm material from other parts of the world and these have now been grown in the off-shore Andaman Islands. Healthy nuts collected from these materials are to be screened for productivity and also for tolerance to the 'root wilt' disease in the mainland. The desirable material will be used for future plantings.

- (v) The other methods recommended and in use to reduce intensity of the disease and losses therefrom include rehabilitation of affected plantations, organic recycling mixed cropping/ inter cropping, addition of plant nutrients, spraying fungicides and adoption of good management practices.

4. In order to assist and encourage the farmers in undertaking the above programmes, various financial assistance/subsidies are given by the Government of India, Coconut Development Board, Indian Council of Agricultural Research and the State Government.

5. According to the Coconut Development Board, the tentative estimate of loss is above 50 crores nuts annually.

Assistance given to Coconut growers through Coconut Board

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

(a) The details of assistance given so far to the coconut growers through Coconut Board ;

(b) the number of growers benefited from it ;

(c) whether the Board has any scheme for destroying the diseased coconut trees and planting new ones in their place ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The following assistance is being given to the coconut growers through the Coconut Board :

Name of the Project	(Rs. in lakh)	
	Total outlay for Sixth Plan	Board's share
1	2	3
1. Project for providing financial assistance to coconut growers for removal of root-wilt affected coconut palms in Kerala State.	49.50	24.75 *30.00

	1	2	3
2. Establishment of Hybrid Seed garden in Tamil Nadu and 12 Pilot Hybrid testing Centres in the nurseries.		24.736	12.368
3. Production of quality coconut seedlings.		242.40	154.95 *4.00
4. Expansion of area under coconut.		340.60	110.97 *15.00
5. Coconut Plantation on Canal Embankments in the State of Orissa.		140.471	70.235
6. Promoting Primary Processing and marketing activities.		24.20	24.20
7. Establishment of Coconut Technology Centre.		10.10	10.10
Total		832.007	456.613

*Additional assistance for Kerala for drought.

(b) About 2.40 lakh coconut growers have been benefited.

(c) and (d). The Board has a project for providing financial assistance to coconut growers for the removal of root-wilt affected coconut palms in Kerala State and farmers are provided Rs. 75/- for removal of each diseased palm.

World Bank Loan for Irrigation Projects of Gujarat

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

(a) whether the World Bank has given loans for the Irrigation Projects of Gujarat, including Narmada Irrigation Project ; and

(b) if so, the amount of the loan, Project-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b). As on 30.6.1984, the World Bank have extended credit assistance to 5 projects in Gujarat as given in Statement enclosed. No loan has yet been provided by the World Bank for the Narmada Sagar Project or for the Sardar Sarovar Project of Gujarat.

Statement

Name of the Project	Date of signing	Amount of assistance
1	2	3
1. Shetrunji Irrigation Project (Credit 13-IN)	22.11.61	US \$ 4.5 million (net of cancellation and de-obligation the total amount of assistance came to US \$ 3.39 million.

1	2	3
2. Kadana Irrigation Project (Credit 176-IN)	9.2.70	US \$ 35 million (fully utilised)
3. Gujarat Irrigation Project (Credit 808-IN)	17.7.78	US \$ 85 million (fully utilised).
4. Second Gujarat Irrigation Project (Credit No. 1011-IN)	12.5.80	US \$ 175 million.
5. Gujarat Medium Irrigation-II Project	29.6.84	SDR 164.3 million (US \$ 172 million).

**Irrigation Schemes from Madhya Pradesh
Pending Approval**

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

(a) what is the number of irrigation
schemes forwarded by Madhya Pradesh
Government which are pending with the
Central Government for approval and
details thereof ;

(b) the details of the schemes which have
been approved, project-wise cost, benefits
and the current position with targets thereof;
and

(c) the details of the schemes not
approved by the Central Government, the
reasons for the same and the reaction of
Madhya Pradesh Government thereupon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI
RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) 19 major/
multipurpose and 3 medium irrigation
projects submitted by the Government of
Madhya Pradesh are at present pending
approval and are at various stages of
technical examination in consultation with
the State authorities. The details are given

in Statement-I laid on the Table of the
House. (Placed in Library. See No. LT-
8423/84).

(b) 15 medium irrigation projects have
been accepted by the Planning Commission
so far during the VI Plan, since 1.4.1980.
The details of the schemes are given in
Statement-II. These schemes are in the
initial stages of execution and are expected
to be completed during the VII Plan subject
to funds being made available by Madhya
Pradesh Government.

(c) The required information is included
in the Statement-I, referred to in part (a)
above.

**Irrigation Schemes Covered Under
Command Area Development Programme**

206. SHRI CHHITTUBHAI GAMIT :
Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be
pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Centrally
sponsored Command Area Development
(CAD) schemes for irrigation projects,
launched in January 1975 with the specific
object of ensuring a better utilisation of
irrigation water in selected major and
medium projects in the country have now

been extended to some more projects in addition to 76 projects covered initially ; and

(b) if so, the total number of irrigation schemes now covered by the C.A.D. schemes and what will be the total cultivable Command Area in hectares ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The total number of irrigation projects now covered by the Centrally Sponsored Command Area Development Programme is 112 with a total culturable command area of about 17 million hectares.

Allocation of Rice to Kerala

207. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR :
PROF. P.J. KURIEN :
SHRI SKARIAH THOMAS :

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

(a) the details of monthly allocation of rice from the Central Pool for distribution through ration shops in Kerala for the last four years ;

(b) the requirement of rice per month for Kerala at the rate of 320 grams per adult per day, give details ;

(c) the reason for not allotting the required quantity ;

(d) the steps taken to allot the required quantity atleast in these scarcity months ; and

(e) if so, 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) A statement indicating monthly allocation of rice to the Government of Kerala for the years from 1980 to 1983 and upto August, 1984 is attached.

(b) The State Government have reported that at the rate of 320 grams per adult per day and half that rate for non-adults, their monthly requirement of rice comes to 2,10,000 tonnes which includes the requirement of essential institutions in the State also.

(c) Allocations of rice to the various States, including Kerala, are made on a month to month basis, taking into account the overall availability of stocks in the Central Pool, relative needs of the various States, market availability and other related factors. These allocations are only supplemental in nature to availability in the open market.

(d) and (e). An extra *ad hoc* allocation of 10,000 tonnes of rice for each of the months of July and August, 1984 has already been made. It has been decided to allot 10,000 tonnes of rice on *ad hoc* basis for the month of September, 1984 also.

Statement

Statement showing allotment of rice in respect of Kerala State during the years from 1980 to 1983 and upto August, 1984

Month	(Figures in '000 tonnes)				
	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
1	2	3	4	5	6
January	135.0	135.0	90.0	95.0	110.0
February	135.0	135.0	90.0	95.0	110.0

1	2	3	4	5	6
March	135.0	135.0	90.0	95.0	110.0
April	135.0	135.0	90.0	105.0	110.0
May	135.0	135.0	110.0	105.0	110.0
June	135.0	135.0	110.0	110.0	110.0
July	135.0	135.0	110.0	110.0	120.0*
August	135.0	135.0	110.0	120.0*	120.0*
September	135.0	135.0	110.0	120.0*	
October	135.0	135.0	110.0	120.0*	
November	135.0	135.0	90.0	120.0*	
December	135.0	90.0	95.0	110.0	
Total	1620.0	1575.0	1205.0	1365.0	900.0 (upto Aug. 1984)

(*)+ Includes 10,000 tonnes rice on *ad hoc* basis.

**Accommodation Loan to Housing Boards
by HUDCO**

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

(a) whether at preset HUDCO is not having any scheme for providing accommodation loan to the Housing Boards ;

(b) whether because of this, the Accommodation Housing Schemes of the Housing Boards are facing problems ;

(c) if so, whether Government will take steps for chalking out schemes for providing accommodation loans to the Housing Boards by HUDCO ; and

(d) if so, 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) HUDCO provides loan assistance to State level agencies including Housing Boards under a variety of schemes. These schemes *inter-alia* include Urban Housing (Houses/Flats/Core Housing and Skeletal Housing), plotted developments, sites and services, Squatter Settlement Upgradation Scheme, on Public lands, Staff Housing, Co-operative Housing, Rural Housing, Commercial etc.

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

Use of Green Belt Area in Ashok Vihar
Phase I as Open Air Latrine

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

(a) whether the green belt along the railway line in Ashok Vihar Phase I is being used as an open air latrine by hundreds of persons living across the railway line ;

(b) if so, whether it is a health hazard to the residents of that area apart from causing great nuisance to them ;

(c) if so, the details of the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to stop this health hazard and great nuisance caused to the residents of the area and their children ; and

(d) 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) Yes, Sir. There are complaints that this nuisance continues on a portion of the belt despite the fact that the area is fenced with barbed wire.

(b) Yes.

(c) and (d). In order to check the nuisance it is proposed to provide a boundary wall with grill fencing along the railway line. In the meantime the strength of the chowkidars has been increased.

Scattered Plots of Self Financing Scheme

210. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of scattered plots in each self financing scheme, scheme-wise ;

(b) the number of plots which have been cancelled at the request for allotments in Rohini Scheme ; and

(c) whether these plots are allotable to other applicants if they make their application ?

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) Self financing scheme of DDA relates to the constructed Units and not the plots.

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

Programme to Increase Rice Yield in Eastern India

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

(a) whether any programme is proposed or has been taken up to increase yield or rice in Eastern India ;

(b) if so, the details of the programme with State-wise break-up ; and

(c) whether any arrangement has been made to supply proper inputs timely and in adequate quantities to the farmers ; if so, the details of existing arrangements indicating improvements effected ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. A special rice production programme in the six eastern States of Assam, Orissa, Bihar, West Bengal and eastern parts of Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh is proposed to be taken up during the 7th Five Year Plan. As a pre-runner to this programme, a pilot project in 51 selected blocks of these States has been taken up during 1984-85. The State-wise details of the project are given in the attached statement.

In order to ensure the availability of seed at the right time and in adequate quantity a system of preparation of advance supply plan cropwise, state-wise and agency-wise has been introduced. Arrangements have also been made for supply of adequate quantities of fertilisers from indigenous manufacturers and the imported pool material. Supply of fertilisers to the eastern States is frequently reviewed and the short, fall, if any, in the supply of indigenous fertilisers is made good by allotment of

additional quantity of imported material. A short term loan of Rs. 5 crore has also been sanctioned to these States to be used in the identified blocks and also for assisting the small and marginal farmers.

The above mentioned states were also requested to prepare credit plans so that adequate and timely credit is made available for the successful implementation of the special rice production programme. Teams of officers of the Government of India also visited these States for obtaining necessary information relating to the financial assistance

required for the programme. An amount of Rs. 10 crores has been sanctioned to these States to provide non overdue cover to the Central Cooperative banks so as to enable them to take up higher loaning programmes. Detailed guidelines have also been issued to these States indicating the step by step action to be taken by them for preparing the credit plan for the blocks selected under the pilot project. NABARD has also been requested to provide a special loan of credit for the areas where the credit facility is absent or choked.

Statement

Item-wise details of the Project

(Rs. in lakhs)							
Item	Assam	Bihar	Madhya Pradesh	Orissa	Uttar Pradesh	West Bengal	Total items
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Group-I : Inputs							
(i) Seed including Minikits	2.22	1.12	1.00	2.55	0.25	2.25	9.39
(ii) Fertiliser including minikits	3.00	3.50	2.00	2.06	3.65	2.50	16.71
(iii) Plant Protection	1.00	1.75	0.50	1.15	1.75	1.75	7.90
(iv) Weed control	0.30	1.00	0.50	0.50	0.70	1.00	4.00
Total	6.52	7.37	4.00	6.26	6.35	7.50	38.00
Group-II : Demonstration and Training							
(i) Demonstrations	2.00	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	7.50
(ii) Farmers and Extention workers training and incentives	0.27	—	0.50	0.57	0.35	0.40	2.09
Total	2.27	1.10	1.60	1.67	1.45	1.50	9.59

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Group-III							
Implements and Pumpsets	0.50	0.70	2.00	1.00	1.50	0.50	6.20
Group-IV : Land Development							
Land levelling, Bunding and Pumpsets	0.50	0.70	2.00	0.50	0.70	0.50	4.90
Total cost per block	9.79	9.87	9.60	9.43	10.00	10.00	58.69
No. of blocks	5	10	9	7	10	10	51
1. Total cost for all the blocks	48.95	98.70	86.40	66.01	100.00	100.00	500.06
2. Short-term loan	40.00	100.00	90.00	70.00	100.00	100.00	500.00
3. Assistance for non-overdue cover to the credit agencies	80.00	200.00	180.00	140.00	200.00	200.00	1000.00

भारतीय खाद्य निगम की अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति कल्याण समिति की बैठक

212. श्री आर० एन० राकेश : क्या खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री भारतीय खाद्य निगम की मान्यता-प्राप्त कर्मचारी यूनियन के बारे में दिनांक 11 अप्रैल, 1983 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 6735 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान मुख्यालय में अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति कर्मचारी कल्याण समिति सहित अखिल भारतीय आधार पर प्रतिनिधित्व करने वाले प्रत्येक कर्मचारी निकाय की कितनी अधिकारिक बैठकें हुई ; और

(ख) अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति कर्मचारी कल्याण समिति की सावधिक बैठकें न बुलाए जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

इलेक्ट्रानिकी विभाग में तथा खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री० एम० एस० संजीवो राव) : (क) और (ख) भारतीय खाद्य निगम में मान्यता प्राप्त कोई कर्मचारी यूनियन नहीं है। तथापि, निगम के मुख्यालय के प्रबन्ध के साथ उन पांच कर्मचारी यूनियनों, जोकि अखिल भारत स्तर पर अपने पर्याप्त अनुकरण का दावा करती हैं, के विचार जानने के लिए, जब कभी आवश्यक समझा जाता है, की औपचारिक बैठकें होती रहती हैं। ये कर्मचारी यूनियनें ट्रेड यूनियन अधिनियम, 1926 के अन्तर्गत पंजीकृत हैं। अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति कल्याण एसोसिएशन ट्रेड यूनियन अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत पंजीकृत ट्रेड यूनियन नहीं है, किन्तु कई बार, उनकी समस्याओं का पता लगाने के लिए, प्रबन्ध के मुख्यालय स्तर पर तथा अन्य स्तरों पर भी उनके साथ अनौपचारिक रूप से बैठकें की हैं। इस प्रकार की बैठकों तथा साक्षात्कारों का कोई रिकार्ड नहीं रखा जाता।

12 hrs.

MR. SPEAKER : Yes, Professor, what is your point of order ?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : I am raising a point of order. Sir, will you restore the House to order ? I am formulating my point of order.... (Interruptions) Kindly bring the House to order....(Interruptions) Kindly restore order.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY (Buxar) : Sir, I want to raise a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER : I will give you an opportunity after I have listened to him.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, my point of order is regarding the unilateral observation that you made during the Question Hour.

MR. SPEAKER : I did not make any observation.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : When the notices under rules 388 and also our adjournment motion on Jammu and Kashmir...

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing doing. You cannot say anything about my ruling.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Why do you nod your head before listening to me ?

MR. SPEAKER : You cannot observe on my ruling.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Let me formulate the point of order.

MR. SPEAKER : What is the point of order ?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : How can I tell you that unless I speak ? There is no method by which I can silently communicate to you the point of order. So, let me formulate my point of order.

MR. SPEAKER : Professor must realise

that there is no point of order on the Speaker's observation.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I am not saying anything on your observation.

MR. SPEAKER : Then what else ?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, I am raising a point of order regarding a procedural matter. A number of members of the opposition had given two notices.... (Interruptions) Let me formulate it. Why don't they listen ? Sir, I take it for granted that the Speaker is located there and the Speakership is not decentralised.

MR. SPEAKER : I have never abdicated my power. I shall never to it as long as I am here.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Let me formulate the point of order.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV (Silchar) : Under what rule ?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Under Congress mis-rule. Let me formulate the point of order. Members of the opposition had given two notices—No. 1, a notice under rule 388, seeking your consent to get the suspension of rule 32 regarding Question Hour ; No. 2, we had given an adjournment motion on the Jammu and Kashmir issue, where the Farooq Government has been dismissed, violating....

MR. SPEAKER : There is no point of order.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : violating the Supreme Court judgment. Sir, even before I complete the sentence, why do you intervene ? If we were to intervene like that, would you like it ? When you get up, we sit down and listen to you. When we are standing and, fortunately, you are sitting, why don't you listen to us ?

MR. SPEAKER : I have listened to you.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I was pointing out to you that the Supreme Court has already given an interim order....

MR. SPEAKER : I do not want any discussion on that point. I have got the adjournment motion and I have seen it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : But you do not come forward....

MR. SPEAKER : Under no rules, by which I am bound, can I allow any adjournment motion on that. So, I rejected the notice under rule 388 also. There is no question of any adjournment motion. So, I did not allow it. I am not allowing it. Prof. Tewary.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Why don't you listen to us instead of saying....
(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I have given my decision. Now Prof. Tewary. I have overruled it. No question.

(Interruptions)

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : Sir, you will kindly remember that I have given notice on an issue, which is of supreme importance for this House....(Interruptions)

(Interruptions)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप शोर क्यों कर रहे हैं ?
आप बैठते क्यों नहीं ?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : It is his contention. I have allowed him on a point of order.

(Interruptions)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठ जाइए।
Please sit down.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : Sir, I presume that the sovereignty of this country, freedom of this country, independence of this country is....

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Why are you shouting ?

(Interruptions)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर वे भी आपको बोलने नहीं देंगे, तो क्या फायदा होगा ? उनको बोलने दीजिए।

I want your point of order.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Senate Sub-Committee of America is going to hold a hearing on Punjab.

MR. SPEAKER : You can give me, I will consider it.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : Sir, it is an encroachment on our sovereignty.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I will consider it.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South) : Sir, I agree entirely with you when you say that the country is facing some dangerous problems, including in Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab and in other areas. I have submitted one Adjournment Motion and I wanted to submit that not only have they engineered defection, but with their express collusion there is a violation of the Constitution.

MR. SPEAKER : It is not a point of order. That concerns the High Court.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : What High Court ? Sir, there is a violation of the Constitutional provisions.

MR. SPEAKER : No, that is High Court's sphere.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : But Sir, you should tell me the reason why you have rejected.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Bagri.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Sir, I am on a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER : I know my job.

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी (हिसार) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, भाखड़ा नहर के कटने से हरियाणा, राज-

स्थान और पंजाब में पानी का अकाल पड़ा है और अरबों रूपयों का नुकसान हुआ है, उसके बारे में मैंने काम-रोको प्रस्ताव किया है। कायदे के मुताबिक उसमें सेंटर का दखल है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : काम-रोको प्रस्ताव तो तब होता है, जब विचार के लिए कोई और मौका न हो। आज या कल पंजाब पर डिसक्शन हो रहा है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (नई दिल्ली) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अगर हम सरकार की निन्दा करना चाहते हैं, तो उसका तरीका क्या है? क्या विरोधी दलों को यह अधिकार नहीं है कि वे सरकार की निन्दा कर सकें?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जरूर कर सकते हैं। लेकिन कोई भी प्रस्ताव तभी एलाऊ होगा, जब वह नियमों के अनुसार होगा।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : आप किसी भी मामले पर काम-रोको प्रस्ताव नहीं ले रहे हैं—न जम्मू-कश्मीर पर और न पंजाब पर। आप अपने निर्णय पर पुनर्विचार करें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पुनर्विचार की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : हमारे साथ ज्यादाती हो रही है। आप जरा काम-रोको प्रस्ताव को देख लीजिए।

MR. SPEAKER : I am perfectly firm on my grounds. I have studied it thoroughly.

अगर कोई कह दे कि इसमें गलती हुई है, तो मैं माफी मांग लूंगा।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : हमें बहस करने का मौका दीजिए।

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur) : Sir, it has happened for the

first time when there is no occasion to express the feelings of the large sections of the people in this country. One matter is regarding the Farooq Ministry.

MR. SPEAKER : No, it is not a point of order.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : No, it is not a point of order.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed. Please sit down.

श्री जार्ज फर्नांडीज (मुजफ्फरपुर) : मैंने अपना स्थगन-प्रस्ताव नियमों के आधार पर दिया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने उसको अच्छी तरह देख लिया है। वह नियमों के मुताबिक पूरा नहीं उतरता है।

श्री जार्ज फर्नांडीज : आपने किस नियम के अन्तर्गत उसको नामन्जूर किया है?

(व्यवधान)

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Why is it that you do not hear me ?

MR. SPEAKER : I have gone into it thoroughly.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : You cannot.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed. I am not bound to hear from you on this.

(Interruptions)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : भाइए, मेरे पास आकर पूछ लीजिएगा।

(व्यवधान)**

MR. SPEAKER : No, no. Not allowed. I have given my reasons and I am not bound to explain to you. Not allowed.

(Interruptions)**

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरा घर नहीं है। मेरा घर तो बहुत दूर है।

(व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed. I have not allowed. I am not to be cowed down.

मैंने देख लिया। मैंने सब ठीक किया है। मैं कोई आवश्यकता नहीं समझता।

I am not bound to. Read the rules and then come to me. You have not read the rules, Mr. George.

(Interruptions)

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Read Rule 58.

MR. SPEAKER : You read Rule 60. I have read Rule 58. So, is it still necessary ? I do not think it is necessary.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I have given my ruling. No discussion on my ruling. I am firm on my ruling. I am not supposed to give any reasons. I know it.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : You might be.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : What is your point of order ?

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Mr. Speaker, Sir, you have given a dangerous ruling. You said, 'I need not give reasons for rejecting the adjournment motion'. Sir, this Parliament was born in 1952.

MR. SPEAKER : It is the rules that we follow.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : On the very first day, Mr. H.V. Kamath moved an adjournment motion and the then Speaker gave a ruling....

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : No. Don't record. It will not go on record.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : I have done it. I have got it here—explicit, written in black and white, and I am going to read it to you. I am not going to contravene any rule, and I have never done it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : In 1952, when the first Parliament was formed, Mr. H.V. Kamath moved an adjournment motion and the then Speaker gave an elaborate ruling....

MR. SPEAKER : No question. He might have done it. I do not follow that, I follow myself. I follow only the rules, not anybody.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I follow rules, I do not follow people. I follow rules—what has been laid down here.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : No question. You can come to me.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Because they don't

fall into that category. That is it. That is all right.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I have done it after thoroughly studying everything.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Yes, the most reasonable, the most pliable, the most flexible, the most predictable.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I have quoted a precedent.

MR. SPEAKER : I do not know anything. I know of the book. That is all. Here it is. I make my own conventions. I follow the rules, and I go according to the rules. The then Speaker had made conventions. Now I made it. I have done it according to rules and if I am going against the rules, I will apologise any time.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Now, are you rejecting the adjournment motion...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I have never given any. No question. All the time you have done it and this is the time again.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : In 1952 when the first Parliament was formed...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I have thoroughly studied and dissected all the words, not one.

(Interruptions)

श्री जगपाल सिंह (हरिद्वार) : आपको वही रूल पढ़ना चाहिए जो इस सदन के सदस्य उठाते हैं।

श्री राम बिलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : आप

सदन के अध्यक्ष हैं, हम लोग सदन के मेम्बर हैं...

...(व्यवधान)...

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप ऐसा काम मत कीजिए जिससे यह धारणा बने कि आप मनमानी कर रहे हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नहीं, नहीं। यह सवाल ही नहीं पैदा होता है।

Mr. Vajpayee, how can I take that liberty? No question. I go according to the book, purely according to the book. I can read again if you like. This is according to the book I am doing.

I am the last person to break any rules because they will hang me. You will hang me.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : No question. You can read it. If you have done, you are wrong.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : I have a right to move. You are standing in my right. You read the rules—how to move an adjournment motion.

MR. SPEAKER : No. I have read it. You see, you have a right to move. I am answering to that. If you have a right to move a resolution or motion, under the same book containing rules of procedure that is given to me, I rejected it.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : You must give me the reason.

MR. SPEAKER : No. No reason. Nothing.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : You are unnecessarily struggling. Look here. I read the rules. This is "Practice and Procedure of Parliament"—consent of Speaker, at page 434 :

"The Speaker gives his consent to the moving of adjournment motion if he is satisfied that the matter sought to be raised is definite, urgent, and of public importance.

(Interruptions)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप सुनते क्यों नहीं हैं, बीच में बोल रहे हैं ?

"... Because the matter proposed to be discussed is a definite matter of urgent public importance, the Speaker is not as a matter of course bound to rule the motion in order. A matter may be urgent, it may be definite, it may be of public importance, and yet the Speaker may, in a proper case, disallow such a motion. The refusal to give consent is the absolute discretion of the Speaker and he is not bound to give any reasons."

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Point of Order.

MR. SPEAKER : No Point of order.

[At this stage, some hon. Members left the House]

12.15 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

National Security (Second Amendment) Ordinance,

Hooghly Docking and Engineering Co., Ltd. (Acquisition and transfer of Undertakings) Ordinance etc.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Ordinances (Hindi and English versions) under article 123 (2) (a) of the Constitution :—

- (1) The National Security (Second) Amendment) Ordinance, 1984 (No. 6

of 1984) promulgated by the President on the 21st June, 1984.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-8387/84]

- (2) The Hooghly Docking and Engineering Company Limited (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Ordinance, 1984 (No. 7 of 1984) promulgated by the President on the 28th June, 1984.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-8388/84]

- (3) The Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities (Amendment) Ordinance, 1984 (No. 8 of 1984) promulgated by the President on the 13th July, 1984.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-8389/84]

- (4) The Terrorist Affected Areas (Special Courts) Ordinance, 1984 (No. 9 of 1984) promulgated by the President on the 14th July, 1984.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-8390/84]

Notifications under Essential Commodities Act

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 :—

- (1) The Levy Sugar Supply (Control) Amendment Order, 1984 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 420 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 31st May, 1984.

- (2) The Sugar (Price Determination for 1983-84 Production) Second Amendment Order, 1984 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 510 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 12th July, 1984.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-8391/84]

Statement on Enquiry Report on Delhi Electricity Supply Undertaking Bills

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : I beg to lay on

the Table a statement (Hindi and English versions) on the Enquiry Report on Delhi Electricity Supply Undertaking Bills in pursuance of an assurance given on the 21st March, 1984 during Half-an-Hour discussion. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8392/84].

Proclamation in relation to the State of Sikkim, Order by President thereunder and Report of Governor of Sikkim to the President and White Paper on the Punjab Agitation

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Proclamation (Hindi and English versions) dated the 25th May, 1984 issued by the President under article 356 of the Constitution in relation to the State of Sikkim published in Notification No. G.S.R. 397 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 25th May, 1984, under article 356 (3) of the Constitution, together with a Corrigendum thereto.

- (ii) A copy of the Order (Hindi and English versions) dated the 25th May, 1984 made by the President in pursuance of sub-clause (i) of clause (c) of the above Proclamation, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 398 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 25th May, 1984.

- (2) A copy of the Report dated the 25th May, 1984 of the Governor of Sikkim to the President (Hindi and English versions).

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-8393/84].

- (3) A copy of 'White Paper on the Punjab Agitation' (Hindi and English versions).

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-8394/84]

MR. SPEAKER : In connection with the discussion of the Statutory Resolution

regarding approval of the Proclamation issued by the President under article 356 of the Constitution in relation to the State of Sikkim in the House today, copies of the Proclamation Order issued in pursuance of the Proclamation and the Governor's Report are available at the Publications Counter.

Members may please collect copies therefrom.

Notification Containing President's Order re : extension of President's rule in Pondicherry

SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA : Sir, on behalf of Shri P. Venkatasubbiah, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. S.O. 459 (E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 22nd June, 1984 containing President's Order dated the 21st June, 1984 regarding extension of President's Rule in the Union Territory of Pondicherry for a further period of six months with effect from 24th June, 1984, issued under section 51 of the Government of Union Territories Act, 1963. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8395/84].

Notification under Income-tax Act and Central Excise and Salt Act

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 296 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 :—

- (i) S.O. 2070 published in Gazette of India dated the 30th June, 1984 regarding exemption to the 'Bharat Seva Sansthan, Lucknow, under section 10 (23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1985-86 to 1987-88.

- (ii) S.O. 2071 published in Gazette of India dated the 30th June, 1984 regarding exemption to the 'Voluntary Health Association of India,

New Delhi' under section 10(23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1981-82 to 1984-85.

- (iii) S.O. 2072 published in Gazette of India dated the 30th June, 1984 regarding exemption to the 'District Rural Development Agency, Ahmedabad' under section 10(23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1983-84 to 1985-86.
- (iv) S.O. 2073 published in Gazette of India dated the 30th June, 1984 regarding exemption to the 'Sri Ramkrishna Ashram, Nimpith' under section 10 (23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1985-86 and 1987-88.
- (v) S.O. 2074 published in Gazette of India dated the 30th June, 1984 regarding exemption to the 'Dēva Vance Mandiram, Bombay' under section 10(23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1982-83 to 1984-85.
- (vi) S.O. 2075 published in Gazette of India dated the 30th June, 1984 regarding exemption to the Centre for Social Studies, Surat' under section 10(23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1982-83 to 1984-85.
- (vii) S.O. 2076 published in Gazette of India dated the 30th June, 1984 regarding exemption to the 'Theosophy Company (India) Private Limited, Bombay' under section 10 (23C) of the Income tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1982-83 to 1984-85.
- (viii) S.O. 2077 published in Gazette of India dated the 30th June, 1984

regarding exemption to the Nava-jbai Ratan Tata Trust, Bombay' under section 10(23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1983-84 to 1985-86.

- (ix) S.O. 2078 published in Gazette of India dated the 30th June, 1984 containing corrigendum to Notification No. S.O. 5558 dated the 30th December, 1984.
- (x) S.O. 2079 published in Gazette of India dated the 30th June, 1984 regarding exemption to the 'Volkart Foundation, Bombay under section 10 (23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1985-86 and 1986-87.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-8396/84]

- (2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962—

- (i) G.S.R. 342(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 9th May, 1984 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to Notification No. 30/83-Customs dated the 25th February, 1983 so as to restrict the validity of said notification upto and inclusive of the 24th February, 1988.
- (ii) G.S.R. 356(E) to 376(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 11th May, 1984 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to continue the existing exemption from the levy of auxiliary duty of customs.
- (iii) G.S.R. 377 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 15th May, 1984 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to permit duty free movement of goods of Indian or Bhutanese origin between India and Bhutan in supersession of Notification No.

43-Customs dated the 1st Feb. 1963.

- (iv) G.S.R. 378(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 15th May, 1984 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to exempt all transit goods when imported into India from Bhutan for export to a foreign country or when imported into India from a foreign country for export to Bhutan from the whole of customs duty and additional duty of customs leviable thereon.
- (v) G.S.R. 379(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 15th May, 1984 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to prohibit the import from Bhutan into India of goods which have been exported to Bhutan from countries other than India.
- (vi) G.S.R. 380(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 15th May, 1984 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to exempt all goods covered by Notification No. 150-Customs and Notification No. 151-Customs dated the 15th May, 1984 from the payment of auxiliary duty of customs leviable thereon.
- (vii) G.S.R. 381(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 22nd May, 1984 making certain amendment to Notification No. 38-Customs dated the 1st March, 1983 so as to provide that the concessional rate of duty prescribed under the said notification shall not apply to waste (including yarn waste) of man-made fibre (continuous or discontinuous).
- (viii) G.S.R. 424(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st June, 1984 together with an explanatory memorandum declaring 33 items Specified in the Table annexed to the Notification used in the manufacture of export

goods as 'deemed to be imported material' for the purpose of working out drawback rates.

- (ix) G.S.R. 432(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 6th June, 1984 together with an explanatory memorandum together with an explanatory note regarding rate of auxiliary duty of customs leviable on component parts of dumpers when imported for the manufacture or assembly of certain types of dumpers.
- (x) G.S.R. 434(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 6th June, 1984 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notification No. 230-Customs dated the 18th August, 1983 so as to provide for the concessional rate of import duty of 15 per cent ad valorem in respect of barium titanate based ceramic composition for use in the manufacture of ceramic capacitors.
- (xi) G.S.R. 435 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 6th June, 1984 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notification No. 231-Customs dated the 18th August, 1983 so as to provide for the concessional rate of import duty of 40 per cent ad valorem in respect of tinned copper/copper alloy wire with a cross sectional diameter of not less than 0.4 mm and not more than 0.6 mm for use in the manufacture of ceramic capacitors and to extend the concessional rate of import duty of 40 per cent ad valorem to all plain/metallised plastic films of thickness not exceeding 12 microns (other than polystyrene films) and to plain polystyrene films.
- (xii) G.S.R. 465(E) to 467(E) published in Gazette of India dated

the 22nd June, 1984 together with an explanatory memorandum revising import duty on iron and steel items.

- (xiii) G.S.R. 484(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st July, 1984 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding rates of exchange for conversion of Certain foreign currencies into Indian currency or vice-versa.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-8397/84]

- (3) A copy of the Customs and Central Excise Duties Drawback (Amendment) Rules, 1984 (Hindi and English Versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 484 in Gazette of India dated the 19th May, 1984 together with an explanatory memorandum under section 159 of the Customs Act and Sub-section (2) of section 38 of the Central Excise and Salt Act, 1944.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-8398/84]

- (4) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 38 of the Central Excise and Salt Act, 1944—

- (i) The Central Excise (Third Amendment) Rules, 1984, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 408(E) in Gazette of India dated the 26th May, 1984.

- (ii) The Central Excise (Fourth Amendment) Rules, 1984 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 409 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 26th May, 1984.

- (iii) The Central Excise (Fifth Amendment) Rules, 1984 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 428 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 2nd June, 1984.

- (iv) The Central Excise (Sixth Amendment) Rules, 1984 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 439 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 7th June, 1984.

- (v) The Central Excise (Seventh Amendment) Rules, 1984 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 589 in Gazette of India dated the 16th June, 1984.

- (vi) The Central Excise (Eighth Amendment) Rules, 1984 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 450 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 15th June, 1984.

- (vii) The Central Excise (Ninth Amendment) Rules 1984 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 635 in Gazette of India dated the 23rd June, 1984.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-8398/84]

- (5) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944 :

- (i) G.S.R. 326(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 5th May, 1984 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking revival of exemption of excise duty on floor coverings under Tariff item 22G of Central Excise Tariff.

- (ii) G.S.R. 329(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 7th May, 1984 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to Notification No. 36/84-CE dated the 1st March, 1984 so as to exempt glass and glassware which is captively consumed and used for further manufacture of other glass and glassware from excise duty.

- (iii) G.S.R. 333(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 8th May, 1984 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to parts of electric batteries of type known commercially as stationary batteries, when used for the manufacture of assembly of stationary batte-

ries from the whole of the duty of excise leviable thereon.

