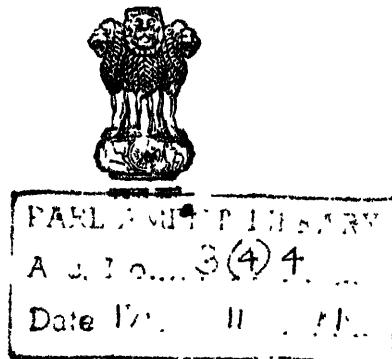


Seventh Series, Vol. XVIII No. 1

Monday, August 17, 1981
Sravana 26, 1903 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Sixth Session).



(Vol. XVII contains Nos. 1-10)

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Sathiyendran, Shri M. S. K. (Ramanathapuram)

Satish Prasad Singh, Shri (Khagaria)
 Satya Deo Singh, Prof. (Chapra)
 Sawant, Shri T. M. (Osmanabad)
 Sayeed, Shri P. M. (Lakshadweep)
 Scindia, Shri Madhavrao (Guna)
 Sebastian, Shri S. A. Dorai (Karur)
 Selvaraju, Shri N. (Tiruchirapalli)
 Sen, Shri A. K. (Calcutta North West)
 Sen, Shri Subodh (Jalpaiguri)
 Sethi, Shri Arjun (Bhadrak)
 Sethi, Shri P. C. (Indore)
 Shailani, Shri Chandra Pal (Hathras)
 Shaktawat, Prof. Nirmala Kumari (Chittorgarh)
 Shakya, Shri Daya Ram (Farrukhabad)
 Shakya, Shri Ram Singh (Etawah)
 Shakyawar, Shri Nathuram (Jalaun)
 Shamanna, Shri T. R. (Bangalore South)
 Shankaranand, Shri B. (Chikkodi)
 Shanmugam, Shri P. (Pondicherry)
 Sharma, Shri Chiranji Lal (Karnal)
 Sharma, Shri Kali Charan (Bhind)
 Sharma, Shri Mundar (Jabalpur)
 Sharma, Shri Nand Kishore (Balaghat)
 Sharma, Shri Nawal Kishore (Dausa)
 Sharma, Shri Pratap Bhanu (Vidisha)
 Sharma, Dr. Shanker Dayal (Bhopal)
 Sharma, Shri Vishwa Nath (Jhansi)
 Shastri, Shri Dharam Dass (Karol Bagh)
 Shastri, Shri Hari Krishna (Fatehpur)
 Shastri, Shri Rajnath Sonkar (Saidpur)
 Shastri, Shri Ramavtar (Patna)
 Shejwalkar, Shri N. K. (Gwalior)
 Shingda, Shri D. B. (Dahanu)
 Shiv Shanker, Shri P. (Secunderabad)
 Shivendra Bahadur Singh, Shri (Rajnandgaon)
 Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan (Mahasamund)
 Sidnal, Shri S. B. (Belgaum)
 Singaravadiel, Shri S. (Thanjavur)
 Singh, Shri B. D. (Phulpur)
 Singh, Dr. B. N. (Hazaribagh)
 Singh, Shri C. P. N. (Padrauna)
 Singh, Shri D. G. (Shahabad)
 Singh Deo, Shri K. P. (Dhenkanal)
 Sinha, Shri Dharam Bir (Barh)
 Sinha, Shrimati Kishori (Vaishali)
 Sinha, Shrimati Ramdulari (Sheohar)
 Sinha, Shri Satyendra Narayan (Aurangabad)
 Sivaprakasam, Shri D. S. A. (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)
 Sparrow, Shri R. S. (Juljundur)
 Sreenivasa Prasad, Shri V. (Chamarajanagar)
 Stephen, Shri C. M. (Gulbarga)
 Subba, Shri P. M. (Sikkim)
 Subburaman, Shri A. G. (Madurai)
 Sukhadia, Shri Mohan Lal (Udaipur)
 Sukhbuns Kaur, Shrimati (Gurdaspur)
 Sultanpuri, Shri Krishan Dutt (Simla)
 Sunder Singh, Shri (Phillaur)
 Suraj Bhan, Shri (Ambala)
 Surya Narayan Singh, Shri (Balia)
 Suryawanshi, Shri Narsing (Bidar)
 Swami, Shri K. A. (Visakhapatnam)
 Swaminathan, Shri R. V. (Sivaganga)
 Swaminathan, Shri V. N. (Pudukkottai)
 Swamy, Dr. Subramaniam (Bombay North East)

 T
 Tandon, Shri Prabhunarayan (Damoh)
 Tapeshwar Singh, Shri (Bikramganj)

Tariq Anwar, Shri (Katihar)	Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P. (Nandyal)
Tayeng, Shri Sobeng (Arunachal East)	Verma, Shri Chandradeo Prasad (Arrah)
Tayyab Hussain, Shri (Faridabad)	Verma, Shri Phool Chand (Shajapur)
Tewari, Shri Krishna Prakash (Allahabad)	Verma, Shri R. L. P. (Kodarma)
Tewari, Prof. K. K. (Buxar)	Verma, Shri Raghunath Singh (Maihpuri)
Thakur, Shri Shivkumar Singh (Khandwa)	Verma, Shri Shiv Sharan (Machhli-shahr)
Thomas, Shri Skariah (Kottayam)	Verma, Shrimati Usha (Kheri)
Thorat, Shri Bhausaheb (Pandharpur)	Vijayaraghavan, Shri V. S. (Palghat)
Thungon, Shri P. K. (Arunachal West)	Virbhadra Singh, Shri (Mandi)
Tirkey, Shri Pius (Alipurduar)	Vyas, Shri Girdhari Lal (Bhilwara)
Tiwari, Shri Chandra Bhal Mani (Balrampur)	
Tiwari, Shri Narayan Datt (Naini Tal)	W
Tiwari, Shri R. G. (Janjgir)	Wagh, Dr. Pratap (Nasik)
Trilok Chandra, Shri (Khurja)	Wasnik, Shri Balkrishna Ramchandra (Buldhana)
Tripathi, Shri Kamalapati (Varanasi)	
Tripathi, Shri R. N. (Bihaur)	Y
Tudu, Shri Manmohan (Mayurbhanj)	Yadav, Shri Chandrajit (Azamgarh)
Tur, Shri L. S. (Tarn Taran)	Yadav, Shri Chhotey Singh (Kannauj)
Tytler, Shri Jagdish (Delhi Sadar)	Yadav, Shri D. P. (Monghyr)

U

Uike, Shri Chhote Lal (Mandla)
Unnikrishnan, Shri K. P. (Badagara)

V

Vairale, Shri Machusudan (Akola)
Vajpayee, Shri Atal Bihari (New Delhi)
Varma, Shri Jai Ram (Faizabad)
Varma, Shri Ravindra (Bombay North)
Velu, Shri A. M. (Arakkonam)
Venkataswami, Shri R. (Madras South)

Verma, Shri Chandradeo Prasad (Arrah)	
Verma, Shri Phool Chand (Shajapur)	
Verma, Shri R. L. P. (Kodarma)	
Verma, Shri Raghunath Singh (Maihpuri)	
Verma, Shri Shiv Sharan (Machhli-shahr)	
Verma, Shrimati Usha (Kheri)	
Vijayaraghavan, Shri V. S. (Palghat)	
Virbhadra Singh, Shri (Mandi)	
Vyas, Shri Girdhari Lal (Bhilwara)	

W

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

Y

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

Z

Zail Singh, Shri (Hoshiarpur)
Zainal Abedin, Shri (Jangipur)
Zainul Basher, Shri (Ghazipur)

LOK SABHA

The Speaker

Shri Bal Ram Jakhar

The Deputy Speaker

Shri G. Lakshmanan

Panel of Chairmen

Shri Gulsher Ahmed

Shri Somnath Chatterjee

Shri Harinatha Misra

Shri K. Rajamallu

Shri Chandrajit Yadav

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi

Secretary

Shri Avtar Singh Rikhy

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Minister of External Affairs	Shri P. V. Narasimha Rao
Minister of Home Affairs	Giani Zail Singh
Minister of Communications	Shri C. M. Stephen
Minister of Finance	Shri R. Venkataraman
Minister of Energy	Shri A. B. A. Ghani Khan Chaudhuri
Minister of Planning	Shri S. B. Chavan
Minister of Railways	Shri Kedar Pande
Minister of Shipping and Transport	Shri Veerendra Patil
Minister of Information and Broadcasting	Shri Vasant Sathe
Minister of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers	Shri P. C. Sethi
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Minister of Health and Family Welfare	Shri B. Shankaranand
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Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Works and Housing.	Shri Bhishma Narain Singh
Minister of Agriculture and Rural Reconstruction and Irrigation and Civil Supplies.	Rao Birendra Singh
Minister of Industry and Labour	Shri Narayan Datt Tiwari

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Minister of State (Independent charge) of the Ministry of Supply and Rehabilitation	Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad
Minister of State in the Ministry of Industry	Shri Charanjit Chanana
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Minister of State (Independent charge) of the Ministries of Education and Social Welfare.	Smt. Sheila Kaul
Minister of State in the Department of Parliamentary Affairs	Shri Sita Ram Kesri
Minister of State in the Ministry of Commerce	Shri Khursheed Alam Khan
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Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers	Shri Dalbir Singh
Minister of State in the Ministry of Labour	Smt. Ram Dulari Sinha
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Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Communications	Shri Vijay N. Patil
Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour	Shri P. Venkata Reddy
Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry	Shri P. A. Sangma
Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Supply and Rehabilitation	Shri P. K. Thungon

LOK SABYA DEBATES

VOL. XVIII, First day of the Sixth Session of Seventh Lok Sabha No. 1

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LOK SABHA

Monday, August 17, 1981/Sravana 26,
1903 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock

(MR. SPEAKER in the Chair)

MEMBERS SWORN

Shrimati Jayanti Patnaik (Cuttack).
Begum Abida Ahmed (Bareilly).
Shri Rajiv Gandhi (Amethi).
Shri Uma Kant (Mirzapur).
Shri Krishna Prakash Tewari (Al-
lahabad).
Shri Ajit Bag (Serampore).

OBITUARY REFERENCES

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, I am on a point of order under Rule 376, sub-rule 2, about the obituary reference.

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat. I am coming to that. You won't find me wanting.

Honourable Members, as we meet today after an interval of more than three months, it is my sad duty to inform the House of the passing away of six of our former Members, namely, Shrimati G. Durgabai Deshmukh, Sarvashri D.D. Malaviya, T.A. Pai, Shri-

char Vaman Naik, S. K. Patil and Nageshwar Prasad Sinha, and one of our former Honourable Member in the Rajya Sabha, an old sitting Member, Shri Bhupesh Gupta.

Shrimati G. Durgabai Deshmukh was a Member of the Constituent Assembly and Provisional Parliament during 1946—52. A freedom fighter, she participated in freedom struggle and suffered imprisonment. An eminent social worker, she was a champion of the cause of women in India throughout her life.

In 1952, she became member of the Planning Commission in charge of social welfare. As Chairman of the Central Social Welfare Board, she promoted the establishment of social welfare centres and rural welfare centres. She was recipient of a gold medal in 1946 in recognition of her services for promoting Hindi. In 1971, she was given the Nehru Literary Award in appreciation of her work for eradication of illiteracy. She was honoured with the Padmabhushan Award in 1975, the International Women's Year. She passed away at Hyderabad on 9th May, 1981 at the age of 72 years.

Shri K. D. Malaviya was a Member of the First, Second, Third and Fifth Lok Sabha during 1952—67 and 1971—77. Earlier, he was a Member of U.P. Legislative Assembly during 1946—51. He worked as Parliamentary Secretary, U.P. Government in 1946 and was appointed a Minister in U.P. Government in 1947.

At the Centre, he was appointed Deputy Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research in 1952. He became a Cabinet Minister in 1957 in which capacity he served till 1963 and

again during 1974-77. During his tenure as Minister, he held various portfolios, including those of Steel, Mines and Fuel, Mines and Oil and Petroleum and Chemicals. A freedom fighter, he suffered imprisonment several times during the freedom struggle.

It was during his stewardship that our country made some significant advances in oil exploration and refining. An active social worker, he was Chairman, National Cooperative Union during 1955-56. He was also Chairman, National Association of Afro-Asian Solidarity and various international cultural societies. He was Chairman, Heavy Engineering Corporation during 1968-69.

He passed away at New Dehi on 27th May, 1981 at the age of 77 years

Shri T. A. Pai, was a Member of the Sixth Lok Sabha during 1977-79 representing Udupi Constituency of Karnataka. Earlier, he was a Member of Madras Legislative Assembly in 1952, Mysore Legislative Assembly in 1953 and Rajya Sabha during 1972-77. He became a Member of the Union Cabinet in 1972 and held various portfolios, including those of Railways, Heavy Industry, Steel and Mines, Science and Technology, Industry and Civil Supplies and Industry till March, 1977. He was again appointed a Cabinet Minister at the Centre in August, 1979.

An expert of finance and banking, he served as Chairman, Syndicate Bank, Food Corporation of India and Life Insurance Corporation. He was awarded Padma Bhushan in 1972. He passed away at Manipal in Karnataka on 29th May, 1981 at the age of 59 years.

Shri Shridhar Vaman Naik was a Member of the provisional Parliament during 1950-52 from the then Hyderabad State. He served as a member of Hyderabad Municipal Committee and later became Vice-President, Hyderabad Municipal Corporation. An industrialist, he was President, Hyderabad Chamber of Commerce and Industries and was associated with a number of social institutions and industrial concerns. He passed away at Hyderabad

on 29th May, 1981 at the age of 80 years.

Shri S. K. Patil was a member of the Constituent Assembly, Provisional Parliament First, Second, Third and Fourth Lok Sabha during 1947-67 and 1969-70. Earlier, he served as a Member of Bombay Legislative Assembly during 1937-46. He was also a Member of Bombay Corporation for seventeen years and was its Mayor during 1949-52.

Barring a few months, he was a member of Union Cabinet during 1957-67 and held the portfolios of Irrigation and Power, Transport and Communications, Food and Agriculture and Railways. A veteran freedom fighter, he suffered imprisonment several times during the freedom movement. An eminent social worker, he was associated with several social and educational institutions. He was Chairman, Film Enquiry and Cantonment Committees and Member, Central Board of Film Censors. An active parliamentarian, he took keen interest in parliamentary activities. He passed away at Bombay on 24 June, 1981 at the age of 81 years.

Shri Nageshwar Prasad Sinha was a member of the First Lok Sabha during 1952-57 representing Hazaribagh East constituency of Bihar. A leading advocate, he worked as public prosecutor of Giridih district. He founded a school at his native place and established many libraries. He passed away at Pachamba, Giridih on 17 July 1981 at the age of 73.

I also have to inform the House of the sad demise of Shri Bhupesh Gupta, Member, Rajya Sabha who passed away at Moscow on 6th August, 1981 at the age of 67. Shri Bhupesh Gupta was one of the seniormost members of Rajya Sabha and had been a Member ever since 1952. He has aptly been described as an institution and his contribution to parliamentary proceedings was monumental.

It would be recalled that Shri Bhupesh Gupta had taken an active part

in the freedom struggle and had suffered imprisonment for taking part in civil disobedience movement. He was a distinguished editor of "New Age", the central organ of the Communist Party of India. He was a member of World Peace Council and presidential committee of All India Peace and Solidarity Organization. It would be most difficult to fill the void left by this distinguished parliamentarian in the Rajya Sabha. We all mourn the loss of this friend.

Now the House may stand in silence for a short while to express our deep sorrow.

The Members then stood in silence for a while.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bomay North East): Sir, I gave a notice to day under rule 388.

MR. SPEAKER: I have not allowed it

DR. SUBRAMAINAM SWAMY. How can you not allow? It is a question of my fundamental right. I am not being allowed to ask questions. How can you say you will not allow it? Next time you would not allow me to speak here.

MR. SPEAKER: Come to me

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY. We want to find out and know what it is. Let the House come to know how the questions are being admitted.

MR. SPEAKER: Come to me. We will discuss it.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY. I asked the question about Prime Minister's statement on war with Pakistan. I want to know whether it is unparliamentary to mention Mrs. Gandhi's name in the question. Why was it rejected? Will you have a look at it?

MR. SPEAKER: Come to me. Yes; why not? I am there to look into everything. You are welcome.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Welcome to what?

MR. SPEAKER: To a discussion. If you so desire, I can arrange for a tea party for you.

Now Question No. 1. Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Import of Wheat

*1. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:

SHRI R. P. YADAV:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have finalised a scheme of importing wheat from U.S.A.;

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

(c) what will be the landed cost of imported wheat per tonne;

(d) what is the procurement price of wheat for the current year recommended by the Agricultural Price Commission and finally fixed by the Government (per tonne); and

(e) the estimated foreign exchange out-go on account of wheat import?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE, RURAL RECONSTRUCTION, IRRIGATION AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Government has contracted for import of 15.15 lakh tonnes of wheat from U.S.A. for delivery from August 15, 1981 to January 31, 1982.

(c) The average landed cost of imported wheat is estimated at Rs. 1984/- per tonne inclusive of ocean freight and incidental expenses of unloading.

(d) The Government has fixed the support price of Rs. 1300/- per tonne for wheat for the current marketing

year as against the price of Rs. 1270/- per tonne recommended by the Agricultural Prices Commission.

(e) The estimated foreign exchange, out-go, on present reckoning, will be about US \$ 293 million, inclusive of the price of wheat which will come to about \$ 262 million.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am pleased to hear the voice of the Commander-in-Chief of the grain power. You remember that word that you used some time ago the grain power of the Commander-in-Chief. We have seen a procurement drama where the traders were given the first choice. They were accommodated and the FCI was kept dormant. The dividends were two-fold. A lot of money was flowing in from the traders within the country and there was a kick back from the Americans which is 75 per cent. Well, the Continental Grain Company will enlighten you more on this. They entered the US market after the Reagan embargo was lifted. I understand that the USSR has chosen to enter the Canadian wheat market instead of getting into the American market.

MR. SPEAKER: You put a question.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: These people would have got the wheat cheaper. You will find that they have published it in the American newspapers as well as papers within the country. I would like to ask the hon. Minister what is his credibility? He says something and does something different within a period of a few months. There is a news item in no less a paper than *The Hindustan Times* in which it was said, no wheat import. The Minister of Agriculture Rao Birendra Singh said today that the Government had no programme to import wheat. This was dated 9th May, 1981. I would like to ask as to when this idea of import of wheat was first mooted? When was it placed on record? Then his worthy colleague

the Minister of State Shri R. V. Swaminathan said on 30th, only some months earlier about it: one day he had ruled out the import of wheat. (Interruptions) It is necessary that the background must be given. (Interruptions)

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: How are you permitting him? He is delivering a lecture. (Interruptions) This is not done. (Interruptions) He is levelling unfounded charges. Has he given in writing that he will level charges? (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down.
(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Now you have taken more time than him.
(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You put a question.
(Interruptions)

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: How are you permitting him? (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: It is such an important question.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: In the circumstances that I am narrating, my information is this. He has very cleverly worded the reply. He has said about the average landed cost. Would you enlighten the House what is the highest cost for the white variety and what is the lowest for the brown variety for the east coast wheat and the west coast wheat? What do you mean by incidentals? Are the incidentals provisional or final? (Interruptions) I have yet to ask certain things. This is a very important matter. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You please sit down.
(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You ask a question and not give information.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The contract has been entered amongst others with the Continental Grain Company which is one of the giants of the grain companies which, along with others, control 90 per cent of the export of cereals from America; and the minimum price is Rs. 2,200 per metric tonne landed in Indian port; and there is enough scope for increasing the cost by adding up incidental charges, transport charges and delivery to State Capitals. Is it correct or is it not correct?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: Mr. Bosu's first question was regarding the decision that was taken by Government to import wheat. These decisions cannot be foreseen. He referred to my statement of a date sometime in May

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: 'Eighty-one'

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: Yes. But the decision to import wheat was taken by Government in June.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: One month after that?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: The next question he asked was about the price paid for Western white wheat and hard red winter wheat. The average price f.o.b. in U.S. Dollars for Western white wheat per tonne is \$ 168.787 and for hard red winter the average price f.o.b. in U.S. Dollars per tonne is \$181.495. The currency equivalent is Rs. 8.9 per Dollar. You can now calculate.

AN HON. MEMBER: When was it? (Interruptions)

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: This is when it was purchased.

The next question he asked was about the particular firm.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Continental Grain Company.

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RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: The firm which Mr. Bosu mentioned is one of the nine companies which have agreed to supply wheat to us between the months, as I mentioned, from August to January, 1962. Continental is one of the nine firms.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the hon. Minister kindly take the House into confidence and tell correctly taking the real value of landed cost at State capitals of the American imported wheat? He has not told me the cost of the white variety and red variety. I forgot it. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: He told. Red and White variety.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: In terms of rupees and dollars. Dollar is jumping. Avargal is sitting there. (Interruptions) In terms of Indian rupees, the procurement or issue price given to Indian peasantry and the American price in sum total which would be the substantial? (Interruptions) And then, has he gone through the P A C Report in which it is clearly stated that ISM Washington has indicated that according to the Business Magazine the following five firms of the biggest grain dealers in the U.S.A. and are engaged in 90 per cent of the total grain exported, Continental Grain Company, New York, Carlgill Inc, Minnneapolis, Cook Industries Limited, . . . (Interruptions) I want to ask the hon. Minister whether he is aware of the fact that the evidence tendered before the F.B.I. which reads as follows—

"A former employee of the Bungee Corporation, wholesale exporters of grain, has told federal investigators about the "flagrant" cheating of poor countries receiving food aid from the U.S."

(Interruptions)

PROF. K. K. TEWARI: Is it relevant? (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: He can refer to it.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Tewari, do not intervene. This is not the way. You cannot interrupt. I can interrupt him.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: "A former employee stated that cargoes of grain shipped to these countries were systematically short-weighted because they lacked".... (Interruptions) I am quoting because the Minister may see and he can take precautions.

"The employee whose name was given as Dr. Bing A Negrotte said one of the company's executives had told him, "Always remember and try and look and see where." (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please do not read the whole of it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am only quoting.

MR. SPEAKER: You have referred to the report.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: "...executives had told him, "Always remember and try and look and see where the ship is going and who it's going to." The executive reminded him that India lacked adequate facilities to check on cargo weights.'

Will the hon. Minister kindly try and obtain copies of this evidence from our Embassy in the United States and take precautions so that these American bandicoots are not able to cheat us for long and for ever?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: All precautions are being taken to see that the quality of wheat supplied is up to the standard

श्रोते राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव वर्तमान सरकार को शासन में आये दो साल भी पूरे नहीं हुए थे कि भालों की मेहनत के बाद जो यह मुल्क खाद्यालों में अनिमंत्र हुआ था, इन्होंने गेहूं और खास कर खाने के तेलों को बाहर से मंगाना

शुरू कर दिया। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इन के प्रोक्योरमेन्ट के फैल होने का क्या कारण है? क्या यह सही है कि जितनों को रिम्यूनरेटिव प्राइसेज नहीं दी जाती थी, जैसा बताया गया है--- 130 स्पष्ट प्रति किटल दिया जाता था, इसी लिये उन्होंने इन दो गेहूं नहीं दिया? क्या यह भी सही है कि सरकार जानबूझ कर यहां के प्रोक्योरमेन्ट दो फैल कर अमरीका से गेहूं मंगाना चाहती है और उन पर इस मुल्क को जिताना रखना चाहते हैं

अध्यक्ष महोदय एवं मवाल पूछिये।

श्रोते राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव इस बे ए, बी, होता है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ए, बी नहीं होता है, होता तो सिर्फ ए ही है। बी तो साथ में जोड़ दिया जाता है।

श्रोते राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव : वह भी चल सकता है।

इन्होंने अपने उत्तर में यह भी बहात है कि इस में फारन एक्सचेज के रूप में 293 मिलियन यू.एस.डॉलर लगेगा। इन का यह भी बहुत है कि इस को 1982 तक मार्गायेगे। मैं जानना चाहता हूं—जिस तरह से पैसे का आज डीवैल्यू-एशन हो रहा है, 1982 तक इस के और ज्यादा फारन एक्सचेज लगेगा—वया इस का कोई अन्दाज़ लगाया है?

श्रोते राजेन्द्र सिंह : माननीय सदस्य का इलांग बिल्कुल गलत और सराधर बेबुनियाद है कि सरकार के खरीद कम की है, इस बस्ते कि हम बाहर से गेहूं मंगा सके। अगर इस किस्म की कोई शरारत थी तो वह दूसरी पाटियों की सरक से थी, जिस में इन की कोशिश बिल्कुल कामयाद नहीं

हुई । इस सरकार की तरनदेही और मेहनत से पहले से ज्यादा प्रोक्योरमेंट हुई है । प्रधान मंत्री जी ने खुद इस मामले में बहुत ज्यादा दिलचस्पी ली, वह खुद चार्डीगड गई... (अध्यधन) क्या पहले भी कभी ऐसा सुना था कि प्रधान मंत्री खुद स्टेट्स को बतलाने और गाइड करने के लिये गये थे... इन्होंने खुद स्टेट्स का दौरा किया, ऐसा आपने पहले कभी नहीं सुना होगा । अपेजीशन पार्टियों की तरफ से जो शरारत शुरू की गई थीं, उस का हम ने मुकाबला किया और बहुत कामधारी से किया । 1976 के बाद 1979 को छोड़कर जितना गेहूँ इस बार प्रोक्योर हुआ है, उतना आप के तीन सालों में कभी नहीं हुआ । (अध्यधन)

विसानों को मुकाबला कीमते दी जा रही है और उस का यह सुबूत है कि हर साल गह की पैदावार बढ़ती जा रही है और इस साल भी गेहूँ की पैदावार 36 मिलियन टन हुई है जो रिकार्ड है । इस साल हमारी प्रोक्योर-मेन्ट भी 64 लाख टन से ऊपर हुई है गेहूँ की हमारे पास कमी नहीं थी । जिन लोगों ने आप के कहने में आ भर हड़िग किया है, उस को भी निकलवा लेंगे (अध्यधन)...

आप मेरे जवाब के सुनना नहीं चाहते हैं । चौधरी देवी लाल जी, आप बैठ जाइये, जब आप का नम्बर आये तब बोलियेगा

श्री राजनाथ सेनकर शास्त्री :
अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण सवाल है ।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The Peasant is being looted. We are selling the country to the Americans!

राष्ट्र बीरेण्ड्र सिंह । स्पीकर साहब, हमने पास गेहूँ की कमी नहीं थी, और

न अब है । लेकिन चूंकि पिछले सूखे के बहत हमारा आफ-टक बहुत हुआ था, करीब 9 मिलियन टन गेहूँ पिछले साल में ईशू हो गया था, और हमारा गहं का भंडार काफी नीचे चला गया । अगर हम दरामद न भी करते, तो भी गेहूँ हमारे पास इतना था कि हम ईशू जारी रख सकते थे और हमारा पब्लिक सिस्टम चलता रहता लेकिन हम नहीं चाहते थे कि व्यापारियों को कोई माला मिले और वे मार्केट को मेनीपूलेट कर के कीमतें ज्यादा बढ़ा सक और जो कन्ज्यूमर है, उस को कोई तकलीफ हो । इस बास्ते हम ने यह थोड़ा सा गेहूँ मनाया है । इस से पहले सन 1976 में इम्पोर्ट हुआ था और इस बहत जो इम्पोर्ट किया गया है, यह सिर्फ उन हालात का मुकाबला करने के लिए है जो शायद आप पैदा करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं । जब गेहूँ की कीमत बेहद बढ़ जाए और व्यापारी कन्ज्यूमर का लूटने की कोशिश करें और बड़े विसान अपने पास गेहूँ का जखीरा रख वार और मठों में उत्त न ला कर ज्यादा कोमल हायिल करने की कोशिश करे, तब हमने इस थाडे से गेहूँ की इम्पोर्ट की है (अध्यधन)

अध्यक्ष महोदय श्री आर० एल० भाटिया ।

SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Is it a fact that the Food for Work Programme had consumed much of our food stocks? What was the position of food stocks in May, 1981 with the Government? Was it sufficient to meet the requirements of our fair price shops?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: Wheat stocks at the end of April this year were about three million tonnes. If compared to last year's stocks it was much less.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : How much?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: I do not have the exact figures. The total foodgrain stock this year at the end of June was only 13.6 million tonnes as against last year's 16.2 million tonnes. This shows that we do not want to take any chances at all because we want to meet you on your ground.

ओर मनोदाम बागड़ी : मैं कृषि मंत्री जो से यह जानना चाहूँगा कि भारत सरकार अमेरिका के किसानों को जो गेहूं का दाम देना चाहती है या वे रही है, इनना दाम क्या वह हिन्दुस्तान के किसानों को देने के लिए तैयार है और तैयार है तो मैं इस सदन में यहां पर बङ्गा हो कर विश्वास दिलाता हूँ कि सारे गेहूं की बरीद मैं पूरी करवा सकहा हूँ और अगर न हो, तो मैं इस्तीफा देने के लिए तैयार हूँ... (अवधान) ... अमेरिका के किसानों को आप इनना उदादा दाम दे रहे हैं और यहां के किसानों को देने को तैयार नहीं है।

MR. SPEAKER: Are you ready to accept his assurance?

राज बोरेज सिंह : यह सरकार बागड़ी जो और इनके साथियों के विश्वास पर नहीं चलती है, यह जनता के विश्वास पर चलने वाली सरकार है और हम इनका ऐतिहार भी नहीं करना चाहते। इन्होंने पूछा है कि अमेरिका के किसानों को जो गेहूं की कीमत दी गई, क्या वह क्षेत्रमय हुन अपने किसानों को यहां दे सकते हैं?

इसमें समझने की बात यह है कि गेहूं की इन्टरनेशनल प्राइसिंज एलेक्युएट कर सकते हैं। ये हूँ को जो इन्टरनेशनल प्राइस है उस पर हुन अपती विनियम सपोर्ट प्राइस नहीं रख सकते हैं क्योंकि इन्टरनेशनल प्राइसिंज ऊपर, नीचे आता है। एक दफा जो हम प्राइस रख देंगे तो वह देश के किसानों के लिए एक आधार बन जाएगी और फिर अगर

भारतीय सरकार होती है जो उससे नीचे काना बृशिकल होया। (अवधान)

श्री मनोदाम बागड़ी : मेरे सवाल का जवाब नहीं आया है। मैंने पूछा था कि आप जो प्राइस अमेरिका के किसान को देंगे क्या वह प्राइस अपने मुल्क के किसान को देने को तैयार हो?

राज बोरेज सिंह : इसमें समझने की बात यह है कि हमें इस मामले में जो टर्म पालिसी बनाना पड़ती है ताकि ज़रूरी चीजों की कीमत बढ़ती न चली जाए और देश में इन्फ्लेशनरी प्रेसर विल्ड अप न हो। (अवधान)

दूसरी बात यह है कि हम बाहर के देशों की कीमत के ऊपर अपना आधार नहीं रख सकते हैं, कीमतों के मामले में।

श्रव्यक महोदय : क्या आप यह समझते हैं कि उनका जो खर्चा है वह आपसे ज्यादा है?

राज बोरेज सिंह : असली चीज़ यह है कि आजावल हिन्दुस्तान की निस्वत उनकी गेहूं की कीमत दो-चार रुपये ज्यादा है। लेकिन चावल की कीमत तो कहीं ज्यादा है। अगर हम गेहूं की कीमत का आधार इन्टरनेशनल प्राइस पर रख देंगे तो चावल का कीमत बहुत ज्यादा होगा। इसलिए हमने यह रूल अपनाया है..

श्रव्यक महोदय : इस पर फिस्केशन होने जा रहा है। इसको हम अपने रूल 184 में ले रहे हैं। यह क्वेश्चन बड़ा है, इस पर लघ्ब-बौद्ध सवाल हो सकते हैं। फिस्केशन के बाकी सवाल किये जा सकते हैं। श्री मति प्रमिला दंडदत्त।

श्रीमती प्रियंका बंडुचत्तौ : मेरे जोड़े के लिए मुझसे पूछते हैं कि क्या सरकार फौरन फार्मर्स की ज्यादा दोहरत है, हिन्दुस्तान के किस जाहाजी नहीं है? मैं बिनिस्टर समूह के प्रमुखों की

हूँ कि हमरे देश में जो गेहूँ पैदा होता है क्या उसको रखने के लिए आपके पास काफी गोदाम हैं ? मैंने अभी फूड कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया का एक गोदाम देखा था । वहाँ मैंने देखा कि वहाँ बाहर पड़ा गेहूँ सड़ रहा था । इससे मुझे लगता है कि आपके पास काफी गोदाम नहीं हैं । । । । ।

MR. SPEAKER: We shall have a discussion on this. We are going to have that discussion later on.

ओवरी प्रिन्स बड़वते दूसरी बात में यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि बड़वई को महिला समिति ने मांग का है कि आने वाले त्योहारों पर ज्यादा गेहूँ चाहिए जिस पर महाराष्ट्र के सिविल सर्टाइफिकेशनिस्टर ने कहा कि हम ज्यादा चावन दे सकते हैं गेहूँ नहीं दे सकते हैं और इसके लिए हम केन्द्र सरकार के कहने पर चलते हैं, तो क्या यह सही है ? क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार अब एवं पठिनक डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन सिस्टम के जरिये आने वाले त्योहारों के लिए ज्यादा गेहूँ देने की व्यवस्था करेगा ?

राव बोरेन्ड्र लिहूँ : स्पोकर सहव, फेस्टो-वल सोनन के लिए हम भिंडे गेहूँ, चावल और एडोबर प्राप्ति बहिं दूसरी जरूरी चीजें भी ज्यादा अलाट कर रहे हैं ।

Ravi-Beas Water Dispute

*2 SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA;

SHRI CHATURBHUJ:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1804 on 2 March, 1981 regarding Punjab-Haryana Water Dispute and state the results of efforts made by the Central Government in resolving the dispute between Punjab and Haryana for sharing Ravi-Beas Water by negotiations outside the Court?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE RURAL RECONSTRUCTION, IRRIGATION AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): Discussions have taken place with the State Governments. However, no settlement has been reached so far.

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the hon. Minister of Irrigation kindly let the House know as to how long this dispute will linger on, even though the award was given by the hon. Prime Minister 5-6 years back? I would also like to know whether the Government of Punjab has agreed in principle to give its share to Haryana. If so, is it a fact that work on the canals in the Punjab area has not been started and even the land has not been acquired for the purpose?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: Sir, they are trying to get the States to agree for a settlement outside the court. The Haryana Government had gone to Supreme Court in 1979. The Punjab Government also followed suit. A few months later, they also went to the Supreme Court. In Punjab and Haryana at that time there were non-Congress governments. After this government took over, the hearing in Supreme Court started in February and the matter was immediately taken up with the two State Governments, discussions have been held by the Minister of Law on behalf of the Prime Minister and we hope that since both the Governments belong to the ruling Party, there will be some compromise and the dispute will be settled out of court.

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: May I ask the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that the canal in Haryana has already been constructed and they spent about Rs. 80 crores or so? In the mean time will the Government of India persuade the Government of Punjab to acquire land and start construction of a canal in its area?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: It is a

fact that the canal in Haryana area has been constructed and no work has been done in the 122-kilometre stretch that lies in Punjab. But after there is a settlement, we will take up the matter with the Punjab Government and once it is settled, there will be no difficulty in the construction of the canal in the Punjab territory.

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: In principle it has been agreed....

(Interruptions)

श्री देवी लाल : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि जब एक फैसला श्रीमती इंडिरा गांधी के प्रधान मंत्री काल में हो चुका है तो उसको री-ओपन करने से क्या लाभ है। मैं पिछले दिनों राब बीरेन्ड्र सिंह के 80 गांवों में गया था। वहाँ पर नहरें तैयार हैं और वहाँ के लोगों ने बताया कि नहर को बने हुए 6 साल हो गए हैं, पावर हाउस नहे हुए हैं और पानी आ रहा है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सवाल करिए।

श्री देवी लाल : मेरा सवाल यह है कि जब पहले फैसला हो चुका है तो उस पर दुबारा विचार करने की क्या आवश्यकता है, उसको इंप्लीमेंट करवाना चाहिए।

राब बीरेन्ड्र सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस फैसले के बाद काफी अरसा चौथरी देवी लाल की सरकार हरियाणा में रही और पंजाब में भी इनके मित्र श्री प्रकाश सिंह बादल की सरकार रही। इन्होंने कई बार ऐलान भी किया कि हम इस नहर का काम जल्दी ही शुरू कर रहे हैं और तारीख भी खबर नहीं। उस वक्त मैं असेम्बली में अपोर्जाशन का लीडर था, उस वक्त उन्होंने बादा किया था और फिर उनकी सरकार ने मामला सुप्रीम कोर्ट में दे दिया। इसका मालब यह है कि उनको उम्मीद नहीं थी कि फैसले के अनुसार काम हो सकेगा। और—जीनते हुए या न जानते हुए इन्होंने इसके अन्दर ऐसा काम किया, जिससे कार्य में स्काबट पड़ गई।

अगर मामला सुप्रीम कोर्ट में न जाता तो आधिकार सांग हो जाना था, सेकिन हासकी बजह से लटक गया।

श्री देवी लाल : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह मेरे कपर एक किस्म का एलोगेशन लगाया गया है। ये बजा फरमा रहे हैं कि मैंने हाउस में ऐलान किया था और.....

MR. SPEAKER: No explanation.

SHRI R. S. SPARROW: This is a question that concerns two friendly States. In so far as Punjab is concerned, everybody knows that during every year the major portion of grain is sent to the Central Pool through Punjab. The kisans of Punjab consider that if a decision on water dispute is taken as per the untenable claim of the other State. There is a danger of about 2 lakh acres of green belt of Punjab going dry. I would like to ask humbly our hon. Minister for Irrigation whether, as and when a decision is taken keeping the bigger perspective of food production into account, leaving aside the legal aspect, this particular overriding factor will also be taken into account.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : All these factors will be taken into account and are being taken into account. I do not agree with the hon. Member that on account of the decision of the Government of India large areas in Punjab will go dry. We shall see to it that the water that is being utilised by Punjab.....

SHRI R. S. SPARROW: I said about the untenable claim of the sister State and not of the Government of India.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : As regards the need of Punjab for irrigation waters, I hope the hon. Member will also realise that any other State can also produce larger quantities of agricultural commodities like Punjab, if they get sufficient irrigation water.

**Effect on Chemical Fertilizers on
Fertility of Land in Punjab**

*3. SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have ever applied their mind to have an export study made about the long-range effects of chemical fertilizers on the productivity of the land in Punjab, where at present 3 crops are being produced;

(b) whether these chemical fertilizer are suspected of affecting the fertility of the land in the long-run and turn it into salt-petre or render it unfit for production of more than 1 crop; and

(c) if not, whether Government propose to have this matter examined by some experts to remedy the situation so as to preserve the fertility of the soil?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE, RURAL RECONSTRUCTION, IRRIGATION AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. The long range effect of chemical fertilizers on the productivity of the land in Punjab and other States has been an important subject matter of study.

(b) The study so far conducted by the experts of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research indicate that chemical fertilizers when applied judiciously do not affect the fertility of the land in the long run and do not render it unfit for production of more than one crop. There is no possibility of turning the land into salt-petre due to the application of chemical fertilizers. On the other hand, for the improvement of lands affected by alkalinity higher doses of nitrogen has been found beneficial.

(c) Question does not arise.

SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Very large number of farmers are using chemical fertilisers to grow more food. There is a growing feeling among the farmers that the continuous use of the fertilisers will affect the health of the soil.