- (iv) G.S.R. 334(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 8th May, 1984 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to lower the Central Excise duty from 30 per cent to 10 per cent *ad valorem* (basis) on cast alloy permanent magnets.
- (v) G.S.R. 335 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 8th May, 1984 together with an explanatory memorandum rescinding Notification Nos. 52/74-CE dated the 1st March, 1974, 53/57-CE dated the 1st March, 1975 and 97/77-CE dated the 28th May, 1977.
- (vi) G.S.R. 395(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 24th May, 1984 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to Notification No. 223/62-CE dated the 29th December, 1962 so as to extend the facility of proforma credit under Rule 36A of the Central Excise Rules, 1944 to Office Machines and Apparatus etc. falling under Item No. 33D of the Central Excise Tariff.
- (vii) G.S.R. 396(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 24th May, 1984 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to Notification No. 20/84-CE dated the 1st March, 1984 so as to extend the specific rates of duties proposed therein to some more sizes/variety of types.
- (viii) G.S.R. 402(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 26th May, 1984 together with an explanatory memorandum making all existing exemption notifications issued under rule 8 in applicable to the goods produced or manufactured in a 100 per cent

export-oriented undertaking and allowed to be sold in India.

- (ix) G.S.R. 403(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 26th May, 1984 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to all excisable goods produced or manufactured in a 100 per cent export-oriented undertaking from the whole of the duty of excise leviable thereon under Section 3 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944.
- (x) G.S.R. 404(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 26th May, 1984 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to all excisable goods produced or manufactured in a 100 per cent export-oriented undertaking from the whole of the special duty of excise leviable thereon.
- (xi) G.S.R. 405(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 26th May, 1984 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to all excisable goods produced or manufactured in a 100 per cent export-oriented undertaking from the whole of the additional duties of excise leviable thereon.
- (xii) G.S.R. 406(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 26th May, 1984 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to Notification No. 201/79-CE dated the 4th June, 1979 to insert a proviso after the fourth proviso to the notification.
- (xiii) G.S.R. 407(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 26th May, 1984 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to Notification No. 123/81-CE dated the 2nd June, 1981.
- (xiv) G.S.R. 425(E) to 427(E) published

hed in Gazette of India dated the 1st June, 1984 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding restoration of the exemption of excise duty to silk fabrics and vegetable product and issue of fuel efficiency certificate.

- (xv) G.S.R. 442(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 11th June, 1984 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to Notification No. 201/79-CE dated the 4th June, 1979.
- (xvi) G.S.R. 457 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 18th June, 1984 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to nine more drug-intermediates from the whole of the duty of excise leviable thereon.
- (xvii) G.S.R. 636(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 23rd June, 1984 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to notification No. 201/79-CE dated the 4th June, 1984.
- (xviii) G.S.R. 481(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th June, 1984 together with an explanatory memorandum extending the validity of Notification No. 34/83-CE dated the 1st March, 1983 upto 31st December, 1984.
- (xix) G.S.R. 495(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 6th July, 1984 together with an explanatory memorandum rescinding Notification Nos. 164/72-CE dated the 10th July, 1972 and 56/80-CE dated the 20th May, 1980.
- (xx) G.S.R. 496(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 6th July, 1984 together with an explanatory memorandum making

certain amendment to Notification No. 184/81-CE dated the 5th November, 1981.

- (xxi) G.S.R. 497(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 7th July, 1984 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to prescribe excise duty concession to the extent of to and a half per cent *ad valorem* on Transformers of rating above 300 KVA.

- (xxii) G.S.R. 498(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 7th July, 1984 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to Notification Nos. 93/76-CE dated the 16th March, 1976 and 56/78-CE dated the 1st March, 1978 so as to extend the existing concessional rate of excise duty, presently available on parts of refrigerating and air conditioning appliances and machinery and room air conditioners required for use in Technical Buildings of Military Engineering Service, to their use in 'Mobile Tropo and Mobile Radar units under the Ministry of Defence' also.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-8399/84]

MR. SPEAKER : Dr. Subramaniam Swamy—not here.

SHRI A.K. BALAN (Ottapalam) : Sir, I have the right to move the adjournment motion.

MR. SPEAKER : No. Nothing.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : You come to me.
आप आकर पूछिए ।

SHRI A.K. BALAN : What is the rule ?

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT (Manjeri) : There has been an unprece-

dented onslaught on minorities in Maharashtra, particularly, in Bhiwandi...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : We will have a discussion on it.

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT : In Jammu and Kashmir also, there has been unconstitutional dismissal of the State Government...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : We will have a discussion on that also.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani) : We want to criticise and censure the Central Government... *(Interruptions)* We have given adjournment motions...

MR. SPEAKER : You cannot have an adjournment motion here. It is not concerning us here. This is not our subject. Let an adjournment motion be there. We can have a discussion here.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat) : May I make a submission ? Are we to take it that you are the custodian of only the rules in the book and that you are not the custodian of any well-established conventions or constitutional proprieties ?

MR. SPEAKER : There cannot be going against the rules. I am going strictly according to the rules in the book. The conventions are also according to the book of rules.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : The majority must be tested on the floor of the House, not at the house of the Governor.

MR. SPEAKER : That is not my job ; it is the Governor's job. I am going according to rules. I am not doing anything irregular. I am not going against the rules book. I am also not going against any of the conventions.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : It is a matter of grave concern for the people of this country and the House that today the

Opposition has shown scant regard for the Parliamentary democracy by obstructing the Question Hour. There is ample time available for any discussion. The whole session is there. The Opposition has behaved in the most undemocratic manner. I wish to go on record to say that it is most unbecoming of the Opposition members...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV (Azamgarh) : Sir, you see that the entire Opposition has walked out on the question of Jammu and Kashmir.** *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed. I don't agree ; it is your point of view. I will not allow anything more.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV : Please don't discuss Punjab in our absence. Punjab was not on the agenda today.

MR. SPEAKER : We will have a meeting at 3.30 P.M. and decide it.

(Interruptions)

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास (भीलवाड़ा) : कोलिंग एटेंशन दिया है, भीलवाड़ा के अन्दर मेवाड़ टैंक्सटाइल मिल चार महीने से बन्द पड़ी है। दो हजार मजदूर बेकार हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपने लिख कर दिया है।

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास : आप इसको जल्दी कर दीजिए।

...*(व्यवधान)*...

12.23 hrs.

RESIGNATION BY MEMBERS

MR. SPEAKER : I have to inform the House that a letter dated 4 June, 1984 was received in Lok Sabha Secretariat from Shri Tayyab Hussain, an elected Member from Faridabad constituency of Haryana resigning his seat in Lok Sabha. I accepted his resig-

nation with effect from 7 June, 1984.

I have also to inform the House that I received a letter from Shri Amerinder Singh, an elected Member from Patiala constituency of Punjab resigning his seat in Lok Sabha. After necessary enquiry, I accepted his resignation with effect from 18th July, 1984.

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श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आपकी समझ में तीन इशूज हैं—जम्मू-काश्मीर, पंजाब और भिवन्डी। इनमें से आपको कोई समझ में नहीं आया एडजानमेंट मोशन के बारे में।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : एडजानमेंट मोशन नहीं हो सकता है। मैं बता सकता हूँ कोई कानून का पंडित बता दे, तो मैं कान पकड़ जाऊंगा।

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार : एक बार आप बहस करवा दें, तो...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : डिस्कशन सब करेंगे। अगर कोई आकर समझा देगा, तो मैं माफी मांग लूंगा।

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार : फसल खराब हो गई है, मैं समझता था सरकार को डाटेंगे।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : डांट रहे हैं, डिस्कशन हो रहा है।

Dr. Subramaniam Swamy...not present ;

Shri Chintamani Jena.

— — —

12.25 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

- (i) U.S. Government's announcement to introduce U.S. Immigration Bill affecting Indian Students there

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA (Balasore) :

...students studying in America are...
...memorandum...

at a fix following the announcement made by USA to introduce US Immigration Bill. The Bill provides that once a foreign student in the United States completes his studies, he should go back to his home country and stay there for at least two years before he applies for a job in the United States.

A great majority of the half a million Indians living in the United States went to that country as students, got US degrees, secured jobs and subsequently settled down there by getting the green card. A good many of them assumed American Citizenship.

Once this Bill is made an Act, they will be forced by the amended immigration law to come back to India and from there try for a job in that country. It would be impossible for them to get a job in India and then to get a visa and go back to America. By introducing this Bill, the Americans have closed their shutters to foreign students. The new immigration Bill will put strict curbs on specified categories of their brothers and sisters.

In the light of the above circumstances, I request the Hon'ble Minister of External Affairs to take up this issue with the US Government and try to take all possible steps to help the Indian community settled down in US in general and Indian students studying in America in particular from the uncertainty.

- (ii) Need for extra financial assistance to States affected by landslides and floods

SHRI B.V. DESAI (Raichur) : Sir, A great tragedy has occurred in Karnataka due the landslide which had affected not only Karnataka but other States also. At least 28 people were killed in landslide in Meppadi in Wynad High Ranges and between Kottegara and Kalasa Road near Shimoga in Karnataka on 2nd July, 1984. Their houses were destroyed and large number of family members were killed with the result that most of the people have become orphans and there is nobody to look after their needs. The landslide has also occurred in Cochin in which 12 Adivasis and

three employees of the Estate in Meppadi were killed. It has been reported that 50 hectares of Estate was buried under the debris of the landslides.

In addition to this, a number of people were killed in various States due to the floods. This time the flood has been very damaging and unprecedented number of people were killed. Therefore, there is an urgent need of helping the people who have been killed due to the landslides and floods in the various parts of the country. I humbly submit to the House that the Centre may kindly take extraordinary steps and provide immediate need and help to those people who have suffered as the State Government have not been in a position to provide sufficient funds for them. I also feel that a Central team should be appointed to visit those affected places and recommend immediate help for them. Otherwise, these people will suffer to a greater extent.

(III) Need to take immediate steps for eradication of malaria

SHRI BHEEKHABHAI (Banswara) : Sir, Time and again it has been brought to the notice of the concerned authorities that there has been an increase in the incidence of Malaria in various parts of the country. Recently it has been seen that this Malaria fever is mixed with some kind of virus. In my Parliamentary constituency of Durgapur-Banswara particularly, this menace is on the increasing side. There have also been reports of widespread incidence of the spread of Malaria menace in Delhi. In the Trans-Yamuna colonies of Preet Vihar, Vivek Vihar, Yojna Vihar etc., the mosquito menace is increasing day by day. This is due to several reasons. There is a lot of construction activity in these areas as a result of which there is an indiscriminate digging of earth from around the areas of these colonies. Big pools of water in these areas result in the spread of mosquito population by leaps and bounds. Unless immediate remedial measures are taken, the situation is likely to get out of control. The Health Ministry should immediately gear up their machinery. Instructions to the Malaria Institute of the Central Government to do

immediate spraying and distribution of preventive/curative medicines be given. The local authorities of Rajasthan and the Union Territory of Delhi should also be asked to undertake necessary measures to check this menace on war footing and on permanent basis.

(iv) Need to provide better telecommunication facilities to New Bombay

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North-East) : Sir, the Bombay city is very congested and there is urgent need to decongest it. The Government of Maharashtra has developed Vashi-Belapur Panvel and the surrounding areas as New Bombay and many industrial units are located there.

CIDCO has also constructed huge residential colonies there.

The Government of Maharashtra has plans to shift many large markets to this area and the ONGC complex at Uran, the Thal-Vaishet fertiliser plant and the new Nhava-Sheva port are in the surrounding areas. The Thane Belapur industrial belt is also nearby. The Government of Maharashtra has also set up many of its offices at Konkan Bhavan at New Bombay. The Central Railway has approved a Rs. 76-crore project for extension of Mankhurd Railway lines upto New Bombay across the creek.

In view of all these development and to encourage people and industries to shift to New Bombay, it is essential that the Central Government should pay more attention to the communication network between New Bombay and the areas surrounding Bombay.

I request that all the areas surrounding New Bombay, Thane, Belapur, Panvel, etc., should be brought directly under the working of Bombay Telephones and calls to and fro should be treated as local calls instead of STD as at present and the communication network should be improved.

These steps will encourage more and more people to shift to New Bombay.

(v) Need to implement the National Rural Employment and National Rural Employment Guarantee Programmes

श्री जनुल बशर (गाजीपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, उत्तर प्रदेश के गाजीपुर जिले में राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत ली जाने वाली लगभग सभी योजनाओं पर इस समय काम ठप्प पड़ गया है। राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार गारंटी कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत अभी काम की शुरुआत हुई नहीं है। इससे एक तरफ जहाँ मिट्टी के काम बरसात में बरबाद हो सकते हैं, वहीं दूसरी तरफ लोगों को रोजगार नहीं मिल रहा है। मुझे यह भी शिकायत मिली है कि किये गये कामों की मजदूरी अभी तक बहुत मजदूरों को नहीं मिली है। संभवतः यह कार्य इसीलिये ठप्प हो गये हैं कि कार्यक्रमों के अन्तर्गत अपेक्षित धन उन एजेंसियों को नहीं दिया गया है, जो एजेंसियाँ इन कामों को कर रही हैं। योजनाओं के कार्यान्वयन में भारी घपले की भी शिकायतें मिली हैं।

मेरा ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री से निवेदन है कि कृपया वह गाजीपुर में इन योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत हो रही प्रगति की जांच करायें और राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम एवं राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार गारंटी कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत शीघ्र कार्य शुरू करायें ताकि इस गरीब जिले के बड़ी संख्या में लाभार्थियों को काम मिल सके।

12.33 hrs.

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE :
APPROVAL OF PROCLAMATION IN
RELATION TO THE STATE OF SIKKIM

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : Sir, I
rise to move :

"That this House approves the Proclamation issued by the President on the 25th May, 1984, under article 356 of the Constitution in relation to the State of Sikkim."

The Ministry of Shri Nar Bahadur Bhandari was dismissed by the Governor of Sikkim under Article 164 (1) of the Constitution on the morning of 11th May, 1984. Immediately thereafter, a new Congress (I) four-man Ministry headed by Shri Bhim Bahadur Gurung was sworn in. At a meeting of the Congress (I) Legislature Party held on 12th May, 1984, twenty out of a total of 28 Members of the Party in the Legislative Assembly, in the House of 32, pledged full support in writing for the leadership of Shri Gurung. On 16th May, 1984, five more Ministers were sworn in. However, one of the Ministers, who was one of the twenty MLAs who had extended their support in writing to Shri Bhim Bahadur Gurung, resigned on 20th May, 1984. On 21st May, 1984, two more Ministers were sworn in. Since then, however, there had been frequent shifts in loyalties of the Legislators which vitiated the political atmosphere in the State.

As a result, the new Government found it extremely difficult to conduct the administration of the State.

In view of the situation which had arisen, the Governor felt it futile to engage in any further discussions with the members of the Sikkim Legislative Assembly to form an alternative Government and came to the conclusion that a situation had arisen in which the Government of the State could not be carried on in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution and as such recommended issue of Proclamation by the President under Article 356 of the Constitution and to dissolve the State Legislative Assembly. Proclamation under Article 356 of the Constitution was issued accordingly on 25th May, 1984 and the Legislative Assembly of the State was dissolved.

With these words, I commend the Proclamation issued on 25th May, 1984 under Article 356 of the Constitution in relation to the State of Sikkim for approval by this august House.

MR SPEAKER : Anybody wants to speak on this ?...None.

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA (Robertsganj) : We all support it....It should be approved.

MR SPEAKER : So, the question is :

"That this House approves the Proclamation issued by the President on 25th May, 1984 under Article 356 of the Constitution in relation to the State of Sikkim."

The Motion was adopted.

12.37 hrs.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES (AMENDMENT) BILL)

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND
REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA
PATIL) : I beg to move :

"That the Bill further to amend the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, be taken into consideration."

The Industrial Disputes Act 1947 provides for a procedure as well as the machinery for resolution of industrial disputes.

The amendments proposed in the Bill to the provisions relating to lay-off and retrenchment i.e. Sections 25-M and 25-N of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, are on the same lines as the amended provisions relating to closure which were inserted by the Industrial Disputes (Amendment) Act, 1982. These amendments relating to closure were at that time incorporated taking into consideration the observations of the Supreme Court in the Excel Wear case. These amendments have become necessary because certain High Courts have declared invalid the special provisions relating to lay-off and retrenchment contained in the Act. We have preferred appeals in the Supreme Court against the decisions of the High Courts. However, as there is a vacuum making it difficult to deal effectively with cases of lay-off and retrenchment, it is desirable that amendments to the relevant provisions should be made taking into consideration the Supreme Court decision in Excel Wear case. This would enable the Government to protect the interests of workmen against arbitrary lay-off or

retrenchment. At the same time, provision is being made that the appropriate Government can review the order on its own motion or on receipt of an application from the affected party or can refer the matter to a tribunal for adjudication and the tribunal has to pass an order on such reference within thirty days. This will ensure speedy disposal of the matters relating to lay-off and retrenchment referred to tribunals for adjudication.

We are also amending section 2 (oo) of the Industrial Disputes Act relating to retrenchment so as to cover cases of termination of service of the workman as a result of non-removal of the contract of employment or in accordance with the stipulation in the contract. This has become necessary because of difficulties in the interpretation of the expression "retrenchment".

As you are aware, the Industrial Disputes (Amendment) Act 1982 was passed by the Parliament in August 1982. There are a number of provisions in that Act, which confer considerable benefits on the workmen. To cite a few, Labour Courts/ Industrial Tribunals would give awards within a time schedule which shall not exceed three months in the case of individual disputes and direct applications.

Where a Labour Court or a Tribunal reinstates a workman, he would be entitled to 100 per cent wages even when the award is appealed against. Special provisions relating to prior permission for lay-off, retrenchment and closure shall apply to establishments employing 100 or more workmen instead of 300 or more workmen. The provisions relating to closure have been recast so as to conform to the decision of the Supreme Court in Excel Wear case, etc. It is, therefore, proposed to amend the Industrial Disputes (Amendment) Act, 1982 so that the various provisions could be notified separately and with effect from different dates.

Thus the present Bill is a specific Bill to remove difficulties which have cropped up and which have affected interests of the workers in general.

With these introductory remarks, I would

[Shri Veerendra Patil]

earnestly commend this Bill for the consideration of this House.

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved.

"That the Bill further to amend the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, be taken into consideration."

Does anybody want to speak ?

Shri Girdhari Lal Vyas.

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास (भीलवाड़ा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो बिल प्रस्तुत किया गया है, इसका मैं समर्थन करता हूँ। सिर्फ दो-तीन प्वाइंट्स की ओर माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। 45 दिन के बाद ले-आफ का कोई प्रोविजन नहीं है। इससे मजदूरों को बहुत बड़ा नुकसान है। इसके सम्बन्ध में कोई न कोई व्यवस्था कीजिए ताकि 45 दिन के बाद भी ले-आफ का प्रोविजन हो। दूसरी बात यह है कि जिस वक्त मजदूर को निकाल दिया जाता है, उसके खिलाफ लेबर-कोर्ट में किसी प्रकार की प्रोसीक्यूशन चल रही है तो ऐसे वक्त में मजदूर को पैसा नहीं मिलता है। दो-दो, तीन-तीन साल तक कार्यवाही चलती है। मजदूरों की कमर टूट जाती है, वह लड़ नहीं सकते। जिस प्रकार सरकारी कर्मचारियों को सस्पेंड होने के बाद पैसा मिलता है, इसी प्रकार का प्रावधान इसमें भी होना चाहिए ताकि मजदूर, मालिक के खिलाफ कार्यवाही पूरे तरीके से कर सके। तीसरी बात यह है कि क्लोजर के सम्बन्ध में आपने कोई प्रावधान नहीं किया है। राजस्थान सरकार ने इस प्रकार की कार्यवाही की है कि बिना सरकार की इजाजत के क्लोजर नहीं हो सकता। अगर कोई करता है तो प्रॉसीक्यूशन किया जाता है। चार महीने हो गए, मेवाड़ टैक्सटाइल मिल बन्द पड़ी हुई है। सरकार उस ओर कोई ध्यान नहीं देती है। दो हजार मजदूर रोजी-रोटी से महूरम हो गए हैं। इसलिए, इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए कि बिना सरकार की इजाजत के कोई मिल बन्द नहीं होगी। यदि होगी

तो उसका प्रॉसीक्यूशन किया जायेगा। लेबर डिपार्टमेंट निष्क्रिय है। वह इस मामले में बिलकुल काम नहीं करता। कोई भी इंडस्ट्रीयलिस्ट, इंडस्ट्री बन्द कर देता है तो उसको टेक-ओवर कर लेना चाहिए। मेरा निवेदन है कि मेवाड़ टैक्सटाइल मिल को नेशनलाइज कराइए। इसके लिए मैं मंत्री जी से प्रार्थना करता हूँ।

श्री राम प्यारे पनिका (राबर्ट्सगंज) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय श्रम मंत्री जी द्वारा प्रस्तुत औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 का और संशोधन करने वाले विधेयक का मैं समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। यह बात निर्विवाद सत्य है कि 1980 के बाद सरकार ने मालिकों और मजदूरों के हित में इतने कार्य किए हैं जिसके परिणाम-स्वरूप आज हमारी इंडस्ट्रीज में पीस दिखाई देती है। परन्तु मैं दो-तीन महत्वपूर्ण विषयों की ओर माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। यदि आप देखें तो प्राइवेट सैक्टर में सरकारी खजाने का लगभग 30-35 करोड़ रुपया लगा हुआ है, जिनसे ये लोग अपनी इंडस्ट्रीज चला रहे हैं। यदि मैनड्रेज लॉस को देखा जाय तो वह सरकारी सैक्टर की इंडस्ट्रीज में न होकर इन प्राइवेट सैक्टर इंडस्ट्रीज में 50 प्रतिशत से भी अधिक ले-ऑफ या क्लोजर आदि होता है। इसलिए हमें चाहिए कि जिस सैक्टर में हमारे देश की इतनी पूंजी लगी हो यदि वहाँ श्रमिकों के हितों के साथ खिलवाड़ किया जाता है तो उस पर थोड़ा-बहुत अंकुश लगाने की आवश्यकता है। छोटी-छोटी बातों को लेकर फैक्टरियां बन्द कर देना ठीक नहीं है। इसलिए जिम तरह का अच्छा टैम्पो हमारे देश में स्टेट सैक्टर प्रोजेक्ट्स का बना है, वैसा ही कुछ कार्य प्राइवेट सैक्टर इंडस्ट्रीज में भी बनना चाहिए। श्रमिकों के हित में कल्याणकारी कार्यक्रमों का बनाया जाना अत्यन्त आवश्यक है। उत्तर प्रदेश में काफी बड़ी संख्या में मजदूरों का प्रश्न है, जबकि मेरी कांस्टीट्यूंसी में तीन सीमेंट फैक्टरियां, एक एल्यूमीनियम फैक्टरी और कोल माइन्स आदि हैं और जहाँ काफी विजली का कन्जम्प्शन होता है। पीछे एक ई०एस०आई० अस्पताल बनने की बात भी चली और मैं मंत्री महोदय का

आभारी हूँ कि उन्होंने उसका शिलान्यास किया और वे वास्तव में निर्माण करना चाहते हैं, लेकिन उस कार्य को काफी समय लग रहा है। इसलिए हमारी सरकार को कोई टाइम-बाउन्ड कार्यक्रम बनाकर उसको क्रियान्वयन करना चाहिए। चूंकि मंत्री महोदय आश्वासन दे रहे हैं, इसलिए मैं ज्यादा न कहते हुए यही चाहता हूँ कि इस विधेयक पर और आगे डिस्कशन न होकर यहीं पास कर देना चाहिए।

SHRI G. LAKSHMANAN (Madras North): Sir, I welcome this Bill which seeks to amend the Industrial Disputes Act.

Everyone of you might be thinking why instead of sitting in the Chair and speaking, I am speaking from this seat. I am doing so as a trade unionist for about thirty yeays in India...

MR. SPEAKER : Still a trade unionist.

SHRI G. LAKSHMANAN : Sir, many Bills have been brought forward in favour of the weaker sections. This amendment has been brought forward because of the courts order, and I welcome it. At the same time, I would like to say this, not because I am a trade unionist, that there is a feeling that justice is denied to the working classes in this country and this has been taken advantage of by political parties and they all fight for the cause of the working class.

In a way, I must thank my hon. friends in the Opposition today for having given me a chance to speak, because if they would have been present here, I would not have spoken. There is a mill in my constituency, namely the Buckingham and Carnatic Mill which is about a hundred years old. That mill has remained closed for the last six months. The trade union leader of that mill has announced that he has withdrawn the strike and he has asked the workers to resume work. Earlier when the workers had declared a strike, the management had not closed the mill nor had they declared any lock-out. The workers had initially gone

on strike, but later the strike has been withdrawn, and Shri Anthony Pillai, the trade union leader has announced that the strike has been withdrawn, but the mill has not started functioning even till today. Because of this, for the past six months, about 10,000 families in my constituency alone are starving. Is there no law to compel the mill management to allow these workers to resume work? Can you not compel the management to reopen the mill? In a democratic country like ours, one can easily concede that the workers could go on a strike and they have got every right to do so. But now they have called off the strike and they are prepared to resume work in the mill, but they are not being allowed to do so.

I know that my hon. friend Shri Veerendra Patil is an experienced Labour Minister. I can only request him through you, Sir, that something must be done to force the management to allow the workers to resume work. I would suggest that he must bring forward an amendment for the purpose during the current session.

I would also like to make an appeal to the Commerce Minister who is in charge of Textiles, through the hon. Labour Minister, to kindly see that the matter does not linger on indefinitely, because it is happening in my constituency, the constituency of the Deputy Presiding Officer of this House.

The head of the management, the managing director, whose name I would not like to mention here is not willing to reopen the mill. Where does the lacuna lie? Why have the workers not been allowed to resume their duties? The nation is suffering a great deal of loss on account of the mill remaining closed. When I went to London, I was told, 'Sir, this is B and C cloth'. This shows that a mill which has been earning foreign exchange is remaining closed now.

Therefore, I would suggest that when the workers want to resume work, the management must immediately accept and allow them to do so, whether the management be under Government in the public sector or in the private sector.

[Shri G. Laskhmanan]

Once, again, I would urge the hon. Minister to bring forward an amendment for the purpose during the current session. I would also request the Commerce Minister, through the hon. Labour Minister, to see that the B and C Mill in my constituency is reopened immediately. I hope the hon. Minister will take immediate action and advise the management to open the mill immediately.

With these words, I support the Bill.

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is a non-controversial Bill and I knew that even the hon. Members on the other side, if they were present here, would have wholeheartedly and with one voice welcomed this measure. In fact, all the Central Trade Unions and different political parties were demanding that this amendment should be brought forward as early as possible and passed by both the Houses. So far as the closure of the mill, retrenchment of the workers and lay-offs of the workers are concerned, there were provisions in the Industrial Disputes Act. But unfortunately, the provision in so far as all the mills was concerned, in the Industrial Disputes Act, was challenged in the Supreme Court and the Supreme Court struck down that provision because they found that the structure of that Section was not properly worded and sufficient opportunity was not given for enquiry and for making an application and holding an enquiry and also for giving an application against the decision of the Government. So, they thought that the Section was not properly worded. That is why it was struck.

Now, we are in the vacuum, although we got it passed through an amendment to the law, in 1982. But for some reason or other, we have not been able to modify that Act. Sufficient provisions have, therefore, been made in this Bill. After this Bill is passed, relevant Sections with regard to the closure of the mills can be notified, and after that notification, for closure of any establishment the owner has to seek the

permission of the Government. Without taking the permission of the Government, he cannot close any factory or establishment.

Similarly, with regard to the retrenchment and lay-offs, not only has he to give notice well in advance to the workers, but he has to give notice or inform the concerned appropriate Government, whether State or Centre, well in advance and seek their permission.

Although these provisions were there earlier also, but unfortunately so far as the provision concerning the closure of the establishment is concerned, it was struck down by the Supreme Court, and the provision with regard to retrenchment and lay-offs was struck down by certain High Courts. We have gone in appeal, the matter is in the Supreme Court and we do not know when the Supreme Court decision will be available. Till that time, there would be vacuum. Therefore, to safeguard the interest of the workers, we thought that these clauses should be amended as we have done. After that, there would not be any grouse and it cannot be successfully challenged by any employer.

I want to assure the hon. Members that this amending Bill has been brought only to a safeguard the interest of the workers, who are subjected every now and then to lay-offs, retrenchment and closure of the establishments at the whims and fancies of the employers. We do not want workers to be at the mercy of the employers; we want to safeguard their interest, and in order to do that this Bill have been moved. As some of the hon. Members have expressed, this is going to be passed unanimously. Even if the Members opposite had been present, they would also have supported this Bill unanimously.

I am very happy that I have been able to bring forward this piece of legislation which is welcome by every Member of this House. I request that the Bill be passed unanimously.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill further to amend the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, be taken into consideration."

The Motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER : The House will now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill. The question is :

"That clauses 2 to 7 stand part of the Bill."

The Motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 to 7 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : I beg to move :

"That the Bill be passed".

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill be passed."

The Motion was adopted.

12.59 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled, after Lunch, at six minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[SHRI R.S. SPARROW in the Chair]

ELECTRICITY (SUPPLY) AMENDMENT BILL

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF
MOHAMMAD KHAN) : I beg to move :

"That the Bill further to amend the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948, be taken into consideration."

Section 29 (1) of the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948 as it stands at present, provides that "Every scheme estimated to involve a capital expenditure exceeding one crore of rupees shall, as soon as may be after preparation, be submitted to the Authority for its clearance." The Authority, on receipt of such schemes, examines from technoeconomic angles before it accords its concurrence.

In the existing procedure, schemes costing upto Rs. 1 crore are not referred to the CEA ; these are directly included by the concerned States/Undertakings in their plan proposals submitted to the Planning Commission. Planning Commission considers all such schemes for investment approval, keeping resource position in view.

We feel that at present, according to this procedure schemes costing about Rs. 1 crore are subjected to a detailed examination from all angles by the Central Electricity Authority which is a time-consuming process. It is only after the CEA has finally cleared a scheme that the Planning Commission considers it for financing from Plan funds. Schemes costing less than Rs. 1 crore are at present not subjected to detailed scrutiny provided for larger projects, but these have to be included in the Plan and accepted by the Planning Commission for the purpose of plan financing.

Since the financial limit of Rs. 1 crore in Section 29 (1) of the Act was laid down, there has been considerable escalation in the costs of inputs to power projects, with the result that even comparatively small schemes are now not free from the requirements of detailed scrutiny provided in the Act. It had been represented by various State Governments/State Electricity Boards that this limit should be enhanced. In view of the cost escalations, it has become necessary to suitably enhance this limit, so that State Governments can implement relatively small schemes without obligation of having to go through the detailed procedure of obtaining prior concurrence of CEA, which was originally meant for larger projects.

After the proposed amendment has been enacted, small schemes costing upto Rs. 5 crores would not require prior concurrence

[Shri Arif Mohammad Khan]

of the Central Electricity Authority, and it would not be necessary to go through the detailed scrutiny from techno-economic angles provided in the Act.

It would be possible for State Governments/State Electricity Boards to clear these schemes on their own. However, it would still be necessary for these schemes to be included in the plan before these can be implemented, and, therefore, Planning Commission's concurrence from the investment angle would be required, keeping resource position in view.