The Minister in his reply has stated that judicious use will not affect it. Most of the farmers are illiterate. They do not know the proper application of such chemical fertilisers. Has Government made any study to this effect that the illiterate and poor farmers are using these fertilisers properly and in a judicious manner which he has claimed in his reply?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: Our agricultural experts through the Development Blocks, the officials of the Department of Agriculture of the States, our programme of training and visit system for educating the farmers, are taking all the necessary measures to educate the farmers for the use of fertilisers. The consumption of fertilisers in India as a whole is very low. In Punjab, as compared to other advanced countries, it is still around 100 kg. per hectare as against 400 to 700 kg. in most of the advanced countries. In Netherland it is over 700 kg. In Japan it is about 450 kg. The utilisation is at such a low level that we see, at present, no danger from the use of fertilisers. It is a known fact that the high yielding varieties of crops need larger quantities of nutrients in the soil. It has been estimated that at least 20 per cent more fertiliser nutrients have to be provided to the soil affected by alkalinity for high yielding varieties. From that point of view there is no worry. There is no danger.

SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Dr. D. P. Gautam who is the Director-General of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research says:

"Improper attention to soil and water management had reduced the fertility of land resulting in a kind of exploitative agriculture maintained at substance level. Nearly 1/4 to 1/5 of the crop land has now been degraded to an intolerable degrees. Its productivity had been reduced drastically."

Keeping in view the statement of Dr. Gautam, may I know whether the Government will go into the matter

and adopt the necessary measures to see that the productivity of land is not affected.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: There are 11 research centres all over the country. Two of them are in Punjab, one at Ludhiana and another set up by the Punjab Government at Guindaspur. They continue with the studies. Every precaution is taken to see that the consumption of fertiliser does not reduce the fertility of land

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: The fertility of the soil, as you know, Sir, is built in 10—15 years. If there is an indiscriminate use of fertiliser, we can destroy the fertility in 2 years. To maintain the fertility of the soil, along with inorganic manure, may I know, whether the Government propose to use some organic fertiliser also?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: That is also recommended by agricultural experts.

Financial Assistance to Flood Affected States

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*4. **SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN:**

SHRI MANPHOOL SINGH CHAUDHARY:

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

(a) the names of the States/areas which have been affected by the recent

floods in the country and the approximate loss to life, crops, property and livestocks on account of this in the States (State-wise);

(b) what relief measures Government have taken in this regard; and

(c) what financial assistance has been given to the States and whether this assistance was adequate (State-wise)?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE, RURAL RECONSTRUCTION, IRRIGATION AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) Based on the reports received from the States, statements showing the extent of damage due to floods (Statement I) and relief measures taken (Statement II) are placed on the Table of the House

(c) None of the flood affected States except U.P. has so far sent the required memorandum to enable the Government of India to send Central Teams to make on-the-spot assessment of the extent of damage and of the assistance needed to meet the situation.

On the request of the Government of Rajasthan, the Government of India have sanctioned Rs. 5 crores as 'on-account' advance to that Government pending the visit of a Central Team, to continue the relief operation due to floods.

Statement 1

Compiled on the 12th August 1961

Name of the State	No. of Distts. affected	Area affected in lakhs hectares	Population affected in lakhs	Damage to Crops	Damage to Houses		Cattle lost	Human lives lost (Nos)	Damage to public utilities (Rs. in lakhs)	Total damage to crops, houses & Public utilities (Col. 6+8 ¹¹) (Rs. in lakhs)	Remarks	
					Area in lakh ha.	Value in Rs. lakhs						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1. Assam	.	9	2 72	9 47	0 32	131 94	1067	2 56	194	20	2 11	*196 61 *Relates to first wage.
2. Bihar	.	.	18	9 54	47 86	3 97	1623 15	22254	167 78	5	3	56 73 184 66
3. Gujarat	.	.	7	N.R.	0 40	N.R.	N.R.	14201	N.R.	3284	53	51 53 51 53
4. Haryana	.	.	8	0 11	0 26	0 04	15 34	1048	9 57	16	3	N.R. 24 91
5. Kerala	.	N.R.	0 25	30 00	0 25	N.R.	14961	52 66	14	54	2900 66	2933 32
6. Orissa	.	.	1	0 51	1 54	0 27	6 00	14	0 40	Nil	Nil	8 51 14 91
7. Punjab	.	.	7	N.R.	0 49	0 48	85 31	7337	17 43	32	5	10 68 113 42
8. Rajasthan	.	11	N.R.	4 50	2 48	Being assessed	78553	Being assessed	31254	124	4144 00	4144 00 *Missing
9. Uttar Pradesh	.	31	13 60	70 11	4 42	5000 00	56283	1230 00	537	179	5000 00	11250 00
10. West Bengal	.	5	0 30	1 12	0 29	25 30	3764	1 47	N.R.	1	0 05	26 82
TOTAL	.	97	27 03	165 75	12 52	6887 04	199827	1581 87	35336	442	12174 27	20563 18 *Missing *241

N.R.—Not Reported.

Statement II

The State Governments have been provided with margin money, in their budgets on the basis of the recommendations of the Seventh Finance Commission to meet the immediate expenditure arising from natural calamities. The State Governments have sanctioned ex-gratia payments to the families of the deceased and the injured persons and funds for re-building/repair of the houses damaged in accordance with the norms prescribed by the respective State Governments. Assistance is also extended for cattle lost. Relief camps and health Centres have been opened to provide relief to be affected population. Arrangements have been made for air-dropping of food-packets to marooned people. Cattle camps have also been opened. Essential commodities like foodgrains, kerosene, match-boxes etc. are made available to flood affected areas. People residing in low-lying areas have been moved to safer places. Sufficient amount has been placed at the disposal of the district authorities to meet the requirements of relief.

The Prime Minister has released the following amounts from the Prime Minister's National Relief Fund to the States:

Name of the State	Amount released (Rs. lakhs)
Assam	5.00
Bihar	5.00
Gujarat	2.00
Kerala	2.00
Orissa	2.00
Uttar Pradesh	20.00
West Bengal	5.00
Rajasthan	15.00

The Armed Forces have extended assistance to Bihar, Gujarat and Rajasthan with rescue and relief materials. Air-dropping of food-packets to marooned people has been arranged where necessary.

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Sir, the devastating floods started since May, 1981. If you go through the reply of the hon Minister and the statement laid on the Table of the House, you will find that a sum of only Rs. 5 crores has been sanctioned to Rajasthan and nothing has been sanctioned to other flood-affected States. A few lakhs of rupees have been sanctioned from the Prime Minister's Fund which is a very meagre sum in comparison to the sufferings of the people in the flood affected areas.

I do not know why the hon. Minister is laying so much stress on the visits of the Central Teams to flood affected areas. May I know why an *ad hoc* grant of Rs. 5 crores has been made to Rajasthan before the visit of the Central Team there? I would like to know clearly from the hon. Minister whether the Government is ready to give *ad-hoc* grant to all the flood-affected States before the visit of the Central Teams there. I want to know when the Central Teams will visit all the flood-affected States, including West Bengal. I also want to know whether the Government is ready to give full compensation for the damaged crops to the share-croppers, small and marginal farmers and the house building grants to those people whose houses had been destroyed by the floods.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: As I stated, except U.P., no State Government affected by floods has sent any memorandum so far. A sum of Rs. 5 crores as 'on-account' has been sanctioned for Rajasthan because they requested for it. The West Bengal Government, if that is the State which hon. Member is referring to, has neither sent any memorandum nor has asked for any relief so far. They have not demanded anything.

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: In the last 34 years of Independence, the Central Government did little to

save the people from the flood ordeal. I want to know whether there is any Master Plan for the whole of the country to save the people and the property from the fury of floods and, if not, whether the hon. Minister will come forward to prepare a Master Plan for the whole country to rescue the people from the onslaught of floods.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: A Master Plan has already been suggested by the National Commission on Floods which submitted its report sometime in the beginning of last year and which was set up in 1976. All those recommendations are being taken up with the State Governments and a comprehensive plan for protecting larger areas from floods is being prepared. A separate Cell has been set up in the Ministry of Irrigation and as the Hon. Member perhaps also knows during the current Sixth Five Year Plan, the outlay for meeting the floods and for taking up flood protection works is more than what was spent during the previous Five Year Plans. The total amount during the previous 30 years was not more than what we have provided during the Sixth Five Year Plan and we hope that with the money that is being made available, we shall be able to protect larger areas. Very large areas in the country are flood-prone. It is about 40 million hectares. But, so far we have been able to treat hardly 1/4th of it, only 11 million hectares. So, keeping in view the magnitude of the problem, I hope Hon. Members would appreciate the efforts of the Government.

श्री मन कूल सिंह चौधरी : क्या माननीय कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृता करेंगे कि राजस्थान में बाढ़ से जो बहुत जाने गई हैं, बहुत पशु मरे हैं और बहुत नुकसान हुआ है, इसके लिये प्रधान मंत्री ने जो 5 करोड़ रुपया दिया है, क्या वह पर्याप्त है?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: This is

only an ad hoc grant. A Memorandum has yet to be received from Rajasthan Government and then a Central Team will go into the details and will take further steps.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Arakal, how do you get interested in the question?

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL: It is stated in Statement No. I that 54 people have lost their lives in Kerala. Damage to public utilities is around Rs. 30 crores. From Statement No. II, it would be seen that only Rs. 2 lakhs have been allotted to Kerala. I would like to know whether the State Government is ineffective in tackling the problems of this flood havoc in the State? Why not the Central Government step in to provide for more money for tackling the problem?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: The amount of Rs. 2 lakhs that the Hon. Member has mentioned is only grant out of the Prime Minister's Relief Fund. It is not against flood damage. Kerala Government, as the Member has rightly stated, has not sent any Memorandum. But, every State has a substantial amount of margin money at its disposal to be used for emergency and we except that with the margin money of about Rs. 1.50 crores or so at the disposal of Kerala Government every year, it will be able to take immediate action in any Emergency.

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WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Central Team to Rajasthan to assess loss due to floods

***5. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALICK:**

SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Rajasthan Government has urged the Centre to depute a central team to assess the loss due to recent floods in the State;

(b) if so, whether such a team has been sent to Rajasthan;

(c) whether any report has been sent by the team; and

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

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE, RURAL RECONSTRUCTION, IRRIGATION AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): (a) to (d). The Government of Rajasthan have requested the Government of India to send a Central team to Rajasthan. The memorandum on the basis of which the Central team is to make on-the-spot assessment is however, awaited. Immediately on receipt of the memorandum, a Central team which has already been constituted will be deputed to Rajasthan.

Pending the visit of a Central Team, the Government of India have sanctioned Rs. 5.00 crores as 'on-account' payment to Rajasthan, on the 6th August, 1981.

World Bank assistance for Mahanadi Barrages Project

*6. **SHRI SUBASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI:** Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state.

(a) whether it is a fact that the World Bank has given financial assistance for the Mahanadi Barrages Project;

(b) if so, the amount thereof,

(c) whether the World Bank has insisted that the work of the Project be assigned to reputed and experienced parties; and

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

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE, RURAL RECONSTRUCTION, IRRIGATION AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b). An agreement for the credit assistance of US \$ 83 million has been signed in December, 1980

with the I.D.A. for the Mahanadi Barrages Project in Orissa.

(c) and (d). The project agreement signed by Government of Orissa with the I.D.A. provides that procurement of goods and civil works for the projects to be financed out of the proceeds of the credit shall be procured under contracts awarded, in accordance with the Guidelines for Procurement under World Bank Loans and I.D.A. Credits published by the Bank. These guidelines also provide for prequalification of bidding

Water Flow in Hooghly during lean period

*7 **SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL:** Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether pending any working agreement with Bangladesh on the Ganga Waters, any effective steps have been taken by the Government of India to maintain the water flow in the Hooghly during the lean period to save the Calcutta Port from extinction, and

(b) if so, what?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE, RURAL RECONSTRUCTION, IRRIGATION AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH):

(a) There is already the Indo-Bangladesh Agreement of November 1977 on sharing of the Ganga Waters at Farakka and on Augmenting its flows according to which the waters reaching Farakka are shared between India and Bangladesh during January and May every year for a period of five years.

(b) Does not arise.

Stoppage of supply of Milk in packets by Mother Dairy

*8. **SHRI SATISH AGARWAL:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for stoppage of supply of milk in packets by the Mother Dairy;

(b) whether it is due to the shifting of the packing plant; and

(c) if so, the reasons for shifting the plant?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R V SWAMINATHAN):

(a) The work of expansion of the throughout capacity of the Mother Dairy was undertaken in 1979 and is nearing completion. During the final stage of expansion, the packing of milk in polypacks became difficult and was therefore, discontinued.

(b) No, Sir

(c) Does not arise

दिल्ली में बृक्षारोपण करने वाली
एजेंसियाँ

* 9. श्री घर्मदाह शास्त्री: क्या कृषि मंत्री निम्नलिखित जानकारी दर्शने वाला विवरण सभा पटल पर रखने की क्षमा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस वर्ष वनमहोत्सव के दौरान दिल्ली में बृक्षारोपण अभियान किन-किन सरकारी एजेंसियों ने आरम्भ किया और यह अभियान कितने दिनों तक जारी रहा;

(ख) इस अभियान में प्रत्येक एजेंसी द्वारा क्षेत्रगत/स्थानवार कितने बृक्ष लगाये गये;

(ग) अब तक बृक्षारोपण पर कितनी राशि खर्च की गई है और संबंधित एजेंसियों

के नाम क्या हैं और किन-किन स्थानों पर यह बृक्षारोपण किया गया था और यह राशि किन-किन मदों पर खर्च की गई थीं, और

(घ) यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए किये बृक्ष जीवित रहे और फलें-फूले, एजेंसियों द्वारा क्या कदम उठाये गये हैं ?

कृषि सभा प्रामोज पुनर्निर्माण सभा भिन्नाई नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री राज बोरेज सिंह : जिन संकारी एजेंसियों/स्थानीय निकायों ने इस वर्ष वनमहोत्सव के दौरान दिल्ली में बृक्षारोपण अभियान आरम्भ किया, वे निम्नलिखित हैं —

1 दिल्ली प्रशासन,

2 नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका,

3 केन्द्रीय लोक नियमित विभाग,

4 दिल्ली नगर नियम, नथा

5 दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकारण ।

यह अभियान मानसून के द्वाने पर 2-7-1981 को आरम्भ हुआ था और यह सितम्बर, 1981 के अन्त तक जारी रहेगा। इस प्रकार यह अभियान 91 दिनों तक जारी रहेगा ।

(ख) एवं (ग) रोपे ये बृक्षों की संख्याएँ/स्थानवार संख्या, अब तक खर्च की गई अनुमानित राशि तथा जिन-जिन मदों पर

यह राशि खर्च की गई, को दर्शनी वाला विवरण :

क्रम सं०	अवधि/स्थान, जहाँ खर्च लगाये गये	लगाए गए वृक्षों की संख्या	अवधि खर्च की गई ¹ अनुमानित राशि (हजार रुपए)
	2	3	4
1. दिल्ली प्रशासन(अवधि तक)			
1. नांगलोई/ओचन्दी रोड, नांगलोई में टिकरी तक, अनरल स्टोर, निलोधी मिचाई नहर, पान०जी०० रोड, रोड नं० 26		16,482	
2. महरोली/मैदान गढ़ी वन/जैनापुर वन, तुगलकाबाद वन, रजोकरी वन, डेरा बन्द, देवर्ली बन्द, मण्डी, बाहरी रिंग रोड, गठ सदन, तुगलकाबाद रेल लाइन, डी०गल००फ० रोड		36,115	
3. माहादारा/गढ़ी मण्डि वन, वर्जित्यबाद रोड, शाहदरा रेल लाइन-1 और 2, आई०टी०ओ० रेल लाइन, शाहदरा बाध, नौडा, गाजीपुर निकास नाली, जंदपुर निकास नाली, लंक विकास नाली		40,525	
4. नजफगढ़/मितांगी वन, नजफगढ़ वन, एनडीजीड़ निकास नाली, पालम निकास नाली, कृष्णसहेड़ा रोड, खेड़ा रोड, कीरी रोड, पटेल नगर रेल लाइन पालम-1 और 2, धन्मा रोड, रंगीन रोड		40,185	
5. अलीपुर/बुराड़ी बाध, टांगीपुर वन, पल्ला बाध, बादली-००, रेल रेल लाइन, रिंग्वू स्टून, कैप्स निकास नाली		39,700	
6. विभिन्न स्कूलों/एजेंसियों को की गयी सप्लाई		14,584	
	कुल	188,431	61.54
2. गई दिल्ली नगर पालिका (अवधि तक)			
नई दिल्ली नगरपालिका की सीमा/चिल्ड्रन ट्रिसेन्ट, लिंगे हियर होशियार सिंह रोड नेहरू पार्क, लोदी पार्क, तालकटोरा पार्क, अनेक सड़कों के किनारों और पश्चकल्पाण केन्द्रों में		20,000	100.00

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3. केन्द्रीय सेवा निमित्त विवाद (अब तक)			
1. दिल्ली में सरकारी आवासीय कालोनियां		60,000	
2. दक्षिणी रिज क्षेत्र जिसमें महाबीर बनस्थली, बुढ़ा जयंती पार्क आदि शामिल हैं		30,000	
3. नई दिल्ली में सरकारी बंगले		10,000	400. 00
4. दिल्ली प्रशासन की सड़के और कार्यालय आवासीय परिसर		10,000	
5. अन्य विविध क्षेत्र जिसमें सी०शार०पी० कैम्प, जरोधा कसां, हिण्डन में हवाई क्षेत्र, शांतिवन, विजय घाट तथा कार्यालय के भवन भी शामिल हैं		50,000	
	योग	2,10,000	400 00
4. दिल्ली नगर निगम (8-8-81 तक)			
1. दक्षिणी दिल्ली		31,941	
2. नरेला क्षेत्र		21,375	
3. एम०पी० क्षेत्र		4,603	
4. सी०एल० क्षेत्र		72,588	
5. शाहदरा क्षेत्र		35,148	
6. शहरी क्षेत्र		10,685	अमीं गणना नहीं की गई है।
7. के०वी० क्षेत्र		33,362	
8. पश्चिमी क्षेत्र		54,579	
9. एन०डी० क्षेत्र		58,173	
10. नजफगढ़ क्षेत्र		20,607	
11. स्टोर तथा नसंरी		4,541	
12. रोकनारा गार्डन		4,400	
	योग	3,51,902	

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5. दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण (15-7-81 तक)

1. आवासीय तथा सामूहिक आवास योजनायें	83,319
2. औद्योगिक कालोनियां	620
3. वाणिज्यिक केन्द्र	1,137
4. सहकारी आवास समिति	382
5. गांवों का शहरीकरण	3,345
6. पुनर्बास/जे०जे० कालोनियां	49,469
7. फलोदानों का पुनर्गठन	35 1250.00
8. सड़कों के किनारे पाँघ रोपण	27,860
9. रिंग रोड	960
10. स्कूल परियोजनाएं	3,000
11. विशेष स्थल	
12. एन०ए८० पार्क	2,883
13. क्षेत्रीय बन भूमि	840
14. जिला पार्क	14,920
15. एम०पी० बन भूमि	55,676
16. नवी योजना	500
योग	2,44,950 1250.00

जिन मध्ये पर धनराशि खर्च की गयी थी उनमें मुख्यतः निम्नलिखित हैं:—

- (1) वृक्षारोपण कार्य के लिए गए अधिकों को मजदूरी का भुगतान;
- (2) रोपण स्थलों तक पौधा रोपण सामग्री वा परिवहन;
- (3) पौधों की लागत;
- (4) पहरा और निरामनी, तथा
- (5) जल विद्युत्या, बाड़ सांताना, “द्री गांड़” आदि।

(घ) वृक्षों को जीवित तथा हरा-भरा रखने के लिए एजेंसियों ने जो कार्यवाही की, उनमें निम्न शामिल हैं:—

- (1) बाड़ लगाना;
- (2) “द्री गांड़” लगाना;
- (3) स्थानीय लोकों का सहयोग प्राप्त करना;
- (4) मालियों को नियुक्त करना, और
- (5) पौधों के आस पास पानी बेला तथा निराई करना।

Import of Sugar

*10. SHRI F. H. MOHSIN:

SHRI B. V. DESAI:

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

(a) whether Government have decided to import sugar from other countries;

(b) if so, what is the quantity and from which country;

(c) what is the rate of sugar in the international market and at what rate Government have arranged for import; and

(d) whether it would in any way affect the sugarcane price that is now being paid by the factories?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND IRRIGATION AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH):

(a) Yes, Sir

(b) Upto about 2.15 lakh tonnes of sugar have been contracted for import and the sugar is being shipped from load ports in Brazil, United States, South Korea, Philippines and EEC countries.

(c) The total value of imports of the maximum quantity indicated above would be about Rs. 100 crores. The international prices of sugar in different commodity markets fluctuate, sometimes widely and from day to day and for different shipment periods. There is also no standard rate for white sugar-ex-Indian ports. The imported sugar was contracted at the best available prices.

(d) The import of sugar has no effect on the statutory minimum cane price or the actual cane price paid for the sugar year 1980-81 as the main crushing season is long over and thus primarily there is no

relevance. However, any possible lowering of the free market realisation could effect the share under the Bhargava Sharing Formula. But the free market prices have to be balanced against remunerative prices to be paid to cane growers and reasonable prices of sugar for the consumer as well.

होटलों के निर्माण के लिए रियायती दरों पर प्लाटों का आवंटन

* 11. श्री मनीरम बागी: क्या निर्माण और आवास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली में नए होटलों के निर्माण के लिए रियायती दरों पर जमीन दी गई है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो जिन व्यक्तियों को जमीन दी गई है उनके नाम क्या हैं; और

(ग) रियायती दरों पर जमीन देने के क्या कारण हैं;

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मन्त्री (श्री भोल्ल नारायण रिह): (क) तथा (ख) भारत सरकार ने भारतीय पर्यटन विकास निगम को हाल ही में पचशील मार्ग और कोटिल्य मार्ग के चौराहे पर 1800 रुपये प्रति वर्गमील की पूर्व निवारित दरों की तुलना में 1200 रुपये प्रति वर्ग मील की रियायती दर पर केवल एक होटल स्थल का आवंटन किया।

(ग) टेड़े-मेड़े आवास का यह प्लाट अभी तक होटल के अधिकार व प्रयोग में था। इस प्लाट में किसी अन्य पार्टी द्वारा बनाए जाने वाले 5-स्टार होटल के लिए काफी स्थान नहीं था। अगलमी एशियाई खेलों के लिए 5-स्टार होटल बास की आवश्यकता के सन्दर्भ में और इस तथ्य को देखते हुए कि भारतीय पर्यटन विकास निगम नार्वेजिन क्लैब उपकरण है, यह प्लाट उसे रियायती दर पर आवंटित किया गया।

Waterlogging in the Capital due to Heavy rains

*12. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA:
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of colonies and low lying areas and important roads in the Capital have been waterlogged as a result of recent heavy rains;

(b) whether there is always knee-deep water under Tilak Bridge and Minto Bridge whenever there is heavy rain, which causes traffic dislocation; and

(c) if so, action taken by Government to remedy the situation?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) The Delhi Water Supply and Sewage Disposal Undertaking of the Municipal Corporation of Delhi has reported that except in some pockets of unauthorised colonies situated mostly in low lying areas and having no planned drainage system, there were no complaints of waterlogging during the recent heavy rains. In a few roads, some water did accumulate for a very short duration.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Arrangements are made to pump out water from those areas which get waterlogged during rains. The Municipal Corporation of Delhi has set up control rooms to attend to complaints of water logging etc.

Procurement of Wheat

*13. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH:

SHRI B. D. SINGH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that wheat procurement has been very slow and

that the procurement target is not likely to be achieved;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor, stating the names of the States where the procurement of wheat has been unsatisfactory; and

(c) the anticipated shortfall in the procurement target and its likely impact on the buffer stock and the public distribution system vis-a-vis wheat prices?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND IRRIGATION AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): (a). As against a target of 9.5 million tonnes envisaged, the actual procurement so far in the current season comes to 6.5 million tonnes. Although this is higher than last year, the target may not be achieved.

(b) The main reasons for low procurement of wheat viz-a-viz target can be attributed to offers of higher prices by trade as compared to procurement price fixed by the Government and withholding of wheat stocks by traders and producers.

The procurement targets were fixed for the States of Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat and Maharashtra. No procurement has been reported from Gujarat and Maharashtra. In other States, it is lower than the targets.

(c) The shortfall upto now is about 3 million tonnes. It is not possible to state at this stage what the final figure will be at the end of the year. As on 1.7.1981, the total wheat stock available with Government agencies was about 7.7 million tonnes.

The anticipated shortfall in procurement has not disturbed the functioning of public distribution system since enough stocks are available for current consumption based on reasonable requirements of the States. The all-India Wholesale Price Index

for wheat declined by about 3 per cent between March, 1981 and May, 1981. From June, 1981, the wheat prices started looking up and were 2 per cent higher on 25.7.1981 as compared with May, 1981.

Supply of sub-standard Insecticides

*14. SHRI MOHD. ASRAR AHMAD: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that considerable quantities of sub-standard insecticides find their way to the farmers while most of the defaulters go practically scot-free;

(b) has any step been taken by the State Governments to rigorously enforce the provisions of the Central Insecticides Act, 1971;

(c) whether Government propose to make suitable amendments to the Central Insecticides Act, 1981 and rules made thereunder;

(d) whether any expert survey team was appointed by his Ministry to go into the enforcement of the Central Insecticides Act, 1971;

(e) whether any report has been submitted by it to the Ministry or to the Government and if so, when and what are its findings;

(f) whether Government will lay on the Table of the House a copy of the report of the Expert Survey Team; and

(g) what action is proposed to be taken in the light of the findings of the team?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND IRRIGATION AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): (a) to (g). Government

are aware that sub-standard insecticides find their way to the farmers. In order to assess the situation and the quality of enforcement of the Insecticides Act by the State Governments, five Survey Teams on status of quality control of pesticides were constituted in October, 1980 for different zones. The reports from four Zonal Teams have so far been received and are under examination. The copies of the reports will be placed on the Table of the House.

The general findings of the Teams is that there is need for improving the quality of enforcement of the Insecticides Act. Based on the details examination of the reports and suggestions received from the State Governments and other quarters, amendments to the Insecticides Act and the Rules thereunder will be considered.

Sanction for Drought Relief Work to Karnataka

*15. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Karnataka has approached the Central Government for sanctioning some amounts for Drought Relief Work in that State; and

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

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND IRRIGATION AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) On the basis of the recommendations of the Central Teams which visited Karnataka, once during 1980-81, and again during 1981-82, ceilings of expenditure of Rs. 6.65 crores during

1980-81 and of Rs. 8.06 crores during 1981-82 were approved for drought relief.

Promotion of match industry

***16. SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL:** Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state the steps taken for promoting the match industry in the tiny sector and preventing its exploitation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): Government have taken the steps mentioned in the Statement for promoting the match industry in the tiny sector and preventing its exploitation.

Statement

(a) The capacity of M/s. Western Indian Match Company, the only unit in the large scale, has been pegged at 5,000 million boxes of 50 sticks each;

(b) Concessions has been granted in the payment of excise duty by match units in the tiny sector. The excise duty is Rs. 1.60 per gross boxes in the case of units in the tiny sector as against Rs. 7.20 per gross boxes in the mechanised sector.

(c) Various measures have been taken to assist the tiny sector match units in the procurement of raw materials and marketing of the products. Units are being set up for the manufacture of splints and veneers, wherever suitable quality of wood is available. Khadi and Village Industries Commission is trying to set up a unit for the manufacture of potassium chlorate. The State Governments have also been advised to set up marketing or service industrial cooperative societies to market produce of these units.

Supply of Urea from Plant at Phulpur

***17. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:**

PROF RUP CHAND PAL:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that Government of West Bengal have so far contributed Rs. 1.25 crores to Indian Farmers Fertilizer Co-operative Ltd. to set up a plant at Phulpur for production of Urea with the understanding that when the plant was commissioned, IFFCO would supply urea from this Plant to the cooperative societies of West Bengal;

(b) whether he is also aware of the fact that when the Plant started commercial production, the Ministry of Agriculture shifted from earlier commitment on the plea of rationalised movement plan; and

(c) if so, its effect on Centre-State relations?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND IRRIGATION AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government of West Bengal provided Rs. 1.25 crores to the West Bengal State Co-operative Marketing Federation for latter's investment in the share capital of IFFCO for the Phulpur plant. The bye-laws of IFFCO provide for allocation of the products of IFFCO to various States in proportion to the value of the shares paid by the Co-operative institutions in each State.

(b) Allocation of fertilisers to States/Union Territories/Commodity Boards from fertiliser plants by the Ministry of Agriculture is based on a number of considerations including rational movement of fertilisers. Adequate fertilisers are allocated to meet the requirements of West Bengal from domestic fertiliser plants and imports.

The movement of urea from Phulpur to West Bengal has been considered irrational from the transportation point of view. In order to enable West Bengal to obtain urea supplies from IFFCO, the latter were advised to enter into product exchange arrangements with Hindustan Fertiliser Corporation so as to eliminate available movement of urea. Pending finalisation of such arrangement, 10,000 tonnes of urea have been allocated from Phulpur plant to West Bengal during Rabi 1981-82.

(c) Question does not arise.

Import of Edible Oil

*18. SHRI CHITTA BASU:

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY:

Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to import edible oil for the current year;

(b) if so, the total quantity to be imported; and

(c) the landed price thereof in the country and the ruling price of the same in the country?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE, RURAL RECONSTRUCTION, IRRIGATION AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes Sir. In order to bridge the gap between the demand and supply of indigenous edible oils in the country, Government had decided to continue imports of edible oils during the current oil-year 1980-81, ending 31st October, 1981. The actual quantity of edible oils to be so imported by Government during the period would depend on the indigenous production, the demand as ascertained from time to time, the level of prices within the country and international markets, availability of foreign exchange, and other relevant factors.

(c) The landed price of different kinds of oils imported by the STC

differ at various times on account of variable FOB prices prevailing in the international market, the cost of freight and other related factors. For that reason, the release price of oils also vary from time to time. At the present juncture, imported oils, in raw form, are being issued to the vanaspati industry at a price of Rs. 7210 per tonne. The refined oils meant for public distribution, are given to State Governments at prices ranging between Rs. 7,750—8,000 per tonne (which includes cost of refining and tinning.)

Farakka Barrage

*19. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI:

SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news item published in Times of India of 27 July, 1981 'Dacca asks India not to operate Farakka barrage'; and

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

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION, AND IRRIGATION AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Farakka barrage is being operated in accordance with the provisions of the Ganga Waters Agreement of November, 1977 which is valid until the 4th November, 1982. There is no obligation on the part of India not to operate the barrage in the absence of a treaty.

At the recent review of the Farakka Agreement both India and Bangladesh had attached great importance to finding an urgent solution to the problem of augmentation of the flows of the Ganga and it had been noted that appropriate and adequate measures for

this purpose would have to be decided upon by the two Governments at a high political level.

Prices of paddy recommended by Agricultural prices Commission

*20. **SHRI CHANDRADEO PRA-SAD VERMA:**

SHRI HARISH CHANDER SINGH RAWAT:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Agricultural Prices Commission has recommended a rise in the prices of 'common group' variety of paddy for 1981-82 marketing season;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the decision taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND IRRIGATION AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Agricultural Prices Commission in its Report on Price Policy for Kharf Cereals for the 1981-82 season had recommended that the procurement price for the varieties of paddy in the 'common group' be fixed at Rs. 113 per quintal. However, subsequent to the submission of the Report, the Government raised the prices of fertilisers and diesel oil w.e.f. 11th July, 1981 and the Commission was asked to rework its recommendations. A Supplementary Report has since been submitted by the Agricultural Prices Commission in which it has recommended that the procurement price for the varieties of the paddy in the 'common group' be fixed at Rs. 115 per quintal for the 1981-82 season. The State Governments have been requested to give their views on the Supplementary Report. The Government will take a decision on this

subject after taking into considerations the views of the State Governments as also of the concerned Central Ministries and the Planning Commission.

Layout Plans of unauthorised Colonies in Trans-Yamuna areas

1. **SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV:** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that draft layout plan for unauthorised colonies (to be regularised) i.e. Laxmi Nagar, Shakarpur, Pandav Nagar, Mandoli in trans-Ramuna area were exhibited and suggestions and objections were invited from welfare societies and individuals etc.;

(b) whether the objections/suggestions have been examined and layout plans amended;

(c) whether Government are aware that people in these areas are facing great hardship on account of delay in finalising the layout plans of these colonies; and

(d) how long it will take to finalise and publish them?

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

(b) The Delhi Development Authority have reported that they are examining the objections/suggestions.

(c) and (d). These colonies were set up unauthorisedly and are to be regularised after fitting them into a layout plan keeping clear spaces for roads and other community facilities. The Delhi Development Authority have reported that the process of regularisation is being expedited but it is not feasible to lay down any time limit to finalise and publish the layout plans.

Badanalla Irrigation Project

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

- (a) the measures taken by the Government of Orissa for execution of Badanalla Medium Irrigation Project after the clearance from the Planning Commission;
- (b) the reasons for delay for taking investment decision of the project for execution by the Government of Orissa therefor;
- (c) money provided after inclusion of the project in Sixth Plan of that State Plan and the amount spent so far;
- (d) funds proposed from State Plan and World Bank loan for the project; and
- (e) when the State Government propose to start execution and completion of the project ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) to (e). The Badanalla Project was approved by the Planning Commission in January, 1981 for an estimated cost of Rs. 11.39 crores and the project has already been taken up for execution by the Government of Orissa. An expenditure of Rs. 50 lakhs was incurred on the project during the year 1980-81 and the outlay approved for 1981-82 is Rs. 2 crores. The total outlay provided for the project in the Sixth Plan is Rs. 10.50 crores. The project is likely to be completed in the beginning of Seventh Plan.

The Badanalla Project has been included for credit assistance from the World Bank. This assistance would, however, be available for the project after some technical aspects relating to the project as called for by the World Bank, are finalised.

Levy of development charges on Krishan Nagar Colony, Delhi

3. SHRI JITENDRA PRASAD : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

- (a) the development charges levied by the Delhi Administration per square yard for Krishan Nagar Colony since 1962;
- (b) whether the Administration is contemplating to levy the same development charges on the old plots of Krishan Nagar Colony purchased in 1962 but recently adjusted in the regularisation plan; and
- (c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) The Delhi Administration has reported that development charges are levied by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi and Delhi Development Authority in their respective jurisdiction. The Municipal Corporation of Delhi has reported that Krishan Nagar Colony situated in trans-Yamuna area was regularised by its Standing Committee on 5-8-60. The Municipal Corporation of Delhi has also stated that development charges from house/plot owners amounting to Rs. 1.48 per square yard are collected by its Building Department in various zones at the time of sanctioning building plans. The Development charges for water and sewerage are levied by the Delhi Water Supply & Sewage Disposal Undertaking separately.

(b) and (c). A revised regularisation plan for adjustment of built up plots in the sites earmarked for community facilities previously was approved by the standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation of Delhi on 17-3-77. The Municipal Corporation of Delhi has stated that development charges to be levied on these plots which have now been adjusted, have not yet been fixed.

Payment of dues by Group Housing Societies

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

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the Notice published in newspaper in Delhi a few months ago by Delhi Development Authority asking the allottees of Group Housing to pay the dues of the Agencies created under the Housing regulations;

(b) what further steps are proposed to be taken for realisation of Agencies' dues from the allottees;

(c) whether Delhi Development Authority have considered the proposal to file suits for realisation of Agencies' dues as arrears of land revenue as provided in the Housing Regulations; and

(d) if so, whether these suits are to be filed by Delhi Development Authority or by the Agencies?

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

(b) The DDA has stated that a similar notice is again being given in the press.

(c) and (d). The DDA has reported that since the DDA (Management and Disposal and Housing Estates) Regulations, 1968 provide for recovery of dues as arrears of land revenue, the question of instituting a suit either by the DDA or by the agencies does not arise.

Amount allowed to Orissa for implementation of Food for Work Programme

6. SHRI CRISTOPHER EKKA: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount allocated to the State of Orissa for the implemen-

tation of food for work programme in 1978-79, 1979-80 and 1980-81;

(b) the number of villages of the Sundergarh district of Orissa were brought under this scheme during these periods;

(c) what specific works have been done during these periods under the food for work programme; in Sundergarh district;

(d) whether Government have a proposal to give priority in implementing of the National Rural Employment programmes in the tribal districts in 1981-82;

(e) if so, the total amount allocated in the National Rural Employment Programme in 1981-82 for Orissa; and

(f) what specific works will be taken up under the programme during 1981-82 in Sundergarh district of Orissa;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) A statement indicating the quantity of foodgrains and cash component allocated to Orissa under Food for Work Programme/National Rural Employment Programme during the years 1978-79, 1979-80 and 1980-81 is enclosed;

(b) and (c). Information is being collected from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(d) According to the guidelines, the district-wise allocations are required to be made giving weightage of 75 per cent to number of agricultural labourers/Small farmers and 25 per cent to the incidence of poverty. 10 per cent of the allocations made to the State/UTs. under the programme are also required to be utilised exclusively on works directly benefiting the Scheduled Castes/Schedu-

led Tribes. Tribal districts naturally get requisite priority in the implementation of the programme.

(e) and (f). Information is being collected and would be laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

The foodgrains and cash component allocated to Orissa under Food for Work Programme/ National Rural Employment Programme.

Year	Quantities of foodgrains allocated (MTs.)	Cash component allocated (Rs. Lakhs)
1978-79	2,00,000	..
1979-80	2,31,000	..
1980-81	1,00,500	586 00

Allotment of wheat to States under Food for Work Programme

7. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of wheat allotted to each State under the Food for Work Programme during the period from April 1981 to June, 1981;

(b) whether it is a fact that most of the wheat allotted to North Eastern States under the above programme found its way across the North-Eastern border of the neighbouring country;

(c) if so, what are the details in this regard and what action government have taken in the matter; and

(d) whether Government have decided to abandon the food for work

programme, and if so, what are the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) A statement indicating the quantity of wheat and rice allocated to each State/ Union Territory under National Rural Employment Programme for the first two quarters of the current year is enclosed.

(b) No wheat has been allocated to North Eastern States under the programme so far.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Food for Work Programme has been revamped, restructured and renamed as the National Rural Employment Programme, which is now a part of the Sixth Five Year Plan.

Statement

The break-up of Wheat and Rice allocated to the States/U.Ts. under National Rural Employment Programme during 1981-82 :—

(Figures in MTs.)

S. No.	State/UTs.	Total allocation of foodgrains	Break up	
			Wheat	Rice
1.	Andhra Pradesh	15,750	..	15,750
2.	Assam	3,000	..	3,000
3.	Bihar	20,000	..	20,000
4.	Gujarat	4,600	4,600	..
5.	Haryana	1,250	1,250	..
6.	Himachal Pradesh	1,000	500	500
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	1,250	625	625
8.	Karnataka	7,000	..	7,000
9.	Kerala	6,700	..	6,700
10.	Madhya Pradesh	11,000	7,000	4,000
11.	Maharashtra	12,000	12,000	
12.	Manipur	150	..	150
13.	Maghalayya	200	..	200
14.	Nagaland	100	..	100
15.	Orissa	7,000	..	7,000
16.	Punjab	2,150	2,150	..
17.	Rajasthan	4,000	4,000	..
18.	Sikkim	100	..	100
19.	Tamil Nadu	12,500	..	12,500
20.	Tripura	500	..	500
21.	Uttar Pradesh	27,900	17,875	10,025
22.	West Bengal	11,250	..	11,250
<i>Union Territories.</i>				
23.	A & N Islands	150	..	150
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	150	..	150
25.	Chandigarh		..	..
26.	Mizoram	150	..	150
27.	Pandicherry	150	..	150
	TOTAL	1,50,000	50,000	1,00,000

Fishermen Cooperative Societies

8. SHRI A. C. DAS: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the States where Fishermen Cooperative Societies have been formed;

(b) whether Government have a proposal to send proper guidelines to the Government of Orissa for the formation of such Fishermen Cooperative Societies, particularly among the fishermen earning their livelihood in marine fishing trade; and

(c) the details about the implementation of this proposal in other States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Primary Fishery Cooperative Societies have been formed in all the States.