श्री बृद्धि चन्द्र जैन (बाड़मेर) : सभापति महोदय, एलेक्ट्रिसिटी (सप्लाई) अमेंडमेंट बिल 1984, जो सदन में प्रस्तुत किया गया है, उसका मैं समर्थन करता हूँ। वास्तव में यह बात सही है कि हम कोई भी योजना बनाएं वह एक करोड़ से ऊपर की हो और उसके लिए बार-बार सेन्ट्रल एलेक्ट्रिसिटी एथारिटी की पर्मीशन लेते रहें तो उसमें बहुत समय बीत जाता है और उसके कारण उस योजना के कार्यान्वयन में बहुत विलम्ब होता है। इसलिए यह जो सोचा गया है वह बहुत ही उचित है बल्कि मैं समझता हूँ बहुत पहले ही यह निर्णय ले लिया जाना चाहिए था। फिर भी मैं इस प्राविजन का स्वागत करता हूँ।

सभापति महोदय, आज देश में जो एलेक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड काम कर रहे हैं वह अधिकांश सिक हैं, अधिकांश घाटे में चल रहे हैं। उसके पीछे भी कुछ मुख्य कारण हैं। ऐसी बात नहीं है कि वही उसके लिए मुख्य रूप से जिम्मेदार हैं। एलेक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड्स को कुछ ऐसे कार्य करने पड़ते हैं जिनसे घाटा होता है। मिसाल के तौर पर हमारे क्षेत्र में, बाड़मेर जैसलमेर में यदि लाइनों का एक्सपेंशन करना पड़ता है, ट्रांसमिशन लाइन बनानी पड़ती है तो क्षेत्र बहुत लम्बा-चौड़ा होने के कारण उसमें कास्ट बहुत आती है। लेकिन हम चाहते हैं कि उस प्रकार के क्षेत्रों का भी विकास किया जाए। मैं इसके साथ-साथ यह भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इस प्रकार के क्षेत्रों में यदि पावर हाउसेज भी

कायम किए जा सकते हैं तो उस पर सरकार को विचार करना चाहिए। हमारे राजस्थान में आज दूसरे प्रान्तों से पावर उपलब्ध की जा रही है। हम चाहते हैं कि उन क्षेत्रों में ही पावर हाउस बनाने के लिए सरकार को विचार करना चाहिए। साथ ही यदि स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स इस प्रकार की योजनाओं को चलाने में सक्षम न हों तो सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट स्वयं उन योजनाओं को चलाने की बात सोचे। बीकानेर में हम पलाना लिगनाइट योजना के लिए कोशिश कर रहे हैं, प्लानिंग कमिशन ने उसको अभी तक क्लियर नहीं किया है जिसका कारण यह है कि राजस्थान गवर्नमेंट को उस योजना में जितना कन्ट्रीब्यूट करना चाहिए उतना वह नहीं कर सकती हैं और इसी कारण प्लानिंग कमिशन ने उस योजना को क्लियर नहीं किया है।

इसी प्रकार से बाड़मेर में एक स्थान कपूरडी पर ड्रिलिंग का कार्य चल रहा है, वहां पर 6 करोड़ मी० टन लिगनाइट उपलब्ध है परन्तु इतनी बड़ी योजना को चलाना स्टेट गवर्नमेंट की कंपैसिटी के बाहर की बात है। इसलिए हम चाहते हैं कि इस प्रकार की जो बड़ी-बड़ी योजनाएं हैं जिनको स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स चला नहीं सकती है, उनको सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट को अपने हाथ में लेना चाहिए। बैंकवर्ड एरियाज समझकर ऐसी योजनाएं सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट अपने हाथ में ले ताकि उन क्षेत्रों का भी उत्थान हो सके। इस सम्बन्ध में विशेष तौर से केन्द्रीय सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित होना चाहिए। आज की परिस्थितियों को देखते हुए देश का विकास नहीं हो सकता है, यदि हमारे पास ऊर्जा की शक्ति नहीं है। पावर की शक्ति न होने से कोई भी प्रोवीन्स तरक्की नहीं कर सकता है। राजस्थान ने 1983-84 में एक करोड़ मीट्रिक टन अनाज पैदा किया है, जो कि एक रिकार्ड उत्पादन है। लेकिन मुख्य प्रश्न यह है कि यदि हमारे पास बिजली होती तो हम इससे भी अधिक उत्पादन कर सकते थे। हम लोग डैजर्ट एरियाज में कोशिश कर रहे हैं, लेकिन इन्डस्ट्रियल प्रोडक्शन नहीं बढ़ रहा है। हमारे यहां कट्स बहुत होते हैं। हमारी आवश्यकताओं के अनुरूप बिजली नहीं मिलती है। हमारे यहां दो एटॉमिक इनर्जी प्लान्ट्स ठीक से नहीं चल

रहे हैं। आप यह कह सकते हैं कि यह विषय आपका नहीं है, आदरणीय प्रधान मंत्री के अधीन है। आज स्थिति यह है कि एक प्लान्ट करीब डेढ़ साल से बन्द पड़ा है। आप दोनों मंत्रालयों में को-ऑर्डिनेशन करके, उसको विजिट करके, मालूम करिए कि वह एटॉमिक प्लान्ट डेढ़-डेढ़ साल से क्यों बन्द रहता है। इसी प्रकार की सैंकड़ प्लान्ट की भी हालत है। ये क्यों बन्द रहते हैं, यह सोचने की आवश्यकता है। इस वैज्ञानिक युग में हम लोग इस प्रकार की स्थिति को बर्दाश्त नहीं कर सकते हैं।

जहाँ तक आर०ई०सी० का सम्बन्ध है, मेरे क्षेत्र में ये ठीक ढंग से नहीं चल रही हैं। सन् 1979 में आर०ई०सी० मंजूर हुई थी, पांच साल बीत चुके हैं, लेकिन 30 फीसदी भी परफार्मेंस नहीं हुई है। इस पर इलैक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड को जानकारी हासिल करनी चाहिए कि वाक्यी उन साधनों में ठीक ढंग से काम हो रहा है या नहीं। बाड़मेर जिले में दो पंचायत समितियाँ—शिव पंचायत समिति और बाड़मेर पंचायत समिति—और इसी प्रकार जैसलमेर में भी दो पंचायत समितियाँ हैं, जहाँ पर आर०ई०सी० सेंशन नहीं हुई है। इन स्कीमों के बारे में जल्दी से जल्दी विचार करना चाहिए और कदम उठाना चाहिए।

सातवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में सोचा जा रहा है कि सब लोगों का विद्युतीकरण कर दिया जाएगा, कहीं ऐसा न हो कि आर०ई०सी० के सेंशन न होने के कारण कहीं ये क्षेत्र पीछे रह जायें। इस स्कीम में तीव्रगति न होने से हम आगे नहीं बढ़ सकेंगे। हमारे यहाँ इस प्रकार की भी स्थिति है कि हमें सतपुरा से अपना शेयर प्राप्त करने में असुविधा हो रही है। मध्य प्रदेश थर्मल पावर प्लान्ट में हमारा हिस्सा है, वह हिस्सा भी हमें पूरा नहीं मिल रहा है। कोशिश करने पर कुछ हिस्सा मिला है, ऐसी बात नहीं है कि इसमें कुछ प्रगति नहीं हुई है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप इसमें योग दें, ताकि हमारी व्यवस्था ठीक प्रकार से चल सके।

अभी तीन-चार दिन पहले नार्थ-ग्रिड में भी

इसी प्रकार की स्थिति हो गई थी। किसी खराबी के कारण राजस्थान के अन्दर बिजली बन्द हो गई। इस प्रकार की स्थिति यदि दिल्ली के अन्दर पैदा हो जाए तो इसके बारे में जांच करनी चाहिए कि कौन अधिकारी इसके लिए जिम्मेदार है और उनके खिलाफ कार्यवाही करनी चाहिए। इस जरा सी लापरवाही के कारण राष्ट्र का कितना नुकसान होता है, इसका अन्दाजा शायद उन लोगों को नहीं है। इसके कारण कन्ज्यूमर्स को नुकसान होता है, इन्डस्ट्रियल प्रोडक्शन पर प्रभाव पड़ता है, करोड़ों रुपये की हानि होती है। आपको इन सब पर विचार करना चाहिए और यह कोशिश करनी चाहिए कि इस प्रकार की स्थिति नार्थ ग्रिड में कभी न हो। इस प्रकार की स्थिति के लिए अपने को पूरी तरह से तैयार होना चाहिए।

मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो ट्रांसमिशन लासेज होते हैं उनको रोकने के लिए आपने अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की है। हमारे यहाँ राजस्थान में 30 प्रतिशत के लगभग ट्रांसमिशन-लास होता है, इस तरह से दूसरे राज्यों में भी ट्रांसमिशन लासेज होते हैं—इन पर काबू पाने की कोशिश की जानी चाहिए। बिजली की जो पिलफ्रेज होती है, इसमें बहुत सी शक्तियाँ काम करती हैं। इन्जीनियर्स का सहयोग न हो तो पिलफ्रेज नहीं हो सकती। जो इन्जीनियर्स इस तरह का काम करके इण्डस्ट्रियलस्ट्स को लाभ पहुंचाने की कोशिश करते हैं उनके खिलाफ सख्त कदम उठाने की आवश्यकता है।

सातवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना तैयार हो रही है, हमें उसमें ऐसी व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए जिससे हम सभी ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में बिजली पहुंचा सकें, ताकि इण्डस्ट्रियल प्रोडक्शन ठीक से चलता रहे। खास तौर से रेगिस्तानी क्षेत्रों में जहाँ पीने के पानी की भी समस्या है, वह बिजली पर निर्भर करती है। वर्क्स तथा हार्जसिंग मिनिस्ट्री की डायरेक्शनज है कि जो स्कीमें डीजल इंजिन से चलती हैं उनको बिजली द्वारा चलाया जाना चाहिए, क्योंकि वे बहुत कास्टली स्कीमें होती हैं। लेकिन जब बिजली की सर्टेंटी न हो तब उन स्कीमों को कैसे चलाया

[श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन]

जा सकता है। हर साल बिजली के अभाव के कारण पीने के पानी का संकट बना रहता है। करोड़ों रुपया पीने के पानी की स्कीमों के लिए मंजूर किया गया, लेकिन वे योजनाएं यदि ठीक से न चलें, करोड़ों रुपया खर्च करने के बाद भी बिजली न मिलने के कारण पानी की समस्या बनी रहे तो उन स्कीमों का कोई लाभ नहीं होगा। इसलिए बिजली मिलने के काम में स्टेबिलिटी आनी चाहिए—इस तरह की व्यवस्था हमको करनी चाहिए। छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में भी हमने सभी गांवों को पीने का पानी पहुंचाने का कार्यक्रम बनाया था, लेकिन रेगिस्तानी तथा पहाड़ी क्षेत्र इस मुविधा से वंचित रह गए। वे पहले भी पिछड़े क्षेत्र कहलाते थे और आज भी पिछड़े क्षेत्र बने हुए हैं। ये सारे हमारे सीमावर्ती क्षेत्र हैं, बांडर के क्षेत्र हैं, इसलिए इनका बहुत ज्यादा महत्व है। हमें वहां के लोगों को मोरेल बूस्ट करने की आवश्यकता है, इसलिए सातवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में उनको प्राथमिकता दी जानी चाहिए तथा इस योजना में एनर्जी का जो प्लान बने उसमें उनका विशेष ध्यान रखा जाय।

इन शब्दों के साथ जो विधेयक प्रस्तुत किया गया है, मैं उसका तहे-दिल से समर्थन करता हूं।

श्री रामप्यारे पनिका (रावर्ट्सगंज) : सभापति जी, मैं आपका बड़ा आभारी हूं, आप ने इस महत्वपूर्ण बिल पर बोलने का मौका दिया है। जहां तक माननीय मंत्री जी ने इस बिल में जो संशोधन चाहा है, वह एक बहुत छोटा सा संशोधन है, मैं उसका समर्थन करता हूं। लेकिन पिछली तारीख 4 को बिजली मंत्रालय की कन्सल्टेटिव कमेटी की बैठक हुई थी, उसमें मैंने एक प्रपोजल मंत्री महोदय के समक्ष प्रस्तुत की थी। हम सब जानते हैं—जब तक देश में बिजली का विकास नहीं होगा, तब तक देश की अर्थ-व्यवस्था में चाहे वह कृषि क्षेत्र हो या उद्योग-धन्धे हों, सुधार नहीं हो सकता। देश की वर्तमान परिस्थिति को देख कर, खास कर विभिन्न राज्यों के राजनीतिक और आर्थिक कार्य-

क्रमों की उपलब्धियों को देखकर मैंने उस बैठक में एक प्रस्ताव रखा कि सारे देश की बिजली सैन्ट्रल सैक्टर में होनी चाहिए और यदि आवश्यकता हो तो संविधान में भी इस सम्बन्ध में संशोधन किया जाय। आप को यह जानकर खुशी होगी कि सभी लोगों ने सर्व-सम्पत्ति से मेरे उस प्रस्ताव को पास किया। आदरणीय मंत्री जी से निवेदन किया कि वह इसको कैबिनेट में ले जाय और उसके बाद हम दूसरे राज्यों को भी इसके लिये राजी करेंगे।

सभापति महोदय, 1980 के बाद आप देखें, जो जर्जरित व्यवस्था जनता रिजीम से हमें मिली थी, उस में सभी की-सैक्टर्स के कार्यक्रमों चाहे वह बिजली हो, कोयला हो, सीमेंट हो, लोहा हो, सभी क्षेत्रों में हमने प्रगति की है और इसके लिए मैं मंत्री महोदय को बधाई देता हूं। उन्होंने लगातार प्रयासों से देश के जैनेरेशन को बढ़ाने की व्यवस्था की है। छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में 19 हजार मेगावाट बिजली बढ़ाने का लक्ष्य था लेकिन उतना हम नहीं कर पाये हैं। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि सैन्टर से तमाम डाइरेक्शन्स और गाइडलाइन्स के बावजूद स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स ने आवश्यकतानुसार रिसोर्सेज पैदा नहीं की और अब हम केवल 14,500 मेगावाट बिजली का उत्पादन करने जा रहे हैं और मुझे विश्वास है कि यह उत्पादन हो जाएगा। केन्द्र की जो गाइडलाइन्स हैं, उनको स्टेट इलेक्ट्रीसिटी बोर्ड मानने को तैयार नहीं हैं। अगर राष्ट्र को आगे ले जाना है, तो क्यों नहीं सर्वसम्मति से जो सलाहकार समिति का निर्णय है, उसको मान लिया जाए। मेरा प्रथम सुझाव तो यही है कि निश्चित तौर पर आज समय की आवश्यकता है कि बिजली को केन्द्रीय सूची में ले लेना चाहिए और पूरा अधिकार सैन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट का इस पर हो जाना चाहिए क्योंकि सैन्ट्रल इलेक्ट्रीसिटी आथोरिटी जब विभिन्न राज्यों को सलाह-मशिवरा देती है, गाइडलाइन देती है, तो बहुत से राज्य उस को मानने को तैयार नहीं होते हैं जैसे कि मैं बैस्ट बंगाल की बात कह सकता हूं। और भी ऐसे बहुत से राज्य हैं जोकि उसकी डाइरेक्शन को नहीं मानते हैं।

मैं एक बात यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि एन० टी० पी० सी० द्वारा जो कार्यक्रम चलाए जा रहे हैं, बड़ी खुशी की बात है कि एक सिस्टम इवोल्व हुआ है, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप वह णत-प्रति-शत रिजल्ट देने की स्थिति में है और जो प्रोजेक्ट्स जेनरेशन नहीं कर रहे हैं, वे भी सारे के सारे शैड्यूल के अन्दर हैं। इस तरह से जो सिस्टम इवोल्व हुआ है, वह एक अच्छा सिस्टम है और सेंट्रल इलेक्ट्रिसिटी आथेरिटी ने कार्यक्रम दिये हैं, वे अच्छे हैं लेकिन विभिन्न राज्यों के हालात क्या हैं। वे इस की बात को नहीं मानते हैं और जैसा कि श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन ने कहा है कि हम ने इस दिशा में बहुत प्रयास किया है लेकिन अभी जो हमारी आवश्यकताएं हैं, उनकी पूर्ति में केवल 8 प्रतिशत की कमी है। मैं ऐसा समझता हूँ कि यदि स्टेट इलेक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड केन्द्र की बात को मान ले और जो यूटीलाइजेशन कंपैसिटी है, उसको बढ़ा लें, तो निश्चित तौर पर इस देश में बिजली की कमी नहीं रह जाएगी।

सातवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना की बात आई। मुझे खुशी है कि माननीय मंत्री जी ने जो कार्यक्रम बनाया है और प्लानिंग कमीशन को भेजा है, वह 30 हजार मेगावाट बिजली पैदा करने का है लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि 30 हजार मेगावाट का जेनरेशन तभी हो सकेगा जब आप विभिन्न राज्यों को एग्री करा लें। उन से जब इस बारे में कहा जाता है तो स्वायत्तता की बात आ जाती है। हर काम के लिए केन्द्र की जिम्मेदारी बताई जाती है, उद्योगों की तरक्की के लिए केन्द्र की जिम्मेदारी बताई जाती है। हमने इस दिशा में तरक्की भी की है और कृषि का उत्पादन काफी बढ़ा है। कृषि मंत्री जी यहां पर बैठे हुए हैं। वे और उनका मंत्रालय बधाई का पात्र है कि इन्होंने 15 करोड़ टन देश में गल्ला पैदा किया है। इस के लिए देश के किसानों को भी बधाई है और बिजली विभाग को भी बधाई है। इस के अलावा एग्रीकल्चर कौमोडिटीज के रिमूनेरेटिव प्राइसेज किसानों को मिले और इस से उनका उत्साह बढ़ा लेकिन मैं एक चीज यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि मैं अभी गांवों का दौरा करके आया हूँ। इलेक्ट्रिसिटी के बारे में किसानों में बड़ा रोष है।

किसानों को समय पर बिजली नहीं मिलती है। और जो निर्धारित रोस्टर होता है, उसके अनुसार बिजली नहीं मिलती। नतीजा यह है कि किसान असन्तुष्ट हो रहे हैं और क़ेतीबाड़ी पर भी इसका असर पड़ रहा है। इस लिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस तरफ ध्यान दिया जाए।

आप ने रूरल इलेक्ट्रिफिकेशन कारपोरेशन बनाया है लेकिन कारपोरेशन ने विभिन्न राज्यों में सही-सही त्रिवरण नहीं किया। कुछ राज्यों में तो जो पैसा इस काम के लिए दिया गया, उस को दूसरे कामों में लगा दिया और जहां कहीं काम हुआ भी, तो जो टारगेट्स थे, उनको वे पूरा नहीं कर पाए और इस तरह से बहुत से गांवों में बिजली नहीं पहुंची। अभी माननीय मंत्री जी उत्तर प्रदेश में गये थे। मैं उनका बड़ा आभारी हूँ कि हर प्वाइंट पर उन्होंने डिटेल् में बात की लेकिन आज जरूरत इस बात की सारे पहलुओं पर विचार किया जाए। मेरा कहना यह है कि आप का जो मानीट्रिंग करने वाला सेल है, उसमें एक अधिकारी सी० ई० ए० का रहे और जैसे स्टील आथेरिटी में है, उस को पैसे का पूरा अधिकार है, उसी तरह से यहां पर भी कुछ अधिकार उनके पास रहना चाहिए। यह ठीक है कि आप ने 5 करोड़ रु० कर दिया क्योंकि प्राइसेज का एग्ग्लेशन हुआ है। सी० ई० ए० को आप पूरा अधिकार दिलाएं तभी देश में बिजली का विकास हो सकता है। समय की आवश्यकता है कि उसको आप कुछ आर्थिक अधिकार दें।

जो राज्य अच्छा काम करते हैं उनके साथ हमें निश्चित तौर से उसी तरह का व्यवहार करना पड़ेगा, उनको अधिक मौका देना पड़ेगा। जो राज्य अच्छा काम नहीं करते हैं उन्हें हमें डांट-फटकार भी देनी पड़ेगी।

मान्यवर, उत्तर प्रदेश में कई हाइडल प्रोजेक्ट्स को क्लीयर कर दिया गया है लेकिन वे स्टार्ट नहीं हो पा रहे हैं। हमारे एरिया में एक एनपारा प्रोजेक्ट है जो कि देश का नहीं, बल्कि एशिया का सबसे बड़ा प्रोजेक्ट है। उसकी 3,130 मेगावाट

[श्री राम प्यारे पनिका]

की क्षमता होगी। मैं मंत्री जी से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि उसको आप जल्दी से संवर्धन करवाइये क्योंकि स्टेट ने उस पर काफी फाइनेंस खर्च कर दिये हैं। वह प्रोजेक्ट अभी तक क्लीयर नहीं हुआ है।

हमारे एनर्जी मंत्रालय में कोयला और बिजली दोनों का काम आता है। लेकिन कोयले और बिजली इन दोनों के काम में सामंजस्य नहीं हो पा रहा है। जो बिजली के प्रोजेक्ट कोयले से लिंकड हैं उनको तो आपको तुरन्त चालू करवाना चाहिए। कोयले से लिंकड एक खड़िया प्रोजेक्ट है, वह अभी तक संवर्धन नहीं हुआ है। उसका आप संवर्धन करवाइये। आपस में सामंजस्य न होने के कारण भी बहुत सी कठिनाइयाँ पैदा हो जाती हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि हमारे इलेक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड की हालत इसलिए भी खराब है कि हमारे कोयले में जो ऐश कंटेन्ट है वह 40 परसेंट के आस-पास है। जिसके कारण हमारे बाइलर, टरबाईन खराब हो जाते हैं। हमारी जो मशीनरी पुरानी पड़ गई है उनको रिनोवेट करने के लिए स्टेट गवर्नमेंट फाइनेंस इकट्ठा नहीं कर पा रही है। मुझे खुशी है कि सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट ने इस मद में कुछ राशि दी है। लेकिन यह राशि काफी नहीं है, इसको बढ़ाया जाना चाहिए। इलेक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड्स की अपनी सीमाएं हैं। उनमें कुछ कमियाँ हैं, उनको दूर करने के लिए आपको पैसा देना चाहिए।

स्टेट इलेक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड्स से सन्सीडाईज्ड रेट्स पर जो बिजली ली जाती है, उसका भी पैसा सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट नहीं दे रही है। स्टेट के म्युनिसिपल बोर्ड्स और जल-निगम का करोड़ों रुपया बकाया है। इसको भी आपको देखना चाहिए।

आज जरूरत इस बात की भी है कि हमारी ट्रांसमिशन लाइनों से बिजली की बहुत चोरी होती है। अकेले आगरे जिले में 48 परसेंट बिजली की चोरी होती है। इसको भी हमें कंट्रोल करना पड़ेगा। हमारे इलेक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड वाले कहते हैं कि स्टेट की जो होम मिनिस्ट्री है उसका उन्हें सहयोग नहीं मिल पाता है। मंत्री जी को इस चीज को भी देखना चाहिए।

मैं यह मानता हूँ और इसके लिए आपको धन्यवाद भी देता हूँ कि आपने बहुत काम किये हैं। लेकिन कुछ डे-टु-डे की प्रॉब्लम हैं उनको भी आप दूर करने की कोशिश कीजिए। इलेक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड्स और दूसरी जगहों के वेतन-मानों के बारे में एकरूपता नहीं है। आपने एन०टी०पी०सी० और दामोदर वैली कारपोरेशन में वेतनमान तय किये हैं। उनको आप स्टेट इलेक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड्स में भी क्यों नहीं लागू करते हैं? अगर आप उनके अधिकाधिकारियों और कर्मचारियों को भी वही वेतनमान देंगे तो उनमें संतोष होगा और संतोष होने के बाद वे स्ट्राइक वगैरह की बात करेंगे तो उनको दबाया जा सकेगा। उत्तर प्रदेश में जो टी०ए०, डी०ए० मिल रहे हैं वे 1974 के रूल्स के मुताबिक मिल रहे हैं। हमारे जैसे कार्यकर्ताओं और जनता के मांग करने के बावजूद उनमें सुधार नहीं हुआ है। आप इसके लिए इलेक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड्स को निदेश दीजिए। आप उत्तर प्रदेश में सारे इलेक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड्स का एक बिजली निगम बना दीजिए। इससे इनमें एकरूपता आयेगी। जब तक इनके काम-काज में एकरूपता नहीं आयेगी तब तक निश्चयन तौर से विकास नहीं होगा। जब तक देश में बिजली का उत्पादन नहीं बढ़ेगा तब तक देश का आर्थिक विकास नहीं होगा। इसके लिए आपको आर्थिक और वित्तीय कठिनाइयों को समय रहते दूर करना होगा।

आप सेंट्रल इलेक्ट्रिसिटी आथोरिटी को केवल एडवाइजरी बाडी ही बना कर मत रखिये। इसे आप पावर दीजिए। चाहे वह सेल की तरह की पावर्स हों। यह बहुत जरूरी है।

मैं मंत्री जी को बताना चाहता हूँ कि एन०टी०पी०सी० को 50 मेगावाट बिजली का उत्पादन इसलिए कम करना पड़ा क्योंकि उत्तर प्रदेश के पास उसे लेने की क्षमता नहीं थी। उसके पास इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर नहीं है। एक तरफ तो देश में बिजली की जरूरत है और दूसरी तरफ हमें बिजली का उत्पादन घटाना पड़ रहा है और इसलिए घटाना पड़ रहा है कि हम इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर देश में क्रियेट नहीं कर पाये हैं। आज आप बिहार

को बिजली देना चाहें तो भी वह ऐसी हालत में नहीं है कि वह उसे ले सके क्योंकि उसके पास पर्याप्त ट्रांसमिशन लाइन नहीं हैं। इसलिए ट्रांसमिशन लाइन बनाना समय की आवश्यकता है।

आज जरूरत इस बात की है कि जैसे-जैसे आप बिजली का उत्पादन करें, उसके डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन की व्यवस्था के लिए ट्रांसमिशन लाइन बनाए। नेशनल ग्रीड की कल्पना को हमें आगे लेकर चलना है ताकि बिजली की कठिनाई दूर हो सके और कृषि तथा उद्योग धंधों को आगे बढ़ा सकें। मैं इस बिल का इन चन्द शब्दों के साथ पुरजोर समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री पी० नामग्याल (लद्दाख) : माननीय सभा-पति जी, यह जो इलेक्ट्रिसिटी सप्लाई अमेंडमेंट बिल डिसकस हो रहा है, इसका मैं समर्थन करता हूँ। इस बिल के लिए मैं मंत्री जी को मुबारकबाद देना चाहता हूँ। श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन साहब ने जो बातें कहीं कि इस बिल को बहुत पहले लाना चाहिए था, मैं उसका समर्थन करता हूँ। बहरहाल, आप इसको ले आए हैं, वह बहुत अच्छी बात है। मैं समझता हूँ इस बिल का सबसे ज्यादा फायदा पहाड़ी इलाकों को होगा। पहाड़ी क्षेत्र में जो रिमोट एरियाज हैं या जो एनएक्सेसिबल (inaccessible) है वहां के प्रोजेक्ट इस वजह से रुके हुए हैं क्योंकि उनकी कास्ट एक करोड़ से ज्यादा बैठती है। लेकिन अब आपने पांच करोड़ की लिमिट कर दी है, इससे बहुत फायदा होगा। अभी तक ऐसे प्रोजेक्ट को अप्रूवल के लिए सी० ६०९० के पास भेजना पड़ता है और उसके बाद डिजाइन वगैरह के अप्रूवल में काफी समय लग जाता है, जिसकी वजह से प्रोजेक्ट्स ऐसे ही पड़े रहते हैं। माइक्रो और मिनि हाइड्रल प्रोजेक्ट के लिए मेरे क्षेत्र में काफी कैंपेसिटी है। कुछ छोटे-छोटे प्रोजेक्ट्स सी० ६०९० के पास हैं जो कि अभी तक क्लियर (clear) नहीं हुए और इम्प्लीमेंट नहीं हो पाये हैं। मिसाल के तौर पर आपको मालूम ही है कि मेरे क्षेत्र लेह में एक स्तकना प्रोजेक्ट है। वह ढाई करोड़ की योजना थी, लेकिन बढ़ते-बढ़ते 18 करोड़ तक पहुंच गई है। अभी यह पता नहीं है कि वह कब बनेगा ?

मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि कास्ट एस्कालेशन इस कदर बढ़ गई है कि जिसकी वजह से स्कीम में कई बार रुकावट पड़ी है। मेरे क्षेत्र में बहुत से प्रोजेक्ट हैं, जैसे—दुमखार प्रोजेक्ट, जान्शकार में हफ्ता प्रोजेक्ट, कारगिल में शुरु प्रोजेक्ट और पुगा जियोथर्मल प्रोजेक्ट जो कि इन्वेस्टीगेशन स्टेज में हैं। मैं समझता हूँ एक या दो करोड़ तक जो प्रोजेक्ट बन सकते हैं, उनमें काफी फायदा होगा। बड़े प्रोजेक्ट की कैंपेसिटी हमारे पास बहुत है, जिससे हजारों मेगावाट बिजली जनरेट कर सकते हैं। लेकिन कहते हैं कि बड़ा एरिया होने की वजह से ट्रांसमिशन लाइन पर खर्चा बहुत ज्यादा आता है। कई प्रोजेक्ट्स में ट्रांसमिशन लाइन्स पर बहुत ज्यादा खर्चा आ जाता है और फिर पावर के यूटिलाइजेशन की भी प्राबलम होती है। इसके अलावा उस एरिया में पोपुलेशन भी बहुत कम है, इसलिए मेरी कांस्टीट्यूंसी में छोटे-छोटे प्रोजेक्ट्स बन जाने पर काफी फायदा होने की सम्भावना है। जिन प्रोजेक्ट्स के नाम मैंने आपको अभी बताये, उम्मीद है आप उन पर भी तवज्जह देंगे। हाल ही में मेरी स्टेट में जो चेन्जेज आई है, उसको हम प्रदेश की तरक्की की दिशा में उठा सही कदम मानते हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि हमारी पिछली सरकार ने जितने छोटे-छोटे प्रोजेक्ट्स के काम को दबाकर रखा हुआ, उन सब पर मौजूदा सरकार ध्यान देगी। हालांकि वह चेन्जेज हम नहीं लाये हैं, उधर के लोग बहुत शोर कर रहे थे और इसी प्रश्न पर वे हाऊस से बाहर निकल भी गए हैं, लेकिन वहां की सरकार खुद अपनी गलतकारियों के बोझ के तले दबकर मिर गई। नई सरकार के आने के बाद हमें उम्मीद है कि वह आपके कोऑपरेशन के साथ मेरी कांस्टीट्यूंसी में पड़ने वाले तमाम प्रोजेक्ट्स को पूरा करने पर ध्यान देगी जो कि काफी समय से किसी न किसी कारण फंसे पड़े थे। इस बिल के पास हो जाने के बाद मैं समझता हूँ कि मेरे क्षेत्र के मैजोरिटी ऑफ प्रोजेक्ट्स स्टेट लेवल पर ही हल हो जाएंगी। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं माननीय सत्री जी का एक बार फिर धन्यवाद करता हूँ और इस बिल को लाने के लिए मुबारकबाद पेश करना चाहता हूँ और साथ ही साथ इस बिल का समर्थन भी करता हूँ।

شری بی نام گیال (نارنگ): مانیتے سمجھتی جی۔ یہ جو ایکو سٹی
سپلائی اینڈ ڈسٹری بیوٹننگ بل ڈسکس ہو رہا ہے۔ اس کا میں سرتن کرتا ہوں۔
اس بل کے لیے میں سرتی جی کو مبارکباد دینا چاہتا ہوں۔ شری ودی
چندر جی صاحب نے جو باتیں کہیں کہ اس بل کو بہت پہلے لانا چاہیے
تھا۔ میں اس کا سرتن کرتا ہوں۔ بہر حال۔ آپ اس کو لے آئے جی یہ
بہت اچھی بات ہے۔ میں سمجھتا ہوں اس بل کا سب سے زیادہ فائدہ
پہاڑی علاقوں کو ہوگا۔ پہاڑی شہر میں جو ریوٹ ایریا میں یا جو
inaccessible جو ہیں وہاں کے پرائیکٹ اس وجہ سے رکے
ہوئے ہیں کیونکہ ان کی کاسٹ ایک کروڑ سے زیادہ تھی ہے۔ لیکن اب
آپ نے پانچ کروڑ کی لیٹ کر دی ہے۔ اس سے بہت فائدہ ہوگا۔
اس ایک ایسے پرائیکٹ کو اپرویل کر کے ہے سی۔ ای۔ اے۔ کے پاس
صناعت ہے اور اس کے بعد ڈیزائن و فیزو کسٹس پر دول میں کافی
سے کم جاتا ہے۔ جی۔ ڈی۔ سے پرائیکٹ ایسے ہی چلے رہے ہیں۔
مالک و درسی ہاؤس برادر کے لیے سب شہر میں کافی کیسی ہے
نہیں جوئے جیوئے پرائیکٹس سی۔ ای۔ اے۔ کے پاس ہے جو کہ ابھی
clear نہیں ہوئے اور اپیلیٹ نہیں ہوئے ہیں۔ مثال
کے طور پر آپ کو کہہ دوں گی کہ میرے شہر میں ایک انکلیوٹ
ہے۔ وہ ڈھائی کروڑ کی پوجا تھا لیکن پڑھتے پڑھتے ۸ کروڑ تک
پہنچ گیا ہے۔ ابھی یہ نہیں ہے کہ وہ کب بنے گا۔ میرے لیے صاحب
رے راجستھان اس قدر بڑی ہے کہ جس کی وجہ سے اسکیم
اس کی مار کلاٹ بڑی ہے۔ میرے شہر میں بہت سے پرائیکٹ ہیں
میں دم رہ رہ کر ایک جانشین ہیں۔ پرائیکٹ لاگن میں
سورہ پرائیکٹ اور پراچیوٹر پرائیکٹ جو کہ انکلیوٹیشن اسکیم
میں ہے۔ میں سمجھتا ہوں ایک ہاؤس کروڑ تک جو پرائیکٹ بن سکتے ہیں۔
اس سے کافی فائدہ ہوگا۔ پرائیکٹ کی کیسی ہماری پاس بہت
بے مس تہ ہاؤس سکھاتا علی جزیرے کر سکتے ہیں۔ لیکن کہتے ہیں۔
کہ ہاؤس ہاؤس سے انکلیوٹیشن لائن پر فزہ بہت زیادہ آتا
ہے کہ پرائیکٹس میں انکلیوٹیشن لائن پر بہت زیادہ فزہ آتا ہے
درجہ ہاؤس کے ہاؤسنگ اسکیم کی بہت پر اہم ہوتی ہے۔ اس کے علاوہ
اس ایریا میں ہاؤسنگ بھی بہت کم ہے۔ اس لیے میری کانسٹیوٹنسی
میں جوئے جوئے پرائیکٹس بنانے پر کافی فائدہ ہے کہ سکھاتا
ہے کہ پرائیکٹس کے نام میں نے آپ کو اسی بنائے ابید ہے آپ
ان پر بھی توجہ دیں گے۔ حال ہی میں میری اسکیم میں جو پوجہ آتی
ہیں اس کو ہم روڈنگ کی ترقی کا دشا میں اطمینان دے رہے ہیں۔
میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ ہماری پچھلی سرکار نے جتنے جوئے پرائیکٹس
کے کام کو مار کر رکھا تھا ان سب پر موجودہ سرکار دیکھان دیگی۔ حالانکہ
وہ جو پوجہ ہمیں لائے ہیں اور ہم کے لوگ بہت شور کر رہے تھے اور
اس پر سرتن پر وہ ہاؤس سے باہر مل بھی گئے ہیں لیکن وہاں کی

سرکار خود اپنی غلط کاریوں کے بوجھ سے دب کر گر گئی۔ نئی سرکار کے
آنے کے بعد میں امید ہے کہ وہ آپ کے کوآپریشن کے ساتھ میری
کانسٹیوٹنسی میں بڑے دے کام پر پرائیکٹس کو پورا کرنے پر دیکھان
دیگی جو کہ کافی سے کافی سے کسی کسی کارن جیسے پڑے تھے۔ اس
بل کے پاس جو جانے بعد میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ میں شہر میں سمارٹ آؤٹ
پرائیکٹس اسکیم یوں ہی مل جائیگی۔ ان شہروں کے ساتھ
میں ملتی سرتی جی کا ایک بار پھر دیکھتا ہوں اور اس بل کو
لے کے لیے مبارکباد پیش کرنا چاہتا ہوں اور ساتھ ہی ساتھ
اس بل کا سرتن کرتا ہوں۔

بھو گنیردھاری لال دھاس (بھولواڑا): چیئر-
مین ساہب، میں इलॅक्ट्रिसिटी सप्लाई अमेंडमेंट बिल,
1984 का समर्थन करता हूँ। आप अच्छी तरह
जानते हैं कि राजस्थान एक पिछड़ा हुआ प्रान्त है
और उसमें बिजली की बहुत ज्यादा कमी है।
हालांकि वहां पर 1100 या 1200 मेगावाट
बिजली तैयार की जा सकी है, मगर फिर भी
स्थाई तौर पर बहुत थोड़ी मात्रा में बिजली मिलती
है। कुछ सतपुड़ा से मिलती है, जिसको मध्य प्रदेश
वाले छीन लेते हैं, कुछ भाखड़ा से मिलती है,
उसको हरियाणा और पंजाब के लोग छीन लेते हैं,
और कुछ यू०पी० से मिलती है, कुछ दिल्ली से
मिलती है, उसमें भी हम कह नहीं सकते कि
वास्तव में हमें पूरा भाग मिल भी पाता है अथवा
नहीं। यदि हमारे यहां कोई बिजली बनाने का
काम हुआ है तो वह कोटा थर्मल की दो यूनिट्स
तैयार हुई हैं, उसके अलावा राजस्थान का
किसी के ऊपर कोई जोर नहीं है, जिससे बिजली
प्राप्त की जा सके। इस तरीके से आपने राजस्थान
प्रान्त को कुल मिलाकर लगभग 220 मेगावाट
बिजली दी है। मैं जनता पार्टी सरकार की बात
नहीं करता, लेकिन जब से कांग्रेस की सरकार
सत्ता में आई है, आप पिछले आंकड़ों को देख
लीजिए, बैसे तो हमें 1200 मेगावाट के लगभग
बिजली दे रखी है, लेकिन कभी भी 300 या 400
मेगावाट में ज्यादा नहीं मिली। हर साल ऐसा ही
होता है। इसी कारण एग्रीकल्चर और इंडस्ट्री के
मामले में राजस्थान काफी घाटे में रहा है और
हमारा इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट और एग्रीकल्चरिस्ट युक्-
सान में रहता है। हमारे इंडस्ट्रीज और कामर्स
मिनिस्टर साहब अन्दाजा लगायें कि पिछले तीन

सालों में राजस्थान को इस कारण कितना नुकसान उठाना पड़ा है, लगभग पांच करोड़ रुपये साल के हिसाब से, वह सिर्फ बिजली के कारण हुआ है। माननीय बिद्युत मंत्री जी फिर भी आप इस ओर ध्यान क्यों नहीं देना चाहते। राजस्थान के काश्तकारों और राज्य से इन्डस्ट्रीज लगाने वाले लोगों को जब इतना नुकसान हर साल होता है तो उसका प्रभाव मजदूरों पर भी पड़ता है, उनको भी पूरा पैसा नहीं मिल पाता और इन्डस्ट्रीज को पावर न मिल सकने के कारण वे सिक होती जा रही हैं, उनसे एक-के-बाद-एक ताले लगते जा रहे हैं। इससे एक ओर तो प्रोडक्शन घटता जा रहा है और दूसरे मजदूरों की दशा दयनीय होती जा रही है। इसीलिए मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप राजस्थान में बिजली की नियमित सप्लाई की इस तरीके से व्यवस्था करें जिससे काश्तकारों और इन्डस्ट्रीज लगाने वालों को सुचारु रूप से वह मिलती रहे। वैसे तो मंत्री जी की कृपा से हमें दो एटमिक प्लांट मिले हैं तथा निकट भविष्य में दो और मिलने जा रहे हैं, लेकिन उन दो प्लांट में से एक प्लांट पिछले दो वर्षों से बिल्कुल बन्द पड़ा हुआ है। और दूसरे यूनिट दो महीने चलती है फिर बन्द हो जाती है। 400 मेगावाट का सामला बिल्कुल ही गोल है। इस कुव्यवस्था को आप ठीक कीजिए ताकि लोगों की आर्थिक हालत अच्छी हो।

दूसरी बात यह है कि राजस्थान में ही नहीं बल्कि देश के सभी विद्युत बोर्ड्स में घाटा हो रहा है और इसके लिए वहाँ के अधिकारी और कर्मचारी जिम्मेदार हैं। काफी मशीनरी और सामान जिसकी आवश्यकता नहीं है खरीद लिया जाता है केवल कमीशन खाने की लालच से और वह सामान काम में न आकर यों ही पड़ा-पड़ा सड़ता है। हमने पिछली दफा भी सुझाव दिया था कि आप आल इन्डिया लेबिल पर एक नेशनल ग्रिड बनाइए ताकि सब समान रूप से सब राज्यों को बिजली मिल सके। जब तक ऐसा नहीं होगा इलेक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड्स की यही हालत रहैगी। हमारे राजस्थान में बोर्ड में 50,000 कर्मचारी काम करते हैं, जबकि आवश्यकता केवल 15,000 कर्मचारियों की है। यही हालत रोड ट्रांसपोर्ट की है। यही

कारण है कि कोई भी बिजली बोर्ड और रोड ट्रांसपोर्ट कारपोरेशन मुनाफे में नहीं चल रहा है। इसलिए नेशनल ग्रिड बनाइए और एक समान तरीके से बिजली उपलब्ध कराइए उद्योगों को और किसानों को जिससे देश का उत्पादन बढ़े और हमारा गरीबी दूर करने का जो प्रोग्राम देश की नेता श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी ने दिया है उसको सही रूप में इम्प्लीमेंट कर सकें। लेकिन अभी हालत दूसरे प्रकार की है। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि आप इस व्यवस्था को ठीक करें।

हमारे देश में बिजली की 8 प्रतिशत की कमी है। मगर ट्रांसमिशन लोसेज 40 से 50 परसेंट है। क्या इसको आप नहीं रोक सकते? आधी बिजली ट्रांसमिशन लोसेज से ही खत्म हो जाती है जिससे उद्योगों और खेती को नुकसान उठाना पड़ रहा है। बड़े-बड़े लोग बिजली की चोरी करते हैं, दिल्ली में ही लाखों गैर कानूनी कनेक्शन होंगे जहाँ कोई मीटर नहीं है। सारे देश में जो पैसे वाले लोग हैं इसी तरह से बिजली की चोरी कर रहे हैं जिससे सरकार को नुकसान हो रहा है। इसको भी आप ठीक कीजिए।

ओर०ई०सी० स्कीम में क्या हो रहा है। गांवों में बिजली लगाने वाले लोग किसानों को काफी परेशान करते हैं। गांव के बाहर बिजली लगा दी है, कहते हैं कि जिसको आवश्यकता हो वह सप्लाई करे। एक आदमी को कह दिया जाता है तुम्हारे कूप तक बिजली ले जाने के लिए 8 खम्भों की जरूरत पड़ेगी, और उसी रास्ते में जो और कूप पड़ते हैं उनसे भी खम्भों के पैसे एंटे जाते हैं और इस प्रकार लोगों को लूटा जाता है। इसको आपको देखना चाहिए। जब एग्रीकल्चर के उत्पादन को बढ़ाने के लिए और काश्तकारों की आर्थिक उन्नति के लिए ऐसे कार्यक्रम दे रहे हैं...वैसी हालत में आपका विभाग क्या कर रहा है? आपका विभाग इस तरीके से काम कर रहा है जिस तरह से परदेश से आया कोई विभाग हो और वह गरीब काश्तकारों को लूटने के लिए यहाँ भेजा गया कोई अंग्रेजों का भाई-बन्धु हो जो कि हमारी दौलत-खजाने को लूटना चाहता है।

[श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास]

मंत्री महोदय, आप जवान आदमी हैं, आप कुछ इस प्रकार की खींचतान करें जिससे यह विभाग ठीक प्रकार से काम कर सके, और गरीबों को सस्ती बिजली उपलब्ध हो सके।

आपकी योजना में यह है कि शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज के गांवों में बिजली प्राथमिकता के आधार पर देगे। आप इन लोगों के गांवों में देखिए, 10, 20 परसेंट की बात तो मैं नहीं करता, लेकिन 80 प्रतिशत इलाके ऐसे हैं, जिनमें शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज की बस्तियां हैं और वहां आज तक बिजली नहीं लगी है। हालांकि आपने इसका प्रावधान किया हुआ है, लेकिन अधिकारी लोग इसका पूरी तरह से पालन नहीं करते जिसकी वजह से कांग्रेस सरकार की नीतियों का जितना असर पड़ना चाहिए, वह नहीं पड़ रहा है। आप इस व्यवस्था को ठीक कीजिए जिससे कांग्रेस की नीतियों का उन लोगों पर असर पड़े और भविष्य में जब भी समय आए तो वह आपके हाथों को मजबूत करने में अपना योगदान कर सकें।

आपने राजस्थान में कोटा में दो थर्मल यूनिट लगाए हैं जबकि वायदा आपका 4 का था। दो यूनिट वहां लगे ही नहीं हैं। इन दोनों यूनिटों को भी जल्द से जल्द वहां लगाया जाना चाहिए ताकि वहां पर कम-से-कम 440 मेगावाट बिजली तो हमारे राजस्थान की अपनी हो सके।

मैं 4 साल से बराबर कह रहा हूं, अब आप चौथे या पांचवें विद्युत मंत्री यहां आए हैं। हर साल विद्युत मंत्री बदलते रहे हैं। हमारे यहां लिग्नाइट बेस्ड प्रोजेक्ट कभी का लग जाना चाहिए था लेकिन अभी तक न तो प्लानिंग विभाग से इसकी स्वीकृति मिली है और न आपके यहां से मिली है।

बाड़मेर में पलाना में बहुत सारी लिग्नाइट निकला है, लेकिन वह सारी योजना खटाई में पड़ी हुई है, पता नहीं किस बस्ते में बंधी हुई है जिससे

वह आज तक स्वीकृत नहीं हो पाई। अगर पलाना और बाड़मेर में इस तरह की 65 मेगावाट की यूनिट लग जाती है तो इससे कितना बड़ा लाभ राजस्थान को मिल सकता है। इसलिए इस लिग्नाइट बेस्ड प्रोजेक्ट को जल्दी से जल्दी शुरू कीजिए और राजस्थान को बिजली पहुंचाने की कोशिश कीजिए। अगर आपके नेतृत्व में पलाना में लिग्नाइट बेस्ड प्रोजेक्ट लग जाता है तो राजस्थान के लोग याद रखेंगे कि आरिफ साहब एक नौजवान मिनिस्टर थे जिन्होंने राजस्थान के लिए बिजली पहुंचाने की कोशिश की है।

पंजाब और हिमाचल प्रदेश की जितनी भी योजनाएं हैं, उनमें राजस्थान का भी हिस्सा है, लेकिन आज वह इधर-उधर हो रहा है। वह ठीक तरह से हमको उपलब्ध नहीं हो रहा है। आप इस बात को देखें कि राजस्थान के साथ अन्याय न हो और राजस्थान का जितना भी हिस्सा वहां से मिलना चाहिये, वह हमको न्यायपूर्वक मिले।

बिजली की मशीनरी बनाने की व्यवस्था हैवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स के पास है लेकिन यह एक ऐसा कारखाना है जो दो, तीन साल तक आपके आर्डर का पालन नहीं करता जिसकी वजह से हमारी विद्युत योजनाएं खटाई में पड़ जाती हैं। इस बीच प्राइस एस्केलेशन हो जाता है, जैसे एक माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि 3 करोड़ की योजना थी जो अब 58 करोड़ की हो गई। इसके पीछे यही कारण कि मशीनरी और टरबाइन्स उपलब्ध नहीं होते। आप एक इलेक्ट्रिकल्स का कारखाना छोटे स्केल का और लगाइए जिससे टरबाइन्स और मशीनरी हमको मिल सके और हम जल्द से जल्द बिजली की योजनाएं स्थापित कर सकें जिससे हमारे यहां एपीकल्चर और इंडस्ट्रीय प्रोडक्शन हो जिससे हम औद्योगिक विकास और खेतीबाड़ी के विकास में आगे बढ़ सकें और उनके जरिये से देश की अर्थ-व्यवस्था को मजबूत बना सकें, गरीबी को दूर कर सकें और प्रधान मंत्री की नीतियों को क्रियान्वित कर सकें। इसलिये मंत्री महोदय से मेरा विनम्र निवेदन है कि वह इन योजनाओं को पूरा करने में सहयोग दें।

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV (Silchar) : Mr. Chairman, I support this Bill.

I congratulate our Prime Minister for giving more powers to the State Governments in regard to power sector, when the Opposition have been asking for more power for the last two years. It is a happy augury.

I would like to draw your attention to the fact that the implementation of the projects is being delayed. The project cost is increasing with the delay in the execution of the project because the price index is going up. If we delay the implementation of projects, the benefits that would be accrued would be eroded by the increased project cost. A project which was worth Rs. one crore, its value now has risen to Rs. 5 crores.

Anyhow, I am happy that at least now the Central Government has taken upon itself to see that the State Governments implement the various schemes without any delay. This is a step in the right direction. I congratulate the Central Government and especially the Ministry of Energy for this attitude on their part.

In the North-eastern sector, Central Government has sanctioned various schemes. I would like to draw the attention of the Hon. Minister for Energy who is very energetic in his work, particularly to the present hopeless position in which both the Loktak and Kopali projects are. Allegations of corruption, technical failures and delay in implementation of these projects have been levelled in several newspapers. I am at a loss to understand why such projects which were due to be completed long back, take such a long time. From the discussions that have taken place in the debate today in the House, I do not think any answer to this charge is forthcoming. These two projects are the long-felt desire and need of the people of hill areas of North-eastern region. On the success of these two projects depends the industrial, the rural and the agricultural development of the whole North-eastern region which consists mainly of 70% of the hill areas. Why is it that these two projects are not being turned into reality? Where

does the defect lie? Is it the fault of the schemes or is it the fault of the implementing machinery or is it due to the non-cooperation of the Government or the contractors there?

A thorough investigation has to be made into these questions. I am sure the Hon. Minister knows that various organisations and the newspapers alike are very severe in their criticism about the delay in the implementation of these two projects. I know that certain corrective measures have been taken. In view of the importance of these two projects, I would earnestly request the hon. Minister to look into the matter and let us know, if possible, where the defect lies and what remedial measures have been taken by the Government.

The Government of Assam have placed the two projects, Dihang and Suvarnasri, before the Ministry for implementation. With the enactment of the Act, the Central Government is giving more powers to the States. Therefore, the representatives of the States have every right to ask the Central Government as to what steps they are taking to implement the schemes in a speedy manner. These schemes are long outstanding.

The Prime Minister has said during Assam tour that a Special Cell has been created with a Union Minister from Assam area Shri N.R. Laskar and with representatives from the Ministry to see that all the ongoing and incoming projects in the North-eastern region are taken up with Sputnik speed. But unfortunately the implementation of these projects is dragging on at snail's pace or on the scale of speed of frog! I would therefore like to know from the hon. Minister the reasons for the delay in the execution of these projects.

15 hrs.

I would like to make two more points. On the 15th of last month, we had a 20-point Programme meeting at Gauhati presided over by the Chief Minister and we have been told that a scheme for a loan of Rs. 35 crores for rural electricity project which is vital for the implementation of the 20-point

[Shri Sontosh Mohan Dev]

Programme is lying with the Central Government, and unless this money is made available to the State Government, they will not be in a position to reach their target in rural electrification under the 20-point Programme. So, on this occasion I would like to draw his attention to this, and I would urge on him to see that it is cleared as early as possible.

I am happy that, in reply to my letter, the hon. Minister, Shri Arif Mohammad Khan, has informed me that Barakdam, which is a project in my constituency, has been cleared by the CWC on technical grounds and now it will be processed by the different Ministries and then it will go before the Planning Commission. I will not feel shy in urging upon the hon. Minister that it should be done before October-November so that I can face the electorate—because it is a very long-standing demand, the Minister has taken some interest in this, and this is the desire of the people. After my memorandum to the Prime Minister, the technical survey report which was due to be submitted within four years has been shortened and it has been submitted within three years for which I congratulate the Central Electricity Authority and the CWC. But I would like to see the implementation part of it very soon.

I again congratulate the hon. Minister. Even if it is not possible for him to answer now to the points I have raised, I am sure the hon. Minister who has gone to the Ministry not very long ago know the feelings of the Members of Parliament and he will react accordingly.

श्री डी०पी० यादव (मुंगेर): सभापति महोदय, बिल बहुत छोटा और प्यारा है। एक करोड़ से बढ़ा कर 5 करोड़ की राशि आप कर रहे हैं और इसका अधिकार राज्य सरकार के बिजली बोर्ड को दे रहे हैं, इस बात की मुझे प्रसन्नता है। बिजली कानक रेंट लिस्ट में है। आपकी सहमति से राज्य सरकार बिजली बोर्ड बनाती है और बिजली का काम वह कर रहे हैं। लेकिन काम की समीक्षा करना आपका धर्म है। अगर नहीं करेंगे

तो याद रखिये हमारे राज्य बिहार में साढ़े सात सौ से आठ सौ मंगावाट इन्स्टाल्ड कैपेसिटी है, 43-44 हजार एम्पलाईज हैं और जनरेशन 300-400 से ज्यादा कभी नहीं हुई। तो यह एक काशन का प्वाइन्ट जरूर आप के लिए है। इस पर आप जरूर तवज्जह कीजिए। हम तो समर्थन करने के लिए उठे ही हैं।

चूंकि यह बिल आप ले आए हैं, इसलिए मैं चाहूंगा कि आज के दिन मैं कुछ अपनी बात आप को बता दूं जो मेरे ग्रामीण क्षेत्र और शहरी क्षेत्र के अनुभव के आधार पर मेरी जानकारी में है।

राजाध्यक्ष कमेटी की रिपोर्ट में एक जगह है—कास्ट फैक्टर प्रोडक्शन आफ इन्स्टाल्ड कैपेसिटी एण्ड ट्रांसमिशन—अमेरिका का देख लीलिए, यू० के० का देख लीलिए, जर्मनी का देख लीजिए और हिन्दुस्तान का देख लीलिए और कोशिश कीजिए कि हम भी जेनरेंटिंग कास्ट अधिक से अधिक नीचे लाएं।

आप किसी भी ग्राउन्ड पर फेवरिटिज्म करने के लिए या और किसी वजह से किसी को चेयरमैन इलेक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड बना देते हैं। अपने मन के आदमी रख लिए जाते हैं। मेरा कहना है कि मैं पावर प्लानिंग बिजली बोर्ड में आवश्यकता के अनुरूप आप जरूर कीजिए। इस बात के ऊपर आपको ध्यान जरूर देना चाहिए और उसका एक स्ट्रांग मॉनिटरिंग सेल आपके यहां होना बहुत आवश्यक है। यह मैंने आपको एक सुझाव दिया।

एक दूसरी बात मैं काशन के रूप में कहना चाहूंगा। जब कभी भी आप बड़े थर्मल पावर स्टेशनस की प्लानिंग करते हैं तो उसके पोलिटिकल और सोशल फैक्टर्स को आप नहीं देखते हैं। आप केवल टेक्निकल फैक्टर्स को ही देखते हैं। और आपने वहां पर जो टेक्निकल आफिसर बहाल किए हैं उनको वहां की जियोमोजी और जियोग्राफी का ज्ञान नहीं है। यही कारण है कि कहलगांव बिजली घर पीछे चला गया और अन्य बिजली घर पहले निकल आए जबकि पूर्वांचल में कहलगांव बिजली घर को सबसे पहले आना चाहिए था। इसका

कारण क्या है ? कारण यह है कि बिजली उत्पादन में सबसे प्रमुख बात जरूरत होती है कूलिंग आफ वाटर की। ऐसी जगह पर बिजली घर स्थापित किया जाना चाहिए जहां कि पर पेरैनियल वाटर सोर्स है, सदा पानी मिलता रहे, ऐसा नहीं अर्कज-नली पानी मिले या 6 महीने के लिए पानी मिले या डैम बनाकर मिले। इसलिए वाटर बैलेंस-शीट और कूलिंग कैपेसिटी—इसका जो इफेक्ट होगा वह देखना पड़ेगा। आप 5 या 10 या 20 हजार मेगावाट बिजली पैदा करने जा रहे हैं तो उसमें ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिए कि उस इलाके में जो पहले से सिंचाई के लिए पानी उपलब्ध हो उसको बिजली उत्पादन में लगा दिया जाए और उससे वह इलाका बर्बाद हो जाए। मैंने इस सम्बन्ध में एक खत सोनियर मन्त्री को लिखा है जिस पर तबज्जह दी जाए। काफी टैक्निकल रूप में अच्छे ढंग से लिखा गया वह पत्र है, उसमें मैंने जो सुझाव दिए हैं उनको मैं यहां पर दोहराना नहीं चाहूंगा। मेरा आपसे निवेदन है कि पेरैनियल और नान-पेरैनियल वाटर सोर्सों को देखकर ही मेजर सुपर थर्मल पावर स्टेशन की स्थापना होनी चाहिए।

कमेटी की रिपोर्ट में यह भी है कि जहां पर कोयला उपलब्ध हो उसके नजदीक ही पावर स्टेशन स्थापित होना चाहिए। थ्योरेटिकली तो सभी लोग कहते हैं कि खान से कोयला निकालकर बिजली उत्पादन करके ट्रांसमिशन लाइन के द्वारा उसको भेज दिया जाए लेकिन कोल कैरिज में कितना कष्ट हो रहा है और आपको कितनी डिफी-कल्टी आ रही है इस पर भी आप जरूर ध्यान दें।

तीसरी बात मैं काशन के रूप में कहना चाहूंगा। बड़े बिजली घरों की एश डिस्पोजल की एक बहुत-बड़ी प्राब्लम होती है। वहां से जो राख निकलती है वह हजारों एकड़ खेती योग्य भूमि को कहीं राख ही न कर दे। हमारा जो क्षेत्र है वह बाढ़ से प्रभावित है। हमारे बिहार और बंगाल में गंगा के किनारे का जो क्षेत्र है वह बाढ़ का क्षेत्र है और वहां पर बाढ़ से तबाही हो रही है। लाखों ऐसे लोग हैं जो बेघर-बार हो गए हैं, वे बसने के लिए ऊंची जमीन चाहते हैं। मैं समझता हूं सुपर

थर्मल पावर स्टेशन्स का एक सोशल आब्लीगेशन और कमिटमेंट होना चाहिए कि पूरे एरिया की भलाई को देखते हुए वे वहां से निकली हुई एश के द्वारा लाइन के किनारे-किनारे सेक्टर-वाइज प्लेट-फार्मस रेज करें जहां पर डूबने वाले इलाकों के लोग बसाए जा सकें। यह एक सोशल वर्क है और वहां के आफिसर्स कहेंगे कि हमारा काम तो बिजली पैदा करना और उसको बांटना ही है, बाकी उससे कोई आर्थिक या सामाजिक परिवर्तन पैदा हो रहा है तो उससे हमारा कोई कन्सर्न नहीं है। मेरा निवेदन है कि इस प्रजातांत्रिक देश में सारे फैक्टर्ज को एक साथ लेकर चलना पड़ेगा। एश डिस्पोजल के कारण क्या एन्वायरन्मेन्टल हैजर्ड पैदा होंगे उनको भी देखना पड़ेगा। जैसा मैंने बताया है उस प्रकार से यदि आप एश का डिस्पोजल करें तो समस्या का समाधान निकलेगा। एक बात जरूर है कि छोटे प्लान के अंत तक आप ने जनरेटिंग कैपेसिटी करीब-करीब दो हजार मेगावाट प्रति मास एड कर दी है। यह आपके लिए क्रेडिट है, जिसके लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूं।

श्री आरिफ मुहम्मद खां : तीन से भी ज्यादा है।

श्री डी०पी० यादव : मेरी सूचना दो हजार प्रति साल की है।

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA (Pali) :
They have not exceeded their target.

SHRI D.P. YADAV : Anyway this is also an achievement and we must give credit for that

छोटे प्लान का पीरियड भी पूरा हुआ है और सातवें प्लान के एप्रोच पेपर्स को भी मैंने पढ़ा है। वह बहुत ही संजीदा और गठा हुआ रिपोर्ट है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि बिजली हम पैदा कर किसके लिए रहे हैं ? किसानों के लिए, जो भूखा है और अपनी भूख को समाप्त करना चाहते हैं। कहा जाता है कि किसानों को बिजली दी जा रही है, मैं बताना चाहता हूं कि किसानों तक बिजली पहुंचते-पहुंचते उसका वोल्टेज 120 से 110 हो जाता है।

[श्री डी० पी० यादव]

इससे साफ जाहिर होता है कि कहीं ट्रांसमिशन लाँस हो रहा है। यह डिफैक्ट कहां है, वह पता नहीं लग पाता है। इन चीजों को आपको देखना चाहिए। देहातों में जाइए तो पता चलेगा कि पोल पर से तार टूटा हुआ है, ब्रेकेट नीचे हैं किसी आदमी ने काट लिया है। जिन लोगों को आप सुविधा पहुंचाना चाहते हैं, वह उन तक नहीं पहुंच पाती है। इसको बड़ी मुस्तैदी के साथ मोनीटर करना चाहिए। इसके साथ-साथ उन राज्यों को कहना पड़ेगा कि अगर इनका परफार्मेंस ठीक नहीं होगा तो हमें बड़ी कार्यवाही करनी पड़ेगी क्योंकि यह कान्क्रेट लिस्ट का सब्जेक्ट है।

रूरल एरियाज में सबसे बड़ी समस्या अन-ओयराइज्ड कनैक्शन्स की है। देखने में आता है कि किसी चक्की वाले ने ही बीच में तार अपनी तरफ मोड़ ली है, लेकिन नोटिस किसान को इशू कर दिया जाता है कि उनको इतना रुपया जमा कराना है, लेकिन उस चक्की वाले को कुछ नहीं कहा जाता है। इनकी संख्या को देखते हुए ऐसा लगेगा कि परफार्मेंस आफ दि इलैक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड उतना अच्छा नहीं है, जितना कि हम और आप उम्मीद कर रहे हैं। इस ओर आपको बहुत ही गम्भीरता से विचार करना चाहिए।

अब मैं पूर्वांचल क्षेत्र बिहार, बंगाल, उड़ीसा, मिजोराम, मेघालय और हिमाचल आदि के बारे में निवेदन करना चाहता हूं। यहां पर आपको पावर प्लानिंग एक बार फिर से रि-कास्ट करना होगा। यहां एग्रीकल्चरल पोर्टेगिलिटी औपटिमम पर हो चुकी है, आप ज्यादा गल्ला पैदा नहीं कर सकते हैं। गल्ला पैदा करने के लिए अन्य सहूलियतों के साथ-साथ पावर की आवश्यकता होती है। यदि इसके लिए सब्सिडी भी देनी पड़े, तो वह भी देनी चाहिए। जिस क्षेत्र में वाटर लॉगिंग है, उन क्षेत्रों में लाज नम्बर आफ पम्प लगाकर पानी डाल दीजिए। गंगा से पानी वहां डाला जा सकता है। इसलिए वाटर रिसोर्स, मैनेजमेंट और इलैक्ट्रिसिटी—इनको नए सिरे से डिफाइन करना होगा, खास कर पूर्वी क्षेत्रों के लिए।

अंत में मैं आप का ध्यान टहलगांव बिजली घर की ओर खींचना चाहूंगा। जब भी मैं इस बिजली घर की योजना के बारे में पूछता हूं तो कहा जाता है कि प्रोजेक्ट इन्वेस्टमेंट बोर्ड ने क्लियर कर दिया है। लेकिन जहां तक मेरी जानकारी है—अभी तक फार्मल क्लियरेंस नहीं हुआ है। यदि हो गया है, तो आप इस सदन के माध्यम से हम को बतलायें कि उस बोर्ड ने उसको क्लियर कर दिया है। साथ ही यह भी बतलायें कि यह प्रोजेक्ट सातवें प्लान की प्रायोरिटी लिस्ट में आया है या नहीं। यह ठीक है कि बाहर का काम वहां हो रहा है, लेकिन इस काम में जो गति होनी चाहिये, उस की गतिशीलता को बढ़ाइये।

पावर मैनेजमेंट के लिये टैकनीकल आफिसर्ज की सलाह को जरूर माना जाना चाहिये, लेकिन उस का जो सोशल फैक्टर है, जो रूरल फैक्टर है, उसके बारे में आप के टैकनीकल आफिसर्ज सलाह नहीं दे सकते हैं, उसके लिये आप जनप्रतिनिधियों को इन्वाल्व कीजिये। इस तरह का विरोध बहुत होता है कि ये एम०पी० और एम०एल०ए० क्या हैं, लेकिन मैं इसको नहीं मानता हूं। हर पावर स्टेशन के साथ, उसके प्रोजेक्ट प्लानिंग, फ्यूचर-डिजाइनिंग, डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन सिस्टम और एक्वाइंट-मेंट्स के मामले में, एक छोटी सी कमेटी इलेक्टेड रिप्रेजेंटेटिव्स की जरूर बनाइये जो आपको एड-वाइस करे, जो देख सके कि जो भी टैकनीकल रिपोर्टें आ रही हैं वे कहां तक ठीक हैं और कहां तक उनको इम्प्लीमेंट किया जा सकता है। हर रीजनल पावर स्टेशन के डवलपमेंट के लिए इलेक्टेड रिप्रेजेंटेटिव्स का इन्वाल्वमेंट होना चाहिये।

इन चन्द सुझावों के साथ मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूं।

श्री कृष्ण वत्स सुल्तानपुरी (शिमला): माननीय सभापति जी, मैं इस विधेयक का समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूं। इस संशोधन विधेयक के द्वारा एक करोड़ से पांच करोड़ के नीचे की स्कीमों के लिये धन खर्च करने का प्रावधान करेंगे,

इस दृष्टि से यह बहुत अच्छा विधेयक है। जहाँ तक हमारे पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों का ताल्लुक है, वहाँ हम पनबिजली योजनाओं के जरिये, छोटी छोटी योजनाओं के जरिये ज्यादा बिजली पैदा कर सकेंगे—इस दृष्टि से यह बहुत अच्छा प्रयास है।

हमारे प्रदेश में एक 'नागपा-झाकड़ी' की योजना बनी है, जिसको संजय विद्युत योजना के नाम से भी पुकारा जाता है तथा हमारे प्रदेश के बिजली मंत्री महोदय ने इसका उद्घाटन भी किया था। लेकिन वहाँ धन का जो प्रावधान किया गया वह बहुत ही कम है। अभी हाल में राजस्थान और हिमाचल प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्रियों ने कोल डैम के बारे में एक समझौता किया है, उसमें राजस्थान सरकार भी पैसा खर्च करेगी और हम भी सहयोग देंगे—यह बहुत अच्छा प्रयास है, लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज देश में जो धर्मल पावर प्रोजेक्ट्स बनते हैं उनमें कोयले की खपत बहुत ज्यादा होती है। कोयला हमारी नेशनल प्रापर्टी है इसलिए इसको जितना महफूज रखा जाय उतना ही अच्छा होगा। दूसरी तरफ जो पन-बिजली योजनाएं बनती हैं उनके द्वारा जो बिजली पैदा होती है, वह सस्ती पड़ती है तथा ज्यादा पैदा की जा सकती है।¹ आज राज्य सरकारें समझौता तो कर लेती हैं, उनके बयान भी निकल जाते हैं, लेकिन धन का प्रावधान न होने के कारण वे काम नहीं हो पाते हैं।

जहाँ तक मेरे मित्रों ने कहा है, नामग्याल जी ने कहा है और यादव जी ने कहा है, बड़ी अच्छी बातें कहीं हैं लेकिन साथ ही साथ मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि हिमाचल प्रदेश के अन्दर जितना पंजाब का क्षेत्र है, उसमें हमारा भाखड़ा डैम आता है, व्यास डैम आता है और सुन्दर नगर डैम आता है और ये जितने डैम हैं ये पंजाब के बोर्डर के साथ-साथ बने हुए हैं और इनसे सबसे बड़ा नुकसान हमें उठाना पड़ा है, हिमाचल प्रदेश के लोगों को उठाना पड़ा है। भाखड़ा डैम जो है, उस में बिलासपुर के सारे किसान आज तक बरबाद होते चले जा रहे हैं। अभी तक उनको जो जमीन का भाव मिला, वह बहुत कम रेट मिला। इसमें हरिजन और

ट्राइबल के जो लोग हैं, उनकी बहुत ही बुरी दशा है और मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि भारत सरकार उनके बसाने के लिए उचित प्रबन्ध करे। अगर वे राजस्थान जाते हैं, तो राजस्थान से उन को डंडे मार कर निकाल दिया जाता है और अगर वे दूसरी जगहों पर जाते हैं, तो फारेस्ट का कानून आ जाता है। मैं आपसे प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूँ कि इन सीधे-साधे लोगों के साथ जो अन्याय हो रहा है, इसको मंत्री जी देखें। आप तो जवान आदमी हैं और आपको इन से प्यार है और मैं आशा करता हूँ कि आप इस काम को पूरा करने की कोशिश करेंगे।

इसके बाद मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि नागपा झाखड़ी और कोल डैम है, वहाँ गिरीबाटा हिमाचल प्रदेश की योजना है और गिरीबाटा योजना रोजाना दो लाख रुपया कमाती है। यह पन-बिजली योजना है लेकिन वहाँ जटावन एक जगह है और स्टेट गवर्नमेंट वे भारत सरकार को कहा है, भारत सरकार के उद्योग विभाग को कहा है कि वहाँ के लिए स्कीमों की मंजूरी दी जाए। मैं मंत्री जी से यह कहूंगा कि इतनी बड़ी यह प्रोजेक्ट है और उसके साथ जो हमारे पानी के स्रोत फालतू बचे हैं, उनको भी आप बिजली पैदा करने के लिए लगाएं।

एक बात यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब पंजाब, हिमाचल, हरियाणा का बंटवारा हुआ था तो जो पोंग डैम है और जो भाखड़ा डैम है, इसमें हिमाचल प्रदेश और हरियाणा, पंजाब से जो पन विद्युत प्रोजेक्टों का हिस्सा था उसके हिसाब से हमें यानि हिमाचल को 7.19 परसेंट रायल्टी मिलनी चाहिए थी लेकिन 2.19 परसेंट हमें मिली। इस लिए मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इन डैमों में जहाँ तक हमारी सम्मिलित है, उसका पैसा हमें दिया जाय और वह ज्यादा होना चाहिए। हमारे यहाँ लोग नहरें नहीं तोड़ते हैं और न इस तरह का कोई दूसरा काम करते हैं और न कोई गड़बड़ करते हैं और हमारे यहाँ के लोग पुर-अमत हैं और वे ठीक तरह से अपने प्रदेश का उद्धार करना चाहते हैं। इसलिए हमारे यहाँ के लोगों को मदद

[श्री कृष्ण दत्त सुल्तानपुरी]

मिलनी चाहिए। आप थर्मल प्रोजेक्ट पर ज्यादा पैसा लगाते हैं और 5 करोड़ रुपये की जो स्कीम है, वह बड़ी अच्छी स्कीम है और मैं तो कहता हूँ कि इसको 10 करोड़ रुपये होना चाहिए ताकि ज्यादा फायदा लोगों को मिल सके मगर मैं एक बात इस सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहता हूँ। जो इलेक्ट्रीसिटी बोर्ड हैं, वे तारें खरीद लेते हैं और उस का मिसयूज होता है जो कि ठीक बात नहीं है। जहाँ तक कोल डैम की बात है। एक आदमी को आर्डर चला जाता है और वही सारा फायदा उठा लेता है। आपको इसकी समीक्षा करनी होगी और अपने अधिकारी इस बात के लिए मुकर्रर करने होंगे जोकि इन बातों की जांच करें। एक बात यह भी है कि पोल पर तार खींचने वाले लोग तो कम होते हैं लेकिन जो बोर्ड का स्टाफ है, वह बोर्ड में बैठा हुआ ही काम करता है। इस बात को देखना होगा। अगर ऐसा हुआ, तो इससे हमारी इन्कम बढ़ेगी और लोगों को फायदा पहुंच सकता है।

एक बात और मुझे कहनी है। शंड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शंड्यूल्ड ट्राइव्स के लिए स्कीमें बनी हैं और स्पेशल कम्पोनेन्ट प्लान भी भारत सरकार ने बनाया है और राज्य सरकारों ने भी बनाया है लेकिन इन पर ठीक से काम नहीं हो रहा है। हमारी प्रधान मंत्री जी के दिल में इस देश के गरीब लोगों के लिए प्यार है लेकिन हो क्या रहा है। अगर नजदीक में तीन फेस की लाइन है, तो उसमें यह लगा देते हैं कि यह साझा काम है और इसमें हरिजन का भी आ गया और ट्राइब का भी आ गया लेकिन असली कनेक्शन दूसरों को दे देते हैं और अपने टारगेट पूरे कर देते हैं। इसलिए मैं यह कहूंगा कि जितना पैसा कम्पोनेन्ट प्लान का है, स्टेट्स में उसकी समीक्षा के लिए शंड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शंड्यूल्ड ट्राइव्स के लोगों की कमेटी होनी चाहिए ताकि सही माइने में वह देख सकें कि यहां जो पैसा खर्च हो रहा है वह सही हो रहा है वरन् यह जो 5 करोड़ रुपये जाएगा, यह किजूल जाएगा और इससे कोई फायदा नहीं होने वाला है मेरा कहना यह है कि आप इसकी समीक्षा

कराएं ताकि गरीब लोग लाभान्वित हो सकें। आप हिमाचल प्रदेश गए हैं और इससे वहां के लोगों में विश्वास पैदा हुआ है और मैं आशा करता हूँ कि आप हिमाचल प्रदेश को आर्थिक सहायता देंगे जिससे हमारे प्रदेश में पन-बिजली की योजनाएं चल सकें। इससे हम अपने प्रदेश को आगे ले जा सकते हैं और हमारी इकोनामी अच्छी हो सकती है। उसको सुधारने में आप अपना योगदान देंगे, ऐसी मैं आशा रखता हूँ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ।

SHRI B.K. NAIR (Quilon) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I whole-heartedly support this Bill. The main point in this Bill is that the limit of Rs. one crore for relatively small schemes fixed in 1948 is proposed to be raised to Rs. five crores. The Boards or the generating companies are authorised to go in for such schemes without obtaining the concurrence of the Central Electricity Authority. Though the amount of Rs. five crores may not be sufficient to meet the escalation of cost, yet it is a welcome measure.