(b) and (c). Government of India give necessary guidance whenever required by a State Government in relation to specific projects. So far, Government of Orissa have not asked for any guidelines in regard to the formation of Fishermen Cooperative Societies.

D.D.A. Flats in Shalimar Bagh (A/C Pocket) Delhi

9. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that most of the flats recently allotted in Shalimar Bagh (A/C Pocket) are still incomplete;

(b) whether any inspection of those flats were done before allotting; if so, details thereof;

(c) how many flats have been occupied by the allottees and how many are still to be occupied; and are incomplete;

(d) whether D.D.A. propose to give interest to those allottees to whom flats have been handed over too late yet to be handed over as is being done in the case of Rajouri Garden; and

(e) how many requests for interest have been received, how many requests accepted and rejected with full?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) The DDA has reported that the flats allotted in Pocket A/C, Shalimar Bagh are mostly complete.

(b) Inspection of the flats was done by the Engineers of the concerned Circle and Division on various dates during January to March, 1981.

(c) The DDA has reported that out of 468 houses allotted in Pocket 'C', possession letter of 315 flats have been issued. Out of these, possession of 211 flats has been handed over. In the remaining, fixing of water supply and sanitary fixtures, minor repairs pointed out by the allottee and final coat of white wash which are done at the time of handing over of possession are being carried out. These houses will be handed over in the next few days.

(d) The DDA has reported that it has been allowing interest on the amounts deposited by the allottees whenever possession of the flat is not given due to their non-completion.

(e) The DDA has reported that no such request has been received by it.

Forest Area in India

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

(a) the total forest area of India in 1980 as compared to 1960; and

(b) what are the areas wherein by planned afforestation, forests have been raised in each State by 1980?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) The total forest area is 74.74 million hectares in 1980 as compared to 68.96 million hectares in 1960.

(b) The requisite information is furnished in the statement enclosed.

Statement

State-wise forest area raised by planned Afforestation by 1980.

Area (in 000'ha.)

States

Andhra Pradesh	.	.	163.1
Assam	.	.	122.7
Bihar	.	.	163.1
Gujarat	.	.	217.5
Haryana	.	.	79.4
Himachal Pradesh	.	.	157.5
Jammu & Kashmir	.	.	28.8
Karnataka	.	.	419.8
Kerala	.	.	121.8
Madhya Pradesh	.	.	375.0
Maharashtra	.	.	198.0
Manipur	.	.	12.3
Maghalaya	.	.	13.2
Naaland	.	.	19.4
Orissa	.	.	211.7

Area (in 000'ha.).

States

Punjab	.	.	121.4
Rajasthan	.	.	189.0
Sikkim	.	.	4.6
Tamil Nadu	.	.	416.1
Tripura	.	.	41.5
Uttar Pradesh	.	.	501.3
West Bengal	.	.	127.5

Union Territories

A. & N. Islands	.	.	12.1
Arunachal Pradesh	.	.	49.1
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	.	.	2.9
Delhi	.	.	3.0
Goa, Daman & Diu	.	.	22.2
Mizoram	.	.	11.0
Chandigarh	.	.	0.7
TOTAL	.	.	3806.5

Supply of Building Material to States

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

(a) whether Government have a proposal to supply building materials to the common man at a reasonable rate by setting up Building Material Bank in various States like that of Rural Housing Board;

(b) whether his Ministry proposes to send guidelines to various State Governments to set up such type of Building Materials Banks in their own States; and

(c) the details about the implementation of this proposal?

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

(b). No, Sir.

(c) : Does not arise.

Minor Irrigation Schemes Sanctioned for Himachal Pradesh

12. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PRA-SHAR: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the Centrally sponsored schemes on Minor Irrigation sanctioned for the State of Himachal Pradesh, district-wise.

(b) the estimated cost of each one of these schemes and the period of construction in each case;

(c) the amount released by the Government for each one of the schemes upto 30th June, 1981; and

(d) the likely date by which the amount would be released for scheme for which no funds have been released so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) There is no Centrally Sponsored Scheme for construction of Minor Irrigation Schemes in the State of Himachal Pradesh. The entire programme of minor irrigation comes under the purview of State Government.

(b) to (d). Does not arise in view of (a) above.

Integrated Soyabean Project

13. SHRI NIHAL SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an integrated soyabean project is to be started in Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh by the European Economic Community;

(b) if so, the details of the expenditure involved therein; and

(c) the names of the district in both the States where the project would be started and when?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The integrated soyabean project envisages, among others, the establishment of (i) one soy-processing complex of a capacity of 0.30 lakh tonnes of soyabean per annum in Uttar Pradesh at a cost of Rs. 6.5 crores; (ii) four soy-processing units with a total annual handling capacity of 2.4 lakh tonnes of soyabean per annum in Madhya Pradesh; and (iii) a refinery/vanaspati unit in Madhya Pradesh at a total cost of Rs. 27.0 crores.

The European Economic Community Mission have agreed to a contribution of Rs. 17.40 crores which would be the amount channelled through National Cooperative Development Corporation as loan to State Governments and on-lent by the Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh State Governments to the cooperative designated for implementing the soybean development project, Rs. 13.50 crores in Madhya Pradesh and Rs. 3.90 crores in Uttar Pradesh. The balance amount would be provided by National Cooperative Development Corporation, concerned State Governments and the implementing cooperatives.

(c) The Uttar Pradesh Project would be located near Haldwani in Nainital district and Madhya Pradesh project would be located in districts dominant in soybean production viz. Ujjain, Indore, Dewas, Shajapur, Sehore, Betul and Hoshangabad.

Financing of the integrated soybean project in Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh would be deemed to have started with effect from the 1st April, 1981.

Special Scheme for Financing Rural Development

14. SHRI BAGUN SUMBRUI: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have formulated special schemes for financing rural development for increasing production, reducing disparities and providing employment opportunity in rural areas; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The following are the major special programmes included in the Sixth Plan in this regard:

Programme	Sixth Plan outlay (Central Sector) (Rs. in crores)
Integrated Rural Development Programme	750
National Rural Employment Programme	380
Drought Prone Areas Programme	175
Desert Development Programme	50
Programme of the Khadi & Village Industries Commission	480

Establishment of Tiger Reserves

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

(a) the number of tiger reserves functioning at present under the management of Project Tiger;

(b) whether State Government have sent proposals for establishing more tiger reserves; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and whether these have been approved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) There are at present eleven tiger reserves in India under 'Project Tiger'.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. The following State Governments have sent proposals for creation of new tiger reserves:

Madhya Pradesh

West Bengal

Andhra Pradesh

Arunachal Pradesh

Gujarat

Uttar Pradesh

Details are given in the statement attached.

The proposals are presently under consideration of Government.

Statement

Details of proposals received from State Governments for New Tiger reserves

Name of State	Name of area proposed	Extent of Area proposed
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. Madhya Pradesh	Tamer Pingla Sanctuary Kutru Game Sanctuary	608.52 sq. Km. 1258.37 sq. Km.
2. West Bengal	Buxa Forest Division	73604.43 ha.
3. Andhra Pradesh	Etunagaram Sanctuary Nagarjunasagar-Srisailam Sanctuary	803 sq. Km. 3568 sq. Km.
4. Arunachal Pradesh	Namdhapha Sanctuary	1807.82 sq. Km.
5. Gujarat	Purnea Sanctuary	299 sq. Km.
6. Uttar Pradesh	Pilibhit Sanctuary	500 sq. Km.

राजस्थान में पानी का संकट

16. अत्याधिक भगवान देव : क्या निर्माण और आवास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेगे कि :

(क) क्या राजस्थान के अजमेर शहर में पेय जल की समस्या और गम्भीर हो गई है क्योंकि इसकी जनसंख्या विविध वर्षों में लगभग दुगनी हो गई है;

(ख) अजमेर में पेय जल की समस्या का समाधान करने के लिए सरकारी योजना का व्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) इस योजना को कब तक कार्यान्वित किए जाने की सम्भावना है ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा नियम और आवास मन्त्री (श्री भीम नारायण रिह) :

जी, हां ।

(घ) तथा (ग). राज्य सरकार से प्राप्त सूचनानुसार 492 लाख रुपये की लागत वाली नगर की द्वितीय पुनःस्थान जलपूर्ति योजना निष्पादित है तथा मार्च, 1982 तक इसके चालू होने की सम्भावना है। इस योजना से वर्तमान जलपूर्ति 32 लाख गैलन प्रति दिन की मात्रा तक बढ़ जाने की आशा है।

इसी दौरान, दिसम्बर, 1980 में 14.65 लाख रुपये की अनुमानित लागत से एक शापातकालीन जलपूर्ति योजना भी स्वीकृत की गई थी। इस योजना में सन्दला तथा चली तथा शहर में भी नए नलकूप बनाकर जलपूर्ति बढ़ाना प्रस्तावित है। इसके अतिरिक्त, बनासागर झील से पेय जलपूर्ति के वर्तमान प्रबन्धों को भी बढ़ाने का प्रस्ताव है।

**News Item Captioned 'Mercury market
Crab a Fatal Dish'**

17. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the report published in the *Indian Express*, Bombay Edition dated 10th May, 1981 under the heading 'Mercury makes crab a fatal dish', and state:

(a) whether the main cause for this mercury pollution in the Thane Greek (Maharashtra) is the discharge of in-efficiently treated effluents of large industries in the area which used caustic soda in their process;

(b) whether it is true as stated in the said report that the Maharashtra Prevention of Water Pollution Board is not having adequate powers to deal with the situation; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to protect the people from the danger of mercury poisoning?

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

मध्य प्रदेश में गहन कृषि विस्तार तथा अनुसन्धान परियोजना के अधीन नियुक्तिवां

18. और केवर भूषण: करि कृषि मंत्री वह बाने की कृषा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में गहन कृषि विस्तार तथा अनुसन्धान परियोजना के अन्तर्गत क्रमशः पहले तथा दूसरे चरण में कितने और कौन-कौन से जिले सम्मिलित किये गये हैं:

(ख) उक्त परियोजना के अन्तर्गत प्रशासन में किये गये प्रशासनिक, ढांचागत तथा किसी संबंधी परिवर्तनों के अनुसार

ब्रेणी-वार कितने पद मंजूर किये गये तथा बास्तव में कितने कर्मचारी नियुक्त किये गये और आदिवासी जिलों की स्थिति क्या है; और

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि सिद्धांत रूप से अधिकारियों की सख्ता बढ़ गई है परन्तु योजना में मंजूरी दिये जाने के बावजूद प्रामत्तर पर वस्तुतः कर्मचारियों को नियुक्त नहीं की गई और यदि हाँ, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं?

कृषि तथा आमीण पुर्वान्माण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आर० बी० स्वामी-नाथन) : (क) प्रथम चरण (15 जिले) -
(1) मुरैना, (2) भिन्ड (3) ग्वालियर
(4) मंडसार (5) खांडवा (6) अवृता
(7) नरसिंहपुर (8) बालबाट (9)
छीन्वाडा (10) बिलासपुर 2 एकां
(11) सागर (12) छतरपुर (13)
सतना (14) सेहोर तथा (15) रायसेन
(जिले का बाड़ी भाग)

द्वितीय चरण (29 जिले)

1981-82—(1) टीकमगढ़ (2) रायपुर—
2 एकां (3) गुना (4)
रायसेन (एक भाग)

1982-83—(1) इन्दौर (2) उज्जैन
(3) रीवा (4) सिंधी
(5) विदिशा (6) उत्तरी
बस्तर (7) सरगुजा—2
एकां (जिले का भाग)

1983-84—(1) दुर्ज (2) दतिया
(3) शिवपुरी (4) रत्ताम
(5) शहडोल (6) दक्षिण
बस्तर (7) खरगोन (8)
रायगढ़

1984-85—(1) बैतुल (2) चार
 (3) देवास (4) पत्ता
 (5) शाजापुर (6) भोपाल
 (7) राजगढ़ (8) जबलपुर

(अ) स्वीकृत पदों की अणीवार संख्या तथा नियुक्त किए गए कर्मचारियों की वास्तविक संख्या संलग्न विवरण में दी गई है। आदिवासी जिलों के लिये पृथक भानवण्ड निर्धारित नहीं किए गए हैं।

1985-86—(1) राजनन्दगांव
 (2) मांडला (3) सिवनी
 (4) दमोह

(ग) जी नहीं।

विवरण

क्र० संख्या	पद का नाम	स्वीकृत पदों की संख्या	भरे गए पदों की संख्या	वाली पदों की संख्या

क—राज्य स्तर

1. अपर कृषि निदेशक	.	.	1	1	—
2. उप निदेशक (कृषि)	.	.	3	3	—
3. अनुसंधान सहायक	.	.	1	1	—
4. आशुलिपिक	.	.	1	1	—
5. स्टैनोटाइपिस्ट	.	.	1	1	—
6. ड्राइवर	.	.	2	2	—

ख—जील स्तर

1. उप निदेशक (कृषि)	.	.	1	1	—
2. एस०एम०एस० (जिला स्तर)	.	53	43	10	
3. एस०एम०एस० (उप प्रभागीय स्तर)	.	85	66	19	
4. उप प्रभागीय कृषि प्रशिकारी	.	25	21	4	
5. कृषि विस्तार अधिकारी (एस डी)	.	305	233	72	
6. ग्राम सेवक	.	1252	1163	89	
7. फोटोग्राफर	.	16	15	1	
8. प्रेस आपरेटर	.	16	14	2	
9. कम्पोजिटर	.	16	15	1	
10. फलाकार	.	16	14	2	

क्र. संख्या	पद का नाम	स्वीकृत पदों की संख्या	मरे गए पदों की संख्या	खाली पदों की संख्या
11.	सिनेमा आपरेटर	16	11	5
12.	यू०डी०सी०—2	104	98	6
13.	एल०डी०सी०	56	52	4
14.	चपरासी	156	154	2
15.	हैल्पर	32	27	5

ग—प्रबोधन तथा मूल्यांकन कक्ष
1. उप कृषि निदेशक (सांचियकी)
2. उप कृषि निदेशक (प्रर्थ)
3. ग्रामोण समाजशास्त्री
4. सहायक कृषि निदेशक (सां०)
5. अनुसंधान सहायक
6. सहायक सांचियकी प्रधिकारी
7. की पंच आपरेटर

Distribution of Surplus Land to Landless Farm Labourers in States

19. SHRI CUMBUM N. NATARAJAN: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a recent study by the Planning Commission that in many States not even half the land identified as surplus has so far been distributed to the landless farm labourers;

(b) the total area of land identified as surplus, total area of land taken possession of and total area of land distributed among the landless in the State of Tamil Nadu;

(c) the total area of land distributed to landless labourers in Periyaculam Division of the Madurai district in Tamil Nadu; and

(d) the total area of land distributed to SC & ST in Tamil Nadu?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) The Sixth Five Year Plan, 1980—85 published by the Planning Commission refers to the distribution of only 6.79 lakh hectares of ceiling-surplus land out of about 15.74 lakh hectares declared surplus.

(b) The total area declared surplus in Tamil Nadu is 76,939 acres and the area taken possession of is 74,101

acres. Of this, 55,498 acres have been distributed to 3476 beneficiaries.

(c) 736 acres.

(d) An area of 16,724 acres has been distributed to 14,817 beneficiaries belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes.

Ration Shops allotted in Delhi

20. SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) how many more ration shops have been allotted in Delhi during 1st January, 1981 to 31st July 1981 and the names and details of each one;

(b) how many applications have been received by Government during this period;

(c) the reason for non-allotment or rejection of the remaining applications;

(d) how many ladies applied for the said ration shops and the details thereof;

(e) how many of them have been allotted so far and the names and details of the allottees;

(f) whether Government policy is to give preference in allotment to ladies; and

(g) if so, the steps to be taken to allot to the remaining ladies who have already applied for?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY):

(a) to (e) There were 5973 applications received by the Civil Supplies Department of Delhi for allotment of fair price shops during the period from 1-1-1981 to 31-7-1981. 699 fair price shops have been allotted during the same period, the names and details of which are given in the Annex 'A' laid on the Table of the House. [Placed

in Library See No. LT 2629/81] There were 95 women applicants out of whom 31 have been allotted fair price shops. The names and details of these applicants are given in Annex 'B' laid on the Table of the House. Placed in Library See No. [LT-2629/81]. Since the number of applicants was more than the number of vacancies, the remaining applicants could not be pleased to state:

(f) There is no such policy.

(g) Question does not arise.

Eviction of Land Holders Shop Holders Jhuggi Jhonpriwalla from Union Territories

21. SHRI QAZI SALEEM: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the attention of the Government has been drawn and steps being taken by various authorities of Delhi and other Union Territories, to evict land holders, shop holders Jhuggi Jhonpriwalas during the last 3 months;

(b) the outcome thereof;

(c) how many places and persons have so far been evicted;

(d) what compensation or alternative places, shops, land etc. have been given to each evicted person; and

(e) whether Government propose to make a common policy for the whole of India for the eviction of unauthorised persons, shops, land etc. occupied by such ones on private and public land and premises; and

(f) if so, how and when and the details thereof?

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

Delay in Handing Over D.D.A. Flats in Shalimar Bagh, Delhi

22. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Development Authority have recently allotted MIG and LIG Flats in Shalimar Bagh colony of Delhi, if so, the number thereof, category-wise;

(b) the number of flats (category wise) given possession of to the allottees and the reasons for delay in giving their possession;

(c) whether complaints from allottees have been received that they are facing harrassment due to non-completion of plastering white washing and providing other necessary fixtures according to the prescribed scale in the flats, in time; and

(d) if so, the full facts thereof and what steps are being taken to remove grievances of the allottees and to hand over the possession of flats on given dates with all amenities?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) The DDA has reported that it has recently allotted 900 MIG and 524 LIG flats in Shalimar Bagh.

(b) The DDA has handed over possession of 492 MIG and 309 LIG flats. It has reported that there was no delay in giving possession except in a few cases relating to fixing of water supply and sanitary fixtures, final coat of white wash and minor repairs, which are done only at the time of

handing over of the possession to the allottees.

(c) The DDA has reported that complaints from some of the allottees were received at the time of handing over, which were attended to simultaneously.

(d) The DDA has reported that complaints were received from the allottees of 8 flats in Pocket N, 10 flats in Pocket C-I and 4 flats in Pocket C-IV. All possible steps are being taken by the DDA to hand over the flats by the given date and for attending to complaints before handing over the flats.

Construction of Stadia for the Asian Games

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

(a) what is the total amount so far spent for construction of stadia for the Asian Games;

(b) what is the total amount yet to be spent for completion of the construction work;

(c) what percentage of the total construction work has so far been completed; and

(d) the period by which the entire construction work will be completed?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) to (c). Statement giving the requisite information is attached.

(d) All the new stadia for Asian Games being constructed by the various construction agencies viz., CPWD, DDA and NDMC will be completed well before the commencement of the Asian Games.

Statement

S. No.	Name of Stadium	Amount so far spent	Amount yet to be spent	Percentage of work completed
1	2	3	4	5
		(Rupees in crores)		
1.	Main Athletic Stadium at Lodhi Road	5.10	11.28	55% (in respect of RCC frame structures)
2.	Modernisation of National Stadium	. 0.49	2.14	52%
3.	Tennis Stadium at Hauz Khas	. 0.03	0.28	29%
4.	Indor Stadium at IP Estate	. 9.41	5.94	52%
5.	Cycle Velodrome at IP Estate	. 0.17	0.55	10%
6.	Indoor Swimming Pool at Talkatora Garden	. . 2.80	6.45	30%

Grants for Project on Survey for Pesticidal Purposes

24. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an international organisation proposes to provide grants for a project on the survey, collection and extraction of wild plants in the North Eastern States for pesticidal purposes; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) No such proposal has been received.

(b). Does not arise.

Feverish rise in Urban Land and Building prices

25. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has gone to the article published in Fin-

ancial Express dated the 27th July, 1961 "Feverish Rise in Urban Land and Building Prices;"

(b) what are the facts found out by Government in this regard; and

(c) whether Government are taking any steps to that price rise at this speed does not take place in future?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Expansion of Modern Bakeries

26. SHRI GHULAM MOHAMMAD KHAN:

SHRI HIRALAL R. PARMAR:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to expand the functions of the Modern Bakeries;

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also proposed to set up new units to serve larger areas; and
- (d) if so, the existing plants and the proposed new plants?

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

(b) Modern Bakeries (India) Limited has under its consideration proposals for setting up the following food and fruit processing units during the 6th Plant period:

1. Extruder Food Product Units,
2. Multi Product Fruit Processing Plant;
3. Oil Seeds Processing Units based on soyabean etc.;
4. Vanaspati Manufacturing Units; Units;
5. Cocoaabean Processing Unit;
6. Expansion of capacity of the Solvent Extraction Unit at Ujjain.

One extruder cooker is being established at Jaipur. The proposed Multi Product Fruit Processing Unit will be set up in the North Eastern Region. Locations etc. in respect of other proposed units mentioned above have not yet been decided.

(c) and (d). The Company has no proposals at present to set up any new bakery units in view of Government's policy reserving the bakery industry in the small scale sector. The existing bakery and the other units are:

- (i) Bakery Units at Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Bombay, Calcutta, Chandigarh, Cochin, Delhi, Hyderabad, Indore, Jaipur, Kanpur, Madras and Ranchi.

- (ii) Integrated oil plant at Ujjain.
- (iii) Maize Mill at Faridabad.
- (iv) Beverage Unit at Faridabad.

Officials Living in Private Bungalows While Owning Houses

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

- (a) whether a number of high officers posted in Delhi have rented out their private bungalows and they are themselves residing in Government flats;
- (b) if so, their number; and whether some officers are getting a huge amount as rent from foreign companies and other persons; and
- (c) if so, the details of such bungalows fetching Rs. 2000/- or more per month as rent and whether Government are receiving Income-tax from those officers in accordance with the rules?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) and (b). There are 41 House-owning officers of the rank of Secretaries/Additional Secretaries and Joint Secretaries who are occupying Government accommodation in Delhi. It is presumed that such of the officers as have rented out their houses are receiving rent according to the prevalent level of rents in the markets in Delhi.

(c) According to the information available with the Directorate of Estates, those bungalows which are fetching Rs. 2000/- or more per month as rent, are listed in the statement.

As regards recovery of income tax from the officers who own their

houses, information is being collected from the concerned Department.

Statement

1. 3/15, Shantiniketan, New Delhi.
2. 7-B, Sagar A-parts, Tilak Marg, New Delhi.
3. D-6/7, Vasant Vihar, New Delhi.
4. F-72, Vasant Vihar, New Delhi.
5. F-83, Vasant Vihar, New Delhi.
6. 62, Pashchimi Marg, Vasant Vihar, New Delhi.
7. S-529, Greater Kailash, Part-II, New Delhi.
8. Flat No. 2 on 10 Hailey Road
Flat No. 42 on 10 Haily Road
(HUF property).
9. F-4/1, Vasant Vihar, New Delhi.
10. A-1/10, Vasant Vihar, New Delhi.
11. 62, Poorvi Marg, Vasant Vihar, New Delhi.
12. F-9/1, Vasant Vihar, New Delhi.

Maintenance of Lifts in Vithalbhai Patel House

28. SHRI MATILAL HASDA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that out of 3 lifts in Vithalbhai Patel House, two are out of order for a long time and there is no proper arrangement for maintenance of lifts; and

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

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH):

(a) and (b). Only one of the lifts was under major repairs between

May and July, 1981. All lifts are now in working condition.

Proper arrangement exists for maintenance of the lifts.

Ban on Export of Frog legs

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

(a) whether Government of India received a request from the Government of Maharashtra, in January, 1981 or thereabout, to ban the export of froglegs;

(b) the action taken thereon; and

(c) the immediate measures proposed to stop the export and killing of frogs?

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

(b) and (c). The matter is under consideration.

Central Assistance to Rajasthan for Drought

30. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD:
SHRI DAULAT RAM SARAN:
SHRI A. T. PATIL:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the severe drought conditions in the Western Districts of Rajasthan affecting more than 850 villages, thus seriously hitting the economy of the State; and

(b) if so, the quantum and nature of the Central assistance given to the State Government of Rajasthan to tide over the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) According to the report of the India Meteorological Department, the West Rajasthan had received 129 mm rainfall as against the normal rainfall of 146 mm during the period from the 1st June to 5th August, 1981 which represents a marginal deficiency of 12 per cent.

(b) On the basis of the report of the Central Team that visited the drought affected areas in Rajasthan between the 15th and 18th April, 1981 and the recommendations of the high Level Committee on Relief thereon, the Government of India have approved a ceiling of expenditure of Rs. 33.928 crores for the current financial year (1981-82) for continuance of relief operations in Rajasthan upto the 30th September, 1981. This Central assistance is distributed by the State Government to different parts of the State according to the needs of the drought affected areas.

Supply of Vanaspati to Consumers

31. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are satisfied with the quantum of production of vanaspati in the country, and

(b) if not, what steps Government propose to take or have taken regarding the satisfactory supply of vanaspati to the consumers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY):

(a) and (b). The over-all position of vanaspati production in the country is quite satisfactory and has shown an increase over the last year. The production of vanaspati during the year 1980-81 had been about 7.52 lakh tonnes as against 6.18 lakh tonnes during

the preceding year 1979-80 registering an increase of around 22 per cent.

To maintain the present trend of production so as to meet the demand of the consumers, the Government have taken a number of steps like maintaining adequate supply of imported oil to the vanaspati industry, having periodic meeting with the representatives of vanaspati manufacturers to sort out any problems regarding the supply of various inputs, requesting the State Governments to keep vanaspati industry out of the purview of power-cuts, etc. Moreover, as a result of discussions with the Government, the Vanaspati Industry had announced in April, 1981, a voluntary price-restraint by which it had agreed to peg the maximum ex-factory price of 16.5 kg. tin of Vanaspati at Rs. 192/- This arrangement has been kept under constant watch and review, and the State Governments have also been requested to ensure its implementation in the field, in coordination with the Vanaspati Industry and trade

किसानों को उचित मूल्य दिया जाना

33. श्री राम लाल राहीः क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की दृष्टा करेगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार ने इस बात का पता लगाया है कि गेहू के बसूली मूल्य और उस मूल्य, जिस पर उचित दरों की दुकानों के माध्यम से उपभोक्ताओं को गेहू दिया जाता है, के बीच विद्यमान अंतर वह कारण है जिससे चालू दर्द के दौरान गेहू की बसूली में किसानों ने सरकार के साथ सहयोग नहीं किया; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो क्या किसानों को उचित मूल्य मिले इस बात को सुनिश्चित करने और मूल्यों में उपयुक्त अन्तर को कम करने के लिये कोई निर्णय लेने का सरकार का विचार है और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं?

हावि तथा प्रानीज पुरानियार्थ नंदलाल में राज्य बंदी (का. आर. वी. स्वामी-नाथन) : (क) 1 अप्रैल, 1981 से गैंडे के बसूली तथा निर्गम मूल्य कम्पश: 130 रुपये तथा 145 रुपये प्रति किलोटन है। निर्गम मूल्य तथा बसूली मूल्य का अंतर बास्तव में खाद्य प्रबंध के उमरी खर्चों की लागत से कम है और बिल्कुल मामूली है। चालू वर्ष के दौरान, सरकार ने अभी तक 64.8 लाख मीटरी टन गैंडे बसूल किया है जो कि निवारित लक्ष्य से कम है लेकिन पिछले वर्ष की तुलना में अधिक है।

(ख) सरकार की स्वीकृत नीति का लक्ष्य यह है कि किसानों के लिये उनके उत्पाद का उचित मूल्य सुनिश्चित किया जाये; अतः किसानों के हितों की रक्षा के लिये साहाय्य/बसूली मूल्य सम्बन्ध समय पर बढ़ाये गये हैं।

Sewage Treatment Plant at Rathala, Village, New Delhi

34. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAEE: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the land for the Rs. 21 crore Sewage Treatment Plant at Rathala Village in New Delhi and the land for the Rs. 25 crore storm water 35 kilometres Drain (as an anti-flood measure) have been taken over by the D.D.A. for purpose of its Rohini Housing Scheme;

(a) is it also a fact that shifting the Sewage Plant and giving the Drain a circuitous route at this stage would mean an additional expenditure of about Rs. 18 crores and the changes would be technically unsound; and

(c) if so, what are the full facts in this regard and Government's reaction thereto?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Rathala Treatment Plant is an important requirement for the entire north-west corridor. The land identified for this plant overlaps the land identified for alignment of the supplementary drain. Keeping in view the long term economy and considering the social environmental costs and future urbanisation of Delhi, efforts are being made in collaboration with the concerned agencies to make a compatible scheme for urban development, storm water disposal and sewage disposal so that the treated effluent can be utilised for increasing the agricultural out-put. The storm water drain does not create environmental problems.

Tail water of Koyana

35. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) are Government aware that huge quantity of tail water of Koyana is being wasted as it flows to the Arabian sea for the last 14 years;

(a) are Government aware that huge water so wasted is sweet water and could be utilized for drinking and irrigation purposes;

(c) is the water so wasted 2 1/2 times the quantity of water that is consumed in the city of Bombay; and

(d) if so, the steps Government propose to take to stop this colossal waste of national wealth?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) and (b). The Government of Maharashtra have informed that the tail waters of the Koyana Project are released at R.L. 4.55 metres above the Sea Level after

being utilised at Pophali and Koyana Stage-III Power Houses, and if these waters are to be re-used, these will have to be lifted through substantial height involving huge costs.

(c) The Government of Maharashtra have informed that the permitted diversion of water for power generation from Koyana Project is 1911 million cubic metres and the present requirement of water for Bombay City for domestic and industrial use is around 1359 million cubic metres.

(d) The Government of Maharashtra have reported that the Master Plan for water resources development in Konkan districts have been drawn up and that it is possible to meet the requirements by the water resources available in the Konkan districts only by flow or with small lifts. They are therefore, of the opinion that question of large scale lifting of Koyana tail waters does not arise immediately.

Setting up of National Fisheries Development Board

36. SHRIMATI SANYOGITA RANE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the All India Marine Fish Marketing Study conducted by the Indian Institute of Management had made recommendation for setting up a National Fisheries Development Board;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the decision taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) A study on the marine fish marketing under the World Bank Project was entrusted to the Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad. They have not yet submitted their report.

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

Panel for Rural Employment

37. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have asked a panel to submit its report for rural employment; and

(b) if so, the terms and conditions of the panel?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) and (b). The question of forming a committee in connection with rural employment is under consideration of Central Government.

दिल्ली पुनर्वास बस्तियों का विकास

38. श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पांडे:

श्री संजय कुमार :

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

(क) दिल्ली में पुनर्वास बस्तियों के विकास पर मार्च, 1979 से लेकर दिसम्बर 1979 तक कितनी धन राशि खर्च की गई;

(ख) इन बस्तियों के विकास पर जनवरी, 1979 से मार्च, 1981 तक मदवार कितनी धनराशि खर्च की गई; और

(ग) इन बस्तियों के विकास पर 1981-82 में किये जाने वाले खर्च का औरा क्या है?

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री भीमन नारायण सिंह) :

(क) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने सूचित किया है कि इसने इस अवधि

के दौरान हुग्मी झीपड़ी हटाओं योजना पर 60.41 लाख रुपये का व्यय किया था।

(ख) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने सूचित किया है कि इसने इस प्रवधि के दौरान हुग्मी झीपड़ी हटाओं योजना पर 14.97 करोड़ रुपये का व्यय किया था, जिन मर्दों पर व्यय किया गया है वे विवरण में दिए गए हैं।

(ग) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने वर्ष 1981-82 के लिए अपने बजट अनुमान में 11.38 करोड़ रुपये का कुल प्रवधान किया है जिसका व्यौरा निम्न प्रकार है :—

प्रशासन : 0.24 करोड़ रुपये

भूमि के लागत सहित

जे०जे० कालोनियों

में सुधार योजनाएँ : 1.90 करोड़ रुपये

जे०जे० कालोनियों में

अतिरिक्त सुविधाएँ : 5.93 करोड़ रुपये

अनुरक्षण : 1.87 करोड़ रुपये

सफाई : 1.44 करोड़ रुपये

जे०जे० 11.38 करोड़ रुपये

विवरण

कार्य को मर्दे

1. सड़कों मार्गों तथा बीथियों के निर्माण/सुधार तथा सुधार तथा मरम्मत।

2. नालियों का निर्माण/सुधार तथा मरम्मत।

3. नई जलपूर्ति योजनाओं, नलकूपों, जलपूर्ति लाइनों की मरम्मत करने तथा बिछाने, हैण्ड पम्प आदि के व्यय को शामिल करके जलपूर्ति।

4. सीबर तथा शौचालय ब्लाक और मूतालयों जिनमें अतिरिक्त शौचालय सीटों का निर्माण शामिल है, सीबर लाइनों का बिछाना, शौचालयों ब्लाकों में सुधार परदा दीवारों आदि का निर्माण।

5. अतिरिक्त सुविधायें जैसे समाज सदन टी० बी० केन्द्र, बरात घर आदि।

6. सफाई, सफाई संयंक्तों, जलपूर्ति तथा नागरिक कार्यों का बार्षिक/रोबर्मर्ग के अनुरक्षण तथा मरम्मत।

7. विद्युतीकरण/गली प्रकाश।

8. नए प्लाटों का विकास।

9. विधि/अन्य व्यय।

Fall in Unloading of Foodgrains in West Bengal

39. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware about the drastic fall in the rate of unloading foodgrain from wagons at different railway sidings in the Howrah and Sealdah divisions by the Food Corporation of India in recent months; and

(b) what action has been taken by the Government against the Food Corporation of India stating details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Yes, Sir. Because of comfortable stock position of foodgrains with the Food Corporation of India in West Bengal, as also to suit the Food Corporation of India handling capacity at various

terminals in West Bengal, the movement of foodgrains to West Bengal, is being regulated at an average of about three rakes (210 wagons) per day from March/April, 1981 onwards as against the average of 4-5 rakes (280—350 wagons) per day in the earlier months (December, 80—February, 81). As a result, there has been corresponding decrease in the releases of wagons by the Food Corporation of India in West Bengal including the areas served by Howrah and Sealdah railway divisions from March/April, 81 onwards.

(b) As on 1-7-81, the stock of foodgrains with the Food Corporation of India in West Bengal was of the order of 6.57 lakh tonnes including 2.43 lakh tonnes of wheat and 4.14 lakh tonnes of rice. The stock position of foodgrains with the Food Corporation of India in West Bengal being comfortable, the question of taking any action against the Food Corporation of India does not arise. However, the position is reviewed by the Government periodically with the representatives of the Food Corporation of India, Railways and the State Government.

Acreage of Land to be Irrigated after completion of Kosi, Gandak and Rajasthan Canal

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

(a) the total acreage of land to be perennially irrigated after the completion of the Kosi, Gandak and Rajasthan canal projects;

(b) the total acreage under irrigation at present;

(c) what are the causes for delays in getting them completed earlier; and

(d) what steps specifically are being undertaken to ensure their completion within a fixed time limit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) and (b) The ultimate irrigation potential and the actual utilisation so far in respect of Kosi, Gandak and Rajasthan Canal projects is as under:—

Project	Ultimate irrigation potential	Utilisation
		(in thousand ha.)
Eastern Kosi Canal	434	185
Rajpur Canal	125	55
Western Kosi (canal Bihar)	219	..
Gandak (Bihar)	1151	423
Gandak (U P)	308	262
Rajasthan Canal Stage-I	594	352
Rajasthan Canal Stage-II	660	..

(c) Some of the reasons for delay are, inadequate provision of funds, change in scope of work, changes in designs and additional requirements,

difficulties in land acquisition, escalation in costs due to rise in cost of labour, materials, equipment, land etc. and non-availability of scarce materials like cement, coal, steel etc.

(d) One of the strategies adopted in the Sixth Plan is to ensure completion of on-going projects in a time-bound manner. Monitoring of important projects is being done by the

State Governments as well as by a Central Monitoring Organisation. After discussions with the State Governments, the target years for completion now fixed are as under:—

Gandak (Bihar)	.	.	1985—86
Eastern Kosi Canal	.	.	1985—86
Rajpur Canal	.	.	1983—84
Western Kosi Canal	.	.	1987—88
Rajasthan Canal Stage-I	.	.	1981—82
Rajasthan Canal Stage-II	.	.	1985—86
Gandak (U.P.)	.	.	1982—83

Unauthorised Settlement in Delhi

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

(a) whether the Government are aware that there is again a mushroom growth of unauthorised settlements all over the capital near public parks, roads, etc.;

(b) why no action is being taken at the initial stage to remove such settlements;

(c) whether there is an unauthorised settlement coming up between Kidwai Nagar, and Laxmibai Nagar, New Delhi; and

(d) if so, the action being taken to check it?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) The DDA has stated that some such cases have come to notice.

(b) Delhi Development Authority has reported that strenuous efforts are being made to protect Government lands by deploying a large number of watch and ward staff for removing fresh squatting, wherever reported. The M.C.D. has also stated that action to remove unauthorised settlements is taken as and when such settlements are noticed.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The Delhi Development Authority has reported that these jhuggies which were of very recent origin were removed in the month of July, 1981. Fresh squatting has again been noticed in these areas and the Police has been altered not to allow anti-social elements to encroach upon Government lands.

The Delhi Development Authority has further stated that the vacant sites are being fenced to prevent squatting.

Kosi Control Board

42. SHRI HARINATH MISHRA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that on the occasion of Prime Minister's visit to Bihar, during the last week of June, 1981 it was decided as a result of top-level discussion to revive the Kosi Control Board;

(b) if so, the personnel of the Board; and

(c) the modalities of the Board's functioning and agency to be evolved and utilised for feeding the Board so far as up to date (i) expenditure, and (ii) physical targets, are concerned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) Yes, Sir. It was decided to revive the Kosi Control Board.

(b) and (c) The State Government will have to decide the revised composition of the Board as well as modalities of its functioning and agency etc.

Multi-Agency Biogas Programme

43. SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to launch a masive multi-agency biogas programme shortly; and

(b) if so, the details of the project and when this project is proposed to be put on the road?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) Yes, Sir. A proposal to set up a large number of biogas plants through multi-agencies at an estimated cost of Rs. 50 crores during the Sixth Plan is under consideration.

(b) The details of the project are being finalised.

Fish Famine due to Discharge of Industrial Effluents into Bombay Coastal Belt

44. SHRI R. R. BHOLE:

SHRI R. K. MHALGI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that due to discharge of industrial effluents and sewage waste into the sea around Bombay's coastal belt many varieties of fish have now become extinct and the daily fish catch there has dwindled drastically;

(b) whether it is also a fact that as a result of fish famine in the coastal belt many fishermen's families are on the verge of starvation; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take in this matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). The Government of Maharashtra has intimated that traditional fishery in certain limited number of creeks around Bombay is adversely affected due to discharge of sewage waste and industrial effluents. This has not resulted in damage to fisheries in coastal belt as such or has led to extinction of any species of fish. There has been no drastic dwindling of fish catch or starvation among fishermen families.

(c) The State Government of Maharashtra has set up a State Board under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 which is entrusted with the task of looking after the matters regarding prevention and control of water pollution in accordance with the provisions of the aforesaid Act.

Speedy Transportation of Commodities

45. SHRI SUBODH SEN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware of the fact that failure of the Food Corporation of India and the Railways to transport the commodities to distribution points even when the commodities are available in the Food Corporation of India godown disturbs the public distribution system very badly; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken to look into this aspect of the problem and to take up the matter with Food Corporation of India and Railway authorities for ensuring smooth movement of essential commodities to distribution points?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) The Food Corporation of India is handling movement/supply of wheat and rice to various States for public distribution system, and also levy sugar in certain States like Assam, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Orissa, West Bengal, Delhi, Jammu and Kashmir and Arunachal Pradesh. With a view to meeting the requirements for public distribution system, the Food Corporation of India is moving these commodities from the surplus States/areas to deficit States/areas in close co-ordination with the Railways. During the last one year (from July, 60 to June, 61) the movement of foodgrains by the Food Corporation of India was of the order of 11.08 million tonnes. During the same period, the Food Corporation of India also moved/lifted 1.36 million tonnes of levy sugar from the sugar factories for supply to various States where the Corporation is handling the levy sugar. In view of such a high level of movement, it would hardly be justified to say that there was failure of the Food Corporation of India and the Railways to transport the commodities to the distribution points.