In this context, I would like to mention that the State of Kerala used to be surplus in electricity till about two years ago, and fifty per cent of our electricity used to be made available to Tamil Nadu and Karnataka at their requests. But about two years ago, Kerala has an unprecedented drought. We are told that that was the worst drought that the State of Kerala has suffered for the last eighty years. And because of this, the generation of electricity has also suffered.

Sir, the ways of expanding generation of electricity in Kerala are very limited. Thermal power generation may be considered for Kerala, but it is quite impracticable, because the transportation charges of coal from the coal pit to the thermal power station in Kerala may be very high. Further, Kerala is a very high density area and the pollution is one of the main factors to be considered. Therefore, the question of thermal power generation for Kerala may not be acceptable or may not be considered.

Further, every State is now demanding that nuclear power generation plants be set up in their State. It is being feverishly discussed in the relevant quarters. Though Kerala has also put up its own claim, but even that may not be considered because of the pollution problem. Further, the question of disposal of waste is also there. That would also present a very serious problem so far as Kerala State is concerned.

In view of this, I would submit for your consideration a suggestion that was made recently by certain bodies in Tamil Nadu as also Karnataka that gas based plants should be considered for this purpose. The shortage in Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Kerala States can best be met by such plants. Gas can be transported from Bombay by pipes to these States with minimum pollution involved in it. Though the capital expenditure may be quite high, but as a long term measure, this may be the only scheme that may suitably benefit these States. All these States are now suffering because of great shortage of electricity.

There is a lot of industrial expansion in these areas, but the shortage of electricity has affected them adversely. Immediate steps should be taken to improve generation of electricity so that the industrial units get sufficient electricity to meet their requirements. As I suggested, this may be the only means by which the full requirements of electricity in these States can be met.

Further, I find that the Central Government is not very adverse to private parties being encouraged to set up their own generation units. People are being encouraged to set up their own units, but there is a curious stand taken by certain political parties in Kerala State. A practical proposal has been made by a plantation company in that State. The Company has said that water is just flowing down the hills in the plantation area and they can make use of this flowing water to put up a power generation unit for their own use. They wanted permission for this.

They asked for permission to put up their own generating plants. But some political groups in our State take a curious stand on this issue arguing that by conceding to this

request, they are going to surrender to private capital. In my view, it is not a rational argument, when we talk of short supply of electricity and when we even purchase electricity at a very high cost from Karnataka and Tamil Nadu. The State Government also repeats the same argument. When the companies themselves are coming forward to put up their own generating plants, I think it is not proper for the State Government to hesitate on this scheme. Central Government may advise the State Government to accept the proposal made by the private company.

I whole-heartedly support this small Bill, which is an essential and a very timely one.

श्री मूल चन्द डागा (पाली) : सभापति जी, मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि इलैक्ट्रीसिटी एक्ट का अमेंडमेंट पीसेज में क्या कर रहे हैं? एक्ट तो 1948 का है लेकिन मंत्री जी नए हैं। पुराने ढाँचे को लेकर क्यों चल रहे हैं? सिचाई मंत्री और बिजली मंत्री कहते हैं कि हम बिजली पूरी देंगे। बेचारे काश्तकार अपनी गाढ़ी कमाई का पैसा खेत में लगा देते हैं उसके बाद भी उनको आप बिजली नहीं दे पाते हैं। मंत्री जी यह बता दीजिए कि कितना रुपया कंपनसेशन के रूप में काश्तकारों को दिया गया? मंत्री जी के सुन्दर भाषणों के आधार पर काश्तकार अपनी हजारों बीघा जमीन बो देते हैं। मुआवजा कुछ भी नहीं दिया जाता और यह कह दिया जाता है कि बिजली फेल हो गई है। आज गांवों में काश्तकार यह कहते हैं कि जो सरकार के टेक्नीशियन्स और साइन्टिस्ट्स हैं, क्या उन्हें यह मालूम नहीं कि वह इतनी बिजली दे सकेंगे। मुआवजा न मिलने से काश्तकार की खेती बरबाद हो जाती है। वह अपने भाग्य को रोता है कि मंत्रियों के सुन्दर भाषण के बाद यह फल मिल रहा है। आज हिन्दुस्तान में 24 हजार इंडस्ट्रीज सिक बयों हैं, क्योंकि आपके पास पावर नहीं है? आप यह बता दीजिए कि क्या इलैक्ट्रीसिटी एक्ट में कंपनसेशन प्राप्त करने का प्रावधान किया जायेगा या नहीं। आपने एक्ट में लिख दिया है,

"It is a commercial institution. It will run on business principles."

[श्री मूल चन्द डागा]

आपके बिजनेस प्रिंसिपल्स क्या हैं? आप रेट बढ़ाते जाइए। हजारों इण्डस्ट्रीज पावर के बिना आज तरस रही हैं। आज, सारे बिजली बोर्ड घाटे में हैं। हमारे ब्रह्मानन्द रेड्डी साहब यहाँ बैठे हुए हैं। इन्होंने सिक्स्थ फाइनेंस कमिशन में एक रिपोर्ट लिखी है। पूरे-पूरे चैप्टर में आपने बताया है कि इलैक्ट्रिसिटी में कितने-कितने लोसेज होते हैं, मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप उसकी भी जानकारी सदन को दीजिए क्योंकि आज सारे इलैक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड्स घाटे में चल रहे हैं और लोगों को बिजली नहीं मिल रही है। कभी-कभी आपके यौवन की लोग तारीफ कर देते हैं, यदि मैं भी उसकी तारीफ कर दूँ तो कोई गलत बात नहीं है, लेकिन आप बताइये कि क्या यह काम यौवनपन का है या बुढ़ापे का है...

श्री राम प्यारे पनिका : ही हेज रीसैन्टली टेकन ओवर।

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : आपका हृदय तो करुणा से भरा हुआ है, आप तो खुद भगवान पैदा हुए हैं। यहाँ यह सवाल थोड़े ही है, बल्कि सवाल यह है कि हमारे इलैक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड्स घाटे में चल रहे हैं, उसके पीछे कारण क्या हैं। हमारे ट्रांसमिशन लॉसेज इतने ज्यादा क्यों हो रहे हैं। कोई कहे कि राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह हमारे पड़ोसी हैं इसलिए इनको चिन्ता है, लेकिन राजस्थान को तो कोई बिजली देता ही नहीं। हमारा तो सारा भाग्य ही इन पर निर्भर करता है। वैसे राव साहब खूब कहते हैं कि खेती बढ़ाओ, लेकिन आपकी बिजली फेल हो जाए तो कहां से खेती बढ़े। आप इनसे काश्तकारों को कम्पेन्सेशन तो दिलवाइये। एक जगह ही नहीं, हर जगह घाटा ही घाटा है, आप एटामिक पावर स्टेशन को ही देख लीजिए, उसमें भी घाटा है, बल्कि करोड़ों का घाटा है। उसके बावजूद भी बिजली नहीं है। यदि दो एटामिक पावर स्टेशन न लगे तो राजस्थान से सारी बिजली ही गायब हो जाए। फिर आप प्रचार करते हैं कि "आप आइये, राजस्थान में उद्योग लगाइये, राजस्थान आपको जमीन देगा" पता नहीं आप उस नारे से क्या

कहना चाहते हैं। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप इसकी तरफ थोड़ा ध्यान दीजिए।

इसके बाद तीसरा निवेदन मैं यह करना चाहता हूँ कि आप थोड़े-थोड़े अमेंडमेंट हर साल न करके एक बार ही सारे अमेंडमेंट्स लेकर आइएँ और यहाँ पास करवायें। इस तरीके से आखिर आप क्या करना चाहते हैं, क्या हर साल अमेंडमेंट लेकर हर मामले में इंटरफियरेंस करना चाहते हैं। वैसे यह बड़ा महत्वपूर्ण ईश्य था और मैं समझा था कि इस पर हमारे सारे विरोधी दल के लोग अपने-अपने सुझाव देंगे, पीछे जब सारे मंत्रीगण और मुख्य-मंत्रियों की प्लानिफ कमिशन की मीटिंग हुई थी, तो उस वक़्त भी उनको कहने का हक था, लेकिन उस समय भी वे बाहर चले गए। पता नहीं हमारे विरोधी दल के लोगों की आजकल क्या नीति हो गई है कि हर महत्वपूर्ण विषय से पहले वे बाहर चले जाते हैं। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि एक-एक और दो-दो अमेंडमेंट न लाकर आप एक घोषणा कर दीजिए कि हर अनुसूचित जाति और जनजाति के मुहल्लों में बिजली लगाई जाएगी, उनकी बस्तियों को इलैक्ट्रिफाइड किया जाएगा, उनके घरों को बिजली मिलेगी। आज तक कुल कितने लोगों को आप बिजली दे पाए हैं। आजकल क्या हो रहा है कि गांव और बस्तियों में बिजली लगाने के नाम पर लोगों से सामान ठुलवाया जाता है, उनसे कहा जाता है कि तुम यह सामान दो तो तुम्हारे यहाँ बिजली लगेगी जबकि उसका पैसा इंस्पेक्टर साहब गवर्नमेंट से वसूल करते हैं। जबकि सारा काम उन लोगों से ले लिया जाता है। इस पर भी लोग उनको खाना खिलाते हैं, स्वागत करते हैं, लेकिन इस पर भी उनको बिजली नहीं दी जाती।

आज सबसे बड़ी बात यह सामने आ रही है कि हमारे यहाँ मीटरों की भारी कमी है। यदि कोई मीटर खराब हो जाए तो उसको ठीक करने वाला कोई नहीं। हजारों लाखों की संख्या में मीटर्स खराब पड़े हुए हैं। क्या आप सदन को जानकारी देंगे कि कुल कितने ट्रांसफार्मर खराब हैं। मंत्री महोदय आपके पास तो सारे आंकड़े मौजूद होंगे

और आपको तो सारे आंकड़े याद भी होंगे। क्या आप बतायेंगे कि कुल कितने मीटर्स खराब पड़े हुए हैं और आपके पास उनको सुधारने की क्या व्यवस्था है। फिर अभी आपकी नीति में परिवर्तन आया है और आपने इसे एसेन्शियल सर्विसेज घोषित किया है, उसके बावजूद भी इनमें इतनी स्ट्राइक्स हो रही हैं और लोग आये दिन स्ट्राइक कर देते हैं, क्या आप उसके लिए भी कोई नियमों में व्यवस्था करेंगे या नहीं। क्योंकि इसके न होने के कारण हर क्षेत्र में हमारा भारी नुकसान हो रहा है, लोग पिछड़ते चले जा रहे हैं, लोगों की हालत खराब होती जा रही है। पोछे दिल्ली में भी अंधेरा हो गया था। हमारा तो यही कहना है कि जब-जब दिल्ली में अंधेरा होगा, उसकी गूंज अखबारों में होगी, लोग आपको कहेंगे, आप यहां पर बैठे हुए हैं... जो हमारे पहले मंत्री थे डा० के० एल० राव सारी रात वह पावर हाउस में बैठे रहे। हर एक बात उनकी नोट में थी। तो मंत्री जी, आप यह टुकड़ों में बिल न लाओ, बल्कि काम्प्रीहेंसिव बिल लाओ। क्योंकि इन छोटे-छोटे बिलों से हमारा गुजारा नहीं होने वाला है। और राजस्थान के बारे में जो व्यास जी ने कहा वह बिल्कुल ठीक ही कहा। हमारे यहां तो बिजली है ही नहीं, कोई हमें देने वाला नहीं है। आप दो, नहीं तो हालत खराब है। जितनी ज्यादा बिजली मिलेगी उतनी ही हमारी क्षमता बढ़ेगी। अगर आप हमारा उत्थान चाहते हैं तो बिजली का उत्पादन बढ़ाइये और इस सेंक्टर को प्रायुरिटी दीजिये और प्लानिंग कमीशन इसको प्राथमिकता दे। जितनी बिजली बढ़ेगी उतनी हमारी उन्नति होगी। साथ ही जो अधिकांशी सामान खरीदने में गड़बड़ करते हैं और करन्ट की तरह तेज दौड़ते हैं इनको भी आप रोकिये। भाव कितने बढ़ गये और आपने किस हिसाब से 1 का 5 कर दिया इसको जरा हमें समझाओ। एक करोड़ की जगह 8, 10 करोड़ लगाकर हमारे जिले का प्रोजेक्ट पूरा होगा। जो आपने 5 ही क्यों किया इसका ब्रैक-अप आप हमें समझा दीजिए।

श्री बलबीर सिंह (शहडोल) : मान्यवर, मंत्री जी जो संशोधन विधेयक लाये हैं इसका मैं समर्थन

करता हूं। जैसा डागा जी ने कहा, हम भी ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में आते हैं और जो 20 सूत्री प्रोग्राम में कहा गया है कि अनुसूचित जाति और जनजाति के लोगों को हम रियायती दर पर बिजली देंगे, मुझे कहने में कोई संकोच नहीं है कि उनको बिजली नहीं मिल पाती है। जो आर०ई० सी० की योजना है, जो कि पहली पंचवर्षीय योजना में ही पूरी हो जानी चाहिए थी, हम लोग दौरा करते हैं तो पाते हैं कि लिस्ट वहीं की वहीं है, आगे नहीं बढ़ी है। चाहे कम्पोजेंट हो या आई०टी०डी०पी० की उप-योजनाएं हैं उनके अन्तर्गत इन वर्गों को 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम में बिजली देनी चाहिये। हमारे शहडोल जिले में प्रधान मंत्री ने 1981 में संजय सुपर थर्मल पावर प्लांट 1100 मेगावाट का शिलान्यास किया। लेकिन फौरिस्ट राज्य सूची से हटकर समवर्ती सूची में आ रहा है इसकी वजह से जितने भी हमारे प्रोजेक्ट हैं चाहे वह सिंचाई के हों या बिजली के हों उन सबमें रुकावट पड़ रही है। पर्यावरण विभाग ने अपनी स्वीकृति दे दी, मध्य प्रदेश शासन ने अपनी स्वीकृति दे दी, लेकिन कृषि मंत्री जी उसके अध्यक्ष हैं इसलिए मैं उनसे निवेदन करूंगा कि इस प्लान में 13 सौ हैक्टर में पेड़-पौधे आते हैं, लेकिन वह भी अच्छे पेड़ नहीं हैं। आप इसकी भी प्रशासकीय स्वीकृति दे दें ताकि इसका काम आगे बढ़ सके। इसका एग्जीमेंट हो गया है, कांटेक्टर्स आ गए हैं, वहां पर करोड़ों का नुकसान हो रहा है, लेकिन इसमें कोई काम चल नहीं रहा है। इसलिए मैं ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं कि हमारा मध्यप्रदेश तो सारा जंगल है, जितनी भी सिंचाई की योजनाएं हैं या एन०टी०पी०सी० की योजनायें हैं, उनमें इसके कारण बड़ी बाधाएं आती हैं। इसलिए इसको प्रशासकीय स्वीकृति मिल जानी चाहिए।

अभी ऊर्जा विभाग की कंसल्टेटिव कमेटी की बैठक हुई थी, हमने अखबारों में पढ़ा है कि आप इसे स्टेट सव्जैक्ट न मानकर सेंट्रल सव्जैक्ट में ला रहे हैं। इसका हम स्वागत कर रहे हैं। लेकिन इसके साथ-साथ जो आप किसानों के लिए घोषणायें करते हैं, चाहे किसान ड्राई फार्मिंग कर रहे हैं, उसको सिंचाई की सुविधायें तो दी जा रही हैं,

[श्री दलबीर सिंह]

उनको खाद का नुकसान हो सकता है, आप उनको बिजली नहीं दे पाते हैं। जो छोटे उद्योग-धंधे लगाते हैं, उनको भी आप बिजली नहीं दे पाते हैं। आपकी घोषणायें पहले हो जाती हैं, चाहे किसान रबी की फसल बोता है या खरीफ की फसल बोता है, वह शिक्षित होता नहीं है, लेकिन आपके आश्वासन पर इस आशा से फसल बोता है कि आप उसे बिजली देंगे, लेकिन बिजली न मिलने से उसको नुकसान उठाना पड़ता है। इसलिए आप इस ओर ज्यादा से ज्यादा ध्यान दें।

जहां तक ट्रांसफार्मर या मीटर का सवाल है, सभी माननीय सदस्य जानते हैं कि मीटर का पैसा तो किसान को देना ही होगा, नहीं तो उसकी लाइन कट जाएगी। इसके अलावा कोई चारा नहीं रहता। मेरा निवेदन है कि आप टैक्नीशियन रखें और इनकी जांच करायें। खासतौर से आदिवासी क्षेत्रों की ओर ध्यान देना चाहिये। जो भी उनके लिये योजनायें है चाहे छोटी स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्री की हों या उनको 3, 4 हजार की राशि देकर विद्युत प्रदाय करने की योजना हो, आप उनको दीजिये। लेकिन इसमें आप बहुत पीछे हैं। जहां-तहां आज लोगों को बिजली नहीं मिल पा रही है।

हमारे रायगढ़ जिले में मांड एक प्रोजेक्ट है, यह गुजरात के कोलोबोरेशन से बनने जा रहा है। आपके पास इसकी रिपोर्ट आई है या नहीं? सिंगरीली 3 हजार मेगावाट का है, बांधों का फाउंडेशन स्टोन हो चुका है। इतनी सारी स्कीमें वहां हैं। इस मामले में हम नहीं कह सकते कि मध्यप्रदेश सरकार, राष्ट्रीय बोर्ड जो हमारे कनेक्टेड राज्यों के विद्युत प्रदाय के हैं, उनसे ज्यादा पीछे है लेकिन इस ओर भी ध्यान देना चाहिये। मध्यप्रदेश की स्टेट में चाहे राशि की कमी हो या और भी समस्यायें हों, उनकी ओर आपका कर्तव्य हो जाता है कि आप ज्यादा से ज्यादा ध्यान दें।

मैं इस बारे में ज्यादा कुछ नहीं कहना चाहता, लेकिन पुनः यही दोहराना चाहूंगा कि जो भी

योजनायें हैं, चाहे कम्पोनेन्ट प्लान को, आपने हरिजन आदिवासियों को 20-प्वाइंट प्रोग्राम में इतना महत्व दिया, लेकिन उसका लाभ लोगों को इसलिए नहीं मिल पाता है कि उनके नाम से दूसरे लोग उसका फायदा उठा लेते हैं। मेरा निवेदन यही है कि जो भी आपकी घोषणायें हुई हैं, उनका पालन होना चाहिए।

इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ जो आपका विद्युत प्रदाय संशोधन विधेयक पेश हुआ है, उसका मैं समर्थन करता हूं। यहां एग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्टर उपस्थित हैं, मैं उनसे फिर निवेदन करूंगा कि जो हमारा 13 सी हैक्टर क्षेत्र में जंगल है, उसमें जो संजय सुपर थर्मल प्लान की योजना चल रही है, उसको वह स्वीकृति अवश्य दें। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूं।

श्री बिरदा राम कुलवारिया (जालोर) : सभापति महोदय, बिजली के लिए मैं भी एक निवेदन करना चाहता हूं। राजस्थान में बिजली की बड़ी समस्या है, आप राजस्थान में इसका प्रबन्ध करवायें। राजस्थान में बिजली के साथ पेय-जल की भी समस्या है। बिजली ठप्प हो जाती है तो पेय-जल की भी समस्या खड़ी हो जाती है। काश्तकारों को कम बिजली मिलने से भी काफी हानि होती है। हमारे राजस्थान की जमीन सोना उगलने वाली जमीन है। मगर बिजली न मिलने के कारण सिंचाई नहीं हो पाती और फसल जल जाती है। किसान मंहगा बीज और मंहगा खाद इस्तेमाल करता है, लेकिन बिजली न मिलने से उसका बोया हुआ धान खत्म हो जाता है और उसका बहुत नुकसान होता है।

मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र जालोर-सिरोही की जमीन सोना उगलने वाली है। वहां पर राजस्थान में सब से ज्यादा कुएं हैं। मगर काश्तकार बिजली के बारे में बहुत परेशान हैं। राजस्थान के मुख्यमंत्री ने हर एक पंचायत समिति से तीन साल का हिसाब-किताब मांगा है कि वहां पर कितना विकास हुआ है, कितना कर्जा दिया गया है, आदि। मैं 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम की प्रगति का पता लगाने के लिए दूर पर

गया था, तो मैंने देखा कि हर एक क्षेत्र में सबसे पहली मांग बिजली की होती है। बिजली की सप्लाई तीन, चार या पांच घंटे तक होती है, जबकि मिनिमम चार्ज 12 घंटे का लिया जाता है।

बिजली न होने से टेलीफोन ठप्प हो जाते हैं। उसमें सरकार और व्यापारियों दोनों का घाटा है। बिजली के बगैर उद्योग भी ठप्प हो जाते हैं। बिजली उपलब्ध न होने के कारण उद्योग और खेती में लाखों करोड़ों रुपए की हानि होती है।

हमारा जिला जालौर-सिरोही बहुत पिछड़ा हुआ है। वहां उद्योगपति उद्योग लगाना चाहते हैं, लेकिन बिजली न होने के कारण वे इसके लिए तैयार नहीं होते। वहां पर उद्योग-धंधे न होने की वजह से गरीब लोगों को काम की तलाश में बाहर जाना पड़ता है। अगर वहां पर उद्योग लग जाएं, तो लोगों को वहीं काम मिल जाएगा।

प्रधान मंत्री के 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम के अनुसार शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स, शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स और पिछड़ी जातियों के मुहल्लों में पेय-जल और बिजली देना बहुत जरूरी है। लेकिन उन लोगों के मुहल्लों में एक बिजली का बल्ब लगाकर कह दिया जाता है कि गांव को इलेक्ट्रिफाइड कर दिया गया है। मेरा निवेदन है कि शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के गांवों में बिजली उपलब्ध की जानी चाहिए।

बिजली बोर्डों में बहुत भ्रष्टाचार है। इसके अलावा काश्तकारों के साथ वहां पर बदतमीजी का व्यवहार किया जाता है। लाइनमैन, जे०ई० और ए०ई० उन लोगों के साथ सीधे मुंह बात नहीं करते। बिजली बोर्ड एक व्यापारिक संस्थान है। उसमें काम करने वाले लोगों को काश्तकारों के साथ प्यार से बात करनी चाहिए। काश्तकार भय के कारण जे०ई० और ए०ई० से इस बात की शिकायत नहीं करते हैं। मंत्री महोदय को इस स्थिति में सुधार करना चाहिए।

मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ और आशा

करता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय इन बातों पर विचार करेंगे और इनका जवाब देंगे।

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad): Madam Chairman, the capacity utilisation of all electricity generating units in all the three sectors was up to 56 per cent but unfortunately it has gone down to 48 per cent. Now we are struggling hard to go up to 52 per cent. I want to know from the hon. Minister how it has happened? When we had gone up, how is it that we have come down? Moreover, the transmission loss and pilferage charges are about 21 per cent to 23 per cent. That is a big drain on our economy. We are losing crores of rupees not only in cash but also in terms of production—in industrial, agricultural and other sectors. Huge wastage of electricity is there. Unfortunately, this Ministry has got no overriding powers on States, though the States are guilty. In 1983, Telugu Desam government assumed power in Andhra Pradesh and immediately they reduced the retirement age of all its employees from 58 years to 55 years. The result is that in Electricity Board also not only the persons famous in India but world famous engineers also have been thrown out and the State which had surplus power and which was boasting that it was in a position to sell electricity worth Rs. 400 crores every year to the neighbouring States, has become a deficit State. There was shortage of power in that State and hence they had to adhere to power cut. So, I want to know from the hon. Minister as to how he is going to correct the erring States.

In Bihar, the capacity utilisation is not even 30 per cent. Though the power stations there are set up only at the coal pitheads, they are only at a distance of stone's throw, even then their performance is very poor. Every time we are just discussing these things in this House and the Minister goes on giving some answer, but what control has he actually got over the States? The only control he has got is to invite the Electricity Ministers, the Chairmen of the Electricity Boards and others to Delhi once in a year and discuss the problems with them. The problems are discussed but they are not solved and there is no improvement at all. They are absolutely callous. It is a sheer

[Shri M. Ram Gopal Reddy]

wastage of national exchequer. The poor man's money is being wasted. In several places, the electricity lines are almost touching the ground. In my own district some cattle died recently because of such lines. So, I want to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government has got any supervisory powers over such negligence of the electricity staff? There are so many deaths, not only of cattle but sometimes of human beings also who are working in the fields.

A lot of electricity is wasted on marriages and other functions. I want to know whether the Government has got any control over this wastage. Power must be utilised only for productive purposes.

As Mr. Daga has just now said, 75 per cent of industrial units are already sick and everyday precious money is invested in these units. Especially, the unemployed entrepreneurs are being advanced money from the nationalised banks as per the formula or the policy of the Prime Minister, but those entrepreneurs become almost bankrupt because of the non-availability of electricity to them. The Prime Minister has declared time and again that whenever electricity is supplied to any village, the harijan bastis, the tribals and the poor people must be given priority but several State Governments are not strictly adhering to this policy. In my own State, earlier whenever villages were electrified, priority was given to harijan bastis and other poor people but unfortunately that policy is not being pursued now.

What power has he with him to rectify those mistakes, to correct what any Chief Minister or the Government of a State has done? It is a very serious thing, because the implementing authority is the State. If the States do not follow the guidelines, which are for the benefit of the people, the State and the country, what steps can the Government of India take to ensure that the money that is being pumped into the State is not going waste? When the Telugu Desam Government came to power, immediately they reduced the allocations for the irrigation projects with the result that

the Srisaillam project could not be completed in time and it is still behind the schedule. I have written to the Prime Minister in the matter and she has advised the CEC to look into the matter. Even for petty small things they go on quarrelling and they go to the Supreme Court. I do not know why they are acting so foolishly, instead of investing money on irrigation so that the money already invested can give them some return.

16 hrs.

All the previous Chief Ministers of my State, Shri Sanjiva Reddy, Shri Sanjiviah, Shri Brahmananda Reddy and Shri Vengal Rao have invested resources only on irrigation and electricity. That is why the State is very prosperous and we are producing more and more electricity and more and more foodgrains. Now this policy of 35 years is being reversed. That is our misfortune. What steps are the Ministers going to take to check this trend?

He is now amending the 1948 Bill. He is a young man. I do not know whether he was born in that year or not. Even if he was born after our achievement of freedom, it is his good fortune to move an amendment to this Act. I want to know by what time he is going to make the Act up to date. He is a young Minister and I wish him well. In whichever Ministry he was there, he contributed his best to the functioning of that Ministry, which is a very good thing. I am glad that young people are coming forward and contributing their mite for the welfare of this country.

श्री इमर लाल बंठा (अररिया) : सभापति महोदय, यह बहुत छोटा सा संशोधन विधेयक सदन में उपस्थित किया गया है जोकि अधिकतम सीमा बढ़ाने के सम्बन्ध में है। पहले एक करोड़ की सीमा थी, स्वीकृति लेने के लिए, जिसको अब बढ़ाकर 5 करोड़ किया गया है। मेरा सुझाव है कि अभी सम्पूर्ण देश में बिजली की जो स्थिति है उसके बारे में गम्भीरता से विचार करने की आवश्यकता है। कहा जाता है—पावर इज दि पावर आफ नेशन (शक्ति ही देश की शक्ति है)। लेकिन आज देश में किस प्रकार से इसका विकास हो रहा

है उसके एक दो उदाहरण मैं आपके सामने रखना चाहूंगा। 1963 में बिहार में मुझे कुछ दिनों के लिए ऊर्जा विभाग का राज्य मंत्री होने का अवसर प्राप्त हुआ था। उस समय केवल 17 परसेन्ट ट्रांसमिशन लास था और जब वह बढ़कर 23 परसेन्ट हो गया तो हंगामा मच गया कि इतना ट्रांसमिशन लास क्यों हुआ। लेकिन आज ट्रांसमिशन लास क्या है—यह मंत्री महोदय बताने की कृपा करेंगे और क्या कभी इस बात की जड़ में जाने की कोशिश की गई है कि ट्रांसमिशन लास क्यों होता है। इसमें यह भी देखना चाहिए कि उसमें वहां के अधिकारियों और कर्मचारियों का कितना सहयोग है।

आज कृषि विभाग द्वारा कहा जाता है कि कृषकों को बिजली की सुविधा देनी चाहिए। मैं आपको एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूं। कहा जाता है कि कृषकों को बिजली देने का समय निर्धारित कर दिया जाएगा। समय निर्धारित किया जाता है, रात बारह बजे के बाद, जबकि मजदूरों की व्यवस्था करना भी मुश्किल होता है। यह आपको पता ही होगा कि ट्रांसप्लानटेशन के लिए मजदूरों की आवश्यकता होती है। इसलिए कृषकों की विद्युत की आपूर्ति करते वक्त इस बात का ख्याल रखने की आवश्यकता है।

मैं आपको एक बात और बताना चाहता हूं कि बिजली की सप्लाई बड़ी अनियमित रूप से होती है। एक जगह बिजली से सिंचाई का काम हो रहा है, सिंचाई का पानी थोड़ी दूर तक पहुंचा नहीं और बिजली गायब हो जाती है। बार-बार प्रयास करने के बावजूद भी वहां पानी पहुंचना संभव नहीं है। लेकिन मजे की बात है कि आप बिजली की आपूर्ति करें या न करें, लेकिन किसानों की एम० जी० तय कर दी है कि उनसे महीने में 101 रु० लेना है। यहां तक कि आप बिजली के लिए उन को मीटर तक नहीं देते हैं। इसलिए मेरा आपसे निवेदन है कि आपको थोड़ा इस संबंध में विचार करना चाहिए और कृषकों के साथ जो अन्याय हो रहा है, उसको दूर करना चाहिए। बिजली की जहां चोरी होती है, वहां उसको पकड़ना चाहिए।

चोरी करने वाले को दण्ड दीजिए, यह नहीं कि चोरी करे कोई और उसका मुआवजा कोई भरे।

श्री एम० राम गोपाल रेड्डी : करे मूंछों वाला और पकड़ा जाए दाढ़ी वाला।

श्री डूमर लाल बंठा : इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि आपको इसका निदान करना चाहिए। एक तरफ बिजली के तार लगाये जा रहे हैं, खम्बे गाड़े जा रहे हैं और दूसरी तरफ उनकी चोरी हो रही है। यह सब काम मिली-भगत से होता है। ट्रांसमीटर की चोरी, ट्रांसमीटर का जलना, तारों की चोरी में सब काम बिजली विभाग के कर्मचारियों की मिली-भगत से होता है। ऐसे लोग कई बार पकड़े भी जाते हैं, लेकिन उनके खिलाफ शक्ति से कार्यवाही नहीं की जाती है। इस पर आपको गम्भीरता से विचार कर सख्त से सख्त कार्यवाही करनी चाहिए।

अभी यहां पर अनुसूचित जाति और जन-जाति की बात आई तो कहा गया कि उनको टाप प्रायोरिटी दी जाती है। अभी राज्य मंत्री महोदय पटना गए थे। दुर्भाग्य से हमें उसकी सूचना देर से मिली, यदि उस वक्त मैं वहां रहता, तो सारी बातें मैं राज्य सरकार के सामने रखता। मुझे उम्मीद है कि यदि आप फिर कभी समय निकालें तो उसकी सूचना हमें समय से दें, ताकि हम लोग वहां पर उपस्थित रह सकें।

अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जन जातियों के गांवों में बिजली पहुंचाने के जो निर्देश आपने दिये हैं, वहां क्या होता है? गांव में एक-आध खंभा गाड़ कर एक-दो लट्टू लगा देते हैं और कह देते हैं कि गांव का बिजलीकरण हो गया। आप जब चाहें एक-दो गांवों का मुआयना कीजिये, वहां लिस्ट में तो दे देते हैं कि इतने गांवों में बिजली दे दी गई, लेकिन वास्तव में क्या होता है, जब आप मुआयना करेंगे तो आपको स्वयं पता चल जायगा। एक बल्ब लटका दिया और कह दिया विद्युतीकरण हो गया। इसके बारे में आप को विशेष ध्यान देना चाहिए ताकि ऐसी स्थिति पैदा न हो।

[श्री डूमरलाल बैठा]

हमारे यहां पूर्णिया जिले को और बंगाल के कुछ भाग को भूटान के चूखा प्रोजेक्ट से बिजली देने की बात कही गई थी। यह काम अब तक पूरा हो जाना चाहिये था, लेकिन मैं नहीं जानता कि किस वजह से उस प्रोजेक्ट का काम अभी तक नहीं हुआ है। ट्रांसमिशन का काम जो बिहार के उत्तर तथा पूर्वी भागों में हो जाना चाहिये था, पता नहीं किस कारण से नहीं हो पाया है, आप कृपा कर इसको देखें और शीघ्र पूरा करायें।

यह काम यदि राज्य सरकारों के हाथ में रहेगा तो इस पर आप का पूरा नियन्त्रण नहीं हो पायेगा और जब नियन्त्रण नहीं होगा तो यदि आप कुछ करना चाहेंगे तो नहीं कर पायेंगे। इस लिए मेरा सुझाव है कि एक नेशनल ग्रिड बनाइये और यदि इसके लिए आप को संविधान में संशोधन भी करना पड़े तो अवश्य कीजिये। देश की सम्पूर्ण बिजली का टैंक-ओवर कीजिये और नेशनल ग्रिड बनाइये, इससे बिजली की स्थिति में सुधार होगा।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूं और अनुरोध करता हूं कि एक कम्प्री-हेन्सिव बिल लाइये जिसमें इन सब बातों का समावेश हो सके।

श्री सुन्दर सिंह (फिल्लौर) : चेअरमैन साहब, जहां तक पंजाब की बिजली का ताल्लुक है, वहां हम टूरिस्ट लोगों से इतना तम नहीं थे, जितना बिजली से तंग थे। मेरा गांव डालिया है, तहसील बिनय नगर, जिला गुरदासपुर है—मैं जब भी वहां जाता हूं तो देखता हूं कि पटियाला से हुकम आता है कि रात 10 बजे से सुबह 5 बजे तक बिजली बन्द रहेगी। आपने बिजली देकर लोगों की आदत तो बिगाड़ दी, अब बिजली नहीं देते हैं तो लोगों को बहुत तकलीफ होती है, सब शिकायत करते हैं कि गर्मी में मर गये। पहले बिजली नहीं होती थी, तब भी लोग खेतों में काम करते थे, लेकिन आज बिजली आ गई है तो वगैर बिजली के काम नहीं हो सकता।

इसके लिए मैं आपके अहलकारों को क्या दोष दूं। हर आदमी चुपचाप बगैर कुछ काम किये रोटी खागा चाहता है। मैं जब भी गांव जाता हूं—बच्चे कहते हैं कि दो रात से बिजली नहीं आई है और मैं कह देता हूँ, ठीक है, उनको बोल दूंगा। हमारे वहां हरिजनों की बस्तियों की प्रावलम नहीं है, हमने वहां लड़ाई करके सबको जमीनें दिलाई हैं। यहां जो नुमाइन्दे आज बोल रहे हैं, उनको चाहिये था कि जमीन लेकर उनको देते, इसके लिये उनको लड़ाई करनी थी। हमने लड़ाई की है और कोई आदमी हमें सार नहीं सकता था। हमें इसकी फिक्र नहीं थी कि कोई आदमी मार देगा क्योंकि हम सड़ाई करते थे। तो मैं एक बात तो यह कहना चाहूंगा कि फारमस को बिजली के रेट में कुछ रियायत होनी चाहिए और किसानों में हरिजन भी किसान है और छोटे जमींदार भी उनमें से कुछ हैं, उनके लिए आप बिजली का रेट कम रखें। मेरा कहना यह है कि अगर सड़कें नहीं होंगी या बिजली नहीं पहुंचेगी, तो कोई तरक्की नहीं हो सकती। अगर आपको तरक्की करनी है, तो इनको आपको मुहैया करना होगा।

अब बिजली की जो बात है, तो मैं आपको बता दूं कि गांव में जब हम जाते हैं, तो वहां जाते हुए डरते हैं क्योंकि वहां पर सिर्फ 5 घंटे ही लोगों को बिजली मिलती है। जब पूछते हैं कि ऐसा क्यों है तो यह बताया जाता है कि ऊपर से ऐसा हुकम आया है। यहां पर बस्तियों का नाम लिया जाता है लेकिन मेरा कहना यह है कि अगर उनकी हासत को ठीक करना है, तो लैंड रिफार्स आपको करना होगा। एम०एल०एज इसको ठीक कर सकते हैं।

एक बात और मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि छोटे मुलाजिम जो रखे हुए हैं वे पांच बजे चले जाते हैं और उसके बाद अगर बिजली बन्द हो जाती है, और टेलीफोन करते हैं तो यह कह दिया जाता है कि वे पांच बजे तक ड्यूटी पर थे और अब चले गए हैं। आप दो आदमी वहां पर परमानेंटली क्यों नहीं रखते हैं क्योंकि अगर रात को बिजली खराब हो जाए, तो वे ठीक करवा दें।

बस मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूं कि गरीब

फारमस के लिए बिजली का रेट कम होना चाहिए और जैसाकि मैंने पहले कहा कि बिजली का और सड़क का अगर अच्छा इन्तजाम हो जाएगा, तो सारा सिलसिला ठीक हो जाएगा।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ।

श्रीमती कृष्णा शाही (बेगूसराय): सभापति महोदय, सदन में विद्युत (प्रदाय) संशोधन विधेयक, 1984 जो विचार के लिए प्रस्तुत है, उसके समर्थन में मैं खड़ी हुई हूँ।

आप सभी जानते हैं कि राज्यों में जो राज्य विद्युत बोर्ड हैं, उनके द्वारा जो बिजली सम्बन्धी कार्यकलाप चलाए जा रहे हैं, वे संतोषजनक नहीं हैं। यद्यपि यह राज्य का विषय है परन्तु फिर भी इसके बारे में कुछ कहना हमारी सजबूरी है क्योंकि सरकार हमारी है और अभी जो ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में बिजली की स्थिति है, वह बहुत दयनीय है और बड़ी चिन्ता का विषय है। बिजली बोर्ड का जो प्रशासन है, वहाँ काम करने वालों का दृष्टिकोण जो है, वह विकासोन्मुख न होकर बिल्कुल संकुचित सा हो गया है और जब बिजली बोर्डों की स्वायत्तता की बात देखते हैं, तो ऐसा लगता है कि मानो वे खुद एक राज्य हो गए हैं।

विधेयक के मूल अधिनियम की धारा 29 की उपधारा (1) में एक करोड़ रुपये के स्थान पर जो 5 करोड़ रुपये रखा गया है, उसका समर्थन तो मैं जरूर करती हूँ लेकिन जो बिजली बोर्डों की स्थिति है, वह व्हाइट एलीफेंट की सी स्थिति है। उनका उद्देश्य यह था कि कृषि के लिए और उद्योगों के लिए अधिक से अधिक बिजली लोगों को दें लेकिन सभापति महोदया, आप भी मई होंगी और हम लोग भी ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में गए हैं और वहाँ की जो वस्तु-स्थिति है, उसकी जानकारी कराना हमारा कर्तव्य है। 7-8 दिन के दौरे के दमियन हमको एक दिन भी ऐसा नहीं मिला जहाँ किसानों को घंटे भर के लिए भी बिजली मिलती हो। इन्स्पेक्शन बंगलों में हम जाते हैं। वहाँ भी बिजली नहीं होती है। सबसे दुःखद स्थिति यह है कि अस्पतालों और रेलवे

स्टेशनों तक में बिजली नहीं होती है। इन दोनों जगहों पर तो बिजली रहना अत्यन्त आवश्यक है। अस्पतालों में बिजली के अभाव में मरीजों की क्या स्थिति होती होगी, स्टेशनों पर यात्रियों के चढ़ने-उतरने पर उनकी जान को खतरा रहता होगा। ग्रामीण इलाकों में जहाँ पर सिंचाई के लिए बिजली देने की बात होती है, वहाँ पर बिजली नहीं मिल पाती है। स्टेट ट्यूबवैल के नाले बने होते हैं। कनेक्शन के अभाव में, ट्रांसफॉर्मर के अभाव में, दो-दो वर्ष तक बिजली उपलब्ध नहीं हो पाती है। बिजली और पानी पर ही किसान की आर्थिक स्थिति निर्भर है। किसान इससे वंचित रहता है।

दूसरी बात यह है कि ट्रांसफॉर्मर्स का रिप्लेसमेंट नहीं हो पाता है। उससे किसान की समस्या बहुत गहरी हो गई है। इसलिए मैं मंत्री महोदय से संक्षेप में कहना चाहूंगी कि वे इन सब बातों को देखें। यह ठीक है कि इन बातों को यहाँ नहीं लाया जाए लेकिन हमारा कर्तव्य है कि इन बातों की ओर हम मंत्री जी का ध्यान दिलाएँ।

भारत सरकार के द्वारा बिजली बोर्डों को पैसा दिया जाता है। बिजली बोर्डों को सिर्फ निदेश देने से ही काम नहीं चलेगा, उन्हें आदेश भी देने की जरूरत पड़ती है। अगर उसके लिए विधान में संशोधन करना जरूरी हो तो वह भी इस सदन में किया जाए लेकिन बिजली बोर्डों के उपक्रमों को क्रमिक किया जाए। सारे देश के बिजली बोर्डों के लिए एक नियम बनाने चाहिए। अलग-अलग बिजली बोर्ड अपने-अपने नियमों के द्वारा चलाए जाते हैं। इससे किसानों को लाभ नहीं होता है, उद्योगपतियों को लाभ नहीं होता है। छोटे-छोटे जो स्व-रोजगार चलाए जा रहे हैं वे उनके चलाने वाले भी प्रताड़ित होते हैं। इसलिए दो-तीन बातों पर आपको ध्यान देने की जरूरत है। एक तो यह है कि बिजली बोर्डों पर अंकुश रखना बहुत जरूरी है। दूसरे इनका टेक ओवर किया जाए, यह हमारा सुझाव है।

अभी माननीय मंत्री जी हमारे प्रदेश में गए

[श्रीमती कृष्णा साही]

थे। इनकी काम करने की बड़ी इच्छा है। ये बड़े उत्साही भी हैं। इन्होंने भी वहां पाया होगा विद्युत बोर्डों को जो आर०ई०सी० के पैसे दिए गए थे उनका करोड़ों-करोड़ों में डाइवर्शन कर दिया गया और उस पैसे का सदुपयोग नहीं हुआ। जहां तक मेरी जानकारी है 50 करोड़ रुपये से अधिक की राशि का डाइवर्शन किया गया है। वस्तुस्थिति क्या है, वास्तविकता क्या है इसकी मंत्री महोदय को वहां जाने के बाद जानकारी हुई होगी। लेकिन हम लोगों को भी इस बात की जानकारी मिली है कि आर०ई०सी० के 55 या 57 करोड़ रुपये का डाइवर्शन कर दिया गया है। यह मैंने सुना है।

दूसरी बात यह है कि बिजली बोर्डों की व्यवस्था के ऊपर बहुत खर्चा होता है। उनके पदाधिकारियों, अधिकारियों और दूसरे कर्मचारियों की तनखाहों, टी०ए०, डी०ए० में कोई कमी नहीं है लेकिन बिजली की आपूर्ति में बहुत ही कमी रहती है। इसलिए मैं बड़े अदब के साथ कहना चाहती हूं कि हमारे मंत्री जी और भारत सरकार इस चीज को देखे कि बिजली बोर्डों में कैसे सुधार आ सकता है, कैसे उन पर अंकुश लगाया जा सकता है, ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में कैसे बिजली उपलब्ध कराई जा सकती है। हमारा कृषि प्रधान देश है और हमारे देश में किसानों की आर्थिक स्थिति इसी बिजली के उत्पादन पर निर्भर करती है।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं धन्यवाद देती हूं कि मुझे इस पर बोलने का समय दिया गया और मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह अपेक्षा करती हूं कि वे पुनः हमारे राज्य में अवश्य जाएं और ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में दौरा करके देखें कि क्या वास्तविकता है और किस स्थिति में वहां लोग रहते हैं।

मिनिमम गारंटी की जो बात उठी है, श्रीमन् मैं कहूंगी कि जब बिजली का मीटर नहीं है, बिजली ही नहीं है तो फिर किसानों से मिनिमम गारंटी कैसे ली जाती है। इसको बन्द किया जाए। यह उनसे नहीं लिया जाए।

श्री उमा कान्त निष (मिर्जापुर) : सभापति महोदया, यह जो राज्य मंत्री जी ने बिल पेश किया है इसका एक सीमित उद्देश्य है। जो पांच करोड़ की सीमा तक की स्कीमें होंगी उनके लिए इलेक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड ही अनुमति दे सकेंगे। यह एक स्वागत योग्य पग है। अब तक अनुमति प्राप्त करने में जो समय खर्च होता था वह अब बचेगा। अब पांच करोड़ तक की स्कीमें जल्दी चालू हो जाएंगी। इसके लिए मंत्री जी बधाई के पात्र हैं।

यह बिजली का बिल है और बिजली की चर्चा हो रही है। बिजली एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण वस्तु है। बिजली विकास का प्राण है, बिजली प्रगति है, बिजली समाजवाद है, सब कुछ है। इस समय बिजली ही कृषि और उद्योग के उत्पादन के लिए, देश के विकास के लिए, समाज को आगे ले जाने के लिए मूलभूत पदार्थ है। इसलिए, बिजली की चर्चा में कुछ-न-कुछ सुझाव दिए बिना नहीं रहा जा सकता। बिजली के अधिक-से-अधिक उत्पादन के लिए जो आपने कदम उठाए हैं, वह स्वागत योग्य हैं। राज्य की विद्युत परिषदों पर अगर केन्द्र का नियन्त्रण है तो यह अवश्य होना चाहिए। इतना रुपया और मशीनरी लगने के बाद भी कुछ परिणाम सामने नजर नहीं आता है। मैं चाहता हूं कि राज्य की विद्युत परिषदों का विकेंद्रीकरण कर दिया जाए। हालांकि, योजना आयोग द्वारा ही सहायता दी जाती है और केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा नीति निर्धारित की जाती है। अगर विकेंद्रीकरण हो जायेगा तो इससे उत्पादन भी अधिक होगा और सफेद हाथी के रूप में जो ये विशाल संस्थान हैं, उनसे कुछ लाभ हो सकेगा। उद्योग, कृषि और उपभोक्ता के क्षेत्र में बिजली की काफी मांग हो रही है। निःसन्देह पहली योजना से लेकर छठी योजना तक बिजली का उत्पादन इस देश में बढ़ा है। इसके बढ़ने के कारण ही उद्योग और कृषि के क्षेत्र में प्रगति हुई है। मैंने बहुत पहले सुझाव दिया था कि जितनी बिजली की मांग है, उतनी मात्रा में सरकारी क्षेत्र में बिजली का उत्पादन करना सम्भव नहीं है इसलिए साथ-साथ समानान्तर रूप से प्राइवेट सैक्टर में भी बिजली उत्पादन करने के लाइसेंस दिए जाएं। जिनको उद्योग का लाइसेंस

दिया जाए, उनको साथ-साथ बिजली पैदा करने का भी लाईसेंस दिया जाए। उसके बाद जो बिजली बचे, उसे सरकार को देकर वितरित करवा दिया जाए। इससे पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में जो उद्योग नहीं लग पाते वह लग सकेंगे और औद्योगिक विकास भी होगा। मिर्जापुर में सूखे की स्थिति पैदा हो गई है। इसलिए मैं बिजली मंत्री जी से निवेदन करूंगा कि वह उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को हिदायत दें कि जो सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्र है, वहां नहरों और नलकूपों के लिए अधिक-से-अधिक बिजली देने की कृपा करें। हमारा क्षेत्र मिर्जापुर-भदोही कालीन उद्योग का क्षेत्र है। वहां पर हिन्दुस्तान में सबसे अधिक कालीन का उत्पादन होता है। वहां से कालीन का निर्यात होता है जिसकी वजह से कई करोड़ रुपए की विदेशी मुद्रा भी प्राप्त होती है। इस लोग बराबर मांग करते आ रहे हैं कि इस क्षेत्र के लिए चौबीसों घंटे बिजली दी जाए। उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने आश्वासन भी दिया लेकिन वह अभी तक पूरा नहीं हुआ। सभापति महोदया, मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी से निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि वह उस क्षेत्र के लिए चौबीसों घंटे बिजली दें जिससे क्षेत्र का और राष्ट्र का लाभ होगा और हम लोगों को भी संतोष प्राप्त होगा।

श्री गिरधारी लाल डोगरा (जम्मू) : सभापति महोदया, मैं आभारी हूं कि आपने मुझे मौका दिया। मैं, सिर्फ दो-तीन बातें कहकर जल्दी से खतम करूंगा। मिनिस्टर साहब को मुबारकबाद देना चाहता हूं। यह जो अमेंडमेंट लाए है, इससे इनके आफिस का जो टैक्नीकल स्टाफ है, उसका काम हल्का हो जायेगा और बड़े-बड़े प्रोजेक्ट्स की तरफ वह तवज्जुह दे सकेंगे। क्योंकि जब तक इस देश में बिजली के बड़े-बड़े प्रोजेक्ट्स नहीं बनायेंगे तब तक यह समस्या हल नहीं हो सकती। यह बात भी ठीक है कि चाहे छोटा प्रोजेक्ट बने या बड़ा प्रोजेक्ट बने, एक टैक्निकल आदमी को बराबर मेहनत करनी पड़ती है, क्योंकि उसको फिजिबिलिटी देखनी होती है, उसकी कंपे-सिटी देखनी पड़ती है और दूसरे पहलू देखने होते हैं। इसलिए हमारे मंत्री महोदय जो अमेंडमेंट ले

कर आये हैं, वास्तव में प्रशंसनीय पग है और इससे स्टेट इलेक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड को कुछ काम करने का अवसर प्राप्त होगा, क्योंकि अब वे एक करोड़ के स्थान पर पांच करोड़ रुपये तक के प्रोजेक्ट्स का काम कर सकेंगी। लेकिन इसके साथ-साथ हमारे मिनिस्टर साहब की जिम्मेदारी भी बढ़ गई है, क्योंकि वे इलेक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड्स अपना काम खुद नहीं करतीं। अब आपको उन्हें मोटीवेट करने के लिए प्रयत्न करने होंगे ताकि वे खुद काम करें। हमारे जम्मू कश्मीर में लद्दाख की तरफ ही कुछ छोटे-छोटे प्रोजेक्ट्स बन सकते हैं, हमारी सरकार को उन की तरफ ध्यान देना चाहिए। यहां पर यू०पी० के पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों की तरफ वैसे इशारा तो किया गया है, परन्तु बड़े काम की तरफ तो आदमी जल्दी देख लेता है, लेकिन कोई आर्गनाइजेशन छोटे काम की तरफ ध्यान नहीं देती। मवर ईवन डेवलपमेंट के लिए उसकी तरफ भी ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए।

दूसरी बात मैं रूरल इलेक्ट्रिफिकेशन के सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहता हूं, जिसके लिए हमारी सरकार ने काफी रुपया दिया है और हर जगह हिन्दुस्तान भर में इसका प्रसार हुआ है। लेकिन वहां के स्टेट इलेक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड्स ने क्या किया है कि उस खर्च से गांवों के बाहर जाकर अपने स्टेशन बना लिए हैं और गांवों को बिजली से नहीं जोड़ा है। गांवों में खम्बे तो लगे हैं लेकिन उनमें तारें नहीं लगी हैं। इस कारण गांवों के अन्दर गरीब आदमी अपने घर के लिए बिजली नहीं ले सकता। इसके अलावा यदि कहीं पर तारें ले भी जाई गई हैं तो छोटे यूनिट्स या इंडस्ट्री चलाने के लिए; जहां तीन फेस की लाइन की आवश्यकता होती है, वह उपलब्ध नहीं करवाई गई है। मैं चाहता हूं कि इसके लिए हमारे नियमों के अन्दर कोई स्पष्ट गाइडलाइन होनी चाहिए ताकि सरकार की नीति का सही रूप से क्रियान्वयन किया जा सके तथा रूरल डेवलपमेंट हो सके। उस ओर भी हमारा ध्यान जाना चाहिए।

वैसे हमारी सरकार गरीबों के हित में कई काम कर चुकी है, यहां इंडीपेंडेंट डेवलपमेंट का कंसप्ट

[श्री गिरधारीलाल डोगरा]

भी आया और हमारे मंत्री जी एक बिल भी ला रहे हैं, लेकिन यह कोआपरेटिव का काम तब तक नहीं कामयाब हो सकता जब तक कि आप रूरल इलेक्ट्रिफिकेशन जो ठीक तरीके से अप-टू-डेट नहीं करेंगे ताकि उसका काश्तकारों के लिए हर किस्म से उपयोग हो सके। यदि वे कोई छोटी इंडस्ट्री लगाना चाहें तो उसकी व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। इसलिए जब तक रूरल इलेक्ट्रिफिकेशन कम्पलीट नहीं होगा, गांवों के अन्दर बिजली नहीं जाएगी, हम उसका फायदा नहीं उठा सकेंगे। फिर चाहे हम कितने ही बिल यहां पाम करवा लें।

दूसरा मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि जितने बड़े-बड़े प्रोजेक्ट्स आप ला रहे हैं, उनको जरा स्पीड अप करने पर जोर दिया जाए। उदाहरण के लिए हमारे राज्य में इस वक्त दो बड़े प्रोजेक्ट्स हैं—एक सलाल है और दूसरा किशतवाड़ के पास दुलहस्ती में है। उनका काम तेजी से होना चाहिए। यदि ये दोनों प्रोजेक्ट कम्पलीट हो जाते हैं तो नार्दन ईण्डिया में आपको बहुत बड़ा रिलीफ मिलने वाला है। इसी तरह विजली के प्रोजेक्ट्स बनाते समय; हाइडल प्रोजेक्ट्स को बनाने पर हमें ज्यादा जोर देना चाहिए। क्योंकि जहां-जहां हम राज्यों में थर्मल प्रोजेक्ट्स बना रहे हैं, उसके कारण कितनी रेलगाड़ियां हमारे उम काम में लगी रहती हैं ताकि उनको समय पर कोयला पहुंचाया जा सके, उसके कारण कितने रेल के डब्बे व्यस्त रहते हैं और दूसरी गाड़ियां लेट हो जाती हैं, उसके कारण ट्रांसपोर्टेशन अवरुद्ध हो जाता है। यदि हमें कहीं थर्मल पावर स्टेशन लगाना भी हो तो थर्मल सुपर स्टेशन बनाइये जो कि पिटहैड के नजदीक हों। बजाए इसके कि कोयला ढोने के लिए हम प्रबन्ध करें, गाड़ियां लगायें, हम उसको बिजली दें। उसमें शुरू में लॉस जरूर होंगे, लेकिन बाद में वह हमारे लिए लाभकारी मिद्ध हो सकते हैं और हमारी कम्प्यूनिक्शन को भी रिलीफ मिलेगा। रावी और चिनाब पर हाईडल प्रोजेक्ट्स बनाने के साथ यदि हम यू०पी० या हिमाचल प्रदेश में जा कर जितने हाइडल रिमोसेज उपलब्ध हैं, उनको

हारवेस्ट करें तो निश्चित तौर पर समूचे नोर्दन और ईस्टर्न इण्डिया से बिजली की कमी को दूर कर सकते हैं, बंगाल की बिजली की कमी को दूर कर सकते हैं, उसकी तरफ आपकी तवज्जह जानी चाहिए। इसके साथ-साथ बड़े इमेजिनेशन वाले टेक्नोक्रेट्स को भी हमें इसमें शामिल करना चाहिए, जैसे पहले पंजाब में मिस्टर गिल हुआ करते थे, आजकल शायद वे कहीं पर एडवाइजर हैं, इस समय तो वे काफी बूढ़े हो चुके हैं, मगर उन जैसे लोगों को यदि इसमें शामिल किया जाए तो निश्चित तौर पर हमें काफी लाभ हो सकता है। छोटे प्रोजेक्ट्स बनाकर हम अपने रिमोसेज को जाया करते हैं और उसके साथ कोयले के रिमोसेज भी जाया करते हैं, कई दूसरी बाधाएं हमारे सामने आती हैं, उन सबसे बचा जा सकता है। मेरी दरखवास्त है कि सेरे सुझावों पर तवज्जह दी जाए, यह बिल लाकर आपने बहुत अच्छा काम किया है और इसके कारण हमें अपने प्रयत्नों में मदद मिलेगी, आपका स्टाफ अच्छा काम कर सकेगा और स्टेट्स अपनी जिम्मेदारी अच्छी तरह निभा सकेंगी।

प्रो० सत्य देव सिंह (छपरा) : सभापति महोदय, मैं इस विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूं और जैसा माननीय बैठा जी ने सुझाव दिया है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार इसको अपने नियंत्रण में ले ले, यह बहुत आवश्यक है। श्रीमती कृष्णा साहू ने बताया कि देहातों से बिजली नहीं मिलती है। देहात क्या, हमारे बिहार में तो बड़े-बड़े शहरों में जैसे पटना, छपरा, रांची, मुजफ्फरपुर से, जितने भी मुख्यालय हैं, वहीं भी बिजली नहीं मिलती है। छपरा जो कमिश्नरी हैडक्वार्टर है, जहां से मैं आता हूं, वहां पर 48 में से 36 घंटे बिजली नहीं मिलती है जिस के चलते रोगनी और पंखे की बात क्या, लोगों को पीने का पानी भी नहीं मिलता। शहर में धूमना मुश्किल है। सिचाई, कल-कारखाते और उद्योग घंघे सब का हाल क्या है, मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र में नैनी गांव में 25, 30 साल से बिजली है लेकिन वहां का ट्रांसफार्मर खराब है, जिसको कोई देखने वाला नहीं है। कई बार मैंने शिकायत की, लेकिन हमारी शिकायत पर भी कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया गया। नैनी

गांव में ही हरिजन टोली में बिजली लगाने की बात है, लेकिन वहां पर एक ऐसे जड़ मुखिया हैं जिसके चलते हरिजन बस्ती में बिजली नहीं लग पाती है। मैं मंत्री जी से कहूंगा कि आप सारे भारत में बिजली संकट को देखें और खासकर बिहार में जो पेय जल की समस्या है उसको दूर करने की चेष्टा करें। इससे हम आपका आभार मानेंगे, हमको पानी पीने का मिल सके, बिजली का इतना इंतजाम कर दें जिससे सिंचाई, कल-कारखाबे और पेय जल मिल सके जिससे अपने संसदीय क्षेत्र में गालियां सुनने की नौबत न आये।

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खां) : सभापति महोदय, मैं सभी माननीय सदस्यों का जिन्होंने इस संशोधन बिल की चर्चा में भाग लिया उनका आभारी हूँ। उन्होंने जो इस बिल से संबंधित विचार प्रकट किये और विद्युत व्यवस्था को बेहतर करने, सेवाओं को अच्छा करने के लिये सुझाव दिये उसके लिए भी आभारी हूँ।

आमतौर से सभी माननीय सदस्यों ने राज्य बिजली परिषदों के सम्बन्ध में जो ज्यादा बातें कहीं और उसके बाद ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण के सम्बन्ध में। जैसा माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा, यह बात सही है कि राज्य के जो बिजली बोर्ड हैं वह प्रशासनिक दृष्टि से राज्य सरकार के ही अन्तर्गत आते हैं, हम उनसे समन्वय जरूर स्थापित करने की कोशिश करते हैं, समय-समय पर निर्देश भी देते हैं, उनको एक बृहद् नीति के अन्तर्गत गाइडलाइन्स भी देते हैं। लेकिन प्रशासनिक दृष्टि से वह राज्य सरकार के अधीन हैं और वह ही उसके लिए जिम्मेदार हैं। लेकिन चूंकि माननीय सदस्यों ने ऐसी समस्याओं का जिक्र किया है जिससे साधारण जन प्रभावित होते हैं इसलिये जो भावनायें व्यक्त की हैं, जिस-जिस राज्य और इलेक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड के सम्बन्ध में बातें कही हैं, मैं उनसे सहमत हूँ।

मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय सदस्यों को आश्वासन दूंगा कि उनकी भावनाओं से राज्य विद्युत परिषदों और स्टेट इलेक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड को

अवगत करा दिया जायेगा और यह भी कि जो कमियां, त्रुटियां माननीय सदस्यों ने बताई हैं, उनको वह दूर करने की कोशिश करें और अपनी व्यवस्था को बेहतर बनाने की कोशिश करें।

जहां तक इस बिल का सम्बन्ध है, हमारे कई माननीय सदस्यों ने इसके सम्बन्ध में कहा भी है कि आज इत्तिफाक से इस सदन में हमारे विपक्ष के साथी मौजूद नहीं हैं। आमतौर से राज्य सरकारों के अधिकारों के बारे में शिकायत की जाती है। हमारे डागा साहब ने दूसरी शिकायत की है और उन्होंने कहा कि नये मंत्री हैं और पुराने बिल के साथ हैं, इसमें टुकड़ों में क्यों संशोधन कर रहे हैं? मैं यह समझता हूँ कि नये होने का मतलब यह नहीं कि हर पुरानी चीज रद्द कर दी जाये। नई चीज और नये मंत्री का मतलब तो यह है कि हमारा ज्यादा जोश हो, लेकिन जो पुराने हैं, उनके तजुबे से हटकर कोशिश करेंगे तो शायद ज्यादा फायदा नहीं होगा, इसमें नुकसान की संभावना ज्यादा हो जाती है। इसलिये हम इस बात की आवश्यकता नहीं समझते कि इस पुराने कानून को एकदम बदल दिया जाये। हां, इसके प्रावधानों को लागू करते समय अगर बिजली के विकास और प्रगति में कोई बाधा आती है और उनको दूर करने के लिए कोई संशोधन आवश्यक हो जाता है तो ऐसी स्थिति में हम यह संशोधन लेकर आए हैं। हमने यह महसूस किया कि राज्य सरकारों को जो यह अधिकार प्राप्त है कि एक करोड़ या उससे कम की योजनाओं की टेक्नीकल फिजिलिटी के लिए सेंट्रल इलेक्ट्रिसिटी अथोरिटी के पास नहीं आना पड़ता है, वह पुराना प्रावधान है, हम चाहते हैं कि क्योंकि बहुत सी चीजों की कीमतें बढ़ गई हैं इस लिए इस 1 करोड़ की सीमा को बढ़ाकर 5 करोड़ कर दिया जाये।

एक तरफ माननीय सदस्यों ने यह भी कहा कि इसका आधार क्या है कि 1 करोड़ से 5 करोड़ कर दिया जाये। कीमतें तो बहुत ज्यादा बढ़ी हैं और वह 5 करोड़ की राशि को भी पूरा नहीं बताते, लेकिन दूसरी तरफ बार-बार यह शिकामत की गई कि वहां का प्रशासन ठीक नहीं है, वहां का इन्तजाम ठीक नहीं है।

[श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खां]

पनिक्का जी ने कहा कि जैसे ऊर्जा मंत्रालय की परामर्शदात्री समिति में सभी सदस्यों की राय थी कि प्रशासन को ठीक करने की कोशिश की जाये, इसको केन्द्रीय सरकार अपने हाथ में ले, तो हम इन दोनों बातों के बारे में टिप्पणी नहीं करना चाहते। इसलिए कि परामर्शदात्री समिति की उस बैठक के बाद सभी प्रदेशों के ऊर्जा मन्त्रियों की भी बैठक हुई और उसमें भी, जो ऊर्जा के सम्बन्ध में जो समिति बनाई गई थी, जिसने अपनी सिफारिशें दी हैं, उन सिफारिशों पर भी चर्चा हुई। यह भी वास्तविकता है कि इस मामले में केन्द्र का अधिकार क्षेत्र ज्यादा बढ़ाये जाने का राज्य सरकारों की ओर से विरोध किया गया। इसलिए मैं उस पर कोई टिप्पणी नहीं करना चाहता, लेकिन जब एक तरफ कहा जाये कि 5 करोड़ की राशि भी कम है इसको और बढ़ाया जाना चाहिये, मैं तो यह कहूंगा 5 करोड़ की राशि कर देने से निश्चित ही प्रदेशों के विद्युत परिषदों के अधिकार बढ़ेंगे। दूसरी तरफ यह भी राय दी जा रही है कि उनका इन्तजाम अच्छा न होने के कारण केन्द्रीय सरकार इस से अपना अधिकार क्षेत्र बढ़ाये, हम दोनों के बारे में कोई टिप्पणी नहीं करना चाहते। आमतौर से जो उद्देश्य है, लक्ष्य है कि बिजली का विकास करेंगे उसको विकास के कार्यों में इस्तेमाल करें जिससे ज्यादा से ज्यादा उत्पादन बढ़े, ज्यादा से ज्यादा जगहों पर ठीक से बिजली पहुंचाने को सुनिश्चित करेंगे उन सबको दृष्टि से रखते हुए हम ने यह मुनासिब समझा, कि और जैसा मैंने पहले भी कहा था कि राज्य विद्युत परिषदों की तरफ से और राज्य सरकारों की तरफ से भी ज्ञापन दिये गये हैं, जिसमें कहा गया है कि इस धनराशि की सीमा को बढ़ाया जाये।

इस बारे में काफी विचार-विमर्श करने के बाद हम इस नतीजे पर पहुंचे कि 1 करोड़ से बढ़ाकर 5 करोड़ कर दिया जाए। यहां पर यह भी कहा गया कि यह रकम कम है। इसके अन्तर्गत सिर्फ बिजली उत्पादन के कारखाने लगाने के कास ही नहीं हैं, बल्कि डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन और ट्रांसमिशन के काम भी

हैं। हमारा लक्ष्य योजनाबद्ध विकास है। हम चाहते हैं कि कहीं ऐसा न हो कि केन्द्रीय सरकार की जानकारी में लाए बगैर राज्य सरकारें उसमें पैसा लगाने लगे। लेकिन राज्य सरकारों को विकास के काम करने की छूट हो, इसके लिए रकम को 1 करोड़ रुपए से बढ़ाकर 5 करोड़ रुपए कर दिया गया है।

माननीय सदस्यों ने कई बातें पूछी हैं। जहां तक ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण का सम्बन्ध है, हमारी मजबूरी है कि हम अपने निगम के द्वारा राज्य सरकारों को रुपया उपलब्ध कराते हैं। वह काम हम अपने अधिकारियों के जरिये नहीं कराते हैं। वह काम विद्युत परिषद कराती है और हम उनके साथ सम्पर्क बनाए रखते हैं। इस बारे में मैं पहले भी एक प्रश्न के उत्तर में फिगर्ज दे चुका हूं। जिन माननीय सदस्यों ने यह प्रश्न उठाया है, मैं उन्हें ये फिगर्ज उपलब्ध करा दूंगा। लेकिन शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स, शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स और हरिजन बस्तियों के बारे में फिगर्ज से बता देना चाहूंगा हूं। 31 मई, 1984 तक 1,12,000 गांवों में से 33,241 गांवों का विद्युतीकरण किया जा चुका है।

श्री राम प्यार पनिका : आप अपनी मशीनरी से यह जांच करवा लें कि स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स से जो सूचना दी है, वह सही है या नहीं। देखा गया है कि एक खम्भा लग जाता है और कहा जाता है कि विद्युतीकरण हो गया है।

श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खां : श्री पनिका का सुगम सुझाव हमें स्वीकार है। हमारे लिए यह सम्भव नहीं है कि हम सभी जगह जा सकें, लेकिन हमारी कोशिश है कि विद्युत परिषद द्वारा उपलब्ध कराई गई सूची में जिन गांवों के नाम दिए गए हैं, हम वगैर पहले बताए यह देख सकें कि विभिन्न प्रदेशों के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों के उन गांवों में किस प्रकार विद्युतीकरण किया गया है। मैंने बिहार का प्रोग्राम बनाया था, लेकिन दो तीन दिन में बहुत ज्यादा बारिश हुई, तो वहां की माननीय सदस्या से कहा कि इस प्रोग्राम को आगे बढ़ाया जाए। सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके क्षेत्र के गांवों में भी गया और दूसरी जगहों में भी हम

जाते रहते हैं। श्री पनिका का सुझाव हमें स्वीकार है। वक़्त की सीमा को देखते हुए हम इस बारे में ज्यादा से ज्यादा काम करने का प्रयास करेंगे।

श्री बनबारी लाल बैरवा (टोंक) : ऐसा नहीं है कि ये सारे आंकड़े मलत हैं। लेकिन अनुसूचित जातियों की बस्तियों में जहाँ चार पांच खम्भों की कमी है, उसकी पूर्ति करा दी जाए।

श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खां : पारेषण में जो नुकसान होता है—ट्रांसमिशन लासिज के बारे में माननीय सदस्यों ने चिन्ता व्यक्त की है। मैं पूरी तरह सहमत हूँ माननीय सदस्यों के साथ। जो फिगर्स हैं वह निश्चित ही ऐसी हैं जिन पर हमें चिन्ता होनी चाहिए। इस ओर राज्य सरकारों का ध्यान बार-बार हमारे वरिष्ठ मंत्री, ऊर्जा मंत्री जी और हम स्वयं दिलाते रहते हैं। हमारी तरफ से और सेन्ट्रल एलेक्ट्रिसिटी एथॉरिटी की तरफ से राज्य सरकारों और विद्युत् परिषदों का ध्यान बार-बार दिलाया जा रहा है। उनसे यह कहा जाता है कि उनका यह काम है कि वह यह सुनिश्चित करें कि ये लासेज कम से कम हों। मैं समझता हूँ कि कई एक राज्यों ने इस तरफ ध्यान दिया है और उन्होंने कुछ कदम उठाए हैं जिससे हम यह उम्मीद करते हैं कि आगे आने वाले दिनों में ये यह लासेज कम होंगे।

एटामिक पावर के बारे में कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ने और खासतौर से राजस्थान के माननीय सदस्यों ने जिक्र किया। उन्होंने कहा कि यह साइंस ऐंड टेक्नालाजी विभाग से सम्बन्धित मामला है। मैं अवश्य उनकी भावना साइंस और टेक्नालाजी विभाग में हमारे जो सहयोगी राज्य मंत्री हैं उन तक पहुँचा दूंगा।

दिल्ली के बारे में और राजस्थान के बारे में भी श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन जी ने जिक्र किया। दिल्ली में चार दिन पहले हुए अन्धेरी की बात कही गई। हम लोग और हमारा पूरा मंत्रालय उस दिन जो घटना हुई उसके लिए चिन्तित है। हमें अफसोस है कि उस दिन ऐसी घटना हुई।

16.52 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

अभी तक हमारे विशेषज्ञ इसके कारणों का पता नहीं लगा सके। इसके लिए हमने एक चार सदस्यों की समिति श्री ए० एन० सिंह की अध्यक्षता में बनाई है। हम यह उम्मीद करते हैं कि वह न केवल उसके कारणों का पता लगाने में सफल होंगे बल्कि ऐसे सुझाव भी उस समिति की तरफ से आएँगे जिससे भविष्य में इस तरह से बिजली की कमी न हो सके।... (व्यवधान)... सभी जगहों के लिए यह कोशिश होगी।

एक माननीय सदस्य : और जगहों के लिए क्या होगा ?