(b) Apart from close co-ordination between the Food Corporation of India and the Railways about movement of foodgrains/levy sugar, the position in regard to movement/supply of these commodities is also being reviewed by the Government (Department of Food) periodically alongwith the representatives of the Food Corporation of India, the Railways and the State Governments to take necessary measures as and when required.

Ceiling Surplus Land Recovered in various States

46. SHRI SATYA GOPAL MISRA: Will the Minister of RURALRECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the State which through the various land ceiling laws, recovered ceiling surplus land; and

(b) the total agricultural land vested in the States, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) and (b). A statement showing the area declared surplus, taken possession of and distributed under the revised land ceiling laws in various States/Union Territories is appended.

Statement

Statewise Progress in the implementation of Revised Ceiling Rows. (Figures in acres)

State/Union Territories	Area declared surplus	Area taken possession of	Area distributed
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	10,00,728	4,13,689	2,91,863
Assam	5,73,493	5,01,521	3,12,802
Bihar	2,38,216	1,31,000	1,31,000
Gujarat	1,09,752	26,099	3,994
Haryana	26,283	16,763	16,580
Himachal Pradesh	1,36,776	1,33,909	3,50
Jammu & Kashmir	..	..	..
Karnataka	1,41,738	73,183	51,450

	1	2	3	4
Kerala	.	1,16,361	77,483	51,466
Madhya Pradesh	.	2,54,806	1,38,550	78,028
Maharashtra	.	3,70,193	2,81,586	2,81,586
Manipur	.	844	36	..
Orissa	.	1,38,555	1,20,768	1,00,392
Punjab	.	49,398	14,501	10,848
Rajasthan	.	2,46,225	2,20,517	1,21,809
Tamil Nadu	.	76,939	74,101	55,498
Tripura	.	1,929	1,489	946
Uttar Pradesh	.	2,80,112	2,58,038	2,28,693
West Bengal	.	1,49,575	99,969	55,041
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	.	8,967	5,982	3,192
Delhi	.	780	413	..
Pondicherry	.	2,527	976	837
Total	.	39,23,997	25,90,573	17,99,525

Delhi Master Plan of 1961

47. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has admitted that planners of Delhi Master Plan went wrong in 1961 so miserably that the capital of India was facing water, power and other connected problems;

(b) if so, whether 100 gallons of water per day is being felt short and 230 million sewerage and 304 m.w. of power in Delhi; and

(c) any steps being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) to (c). The growth of

population of Delhi has been a little more than the projections arrived in the Master Plan of Delhi drawn up in 1961. At that time, planners expected that some of the population will be dispersed in the ring towns in the adjoining States which did not substantially materialise. The increase in the population of the capital and the financial constraints are the contributory causes for the shortages of infrastructure services including water supply, power and sewerage. The steps are being taken to remedy this.

Adjustment of Initial Deposits of the Allottees of Flats by D.D.A.

48. SHRI M.M. LAWRENCE: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any cases in which the initial deposit and interest

accrued thereon has not been deducted by the DDA while sending letters for depositing the cost of flats to the allottees who were successful in the draw of LIG flats in Rajouri Garden held on 17th February, 1981, if so, details of such cases with reasons may be furnished;

(b) whether such allottees requested the DDA for rectifying the mistakes/ revising the demand letters and if so, whether the DDA had issued revised letters to those allottees;

(c) in case the DDA has not issued the revised letters, the action taken against the erring officials and by when the revised letters are likely to be issued; and

(d) whether the allottees would be given the stipulated period of two months for depositing the balance amount from the date of receipt of revised letters in above cases?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) The DDA has reported that only in one case the initial fixed deposit amount and the accrued interest was not mentioned while sending the demand letter in respect of allotment of an LIG flat in Rajouri Garden, the draw of which was held on 17th February, 1981. This had happened as the concerned allottee had earlier been allotted a flat in 1978 in Lawrence Road and he got it cancelled on his own, but the cancellation charges on this account could not be verified by the Department in time.

(b) Yes, Sir. The DDA has reported that revised letter has been issued to the allottee concerned.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Yes, Sir.

Supply of Free Sale Sugar Quota as Loan

49. SHRI SURYA NARAYAN SINGH:

SHRI K. A. RAJAN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have requested the sugar mill-owners to supply on loan a part of their freesale quota of sugar for distribution through fair price shops during the coming festival season; and

(b) if so, the details and mill-owners response thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). To explore the possibility of borrowing a quantity of free sale sugar up to 4.5 tonnes out of the current year's production on a replacement basis to meet the needs of the public distribution system, discussions were held with the representatives of the Indian Sugar Mills Association and the National Federation of Co-operative Sugar Factories Ltd. on 23rd July, 1981. The Association and the Federation have agreed to lend the required quantity of free sale sugar. A final decision in the matter is yet to be taken.

Short Supply of Milk by DMS and Mother Dairy

50. SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the supply of milk by DMS and Mother Dairy in Delhi is short of its normal demand by the consumers; and

(b) if so, to what extent and the reasons for this short supply?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). While the overall demand for liquid milk in Delhi is increasing, there is no short supply by Delhi Milk Scheme and Mother Dairy. These two dairies marketed 7.63 lakh litres of milk in June, 1981 as against 6.49 lakh litres in June, 1980.

Cauvery Waters Issue

51. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Tamil Nadu Government is referring the Cauvery waters issue to a Central Tribunal;

(b) when did the Chief Ministers of Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Kerala and Pondicherry last discussed the issue and the outcome thereof;

(c) whether Government are aware of the Karnataka Government stand that the 1976 "understanding" among the Cauvery basin States on the sharing of the Cauvery waters should be the basis for solving the dispute which envisaged a saving of 100 TMC water by Tamil Nadu Government and 25 TMC by Karnataka;

(d) if so, whether this aspect will be taken into consideration while referring the issue to any Central Tribunal; and

(e) what other measures has the Central Government suggested for economising the water through modernising the Cauvery delta irrigation system?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) to (e). The last meeting of the Chief Ministers of Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Kerala and Pondicherry was taken by the Union Minister of Agriculture & Irrigation on 27th December, 1980. 1976 "understanding" which was based on saving definite quantum of water by Tamil Nadu and Karnataka through

modernisation of canal system, lining of canals and other measures, formed the basis of discussions in that meeting. As decided in that meeting another meeting of the Chief Ministers was convened by the Union Minister of Agriculture & Irrigation on 13th August, 1981. However, this meeting could not take place as the Chief Ministers of Karnataka and Kerala could not attend the same

Another meeting of the Chief Ministers is proposed to be convened at a mutually convenient date. Since the subject is still under discussions, it may not be desirable to discuss the view point of different States in the interest of reaching an amicable settlement. No reference has so far been received by the Central Government from Tamilnadu for referring the Cauvery Water Issue to a Tribunal.

Plantation of Trees in the country

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

(a) whether Government have chalked out any plans to plant trees on a massive scale in the country during the current financial year;

(b) if so, the details regarding the plan, State-wise;

(c) whether Government have also made arrangements to give emphasis on planting trees all along major nullahs, vital city routes and in civic hospitals, community halls and primary schools and other institutions; and

(d) if so, whether Government have considered any particular type of trees to be planted such as Saplings etc.?

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

(b) The tree plantation capacity of the individual States and Union Territories has been assessed and the plantation target for 1981-82 has been intimated to them in number of seedlings as shown in the Statement.

The plantation targets includes trees to be planted under all schemes and programmes and by the individuals and children.

(c) Yes, Sir. Instructions are issued from time to time to the State Forest Departments and other concerned Departments to plant trees on all available lands.

(d) Government have suggested to the States and Union Territories from time to time to plant trees of fast growing species, species of economic and industrial importance and species yeilding fuel, fodder and fruits or otherwise useful trees suitable for the locality concerned.

Statement

Total No. of seedling to be planted during 1981-82.

(No. in lakhs)

State/Union Territory	1981-82
1	2
<i>States :</i>	
Andhra Pradesh	508.13
Assam	N.A.
Bihar	573.11
Gujarat	1534.44
Haryana	624.85
Himachal Pradesh	454.77
Jammu & Kashmir	135.00
Karnataka	742.66
Kerala	162.50
Madhya Pradesh	3550.00
Maharashtra	701.13

	1	2
Manipur	.	69.60
Meghalaya	.	29.50
Nagaland	.	41.91
Orissa	.	529.95
Punjab	.	200.00
Rajasthan	.	270.00
Sikkim	.	56.00
Tamil Nadu	.	1183.34
Tripura	.	N.A.
Uttar Pradesh	.	1209.00
West Bengal	.	420.00
<i>Union Territories</i>		
A & N Islands	.	4.36
Arunchal Pradesh	.	94.92
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	.	9.39
Delhi	.	25.00
Goa, Daman & Diu	.	12.89
Mizoram	.	204.52
TOTAL	.	13371.97

Amount allotted to Orissa for construction of Flood Control Embankments

54. SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has a proposal for the construction of flood control embankment on the rivers of different States during the current financial year;

(b) if so, the total amount allocated for this purpose to the State of Orissa for the current financial year;

(c) whether Government has a proposal for the construction of any such flood control embankments on the rivers Budhabalang, Jahnira, Suberna-

rekha and Gangahar rivers of Mayurbhanj Districts in Orissa; and

(d) the details about the implementation of the above proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Commission for every River Basin

55 SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to set up a Commission for every river basin so as to undertake river valley schemes in an integrated manner and avoid river water disputes between States; and

(b) if so, when the Commissions are proposed to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) and (b). The question of enacting legislation in arm the Central Government with more powers in respect of Inter-State Rivers is under consideration of the Government. No decision has been taken so far.

Reviewing recommendations of Agriculture Prices Commission

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

(a) whether in view of the increase in prices of diesel and fertilizers the cost of agricultural production will go up;

(b) if so, whether Government have recommended to the Agricultural Prices Commission to review their propos-

sals regarding the prices of agricultural commodities; and

(c) if so, the reaction of the Commission to the recommendation of the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN) (a): There would be some increase in the costs of production of those agricultural commodities for which the farmers use these inputs.

(b) Yes Sir.

(c) The Commission has made an assessment of the likely increase in the cost of production and submitted supplementary reports on the price policy for different agricultural commodities.

Legislation for Implementation of Inter-State River Valley Projects and Utilisation of water resources

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Union Government is considering enacting a legislation to arm itself with more powers to ensure speedy implementation of inter-State river valley projects and better utilisation of water resources;

(b) if so, whether Central Government have discussed this issue with the State Governments also; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Assistance to Bihar for Rural Water Supply Programme

58. SHRIMATI MADHURI SINGH: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of villages in drought-prone villages in Bihar have no sources of water supply;

(b) whether the Centre propose to provide the assistance to the Bihar State Government for rural water supply programme;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the State Government is facing difficulty in the matter of availability of drilling rigs and construction material; and

(d) the steps taken to tide over the difficulty?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) At the beginning of the 6th Five-Year Plan, a total of 15,104 problem villages in Bihar remained to be provided with potable water supply.

(b) the Central Government is already giving grants to the State Government under the Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural water Supply Programme to provide potable water to the problem villages.

(c) and (d). The requirements of rigs as assessed during 1979-80 have already been procured by the State Government. The State Government had brought to the notice of this Ministry the difficulties faced by them in procurement of G. I. pipes. The Ministries of Supply and Railways were addressed to assist in the supply of the pipes and their transportation. It has been reported by these Ministries that the needful has already been done by them.

Request for Regular Supply of Urea to West Bengal

59. SHRI HANNAH MOLLAH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chief Minister of West Bengal, has requested to ensure that a reasonable quantity of urea is allotted regularly to the State; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (KUMARI KAMALA KUMARI): (a): The Chief Minister of West Bengal has requested for regular allotment of urea to West Bengal from Phulpur plant of M/s. Indian Farmers Fertilisers Cooperative Ltd., (IFFCO).

(b) It has been decided to allot 10,000 tonnes of urea to West Bengal from Phulpur Plant of IFFCO during Rabi, 1982 (August, 1981 to January, 1982).

Appointment of Sole Distributor for Onions in Singapore

60. SHRI HIRALAL P. PARMAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government/NAFED have appointed a sole distributor for onions in Singapore and Malasiya thereby driven other traditional importers out of business;

(b) whether this has also doubled the price of onions in the two countries; and

(c) whether Government propose to take appropriate measures to remedy the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing

Federation of Indias being the canalising agency for export of onions entered into an agreement for export of 50,000MT of onions with a Malaysian importers. According to the information furnished by NAFED this was done in view of the bulk order placed by this foreign buyer on NAFED.

(b) and (c). It is not certain whether the price of onions in these two countries have been doubled as a result of this transaction. Malasiya and Singapore not only import onions from India but also from a number of other countries such as China, Philippines, Thailand, Indonesia, Holland, Australia and New Zealand. During the period when there are no regular supplies of onions to Malasiya and Singapore, the price of onions normally go up there. It is for the Governments of Malasiya and Singapore to regulate the imports from different countries in such a manner that the prices are kept under check.

Demand of Marine Fish

61. SHRI S. B. SIDNAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) the present demand of marine fish in the country;
- (b) what is the per capita marine fish consumption;
- (c) whether any study for the future demand of marine fish has been done; and
- (d) what necessary infra-structure has been prepared to meet the demand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) The present demand for marine fish is met by domestic supply of fish, which is about 13 lakh tonnes per annum.

(b) The present per capita consumption of marine fish is 2 kg. per year.

(c) An All India Marine Fish Marketing Study has been commissioned to project the production demand and supply of marine fish.

(d) A number of fisheries schemes under the current Five Year Plan have been taken up to increase the supply of marine fish. Broadly, the schemes are as follows:

- (i) Augmenting the number of fishing vessels; both large size vessels and small mechanised boats.
- (ii) Grant of loans on soft terms for acquisition of large fishing vessels under the Shipping Development Fund Scheme.
- (iii) Grant of charter permission for fishing vessels
- (iv) Building up of harbours at minor and major ports.
- (v) Providing manpower training.
- (vi) Conducting resources survey.

Reviewing Recommendations of Agricultural Prices Commission

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

(a) whether it is a fact that procurement of wheat was highest in 1978-79 when the disparity in prices of wheat and other commodities was well within the reasonable limits whereas in 1981-82 the price differential has nearly doubled with the announcement to import wheat;

(b) whether flour mills are given wheat at subsidised rates when there is no control on the prices of their end products;

(c) whether farmers can produce and supply wheat at rates lower than what they have to pay for the inputs

have to pay for the inputs and consumer needs and all factors are not taken into account by Agricultural Prices Commission while recommending the procurement prices; and

(d) if so, whether Government will check the growing State sector not contributing much to the national kitty instead of trying control inflation at the cost of farmers and abandon the idea of import by giving reasonable price of wheat to the farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a): No, Sir. The procurement of wheat was the highest in 1979-80 marketing season on account of three consecutive years of good production.

(b) The flour mills are supplied wheat at Rs. 155/- per quintal which is marginally less than the economic cost. In order to have control on maida and suji all the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations have been advised to fix their ex-mill and retail prices. All the State Government and Union Territory Administrations except Bihar, Karnataka, Nagaland, Manipur and Jammu and Kashmir have already fixed the ex-mill prices of maida and suji.

(c) and (d): The Agricultural Prices Commission while recommending the support price of wheat takes into consideration the cost of production and other relevant factors. Moreover, the basic object of support price is to assure to the farmer the minimum support price for his produce and he is free to sell at a higher price. The de-

cision to import wheat was taken after the bulk of the procurement operations were over in the States.

Financial Assistance to Sick Sugar Industry

63. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to provide financial assistance to the sick sugar mills with a view to improving their condition; and

(b) whether Government will constitute a Committee of Members of Parliament to look into the utilisation percentage of the assistance provided to the Sugar Mills?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI B. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) A proposal to set up a fund to provide financial assistance to sugar mills for taking advantage of the soft loan scheme for modernisation and rehabilitation of mills is under consideration.

(b) There is no proposal, at present, to constitute a Committee of Members of Parliament to look into the utilisation of the assistance.

Foodgrain Production

64. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of foodgrains produced in the country during 1977-78, 1978-79 and 1979-80, major crop-wise; and

(b) what was the buffer stock of foodgrains at the end of 1979-80?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI

R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a): The production of foodgrains in India dur-

ing the period 1977-78 to 1979-80 is given below :—

(Million tonnes)

Crop	1977-78		1978-79	1979-80 (Final)
	1	2	3	4
Rice	.	52.67	53.77	42.19
Jowar	.	12.07	11.44	11.32
Bajra	.	4.73	5.57	4.03
Maize	.	5.97	6.20	5.58
Wheat	.	31.78	35.51	31.56
Other cereals	.	7.25	7.23	5.80
Total pulses	.	11.97	12.18	8.37
TOTAL FOODGRAINS	.	126.41	131.90	108.85

(b) The total stocks of foodgrains with all the public agencies at the end of 1979-80 (financial year) i.e. as on 1-4-1980 were of the order of about 13.91 million tonnes.

burrowing creates better aeration and also helps to increase decomposition of the plant residues and other organic matters present in the soil, thereby enriching the soil.

Earth Worm as Soil Fertilising Agent

65. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Council for Agriculture Research (ICAR) has undertaken any study of usefulness of earth worm as soil fertilising agent; and

(b) if so, with what result?

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

(b) (i) The presence of earth worms in the soil improves soil aeration through burrowing and turning the soil in the shape of soil castings. The

(ii) The activity of the earth worms is greatly associated with soil moisture temperature and available organic matter. During winter and summer months the earthworms burrow deep in the soil. Their population was observed to be highest during the months of July, August and September.

(iii) The presence of earthworms decreased the PH value showing their preferential love for acidity.

(iv) Studies on the choice of diet etc., of common leaf materials as a feed to develop earthworms colonies were conducted. The studies have shown that the Mangoes leaves were not accepted at all. The Guava leaves do not attract the earthworms but as a diet it was acceptable. The Cassia tora was preferred.

(v) The experiments so far conducted have not shown any consistent trends of beneficial effects of earthworms on the crop yields.

(vi) Large scale field study results of the impact of earthworms on soil fertility status are not available.

Production of Sugar

66. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:

SHRI R. N. RAKESH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been an increase in the sugar production in the country this year as compared to the production of last year; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Sugar production during the current year 1980-81 (October-September) upto 31st July, 1981 was 50.67 lakh tonnes which is 12.45 lakh tonnes more than the production upto the corresponding date last year.

Water Scarcity in R. K. Puram, New Delhi

67. PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA:

SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 8035 on the 20th April 1981 regarding water scarcity in R. K. Puram, New Delhi and to state by when the information will be laid on the table of the House and as to what steps have been evolved to meet the situation satisfactory?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): The implementation report in respect of the assurance given in reply to Unstarred Question No. 8035 on 20-4-81 has already been forwarded to Department of Parliamentary Affairs, which is taken steps to lay the same on the Table of the House.

The measures being taken to improve the water supply in the area, which have already been indicated in the said implementation report are as under:

(i) an under-ground tank and a booster pumping station are being constructed in R. K. Puram Sector IV for boosting water supply to sectors I, II, III & IV.

(ii) The supply to the Palam reservoir which feeds this area, is being augmented.

Production of Foodgrain

68. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the final tally of foodgrain production in India for the year 1980-81;

(b) how much foodgrain has been procured by the various Government agencies;

(c) what is the shortfall in the targeted procurement; and

(d) the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: (a) Firm estimates of foodgrains production for 1980-81 have not yet become available from various States.

(b) As reported upto 14-8-81, about 12.2 million tonnes of foodgrains have been procured out of 1980-81 crop.

(c) Procurement target has been fixed only for wheat for 1981-82 marketing season (April 1981 to March 1982). Against the procurement target of 9.5 million tonnes about 6.5 million tonnes have been procured as reported upto 14-8-1981. Some more quantities are expected to be procured during the remaining part of the season.

(d) The main reasons for low procurement of wheat *viz-a-viz* target can be attributed to offers of higher prices by trade as compared to procurement price fixed by the Government and withholding of wheat stocks by traders and producers.

Cost of distribution through public distribution system

69. SHRI K. A. RAJAN:

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the cost of distribution through the public distribution system is about 84 per cent of the price received by farmers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government are contemplating any measures to reduce this cost; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). No, Sir. The distribution cost incurred by the Food Corporation of India which is estimated at Rs. 26.56 per quintal forms about 20 per cent of the procurement price paid to the farmers for wheat.

(c) and (d) There has been constant endeavour on the part of the Food Corporation of India to reduce the distribution charges by streamlin-

ing the storage and administrative machinery. The distribution charges are being maintained between 16 per cent to 20 per cent of the procurement price for the last few years.

Incentive to Sick Sugar Mills

70. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Expert Committee has suggested that some additional free sale quota for sick sugar factories as incentive for production be given priority;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government in this regard; and

(c) whether the other recommendation to overcome the difficulties of plant and machinery in the sugar factories for modernisation of units having old and obsolete plant and machinery have been submitted to the Government?

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

(b) In the meanwhile, on the recommendations of a High Level Committee, constituted to go into the price fixation of levy sugar, the Government had already allowed an additional levy price of Rs. 26/- per quintal for certain category of weak units. In view of this, the present recommendations of the Expert Committee have become redundant.

(c) The other recommendations relating to improving the cane supplies to the factories and overcoming the difficulties in the plant and machinery are of general nature and action is within the responsibility of the State Governments concerned in regard to cane supply, and the sugar factories concerned in regard to plant and machinery.

Wheat allotted to West Bengal under Rural Employment Programme

71. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

- (a) how much wheat has been allotted for West Bengal in Rural Employment Programme in the current financial year;
- (b) how much has been actually delivered; and
- (c) the reasons for shortfall, if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESWAR RAM): (a) No wheat has been allocated to West Bengal under National Rural Employment Programme during the current year. However, a quantity of 11,250 MTs of rice has been allocated as well as released to the State.

(b) and (c). As instructions for release of foodgrains were issued to the Food Corporation of India only recently, the information in regard to the quantity actually delivered so far and the quantity, which is yet to be supplied has not been received so far.

Formulation of Second Master Plan for Delhi

72. SHRI BHIKHU RAM JAIN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government have made any assessment about the population of Delhi by 2001;
- (b) whether it is proposed to develop satellite towns around Delhi to curb migration;
- (c) whether the above factors will be taken into consideration while

formulating the second master plan for Delhi; and

- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) According to the preliminary studies undertaken by the Delhi Development Authority, the population of Delhi could reach about 128 lakhs by 2001 A.D.

- (b) Yes, Sir.
- (c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The Second Master Plan exercise is in the preliminary stages. The details are not available now.

Location of Pumping Station in Preet Nagar, Delhi

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

(a) whether the Preet Nagar Pumping Station was originally planted to be located beyond the Railway line far away from the residential colonies in the area;

(b) if so, the reasons which prompted the Municipal Corporation of Delhi to locate it on the side of Vikas Marg in the midst of residential colonies; and

(c) steps proposed to be taken by Government to stop the emission of poisonous gas from the Sewage Station which is not only polluting the air but has become a positive health hazard for the residents of the area?

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

- (b) Does not arise.

(c) The Municipal Corporation of Delhi has stated that the Pumping Station at Preet Nagar is not a health hazard. Sewage Pumping Station are located near residential colonies in other areas also.

Number of Villages Connected with Motorable Road

74. SHRI SUDHIR GIRI: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of the villages not connected in any way with the motorable road of any standard in India; and

(b) the total number of villages connected with the motorable road?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) 4,21,624.

(b) 1,70,328.

Effect of Carbon Dioxide in Agriculture Production

75. SHRI R. P. DAS: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to a news item appearing in Patriot dated the 9th February, 1981 that growing carbon dioxide pollution may be potentially beneficial for agricultural production in India and other third world countries;

(b) if so, whether carbon dioxide pollution has in any way been affecting the present agricultural production in India; and

(c) if so, to what extent?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government has

noticed the articles appearing in Patriot and other newspapers on this subject. It cannot be said with any certainty that increase in carbon dioxide concentration would help agriculture production in India or the third world countries. The projections on this matter differ considerably. According to one projection, the semiarid and tropical regions may become drier. India and most of the third world countries fall in this region. We cannot accept the thesis that increase in carbon dioxide concentration would help India and the developing countries.

(b) and (c). There is at present no evidence that increased carbon dioxide concentration has been helping in agricultural production in India.

Supply of Foodgrains to Gujarat

76. SHRI CHHITTUBHAI GAMIT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the month-wise demand made by Gujarat Government for foodgrains like wheat, rice, jawar, bajra etc. from January, 1981 to June, 1981;

(b) the quantity of this demand acceded to and the quantity of foodgrains supplied alongwith details thereof; and

(c) the reasons for not supplying essential foodgrains to Gujarat and the steps being taken by Union Government to meet the demand of Gujarat with details thereof?

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

(c) Demand of the Government of Gujarat is being fully allotted in so far as rice is concerned. Wheat allotments to State Governments have been

rationalised keeping in view the overall availability. Allotment of wheat has been reduced in case of the State Governments and Union Territories including Gujarat. As regards coarse grains, since sufficient stocks are not

available in the Central pool to meet the demand, the State Governments which are traditional producers of coarse grains, try to meet the demand as best they could.

Statement

Demand, allotment and supply of foodgrains to Gujarat Government from January, 1981 to June, 1981.

(In '000 tonnes)

Month 1981	Demand			Allotment			Off-take		
	Rice	Wheat	Coarse grain	Rice	Wheat	Coarse grain	Rice	Wheat	Coarse grain
January .	15.0	36.5	20.0	15.0	14.5	..	9.7	15.2*	1.3
February .	15.0	36.5	20.0	15.0	14.5	..	10.0	12.3	1.8
March .	10.0	36.5	20.0	10.0	14.5	..	15.9	16.4	0.7
April .	10.0	36.5	20.0	10.0	14.5	..	11.3	13.0	1.3
May .	15.0	36.5	20.0	15.0	23.5	..	13.3	24.3	1.
June .	15.0	36.5	20.0	15.5	20.5	..	13.7	20.1	0.5

1. The figures indicated for rice and Coarse grains are for public distribution system.

2. The figures indicated for wheat are for both Roller Flour Mills and public distribution system.

*Against the allotment made in 1980

Delay in Lifting Cement by D.D.A.

77. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the reluctance on the part of D.D.A. to lift cement from railway yards has been the cause of cement shortage in the Capital;

(b) whether on some days 5,52,000 bags of cement had remained un-loaded from railway wagons; and

(c) if so, the action taken on such erring officials of D.D.A.?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN

SINGH): (a) and (b). The D.D.A. has reported that cement has been lifted within the permissible time from the Shakurbasti Railway Siding. It has further reported that no demurrage charges have been paid at the Railway Siding, Shakurbasti.

(c) Does not arise.

Irrigation Schemes for Kerala Pending Approval

78. SHRI V. S. VIJAYA RAGHAVAN:

SHRI P. J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) how many irrigation projects in Kerala are awaiting clearance from the Centre and the names of the projects;

(b) the estimated outlay of each of these projects and the dates on which they were sent for clearance; and

(c) time by which final decision will be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSAR): (a) to (c). Seven major and two medium irrigation projects of Kerala are awaiting clearance. The details giving names of these projects, their estimated costs, dates of receipt in the Central Water Commission and the present position of examination are given in the attached statement.

The schemes are considered for clearance by the Planning Commission after their technical and economic

feasibilities are satisfactorily established. The clearance of the schemes, therefore, depends upon the details incorporated in the project reports, response from the State Government in promptly furnishing the replies to the Central Water Commission's comments and deputing concerned officers for discussion of the outstanding points and providing clarifications wherever necessary. Agreement among the party States on sharing of waters and other inter-State matters is also required to be reached before the schemes pending clearance on this account can be accepted by the Planning Commission.

Statement

Irrigation schemes for Kerala Pending Approval

Details of pending projects of Kerala

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Latest estimated cost (in Rs. lakhs)	Date of receipt in C.W.C.	Present position
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
(A) Major Schemes				
1. Kakkadavu	.. .	1335 50	17-9-74	The State Government is getting the costs and benefits of the project studied by a Committee in view of the representation of the people likely to be affected by the reservoir. The Project is to be considered after the report of the study is available.
2. Muvattupuzha	.. .	3808 15	28-5-75	The scheme has been found acceptable by Advisory Committee on Irrigation, Flood Control and Multipurpose Projects at its meeting held on 24-7-1981.
3. Chimony	.. .	1261 53	28-6-75	The Project estimate is yet to be finalised by the Project Authorities in the light of observations of Central Water Commission sent in February, 1981.
4. Idamalyar	.. .	1785 48	30-6-78	The replies to the comments sent by Central Water Commission are awaited from the State Government.

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Latest estimated cost (in Rs. lakhs)	Dat of receipt in C.W.C.	Present position
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
5.	Karappara Kuriarkutty Irrigation Scheme	2685.60	22-2-79	The replies to the comments sent by Central Water Commission are awaited from the State Government.
6.	Kerala Bhavani . . .	805.00	26-6-72	The scheme is pending for want of agreement on Cauvery waters.
7.	Kuttiadi Augmentation (Multi-purpose Scheme)	500.00	2-9-77	The scheme is pending for want of agreement on Cauvery waters.
(B) Medium Schemes				
1.	Vamanapuram . . .	3722.00	10-10-80	The Project was considered by the Advisory Committee of Planning Commission on 28-11-80. Since the cost per hectares of irrigation is high, the State Government has been requested to review the proposal. The revised proposal is still awaited from the State.
2.	Attapady . . .	842	30-8-71	The scheme is pending for want of agreement on Cauvery water.

Shortage of Kerosene Oil

79. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that Kerosene Licensing Order forbids and prohibits the storage of Kerosene Oil at any place other than the licenced premises;

(b) if so, how is it that the provisions of the Order are not being enforced by the Food and Supplies Department, Delhi;

(c) have surveys been carried out in this regard to book the offenders, if so, their details together with the action taken thereon;

(d) how many kerosene oil licences were suspended during 1980 and what

is the present position of those cases together with their details; and

(e) has there been a proposal to take away the kerosene oil depots from the fair price shops and allotment made to others for better handling and efficient distribution and to check accumulation of wealth by a few, at least of those who suffer from storage problem if not, reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The provisions of the Order are being enforced in the Union Territory of Delhi, Delhi Administration. A constant watch is kept on the functioning of the kerosene oil

licences by periodic inspections and surveys. Necessary action is taken against the licencees where irregularities in the matter of storage, distribution and sale of kerosene oil were noticed.

(d) As a result of the inspections and surveys carried out, 22 licences were cancelled, and those for 30 depots were placed under suspension pending departmental proceedings. In addition, FIRs were lodged with the police for initiating cases against 5 licencees during 1980. Departmental proceedings and investigations in these cases are under progress.

(e) In the Union Territory of Delhi, kerosene oil is not distributed through the fair price shops. Separate licences have been granted for running kerosene oil depots

Benami Transfer of Property

80 SHRI GADADHAR SAHA: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the State Governments which have taken effective steps to trap 'benami' or clandestine transfer of land; and

(b) the amount of land so far recovered by the States, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) and (b) Under the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India, land (including rights in or over land) is a State subject. In regard to land reform, however, the National Guidelines suggested that the revised ceiling laws should be given retrospective effect so that transfers made with a view to circumventing these laws would be invalidated. All revised ceiling laws incorporate such a provision. When a transfer is invalidated, the land involved in the transfer is

taken into account for purposes of determining the ceiling. Invalidation of transfers and determination of the ceiling are decided by the various revenue courts and these decisions are subject to appeals and revisions. The Government of India monitors information only in regard to the total extent of land in each State/Union Territory declared surplus to the ceiling taken possession of and distributed.

Meetings of consultative committee during session inter-session period

81. DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of meetings, according to Ministry, of the Consultative Committee held since January, 1980;

(b) whether it is a fact policy that at least once during session, and once during inter-session the Consultative Committee are expected to meet;

(c) whether the Defence Ministry Consultative Committee has not met for the last eight months; and

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

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) A statement giving the information asked for is attached.

(b) Guidelines formulated for regulating the constitution and functioning of the Consultative Committees stipulate that meetings should be normally arranged during session period and one meeting of each Committee be held during inter-session period.

(c) and (d). The last meeting of the Consultative Committee for the Ministry of Defence was held on 16th December, 1980. It has not been possible to convene a meeting thereafter but the next meeting of the Committee has been fixed for the 29th August.

1981. The meetings of the Committee are generally held as per the convenience of all concerned persons.

Statement

The number of meetings of the Consultative Committees of various Ministries/Departments held since January, 1980.

S. No.	Name of the Ministry/Department	Number of meetings held since January, 1980 (upto 6th August, 81)
1.	Agriculture	7
2.	Atomic Energy, Space, Electronics and Science & Technology Environment	2
3.	Commerce	7
4.	Communications	6
5.	Defence	2
6.	Education and Culture	7
7.	Energy and Coal	7
8.	External Affairs	7
9.	Finance	6
10.	Health and Family Welfare	7
11.	Home Affairs	7
12.	Industry	7
13.	Information and Broadcasting	7
14.	Irrigation	5
15.	Labour	6
16.	Law, Justice and Company Affairs	8
17.	Petroleum, Chemicals & Fertilizers	7
18.	Planning	5
19.	Railways	4
20.	Shipping and Transport	7
21.	Steel and Mines	6
22.	Tourism and Civil Aviation	7
23.	Works and Housing	7

Insurance Scheme for Fishermen

82 SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any insurance scheme has been introduced for the benefit of all fishermen in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b) There is no compulsory insurance scheme to cover fishermen specifically. However, anyone, including a fisherman, can obtain an insurance under a personal accident policy.

गवर्नर को खेती

83. श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा: क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1980-81 के दौरान कुल किनाने एकड़ भूमि पर गने की खेती की गई थी और आगामी वर्ष अनुमानतः किनाने एकड़ में इसकी खेती की जाएगी;

(ख) क्या गना उत्पादकों को अपने उत्पादकों के लिए कम मूल्य मिल रहा है और कम वर्ग इसके परिणामस्वरूप आगामी वर्ष; कम उत्पादन होने की सम्भावना है।

(ग) यदि हा, तो गना उत्पादकों द्वारा गने का उत्पादन बढ़ाए जाने को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए इस संबंध में सरकार ने क्या उपाय किये हैं?

कृषि तथा आवीण पुनिनिवर्णण भवालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आरो बी) स्वामीनाथन): (क) प्राथमिक अनुमानों के अनुसार वर्ष 1980-81 के लिए गने का क्षेत्र लगभग 28.5 लाख हेक्टार

होने की संभावना है। वर्ष 1981-82 के लिए गने के क्षेत्र तक अनुमान लगाना अभी संभव नहीं है।

(ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) गने के उत्पादन में पर्याप्त वृद्धि करने के लिए कई उपाय किये जा रहे हैं। इमनमें ये शामिल हैं:—गने के उत्तम किस्म के बीजों के उत्पादन तथा वितरण को तेज करना, सिंचाई के तहत क्षेत्र का विस्तार करना, उर्वरक का उचित प्रयोग करना, पैडी फसल का कुशल प्रबन्ध, वनस्पति रक्षण साधनों को अपनाना प्रौद्योगिकी का अन्तरण करने के लिए, प्रदर्शन को तैयार करना और कार्मिकों के प्रशिक्षण की व्यवस्था करना आदि।

Requirement of Houses for Rural Homeless in Orissa

84. SHRI RASABEHARI BEHERA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the requirements of houses for the rural homeless in Orissa, as revealed by the survey report of the Reserve Bank of India;

(b) how much allocations have been made under the Sixth Plan for dealing with the problem of Orissa State; and

(c) the allocation made for this purpose for 1981-82?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) The Reserve Bank of India has not conducted any survey on the requirements of houses for the rural homeless in Orissa. A signed article on "Houses for Rural Poor" based on the data collected during All India Debt, & Investment Survey, 1971-72 was published in December, 1980 issue of the Banks 'Occasional

Papers' According to the said article, the total number of rural homeless households in Orissa as on 30-6-71 was 1,87,000.

(b) The allocation under the Sixth Five Year Plan for dealing with the problem of rural landless in Orissa State is Rs. 8 crores.

(c) The allocation for 1981-82 is Rs. 1.15 crores.

Criteria for Regularisation of Colonies

85 SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA:

ACHARYA BHAGWAN DEV:

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

(a) the total number of persons in Delhi in whose name unauthorised structures stand;

(b) whether those persons are likely to be benefited at the time of regularisation of such unauthorised Colonies who have already constructed houses at other places and whether regularisation has given an incentive to law breakers for making intentional illegal occupation of land;

(c) the number of unauthorised colonies remaining in Delhi after regularisation of so many colonies; and

(d) the time by which these colonies will be regularised?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) The Delhi Development Authority has reported that no such survey is available.

(b) The Government have decided to regularise unauthorised colonies on non-Govt. lands covering residential and commercial structures constructed therein upto 30-6-77 and 16-2-77 respectively to avoid demolition of

houses already constructed in these colonies and hardship to the people. In the process some persons who have already constructed houses at other places may be benefited. However, while issuing the orders for regularisation, it has been made clear that the Government will not countenance any activity or action on the part of any individual or body to put up fresh unauthorised structure whether in the existing colonies or in any other areas within or outside urbanisable limits of Delhi.

(c) The Delhi Development Authority has reported that it has finally regularised 25 unauthorised colonies and 87 unauthorised colonies in its jurisdiction remain to be regularised in accordance with the orders of the Government. The Municipal Corporation of Delhi has reported that 207 unauthorised colonies have already been regularised by its Standing Committee and 293 colonies still remain to be regularised in accordance with the orders of the Government.

(d) It is not feasible to lay down any time limit for this purpose.

Distribution of Land to Landless Labour Adivasis

86. SHRI RAMJIBHAI MAVANI: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) how many Building and Land have been distributed to Landless Labour, Adivasis, Harijans and Scheduled Caste persons and weaker section as per 20 Point Programme during 1975 to 31st March, 1977. 1st April, 1977 to 31st December, 1979 and during 1st January, 1980 to 30th June, 1981 in Gujarat;

(b) whether the Government have received Reports and complaints Memorandum etc. that Landlords, and owners etc. have snatched away some of these land and houses from these allottees;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) action taken thereon against those;

(e) the action taken to reallocate the same to them; and

(f) what are the targets for 1981-82 to allot such land to these types of people under 20 Point Programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) The information is being collected and will, on receipt, be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

(b) to (e). No such reports/complaints of large scale dispossession of allottees have been received. In cases where such instances have been reported, the State Government have been taking appropriate action. The Government of India have already requested the State Government to ensure that allottees of ceiling-surplus land are not disturbed in their possession and evicted therefrom either by erstwhile owners or by other powerful vested interests.

(f) No such targets have been fixed by the Government of India.

Flood Affected Places in States

87. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the names and number of places in each State affected by recent floods;

(b) the approximate loss of life and property in each of these affected places;

(c) details of precautionary steps that had been taken against these floods; and

(d) the nature and extent of relief provided to the victims of the floods?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTRY RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Information is given in Statement I

(b) Information is given in Statement II.

(c) and (d). Before the onset of monsoon, the States were alerted, both at the Ministers as well as official level regarding disaster preparedness measures against floods. Among others, these includes patrolling of embankments, stocking of relief material, maintenance of communication links and preparation of contingency plans for areas which may get isolated by floods.

The State Governments have confirmed the implementation of the Model Action Plan and also their preparedness to meet the flood situation and setting up of State Level Coordination Committees and Relief Committees at various levels, mobilisation of the rescue and relief material in strategic places etc.

The Ministry of Irrigation have arranged to issue flood forecasts and warnings to the general public. The Indian Meteorological Department have also issued warnings of heavy rainfall through the mass media, when necessary.

Every State Government has been provided with margin money on the basis of the recommendations of the 7th Finance Commission to meet immediate expenditure necessitated by natural calamities. The State Governments have sanctioned ex-gratia payment to the families of the deceased and injured persons and subsidy for rebuilding/repair of the houses damaged in accordance with the norms prescribed by them. Assistance has also been extended for the cattle loss. Relief camps and health Centres have been opened to provide relief to the affected population. Food packets had been air-dropped to the marooned people. Cattle camps have been opened. Essential items viz., food-grains, Kerosene, match boxes, were made available and essential medicines as also jet vaccination teams have been deputed for carrying out mass vaccination. The Central

Social Welfare Board and State Advisory Boards have been instructed to mobilise voluntary relief for flood people. Pending the visit of the

Central Team, the Government of Rajasthan have been given an "on account" advance of Rs. 5 crores towards flood relief.

Statement—I

The names of places in each States affected by recent floods.

Name of the State	No. of Districts	Names of districts affected by floods
1. Assam	9	Dibrugarh, Lakhimpur, Cachar, Sibsahar, Nwewgong, Karbi Anleng, Gawalpara, Kamrup, Darang.
2. Bihar	18	Katihar, Saharsa, Madhupura, Purnea, Madhubani, Samastipur, Darbhanga, Begusarai, Muzaffarpur, Sitamarhi, Motihari, Batiah, Gopalganj, Siwan, Khagharia, Bhagalpur, Nalanda, Niawadah.
3. Gujarat	7	Ahmedabad, Mehsana, Khada, Kutch, Rajkot, Gandhinagar, Jamnagar.
4. Haryana	8	Ambala, Karnal, Hissar, Rohtak, Faridabad, Kurukshetra, Jind Sirsa
5. Kerala	Not reported.	
6. Orissa	1	Balasore.
7. Punjab	7	Faridkot, Ferozpur, Roopnagar, Jullunder, Hoshiarpur, Patiala, Amritsar.
8. Rajasthan	11	Jaipur, Bikaner, Swai Madhopur, Tonk, Nagol, Banswara, Kota, Bharatpur, Sriganga-Nagar, Sikar, Bundi.
9. Uttar Pradesh	31	Mainpuri, Aligarh, Mathura, Agra, Etawah, Pratapuri, Sultanpur, Doori, Gazipur, Pithoragarh, Gonda, Unnao, Basti, Gorakhpur, Faizabad, Hardoi, Chameli, Nainital, Farrakhabad, Behraich, Muzzafarpur, Nagar, Pilibhit, Aazimgarh, Bara Banki, Balia, Budaun, Kheri, Etah, Bareilly, Sitapur, and Sharapur.
10. West Bengal	5	Kidnapore, Malda, West Dernajpore, Coach Behar and Darjeeling.

Compiled on the 12th August, 1981

Statement-II

Name of the State	No. of Disrt.	Area affected in hectare	Population affected in lakhs	Damage to Crops		Damage to Houses Value Area in Rs. lakhs,	Cattle lost (Nos.) Value in Rs. lakhs.	Human gives lost (Nos.)	Damage to public utilities (Rs. in lakhs)	Total damage to crops, houses & Public utilities (Col. 6+8+11) (Rs. in lakhs)	Remarks
				4	5					10	
4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		
1. Assam	•	19	2.82	9.47	0.32	131.94	1067	2.56	194	20	2.11
2. Bihar	•	18	9.54	47.86	3.97	1623.15	22254	167.78	5	3	56.73
3. Gujarat	•	7	N.R.	0.40	N.R.	N.R.	14201	N.R.]	3a84	53	51.53
4. Haryana	•	8	0.11	0.26	0.04	15.34	1048	9.57	16	3	N.R.
5. Kerala	•	N.R.	0.25	30.00	0.25	N.R.	14961	52.66	14	34	2900.66
6. Orissa	•	1	0.51	1.54	0.27	6.00	14	0.40	Nil	8.51	14.91
7. Punjab	•	7	N.R.	0.49	0.48	85.31	7337	17.43	3a	5	10.68
8. Rajasthan	11	N.R.	4.50	2.48	Being assessed	78553	Being assessed	31254 *(241)	124 *14	4144.00	4144.00
9. Uttar Pradesh	•	31	13.60	70.11	4.42	5000.00	56628	1250.00	537	179	5000.00
10. West Bengal	5	0.30	1.12	0.29	25.30	3764	1.47	N.R.	1	0.05	26.82
Total	•	97	27.03	165.75	12.52	6887.04	199827	1501.87	35336 *(241)	442 *14	12147.27
											20563.18
											*Missing

N.R. -Not reported.

Upper Betwa Complex Irrigation Scheme

88. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are considering to construct a new major irrigation project named as Upper Betwa Complex to provide irrigation in Raisen and Vidisha districts;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what is the present position of the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) to (c). The Government of Madhya Pradesh have informed that the Upper Betwa Complex Project is under preliminary stage of investigation and the details have not yet been finalised.

स्वीकृति के लिए विवाराधीन बिहार को
सिवाई योजना

89. श्री कुंद्रर राम: क्या सिवाई
मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) बिहार को वे विभिन्न सिवाई योजनाएं कीन सी हैं जो के द्वाय सरकार के विवाराधीन हैं ; और

(ख) इन योजनाओं में से प्रत्येक की स्वीकृति में क्या कठिनाइयां अनुभव की जा रही है ?

**सिवाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री
(श्री जियाउररहमान अंसारी) :** (क) और,
विवरण में दिए गए हैं ।

(ख) परियोजनाओं की स्वीकृति रिपोर्ट में समाविष्ट औरों, राज्य सरकार द्वारा केन्द्रीय जेन अधियोग और पर्योजना की जांच करने वाले अन्य संगठनों की टिप्पणियों के उत्तर दिए जाने में लगने वाले समय तथा विवार-विमर्श और स्कोरों को अन्तिम रूप देने के लिए अपने अधिकारियों को भेजने में राज्य सरकार की तत्परता पर निर्भर करती है ।

विवरण

12-8-81 तक योजना भाग्योग की स्वीकृति प्राप्त करने के लिए बिहार सरकार से शप्त हुई तिचाई किमी की सूची ।

क्रम संख्या	प.रयोजना का नाम	बसिन	श्रान्तिकाल लागत (वार्ष रूपये)	श्रान्तिकाल लागत (वार्ष रूपये) में प्राप्त होने की तारीख	कर्तव्यान्वयन स्थिति
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)

(क) बहुव स्तरों

- प्राप्त सरकारी जलाशय सर्कीम (नवाहाह, हजारी गंगा बाग और मुयेर) 5975. 23 10-4-78 केन्द्रीय जल आयोग द्वारा अगस्त 1981 में राज्य सरकार हे जल विकास संबंधी पहलुओं के बारे में और ग्राम स्पष्टीकरण माले गए हैं ।
- बरारी पास नहर सर्कीम (आगतपुर) . गंगा 755. 82 20-7-67 राज्य सरकार द्वारा टिप्पियों पर अब उसरों के बारे में केन्द्रीय जल आयोग द्वारा अगस्त 1981 में फैर ग्राम स्पष्टीकरण माले गए हैं ।
- बोनार जलाशय से तिचाई (हजारीबाबा) . दामोदर 2976. 00 26-12-77 राज्य सरकार से उत्तर 10-6-81 को प्राप्त हुए हैं (वक्तुत भाग को छोड़कर) चिकित्सी केन्द्रीय जल आयोग में जंच की जा रही है ।

(1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6)

4 सुखनाथ पम नहर स्कीम (संथात परगना) . गंगा 1229. 69 22-4-81 संकोषित रिपोर्ट 22-4-81 को प्राप्त हुई थी । जल-विज्ञान संबंधी टिप्पणियां राज्य सरकार को जन् 1981 में भेज दी गई थीं ।

5 कोइल-वारी सुखरिसा ग्राम: बेसिन सिंचाई परिसर- कुचगरिसा तथा 1039. 71 बहुमणि गोरना (सिवसूमि) बहुमणि 2181. 42 अवस्था, 76 6/79 में भेजी गई केन्द्रीय जल आयोग की टिप्पणियों के राज्य सरकार से उत्तर प्राप्त नहीं हुए हैं ।

6 सिद्धिना बरात (संथात परगना) . अजय 2181. 42 अवस्था, 76 6/79 में भेजी गई केन्द्रीय जल आयोग की टिप्पणियों के उत्तर प्राप्त नहीं हुए हैं ।

7 लिलावन जलाशय स्कीम (हजारीबाग) . गंगा 1985. 26 5-8-77 अगस्त 1976 में भेजी गई केन्द्रीय जल आयोग की टिप्पणियों के उत्तर प्राप्त नहीं हुए हैं ।

8 अनमोलोमाल पम नहर स्कीम (भागलपुर) . गंगा 1128. 00 2-6-77 टिप्पणियों के उत्तर राज्य सरकार से जुलाई 81 में प्राप्त हुए हैं और उनको केन्द्रीय जल आयोग में जांच की जा रही है ।

9 सुखरिसा-बहुउद्देशीय परियोजना . सुखरिसा 35770. 00 दिसम्बर 74 केन्द्रीय जल आयोग द्वारा आगेल, शही तथा अगमते 1982 में भेजी गई टिप्पणियों के उत्तर प्राप्त नहीं हुए हैं ।

(1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6)

10 सोन नहर का आमनिहाला . . . सोन 25244.00 4-2-81 केन्द्रीय जल आयोग में जांच की जा रही है। केन्द्रीय जल आयोग द्वारा वित्तीय पहलुओं के बारे में टिप्पणियां मई 1981 में राज्य सरकार को भेजी गई थी।

11 बिहार में बांधतार के जल के सम्पर्कोन से सोन संबंधित परियोजना दियेंगे

2263.00 30-7-80 केन्द्रीय जल आयोग द्वारा सिवाई और जल-विकास संबंधी पहलुओं पर राज्य सरकार को अध्येत तथा मई 81 में भेजी गई टिप्पणियों के उत्तर प्राप्त नहीं हुए हैं।

12 पुनरुत्थान सिवाई स्कोम . . . गंगा 2077.67 30-4-81 केन्द्रीय जल आयोग में जांच की जा रही है। केन्द्रीय जल आयोग द्वारा निर्णय समझी तथा अन्वेषण संबंधी पहलुओं पर टिप्पणियां जून 1981 में राज्य सरकार को भेजी गई थी।

13 उत्तर कोडल जलाशय परियोजना (पलामुक) . . . सोन 11377 30-11-76 सलाहकार समिति द्वारा 18-1-80 को स्वीकृत की गई। राज्य सरकार द्वारा (1) राज्य के वित विभाग की सहमति (2) सोन बराज पर उत्तर कोडल के जल के सम्पर्कोन के बारे में परियोजना के मुख्य इंजीनियर द्वारा दिए गए आवकासन के बारे में सहमति दी जानी है।

14 पुनर्जी जलाशय (संशाल परियोजना) . . . अरुण 2609.00 11-11-79 सलाहकार समिति ने 28-11-80 को इस पर विचार किया और इसे स्वीकृत घोषया।

15 मध्यांत जलाशय परियोजना (पालिम चंपानाल) . . . गंगा 3472 92 अक्टूबर 80

तहीन-

(1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6)

(अ) समस्या स्फीति

1 चक्रनार जलाशय स्फीति शंख 802. 82 6-6-81 योजना आयोग की सलाहकार समिति द्वारा 24.7-81
की हुई बैठक से स्वीकृत की गई ।

2 इकानका पम नहर स्फीति (चरण-दो) गंगा 495. 75 26-7-77
-तरहैव-

3 धार संख जलाशय स्फीति ब्रह्मणी 918. 94 1-7-81
-तरहैव-

4 पाल्या जलाशय स्फीति गंगा 367. 31 20-7-81 केन्द्रीय जल प्रायोग में जांच की जा रही है ।

5 चुरंगी जलाशय स्फीति सुवर्णिका 209. 45 21-7-81
-तरहैव-

आवासित मिलावट तेल की बिक्री

90. श्री अशोक गहलोत : क्या नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 10 जून, 1981 के "भ्रम्भ-हृत" में सैल आफ इंपोर्ट एडल्टरेटिड आयल शीर्षक के अन्तर्गत प्रकाशित समाचार की ओर सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित किया गया है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या उपर्युक्त तेल इस बिक्री पर प्रतिबन्ध के बावजूद छुले बाजार में बेचा गया था;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार ने इस संबंध में दोषी पाये गये व्यक्तियों के खिलाफ कोई कार्रवाही की है;

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

(ङ) क्या सरकार का विचार इस तरह के मिलावटी तेल की बिक्री के लिये कोई नियम बनाने का है; और

(च) यदि हाँ, तो कब तक, और यदि नहीं, तो उस के क्या कारण हैं ?

नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री बल मोहन महत्तो) : (क) जी हाँ।

(ख) से (च) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

Depletion of Forest Wealth in Rajasthan

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Rajasthan is facing the most serious problem of fast depleting forest wealth particularly in the Western region; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken by Government to undertake afforestation on a large scale as also to check denudation of the existing forests?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). The information is being collected from the State and will be laid on the table of the Sabha in due course.

Loss suffered by Government due to Floods

93. SHRI VIREBHADRA SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the assessment of loss suffered by the Government due to floods in the country this year; and

(b) what steps are being taken by the Government to meet the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) A statement is attached.

(b) Before the onset of monsoon, the States were alerted, both at the Minister's as well as official level regarding disaster preparedness measures against floods. Among others, these include patrolling of embankments, stocking of relief material, maintenance of communication links and preparation of contingency plants for areas which may get isolated by floods.

The State Governments have confirmed the implementation of the Model Action Plan and also their preparedness to meet the flood situation and setting up of State Level Coordination Committees and Relief Committees at various levels, mobilisation of the rescue and relief materials in strategic places etc.

The Ministry of Irrigation have arranged to issue flood forecasts and

warnings to the general public. The Indian Meteorological Department also issues Warnings of heavy rainfall through the mass-media, when necessary.

Every State Government has been basis of the recommendations of the bas's of the recommendations of the 7th Finance Commission to meet immediate expenditure necessitated by natural calamities. The State Governments have sanctioned ex-gratia payment to the families of the deceased and injured persons and subsidy for re-building/repair of the houses damaged in accordance with the norms prescribed by them. Assistance has also been extended for the cattles loss. Relief camps and health Centres

have been opened to provide relief to the affected population. Food packets had been air-dropped to the marooned people. Cattle camps have been opened. Essential items viz., foodgrains, Kerosene, match boxes were made available and essential medicines as also jet vaccination teams have been deputed for carrying out mass Vaccination. The Central Social Welfare Board and State Advisory Boards have been instructed to mobilise Voluntary relief for flood affected peoples. Pending the visit of the Central Team, the Government of Rajasthan have been given an "on account" advance of Rs. 5 crores towards floods relief.

Statement

Compiled on the 12th August, 1981

Name of the State	No. of Districts affected	Area affected in lakh hectares	Population affected		Damage to Crops		Damage to Houses		Cattle lost		Human lives lost (Nos.)	Damage to public utilities (Rs. in lakhs)	Total damage to crops, houses & Public utilities (Col. 618 + 11) (Rs. in lakhs)	Remarks
			Area in lakhs	Value in Rs. lakhs	Area in lakhs	Value in Rs. lakhs	Number	Value in Rs. lakhs.	lost (Nos.)	10				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		
1. Assam	9	2.72	9.47	0.32	131.94	1067	2.56	194	20	21.11	\$136.61	*Relates to first wave		
2. Bihar	18	9.54	47.86	3.97	1623.15	22254	167.78	5	3	56.73	184.76			
3. Gujarat	7	N.R.	0.40	N.R.	N.R.	14201	N.R.	3284	53	51.53	51.53			
4. Haryana	8	0.11	0.26	0.04	15.34	1048	9.57	16	3	N.R.	24.91			
5. Kerala	N.R.	0.25	30.00	0.25	N.R.	14961	52.66	14	54	4900.66	2953.32			
6. Orissa	1	0.51	1.54	0.27	6.00	14	0.40	Nil	Nil	8.51	14.91			
7. Punjab	7	N.R.	0.49	0.48	85.31	7337	17.43	32	5	10.68	113.42			
8. Rajasthan	11	N.R.	4.50	2.48	Being assessed	78553	Being assessed	31254	*124.4*(241)	4144.00	4144.00	*Missing		
9. Uttar Pradesh	31	13.60	70.11	4.42	5000.00	56628	1250.00	537	179	5000.00	11250.00			
10. West Bengal	5	0.30	1.12	0.29	25.30	3764	1.47	N.R.	0.05	26.82				
Total	97	27.03	165.75	12.52	6887.04	199827	1501.87	35336	*443*(241)	12174.27	20564.18	*Missing		

N.R.—Not Reported

**Gandhi Peace Foundation Premises,
Delhi**

94. SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Gandhi Peace Foundation premises in Delhi on 221/223 Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Marg was a gift to the Foundation;

(b) if so, when was this done and what were the conditions under which the gift had been made;

(c) has any violation of the provisions of the Gift Deed come to the notice of the Government; and

(d) if so, what action Government have taken or propose to take?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) and (b) Land measuring 1.602 acres under bungalows No. 221 and 223 on Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Marg (Rouse Avenue) was allotted on 1.12.64 on concessional terms by only charging the cost of development at the rate of Rs. 36,000/- per acre and Rs. 58,000/- for the depreciated value of the structures at site. Besides the above, Re. 1 per annum was payable as ground rent. One of the important conditions of allotment was that the land shall be used only for the construction of a Building for Gandhi Peace Foundation and for no other purpose.

(c) Some violations of the Agreement for lease have come to notice.

(d) Necessary action to recover penalties as per Rules is being taken.

Increase in Rates of Edible Oils and Ghee

95. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that during the last 3 months the rates of various edible oils, ghee and pure ghee have

been increased in Delhi, U.P., Gujarat and other parts of the country;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the rates of some of the essential commodities like wheat, atta, various dals and vegetables have also gone up;

(c) if so, the reasons thereof;

(d) what were the rates on 1st February, 1980 and on 1st August, 1981 of the same; and

(e) what steps have been taken to bring down the same?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY):

(a) to (e) Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Remunerative Prices for Cocoa Cultivation

96. SHRI P. J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that the cocoa cultivation in the country is being crippled due to the fact that the cultivators are not getting remunerative prices;

(b) whether Government have received any representation requesting for taking steps to guarantee a reasonable price for cocoa growers;

(c) if so, what steps Government propose to take; and

(d) whether Government propose to examine the possibility of procuring cocoa-beans through NAFED on the basis of a minimum floor price and exporting them through NAFED?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Cocoa cultivation has been under some strain due to inadequate processing and marketing facilities.

(b) Yes Sir.

(c) Import of cocoa has been canalised through State Trading Corporation and the quantity to be imported has been drastically reduced. The State Government of Kerala have requested the Central Arecanut Marketing and Processing Cooperative Ltd. (CAMP-CO), Mangalore to extend their procurement to Kerala State also on non-profit-no-loss basis. The State Government are also organising the fermentation and drying of wet cocoa along cooperative/community lines. Six cooperative societies have been sanctioned a loan of Rs. 75,000 each and grant of a like amount by the Government of Kerala for setting up the driers. During 1981-82 10 additional centres are to be selected under the scheme. Kerala Government have made arrangements to procure cocoa beans from growers' through CAMPCO and State Marketing Federation at Rs. 3.30 per kg. of wet beans. State Government is also proposing to give subsidy of rupee one per kilogram.

(d) No such proposal is presently under consideration.

M. P. State Dairy Development Corporation

97. SHRI B. R. NAHATA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Madhya Pradesh has sent a proposal to the Government of India for conversion of M.P. State Dairy Development Corporation into a federation for implementing operation of Flood II programme; and

(b) if so, at what stage this proposal is pending and how long it will take to decide the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN). (a) and (b) The Government of Madhya Pradesh

has already registered a Co-operative Dairy Federation for implementation of Dairy Development Programme in the State.

Categories of Irrigation schemes

98. SHRI CHATURBHUJ: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of categories into which irrigation schemes have been divided for implementation and the estimated capacity of each such category;

(b) whether the irrigation schemes are proposed to be re-classified in view of the increase in the prices; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI). (a) The Irrigation schemes are divided into following categories according to the culturable command area indicated against each.

Categories of Irrigation Schemes	Culturable command area (in hectares)
(i) Minor	Less than 2000
(ii) Medium	between 2000 and 10,000
(iii) Major	Above 10,000

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Do Not arise.

राजस्थान में ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम पर विवर की गई व्यवराशि

99. श्री अल्पराज : क्या ग्रामीण कुनै नियमण मंत्री यह बताने की तृप्ति करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान में ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत चुने गए गांवों के विकास

के लिए अब तक कितनी राशि खर्च की गई है;

(ख) राजस्थान के कोटा और मालवाड़ जिलों में चने द्वाएं ग्रांठ गांवों में प्रस्तावित कार्यक्रम के अनुसार 1 जुलाई, 1981 तक पूरे किए गए कार्यों का व्यौरा क्या है और इस सम्बन्ध में प्रत्येक शिर्ष के अन्तर्गत कितनी धनराशि खर्च की गई;

(ग) क्या ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत विकास के लिए केटा जिले (राजस्थान) की अटाह बरन लहसुल में अन्ततः और मुण्डलक गांवों का चयन किया गया था; और

(घ) यदि हा, तो इन दोनों गांवों में पूरा किए गए कार्यों के नाम क्या हैं और कार्यक्रम विभाग के अन्तर्गत उन पर कितनी धनराशि खर्च की गई है और वहां पर अपले वर्ष जिन कार्यों को शुरू किया जाएगा उन का व्यौरा क्या है?

कृषि और ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्रालय में राज्य भंडी (श्री बालेश्वर राम) :
(क) से (घ) राजस्थान भरकार से सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और प्राप्त होते हीं सभापटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

Stock of Edible Oils

100. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOVAL: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the stock of edible oils both for vanaspati industry and the Public distribution system.

(b) the quantity of edible oils proposed to be imported; and

(c) the steps taken to increase the production of edible oils in the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BRAJA MULAN MOHANTY):
(a) and (b) The quantity of edible oils 1288 L.S.—7.

to be imported depends on the gap between the requirement and the indigenous production, internal and international price trend of such oils, availability of foreign exchange and other related factors. The stocks of imported edible oils with the STC for the vanaspati industry and the public distribution system towards the end of July, 1981 were adequate to meet about two months' requirements.

(c) The following main steps are being taken to increase the production of oilseeds in the country; which would lead to a greater indigenous availability of edible oils:—

1. Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for the development of oilseeds, an intensive programme is under implementation in 14 States. The scheme aims at demonstrations on farmers' fields, strengthening of seed production and distribution arrangements, expansion of plant protection measures and training of farmers and extension workers as also extension of irrigated area under oilseed crops

2. In addition, States are undertaking oilseeds development programme—catch cropping and inter cropping.

3. Increase in the area under short duration varieties of oilseeds through catch cropping and inter cropping.

4. Intensification of research efforts.

To further step up the production of groundnut, a special scheme has been sanctioned in Saurashtra region of Gujarat State which, inter-alia, includes distribution of quality seeds, adoption of plant protection measures, subsidy on cost of irrigation, water harvesting, supply of seed drills on subsidised rates, demonstrations to disseminate the latest methods of groundnut cultivation. The scheme also aims at extending the summer irrigated groundnut area to 2 lakh hectares in the State by the end of 1983-84. It is likely to yield an additional production

of 9 lakh tonnes of groundnut by the end of the Sixth Plan.

Greater emphasis is also being laid on the development of soyabean and sunflower crops. The development of soyabean would be concentrated in the States of Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh, where there is substantial scope for expansion of this crop. A Special production programme has been approved for production of soyabean in Madhya Pradesh, which envisages extension of area under the crop from the present level of 4.5 lakh hectares to 18 lakh hectares by 1985-86 and production from 0.35 million tonnes to 1.44 million tonnes. Matching facilities for the processing of these additional quantities are also being planned to come up in advance.

Plan and Programmes for Tribal Sub-Plan Areas under Sixth Plan period

102. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry prepared the Plan and Programmes for tribal sub-plan areas of the country in Sixth Plan period;

(b) if so, the schemes, programmes and projects identified and extended to these areas, State-wise therefor;

(c) total numbers of Integrated Rural Development Programmes proposed for tribal sub-plan areas and funds earmarked for the same from his Ministry;

(d) whether the Integrated Rural Development Programmes for tribal areas are not fully covered entire sub-plan areas; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) The major programmes of the Ministry of Rural Reconstruction, that is, the Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP)

and the National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) cover the entire country including the tribal sub-plan areas. The Ministry has no separate plans or programmes exclusively for Tribal Sub-Plan areas.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) IRDP has been extended to all the blocks in the country including tribal sub-plan blocks and an outlay of Rs. 35 lakhs is envisaged for each block during the Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85). It has been laid down that at least 30 per cent of all the families assisted under this programme should be drawn from scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and that efforts should also be made to ensure that at least 30 per cent of all the benefits under this programme, in terms of subsidies and loans, should go to the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes.

(d) IRDP fully covers tribal sub plan areas.

(e) Question does not arise.

Social Forestry for tribal sub-plan area

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

(a) whether his Ministry prepared schemes and programmes of social forestry for tribal sub-plan areas in Sixth Plan;

(b) if so, whether the States prepared the programmes of social forestry in tribal sub-plan areas and submitted to his Ministry for approval;

(c) if so, the guidelines issued by his Ministry to the States and funds placed for social forestry schemes, State-wise, for sub-plan areas in Annual Plans of Sixth Plan;

(d) the social forestry schemes and the programmes approved by his Ministry for entire sub-plan areas, the funds earmarked from his Ministry in this regard; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) No specific social forestry scheme has been prepared for Sixth Five Year Plan exclusively for Tribal Sub-plan areas. However, in Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram the entire amount on social forestry is utilised in Tribal Sub-plan areas.

(b) No specific proposal has been sent to the Ministry by the States.

(c) Question does not arise.

(d) On the whole about 25 per cent of the outlay for social forestry will be spent for benefit of tribals and scheduled castes. But no specific Tribal Sub-plan has been approved by the Ministry. The question of earmarking any funds in this regard does not arise.

(e) Social forestry is a tree plantation scheme and is not of the nature of a welfare scheme meant for a particular section or sections of the society. The tribals mostly live in and around the forests. They, therefore, are invariably benefitted by implementation of the scheme in the form of employment. They will also be benefitted in utilising the usufructs.

Separate Tribal Sub-plans for social forestry will not be practicable.

Reviewing of Land Reforms measures undertaken during Fifth Plan

104. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry reviewed the implementation of land reforms measures undertaken by the States during Fifth Plan;

(b) if so, the details therefor, State-wise;

(c) the guidelines issued by his Ministry to the States for Sixth Plan;

(d) the measures taken by his Ministry for speedy implementation of land reform measures; and

(e) the progress made by the States since 1980 up to 1981 therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) and (b). Progress in the implementation of various land reform measures is reviewed regularly and attention of State Governments is drawn to shortfalls as well as to the need for appropriate administrative and legislative measures. Specifically, shortfalls in implementation of land ceiling legislations have been reviewed and State Governments requested to accelerate the pace of implementation.

(c) Priorities in the land reform programme have been identified earlier and these priorities will be continued. Briefly stated, these are (i) greater expedition in taking over and distributing ceiling-surplus lands, (ii) updating and proper maintenance of land records, (iii) consolidation of holdings, and (iv) confirmation of benefits stipulated in law on tenants.

(d) As pointed out in the reply to parts (a) & (b), expeditious implementation of land reform measures is pursued with State Governments.

(e) The various ingredients of land reform policy are under continuous implementation. In regard to implementation of land ceiling laws which is regularly reviewed by the Government of India, the achievement during 1980 and 1981 for the period for which reports are available is as follows:

(i) Area taken possession	1,97,318 acres
of	
(ii) Area distributed	1,29,1356 acres
(iii) number of beneficiaries	1,32,319
(iv) Area distributed to persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes/Tribes	77,891 acres

(v) Number of beneficiaries belonging to the Scheduled Castes/Tribes 76,409 acres

(c) to (e). The information is being collected from the States and Union Territories and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Conference on role of Forest in Tribal Economy

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

(a) the findings and recommendations made in the conference on "Role of forest in tribal economy" held in July 12, 1978 at New Delhi;

(b) whether the recommendations have been sent to the States for implementation;

(c) if so, the names of the States which accepted the recommendations of the conference and implemented so far;

(d) State-wise the schemes, programmes and policies relating to tribal and forest development prepared and under execution; and

(e) funds provided, acts passed and societies formed to protect the forest and protect the interest of the tribal population?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) The findings and recommendations made at the meeting of the Forest and Tribal Welfare Ministers held on July 12, 1978 at New Delhi are given in the Statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2630/81].

(b) Yes, Sir.

Floods in Dakhsin Canara, Karnataka

106. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total loss due to recent floods in Dakhsin Canara in the Karnataka State; and

(b) what amount has been sanctioned by the Centre for flood control in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) The State Government has reported that no flood damage has occurred so far this year in Dakhsin Canara District of the State.

(b) The approved outlay for flood control works in Karnataka for the Sixth Five Year Plan is Rs. 1.80 crores.

Supply of Foodgrains to Karnataka

107. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of rice and wheat supplied to Karnataka Government from the Central Pool during the last one year; and

(b) the demand of Karnataka Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). The information is as under:—

(Quantity in '000 tonnes)

Foodgrains	Demand	Allotment	Off-take
Rice (PDS)	194.5	154.0	111.2
Wheat (PDS and Mills)	498.0	303.78	269.5

Demand and supply of onions to Maharashtra Federation State Marketing

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

(a) what was the demand of, and how much quantity of onions allotted to Maharashtra State Marketing Federation for export purposes during the period from January to June, 1981;

(b) the quantity of onions exported by the Maharashtra State Marketing Federation during the above period; and

(c) if Federation has not exported any quantity of onions during the above period, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) The export of onion is being canalised through National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India. As per information furnished by NAFED during the period January to June, 1981, NAFED passed on 25 per cent of share of export orders received by the other associate shippers to Maharashtra State Marketing Federation for execution of shipment by them.

(b) Maharashtra State Marketing Federation exported 490 MT of onions during the period of January to June, 1981. NAFED also purchased about 1850 MT of stock from Maharashtra State Marketing Federation for meeting their export commitments.

(c) Question does not arise.

Grievance of Sugarcane Growers

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

(a) whether Government have examined the problem of small sugarcane growers, in the factory areas regarding their special credit needs;

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

(c) what steps Government have taken or propose to take to simplify the procedures for grant of loans to the small sugarcane growers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) to (c). Sugarcane is one of the crops for which production finance is provided by the co-operative credit societies on the basis of scales of finance; scales of finance are determined for each crop by the technical group at the district level. The area under sugarcane cultivation forms about 1.8 per cent of the total areas under all crops. According to the latest information available, 13 per cent of production loans provided by the cooperatives relate to sugarcane.

No problem of small sugarcane growers in the factory areas regarding their special credit needs has been brought to the notice of the Government of India.

One of the policy objectives in agricultural credit is to ensure increasing flow of credit to the small farmers and weaker sections. The share of loans from institutional agencies to weaker sections which is at present about 40 per cent, is expected go up to a minimum level of 50 per cent of the total loans by the end of Sixth Five-Year Plan. Various concessions and facilities like lowering share capital contribution and its payment in instalments have been introduced. A number of State Governments are providing financial assistance to members belonging to weaker sections for buying shares, lower rates of interest, etc. Simplification in the procedure for grant of loans like introduction of pass-book indicating therein area of land cultivated by each member, loan eligibility, loans to be sanctioned, etc., has been suggested to the State Governments for adoption by the reorganised primary agricultural credit societies.

Enhanced Prices of Vegetables and Foodgrains

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

(a) whether it is a fact that prices of vegetables and foodgrains have shot up considerably during the last two months, and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). The Economic Adviser's index of wholesale prices (with 1970-71-100 as base) registered the following changes from May to July, 1981.

Month	Foodgrains	Vegetables
May, 1981 .	230.5	173.7
June, 1981 .	233.6	171.5
July, 1981	239.7	202.7

The prices have mainly risen in July. This rise is partly seasonal and partly due to transport bottlenecks and increase in transport cost.

Tubewells sanctioned in Orissa with World Bank Assistance

111 SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of State tube wells sanctioned for small farmers in Orissa under the irrigation schemes financed with World Bank assistance;

(b) whether the funds under this programme are being spent through the Central Irrigation Department; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) So far as this Ministry is aware, there is no irrigation scheme for the construction of State Tube-wells for small farmers in Orissa, financed with the World Bank assistance.

(b) and (c) Does not arise in view of (a) above.

National Water Development Agency

112. SHRI R. L. BHATIA:

SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD:

SHRI JAI NARAIN ROAT:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry propose to set up a national water development agency to carry out surveys and investigations for inter-linking various rivers, creating optimum storage capacity for water, harnessing the waters which are now going waste and transferring the surplus flow for utilisation in deficit regions;

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the proposal;

(c) when it is likely to be implemented, and

(d) the total capital outlay involved therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) to (c). The Government of India have decided to constitute National Water Development Agency as a Society to be registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 to undertake detailed surveys and investigations of the possible storage reservoir sites as well as inter-connecting links and to prepare feasibility reports in respect of the Peninsular Rivers Development Component of the National Perspective for Water Resources Development prepared by the Ministry of Irrigation and Central Water

Commission. The details in this regard are being worked out. The overall scheme of surveys and investigations is estimated to cost about Rs. 107 crores and this work is expected to be completed in a period of 7 to 10 years.

Forest Area denuded by Hydel and Multi-purpose River Valley Projects

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

(a) what is the total forest area denuded by Hydel and Multi-purpose river valley projects, till the end of 1980; and

(b) whether there has been any afforestation to compensate for such denudation by raising artificial forests?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). The information is being collected from the State Forest Departments and would be placed on the Table of the House in due course.

Research Work in Orissa by Central Rice Research Institute

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

(a) is it a fact that the Central Rice Research Institute has been conducting research work time to time in Orissa;

(b) if so, when was the latest research made;

(c) what are the main study and suggestion given in the latest research reports about the development of agriculture in Orissa; and

(d) the details about the main functions of the Central Rice Research Institute of Orissa?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) The Central Rice Research Institute located at Cuttack in Orissa is a National Institute of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research and is responsible for conducting basic and applied research on the improvement of rice crop, since 1946.

(b) and (c). The proven research results of Central Rice Research Institute are periodically made available to the farmers all over the country. Since the Institute is located in Orissa the problems of rice cultivation in the State such as coastal salinity, low lying areas and pests mainly gall midge have received priority and a number of varieties developed by CRRI, Cuttack have been released for cultivation in the State. These varieties include CR 1014, Sakti and Supriva. Last year five more varieties viz. Sathuri for upland, Pallavi and Indira for cloudy kharif season, samelai for gall midge endemic areas and Rama-krishna possessing tolerance to bacterial blight, developed at CRRI, Cuttack, have been released by the State Varietal Release Committee for Orissa. Cultivars such as CR 1009 and CR 1030 are doing exceedingly well in farmers' fields in low land areas. A CRRI Centre located at Simlipal is engaged in identifying appropriate varieties and production technology for the tribal area of Orissa.

(d) The main function of CRRI, Cuttack is to conduct research on rice to cater to the needs of rice farmers throughout the country. The specific objectives are: (1) to carry on research on basic and applied aspects of rice for optimising productivity; (2) to generate information for adaptive research and extension to the farmers; (3) to serve as a Centre of authoritative information on rice production

technology; and (4) to train research and extension workers in rice.

Sal seeds Collected by Tribal Development Corporation Society and Orissa Forest Corporation

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

(a) the total quantity of Sal seeds that have been collected by the Tribal Development Co-operative Society and Orissa Forest Corporation from the forests of Orissa in 1981 to date;

(b) the quantity given to the Hindustan Lever Ltd. and other Companies;

(c) what is the total quantity kept for domestic consumption; and

(d) the details about the way it has been used in Orissa?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) to (d). The information is being collected from State Forest Department and would be placed on the Table of the House in due course.

Allotment of Foodgrains to Orissa for Implementation of National Rural Employment Scheme

116. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) the total allotment of foodgrains made for Orissa for the year 1981-82 for the implementation of National Rural Employment scheme;

(b) whether Government have a proposal for allotting more quantities of foodgrains to the backward district of the State under the above scheme;

(c) if so, the total quantities of foodgrain allotted so far for the year 1981-82 to one of the backward district of Keonjhar for implementing the above scheme; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) A quantity of 7,000 MTs of foodgrains has been allocated and released so far to Orissa for the year 1981-82 for the implementation of National Rural Employment Programme.

(b) There is no specific provision under the programme to make separate allocation to backward districts of any State. Moreover, allotment to the districts is made by the State Government and not by the Government of India.

(c) and (d). Question does not arise.

Assistance for Opening Poultry Centres in Orissa

117. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE to pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to give proper weightage to poultry during Sixth Plan period;

(b) whether financial assistance from the Centre has been given to Orissa in 1981-82 for opening some poultry centres;

(c) if so, the number of such poultry centres proposed to be opened in Keonjhar District; and

(d) the details about the implementation of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Poultry development has already been given proper weightage during the Sixth Plan period.

(b) Poultry 'farm' centres fall in the State sector. Central schemes provide for development and maintenance of Central poultry breeding

farms/Test units etc. Besides, an allocation of Rs. 15 lakhs as Central share has been communicated to the Government of Orissa by the Ministry of Rural Reconstruction for setting up poultry, piggery and sheep production units during 1981-82 under the Special Livestock Production Programme for small and marginal farmers and agricultural labourers.

Further, under Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) of the Ministry of Rural Reconstruction, subsidy is provided for small and marginal farmers and agricultural labourers.

(c) Information regarding the number of poultry units proposed to be subsidised under the Integrated Rural Development and other Programmes in Keonjhar District has been called for from the Government of Orissa and it shall be placed on the Table of the House soon.

(d) Special Livestock Production Programme envisages subsidy @ 25 per cent to small farmers and 33-1/3 per cent to marginal farmers and agricultural labourers on capital investment subject to a maximum of Rs. 3000 per beneficiary and @ 50 per cent to tribal beneficiaries subject to a maximum of Rs. 5000 per beneficiary for setting up of poultry production units of 50 to 100 birds in case of small farmer/marginal farmers and 100 to 200 birds in case of agricultural labourers. The remaining cost for establishing the poultry units is to be arranged by way of loan through institutional sources. From the inception of the scheme upto 1980-81, 3967 beneficiaries have been covered under the poultry scheme in Puri, Cuttack and Sambalpur Districts.

The IRD Programme also envisages subsidy at the above rate for marginal and small farmers and agricultural labourers to enable them to set up poultry units.

Clearance of Building Plans by Urban Art Commission

118. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news item captioned 'A cold shoulder over and against' appearing in the 'Hindustan Times', New Delhi dated the 9th April, 1981;

(b) if so, his reaction thereto; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to set matters right and ensure effective role being exercised by the Urban Art Commission in the matter of clearance of each and every major building plan in the capital?

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

(b) and (c). Necessary instructions have already been issued to all the concerned local authorities to consult the Delhi Urban Art Commission wherever necessary as per the provision of the Delhi Urban Art Commission Act, 1973, before according approval in respect of building operation, engineering operations, development proposals etc.

Edible oils allocated to West Bengal for next festival season

119. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of edible oils allocated to the State of West Bengal from the Central stocks for issue through public distribution system during the next festival season; and

(b) what steps have been taken to ensure that there is no profiteering or adulteration by the trade in the sale of oils imported by private parties?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY): (a) Allocations of imported edible oils to States for public distribution are made on a monthly basis. West Bengal was allocated a total quantity of 15,200 tonnes of imported edible oils during the month of July and August, 1981. The requirement of the various State Governments for the months of September and October, 1981 are being ascertained in advance and adequate allocations will be made to meet the demands of the festival season.