श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खां : और जगहों के लिए आप जो हुक्म देंगे वह होगा। ऐग्रीकल्चर के बारे में एक बात कही गई थी किसानों को...

श्री हरि कृष्ण शास्त्री (फतेहपुर) : मान्यवर, निस्सन्देह आपकी तरफ से यह बात कही जाती है और आपके पत्रों में यह छपा है कि ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में दस घंटे बिजली दी जाएगी। लेकिन तथ्य यह है कि केवल दो या तीन घंटे और वह भी रात में बिजली ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में दी जाती है। दस घंटे के बजाय केवल तीन घंटे बिजली उनको मिलती है। कभी एक घंटे कभी दो या तीन घंटे और वह भी रात में उनको बिजली मिलती है। आपके अपने क्षेत्र में भी यह बात लायू होती है।

श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खां : यह शिकायत माननीय सदस्यों की तरफ से अक्सर मिलती है। निश्चित ही अपने क्षेत्रों में वह जाते हैं और वहाँ की परिस्थिति देखते हैं, तभी वहाँ आकर उसका प्रतिबिम्ब रखते हैं और वह बताते हैं कि क्या स्थिति वहाँ पर है। माननीय सदस्यों की तरफ से यह बात आने के बाद हम प्रदेश सरकारों का ध्यान इस ओर दिलाते हैं कि हमें आपने बताया था कि सात से दस घंटे बिजली दी जाती है लेकिन लोक सभा के माननीय सदस्य कहते हैं कि ऐसा नहीं है, इस तरफ आप ध्यान दीजिए और

[श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खां]

सुनिश्चित कीजिए कि जितनी देर बिजली देने की बात कही जा रही है उतनी देर बिजली ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों को मिल सके। माननीय हरि कृष्ण शास्त्री जी ने इस तरफ जो ध्यान दिलाया है, मैं उनको आश्वस्त करता हूँ कि जिन-जिन जगहों के बारे में आपने शिकायत की है उनके बारे में कल ही मैं प्रदेश सरकार का ध्यान दिलाऊंगा।

कुछ प्रोजेक्ट्स के बारे में जिन्हें किया गया, जैसे कहलगांव के बारे में बिहार के माननीय सदस्यों ने और माननीय बैठा जी ने जिन्हें किया। लोकटक के बारे में भी माननीय सदस्यों ने पूछा है।... (व्यवधान)... आन्ध्र के बारे में भी आपने पूछा है।

लोकटक के बारे में तो हमें मिली सूचना के अनुसार हम यह उम्मीद करते हैं कि इस महीने के आखीर तक या अगले महीने तक उसमें जो टनेल को नुकसान हुआ है उसकी मरम्मत का काम पूरा हो जायगा। और बहुत जल्दी पावर स्टेशन दोबारा शुरू हो जायेगा। इसी तरह से कहलगांव के सम्बन्ध में फाइनैसियल अमिस्टेंस टाइ-अप करने का काम हो चुका है, औपचारिकतायें रह गई हैं। जो स्टाफ पोस्ट किया गया है उसने अपना काम काफी हद तक शुरू कर दिया है।

इसके अतिरिक्त और जिन स्पेसिफिक प्रोजेक्ट्स के बारे में पूछा गया है उसकी सूचना माननीय सदस्यों को दिलवा दूंगा।

प्रो० सत्यदेव सिंह : किसी योजना के लिए यदि धनराशि दी जाती है उसका अगर सही उपयोग नहीं किया जाता है तो उसकी जांच आप करवा दें। राज्य विद्युत परिषद के अफसरों की गड़बड़ी के चलते जो गोलमाल होता है उसकी जांच होनी चाहिए।

श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खां : प्रदेशीय सरकारों के साथ सम्पर्क बनाकर हम इस बात की पूरी कोशिश करते हैं कि जिस काम के लिए रुपया लिया गया है

उसी पर उसको इस्तेमाल किया जाए और जो लक्ष्य निर्धारित किए गए हैं उनको प्राप्त किया जाए। इसके बावजूद राज्य सरकारों को जो सांविधानिक अधिकार प्राप्त हैं उनके अन्तर्गत हमारी कठिनाई यह होती है कि हम उनके प्रशासनिक मामलों में नहीं जा सकते हैं। प्रो० सत्यदेव सिंह जी यदि कोई स्पष्ट शिकायत भेजेंगे तो वास्तविकता की जांच सेन्ट्रल एलेक्ट्रिसिटी एथॉरिटी के जरिए करवा ली जायेगी।

श्री बनवारी लाल बेरवा : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे राजस्थान में इस बरसात के दौरान वर्षा नहीं हुई है और बिजली का भी अभाव है जिसके कारण किसान खेतों में बीज तक नहीं डाल सके हैं। मंत्री जी से मेरी प्रार्थना है कि वहां पर अधिक बिजली की आपूर्ति कराई जाए ताकि किसान खेतों में बीज डाल सकें।

श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खां : माननीय सदस्य ने जो कहा है वह वास्तव में बड़ी परेशानी की बात है। एक बात मैं आपके माध्यम से कहना चाहूंगा कि हमें इस बात की भी चिन्ता है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार ने जो सुपर थर्मल पावर स्टेशन बनाए हैं वहां से उस क्षेत्र में पड़ने वाले सभी राज्यों का जो बिजली का हिस्सा है, वह उनको नहीं मिलता है। इसलिए जिन राज्यों में सुपर थर्मल पावर स्टेशन स्थित हैं वहां की राज्य सरकारों से हम बार-बार निवेदन कर रहे हैं कि दूसरे राज्यों को उनके हिस्से की बिजली दिलाने की जिम्मेदारी उनकी है। पड़ोसी राज्यों का जो भी हिस्सा है उसको दिलाने की व्यवस्था को सुनिश्चित करें। और भी जहां कहीं से सम्भव हो सकेगा, हम आपकी कमी को पूरा कराने की कोशिश करेंगे।

श्री राम प्यारे पनिका : उपाध्यक्ष जी, मैंने अपने भाषण में यह बताया था कि सेन्ट्रल एलेक्ट्रिसिटी एथॉरिटी बड़ी सफलतापूर्वक काम कर रही है और मैंने सुझाव दिया था कि उसको थोड़ी सी फाइनैसियल और एडमिनिस्ट्रिटिव पावर्स और दें। इस सम्बन्ध में मंत्री जी का क्या विचार है?

श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खां : सेन्ट्रल एलेक्ट्रिसिटी

एथारिटी एक सक्षम संस्था है। छोटी लागत के जो प्रोजेक्ट्स हैं उनकी टेक्निकल फीजिबिलिटी तो स्टेट इलेक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड स्वयं देख लें लेकिन जो वित्तीय व्यवस्था है उसके लिए तो योजना आयोग के पास जाना ही पड़ेगा। और जो बड़े प्रोजेक्ट हैं उनको वित्तीय व्यवस्था के लिए भी योजना आयोग के पास जाना पड़ेगा। लेकिन जो टेक्निकल मामले हैं उनके बारे में सारी एथारिटी सेंट्रल एलेक्ट्रिसिटी एथारिटी के पास है। फिर भी आपने जो सुझाव दिया है उसको नोट कर लिया गया है।

17 hrs.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri Nair, you have already spoken. Are you speaking on behalf of the Opposition now ?

SHRI B.K. NAIR : Sir, what about my proposal for gas-based electricity generating plants for Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Karnataka ?

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN : The proposal is surely under consideration and as far as I know, a Committee was set up for selection of the sites and everything is under consideration.

SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY (Adilabad) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, may I draw the attention of the Minister through you ? The REC allots funds for rural electrification in the districts. Recently when I attended a Panchayat Samithi Meeting, according to their statistics about 45 per cent of the villages are electrified. Later when I was speaking to the Sarpanch, it was revealed that though their villages were electrified, and poles and wires had been there for the last seven or eight months, electricity is yet to reach the villages. Moreover the wires were being robbed away. I just want to know whether the villages are really electrified through the funds allotted by the REC. There is no point in going on electrifying the villages by putting poles and wires when electricity does not flow into them. Instead, it is better for the REC to see that those villages for which funds were allotted, are fully electrified, not for name's sake but in real practice.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : If there is no electricity, but only poles and wires, you and I are responsible for that. Before elections, we want the poles to be erected.

SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY : It may be so in your State Sir, but not in mine.

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN : By electrification, does he mean to say that current should be there and not poles and other infrastructure ?

SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY : The hon. Minister has raised a wonderful problem for us. What is the definition of electrification ? I have been under the impression that electrification of villages means not only poles and wires but electricity should also reach the villages. If I am wrong, I may be corrected.

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN : The hon. member is absolutely right. My problem is that I am not responsible for distribution of electricity. I am looking after the Rural Electrification Corporation and my job is to see that the REC ensures adequate funds to the State Electricity Boards so that they are able to undertake the programme of rural electrification. The distribution of electricity, that is sending current to the villages is under the State Government, the State to which the hon. member belongs. He should exercise his influence with the State Electricity Board to see that in those villages where REC has allotted funds, electricity really reaches the consumers. We are giving directions to State Electricity Boards and we need the cooperation of the hon. member in this matter. I would also like to mention here that we in Government of India, have given directions to the State Government that by 1990, all villages should be electrified cent per cent and by 1995, energisation of pump sets with total capability should be achieved.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill further to amend the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948, be taken into consideration."

The Motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We shall now take up Clause by Clause consideration of the Bill.

The question is :

"That clauses 2 and 3 stand part of the Bill."

The Motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 and 3 were 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, Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now the Minister may move that the Bill be passed.

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN : I beg to move :

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill be passed."

The Motion was adopted.

17.05 hrs.

MULTI-STATE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES BILL.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, Rao Birendra Singh.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE
(RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : I beg to move :*

"That the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to co-operative societies with objects not confined to one State and serving the interests of members in more than one State, be taken into consideration.

Sir, this is a measure which has been long over-due. The Multi-Unit Societies Act was passed by Parliament in 1942. But after that, there has been a thinking that this was not adequate for the objectives in view. There has been a lot of thinking on this Bill, since 1964. The Administrative Reforms Commission constituted an expert group, and on the basis of the recommendations of that group, an Expert Committee was appointed in 1971. Even the Cabinet approved of a draft for the Bill in 1975 ; again in 1976 ; and then again in 1977.

The Bill was also introduced in 1977. A Joint Select Committee was constituted. But unfortunately, before the Joint Select Committee could submit its report after 15 sittings, Lok Sabha was dissolved, and the Bill lapsed.

This Bill has been thoroughly drafted, re-drafted and considered in various fora, in the meetings of the Ministers of Cooperatives and various other bodies. Now I have been able to come finally before this House with this comprehensive Bill.

The purpose of this Bill is to empower the Central Registrar to have powers of incorporating multi-State Cooperative Societies which have functions in more than one State. At present, we have about 150 multi-unit cooperative societies. Out of them, about 20 are national level cooperatives, and it is necessary that they should be controlled by a uniform Act. At present, under the Act of 1942, the multi-unit societies are registered in the States in which their headquarters are located. This Bill will enable us to exercise a proper control, and regulatory measures can be framed for all national level multi-State cooperative societies.

I request that this Bill should now be passed within this session, so that it does not

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

meet the same fate as it had met in 1977.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now Mr. Mool Chand Daga.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA (Pali) : Kindly excuse me : I will speak tomorrow.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : This has to be passed to-day. If you don't want to speak, don't speak.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have called you, Mr. Daga.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : You can say : 'I support the Bill'.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : For the first time, why can't you say : "I support the Bill" and sit down ?

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, ऐसे महत्वपूर्ण बिल पर, जिसके बारे में मैं कह सकता हूँ कि यह हमारा दुर्भाग्य था कि इतनी बार आया और आज भी जिस प्रकार आया है, मैं अपनी बात कह रहा हूँ, हम लोग बोलने के लिए तैयार नहीं थे, क्योंकि हम समझते थे कि यह आज नहीं आ पायेगा...

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : Why were you not ?

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : मैं क्षमा चाहता हूँ, हमारे मंत्री जी सारी बातों को जानते हैं, हम यह समझ रहे थे कि आज दो बिल पास हो जायेंगे, वही काफी हैं, लेकिन फिर भी यह बिल आ गया। मैं आपसे एक ही बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब कभी इस प्रकार के बड़े बिल आते हैं, तो उनके लिए ऐसा होना चाहिए कि स्टन्डिंग कमेटी में ऐसे बिल पर डिस्कशन हो जाए और मेम्बरों को बिल के बारे में मालूम हो जाए और जो मेम्बर अपने सजेशन देना चाहें वे अपने सजेशन दे दें। अब यह बिल यहां पर डिस्कशन के लिए आ गया है और हम लोगों ने इसको माइनूटली नहीं देखा है और अगर हम जनरल बातें करेंगे, तो हम न्याय नहीं कर पायेंगे।

सोसाइटीज बनाने का जो उद्देश्य था, वह यह था कि गरीबों को उनसे लाभ मिले। अब वह उद्देश्य पूरा हुआ या नहीं, यह एक महत्वपूर्ण सवाल है। इस देश के अन्दर बहुत सी सोसाइटीज बन गई और हमारे मंत्री महोदय बड़े जागरूक हैं। इन्होंने अपने भाषणों में कई जगहों पर इनके बारे में कहा भी है और मैं उनको कोट करना चाहता था लेकिन वे आंकड़ें मैं नहीं ला पाया। कितनी धनराशि, कितनी पूंजी इन कोऑपरेटिव सोसाइटीज ने हड़प कर ली है। कितने मेम्बर ऐसे इन कोऑपरेटिव सोसाइटीज में हैं, जो हमारे धन के साथ खिलवाड़ कर रहे हैं। सोसाइटीज में जो डोमिनेटिंग लोग होते हैं, जिनकी मसल पावर होती है, वे बोर्ड में आ जाते हैं। क्या हमने सोचा है कि गरीब लोगों के लिए इन सोसाइटियों ने क्या किया ? 'एक सबके लिए और सब एक के लिए', यह कोऑपरेटिव सोसाइटी का सिद्धान्त था। 'एक सबके लिए और सब एक के लिए', यह जो सिद्धान्त था, यह अमल में नहीं आया। आज मल्टी-स्टेट सोसाइटीज रजिस्टर हो गई और उसमें जो डाइरेक्टर बनेगा, जो अध्यक्ष बनेगा, वह गरीबों के लिए क्या करेगा। मैं आपके द्वारा मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान खींचना चाहता हूँ कि गांव के अन्दर जो हमारा बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम है, उसका एक सूत्र है वितरण प्रणाली का, उस सूत्र को भी कोऑपरेटिव सोसाइटी पूरा नहीं कर पा रही हैं। कई जगहों पर हमारी सोसाइटी इस काबिल नहीं है कि एक सूत्र को पूरा कर दें। वहां पर एक इंडिविजुअल ऐसा आकर बैठ गया कि काम नहीं हो रहा है। एक शिकायत यह भी है कि जब सोसाइटी मांगती हैं, तो अधिकारी लोग उसको अलग कर देते हैं। तो सवाल यह पैदा होता है कि कोऑपरेटिव सोसाइटीज की जो धारणा थी कि इनसे हमारा गरीब वर्ग ऊपर उठेगा, वह पूरी नहीं हुई।

अब सोसायटीज के एकाउन्ट्स के चैकिंग की बात है। इसके बारे में कृपया मंत्री महोदय हमें बताएं कि क्या यह होता है। हमारे यहां जिस प्रकार से लोग एग्रीकल्चर पर डिपेन्ड करते हैं और 70 परसेन्ट लोग गांवों में रहते हैं और राब बीरन्द्र

[श्री मूलचन्द ढागा]

सिंह जी का भी 70 परसेन्ट समय हाऊस में जाता है क्योंकि इनका संबंध बहुत से विषयों से है, उनके लिए इन सोसाइटियों ने क्या किया। मंत्री जी यह बताएं कि कितनी सोसाइटीज आज भी ऐसी हैं, जिनके एकाउन्ट्स में अभी तक गड़बड़ घोटाला है और कितना रुपया सरकार का डूब बया है। मैंने एक रिपोर्ट में पढ़ा था कि लाखों करोड़ों रुपया सरकार का कोआपरेटिव सोसायटीज से रिकवर होना बाकी है। उनके एकाउन्ट्स को कौन आडिट करता है। एक इंस्पेक्टर जाता है और आडिट करता है। कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटीज के जो बेसिक उलूस हैं, उनके बारे में विकास अधिकारी और इंस्पेक्टर गांव में जा कर प्रचार नहीं करता है। इंस्पेक्टर, विलेज लेवल वर्कर या ग्राम सेवक और जो दूसरे मोटे-मोटे आदमी हैं, उनके हाथों में ही सोसाइटी पड़ी हुई है। और उन्हीं के लोग बैंकों में आकर बैठ जाते हैं, उन्हीं के लोय बड़ी-बड़ी जगहों पर पहुंच जाते हैं। इसलिए जो आप यह एकट बना रहे हैं, यह तो आवश्यक है, लेकिन सवाल यह है कि क्या इस एकट के बनने से इस बात की तरफ आपके अधिकारियों का ध्यान जायेगा।

आप तो इस सम्बन्ध में बहुत कुछ जानते हैं। मुझे भी इस पर कुछ कहने का अवसर मिल गया। अभी हमारे ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री जी भी आ गये हैं। वे भी इस पर ध्यान देंगे कि रूल्स जो यह कहते हैं कि उनका फाइनेन्स मेन्टेन होना चाहिए, और जो यह नहीं करते हैं उनकी संध्या क्या है। कितनी ऐसी सोसाइटियां हैं जो ईमानदारी और निष्ठा के साथ काम करती हैं। कितनी सोसायटियां इस तरह काम नहीं करती हैं और इसके क्या कारण हैं? इसके लिए कौन जिम्मेदार है? आप कहेंगे कि स्टेट्स जिम्मेदार हैं।

इन ग्रामीण सहकारी समितियों में कौन लोग आते हैं। गांव का जो 40 प्रतिशत गरीब आदमी है वह उनका मेम्बर नहीं बन पाया है। गरीब और अनपढ़ लोगों से झूठे दस्तखत करा लिये जाते हैं और बड़े आदमी फायदा उठा ले जाते हैं। आपने

जो बीज और खाद्य की वितरण प्रणाली बना रखी है उससे बड़े-बड़े आदमी लाभ उठा जाते हैं, गरीब आदमी उससे रह जाते हैं। भगवान जानता है कि बड़े लोग इसको अपना अधिकार समझते हैं, और आपके अधिकारी कुछ का कुछ लिखकर चले जाते हैं। एक तो यह बात है।

एक आपका सुपर बाजार बना है। आपके सुपर बाजार में क्या होता है? मैं तो उसकी रिपोर्ट पढ़ पढ़ कर थक जाता हूं। बाजार से सामान खरीदा और सुपर बाजार में रख दिया। यह बात माननीय बीरेन्द्र सिंह भी जानते हैं। इसलिए उनके सामने चुप रहना ही ठीक है।

यह क्या तरीका है? हमने जो इसका उद्देश्य सोचा था कि छोटे-छोटे लोग भी इसमें आयें। लेकिन हो यह रहा है कि ताकतवर लोग आ रहे हैं। क्या आपने गरीब लोगों के नुमाइन्दों को भी भोका दिया है? क्या अनुसूचित जाति के लोगों के प्रतिनिधि भी इसमें होंगे। इसका कौन मेम्बर होगा और कितने साल के लिए होगा? गलत काम करने वालों के खिलाफ क्या कार्यवाही की जाएगी? एक कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटी से जो बड़े लोग लाभ उठा ले जाते हैं उनको आप किस तरीके से रोक पायेंगे? मैं आपसे कहता हूं कि जवाहर लाल नेहरू के समय से कोआपरेटिव सोसायटीज का जो उद्देश्य रहा है वह कहां पूरा हुआ है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप तो इसके बारे में बहुत जानते हैं। आपके दिल में गरीबों के लिए बहुत हमदर्दी है। हम कोआपरेटिव सोसायटी को तभी ठीक मानेंगे जबकि सिर्फ गरीब लोगों को उससे मुनाफा मिले। हमारा उद्देश्य समाजवादी समाज का है तभी हमारा यह उद्देश्य पूरा होगा। नहीं तो यह नारा मात्र रह जायेगा। नारों से सरकार में आस्था नहीं पैदा होती है। अगर सरकार चाहती है कि गरीबों में सरकार की ईमेज बढ़े तो उसे इस दिशा में तेजी से आगे बढ़ना होगा। जो लोग सोसायटी का मेन परपज पूरा नहीं होने देते हैं, जो इसका रुपया हड़प कर जाते हैं, उनका चालान किया जाना चाहिए। माननीय मंत्री जी बताएं।

कि उन्होंने अब तक कितने लोगों का चालान किया और उनसे कितना रुपया वसूल किया ?

इन सोसायटियों से नेता लोग काफी मोटे-ताजे हो गए हैं। उनका वेट बढ़ गया है जिससे उनको दिल का रोग भी हो जायेगा। यह एक नयी बीमारी पैदा हो गई है। आडिट कौन करता है ?
.....(ध्यवधान)

PROF. N.G. RANGA (Guntur) : I hope, the House will be adjourning at 6 O'clock.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Yes.

श्री मूल चन्ब डागा : मैं सिकं जनरल बातें कर रहा हूँ। अगर, कल फिर यह आयेगा तो मैं अपने अमेंडमेंट दे सकूंगा। मैं बराबर न्याय नहीं कर पा रहा हूँ। अंत में मैं इस बिल को सपोर्ट करता हूँ।

श्री कृष्ण प्रताप सिंह (महाराजगंज) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। सहकारिता के क्षेत्र में जितनी पूंजी लगाई गई है और देश के आर्थिक तथा सामाजिक परिवर्तन में जो सहकारिता आन्दोलन का योगदान रहा है, उसको मुझे लगता है कि नजर-अन्दाज किया जा रहा है। डागा जी ने जो इवेल्यु-शन की बात कही है, उसका मैं भी समर्थन करता हूँ। विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में आज चालीस संस्थाएँ काम कर रही हैं। इसलिए, राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर इस आन्दोलन को और तेज करने की आवश्यकता है। आज सहकारिता आन्दोलन के सामने एक बहुत बड़ी चुनौती है। पहले सहकारिता के माध्यम से किसानों को ऋण मुहैया किया जाता था। आज, कामशियल और राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक भी इस दिशा में सामने आए हैं। सहकारिता पर राज्य सरकारों का इस तरह से नियंत्रण बढ़ता जा रहा है जिससे इस आन्दोलन को काफी नुकसान हो रहा है। एक उदाहरण मैं देना चाहूंगा। हमारे बिहार में भूमि विकास बैंक है। यह कहा जाता है कि आपने ऋण की वसूली ठीक से नहीं की। जब कभी बीच-बीच में कुछ निपुक्तियाँ होती हैं तो उस पर प्रतिबन्ध लगा देते हैं, कमेटी बनाते हैं, जांच करते हैं। हम यह नहीं कहते कि जांच नहीं होनी चाहिए। जो सरकारी

हस्तक्षेप होता है, उससे इस सोसायटी की ऑटो-नॉमी को खतरा पड़चता है। इसलिए, मैं आपके माध्यम से यह कहना चाहूंगा कि यह बिल स्वागत करने योग्य है। इस आन्दोलन को इससे काफी बल मिलेगा। मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ और आग्रह करता हूँ कि एक इवेल्युशन कमेटी बनाएं जो राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर जांच करके अपनी रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत करे।

SHRI G.L. DOGRA (Jammu) : I am supporting the Bill. I know that the Bill which the Minister has brought here, is of dire necessity. He has pointed out that it has been considered, re-considered not only by his Department but by various Governments and ultimately it has come before us. Whatever has been pointed out by my friends, Mr. Daga and others, are facts.

But they forget one thing that Rao Sahib has to work under the limitation that this is a State subject. This is neither a Central subject nor a Concurrent subject. Both as a lawyer and as a Parliamentarian, I have found that our Constitution is a very good document but there is one drawback in it.

Cooperatives should have been in the Concurrent List. Government is afraid of raising this subject because otherwise the Members on the other side may say that this is an interference with the autonomy of the States. But I think we should press this point before the Commission which is examining the question of Centre-States relationship, and try to bring this subject in the Concurrent List. I think it is only under the residuary powers that the hon. Minister has brought this Bill in this House. Nothing better than this could be done also. Otherwise what was happening was that if there was a dealing between a society and a State authority and a case was filed in that authority, there were different laws in different States to deal with that. For instance, if the case was filed say in Delhi, the decision will be different but if somebody filed the same case in Punjab, it would be different and, similarly, if it was filed in Bengal, the decision will be a third one, according to their laws. The Ministry of Cooperation was facing this difficulty. It is from this

[Shri G.L. Dogra]

point of view that this Bill has been brought forward. After the passing of this Bill the functioning will become very smooth. We have three sectors in our Constitution—private sector, States sector and cooperative sector. The cooperative sector has to function all over the country. It could not function smoothly unless there was one Central law which could regulate that sector. But I think they have done it under the residuary powers and, therefore, it may not be as strong as it should have been. Whatever best he could do under the circumstances, I think he has done that. He has brought forward this measure and I think we should work it. It is not a question of only criticising and criticising and finding defects or drawbacks. How can he reply about the drawbacks in the various States? He cannot reply. If somebody is bungling in Rajasthan or if somebody is bungling in Bengal or if somebody is bungling in Punjab, you want to hold him responsible for that. If he does not give money to a State, they say we are not given money and if he gives money, somebody will say since you have given money, you reply about that State. How can he do it? I do not think he can do it. Nor has he the authority to ask them to give the reply. Once he gives the money, he becomes *functus officio*. Therefore, I say, if this Bill is passed, it will give him power to have some control and to regulate the business of the cooperative sector throughout the territory of the Indian Union. This is a very important Bill and a great economic measure, and, therefore, I say that we should pass it with one voice. There is no need to discuss this Bill.

श्री पी० नामग्याल (लद्दाख): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मल्टी स्टेट्स कोऑपरेटिव सोसायटीज एक्ट, 1942 के अमेंडमेंट के रूप में मंत्री जी जो विधेयक लाये हैं, मैं उसका समर्थन करता हूँ। खासकर इस लिए कि हमारे सीनियर बुजुर्ग डोगरा साहब ने जैसा कहा कि यह एक्ट इस लिहाज से भी बहुत इम्पोर्टेंट है कि सारे देश में जिन सहकारी सोसायटीज का ज्यूरिसडिक्शन एक स्टेट से ज्यादा में है, उन सबको एक ही एक्ट के तहत लाया जाए, यही इस बिल की भावना है और पहली बार जम्मू

कश्मीर राज्य को भी इस बिल के दायरे में लाया गया है।

मैं आपको मुबारकबाद देता हूँ, और इस वक्त जरूरत भी है, खास कर बैकवर्ड स्टेट्स में जैसे जम्मू-कश्मीर, हिमाचल प्रदेश या पहाड़ी इलाकों के ट्राइबल एरियाज में जहाँ पब्लिक डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन सिस्टम बहुत वाइटल रोल प्ले कर सकता है। मैं जम्मू-कश्मीर के कानटेबल में बोलता हूँ कि साबिका मिनिस्ट्री जो भगवान, खुदा की कृपा से गिर गई है उन्होंने हमारी स्टेट में कोऑपरेटिव सिस्टम को दरहम-बरहम करके रख दिया था। और पिछले चुनाव में जो छोटी-छोटी कोऑपरेटिव्स यों सबको वोट्स हासिल करने के लिए सारा सामान मुफ्त में डिस्ट्रीब्यूट कर दिया। नतीजा यह हुआ कि जितनी भी कोऑपरेटिव सोसायटीज हैं मैजोरिटी में, खास कर के जम्मू और लद्दाख में। कुछ को छोड़ कर, सारी सोसायटीज इस वक्त डीफंक्ट (defunct) हैं।

मेरी मंत्री जी से गुजारिश है कि डिफरेंट स्टेट्स के कोऑपरेटिव मिनिस्टर्स को बुला कर कहा जाय कि इसको कैसे स्ट्रुचन किया जाय इस बारे में सुझाव दें ताकि पब्लिक डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन सिस्टम ठीक तरह से काम करे और गरीबों को रोजमर्रा की चीजें सस्ते दाम में और आसानी से मिल सकें। अभी तक यह सिलसिला नहीं हो रहा है। इस बिल के द्वारा इस तरह की जो एक से ज्यादा स्टेट्स में सोसायटीज बनने जा रही हैं और इस कानून के तहत ला रहे हैं यह एक अच्छा स्टेप है।

इन चन्द अल्फाज के साथ मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ।

سری بی نام گیال (لڈاخ): ایاڈھیٹس مہو دے۔ ملٹی اسٹیٹس کوآپریٹو سوسائٹیز ایکٹ ۱۹۴۲ کے ایمنڈمنٹ کے روپ میں منری جی جو ویڈیٹ لائے ہیں میں اس کا سہن کرتا ہوں۔ خاص کر اس لیے کہ جسے سینئر بزرگ ڈوگر صاحب نے جیسا کہا کہ یہ ایکٹ اس لحاظ سے بھی بہت امپورٹنٹ ہے کہ سارے دیش میں سہکاری سوسائٹیز کا جو ریکارڈش ایک اسٹیٹ سے زیادہ میں ہے ان سب کو ایک ہی ایکٹ کے تحت لیا جائے یہی اس بل کی جادنا ہے اور پہلی بار مہو کثیر رائے کو بھی اس بل کے دائرے

میں لایا گیا ہے۔
میں آپ کو مبارکباد دیتا ہوں اور اس وقت مزید بھی
ہے خاص کر بیک ورڈ اسٹیٹس میں جیسے ہوں کثیر جماعتی پرورش
یا پہاڑی علاقوں کے ٹرانسپل ایریا میں جہاں بلیک ڈسٹری بیوشن
سسٹم بہت داخل روٹ پکڑ سکتا ہے۔ میں ہوں کثیر کلائنٹ
میں بولتا ہوں کہ سائڈ منسٹری جو جھکاؤ، خدائی کہ پاسے کر گئی ہے
انہوں نے ہماری اسٹیٹ میں کوآپریٹو سسٹم کو درہم برہم کر کے
رکھ دیا تھا۔ اور پچھلے چنانچہ میں جو چھوٹی چھوٹی کوآپریٹو سسٹمز
کو دوسرا حاصل کرنے کے لیے سارا سامان مفت میں دے دیوں
کو دیا۔ نتیجہ یہ ہوا کہ جتنی بھی کوآپریٹو سوسائٹیز ہیں جباری میں
خاص کر کے جنوں اور لڈاغ میں لکھ کو چھوڑ کر ساری سماجی صورت
ڈی فنکٹ defunct ہیں۔

میری منسٹری سے کلڈارٹس ہے کوڈیفرائٹ اسٹیٹ کے
کوآپریٹو منسٹرس کو بلا کر کہا جائے کہ اس کو کیسے انٹریکس کیا
جائے اس بارے میں سمجھاؤں تاکہ بلیک ڈسٹری بیوشن
سسٹم ٹیک مارچ کے کام کو درمیانوں کو روزمرہ کی چیزیں سے
دام میں اور آسانی سے مل سکیں۔ ابھی تک یہ سلسلہ نہیں ہو
رہا ہے۔ اس بل کے دوران اس طرح کی جو ایک سے زیادہ
اسٹیکس میں سوسائٹیز جتنے جا رہی ہیں ان کی قانون کے تحت
لا رہے ہیں یہ ایک اچھا اسٹیپ ہے۔
ان چند الفاظ کے ساتھ میں اس بل کا سرٹن کرنا چاہوں

اشیمنی بیڈھا چئننوپتی (بیجیواڈا) : اُپا-
ध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करती हूँ
क्योंकि यह बिल बहुत अच्छा है। आजकल को-
ऑपरेटिव सोसायटीज को इम्प्रूव करने की आव-
श्यकता है। लेकिन जो डीफाल्ट होते हैं उनकी
तरफ भी देखना पड़ेगा। यह बिल गांवों में रहने
वाली आम जनता के लिए उपयोगी होगी। आपने
जो एम्पलाईज को गजटेड और नान-गजटेड
कैटेगरी दी है और रेगुलर ऐम्पलाईज और सेंट्रल
रजिस्ट्रार को दिया है इसके लिए धन्यवाद देती
हूँ। पाठ टाइम एम्पलाईज की वजह से कोऑपरे-
टिव सैक्टर ठीक तरह से काम नहीं कर पाता है।
आप इसको इम्पलीमेंट कराइये और हर गांव में
कोऑपरेटिव सोसायटीज को रा-मैटीरियल और
उनकी मारकेटिंग के लिए रजिस्ट्रार को मदद
करनी चाहिए और साथ ही स्टेट तथा सेंटर के जो

काम होते हैं, दोनों की रिलेशनशिप अच्छी होनी
चाहिये नहीं तो यह स्टेट वाले काम करने नहीं देंगे
क्योंकि मैं अपनी स्टेट में देख रही हूँ। जो सेंट्रल
बिल आ रहे हैं, उसमें स्टेट को भी करना चाहिये,
ऐसी चीज इसमें होनी चाहिए कि स्टेट को इसको
जरूर चालू करना पड़ेगा। मैं इस बिल का
समर्थन करती हूँ।

श्री बनवारी लाल बैरवा (टींक) : उपाध्यक्ष
महोदय, मैं माननीय कृषि मंत्री जी का आभारी हूँ
कि वह एक चिर-प्रतीक्षित बिल इस विश्वास के
साथ यहां लेकर आये हैं कि इसको यहां स्थगित
नहीं किया जायेगा और आज ही इसको पास
कराया जायेगा।

यह बात सही है कि स्टेट को-ऑपरेटिव आपका
विषय नहीं है, लेकिन जब इस पर चर्चा कर रहे हैं
तो सहकारिता की बात के बिना इसको पूरा नहीं
माना जायेगा।

सहकारिता के बारे में जो आलोचना करते हैं,
दरासल वह सहकारिता के आलोचक हैं। असल
में सहकारिता से जो लाभ हुआ है, गांव में देखें कि
उसका कितना लाभ हुआ है, यह ठीक है कि कोई
बेईमानी गा मक्कारी कर सकता है, लेकिन चूंकि
हमारे कृषि मंत्री स्वयं काशतकार परिवार के हैं,
काशतकारी और सहकारिता के बारे में उनको पूर्ण
जानकारी है, इसलिए वह जो बिल लेकर आये हैं,
उस पर उन्होंने सब चीजों पर अच्छी तरह विचार
किया है, और पूरी तरह कपड़छान होकर यह बिल
आया है, इसलिये इसमें खामी होने की संभावना
नहीं है।

हम जानते हैं कि सहकारिता आन्दोलन के पहले
हमारे काशतकार बिना बीज, बिना बैल और बिना
साधनों के रह जाते थे, लेकिन आज वह स्थिति
गांवों में नहीं है। आज एक भी खेत ऐसा नहीं
मिलेगा जिसके किसान के पास बीज और खाद न
पहुंचा हो। आज सहकारिता ने हमारे गांवों की
जिन्दगी को बदलकर रख दिया है। हमारा
यह विश्वास है कि सहकारिता अपने आप में

[श्री बनवारी लाल बेरवा]

एक पूर्ण अर्थ-शास्त्र है और इसको बराबर सह-योग दिया जाना चाहिए। यह ठीक है कि कहीं किसी एक-आध ने बेईमानी की है, कहीं हरिजनों और गिरिजनों के साथे दिक्कत आई है लेकिन ज्यादातर लोगों ने अच्छा काम किया है और उस के अच्छे परिणाम सामने आये हैं। हमारी आशा है कि दिनोदिन यह सहकारिता का आन्दोलन बढ़ेगा, इससे गरीब और देश मजबूत होगा। इस विश्वास के साथ मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ।

SHRI BISHNU PRASAD (Kaliabor) :
Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I would like to say a few words on this Bill.

Sir, it has been said that the object of this Bill is to provide promotion, registration and supervision to a Central authority, but it does not speak anything about the promotional activities of the cooperative societies. Sir, the first cooperative society in the industrial sector was founded by the Christian Socialists. This society failed because there was no education of the workers in regard to the benefits of the society. Secondly, they could not provide any good leadership to the organisation. Thirdly they could not appreciate that the society is their own. In this regard I would like to mention about a cooperative jute mill, the first in the country. This is Silghat Cooperative Jute Mill which was established in my constituency twenty years back. This cooperative jute mill is now under closure. The State Government as well as the Government of India have not yet taken any steps to reopen it and as a result more than 1,500 workers have become unemployed. The situation which was being faced by the Christian Socialists, still exists in our country, because we do not consider that the cooperative sector belongs to us.

Secondly, we do not give adequate education to the workers. Therefore, this Bill should have some promotional objective in which some educational programmes should have been there to for the cooperative workers

As regards marketing, nothing has been said in this Bill. There was a Report in 1966 which was formulated by the Working Group on Cooperatives. This Working Group suggested that adequate number of marketing inspectors in the districts should be provided to look after the functioning of the cooperatives. This recommendation of the Working Group has not yet been implemented by the Government. Therefore, I would request the hon. Minister that he should see that this recommendation made by the Working Group is implemented for the betterment of the cooperative movement.

With these words, I conclude.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO (Mormugao) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I shall be extremely brief.

Let me first welcome this Bill which, as the Statement of Objects and Reasons says, tries to meet some of the lacunae and the legal loopholes which are there.

In fact, as you know, more often cooperatives all over the country are not in very good shape and one of the reasons why they are not in very good shape is that there are frauds in cooperatives which take place taking advantage of loopholes, lacunae and inaccuracies in the laws that regulate them. In this context, when this Bill is brought in here to plug these loopholes and to correct the legal defects, it is definitely welcome.

One point here is regarding consumer cooperatives. The point regarding the help and protection to the consumers is included in the 20-point Programme. When it is acknowledged all over the country by all sections that there should be protection to consumers and strengthening of the consumer movement, that will go a long way in controlling the prices. Everybody says that prices are going up. Prices are going up not merely because of natural scarcities, but also because of the artificial scarcities which are created through the manipulation of the traders and this manipulation of the traders can be controlled if the consumers get together in cooperatives and have consumer cooperatives.

Now, what is the help that the Govern-

ment is giving to consumer cooperatives ? What is the encouragement that the Government is giving for the formation of consumer cooperatives ? My plea is that the Government should give more and more help including financial assistance, so that consumer cooperatives are formed, so that the consumer is strengthened, so that the consumer movement as contemplated in the 20-point Programme takes off and prices are controlled to the greatest extent possible.

श्री शिव प्रसाद साहू (रांची) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने जो मल्टी स्टेट कोऑपरेटिव सोसायटीज बिल सदन में रखा है, मैं उसका समर्थन करता हूँ। मंत्री महोदय का मकसद तो बड़ा सुन्दर और पवित्र है, लेकिन उनको यह जानकारी कर लेनी चाहिए कि जो कोऑपरेटिव बैंक और लैंड मार्गेंज बैंक जनता के लिए खोल रखे हैं, उनकी स्थिति क्या है। मैं छोटा नागपुर से आता हूँ। वहाँ की वास्तविक स्थिति यह है कि खासकर पहाड़ों और जंगलों में रहने वाले लोगों को लैंड मार्गेंज बैंकों द्वारा किलॉस्कर और राजू कमल की पुरानी मशीनें रंग कर नई मशीनों के नाम पर दी जा रही हैं और अधिकारीगण द्वारा आदिवासियों का शोषण किया जा रहा है।

गरीब किसानों का शोषण किया जा रहा है। किस तरह से यह लैंड मार्गेंज बैंक बिहार में और खास तौर से छोटा नागपुर में कार्य कर रहा है उसके लिए एक जांच कमेटी बैठाने की कृपा करें। वह बिल्कुल सूट का अड्डा बना हुआ है जिससे कितने ही आदिवासी परिवार उजड़ चुके हैं, कितने और दूसरे परिवार उजड़ चुके हैं। मैं तो यही कहूँगा कि बड़ी खतरनाक स्थिति छोटा नागपुर इलाके में पैदा हो गई है। पटना और मुजफ्फरपुर के इलाके में जागरूक लोग हैं। लेकिन छोटा नागपुर में कम पढ़े-लिखे लोग हैं। ऐसे ही मध्य प्रदेश का बहुत सा इलाका है जहाँ बिल्कुल यह शोषण का अड्डा हो गया है। इसके लिए यह चीज देखनी होगी कि जिस पब्लिश मकसद से यह बिल माननीय मंत्री जी लाये हैं उसका सही उपयोग भी होना चाहिए। जंगलों के सही उपयोग के लिए जंगल से सम्बन्धित कोऑपरेटिव खोलना चाहिए जो

पहाड़ी बांस और सरई इत्यादि के सिलसिले में हो। इनके द्वारा इस प्रकार का काम होना चाहिए जिससे 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत जो गरीब लोगों को फायदा पहुँचाने की बात कही गई है वह फायदा उन लोगों को हो सके। इसलिए इस अमेंडमेंट को लाने के पहले और लाने के बाद भी इसपर कड़ी नजर रखनी चाहिए ताकि आप जिस मकसद से यह बिल लाये हैं उसमें कामयाब हो सकें।

श्री कंयूर भूषण (रायपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बिल सहकारिता के क्षेत्र को मजबूत करने के लिए लाया गया है, इसलिए मैं इसका स्वागत और समर्थन करता हूँ। परन्तु सहकारिता का जो उद्देश्य है, एक व्यक्ति को, एक इकाई को भी पूरी तरह से लाभ पहुँचाने का परस्पर सहयोग के आधार पर, उस उद्देश्य को सामने रखते हुए मेरी इस संबंध में कुछ शंकायें हैं जिनको भी मैं रखना चाहता हूँ ताकि माननीय मंत्री जी जब उसका खुलासा करें तो इन बातों का भी स्पष्टीकरण करने की कृपा करें।

यह अन्तरप्रान्तीय सहयोग के आधार पर हैं तो सहकारिता का आधार जो विकेंद्रित रूप से होना चाहिए क्या उसके ऊपर भी इसका असर पड़ेगा ? अगर हम एक इकाई को सहकारिता का क्षेत्र बनाते हैं और उसको इतनी ज्यादा स्वायत्तता देते हैं तो क्या हम ऐसी कमजोर इकाइयों की सहायता करेंगे ? अगर ऐसी सहायता की दृष्टि से इसका उपयोग हुआ तो ये छोटी-छोटी जो सहकारी संस्थाएँ हैं जो विनिमय का काम करती हैं, जैसे जो माल किसान उत्पादन करता है उसे सहकारिता के आधार पर लेकर उसकी उपयुक्त कीमत उसको मिले इसके लिए भी वह काम करती हैं और साथ-साथ किसान की जो आवश्यकताएँ हैं उसको भी उपलब्ध कराने के लिए विनिमय का काम वह करती हैं, उनको क्या उससे लाभ होगा ? एक दृष्टि से जहाँ तक मैं समझा हूँ लाभ दिया जा सकता है। जो सम्पन्न प्रान्त हैं जहाँ पर सहकारिता बहुत मजबूत हैं वहाँ पर लाभ भी हो रहा है और कुछ ऐसे प्रान्त हैं जैसे अभी बिहार का उदा.

[श्री केयूर भूषण]

हरण दिया और ऐसे ही हमारा क्षेत्र आदिवासियों के बाहुल्य का क्षेत्र है मध्य प्रदेश का छत्तीसगढ़ का क्षेत्र और उड़ीसा का बहुत सा क्षेत्र है, ऐसे अनेक प्रान्त और इलाके हैं जिनमें स्वयं की क्षमता कम है, जहां पर कि स्वयं सहकारिता से हम एकत्रित कर सकें और सहकारिता का एक बड़े उद्योग के रूप में हम उपयोग कर सकें। जैसे महाराष्ट्र में स्पिनिंग फैक्ट्री बहुत अच्छे ढंग से तैयार की जा सकती है। बड़े सम्पन्न किसान कपड़े के मिल का भी उद्योग स्थापित कर सकते हैं। मगर दूसरे जो क्षेत्र हैं जिनके नाम मैंने गिनाए उनके अन्दर संभावना है जैसे मेरे क्षेत्र में गन्ने के उत्पादन की अच्छी क्षमता है। उत्तर प्रदेश में गन्ना उत्पादन की क्षमता पानी देने के ऊपर निर्भर है लेकिन मेरे क्षेत्र में बिना पानी के गन्ने का उत्पादन होता है। उससे आगे शक्कर बनाने का भी हम अरमान रखते हैं। हम चाहते हैं कि यह किसी एक व्यापारी के हाथ में न आए लेकिन सहकारी क्षेत्र में जो किसान हैं वे अपने को असमर्थ पाते हैं, इतनी क्षमता ला नहीं सकते हैं। इसको पूरा करने के लिए अन्य प्रान्तों का सहयोग लेने के लिए यह जो बिल लाया गया है इसके द्वारा यदि सहकारिता के आधार पर पिछड़े इलाकों में अन्तिम व्यक्ति को लाभ और सहायता मिलेगी तो यह स्वागत योग्य है। लेकिन अभी जो सहकारी क्षेत्र में बैंक हैं या दूसरे उपभोक्ता भण्डार हैं उनसे उस अन्तिम व्यक्ति को क्या कोई लाभ पहुंचा है— इस संबंध में क्या कोई सर्वे किया गया है? जब हम किसानों की ओर देखते हैं तो ऐसा अनुभव होता है कि बहुत से किसानों की जमीनें भी बैंकों के आधार पर समाप्त हो गई हैं। वह किसान जो इस प्रकार से कर्ज से लद गए, उसके क्या कारण हो सकते हैं, क्या कभी इस बात की भी जांच की गई है?

हमारे क्षेत्र का हमें अनुभव है। किसान कुआं बनाने के लिए बैंक से कर्ज लेते हैं लेकिन कहीं पर उनको कुएं से पानी प्राप्त होता है और कहीं पर पानी प्राप्त नहीं होता है। किसी किसान पर

दस हजार का कर्ज हो गया और कुयें से पानी भी नहीं मिला तो वह किस प्रकार से उस कर्ज से मुक्ति पा सकेगा? क्या सहकारिता आन्दोलन किसी प्रकार उसकी सहायता कर सकेगा? क्या दोबारा कुआं खोदने के लिए उसको सहायता मिल सकेगी? मेरा अनुरोध है कि सहकारिता के नियमों में इस प्रकार का परिवर्तन होना चाहिए कि अगर सही कारणों से कोई व्यक्ति कर्ज अदा नहीं कर सका है तो उसको डिफाल्टर न माना जाए, बल्कि उसको पुनः ऋण दिया जाए, पुरानी किस्तें माफ की जायें या उनपर कोई ब्याज न लिया जाए। यदि इस प्रकार से आप किसानों की मदद करेंगे तभी वह अपने पैरों पर खड़ा हो सकेगा।

जो छोटे किसान हैं जिनको ऋण मिलना चाहिए वे महीनों चक्कर लगाते हुए घूमते रहते हैं, एक-एक कागज भरवे के लिए, उसके बाद यदि उनके ऋण की मंजूरी भी हो जाती है तो भी शोषण के चक्करों में उनका बहुत सारा पैसा ऐसे ही निकल जाता है।

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : इन सभी चीजों का इस बिल से कोई ताल्लुक नहीं है।

श्री केयूर भूषण : ऐसे प्रान्त जो सहकारिता के क्षेत्र में पूरी तरह से साधन लगा नहीं सकते हैं, उन पिछड़े प्रान्तों को क्या इस बिल के द्वारा कोई लाभ मिल सकेगा। यदि इसके द्वारा वह लाभान्वित हो सकेंगे तो हमें वास्तव में बड़ी प्रसन्नता होगी। मेरा अनुरोध है कि जो कमजोर तबके के लोग हैं और जो कमजोर क्षेत्र हैं जो आज अपने पैरों पर खड़े नहीं हैं, उनकी तरफ विशेष ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए। इस बिल का लाभ वहां तक भी पहुंच सके यही मेरा निवेदन है।

श्री राम कुमार मीना (सवाई माधोपुर) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कृषि मंत्री जी द्वारा जो बिल सदन में विचार करने के लिए प्रस्तुत किया गया है, मैं उसका समर्थन करते हुए कुछ सुझाव आपकी सेवा में पेश करता चाहता हूं।

सहकारिता प्रवर्धन सभी जगहों पर चल रहा

है, लेकिन इसमें यह नहीं देखा गया है कि कहां इसमें कमी है। मेरी ऐसी मानना है कि सहकारिता मूवमेंट कृषि के क्षेत्र में काम कर रहा है, बैंकों में भी काम कर रहा है, लेकिन इसमें प्राइवेट लोग, पैसे वाले लोग हैं, जिसकी वजह से गरीबों को जो फायदा मिलना चाहिए, वह नहीं मिल रहा है। मैं आपसे निवेदन करूँ कि आज बैंकों की मारफत जो लोन काश्तकारों, हरिजनों या दूसरे उपकरणों आदि के लिए मिलता है, उसमें काश्तकारों को काफी दिक्कतें उठानी पड़ती हैं। बीच की जो एजेंसियां हैं, वे काश्तकारों का शोषण करती हैं। उदाहरण के तौर पर मैं आपको बताऊँ कि पांच होर्स-पावर की मोटर के स्थान पर तीन होर्स पावर की मोटर लगाई जाती है और पैसा बैंक से मंजूर कराकर पांच होर्स पावर का ले लिया जाता है। इस प्रकार काश्तकार को दोहरी मार पड़ती है। इसलिए मेरा आपसे निवेदन है कि बैंकों में सुधार लाया जाए और जो भी सामान की सुविधा हो, चाहे ट्रैक्टर हो, व्हीकल हो या कृषि के काम में आने वाली मशीनरी हो, वह सोसायटी के माध्यम से सप्लाई की जाए। मेरा ब्याल है कि इससे काश्तकारों को लाभ होगा। इसलिए मैं सरकार से निवेदन करता हूँ कि प्राइवेट डीलर जो हैं, उनको सरकार को सुरन्त बन्द कर देना चाहिए और सोसायटी के माध्यम से ही काश्तकारों की सामान की सप्लाई होनी चाहिए।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करते हुए, अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ।

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I am very grateful to the hon. Members for the very strong support they have extended to this comprehensive Bill on Multi-State Cooperative Societies. In fact, this is a long-awaited Bill.

This Bill has a very limited scope. This Bill is to provide for the incorporation of Multi-State Cooperative Societies at the Central level. Now the difficulty is that the multi-State Cooperative Societies or Multi-Unit Cooperative Societies are already in existence. They were registered under

the old Act in different States and they were administered and regulated under the by-laws, rules and regulations of those States. Therefore, it was not possible to exercise any supervision or control over those Societies because the powers lay with the Registrars of those respective States where they were registered and if the Registrar passed any orders to regulate the functioning of Multi-Unit Society, the appeal lay with the State Cooperative Department.

Most of my friends have appreciated the spirit behind this Bill and I am sure even Shri Mool Chand Daga, had he gone through the Bill, would have been happy at the introduction of this Bill.

Shri Mool Chand Daga himself admitted that he has not gone through the provisions of this Bill.

Shri Girdhari Lal Vyas, Shri G.L. Dogra, Shri Banwari Lal Bairwa, Shrimati Vidya Chennupati and my friend from Ladakh, all these friends have given their support to the Bill.

I will briefly answer the points raised by them.

There has been a general discussion on the working of Cooperative Societies. But, I hope it is well-understood by the House and by you that the scope of this Bill is not to have a debate on the working of Cooperative Societies as such.

Shri Mool Chand Daga and some other Members have expressed the fear that there is restriction on the membership. But I assure the House that there is no such restriction and there is nothing to be afraid on this account.

We have 115 million people as members of cooperative societies in India today; it is a very large number, larger than the total population of many countries of the world. There are 2.88 lakhs of societies as such. But these are not covered by this Bill; they are set up under the Cooperative Societies Acts of the States in which they have been established.

[Rao Birendra Singh]

18 hrs.

As regards loans and credit, particularly in the agricultural sector, most of them flow through the cooperative societies and they have been increasing at a very fast rate. There are a large number of cooperative societies for credit purposes also, about 95,000 in number.

Shri G.L. Dogra explained properly that we have brought this Bill under Entry 44 of the Union List of the Constitution.

My friend from Ladakh will be glad to know that this Bill extends also to the State of Jammu and Kashmir, and we have got their concurrence also.

For the first time in this Bill, which we consider a model Bill for all States to follow, we have incorporated and enunciated even the principles of cooperatives. That is part of the Bill, a Schedule, as to what is to be done, what is to be kept in mind, while we develop our economy through the cooperatives.

Shri Prasad raised the question of education of members. He will be glad to know that we have specifically provided that a part of the profit shall be set aside for education of members also.

Similarly, there are various new provisions. Mr. Daga is not here. He raised a point about the bigger people, the influential people, controlling the cooperative societies. We have kept that also in mind. We have provided in this Bill that nobody will be able to hold the office of Chairman or the Vice Chairman, simultaneously in more than one multi-State cooperative society. Similarly we have tried to see that people do not continue indefinitely once they take control of a society, and we are providing that the maximum tenure for which a person can serve as Chairman or Vice Chairman will be two terms. That, I think, is something which will help the new people to come up, which will help the younger generation also to take part in the cooperative development.

There are various other points mentioned

by hon. Members. Shri Banwari Lal mentioned about the principles. Those principles, as I have stated, have been incorporated in the Bill itself. Promotional activities and others will depend upon the objectives of the society when it is established. Mr. Faleiro talked about further activities. Mr. Keyur Bhushan wanted that the activities for helping the farmers in various States should also be coordinated. That is also possible if a multi-State co-operative society is formed. A federation of cooperative societies can be formed for helping the farmers' service societies and others. The federation can be registered at the national level. This will help people to set up such federation and national level cooperative societies. Similarly, consumer societies can also be helped and consumer societies at national level can also be registered—at Central level.

There is nothing also that I would like to say at this juncture because I know that you are fully satisfied that this Bill has not come too soon before the House. This will provide a very good model for the States to follow, and I hope that they will also take action to improve the working of cooperative societies in their respective States, by also amending the co-operative laws of the States so far as the principles that we have laid down in this central legislation which I hope Parliament would pass.

Thank you very much.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to co-operative societies with objects not confined to one State and serving the interests of members in more than one State, be taken into consideration."

The Motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now the question is :

"That clauses 2 to 110 stand part of the Bill."

The Motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 to 110 were added to the Bill.

The First Schedule and the Second Schedule were added to the Bill.

Clause 1 the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : I beg to move :

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That the Bill be passed."

श्री गिरधारी लाल ध्यास (भीलवाड़ा) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान क्लॉज 39 और 40 की तरफ आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ, जिनमें उन्होंने जनरल बोर्ड और सेंट्रल रजिस्ट्रार को इलेक्टेड मेम्बरों को हटाने का अधिकार दिया है। इनमें यह लिखा है :

"An elected member of a board who has acted adversely to the interests of multi-State co-operative society may, on the basis of a report from the Central Registrar or otherwise, be removed from the board upon a resolution of the general body....etc."

Then Clause 40 says :

"If in spite of cessation of office etc., a member of the board refuses to vacate his office, the Central Registrar shall, by order in writing, remove him from such office."

जहाँ तक प्रजातान्त्रिक भावना का सवाल है, जनरल बोर्ड तो उस आदमी को हटा सकती है लेकिन सेंट्रल रजिस्ट्रार को जो यह अधिकार दिया गया है कि वह किसी मेम्बर को हटा सके, यह प्रजातान्त्रिक भावना के विपरीत है और आपको निश्चित तरीके से इस सम्बन्ध में विचार करना चाहिए।

दूसरा प्वाइंट मैं एक्जीक्यूटिव आफिसर की

नियुक्ति के सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहता हूँ। इसमें आपने क्लॉज 44 और क्लॉज 45 में यह अधिकार दिया है।

"Where the Central Government has subscribed to the extent of more than one-half of the share capital of a national co-operative society, it shall be obligatory on such a society to seek prior approval of the Central Government to the appointment of Chief Executive and the functional directors."

इतनी बड़ी-बड़ी कोऑपरेटिव सोसाइटीज हैं जिनमें 100, 150 और 200 करोड़ रुपये का इन्वेस्टमेंट होता है। जब 50 परसेन्ट से ज्यादा के शेयर गवर्नमेंट के होंगे, तो चीफ एक्जीक्यूटिव आफिसर अगर सरकार द्वारा नामीनेटेड नहीं होगा, तो व्यवस्था ठीक प्रकार से नहीं चल पाएगी। इसलिए इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार को आवश्यक कदम उठाने चाहिए ताकि जो पूंजी कोऑपरेटिव सोसाइटीज में सरकार की इन्वेस्ट होगी, वह सुरक्षित रह सके और उसमें किसी प्रकार की गड़बड़ी न हो सके।

तीसरा प्वाइंट मेरा क्लॉजेज 69 से 73 के बारे में है। इनमें यह लिखा हुआ है।

"Where an inquiry is held under section 69 or an inspection is made under section 70, the Central Registrar may apportion the costs, or such part of the costs, as he may think fit, between the multi-State co-operative society, the members or creditor demanding an inquiry or inspection...."

आप जो जांच करायेंगे, तो उसकी कास्ट मेम्बर से वसूल करेंगे। यह कहां का न्याय है। इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था कहीं पर भी नहीं है। आपने इसमें इस प्रकार का प्रावधान रख दिया है कि जो इन्क्वायरी फ्राइलेंट मामले या मिसप्रोप्रियेशन की होगी, उसकी कास्ट मेम्बर से वसूल होगी। यह बिलकुल न्यायोचित नहीं है।

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : If he has committed a fraud, who should pay ?

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास : आप उसकी इक्वा-बरी कराइए और सजा दिलवाइए। मेम्बर से पैसा वसूल करने की जो बात है, वह सही नहीं है और इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था गलत है।

इसके बाद मेरा सुझाव क्लॉज 96 और 97 के बारे में है। इनमें यह व्यवस्था है :

These clauses relate to offences and penalties. 96(1) says :

"A multi-State co-operative society or an officer or member thereof wilfully making a false return or furnishing false information...."

Then clause 97 provides :

"(1) No court inferior to that of a Metropolitan Magistrate or a Judicial Magistrate of the first class shall try any offence under this Act.

(2) No prosecution shall be instituted under this Act without the previous sanction of the Central Registrar...."

दूसरी जगह जो प्रावधान है, उसमें यह दिया गया है कि गवर्नमेंट की मंजूरी होनी चाहिए लेकिन एक कोओपरेटिव के चुने हुए चेअरमैन और बोर्ड आफ डायरेक्टर के खिलाफ प्रोमीक्युशन करने का अधिकार रजिस्टार को दे दिया गया है। इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए कि यह अधिकार गवर्नमेंट को होना चाहिए कि मिस अप्रोप्रियेशन या फ्राड के जितने भी केसिज हों उनके लिए गवर्नमेंट इजाजत दे।

इस प्रकार की बहुत सारी कमियां इस बिल में हैं। आपने स्वयं भी यह कहा है कि यह बिल सेलेक्ट कमेटी को भेजा गया था लेकिन सेलेक्ट कमेटी इस पर पूरा विचार नहीं कर सकी क्योंकि लोक सभा का समय समाप्त हो गया था। इस तरह की और भी बहुत सारी चीजें हैं।

डेयरी फेडरेशन का काम है। इससे भी काश्त-कारों को क्या मिलता है? छोटी-छोटी डेयरी गांवों में लोग बनाकर बैठे हुए हैं उनको कितना पैसा मिलता है और डेयरी फेडरेशन वाले कितना पैसा कमाते हैं। इस सबकी व्यवस्था आपको इसमें करनी चाहिए। इसी प्रकार से मटिलाइजर के सम्बन्ध में जो सोसाइटियां चल रही हैं और आपको इफको है। इफको में कितना पैसा इन्वेस्ट हुआ है और उसका कितना लाभ जनता को मिल रहा है। क्या खाद लोगों को ठीक तरह से मिल रहा है, उसकी व्यवस्था ठीक तरह से चल रही है? उसका आपने इस बिल में क्या प्रावधान किया है?

आपके लेण्ड मारगेज बैंक हैं। इनके द्वारा जो पैसा लोगों को दिया जाता है उसके लिए लोगों की जमीनें नीलाम हो रही हैं। लोगों से चार-चार हजार रुपये के बारह-बारह हजार रुपये वसूल किये जाते हैं। आपके सी०पी०सी० में भी यह है कि मूल से दुगना तक पैसा वसूल किया जा सकता है। आपने बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम में मनी लेण्डर्स को समाप्त किया है जोकि बहुत अधिक पैसा वसूल करते थे। लेकिन आपका लेण्ड मारगेज भी वही कर रहा है। इसके द्वारा भी गरीब लोगों की जमीनें नीलाम करायी जाती हैं। जब सी०पी०सी० के तहत कानून बना हुआ है कि दुगने से ज्यादा पैसा वसूल नहीं किया जा सकता है फिर भी आपके लैण्ड मारगेज बैंक और नेशनलाइज बैंक दुगने से अधिक तिगुना पैसा तक वसूल कर रहे हैं। आप एग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्टर हैं। आप इन बैंकों के जरिये से जो इतना अधिक पैसा वसूल किया जा रहा है उसको रोकिये।

हमारे यहां असीम और शाहपुर में दो कोओपरेटिव मिल लगाने की व्यवस्था हो रही है। हमने सोमाइटी भी बना ली है। आपसे निवेदन है कि आप इन दोनों मिलों के लिए पैसा दिलायें जिससे कि वहां के हजारों लोगों को काम मिल सके। इन सोमाइटीज के जरिये से वहां का विकास हो सकता है और लोगों को काम भी मिल सकता है।

कृषि मंत्री (श्री राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह) : व्यास जी ने सोसाइटीयों के लिए जो पैसे की बात कही है उस पर हम जरूर ध्यान देंगे। लेकिन दूसरी जो ओर बातें उन्होंने कही हैं वे कुछ नहीं जंची। उन्होंने क्लज 39 में रिमूवल आफ मेम्बर्स में कहा कि रजिस्ट्रार को इसका हक दिया गया है। मैं समझता हूँ कि उन्होंने वह क्लज ठीक से नहीं पढ़ा है। सेंट्रल रजिस्ट्रार को रिमूवल का कोई अधिकार नहीं दिया गया है। सेंट्रल रजिस्ट्रार तो बोर्ड को रिपोर्ट करेगा और यह बोर्ड के मेम्बर्स को अधिकार होगा और वह दो-तिहाई की मेजोरिटी से अधिकार होगा। व्यास जी इस क्लज को पढ़ लें।

Sir, I will satisfy the hon. Members on this point. The Clause says :

"An elected member of a board who has acted adversely to the interests of multi-State cooperative society may, on the basis of a report from the Central Registrar or otherwise,...

From any other source there can be a report that he is acting against the interests of the board.

"...be removed from the board upon a resolution of the general body passed at its meeting by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members present and voting at the meeting."

What more security can be provided ?

Similarly in Clause 44, the hon. Members had been asking for better regulation, supervision and control of the cooperative societies. Well, it is absolutely essential where government's financial interest is involved in a very high way then in such national co-operatives the Chief Executive and functional Directors should be proper people. They should not be appointed just from anywhere to provide a job to somebody who is close...

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास : मैंने कहा था कि गवर्नमेंट से कराइए।

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : गवर्नमेंट भी करेगी।

That will be through a panel authority constituted by the government. Those people will be screened.

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास : मेरा मकसद यह था कि प्राईवेट इन्डोविजुअल्स अगर इस मैनेजमेंट में जहाँ सैकड़ों रुपए लगे हैं, ऐसे लोग आ जायेंगे तो क्या होगा ?

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : जो आप चाहे रहे हैं, वही बता रहे हैं।

That will be properly regulated so that proper type of people come.

Similarly, it is absolutely essential that to prevent harassment of members we give powers to higher court. That is why it has been provided that it will be first class Magistrate. It is in conformity with the practice in State laws. There the permission is given by the State's Registrar and here it will be by the Central Registrar. Government does not want to directly come into the functioning of the cooperative societies.

Sir, I have touched all the points raised by the Members.

(Interruptions)

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास : मेरा आखिरी प्वाइन्ट ध्यान में रखियेगा।

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : ध्यान में रखेंगे।

As regards the Land Mortgage Banks about which Shri Vyas has complained I would like to say that they work under the State laws. If there are any mal-practices we can only point it out to the States.

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास : कानून में परिवर्तन करने की आवश्यकता है।

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : वह हम नहीं कर सकते ।

18.19 hrs.

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास : सुझाव तो दे सकते हैं ।

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Sixty-third Report

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : हाँ, सुझाव दे सकते हैं ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS, IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALIKARJUN : Sir, I beg to present the Sixty-third Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

"That the Bill be passed."

18.20 hrs.

The Motion was adopted.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, July 24, 1984/ Sravana 2, 1906 (Saka).