(b) The import of edible oils is canalised through the State Trading Corporation of India Ltd. since December, 1978. However, certain private parties have been importing certain quantities of edible oils on the basis of pre-canalisation commitment. There is no price or distribution control on the sale of the oils imported by the private parties. However, the State Governments have been asked to vigorously implement the provisions of the Pulses, Edible Oilseeds and Edible Oils (Storage Control) Orders, 1977, under which stock limits have been laid down for the quantities of oils, indigenous or imported, that could be kept at any time by the dealers. The State Governments have also been asked from time to time to ensure that the imported edible oils issued for public distribution system are sold only through the licensed fair price shops/cooperative outlets and do actually reach the consumers for whom they are meant. The State Governments have also been advised to

instruct State inspection and enforcement machinery to ensure that all stocks of oil lifted by the State Government for public distribution system are fully accounted for and that the opportunity of leakages of these stocks into private trade channels for purposes of adulteration etc. are removed.

Food for Work Programme 1980-81 and 1981-82

120. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any allotments have been made to the State/Union Territories under the Food for Work Programme during the year 1981-82, and

(b) if so, the details thereof State-wise and the amount likely to be released for each State/Union Territories for the remaining months of the year 1981-82?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) and (b) A statement indicating the quantities of foodgrains and cash amounts allocated to each State/UT under National Rural Employment Programme (which has replaced Food for Work Programme) for the first two quarters of the current year is enclosed. An amount equal to that already allocated is likely to be released further during the remaining two quarters of the year subject to progress in the utilisation of funds/ foodgrains already made available.

Statement

The quantities of foodgrains and cash component allocated to the States/U.Ts. during the year 1981-82

S. No.	Name of State/U.T.	Foodgrains allocated (metric tonnes)	Cash component allocated for 1st and 2nd quarter of the current year (Rs. in lakhs)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	15,750	948.00
2.	Assam	3,000	200.00

1	2	3	4
3. Bihar	.	20,000	1210.00
4. Gujarat	.	4,600	280.00
5. Haryana	.	1,250	80.00
6. Himachal Pradesh	.	1,000	60.00
7. Jammu & Kashmir	.	1,250	80.00
8. Karnataka	.	7,000	414.00
9. Kerala	.	6,700	402.00
10. Madhya Pradesh	.	11,000	660.00
11. Maharashtra	.	12,000	710.00
12. Manipur	.	150	10.00
13. Meghalaya	.	200	10.00
14. Nagaland	.	100	10.00
15. Orissa	.	7,000	410.00
16. Punjab	.	2,150	126.00
17. Rajasthan	.	4,000	234.00
18. Sikkim	.	100	8.00
19. Tamil Nadu	.	12,500	740.00
20. Tripura	.	500	30.00
21. Uttar Pradesh	.	27,900	1670.00
22. West Bengal	.	11,250	674.00
23. Andaman & Nicobar	.	150	8.00
24. Arunachal Pradesh	.	150	8.00
25. Chandigarh	.	..	2.00
26. Mizoram	.	150	8.00
27. Pondicherry	.	150	8.00
ALL INDIA TOTAL		1,50,000	9000.00

Creation of New Community Development Blocks

121. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any New Community Development Blocks have been created by the Government by bifurcating the existing blocks in the years 1980-81 and 1981-82;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any other suggestions for the creation of any new blocks are also pending with the Government;

(d) if so, the details thereof; State-wise; and

(e) the likely date by which a decision would be taken regarding each one of the suggestions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) to (e). A proposal to create 7 new Community Development Blocks by reorganising certain existing blocks in Kerala has been received from the State Government. The blocks proposed to be created are Adimaly, Nadumkandom, Kattappana, Idukki, Nilambur, Irity and Peravoor. While the blocks namely Adimaly, Nadumkandom, Kattappana and Idukki are proposed to be created by reorganising the existing 4 blocks viz., Devicolam, Arudai, Elamdesom and Thodupuzha in Idukki district, the block Nilambur is proposed to be created by bifurcating the Wandoor block in Malappuram district and the blocks Irity and Peravoor are to be created by trifurcating the existing Kuthuparamba block in Cannanore district. In order to take a decision on the

proposal, Government of India has sought from the State Government some further details in the matter which are being awaited.

Bara-Choru Drinking Water Supply Scheme in Hamirpur District

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

(a) whether Bara-Choru drinking water supply scheme in Nadaur Block of Hamirpur District in Himachal Pradesh has been sanctioned by the Government as a centrally sponsored scheme;

(b) if so, the estimated cost of the scheme alongwith the date on which the scheme has been sanctioned and the amount provided for its construction during the current financial year; and

(c) if not, the likely date by which it would be sanctioned and the reasons for delay in sanctioning it?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Certain technical queries have been raised which are to be answered by the State-Government before the scheme can be sanctioned.

खनन उद्योग में प्रदूषण की रोकथान के उदाय

123. श्री निहल सिंह: क्या निर्माण और अन्वयन मंत्री खनन उद्योग में प्रदूषण की रोकथान के उदायों के बारे में 20 अप्रैल, 1981 के अंतरांकित प्रश्न संख्या 7996,

के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या खनन उद्योग में प्रदूषण की रोकथाम के उत्तरों के बारे में जानकारी इस बीच एकत्र कर ली गई है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी व्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इस सम्बन्ध में विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं?

संसदीय कार्य सभा निम्नलिखित आवास मंत्री (अधीक्षित नारायण सिंह) :

(क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) अधेक्षित सूचना की अभी तक प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है।

Expansion of operation flood programme

124. SHRI MANPHOOL SINGH CHAUDHURY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to expand operation flood programme and cover more cities under it;

(b) whether it is also proposed to develop selected milk districts and milk towns in all the States; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) to (c). The Operation Flood II project will cover about 155 milk shed districts which will be linked with about 148 cities and towns having a population of more than one lakh each. The project is intended to benefit ten million farm families and will cover a national milk herd of about fifteen million cross-bred cows and upgraded buffaloes.

Procurement of wheat

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

(a) whether with the onset of the monsoon wheat arrivals in mandis has declined sharply indicating that even the lower procurement targets may not be achieved;

(b) is it also a fact that judging by the current trend of market arrivals which has dropped to about 6000 tonnes a day in the month of July, it was difficult to procure even 6.5 million tonnes even;

(c) if so, what are the major reasons for this low procurement;

(d) whether the Government had made elaborate arrangements for the wheat procurements this year in order to replenish its old stocks of wheat;

(e) whether even after taking these measures, the wheat procurement has been very poor; and

(f) if so what steps Government proposes to take to meet the shortage of wheat during the current year?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) to (e). To replenish the stocks, the Government, as in the past, had made elaborate arrangements for the procurement of wheat. Although the quantity of 6.5 million tonnes procured so far in the current season may be less than the target envisaged it is much higher than that in 1980-81 season.

The main reasons for low procurement of wheat viz-a-viz target can be attributed to offers of higher price by trade as compared to procurement price fixed by the Government and

withholding of wheat stocks by traders and producers.

(f) The Government propose to meet the shortfall in procurement through the current stocks and minimum necessary imports.

Shortage of Vanaspati, Desi Ghee, Butter Oil, Soap and Coal

126. SHRI B. V. DESAI:

SHRI MANPHOOL SINGH CHAUDHURY:

Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was acute shortage of Vanaspati and Desi Ghee, Butter Oil, Soap and Coal through out the country in the month of June and July, 1981;

(b) if so, what were the main reasons for the same;

(c) what action Government took in providing these essential commodities in the country;

(d) whether even after these steps shortage continued and the people had to suffer because of this; and

(e) what were the reasons for the shortage and by what time Government are confident to remove the shortage of essential commodities in the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY): (a) to (e). Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Flood control and relief measures

127. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that flood control and relief measures cost the

exchequer Rs. 394.82 crores during the year 1980-81;

(b) if so whether the amount includes Rs. 229.20 crores given to the States as Central assistance to flood relief;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the extent of flood control during the year 1979 and 1980 was Rs. 150 crores and Rs. 171.94 crores respectively;

(d) if so, what is the total amount that has been provided for flood control measures in the current year;

(e) how much out of it has been so far spent;

(f) whether Government are considering to have flood control measure by which the flood control can be checked; and

(g) if so, what measures are being considered during the Sixth Five Year Plan for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) The expenditure on flood control works during 1978-79 and 1979-80 was Rs 172 crores and Rs. 158 crores respectively.

(d) An outlay of Rs. 167.29 crores has been approved by Planning Commission for 1981-82;

(e) Expenditure figures for flood control works during the current year will be available from State Government after the end of the financial year.

(f) and (g). Flood control being a State subject, measures to control floods are planned, investigated and implemented by the State Governments to provide protection to their respective flood prone areas. The flood control measures generally consist of embankments, drainage channels, anti-erosion and river training

works, and town protection works, and these have been planned to be taken up by the State Governments during the Sixth Plan. The total outlay for the Sixth Plan on flood control measures is Rs. 1045 crores.

Drought conditions in Karnataka

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Karnataka State Government has set up a high power committee to study the problems of the drought hit areas and suggest permanent remedies;

(b) whether the second Central team which visited the drought hit parts and inspected relief works undertaken in the month of July had recommended that the second instalment of Central grant should be provided to the State Government;

(c) if so, whether the recommendation was made in the first week of July, and the funds were released much later;

(d) whether the funds provided by the Centre were not still sufficient keeping in view the situation that had arisen due to continuous droughts in the States;

(e) whether Central Government was asked to make available more funds; and

(f) if so, the reaction of the Union Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Following the visit of a Central Team in December 1980, a second Central team visited the drought affected areas in Karnataka between the 26th and 28th May, 1981. On the basis of its report submitted

on 9th June, 1981 and the recommendations of the High Level Committee on Relief thereon, the Government of India have approved on the 25th July, 1981, a ceiling of expenditure of Rs. 8.06 crores to the Government of Karnataka for drought relief work upto the 30th September, 1981.

(d) and (e). The approved ceiling of expenditure sanctioned by the Government of India is available to the State Government for expenditure on drought relief programme upto the 30th September, 1981. The State Government have intimated that an additional memorandum on drought conditions in the State is under preparation and will be sent to the Government of India. The same is awaited.

(f) On receipt of the memorandum from the State Government, further necessary action will be taken.

Financial assistance to Andhra Pradesh for implementing the land reforms schemes

129. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of financial assistance given by the Central Government to Andhra Pradesh during the year 1980-81 for implementing the land reforms schemes in the State; and

(b) the amount earmarked for the year 1981-82?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) No Central assistance was given to Andhra Pradesh for this purpose during 1980-81.

(b) Central assistance upto a maximum of Rs. 20.5 lakhs can be given to Andhra Pradesh during 1981-82

towards Central share under the scheme of assisting assignees of ceiling surplus land provided the State Government make a matching contribution.

Sugar factories in Co-operative sector of Andhra Pradesh

130. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of districts in Andhra Pradesh where the sugar factories in Co-operative sector or public sector have been installed, or are in the process of installation, or the sites have been approved for installation in future;

(b) the dates of completion of installation of already installed factories and their sugar production till June, 1981; and

(c) their loss or profit per year for the last four years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). Four Statements are attached.

Statement—I indicating the districts and locations of sugar factories which have been installed in Cooperative and Public Sectors in Andhra Pradesh with their year of installation.

Statement—II giving the districts and proposed locations of sugar factories licensed in Cooperative Sector in Andhra Pradesh which are in the process of installation. No sugar factory licensed in the public sector is at present pending installation.

Statements—III and IV giving the sugar production of existing sugar factories installed in Cooperative and Public Sectors respectively in Andhra Pradesh since 1950-51/from their year of installation.

(c) The information is not readily available and is being collected. This will be placed on the Table of the Sabha as soon as it is possible.

Statement—I

The Districts and locations of the sugar factories installed in Cooperation and Public Sectors in Andhra Pradesh with their year of installation.

S.No.	Location with District	Sector	Year/Season of installation
1	2	3	4
I. Sugar Factories Installed in cooperative Sector :			
1.	Palakol, Distt. West Godavari	.	1962-63
2.	Bhimadole, Distt. West Godavari	.	1974-75
3.	Chodavaram, Distt. Visakhapatnam	.	1962-63
4.	Anakapalle, Distt. Visakhapatnam	.	1936
5.	Eekoppak Distt. Visakhapatnam	.	1933
6.	Payakaraopeta-Tuni, Distt. Visakhapatnam	.	1961-62
7.	Bheema Singhi, Distt. Visakhapatnam	.	1976-77

1	2	3	4
8. Amadalavalasa, Distt. Srikakulam			1961-62
9. Nizamabad, Distt. Nizamabad	.	.	1964-65
10. Chittoor, Distt. Chittoor	.	.	1962-63
11. Renigunta, Distt. Chittoor	.	.	1977-78
12. Cuddapah, Distt. Cuddapah	.	.	1976-77
13. Kovur, Distt. Nellore	.	.	1978-79
14. Nandyal, Distt. Kurnool	.	.	1980-81
II. Sugar Factories Installed in Public Sector			
15. Shakarnagar, Distt. Nizamabad	.	.	1937-38
16. Zeheerabad, Distt. Medak	.	.	1972-73
17. Miryalguda, Distt. Nalgonda	.	.	1976-77
18. Hindupur, Distt. Anantpur	.	.	1978-79
19. Mithyampet, Distt. Karimnagar	.	.	1980-81

Statement-II

The Districts and proposed locations of sugar factories licensed in Cooperative Sector in Andhra Pradesh and are in the process of installation.

S.No.	Proposed location with District	Sector
1. Kothakota, Distt. Visakhapatnam	.	
2. Tenali, Distt. Guntur	.	
3. Rajeswarapuram, Khammam Distt.	.	Cooperative
4. Gururala, Distt. Guntur	.	
5. Hanuman Junction, Distt. Krishna	.	

Statement- III
The sugar production of Cooperative Sugar Factories in Andhra Pradesh from the sugar year 1930-51/year of their installation
(Sugar production in tonnes)

S. No.	Year	Anaka-palli	Eliko-purpa	Tuni	Amadala- valasa	Palakol Choda- varam	Chit-toor	Nizama- bad	Rhima- dole	Bheema- singhi	Cuddi- pah	Reai- guntas	Nell- ore	Nandyal	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1.	1930-51	•	•	2918	755	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
2.	1951-52	•	•	3007	954	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
3.	1952-53	•	•	2270	1801	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
4.	1953-54	•	•	3045	4235	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
5.	1954-55	•	•	7460	7576	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
6.	1955-56	•	•	6965	7312	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
7.	1956-57	•	•	7216	9163	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
8.	1957-58	•	•	6355	7259	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
9.	1958-59	•	•	3673	5561	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
10.	1959-60	•	•	3547	8529	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
11.	1960-61	•	•	6500	7735	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
12.	1961-62	•	•	7117	9276	1371	650	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
13.	1962-63	•	•	6110	8346	1725	3390	104	2538	3803	•	•	•	•	•
14.	1963-64	•	•	6817	11550	3506	14160	1446	10557	13268	•	•	•	•	•
15.	1964-65	•	•	5972	12389	4517	10941	14783	11714	17468	8527	•	•	•	•
16.	1965-66	•	•	5533	8292	2825	8230	16871	12290	14436	14595	•	•	•	•

(Sugar production in tonnes)

S. No.	Year	Anaka-palli	Etko-ppaka	Tuni	Amadala- valasa	Palakol Ghoda- varam	Chit-toor	Nizama-bad	Rhima-dole	Bheema-singhi	Cudda-pah	Reni-gunta	Nelli-ore	Nandyal			
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	Years																
17.	1966-67	.	3338	5940	1653	3766	8876	2875	3604	4496	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18.	1967-68	.	3556	7068	1872	3420	10137	5060	6143	3936	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19.	1968-69	.	8025	10293	3749	16125	19311	15904	18091	11980	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20.	1969-70	.	11026	14699	4197	18488	12890	17645	17173	12895	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21.	1970-71	.	6997	10391	3330	4923	9501	10354	7255	9752	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22.	1971-72	.	8198	13951	3756	4866	11219	13188	11856	6786	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23.	1972-73	.	5817	9637	2394	4051	13617	10126	8707	3888	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24.	1973-74	.	8168	11313	3815	8853	15014	13380	16035	Did not work	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25.	1974-75	.	7438	11401	3890	13951	14376	12498	15681	14751	6693	..	..	..	..	..	..
26.	1975-76	.	6535	11666	3414	10561	8793	11502	10427	11045	9826	..	..	..	..	..	..
27.	1976-77	.	5506	11659	3191	14588	6375	10786	8137	10040	8696	3714	90	..	..	..	..
28.	1977-78	.	9457	13330	4681	17838	14740	15167	21254	13700	14156	10843	10706	2057	..	..	..
29.	1978-79	.	5338	9037	2354	8000	6480	11451	15423	14898	8934	4612	5709	4406	1154	..	..
30.	1979-80	.	3297	8121	1808	5925	920	8208	5324	9445	2859	230	1153	1109	128	2472	Did not work
		.	4103	9858	2687	6740	1895	10468	4419	11821	4448	1304	4428	..	..	..	..

Statement—IV

*Sugar production of the factories installed in the Public Sector in Andhra Pradesh since 1950-51
or the year of installation*

(Sugar production in tonnes)

S. No.	Year	Shakarnagar	Zaheerabad	Miryalguda	Hindupur	Mithyampet
1.	1950-51	.	24610	..	..	..
2.	1951-52	.	39199	..	..	..
3.	1952-53	.	42561	..	..	..
4.	1953-54	.	39250	..	..	..
5.	1954-55	.	45810	..	..	..
6.	1955-56	.	63244	..	..	..
7.	1956-57	.	54931	..	..	..
8.	1957-58	.	56883	..	..	..
9.	1958-59	.	45045	..	..	..
10.	1959-60	.	52028	..	..	..
11.	1960-61	.	40316	..	..	..
12.	1961-62	.	57573	..	..	..
13.	1962-63	.	59873	..	..	..
14.	1963-64	.	47229	..	..	..
15.	1964-65	.	56306	..	..	..
16.	1965-66	.	57604	..	..	..
17.	1966-67	.	13162	..	..	..
18.	1967-68	.	28063	..	..	..
19.	1968-69	.	50984	..	..	..
20.	1969-70	.	56073	..	..	..
21.	1970-71	.	55450	..	..	..
22.	1971-72	.	44293	..	..	..
23.	1972-73	.	20615	400	..	..
24.	1973-74	.	Did not work	3148	..	..
25.	1974-75	.	69483	11299	..	..
26.	1975-76	.	54276	9182	..	..
27.	1976-77	.	41302	15187	217	..
28.	1977-78	.	37006	22289	7401	..
29.	1978-79	.	42573	20551	4517	216
30.	1979-80	.	41467	18050	1546	1196
31.	1980-81	.	39612	16069	4119	5168
						37

Laying of sewer in Ashok Nagar in Delhi

131. SHRI DHARAM DAS SHASTRI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) when the digging work for laying broad sewer line in Ashok Nagar of West Delhi was started in and the time by which this work had to be completed and whether the said sewer line has since been laid;

(b) whether heads of earth for laying sewer line remained lying on the main road between Patel Nagar and Ashok Nagar for about two to three months which caused a lot of inconvenience to the people of surrounding areas and they made a number of complaints in this regard;

(c) whether Lt.-Governor of Delhi inspected the site on 16th June, 1981 and issued verbal orders for completing the work immediately;

(d) the reasons for re-filling it with earth instead of completing the sewer line;

(e) whether the contractor of this work has been black listed for non-completion of the job; and

(f) the time by which this work will be completed?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) A sewer line is being laid for Tihar village. Some portion of the sewer line passes in front of Ashok Nagar. The work was started on 26-12-79 and the date of scheduled completion of the work was 25-6-80. The entire work could not be completed in time due to shortage of cement. Most of the work has, however, been done.

(b) Some earth was lying near the alignment of the sewer line as the work had to be suspended for want of cement.

(c) The Lt.-Governor inspected the site on 16th May, 1981 and desired that the work should be completed without avoidable delay.

(d) As the rainy season was approaching and cement was not available, the trenches had to be refilled to avoid mishap.

(e) The Municipal Corporation of Delhi has reported that there is no delay on the part of the contractor and therefore the question of black-listing him does not arise.

(f) The work will be resumed after the rainy season and is expected to be completed by December 1981.

Acquisition of Land in Village Sultanpur by DDA

132. SHRI DHARAM DAS SHASTRI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the DDA acquired the land of village Sultanpur Majra in Delhi in 1975-76 and constructed Sultanpur Rehabilitation colony on that land;

(b) whether the said land belonged to some landlords who had sold the land in plots;

(c) whether this land has not so far been acquired by the Land and House Department (Delhi Administration) with the result that the plot holders who purchased the plots from the landlords have not so far received plots and compensation in lieu of their deals; and

(d) the Khasra numbers of the land to be acquired alongwith the time by which the land would be acquired and by what time the plot holders will get plots and compensation in lieu of their deals?

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

Allotment of foodgrains to States under rural development programme

133. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) total quantity of foodgrains allotted and total amount of money sanctioned, State-wise, on account of National Rural Employment Programme and Intergrated Rural Development Programme during 1980-81 and 1981-82;

(b) total quantity of foodgrains and total amount of money actually released, State-wise, during the year 1980-81 and during April to June, 1981;

(c) whether wheat supply to States under the National Rural Employment Programme has been suspended; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION

(SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) Statement I indicating the quantities of foodgrains and cash amounts allocated so far to various States/UTs under Food for Work Programme/National Rural Employment Programme during the year 1980-81 and 1981-82 is enclosed. Statement II indicating the amount allocated during 1980-81 and 1981-82 to States/UTs under Integrated Rural Development Programme is also enclosed.

(b) Statement III indicating the amount actually released under National Rural Employment Programme/Integrated Rural Development Programme is enclosed. Since the instructions for the supply of foodgrains to Food Corporation of India were issued only recently, the information in regard to the quantity actually delivered to the States/UTs has not yet become available.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Statement—I

The quantities of foodgrains and Cash Component allocated to States under Food for Work Programme/National Rural Employment Programme

S. No.	Name of the State/UT	Allocation made during 1980-81		Allocation made during 1981-82	
		Foodgrain (MT)	Cash Component (Rs. in lakh)	Foodgrain (in MT)	Cash Component for 1st & 2nd Quarter (Rs. in lakh)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1. Andhra Pradesh	1,05,000	1,345.00	15,750	948.00
2. Assam	19,000	262.20	3,000	200.00
3. Bihar	1,64,000	1,725.50	20,000	1,210.00
4. Gujarat	22,500	396.90	4,600	280.00
5. Haryana	23,500	102.75	1,250	80.00
6. Himachal Pradesh	20,500	70.15	1,000	60.00
7. Jammu & Kashmir	13,500	104.75	1,250	80.00
8. Karnataka	32,000	593.40	7,000	414.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
9.	Kerala	31,500	575.10	6,700	403.00
10.	Madhya Pradesh	2,28,500	950.10	11,000	660.00
11.	Maharashtra	72,000	1,015.40	12,000	710.00
12.	Manipur	2,000	13.10	150	10.00
13.	Meghalaya	2,000	13.00	200	10.00
14.	Nagaland	2,400	9.00	100	10.00
15.	Orissa	1,00,500	586.00	7,000	410.00
16.	Punjab	11,500	179.00	2,150	126.00
17.	Rajasthan	1,30,000	330.20	4,000	234.00
18.	Sikkim	750	4.55	100	8.00
19.	Tamil Nadu	60,000	1,059.50	12,500	740.00
20.	Tripura	4,750	38.20	500	30.00
21.	Uttar Pradesh	2,69,500	2,373.40	27,900	1,670.00
22.	West Bengal	1,00,000	955.60	11,250	674.00
23.	A & N Islands	1,050	9.30	150	8.00
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	950	9.30	150	8.00
25.	Chandigarh	..	..	..	2.00
26.	Mizoram	1,550	9.30	150	8.00
27.	Pondicherry	650	9.30	150	8.00
TOTAL		14,19,600	12,740.00	1,50,000	9,000.00

Statement-II

The amount allocated during 1980-81 and 1981-82 under Integrated Rural Development Programme

S. No.	Name of the State/U.T.	Central allocation @ Rs. 2.50 lakh per Block during 1980-81	Central allocation @ Rs. 3.00 lakh per Block during 1981-82
		3	4
1	2		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	810.00	972.00
2.	Assam	335.00	402.00
3.	Bihar	1,467.50	1,761.00
4.	Gujarat	545.00	654.00
5.	Haryana	217.50	261.00
6.	Himachal Pradesh	172.50	207.00
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	187.50	225.00
8.	Karnataka	497.50	525.00
9.	Kerala	360.00	432.00
10.	Madhya Pradesh	1,145.00	1,374.00
11.	Maharashtra	740.00	888.00
12.	Manipur	65.00	78.00

1	2	3	4
13. Meghalaya	.	60.00	72.00
14. Nagaland	.	52.50	63.00
15. Orissa	.	785.00	942.00
16. Punjab	.	292.50	351.00
17. Rajasthan	.	580.00	696.00
18. Sikkim	.	10.00	12.00
19. Tamil Nadu	.	942.50	1,311.00
20. Tripura	.	42.50	51.00
21. Uttar Pradesh	.	2,190.00	2,628.00
22. West Bengal	.	337.50	1,005.00
23. Arunachal Pradesh	.	240.00	288.00
24. A & N Islands	.	25.00	30.00
25. Chandigarh	.	5.00	66.00
26. D & N Haveli	.	5.00	6.00
27. Delhi	.	25.00	30.00
28. Goa Daman & Diu	.	60.00	72.00
29. Lakshadweep	.	25.00	30.00
30. Mizoram	.	100.00	120.00
31. Pondicherry	.	20.00	24.00
GRAND TOTAL		12,780.00	15,366.00

Statement—III

The amount actually released under National Rural Employment Programme/Integrated Rural Development Programme

(Rs. in lakhs) I.R.D.

S. No.	Name of the State/U.T.	Cash Component Released during 1980-81	Cash Component released for the 1st & 2nd Quarter upto 30-6-81	1980-81	1981-82
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Andhra Pradesh	.	1,345.00	948.00	715.39	388.50
2. Assam	.	262.20	200.00	26.66	..
3. Bihar	.	1,725.50	1,210.00	551.59	166.50

1	2	3	4	5	6
4. Gujarat	.	396.90	280.00	466.87	327.00
5. Haryana	.	102.75	80.00	161.51	130.50
6. Himachal Pradesh	.	70.15	60.00	167.50	96.00
7. Jammu & Kashmir	.	104.75	..	59.05	..
8. Karnataka	.	593.40	414.00	376.86	162.00
9. Kerala	.	575.10	..	351.66	216.00
10. Madhya Pradesh	.	950.10	660.00	708.94	..
11. Maharashtra	.	1,015.40	710.00	713.78750	..
12. Manipur	.	13.10	..	32.50	..
13. Meghalaya	.	13.00	10.00	13.28	..
14. Nagaland	.	9.00	..	73.42	..
15. Orissa	.	586.00	410.00	680.34	..
16. Punjab	.	179.00	..	277.50	..
17. Rajasthan	.	330.20	234.00	580.00	348.00
18. Sikkim	.	4.55	8.00	3.00	..
19. Tamil Nadu	.	1,059.50	740.00	655.749	274.78
20. Tripura	.	38.20	30.00	41.26	25.50
21. Uttar Pradesh	.	2,373.40	1,670.00	1,407.657	1,005.00
22. West Bengal	.	955.60	674.00	42.08	..
23. A & N Islands	.	9.30	8.00	..	..
24. Arunachal Pradesh	.	9.30	8.00	52.00	..
25. Chandigarh	5.00	..
26. Mizoram	.	9.30	8.00	15.00	..
27. Pondicherry	.	9.30	8.00	6.66	10.00
28. D & N Haveli
29. Goa, Daman & Diu	52.73	..
30. Lakshadweep	3.20	..
31. Delhi	17.83	..
TOTAL		12,740.00	8,370.00	8,258.45350	3,089.78

Requirement Stock and Purchase of Food Grains

134. SHRI CHATURBHUJ: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise quantities of foodgrain purchased since 1977 and still in stock in the godowns of Food Corporation of India as on 1st July, 1981;

(b) the total quantity of foodgrains purchased in 1978, 1979 and 1980 lying in stock in the godowns of Food Corporation of India as on 1st July, 1981;

(c) the total quantity of foodgrains in stocks in the godowns of Food Corporation India as on 1st July, 1981; and

(d) the total annual requirement of foodgrains of the country and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) to (c). Two Statements showing State-wise quantities of foodgrains procured since 1977 and State-wise stocks of foodgrains with the Food Corporation of India as on 1st July, 1981 are attached. (Statements I and II).

(d) The requirements of foodgrains in the country differ from time to time, since consumption of foodgrains is dependent on the availability of other substitutable foodstuffs, their comparative prices, level of income, population growth, extent of urbanisation etc. The total annual requirement of foodgrains in the country as on 1st July, 1981 were estimated to be about 124 million tonnes.

PROCUREMENT OF FOODGRAINS

(According to Calender Year)

(in '000 tonnes)

State/Union Territory	1977	1978	1979	1980(P)	1981 (As on 7-8-81)
Andhra Pradesh . . .	456	672	999	500	650
Assam . . .	105	20	23	31	15
Bihar . . .	52	36	100	17	70
Gujarat . . .	12	..	Neg.	..	..
Haryana . . .	1672	1737	2137	1779	1233
Himachal Pradesh . . .	Neg.	1	2	1	Neg.
Jammu & Kashmir . . .	59	70	71	88	22
Karnataka . . .	53	80	116	88	60
Kerala . . .	21	8	1	Neg.	Neg.
Madhya Pradesh . . .	206	234	358	201	397
Maharashtra . . .	126	56	98	91	118
Manipur . . .	1	1	Neg.	Neg.	..
Meghalaya . . .	..	..	..	..	Neg.
Orissa . . .	82	99	89	83	174

1	2	3	4	5	6
Punjab . . .	5163	5807	6888	7066	3890
Rajasthan . . .	145	90	305	21	11
Tamil Nadu . . .	148	81	111	139	112
Tripura . . .	3	Neg.	Neg.	..	Neg.
Uttar Pradesh . . .	1472	1802	2460	971	1624
West Bengal . . .	169	268	113	87	108
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	Neg.	Neg.	1	1	Neg.
Arunachal Pradesh . . .	..	1	1	1	1
Chandigarh . . .	Neg.	1	Neg.	Neg.	..
Delhi . . .	11	18	12	4	Neg.
Goa, Daman & Diu . . .	3	1	..	..	..
Pondicherry . . .	1	2	1	Neg.	1
TOTAL . . .	9960	11085	13836	11168	8396

NOTE.—Figures exclude commercial purchases made by Food Corporation of India.

Neg.—Below 500 tonnes.

P.—Provisional, subject to revision.

Statement-II

Statewise Physical stocks of Foodgrains in Food Corporation of India Godowns as on 1-7-1991
(In thousand Tonnes)

State/Union Territory	Total Foodgrains	State/Union Territory	Total Foodgrains
Andhra Pradesh . . .	642.4	Nagaland	8.4
Assam	55.5	Orissa	116.8
Bihar	269.8	Punjab	3257.3
Gujarat	101.8	Rajasthan	446.1
Haryana	693.9	Tamil Nadu	126.3
Himachal Pradesh	7.0	Tripura	9.9
Jammu & Kashmir	10.2	Uttar Pradesh	1674.2
Karnataka	47.9	West Bengal	557.3
Kerala	81.9	Delhi	94.2
Madhya Pradesh	683.2	Goa	8.6
Maharashtra	257.7	Mizoram	0.2
Manipur	2.6	Grant Total	9158.8*
Meghalaya	5.6		

—()—Provisional, subject to revision.

Note:—Stock figures do not include stocks of foodgrain in transit.

Banning Inter-State movement of wheat

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

(a) whether Government have issued any direction to the States of Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh on the movement of wheat to other States;

(b) if so, the reasons for issuing such directions;

(c) the result of the imposition of such restriction on the movement of wheat; and

(d) what steps Government have taken to contain price rise in other States?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND IRRIGATION AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b). In the interest of the management of the country's food economy by maximising procurement and availability of foodgrains to the needy States from the Central pool through the public distribution system in the country, the Central Government considered it expedient to restrict movement of wheat and rice by rail by private trade as well as on State Government account from Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and other States with effect from the 22nd/26th April, 1981.

(c) This decision facilitated increased movement on Central Government account and acted as a safeguard against any undue rise in the price of essential commodities (including foodgrains) in the open market.

(d) The Central Government have impressed on the State Governments to enforce the provisions of the Essential Commodities Act strictly and streamline and strengthen the public distribution system to achieve this objective.

Amenities in Tara Apartments, new Delhi

137. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 7862 on 20th April, 1981 regarding amenities in Tara Apartments in New Delhi and state:

(a) the steps taken so far to provide peripheral water supply and commercial facilities in Tara Apartments; and

(b) whether educational facilities, specially for small children, will also be provided?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) The Delhi Development Authority has reported that the work of laying of peripheral water supply lines for Tara Apartments is in progress and preliminaries are being completed to take up the work of Shopping Centre at Kalkaji.

(b) Yes, Sir. A site for school has been earmarked in the immediate west of Tara Apartments.

Reduction in Quantity of Water to Haryana

138. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA:

SHRI CHATURBHUJ: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Punjab Government have reduced the quantity of water to be given to Haryana State settled under the 1976 Prime Minister's Award on Ravi Beas Water;

(b) whether State of Haryana have represented on it to the Central Government; and

(c) if so, the reaction of the Central Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) No, Sir.

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

Distribution of imported edible oils

139. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that State Trading Corporation has imported edible oils during the current year for Public Distribution System and for vanaspati manufacturers; and

(b) if so, the quantity of edible oil imported and its distribution to the States and Union Territories?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The quantity of edible oils imported by the S.T.C. till now during the current oil year (November, 1980-July, 1981) is about 7,55,000 MTs. A quantity of about 2,58,000 tonnes has been supplied to the State Governments/Union Territories during the same period upto the end of July, 1981 for issue through the Public Distribution System.

Movement of Sugar

140. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received reports about the transport of free sale and imported sugar from one State to another State; and

(b) if so, the name of the States involved and what steps Government propose to take against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). There is no restriction on transport of free-sale sugar from any sugar factory to a recognised dealer anywhere in

India. However, further movement of such sugar on trade account from one State to another is regulated by permits issued by the Central Government or the concerned State Governments. Government have not received any reports about unauthorised transport of free sale or imported sugar from one State to another. As such, the question of taking any steps against any State does not arise.

Shortage of Foodgrains for Public Distribution System

141. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Public Distribution System has failed due to shortage of foodgrains in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Against the average monthly requirements of 9.60 lakh tonnes of foodgrains for Public Distribution System the total stock available with the Government as on 1-7-1981 is estimated at 136.35 lakh tonnes.

Harnessing of Flood Waters

142. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of heavy losses due to floods in the various parts of the country every year, Government have any proposal under their consideration to harness flood waters; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) and (b). In order to make optimum utilisation of Water Resources for beneficial use like irrigation, hydro-power etc. a number of storage reservoirs have already been built and additional ones are being built. These help in harnessing flood waters for beneficial uses. However, on account of topographical and other limitations it is not possible to store and harness all the flood waters.

Teams sent to Flood Hit Areas

143. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI:

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:
SHRI M. V. CHANDRA SHEKARA MURTHY:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central teams have been sent to flood hit areas for survey;

(b) if so, whether the teams have submitted their report to the Government; and

(c) If so, the details therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) No team has been sent so far.

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

News Item Captioned Top Officers are also Top Landlords'

144. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL:

SHRI K. MALLANNA:

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

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news item captioned "Top Officers are also top landlords"

appearing in the 'Indian Express', New Delhi dated the 3rd July, 1981;

(b) if so, his reaction thereto;

(c) whether he is also aware that some very high Central Government officers who retired long time back and are having their palatial bungalows in the posh colonies of Shantiniketan and Vasant Vihar, New Delhi which they have let out on fabulous rents continue to occupy Government accommodation held by them while they were in service;

(d) if so, who are these retired officers and why Government has allowed them to remain in their bungalows for such long periods after their retirement; and

(e) action being taken to evict them from the Government residences which they continue to occupy long after their retirement and the authority which permitted them?

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

(b) Government have noted the contents of the News item.

(c) to (e). According to information available with the Directorate of Estates, only 2 retired officers of Secretary/Additional Secretary's rank are in occupation of government accommodation in the 'general pool'.

After retirement, a Government officer can retain the 'general pool' accommodation for two months on normal licence fee and thereafter for another six months on medical/educational grounds on payment of enhanced licence fee. Both these officers can avail of this concession.

In the case of Shri Mamtoh Sondhi' eviction order have already been passed. In the case of Shri Daljinder Singh, the allotment of the Government accommodation stand cancelled.

Construction of Residential Quarters for Central Government Employees in Hubli and Dharwar

145. SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the large number of Central Government Employees in Hubli and Dharwar Corporation Area;

(b) whether no residential quarters are provided for most of the employees;

(c) whether there is any proposal to construct common quarters for all Central Government Employees, and

(d) whether he would consider constructing houses for Central Government Employees on the unused 'Rifle Range' belonging to Defence Depot measuring about 10 acres?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) to (d). There are no 'General Pool' residential staff quarters for Central Government employees at Hubli/Dharwar. On account of paucity of funds, there is no proposal to construct 'General Pool' staff quarters in Hubli/Dharwar in the near future.

बाढ़ नियंत्रण के उपाय

146. श्री मनोराम बाणीः

श्री शूच० एन० नन्दे गौड़ाः

श्री एम० रामगोपाल रेड़ीः

श्री के० सक्ष्माः

श्री वित्त नहाटाः

श्री एस० एस० कुम्हः

श्री के० पी० सिंह देवः

क्षमा सिवाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार ने बाढ़ नियंत्रण के संबंध में अब तक क्या उपाय किये हैं;

(ख) हाल में आई बाढ़ में राज्य-बार कितने व्यक्ति मारे; और

(ग) सरकार द्वारा इस संबंध में अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

सिवाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (भी जियाउरहमान इंतारी) : (क) राज्य सरकारों द्वारा मार्च, 1980 तक 111.79 लाख हैक्टेयर जल को उचित सुरक्षा प्रदान करने के लिये जो बाढ़ नियंत्रण उपाय पूर्ण किए गए हैं उनमें 118.68 किलोमीटर लम्बे बाढ़ सुरक्षा तटबंधों और 2143 किलोमीटर लम्बे जल-निकास चैनलों का निर्माण और 297 नगर सुरक्षा कार्य और 4696 गांवों को ऊंचा उठाना शामिल है। भारत सरकार ने भी देश की तृहृद और अन्तर्राजिक नदियों के संबंध में बाढ़ पूर्वानुमान प्रणाली का एक जाल बिछाया है।

(ख) राज्य सरकार द्वारा दी गई सूचना के अनुसार बाढ़ के बर्तमान मौसम के दौरान 10-8-81 तक मरने वाले व्यक्तियों की संख्या 475 है जिस का ब्यौरा निम्नलिखित है :—

महाराष्ट्र	20
बिहार	3
गुजरात	87
हिमाचल प्रदेश	11
केरल	64
पंजाब	5
हरियाणा	3
पर्सियम बंगाल	1
राजस्थान	124
उत्तर प्रदेश	167

(ब) अधिकांश मामलों में खुतकों के परिवारों को अनुग्रहपूर्वक प्रथमा मुक्त सहायता दी जाती है।

छोटे किसानों को रियायती दरों पर उर्वरक उपलब्ध कराना

147. श्री गवीराम बाणश्वरी : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) किसानों को उर्वरकों की विभिन्न किसिमें आंज-कल किस-किस भाव पर सप्लाई की जा रही है; और

(ख) क्या सरकार छोटे किसानों को रियायती दरों पर उर्वरक उपलब्ध करा रही है और यदि हाँ, तो किस दर पर?

कृषि और ग्रामीण पुनर्जीवन के लिए समान हैं परन्तु समेकित ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम के तहत फास्फेटिक तथा पोटाशीय उर्वरकों की लागत पर छोटे किसानों को 25 प्रतिशत की दर से सीमान्त छुटकों को 33½ प्रतिशत की दर से तथा आदिवासी किसानों को 50 प्रतिशत की दर पर राज सहायता दी जा रही है।

विवरण

सांविधिक नियंत्रण के तहत उर्वरकों के खुदरा मूल्य*

क्रम संख्या	उर्वरक का नाम	प्रति मीटरी टन खुदरा मूल्य (रुपयों में)
1	2	3
1.	यूरिया (46 प्रतिशत टन)	2350
2.	डाइ-अमोनियम फास्फेट (18-46-0)	3600
3.	एन०पी० के० (17-17-17)	2600
4.	पोटाश सहित नाइट्रो फोस्फेट (15-15-15)	2100
5.	एन०पी० के० (19-19-19)	2950
6.	अमोनियम फोस्फेट सल्फेट (20-20-0)	2600
7.	नाइट्रो फोस्फेट (20-20-0)	2400
8.	अमोनियम फोस्फेट सल्फेट (16-20-0)	2300
9.	यूरिया अमोनिया फोस्फेट (24-24-0)	3050
10.	यूरिया अमोनिया फोस्फेट (28-28-0)	3600
11.	एन०पी० के० (14-28-14)	3050/-

1

2

3

12. एन०पी०के० (10-26-26)	.	.	.	2950
13. एन०पी०के० (14-35-14)	.	.	.	3400
14. एन०पी०के० (12-32-16)	.	.	.	3250
15. सुपर फोस्फेट ट्रिप्ल (दानेदार)	.	.	.	2600
16. सुपर फोस्फेट ट्रिप्ल (चूर्ण)	.	.	.	2400
17. म्यूरेट आफ पोटाम (60%के 20)	.	.	.	1300
18. ग्लफेट आफ ग्राइन (50%के 20)	.	.	.	2100

*उत्तरार्थ। अधिकतम खुदरा मूल्य है। इसमें बिक्रीकर तथा अन्य स्थानीय कर शामिल नहीं है।

खाद्यान्नों का उत्पादन और इनको सप्लाई स्थिति

148. श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृता करेंगे कि :

(क) खाद्यान्नों के उत्पादन में कितनी वृद्धि हुई है;

(ख) क्या खाद्यान्न उत्पादन में वृद्धि के बावजूद इसकी सप्लाई स्थिति सन्तोषजनक नहीं है; और

(ग) इसमें सूधार लाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं?

कृषि तथा खाद्यान्न पुनर्निर्माण भवालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आर० बी० स्वामी-नाथन) : (क) वर्ष 1980-81 के लिए खाद्यान्नों के उत्पादन के पक्के अनुमानों को अभी अंतिम रूप नहीं दिया गया है। तथापि इस भवालय द्वारा किए गए मूल्यांकन के अनुसार वर्ष 1980-81 के उत्पादन में गत वर्ष की तुलना में लगभग 22 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि होने की आशा है।

1288 LS—9.

(ख) तथा (ग). देश में खाद्यान्नों की सप्लाई की स्थिति आमतौर पर संतोषजनक है। इस संबंध में अनिवार्य पूर्वोत्तराय के रूप में सरकार ने अपना फिर स्टाक बढ़ाने के लिए कुछ गेहूं का आयात करने की व्यवस्था की है।

चीनी के मूल्य में वृद्धि

149. श्री मनीराम बागड़ी :

प्र० यह चर्चा पाल :

क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या चीनी के मूल्यों में वृद्धि हुई है; और

(ख) यदि हां तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

कृषि तथा खाद्यान्न पुनर्निर्माण भवालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आर० बी० स्वामी-नाथन) : (क) जी नहीं। प्रमुख भंडियों में चीनी के योक मूल्य जोकि अप्रैल, 1981 में 820 रुपये और 910 रुपये प्रति किलोल के बीच थे, अगस्त, 1981 के पहले सन्तान में गिरावृद्ध

600 रुपये से 685 रुपये प्रति बिंदु के बीच आ गए।

(क) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Central Assistance to States Affected by Drought

150. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH:

SHRI A. T. PATIL:

SHRI B. D. SINGH:

SHRI RASHEED MASOOD:

SHRI CHHOTEY SINGH YADAV:

SHRI ARJUN SETHI:

SHRI DAULAT RAM SARAN:

SHRI JAGPAL SINGH:

PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA:

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:

SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the drought situation in various parts of the country has been worsening;

(b) if so, the names of the States which are currently in the grip of drought, stating the area involved and the people affected in each of the States; and

(c) the nature and the quantum of the Central assistance given to each of the affected States (State-wise) to tide over the situation as against the assistance asked for by the State Government concerned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). Due to the failure of monsoon during the year 1980, the States of Andhra Pradesh, Haryana, Karnataka, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu were affected by drought. The current monsoon has eased the drought situation in Haryana, Andhra Pradesh and Rajasthan while the drought condition continues to prevail in Tamil Nadu and parts of Karnataka, Rajasthan and Andhra Pradesh. The extent of damages due to drought in these States during 1981-82 is as under:—

State	Cropped Area involved (lakhs ha.)	Population affected (lakhs)
Andhra Pradesh	14.40	200.00
Haryana	3.61	13.56
Karnataka	32.21	132.00
Rajasthan	87.00	167.71
Tamil Nadu	23.74	219.90

(c) The information is as under:—

State	Amount asked for (Rs. in lakhs)	Ceiling of expenditure approved for the purposes of Central assistance 1981-82 (Rs. in lakhs)
Andhra Pradesh	9800.00	2625.00
Haryana	6266.00	400.00
Karnataka	5005.00	806.00
Rajasthan	15626.00	3392.80
Tamil Nadu	16068.00	4890.00

Foodgrain Production

151. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH:

SHRI CHANDRA DEO PRASAD VERMA:

SHRI B. D. SINGH:

SHRI CHHOTHEY SINGH YADAV:

SHRI DAULAT RAM SARAN:

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV:

PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether 1980-81 foodgrain production is likely to fall short of the target;

(b) if so, the extent to which 1980-81 foodgrain production target is likely to fall short stating the crops that failed to hit the target and the reasons therefor;

(c) how the fall in the foodgrain production is likely to reflect the country's food-grain stock;

(d) whether it is also a fact that some States were not cooperating with the Centre for selling the grain to the Government;

(e) if so, what were the States and what action was taken against them; and

(f) what is the position today?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND IRRIGATION AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH):

(a) and (b). According to the assessment made by the Ministry of Agriculture, foodgrain production may fall short of 135 million tonnes target by about 1.5 per cent. However, in view of the severe drought conditions in Tamil Nadu and Karnataka and hailstorms

in Punjab, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh, the State Governments reported some shortfalls in production mainly in pulses and rice. These are being examined in consultation with them.

(c) The deficiency in relation to targetted production is not likely to affect the overall stock position of foodgrains significantly.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) and (f) Does not arise.

Milk Requirement by D.M.S.

152. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH:

SHRI P. K. KODIYAN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Delhi Milk Scheme has been receiving fresh milk from its feeding centre far less than the requirement to meet its demand and that the Scheme is facing closure;

(b) if so, to what extent D.M.S. has been receiving its fresh milk requirements from the feeding centres as against the demand during the last six months or so;

(c) the extent to which D.M.S. dependency on the other sources such as dry milk powder rose for the production of milk as a result of (b) above;

(d) the loss incurred by D.M.S. during 1980-81 as compared to the loss incurred during 1979-80; and

(e) the corrective measures taken by the Government to improve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). The quantities of fresh milk received by Delhi Milk Scheme in relation to the commitments made

by the supplying agencies in the last six months are indicated below:

Month	Committed Qty. per day (Kg.)	Average Qty. per day supplied (Kg.)	Percentage of Qty. actually supplied as per committed quantity.
February, 1981 . . .	1,54,900	1,63,962	105.4
March, 1981 . . .	1,12,475	1,77,194	104.6
April, 1981 . . .	82,950	77,883	93.8
May, 1981 . . .	82,950	33,713	41.1
June, 1981 . . .	82,950	24,548	29.9
July, 1981 . . .	82,950	27,361	33.3

The Scheme is not facing closure.

(c) The extent of recombination through use of skim milk powder, butter oil and white butter was roughly doubled in July, 1981, in comparison to March, 1981.

(d) D.M.S. is estimated to have incurred a loss of Rs. 269.34 lacs during 1980-81 and a loss of Rs. 229.12 lacs during the year 1979-80.

(e) (i) An extensive renovation programme of plant and equipment of the Central Dairy is nearing completion.

(ii) The Fourth High Speed Bottling plant has also been installed and is ready for commissioning.

(iii) The renovation of plant and machinery helped in improving the efficiency of plants and machinery and also to reduce bottle breakage and fat and SNF losses.

(iv) Procurement of raw-milk is done through State Agencies/ Cooperatives.

(v) Store purchase procedures have been streamlined and spare parts are purchased from the original manufacturers or their dealers.

(vi) New Management Accounting and Reporting system has been introduced w.e.f. the year 1979-80.

(vii) Monthly profit and loss account and quarterly progress cost statements are drawn up to help the management to monitor the performance.

Rise in prices of essential commodities.

153. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH:
SHRI RASHEED MASOOD:
SHRI CHHOTYEY SINGH YADAV:
SHRI DAULAT RAM SARAN:
SHRI CHITTA MAHATA:

Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assessment has been made by the Government with regard to the percentage of rise in the prices of essential commodities since the presentation of the Budget (till date); and

(b) if so, the details thereof, stating the main reasons for the unabated rise in the prices of essential commodities and the measures taken by Government to check the price rise and the results achieved?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES
(SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY):**

(a) and (b). Government is keeping a continuous watch on the prices of essential commodities. A statement indicating percentage variation in the wholesale price indices of selected commodities between March, 1981 and July, 1981 is given in the statement.

The statement indicates a mixed trend during the past five months ending July, 1981 in as much as the wholesale price indices of some commodities have risen, some have come down and others have remained steady. The rise in the prices of some essential commodities may be mainly attributed to the general inflationary situation, shortfall in the production of some commodities and increase in the prices of petro-products.

The main thrust of the Government policy is to increase production. The domestic production of certain commodities in short supply is being supplemented by imports. The public distribution system is being expanded and improved. The supply of imported edible oils to the States and Union Territories for the public distribution system has been stepped up. The credit policy continues to be restrictive. State Governments are enforcing the provisions of the Essential Commodities Act and similar other legislations.

On a point to point comparison, the rate of inflation has come down from 23.3 per cent in March, 1980 to 16.1 per cent in March, 1981 and further down to 10.0 per cent in July, 1981.

Statement
*Percentage Variation in the Wholesale Price
Indices of Selected Commodities between
March, 1981 and July, 1981.*

Commodity	Percentage Variation
Rice	+19.6
Wheat	-7.0
Jowar	+16.8
Bajra	+12.4
Barley	-10.0
Ragi	+11.3
Gram	-7.2
Arhar	+1.7
Moong	+2.7
Masoor	-14.8
Urad	-0.3
Vegetables	+27.2
Milk	+2.7
Eggs	-6.5
Fish	+2.4
Meat	+9.2
Chillies	+40.7
Turmeric	-20.1
Tea	+10.8
Coffee	-3.0
Coal	+12.6
Kerosene	+7.9
Bread	+7.2
Sugar	-3.6
Khandsari	+13.0
Gur	+16.4
Vanaspati	+3.1
Groundnut Oil	+14.0
Mustard Oil	+0.8
Coconut Oil	-14.6
Gingelly Oil	+5.3

Commodity	Percentage Variation
Kardi Oil	+ 15.5
Cottonseed Oil	+ 10.7
Salt	- 7.4
Cotton Cloth (Mills)	+ 5.7
Khadi Cloth	+ 6.3
Handloom and Powerloom Cloth	- 0.4
Paper	Steady
Tyres	+ 6.9
Tubes	+ 5.2
Rubber & Plastic Shoes	Steady
Soda Ash	- 2.4
Drugs and Medicines	+ 1.0
Soap	Steady
Synthetic Detergents	Steady
Tooth Paste	+ 1.9
Tooth Powder	Steady
Matches	- 1.6
Cement	+ 4.0
Electric Lamps	+ 3.6
Razor Blades	Steady
Dry Cells	Steady

Committee on Rural Employment Policy

154. SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has been asked to set up a Committee to recommend a suitable policy for rural employment by the Conference on "Strategy for full employment in rural areas", and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) and (b).

The Conference on Strategy for Full Employment in Rural Areas held on July, 18-19, 1981 at New Delhi has passed a resolution urging Central Government to set up a Committee to recommend *inter-alia* a suitable policy for rural employment. The details are under consideration of Central Government and final decision is yet to be taken.

Allotment of Building Sites, Flats and Bungalows for MPs.

155. SHRI MOHD. ASRAR AHMAD: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a scheme for the allotment of building sites, flats and bungalows to the Members of Parliament was in force during the last five years,

(b) how many Members of Parliament were allotted any of the above and in which year stating names of the M.P.s.;

(c) whether the above scheme is under active consideration of Government for the allotment of building sites, flats and bungalows to M.P.s. on nominal rent etc.,

(d) whether Government have taken a final decision in the matter; and

(e) if not, how much time Government will take to arrive at a final decision?

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

स्वीकृत पर और उन पर की गई नियुक्तियाँ

156. श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव : क्या सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सिंचाई विभाग और केन्द्रीय जल आयोग में गत एक वर्ष के दौरान श्रेणी एक और श्रेणी दो के कितने-कितने पद किस-किस वेतनमान में स्वीकृत हुए;

(ख) उन पदों पर किस-किस व्यक्ति को तदर्थ आधार पर नियुक्त किया गया है और चयन का क्या तरीका अपनाया गया है;

(ग) गत एक वर्ष के दौरान इन स्वीकृत पदों में से कितने पदों को रिक्त रखा गया और इन पदों पर तदार्थ नियुक्तियाँ न करने के क्या कारण हैं;

(घ) क्या यह सच है कि सिंचाई विभाग और केन्द्रीय जल आयोग में तदर्थ नियुक्तियाँ अनियमित रूप से श्रीर मनमाने ढंग से की गई हैं और अन्य कई स्वीकृत पदों के विशेष रूप से हिन्दी कार्य से संबंधित पदों को द्वेष के कारण वर्षों तक रिक्त रखा गया है; और

(ङ) ऐसी अनियमितता रोकने के तथा सिंचाई विभाग और इससे सम्बद्ध कार्यालयों में स्वच्छ प्रशासन उपनब्ध कराने के लिये क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं ?

सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जियाउरंहमल अंसारी) : (क) एक विवरण (उपावन्ध-दो) जिसमें सूचना दी गई है सभा पटल पर रखा गया प्रन्थालय में रख दिया गया (देखिए संख्या LT—2631/81)

(ख) एक विवरण (उपावन्ध-दो) जिसमें सूचना दी गई है सभा पटल पर रखा गया प्रन्थालय में रख दिया गया (देखिए संख्या LT—2631/81)

(ग) पिछले वर्ष सिंचाई मंत्रालय में सूचित किए गए समूह 'क' के 49 पदों में

से 28 पद रिक्त हैं और उन्हें नियमित आधार पर भरने के लिए कारबाई की जा रही है।) साधारणतः तदर्थ आधार पर नियुक्तियाँ नहीं की जाती परन्तु केवल अत्यावश्यक होने पर, लोक हित में कार्य चलाने के लिए तदर्थ आधार पर नियुक्तियाँ की जाती हैं। सिंचाई मंत्रालय में पिछले वर्ष सूचित किए गए समूह 'ख' पदों में से कोई पद रिक्त नहीं है।

पिछले वर्ष केन्द्रीय जल आयोग में सूचित किए गए समूह 'क' के 109 और समूह 'ख' के 91 पदों में से, समूह 'क' के 48 पद और समूह 'ख' के 23 पद रिक्त हैं। जहां आवश्यक है, भर्ती नियम बनाने के बाद इन पदों को भरने के लिए कारबाई की जा रही है। साधारणतया सभी मामलों में तदर्थ आधार पर नियुक्तियाँ नहीं की जाती परन्तु ये नियुक्तियाँ केवल अत्यावश्यक मामलों में, लोकहित के काम चलाने के लिए की जाती हैं।

(घ) जी, नहीं। सितम्बर, 1980 में सहायक सम्पादक, भगीरथ के वर्तमान पद के बदले में 1100—1600 रुपये के वेतनमान में सूचित किए गए सम्पादक (भगीरथ-हिन्दी), उप-सम्पादक और प्रार्टिस्ट (भगीरथ हिन्दी तथा इंग्लिश पत्रिका के लिए) के पद भरे नहीं गए हैं क्योंकि उनके भर्ती नियमों को अन्तिम रूप नहीं दिया गया है तथापि सहायक सम्पादक (हिन्दी भगीरथ) का वर्तमान पद पहले ही भरा हुआ है।

(ङ) प्रश्न उत्पन्न नहीं होता।

अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी प्रकाशनों के लिए कमचारी

157. श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उनके मन्त्रालय तथा सम्बद्ध कार्यालयों द्वारा अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी के मौत

कौन से प्रकाशन निकाले जाते हैं और प्रत्येक पत्रिका के प्रकाशन की अवधि क्या है और इसके लिये नियुक्त किये गये सम्पादकीय कर्मचारियों की ग्रहणतायें और अनुभव क्या हैं;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि मासिक और पासिक आधार पर क्रमशः भागीरथ (हिन्दी) और खेती (हिन्दी) का प्रकाशन करने के लिये निर्णय किया गया था; और

(ग) उपरोक्त निर्णय को कार्यान्वित न करने के क्या कारण हैं हालांकि निर्णय की तिथि से अब तक लम्बा अर्सा बीत चूका है ?

हृषि तथा प्रामीण पुनिनिर्माण बंगालमध्य में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आर० बी० इवामी-नाथन): (क) से (ग) जानकारी एकत्र की जा रही है और समा पर पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Conference of Experts on Pollution

158. SHRI K. MALLANNA:

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA:

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

(a) whether Government recently convened a conference of experts to suggest some ways regarding checking the pollution of environment atmosphere in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Question does not arise.

Land Reforms Programme by States

159. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the names of the States that have given top priority to land reforms programme;

(b) the names of the States that have taken steps to record the names of the share croppers (Bargadars) in the land records;

(c) the State-wise number of recorded share croppers; and

(d) the percentage of SC/ST that recorded their names of the share croppers in the land records, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM):

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

(b) In States where share cropping is allowed, recording of the names of share croppers is a normal function of revenue administration through Mutations and revisional settlement operations. Besides, in some States such as Assam, Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala and West Bengal, special drives were launched to record the names of tenants and share croppers.

(c) and (d). Inter-State comparisons are difficult because of incidence of share cropping is not uniform everywhere. However, 3.28 lakh tenants were recorded in Assam. In Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala and West Bengal, the number, respectively, was about 7.24 lakhs, 3.49 lakhs, 24.4 lakhs and 10.02 lakhs. Many of these tenants in Gujarat, Karnataka and Kerala have been conferred ownership rights in pursuance of the relevant tenancy laws.

The laws providing for recording of tenants do not distinguish tenants on the basis of their caste or community and entitle all tenants to the stipulated benefits.

Failure of (Punjab) Government to Procure Paddy

160. **SHRI CHITTA BASU:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a huge quantities of paddy got rotten in Punjab due to the failure of the Government to purchase them from the growers; and

(b) if so, what steps Government propose to take to ensure the purchase of the marketable surplus of paddy by the Government at remunerative price?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) No, Sir. During the Kharif season, 1980-81, out of total arrivals of 4383 thousand tonnes of paddy in Punjab, the Government agencies purchased 2577 thousand tonnes and the balance 1806 thousand tonnes by the millers.

(b) Question does not arise.

Water Scarcity in Rajasthan

161. **SHRI CHITTA BASU:**

SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that there exists a grave menace of water scarcity in Rajasthan;

(b) if so, whether Government have since evaluated the magnitude of the problem and a comprehensive plan formulated to fight this menace; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) to (c). In Rajasthan, out of 38,262 populated villages, 24,037 villages have been identified as "problem" villages where the problem of safe drinking water is relatively more acute. Of the 24037 problem villages, 6734 villages have been provided with potable water facilities upto March 1981. 200 towns of the State are provided with piped water supply. An outlay of Rs. 183 54 crores has been provided for rural and urban water supply in the Sixth Five Year Plan in the State Sector. In addition, grants under the Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme will be given to the State Government to provide safe drinking water to the problem villages to supplement the State resources. During the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade (1981-91) the aim is to provide drinking water supply to the maximum possible population in the urban and rural areas. The programmes for the Decade are being drawn up and the requirement of financial and other resources is being assessed.

Recasting of Rural Development Plan

162. **SHRI CHITTA BASU:** Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to recast the Rural Development Plan in order to further widen the potential for rural employment;

(b) if so, the details of the different aspects of the proposals; and

(c) the steps taken to give them concrete shape?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) to (c) There are no specific proposals before the Central Government to

recast the rural development plan. The matter of providing employment opportunities in the rural area has already been dealt with in the 6th Plan. All efforts are, however, made to widen the scope for rural employment under the existing programmes in the States and the Centre.

Crash programme for Construction of Staff Quarters

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the crash programme for construction of 21,000 quarters for employees working in Delhi which was started in 1977-78 has not been properly implemented and the progress of construction of staff quarters is not satisfactory;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) whether Government are aware that there has been an exorbitant rise in house rent in Delhi during the last 3 years and about fifty thousand employees in the low income group are awaiting still for allotment of Government accommodation;

(d) whether it is a fact that employees drawing pay exceeding Rs. 1000 are getting Government accommodation in Delhi immediately; and

(e) if so, what immediate action Government propose to take to remove such glaring disparities and provide Government accommodation to low paid employees with a very reasonable period?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) and (b). The crash programme for construction of staff quarters in the 'General Pool' for the Central Government employees approved in July, 1978, included only 15,300 quarters for

Delhi. Actual construction of about 12000 quarters has already been taken up and that of about 1500 completed. The reasons for delay in construction of quarters are:

(i) Non-availability of critical material such as steel, cement and coal in requisite quantities;

(ii) Rise in cost of construction necessitating approval of revised estimates;

(iii) Non-vacation/delay in vacating of some quarters in DIZ area, which were to be demolished for construction of new quarters.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) All the quarters, construction of which has been commenced in Delhi, are for Central Government employees with pay not exceeding Rs. 1000/- p.m.

Non-Availability of Quality Seeds

164 SHRI MANPHOOL SINGH CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that quality seeds are not available in the country even from Government agencies;

(b) whether it is also a fact that there is total absence of control on the sale of seeds and farmers have become victims of the menace of spurious seeds; and

(c) what steps Government propose to take to develop and make available pure seeds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b) No, Sir.

(c) Steps have been taken to create infrastructure of seeds production, quality control and marketing

of physically and genetically pure seeds having certain specified minimum germination. Plan allocations for creation of above mentioned facilities have been increased several folds.

Flood in Assam

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

(a) whether it is a fact that flood havoc in Assam had resulted in submerging of large areas of Assam and details in this regard; and

(b) what steps are proposed to be taken to effectively implement the flood control measures in the flood-prone regions of the North East which are subjected to the annual fury of the mighty rivers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z R. ANSARI): (a) and (b). The floods in Assam are reported to have inundated an area of 1.76 Lakh ha. affecting a population of 9.47 Lakhs. The value of the total damage being Rs. 136.60 lakhs according to the assessment made so far by the State Government.

The major portion of the flood prone areas in North Eastern region is in the Brahmaputra and the Banak Valleys. The Assam Government has taken up a phased programme of stabilising the existing flood control works in addition to the execution of new works to protect the acute flood prone areas in both the Valleys. Investigation of some major storage reservoirs are also in hand which when executed will moderate the flood peaks, and thereby reduce the area affected by floods. A Master Plan for flood control as a part of the overall development of water resources for multipurpose benefits will be drawn up by the Brahmaputra Board being set up shortly.

Housing and Development Scheme Prepared by HUDCO For North Bengal Region

166. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Housing and Urban Development Corporation has prepared a blue print of housing and development schemes to cater to the needs of the North Bengal region;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether a high powered team of HUDCO recently visited the area and submitted a report and if so the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) and (b) The State agencies have identified certain Schemes to be taken up with HUDCO Assistance. The Schemes identified are social housing schemes for the needs of economically weaker sections of the Society and low income groups at Jalpaiguri, Site & Services Schemes for the Satellite Township Area, Rural Housing schemes, Staff Housing schemes for Police Personnel, Shopping-cum-Commercial Complex at Siliguri and Staff Housing Schemes for North Bengal State Transport Corporation.

(c) A high level team from HUDCO visited North Bengal between 13th to 16th July, 1981 and had discussions with the officials of State Government, Siliguri, Jalpaiguri Development Authority, Jalpaiguri Zilla Parishad, Darjeeling Municipality, etc. The details of the various Schemes are yet to be prepared with HUDCO's assistance. This has been further taken up with the Chief Secretary, Government of West Bengal.

Foodstock with N. E. States

167. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the North Eastern States have sufficient stocks of foodgrains;

(b) whether the supply of essential commodities to the region is reviewed regularly to ensure sufficient stock to meet their public distribution system;

(c) whether attempt has also been made to build up comfortable stocks in the region; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) As on 1-8-1981, the stock of foodgrains with the Food Corporation of India in the North Eastern States (including Assam) was of the order of 79,100 tonnes, including 30,600 tonnes of wheat and 48,500 tonnes of rice. Compared to monthly allotments of foodgrains to North Eastern States, the existing stocks are considered low. With a view to replenishing the same, it has been decided between the Food Corporation of India and the Railways to load 155 BG wagons per day (about 1.07 lakh tonnes of foodgrains per month) to North Eastern States from the North Zone. Necessary steps are being taken by the Food Corporation of India to implement the decision.

(b) The position in regard to movement/supply of foodgrains to various States including North Eastern States is reviewed by the Government (Department of Food) periodically alongwith the representatives of the Food Corporation of India Railways and the State Government and remedial action is taken, as and when necessary. Difficulty if any, in movement/supply of levy

sugar is also discussed at these periodical meetings, as and when pointed out by the State Representatives, for taking necessary remedial measures. Special efforts are also being made to ensure smooth supply of edible oils to North Eastern States.

(c) and (d). As indicated against paras (a) and (b) above.

Buffer Stock of Essential Commodities

168. SHRI CHRISTOPHER EKKA: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to maintain a buffer stock of essential commodities in the warehouses and cold storages of each State;

(b) if so, when this proposal is going to be implemented; and

(c) the details about the programmes made so far in the implementation of the above proposal?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Irrigation Projects of Sundergarh to be taken up during Sixth Plan period

169. SHRI CHRISTOPHER EKKA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has a proposal for taking up the construction work of some medium and major irrigation projects of Orissa during the Plan period;

(b) which medium and major irrigation projects of Sundergarh district of Orissa have been identified to be taken up during the above plan period;

(c) when the construction work of those medium irrigation projects is expected to be completed during the above plan period;

(d) their cost of construction and total acres of land of that district likely to be irrigated on completion of those irrigation projects; and

(e) the details about the progress made so far in the implementation of the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government of Orissa will be executing 7 major and 31 medium on-going projects, and 14 major and 9 medium new schemes during the Sixth Plan period.

(b) Four on-going schemes namely, Sarafgarh, Talasara, Barasuan and Kansa Bahal, and two new schemes namely is major irrigation project and Mandira canals medium project will benefit Sundergarh district of Orissa.

(c) All the four on-going medium schemes namely, Sarafgarh, Talasara, Barasuan and Kansa Bahal are expected to be completed by the end of the Sixth Plan. The two new schemes namely Ib Irrigation Project and Mandira Canals will, however, spill-over into the Seventh Plan.

(d) and (e) The latest estimated cost, anticipated expenditure upto March, 1981 and the irrigation potential accruing from these projects in Sundergarh District are given below:

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Estimated cost	Anticipated expenditure upto March, 1981	Benefits on completion of Schemes
I. Continuing Schemes				
1. Sarafgarh	.	380.91	229.79	3.38
2. Talasara	.	518.26	310.09	4.17
3. Barasuan	.	330.00	11.50	4.35
4. Kansa Bahal	.	677.00	11.50	7.04
II. New Schemes				
1. Ib	.	13000.00	..	182.00
2. Mandira	.	1500.00	..	28.00

Parking of Two-Wheelers in Corridor of Vithalbhai Patel House

170. SHRI MATILAL HASDA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that the main corridor of Vithalbhai Patel House is used for parking of two-wheelers for years; and

(b) the steps that have been taken to prevent this?

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

(b) As recommended by the Joint House Committee of bo' h the Houses of Parliament, a scooter-cum-cycle stand was constructed in 1980. However, the residents are not availing of this facility and are parking their scooters in the corridors, despite repeated requests from

the CPWD. The House Committees of both the Houses of Parliament have been requested to issue an appeal to all Members not to use the corridors for parking scooters.

Lack of Proper Guard System in Vithalbhai Patel House

171. SHRI MATILAL HASDA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the fact that due to lack of proper guard system most of the brassdoor locks in Vithalbhai Patel House are stolen and because of frequent burglaries and stealing taking place, the MPs who are staying there are feeling insecure; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take in this matter?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) and (b) There have been 12 cases of thefts in Vithalbhai Patel House during this calendar year where handles of mortice locks have been reported stolen. After reports of these thefts had been lodged by the occupants with the police authorities, CPWD have replaced these handles

Information regarding the steps proposed to be taken by the Police authorities in the matter is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

No Objection Certificates for Construction of House for Weaker sections

172. SHRI A. T PATIL: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have issued or propose to issue guidelines to the State Governments in the matter of issuing 'No objection certificates' for construction of houses for 'weaker sections of the society' under the

U.L. (C&R) Act, 1976 within the limits of urban agglomerations;

(b) the number of applications for such N.O.Cs. pending in Bombay, Madras, Calcutta and Delhi from 1st July, 1980 till today and the number of applications granted during the said period; and

(c) the reasons for non-disposal of pending applications?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) The Government of India has already prescribed the conditions for undertaking construction of accommodation for weaker sections of society by land owners under Section 21 of the Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1976 and advised the State Governments.

(b) and (c) In Delhi, no application under section 21 of the Act has been received after 1-7-1980. The Act does not apply to Madras and the State Government have their own Act for Tamil Nadu. Information in respect of Bombay and Calcutta is being collected from the State Governments and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Non-performance of Sugar Industry

173. SHRI A. C. DAS: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that most of the sugar mills controlled by State sugar corporation or co-operatives have not been performing well because of lack of trained personnel and executives;

(b) if so, whether Government have any proposal to issue circulars to various State Governments to appoint trained personnel in sugar mills;

(c) if so, when such circulars are proposed to be sent to the various State Governments; and

(d) the details about other steps proposed to be taken by the Government for increasing the productions of the State owned sugar mills?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Performance of a sugar mill whether in Public/Joint Stock/Cooperative Sector depends on a variety of factors and it is not possible to attribute it solely to any single factor e.g. lack of trained personnel and executives. Besides, the Central Government takes care of the problems of the sugar industry as a whole and monitoring the problems of individual units is the concern of the concerned Department of the respective State Governments.

(b) The Central Government is running an Institute for training personnel in sugar technology but it is not possible to assume full responsibility for meeting the entire requirements of the industry in this regard. The Central Government expects the State Governments and the Industry to supplement its efforts for this purpose.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) While the Central Government is concerned with the development of the sugar industry as a whole, it is for the respective State Governments to remove bottle-necks in the production of individual units owned by them.

Expansion of fishery and Marine Resources during Sixth Plan

174. **SHRI A. C. DAS:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to expand fishery fleet and other marine resources during the Sixth Plan period;

(b) if so, what are the schemes prepared for this purpose;

(c) whether any such scheme has been introduced or going to be introduced in Orissa; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Under the VI Plan, various schemes are envisaged to increase the production of fish. The important schemes are as follows:

(i) Raising the existing number of deep sea commercial fishing vessels (of 20 M. length and above), from the present level of 57 to 350, by the end of the plan period; by a judicious mixture of vessels constructed indigenously, by import of some vessels and through charter of fishing vessels.

(ii) continuing the scheme for granting subsidy of 33 per cent on indigenously constructed fishing vessels.

(iii) Grant of soft loan facilities through the Shipping Development Fund Committee for the acquisition of fishing vessels.

(iv) By construction of suitable fishing harbours at various locations.

(c) and (d). The above mentioned schemes are applicable to Orissa also.

Zinc sulphate spray in lowlying area in Orissa

175. **SHRI A. C. DAS:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the production of crops has declined sharply in low-lying areas of the country due to the widespread deficiency of zinc in those lands;

(b) whether it is also a fact that a team of experts has recommended to spray 50 kg. of zinc sulphate per hectare before sowing the crop;

(c) if so, what is the reaction of the Government to the recommendation of experts;

(d) whether necessary instruction will be sent to various States to adopt the recommendations of the team of experts as a measure for alleviating zinc deficiency; and

(e) the details about the instruction sent to Orissa for spraying zinc in Cuttack district low-lying area?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) Generally paddy is the major crop of low-lying areas. So far, there are no reports about decline in paddy production in low-lying areas of the country due to zinc deficiency.

(b) Experts dealing with micronutrients have recommended to incorporate zinc sulphate in the soil for rice at the rate of 50 kg. zinc sulphate/ha.

(c) and (d). The recommendations of the Project on All India Coordinated Scheme for Micro Nutrients in soils and plants are brought to the notice of State Governments wherever zinc deficiency occurs for taking corrective measures.

(e) The Orissa State Department of Agriculture have circulated the zinc deficiency symptoms in rice to the field extension staff.

Rural Sanitation under Sixth Plan Period

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

(a) whether Government have a proposal to give priority for Rural Sanitation during the Sixth Plan period;

(b) whether sanitation programme will be included in the minimum needs programme;

(c) the number of villages from various districts of Orissa that have been identified to be brought under the sanitation programme;

(d) the total number of villages from Cuttack district of Orissa to be provided with the sanitation programme; and

(e) the details about the implementation of the above proposal?

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

(b) Rural Sanitation has not been included in the Minimum Needs Programme during the Sixth Plan period.

(c) to (e). Do not arise. However, though Rural Sanitation is not part of the Minimum Needs Programme, the State Government is free to provide rural sanitation within their normal allocation for this item in the Sixth Plan.

Rise in Price of Essential Commodities

177. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

SHRI RUP CHAND PAL:

Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been steep rise in various essential commodities like pulses, khandsari etc. during the last 3—6 months;

(b) if so, details thereof and concrete reasons therefor; and

(c) what action Government have taken or propose to take to check the price rise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY):

(a) The wholesale price indices of various commodities during the past three months and during the past six

months ending July, 1981 show a mixed trend in as much as the prices of some commodities have moved up, some have gone down and others have remained steady. The wholesale price index for pulses has gone down by 4 per cent during the past six months ending July, 1981, while during the past three months ending July, 1981 it has gone up by 4.2 per cent. In the case of khandsari, the wholesale price index has moved up by 12.7 per cent during the past six months, while during the past three months it has moved down by 10.0 per cent.

(b) The index numbers of wholesale prices of selected commodities in January, 1981, April, 1981 and July, 1981 are indicated in a statement attached. The rise in the prices of some

essential commodities may be mainly attributed to the general inflationary situation, shortfall in the production of some commodities and increase in the prices of petro-products.

(c) The main thrust of the Government policy is to increase production. The domestic production of certain commodities in short supply is being supplemented by imports. The public distribution system is being expanded and improved. The supply of imported edible oils to the States and Union Territories for the public distribution system has been stepped up. The credit policy continues to be restrictive. State Governments are enforcing the provisions of the Essential Commodities Act and similar other legislations.

Statement

Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices of Selected Commodities in January, 1981, April, 1981 and July, 1981.

Commodity	January 1981	April 1981	July 1981
Rice	201.8	209.4	230.3
Wheat	198.2	183.8	183.9
Jowar	203.1	237.6	248.4
Bajra	201.0	215.7	238.3
Barley	236.8	205.6	217.2
Ragi	209.9	226.2	251.1
Gram	427.3	384.2	399.6
Arhar	270.7	252.3	273.8
Moong	324.7	360.1	352.8
Masoor	454.1	363.7	381.1
Urad	246.1	234.3	245.0
Vegetables	160.4	165.3	202.8
Milk	185.0	187.4	194.4
Eggs	178.6	125.5	158.4
Fish	339.0	308.7	329.1
Meat	302.1	331.6	336.8
Chillies	117.8	175.8	185.8
Turmeric	113.3	121.7	100.2

Commodity	January 1981	April 1981	July 1981
Tea	223.9	227.2	245.2
Coffee	138.5	136.5	136.7
Coal	335.5	432.1	432.1
Kerosene	285.2	293.4	316.6
Bread	188.0	199.6	201.6
Sugar	270.6	293.1	264.5
Khandsari	355.3	445.2	400.5
Gur	368.0	462.3	436.8
Vanaspatti	218.8	235.0	231.1
Groundnut Oil	245.9	268.8	304.6
Mustard Oil	268.2	244.6	272.3
Coconut Oil	241.9	221.4	201.0
Gingelly Oil	239.5	262.4	272.0
Kardi Oil	256.4	267.4	309.7
Cottonseed Oil	242.0	260.6	300.4
Salt	235.4	228.1	216.3
Cotton Cloth (Mills)	211.6	220.2	224.4
Khadi Cloth	179.2	190.4	190.4
Handloom & Powerloom cloth . . .	215.6	215.8	212.5
Paper	248.7	248.7	248.7
Tyres	261.2	269.4	281.6
Tubes	275.0	281.1	291.2
Rubber & Plastic Shoes	158.4	158.4	158.4
Soda Ash	368.1	381.3	372.2
Drugs and Medicines	141.7	143.1	143.1
Soap	228.2	234.2	234.2
Synthetic Detergents	277.4	294.2	294.2
Tooth Paste	152.6	158.5	158.5
Tooth Powder	222.2	222.2	222.2
Matches	133.6	133.6	131.4
Cement	232.1	230.0	241.5
Electric Lamps	203.2	212.8	212.8
Razor Blades	119.9	119.9	119.9
Dry Cells	188.6	188.6	188.6

Flood Control Operation Scheme in Orissa

178. SHRI ARJUN SETHI:
SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme regarding the operation of flood control in the State of Orissa has been submitted to the Union Government for its approval;

(b) if so, the names of the districts being covered under this scheme; and

(c) the details regarding its progress?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण का विज्ञापन तथा प्रचार कार्य

179. श्री हरीश चन्द्र सिंह रावत: क्या निर्माण और आवास मंडी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण का विज्ञापन तथा प्रचार कार्य करने के लिए मान्यता प्राप्त विज्ञापन एजेंसियों के क्या नाम हैं और उनको मान्यता देने का आधार क्या है; और

(ख) वर्ष 1980-81 के दौरान इन मान्यता प्राप्त एजेंसियों को सौंपे गए कार्य तथा किए गए भुगतानों का व्यौरा क्या है?

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मंडी (श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह):
(क) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने सूचित किया है कि उनके विज्ञापन तथा प्रचार कार्य करने के लिए उनके पैनल में निम्नलिखित पांच विज्ञापन एजेंसियाँ हैं:—

1. एशियन एडवर्टाइजिंग
2. एडवर्टाइजिंग रिसर्च एण्ड मार्केटिंग सर्विसेस
3. इन्पर्क्स एडवर्टाइजिंग प्र१० लि०
4. स्वेन एडवर्टाइजिंग
5. पैराडाइज एडवर्टाइजिंग एजेंसी

उपर्युक्त क्र० सं० ३ से ५ तक के तीन विज्ञापन एजेंसियों को दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण के लाटरी विभाग में उनके पिछले कार्य निष्पादन के आधार पर पैनल में रखा गया था। शेष दो एजेंसियों को बहे हुए कार्य को पूरा करने के लिए उनके पार्श्वचिन्हों के आधार पर बाद में पैनल में शामिल किया गया था।

(ख) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने सूचित किया है कि विज्ञापन एजेंसियों को नेहरू प्लेस जिला केन्द्र कालकाजी, बजीरपुर ग्रीष्मोगिक ऑफ, बोडेला रिहायशी योजना (विकास पुरी), भीकाजी कासां प्लेस, झण्डवालान, फ्रैंड्स कालोनी वाणिज्यिक केन्द्र, शालीमार बाग, बसन्त लोक वाणिज्यिक केन्द्र, मालवांय नगर विस्तार (साकेत), जमरूदपुर, मस्तिंद मीट इ० एफ० जी० एच० जनकपुरी वाणिज्यिक केन्द्र, नारायण चरण-। और ॥, मुमाष नगर उप-जिला केन्द्र में वाणिज्यिक प्लाटों, वाणिज्यिक निर्मित सम्पत्तियों, होटल प्लाटों और सिनेमा प्लाटों की नीलामी का और मूल चन्द्र अस्पताल के निकट डिफैस कालोनी शापिंग काम्प्लेक्स, डिफैस कालोनी उपरिपुल के नीचे दुकानें, ईस्ट आफ कैलाश (सूरज प्रभात) ब्लाक "सी", गीतमपुरा सरस्वती बिहार, लारैन्स रेड, शेख सरास, राजीरी गार्डन, चिलमिल आदि जैसे स्थानों में वाणिज्यिक प्लाटों, होटल प्लाटों, सिनेमा प्लाटों की नीलामी के लिए विज्ञापन तथा प्रचार कार्य सुपुर्द किया गया था।

वर्ष 1980-81 के दौरान दिल्ली विधान प्राविधिकरण द्वारा विज्ञापन एजेंसियों की दिए गए भुगतान के अंदर इस प्रकार है :—

(क) मैसर्स इम्पेक्ट एडवर्टाइजिंग	6,21,751.68 ₹०
(ख) मैसर्स एशियन एडवर्टाइजिंग	7,65,890.60 ₹०
(ग) मैसर्स एडवर्टाइजिंग रिभर्च एण्ड मार्केटिंग भर्विमेस	2,42,443.25 ₹०
जोड	16,30,085.53 ₹०

उत्तर प्रदेश में सूखा

181. श्री हरीश चन्द्र सिंह रावत क्या प्रार्थना पुनर्निर्माण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश के उन खण्डों के नाम क्या हैं जिनको सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम में शामिल किया गया है ;

(ख) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने उनके मवालय के इस कार्यक्रम में शामिल करने के लिए कुछ अन्य खण्डों के नाम भी भेजे हैं, और

(ग) यदि हा तो उन खण्डों के नाम क्या हैं और सरकार ने इस सबध में क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

कृषि और शामिल पुनर्निर्माण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बालेश्वर राम) :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश में उन खण्डों के नाम जो इस ममत्य सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम में शामिल हैं विवरण—। में दिए गए हैं।

(ख) जो हा।

(ग) सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम में शामिल किए जाने के लिए उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा सुझाये गये खण्डों के नाम विवरण—। में दिए गए हैं। राज्य सरकार द्वारा सुझाए गए खण्डों को योजना आयोग के मदद्य (कृषि) की अध्यक्षता में बने कार्यदल जो इस कार्यक्रम के कार्य क्षेत्र का पुनरीक्षण कर रहा है, के विचारार्थ भेजा गया है।

विवरण—I

जिला	खण्डों की संख्या	खण्डों के नाम
1	2	3
1. जालोन	3	डकोर, कादोरा, महेवा
2. हनोरपुर	5	चौखड़ी, महोवा, मौड़ाहा सरीला, सुमेरपुर, ।
3. बादा	6	कार्बी, माणिकपुर, मठ, नरानी, पहाड़ी, रामनगर, ।
4. इलाहाबाद	8	चका, जासरा, कर्चना, कौराव, मेजा, माण्डा, शकरगढ़, उर्वा ।
5. विजापुर	15	बमानी, चतारा, छानबे, चौपान, दुधी, धोड़ावाल, हलिया, लालगंज, मरिहान, मिर्जापुर शहर, मयूरपुर, नगवा, पहाड़ी, राजगढ़, गोबट्संगंज ।
योग	37	

विवरण—II.

सूखाप्रस्त क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत शामिल किए जाने हेतु उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा
सुझाये गए नये खण्डों के नाम

जिला	खण्डों की संख्या	खण्डों के नाम
1	2	3
1. नैनीताल	4	ओखलकाण्डा, बेतालधाट, रामगढ़, भीमताल ।
2. अल्मोड़ा	14	ताकुला, धौलादेवी, भैसियाल्लाना, लमगड़ा, हवालबाग कपकोट, गुरुड़-बैजनाथ, बागेश्वर, चौखुटिया, ताड़ीखेत, द्वारहाट, भिक्यासैण, स्यालदे, सल्ट ।
3. पिथौरागढ़	12	कनालीछीना, दितगढ़, बेड़ीनाग, धारचूला, डिथर- गढ़, गंगेलीहाट, मूत्रकोट, युन्स्यारी, चम्पावत, बाड़ाकोट, पाटी, लोहाघाट ।
4. चमोली	9	जोशीमठ, कर्णप्रयाग, गैरसैण, नारायण बण्ड, थारली, दसोली, नामपुर, पोखरी, उखीमठ, अगस्त्यमुनि ।
5. उत्तरकाशी	4	भतवाड़ी, डुण्डा, नौगांव, पुरोला ।
6. पौड़ी गढ़वाल	13	पौड़ी, कोट, खिरसू, कल्जीखाल, पाबों, थैलीसैण, लैंसडाउन, डांगु, एकेश्वर, पोखरा, बीरोंखाल, रिखाड़ीखाल, नैनीडांडा ।
7. देहराहून	2	चकराता, कालसी ।
8. टेहरी गढ़वाल	10	जीनपुर, चम्बा, थोरामधार, मिलनगण, प्रतापनगर, जखराधार, जखोली, देवप्रयाग, कीतिनगर, नरेन्द्र नगर ।
9. इलाहाबाद	12	धानपुर, आंदिया, प्रतापपुर, सैदाबाद, बहादुरपुर, कोडिहार, नेबाडा, मूरतगज, कनाहली, सरसवा, करा, सिराथ ।
10. फतेहपुर	3	अमौली, असोलहर, विजयपुर ।
11. देवरिया	3	दुधाड़, विष्णुपुरा, स्वोराही ।
12. गोरखपुर	3	बरहालमांज, भवरकोल, रेवतीपुर ।
13. मिजापुर	5	मझवा, कोण, नारायणपुर, सीखर, जमालपुर ।
14. बलिया	5	बुलहर, बैलहारी, बेरिया, मुरलीछपरा, सोहान ।
15. जौनपुर	1	बुंदरा बाबशाहपुर ।

1	2	3
16. गाजीपुर	2	भंवरकोल, रेवतीपुर ।
17. आगरा	3	जागन्नूर, पिन्हट, जैतपुर-कलां ।
18. सहारनपुर	2	मुजफ्फराबाद, सधौली कुशाशीप ।
19. विजनीर	2	अफजलगढ़, नजीबाबाद ।
20. बदायूँ	1	उसावान ।
21. हरदोई	5	तांदियाबान, टोडरपुर, माधोगज, हरपालपुर, सान्दी ।
22. बेरी	11	नखा फूलबहार, बांकेगंज, बिजुबां, बेहजाम, नखीमपुर, पौलिया, रामियाविहार, निधासन, इसानगर, धारहारा ।
23. उज्जाव	5	गाजी मुरादाबाद, फतेहपुर, सिकन्दरपुर करान, बीघापुर, हिलीली ।
24. सीतापुर	8	लहरपुर, मोडलामठ, पिसानबा, रामपुर मथुरा, बीसावन, सकरान, रेकसा, बेहता ।
25. बहराइच	16	केशरांज, पाथरपुर, माहसी, तेजवापुर, जरवाल, हूजूरपुर, बलहा, शेवपुर, नवाबगज, गिलिया, मोहिनपुरा, सिरसिया, हरिहरपुर, रानी, नमुनहा, इकैना, गिलाला ।
26. गाँडा	11	कटरा बाजार, हलधरमऊ, इतियाथोक, श्रीदत्तगंज, कर्नलगंज, हरियासतगरवा, तुलसीपुर, गैनसारी, पंचपेता, पारसपुर, बलरामपुर ।
27. प्रतापगढ़	2	सन्दवाचन्दिका, बिहार ।
28. सुल्तानपुर	5	जगदीशपुर, जानो, मुसाफिरखाना, भेतुवा, घनपतगंज ।
29. बाराबकी	1	सूरतगंज ।
30. हरीरपुर	4	कोरारा, मस्करा, जैतपुर, पनवारी ।
31. बांदा	5	कामादीन, बबैरू, जसपुरा, टिन्डबारी, बररोखर ।
32. ललितपुर	6	तलबेहाद, बार, जखौरा, बिरधा, महरौनी, महाबारा । महावारा ।
33. झांसी	8	चिरगांव, मोथ, बडागांव, बबीना, बागरा, मौरानीपुर गुरसराय, बामौड़ ।
34. जालौन	6	जालौन, कोंच, कटहोन्ड, रामपुरा, माधोगढ़, नादीगांव ।

Freezing of rents and price of land in Delhi

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

(a) whether Government have constituted any panel to study the question of freezing the rents and prices of land;

(b) when was it constituted;

(c) have they submitted the reports, and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) what are the measures Government are proposing to curb the rents and prices of land and houses?

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

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

(d) In order to make available sufficient land for housing, land acquisition and development programmes have been taken up in different States by the State Governments, Housing Boards, Development Authorities and Local Bodies. In addition HUDCO is funding the different agencies for increasing the housing stock particularly for the Economically Weaker Sections of the Community and the Low Income Groups. The Rent Control Acts in the States also protect the interest of the tenants by making provisions against arbitrary increase of rents.

Central subsidy to the States on Essential Commodities

183. SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) what are the essential commodities where the centre is giving subsidy to the States and whether a

statement showing the items and the amount of subsidy from 1977 onwards will be laid on the Table;

(b) what is the total amount of subsidy given to West Bengal and Kerala and any complaint from the States on the quantum; and

(c) what is the subsidy, if any, given by the States in the matter of food items or essential commodities?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY):

(a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of Lok Sabha as soon as received.

Enhanced Prices of Sugar, Edible Oil

184. PROF. RUP CHAND PAL: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that prices of consumer goods like sugar, edible oil, etc. have increased during the last three months;

(b) if so, the prices during July-August, 1979, July-August 1980 and July-August, 1981; and

(c) the steps taken to bring down the prices?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY):

(a) During the past three months ending July, 1981, there has been a mixed trend in the wholesale price indices of various commodities inasmuch as the prices of some commodities have moved up, some have come down and others have remained steady. Of the three commodities specifically mentioned, the wholesale price indices of sugar have gone down, while the wholesale price indices of edible oils and pulses have gone up during the past three months.

(b) A statement showing the index numbers of wholesale prices of selected commodities in July, 1979, August, 1979, July, 1980, August, 1980 and July, 1981 is given at the annex. The wholesale price indices for August, 1981 are not yet available.

(c) The main thrust of the Government policy is to increase production. The domestic production of certain

commodities in short supply is being supplemented by imports. The public distribution system is being expanded and improved. The supply of imported edible oils in the States and Union Territories for the public distribution system has been stepped up. The credit policy continues to be restrictive. State Governments are enforcing the provisions of the Essential Commodities Act and similar other legislations.

Statement

Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices of Selected Commodities in July, 1979, August, 1979, July, 1980, August, 1980, and July, 1981.

Commodity	Index Number as on				
	July 1979	August 1979	July 1980	August 1980	July 1981
Rice	178.1	184.2	209.7	209.8	230.3
Wheat	153.1	155.3	166.0	164.6	183.9
Jowar	164.6	171.0	191.1	191.2	248.4
Bajra	143.8	152.0	196.4	193.7	238.3
Barley	142.5	153.2	211.4	192.9	217.2
Ragi	136.0	142.3	171.1	170.7	251.1
Gram	222.5	236.6	334.2	338.3	399.6
Arhar	245.8	250.8	236.5	241.9	273.8
Moong	307.6	308.8	332.4	307.7	252.8
Masoor	239.3	242.6	318.8	231.6	381.1
Urad	254.2	255.0	235.1	237.3	245.0
Vegetables	176.6	189.0	209.5	221.8	202.8
Milk	178.1	171.5	180.7	180.8	194.4
Eggs	156.2	147.6	155.7	153.8	158.4
Fish	286.2	278.3	264.6	263.6	329.1
Meat	255.2	253.8	315.3	301.2	336.8
Chillies	136.9	145.4	109.1	106.3	185.8
Turmeric	157.7	157.2	95.8	95.2	100.2
Tea	238.0	221.3	235.0	220.6	245.9
Coffee	128.2	126.2	121.1	117.6	136.7

Commodity	Index Number as on				
	July, 1979	August, 1979	July, 1980	August, 1980	July, 1981
Kerosene	252.1	269.6	272.8	272.8	316.6
Bread	160.0	160.0	175.7	175.7	201.6
Sugar	170.0	176.0	243.0	248.5	264.4
Khandsari.	175.0	189.5	411.5	397.5	400.5
Gur	238.2	275.0	498.5	522.6	436.8
Vanapati	197.4	192.7	207.3	206.3	231.1
Groundnut oil	189.4	211.8	218.2	221.9	304.6
Mustard oil	187.3	179.2	244.6	258.9	272.3
Coconut oil	171.1	179.2	226.7	221.3	201.0
Gingelly oil	187.7	203.9	272.4	255.6	272.0
Kardi oil	190.1	209.2	234.4	230.8	309.7
Cottonseed oil	168.6	183.6	208.5	212.9	300.4
Cotton cloth (Mills)	185.0	187.2	205.8	206.4	224.4
Khadi cloth	160.0	160.0	179.2	179.2	190.4
Handloom and Powerloom cloth	196.0	198.0	203.5	201.0	212.5
Salt	225.6	220.7	216.5	220.0	216.3
Paper	213.3	224.0	239.8	234.0	248.7
Tyres	201.0	201.0	244.1	256.2	281.6
Tubes	234.3	234.3	267.4	270.6	291.2
Rubber and Plastic shoes	141.7	143.8	158.4	158.4	158.4
Soda ash	238.0	252.6	363.1	373.0	372.2
Drugs & Medicines	135.0	135.0	135.2	135.2	143.1
Soap	178.0	188.5	234.1	231.6	234.2
Synthetic detergents	195.4	209.4	272.2	274.2	294.2
Tooth Paste	163.5	163.5	158.4	157.0	158.5
Tooth Powder	222.2	222.2	222.2	222.2	222.2
Matches	129.0	129.0	133.6	133.6	131.4
Cement	229.2	229.2	233.0	233.0	241.5
Electric lamp	174.1	174.1	203.2	203.2	212.8
Razor blades	110.0	110.0	119.9	119.9	119.9
Dry cells	182.0	182.0	188.6	188.6	188.6
All Commodities	222.7	228.5	257.8	260.3	283.7

Linking of agriculture prices with prices of inputs

185. SHRI ATAL BEHARI VAJPAYEE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the demand that agricultural prices should be linked with the prices of the inputs so that the farmer gets remunerative prices for his produce and also that farmers should be represented on the Agricultural Prices Commission; and

(b) action taken and to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Government is aware of this demand and assurance of remunerative prices to the farmers is a major objective of the Government's agricultural price policy. The Agricultural Prices Commission which makes recommendations to the Government on the level of procurement/minimum support prices is required to keep in view the changes in input prices as also various aspects relating to changes in the terms of trade between the agricultural and non-agricultural sectors.

As regards representation of farmers on the Agricultural Prices Commission, the Government has already, in pursuance of the recommendations of the National Commission on Agriculture, raised the strength of the Commission from three members to four members, which include a representative of farmers. At present, Ch. Randhir Singh represents the farmers.

Requirement of dwelling units in rural and urban sector

186. SHRI ATAL BEHARI VAJPAYEE: Will the Minister of

WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of dwelling units required in rural sector and in urban sector as at present and also as it was in each of the last three years; and

(b) the number of landless families without houses and special steps being taken to provide dwelling units to them in a fixed time limit?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) On the basis of the 1971 Census, National Buildings Organisation has estimated that the total housing shortage (dwelling units) as on 1-4-1981 is of the order of 21.3 million—16.5 million in rural areas and 4.8 million in urban areas. The shortage of dwelling units during the last three years have been estimated by the National Buildings Organisation is as under:—

	(in millions)		
	1978	1979	1980
Total .	19.5	20.1	20.7
Rural .	15.2	15.6	16.0
Urban .	4.3	4.5	4.7

(b) The Sixth Plan (1980—85) has estimated that the number of eligible rural landless families needing housing assistance would be around 14.5 million by March, 1985. The Plan provides an Outlay of Rs. 353.50 crores under the Minimum Needs Programmes whereby it is proposed to provide house-sites to 6.8 million families, in addition to the 7.7 million eligible families already provided with house-sites and construction assistance to 3.6 million families, in addition to the 0.56 million families already provided with such assistance.

Migration of Urban Areas

187. SHRI BAGUN SUMBURAI:
Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in recent years there is steep rise in the migration of the people from the village to urban areas;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the migration of the rural population to the town has created slums and polluted the environment in cities; and

(c) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to remedy the situation?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) It is a fact that migration has been taking place from the rural areas to urban areas but the extent of rise in recent years will be known after the report of the Director General of Census Operations is published on the 1981 Census.

(b) The migration of the rural population to the towns has, to some extent, caused congestion and pressure on housing and other basic services.

(c) Urban development being a State subject, the steps are mainly to be taken by the State Governments. However, the Central Government has introduced a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns to reduce the rate of migration from rural areas, to subserve the rural hinterland and to improve the living conditions of the urban poor in such towns. Under the scheme, it is proposed to develop 231 towns upto the end of the Sixth Plan by providing Central loan assistance for selected items of development in integrated development projects to the State

Governments and Union Territories on a matching basis. The State Governments are also taking up schemes for environmental improvement of slums.

Production of Sugar

188. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA:

SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated production and demand of sugar during the sixth Plan period;

(b) the estimated import of sugar during the sixth plan period; and

(c) whether country's demand would be fully met?

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

(a) In the Sixth Five Year Plan document (1980-85), sugar production in the country has been projected to reach 7.6 million tonnes by 1984-85 and the domestic demand for consumption of sugar has been projected to reach a level of 6.8 million tonnes by 1984-85.

(b) A quantity of 1.8 lakh tonnes of sugar was imported in the calendar year 1980 and a further quantity of approximately 2.0 lakh tonnes is being imported during the calendar year 1981. It is unlikely that in the remaining years of the Sixth Plan, India would require to import sugar.

(c) If the estimated production during the Sixth Plan period is achieved, it will not only fully satisfy the country's demand but would also permit India to increase its export of sugar to a level of 0.8 million tonnes by 1984-85.

Ownership Rights to the Residents of Resettlement Colonies, Delhi

189. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA PANDEY:

SHRI SAJJAN KUMAR:

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

(a) whether Government had declared to give ownership rights of land to the residents of resettlement colonies in Delhi;

(b) if so, whether these rights have not been given to them so far; and

(c) if so, the action being taken by the Central Government in this regard and time by which a final decision will be taken?

THE MNISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) The Government has decided to confer lease-hold rights on the allottees of the plots/tenements under the Jhuggi Jhompri Removal Scheme.

(b) and (c). The Delhi Development Authority has reported that with a view to confer perpetual lease-hold rights on the allottees of J.J.R. plots, a separate cell has been created in its Jhuggi Jhompri Department and, after carrying out necessary survey of the allottees, application forms for grant of lease-hold rights are being distributed. The Delhi Development Authority has also stated that about 5,000 forms have already been distributed.

Rohini Housing Scheme

190. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA PANDEY: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons registered under the Rohini Housing Scheme with the D.D.A.;

(b) the details of the development work being done under the Scheme; and

(c) the time by which the land will be allotted to the registered persons?

THE MNISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) The information in respect of total number of persons registered with various banks under their scheme is being collected.

(b) The development work has already been started. The peripheral roads and major roads in all the sectors have been mostly completed and a few stretches are nearing completion. The work of internal roads will be taken up shortly.

(c) Subject to availability of the requisite building materials, about 15,000 plots are expected to be ready during 1981-82, and these will be released to the public as soon as they are ready.

Agencies Advances Lowns to Group Housing Co-operative Societies

191. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA PANDEY: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that only 75 per cent loan is advanced to the Group Housing and Cooperative Societies by HUDCO and Life Insurance Corporation;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to grant 100 per cent loan to such societies as are formed by Government employees only; and

(c) if so, when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) HUDCO gives loan upto 70 per cent of the cost of the project to the State Level Apex Cooperative Housing Finance Society. Where such societies do not exist, HUDCO gives direct loan to the Primary Cooperative Societies. The Life Insurance Corporation finances only State level Apex Cooperative Housing Finance Societies. Under Mortgage Schemes loans are granted to Cooperative Housing Societies of Employees of Public Sector Undertaking, Public Limited Companies, Universities, and Private Limited Companies, maximum amount of loan being 70 percent of the value of property. For cooperative societies of employees of LIC, loans upto 100 per cent of the cost of houses are granted by the LIC.

(b) The Government does not have any such proposal at present.

(c) HUDCO loans to Cooperative Housing Societies are on the basis of multiples of the monthly income of the beneficiaries subject to 70 per cent of the cost project. The loans are upto 48 months income in the case of Higher Income Group and Middle Income Group; 60 months income in case of Low Income Group and 75 months income in case of Economically Weaker Section subject to the ceiling mentioned above. The balance is expected to be met by the Cooperative Societies.

दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा पंजीकृत ग्रुप हाउसिंग समितियों को भूमि का आवंटन

192. श्री हर्ष चन्द याचे:

श्री सचिव श्रीमार:

क्या नियमित और आवास मंडी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बहुत सी ग्रुप हाउसिंग समितियां दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण के पास पंजीकृत हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन समितियों को अब तक भूमि का आवंटन न करने का क्या कारण है और उन्हें कब तक भूमि आवंटन किये जाने की सभावना है;

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मंडो (धो भोज भारायण भिंह)

(क) जी हां। ये ग्रुप आवास समितियां दिल्ली के सहकारी समितियों के पंजीकृत पास पंजीकृत हैं।

(ख) 1979 से पूर्व पंजीकृत 169 सहकारी ग्रुप आवास समितियों में से 70 समितियों को भूमि का कब्जा दे दिया गया है और 9 महकारी समितियों के लिए भूमि विचाराधीन है। 28 समितियों को भी भूमि की पेशकश की गई है। शेष 52 समितियों या तो समाप्त हो गई है या सहकारी समाजिकों के पंजीकार द्वारा समाप्त कार्यवाही के अधीन है और 10 समितियां दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने बन्द कर दी हैं।

वर्ष 1979-80-81 के पंजीकृत समितियों के लिये दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने हाल ही में भूमि के आवंटन के लिए आवेदन पत्र आमंत्रित किए हैं।

Assessment of Losses and Damages due to Drought and Hailstorms

193. PROF NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR:

SHRI KRISHAN PRATAP SINGH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has sent any study teams for assessing the losses

to crops and other damages sustained on account of drought or hailstorms heavy rain to various States of the Union during the months of May, June and July, 1981;

(b) if so, the names of the States to which these teams were sent along with the dates which each one of them visited the States and the recommendations made to the Government in each case; and

(c) the amount spent so far as relief assistance or compensation in each State?

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

(c) The Central assistance approved is to be spent upto the 30th September 1981 by the State Governments on relief works on account of drought, hailstorms, heavy rains including the amount for repair and restoration of public properties damaged by hailstorms and heavy rains. It is too early to collect the information on the amount spent so far.

Statement

Name of the States	Nature of calamity	Date of visit of the Central Team	Amount of ceiling of expenditure recommended by the Central Team (Rs in lakhs)
1. Andhra Pradesh . . .	i. Drought ii. Hailstorm	5—8th May, 1981 The team held a meeting on 26-6-81 in New Delhi with the representatives of the State Govt and recommended the quantum of Central assistance	260 ⁴ 00 81 69
2. Orissa . . .	Tornado	12—14th May, 1981	55 88
3. Karnataka	Drought	26—28th May, 1981	806 00
4. Haryana . . .	i. Drought ii. Hailstorm }	22—25th May, 1981.	820 00
5. Himachal Pradesh .	Hailstorm	5—8th June, 1981	310 21
6. Jammu & Kashmir.	Hailstorm	The team held a meeting on 14-7-1981 in New Delhi with the representatives of the State Government and recommended the quantum of Central assistance.	44 49

Master Plan for Planned Development and to check Environmental Pollution in Delhi

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

(a) whether any Master Plans has been drawn for planned development and to check environmental pollution in Delhi.

(b) if so, how far they have been implemented;

(c) whether there is any provision for regularisation of unauthorised colonies; and

(d) whether these plans have failed because of non-participation of the public?

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

Installation of Bust of Late Shri Sanjay Gandhi

195. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a bust of Late Mr. Sanjay Gandhi has been installed on a pedestal in the Yashwant Place Shopping Centre in New Delhi;

(b) if so, whether Governments attention has been drawn to the news-item appeared in "Indian Express" dated 16-7-81 and on the following days in this regard and facts thereof; and

(c) if so, the details and Governments reaction thereto?

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

(b) and (c). The New Delhi Municipal Committee has reported that installation of late Shri Sanjay Gandhi's bust was done by the Yeshwant Place Traders' Association.

खाद्य तेल का उत्पादन

196. श्री राम लाल राहीः : क्या हृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कश एडीबल आयल एण्ड सीड हैंडलिंगमेंट एसोसिएशन, बम्बई के वेयरमैन ने सरकार को फरवरी, 1981 में कोई ज्ञापन दिया था जिसमें खाद्य तेल के कमी तथा सुधारी किस्म के द्वीपों द्वारा इसके उत्पादन में दृढ़

आदि के बारे में सुझाव दिए गए थे; यदि हैं, तो इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है; और

(ख) सरकार द्वारा क्या उपाय किए जा रहे हैं कि खाद्य तेल का बड़ी मात्रा में आयात न किया जाए ताकि विदेशी मुद्रा की बचत हो सके ?

हृषि तथा प्रायोजित पुरिनिर्वाचन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आर० श्री० स्वामीनाथन) : (क) ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि खाद्य तेल तथा बीज विकास संघ, बम्बई के प्रछयक्ष से कोई ज्ञापन प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है।

(ख) खाद्य तेलों के आयात पर निर्भरता को कम करने के लिए तिलहनों के देशी उत्पादन को बढ़ाने के लिए निम्नलिखित उपाय किए गए हैं:—

(1) तिलहनों की केन्द्रीय प्रायोजित योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत 14 राज्यों में एक कार्यक्रम क्रियान्वित किया जा रहा है। अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ इस योजना का उद्देश्य कृषकों के खेतों में प्रदर्शन करना, बीज उत्पादन की व्यवस्था को मजबूत बनाना, बनस्पति रक्षण उपायों को बढ़ाना और कृषकों तथा विस्तार कार्यक्रमों को प्रशिक्षण देना है;

(2) इसके अतिरिक्त, राज्य अपनी धनराजि के तिलहन विकास कार्यक्रम शुरू कर रहे हैं;

(3) बीच की फसल तथा अस्तर्वर्ती फसल के जरिए तिलहनों की अत्यावधि किस्मों के अन्तर्गत लेव बढ़ाना;

(4) अनुसंधान सम्बन्धी प्रयासों को तेज करना।

चालू केन्द्रीय प्रायोजित योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत विस्तीर्ण सहायता देने के अलावा,

मूजरात के सौराष्ट्र क्षेत्र में मूगफली के सघन विकास के लिए एक विशेष कैन्फ्रीय प्रायोजित परियोजना के अन्तर्गत निम्नलिखित कार्यों के लिए धीरे राज महायता दी गई है :—

(1) सीड डिलों के वितरण, (2) हाथ से चलाये जाने वाले तथा ट्रैक्टर पर लगाये जाने वाले दोनों वनस्पति-रक्षण उपकरणों, (3) भिवाई-शुल्क पर, (4) छिड़काव सैटों की सफाई, और (5) जन उपयोग सम्बन्धी तुनमंरेचनाओं के निर्माण।

तिलहन का उत्पादन

197. श्री राम लाल राहीः क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृत्या करेगे कि

(क) क्या यह मत है कि भारत में तिलहन के उत्पादन में लगातार कमी है; कारण हम अन्य देशों पर प्रधिक से अधिक निर्भर होते जा रहे हैं; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो वर्ष 1980-81 के दौरान आधात किये गए खाद्य तेलों अथवा तिलहन की मात्रा क्या है तथा चालू वर्ष के अन्त तक इस की कितनी मात्रा का आधात किए जाने की सम्भावना है ?

कृषि संस्था यांत्रीय पुनर्निर्माण नियमित्य में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आर० बो० स्वामीनाथन) : (क) तिलहन प्रायः सिंचित फसले हैं और उन के उत्पादन में बर्बादी अनुपर्याप्त कमी वेशी होती रहती है। उत्पादन में निरंतर कमी नहीं होती है, परन्तु मांग की बढ़ि दर, उत्पादन की तुलना में अधिक है। इसलिए मांग तथा पूर्ति के बीच के अंतर को आधास के माध्यम से पूरा किया जाता है।

(ख) राज्य व्यापार नियम ने 1980-81 के दौरान 11.10 लाख मीटरी टन खाद्य

तेलों का आधात किया। वर्ष 1981-82 के दौरान के आधातों के सम्बन्ध मांकडे अभी उपलब्ध नहीं हैं।

तिलहन का उत्पादन

198. श्री राम लाल राहीः क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृत्या करेगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार का उपेक्षापूर्ण रवैया तिलहन के उत्पादन में बाधक है, और यदि हाँ, तो मूगफली के तेल भे वनस्पति धी के निर्माण पर नगे प्रतिबन्ध को हटाने के लिए क्या उपाय किए गये हैं;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि मूगफली के तेल से वनस्पति धी के निर्माण पर प्रतिबन्ध के कारण तथा उन्हे अलाभप्रद मूल्यों के कारण मूगफली उत्पादक क्षेत्रों के किमान मूगफली के उत्पादन में रुचि नहीं ले रहे हैं; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इस सम्बन्ध में किसानों को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं, अथवा उठाये जाने का प्रस्ताव है ?

कृषि संस्था यांत्रीय पुनर्निर्माण मंत्रालय : जे राज्य मंत्री (श्री आर० बो० स्वामीनाथन) : (क) जी, नहीं। सरकार ने तिलहन विकास हेतु वर्ष 1981-82 के लिए 1400 लाख रुपये की राशि परिवर्त्य के रूप में मुहूर्या की है, जबकि वर्ष 1979-80 और 1980-81 में इसके लिए क्रमशः 166.75 लाख रुपए और 825.56 लाख रुपए की राशि मुहूर्या की गई थी। सरकार मूगफली के तेल से वनस्पति धी के निर्माण पर लगाये गये प्रतिबन्ध को हटाना इस संमय उचित नहीं समझती है। वनस्पति के निर्माण में स्वीकृत तेलों के अपने करने का लक्ष्य यह है कि ऐसे

तेलों जिनकी सीधे उपयोग के लिए काफी मांग है, के व्यावहारिक और सम्भावित मात्रा में प्रयोग के लिए दिया जाए।

(ख) जी, नहीं। किसान मूँगफली के तेल रंग दनस्तति भी के नियमण पर प्रतिबंध होने के बावजूद मूँगफली के उत्पादन में रुचि से रहे हैं। दर्यापि, यह प्रतिबंध मार्च 1977 से लागू हुआ था, फिर भी मूँगफली का उत्पादन 1976-77 की तुलना में 1977-78 और 1978-79 में अधिक हुआ था। 1979-80 में सूखा पड़ने के बावजूद भी मूँगफली का उत्पादन 1976-77 की तुलना में अधिक था। सरकार ने निम्न प्रकार समर्थन मूल्य निश्चित करके मूँगफली के उत्पादन में वृद्धि करने के लिये दृष्टकों को प्रोत्साहन भी दिया है:—

वर्ष	समर्थन मूल्य	
	रुपये/	किंविटल
1976-77	.	140
1977-78	.	160
1978-79	.	175
1979-80	.	190
1980-81	.	206

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं होता। दर्यापि, मूँगफली राहित तिलहन उत्पादन में वृद्धि करने के लिए निम्न कदम उठाये गये हैं:—

(1) तिलहन संबंधी केन्द्रीय प्रायोजित योजना के अन्तर्गत 14 राज्यों में एक गहन कार्यक्रम चलाया जा रहा है। अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ इस योजना का लक्ष्य किसानों के खेतों में प्रदर्शन करना, जीव उत्पादन व्यवस्था को सुदृढ़ करना, बनस्पति रक्षण उपायों

का विस्तार करना तथा दृष्टकों और दिस्तार कर्मचारियों को प्रशिक्षण देना है;

- (2) इसके अतिरिक्त राज्य अपनी ही निविदियों के तिलहन दिकास कार्यक्रम चल रहे हैं;
- (3) बीच की फसल और अंतर्वर्ती फसल पद्धति के जरिए तिलहन की अल्पावधि किस्मों के अंतर्गत अधिक क्षेत्र लाना,
- (4) अनुसंधान संबंधी प्रदास तेज करना।

चालू केन्द्रीय प्रायोजित योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत वित्तीय सहायता देने के अतिरिक्त, गुजरात के सौराष्ट्र क्षेत्र में मूँगफली के स्थन दिकास के लिए एक दिशेष केन्द्रीय प्रायोजित दरियोजना के अन्तर्गत (1) बीज ड्रिलों के वितरण (2) दनस्तति रक्षण उपकरण (हस्तचालित तथा ट्रैक्टर में लगाये जाने वाले दोनों के लिए), (3) सिचाई शुल्क, (4) छिड़काव सेटों की सप्लाई और (5) जल उपयोग संबंधी संरचनाओं के निर्माण के लिए राज्य-सहायता भी दी गयी है।

Implementation of National Tripartite Committee in F.C.I.

199. SHRI B. D. SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that about six years ago, a national tripartite committee of the Ministry of Labour had recommended reduction in the maximum weight that a manual labourer carried without mechanical aid from 100 kg to 75 kgs;

(b) whether it is also a fact that this recommendation of the national tripartite committee is yet to be implemented by the Food Corporation of India; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) While considering the ILO Conveion No. 127 and its Supplementary Recommendation No. 128 concerning the maximum permissible weight to be carried by one worker, which lays down that where this weight which may be transported manually by an adult male worker is more than 55 kgs. measures should be taken as speedily as possible to reduce it to that level, the Tripartite Committee on Conventions in its meeting held on 6-9-1975, recommended that Central Government should take steps to enforce this maximum limit of 75 kgs. suggested by Indian National Trade Union Congress, throughout the country uniformly.

(b) and (c). The Food Corporation of India is not the only agency involved in trading in foodgrains. It handled only one-third of the transactions in foodgrains. Therefore, the State Governments, who regulate the market operations and fix quantities to be filled in bags, have to be consulted and advised to switch over to this recommendation. Besides, the Jute Industry and Indian Standard Institution had to be consulted so that ample stocks of 75 kgs. gunny bags of the required specifications were available. Further there were other difficulties in implementing this suggestion by food Corporation of India namely (i) additional cost due to extra gunny bags, (ii) delay in loading and unloading, (iii) use of hooks in lifting which resulted in spillage, (iv) demand for additional manpower; and (v) provision for additional storage space required as a result of switchover. The Corporation has already taken up a systematic and comprehensive study of the role played by various factors in the packing of foodgrains including adoption of smaller gunny bags.

In view of the difficulties pointed out, the Committee on Conventions has been considering this matter from

time to time. In its last meeting held on 8-5-1981, it was favoured that the switchover should be to 55 Kgs. direct as per ILO Recommendations. A final decision in the matter is yet to be taken by the Ministry of Labour in this regard. The Food Corporation of India has, however, already been asked to introduce or extent the use of wheel barrows/fork lifts, wherever this is possible.

चीनी उद्योग हेतु प्रोत्साहन योजना

200. श्री राम लाल राहीः क्या कृषि संबंधी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) चीनी उद्योग के लिए प्रोत्साहन योजना को पुनः चालू करने के सम्बन्ध में, जिसे प्रमस्त, 1978 में समाप्त कर दिया गया था, अन्तर्गत-विभाग ग्रुप की रिपोर्ट पर सरकार की कृपा प्रतिक्रिया है;

(ख) क्या इस योजना के अन्तर्गत किसान सहायता चीनी मिल, महसुदाबाद (सीतापुर) उ० प्र० की आवश्यक धन उपलब्ध कराने के लिए कोई निर्णय किया गया है; यदि हा, तो तत्संबंधी व्योरा क्या है; और

(ग) क्या उ० प्र० में कृषि उत्पाद पर आधारित बड़े पैमाने के उद्योग की स्थापना के लिए राज्य सरकार ने कृषि योजनायें केन्द्र को भेजी हैं, यदि हा, तो तत्संबंधी व्योरा क्या है?

कृषि चंडा प्रायोग पुनर्निर्माण संस्करण में एक बंडी (श्री यार० श्री० लक्ष्मीनारायण) (क) कंजी लागत पर स्वारंप्रित नई कृषिक्षेत्रों श्रीर विस्तार परियोजनाओं के लिए प्रोत्साहन योजना की संवेद्धा श्रीर कृषक पुनर्निर्माण करने के लिए कृषक संस्करण ग्रुप की रिपोर्ट (मई, 1980) में दी गई विस्तारित

की सरकार द्वाया गहराई से जांच की गई थी। इनके आधार पर सरकार ने नई फैक्ट्रियां और विस्तार परियोजनाओं के लिए प्रोत्साहन सम्बन्धी लाभों की अवस्था करने के लिए नवम्बर, 1980 में संकेतित योजना अधिसूचित की थी।

(ब) प्रोत्साहन योजना के अन्तर्गत ये लाभ खुली बिनी की चीनी के अतिरिक्त कोटे और उत्पादन शुल्क में रियायतों के रूप में हैं। उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार, किसान सहकारी चीनी मिल (सीतापुर) उत्तर प्रदेश में फैक्ट्री की स्थापना का कार्य पूरा नहीं किया है और इसलिए इस फैक्ट्री की इस अवस्था में कोई प्रोत्साहन लाभ देने का प्रयत्न ही नहीं उठता है।

(ग) : राज्य सरकार से उत्तर प्रदेश में चीनी फैक्ट्रियां लगाने के लिए कुछ आवेदन पत्र प्राप्त हुए हैं और ये आवेदन पत्र विवार की विभिन्न अवस्थाओं में हैं।

—

12 hrs.

(Interruptions) **

MR. SPEAKER: I am going to say something.

(Interruptions) **

MR. SPEAKER: We are going according to rules;

(Interruptions) **

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing is going on record without my permission.

(Interruptions) **

MR. SPEAKER: When I am on my legs, you are supposed to sit down, take your seats.

क्या आप बैठेंगे? आप बैठ जाइये।
(Interruptions) **

MR. SPEAKER: Prof. Tewary, that is not allowed.

(Interruptions) **

प्रधानमंत्री : कोई सुनने तो देन। इसलिए मैं समझता हूँ कि पहले ये सुना लें।

(Interruptions) **

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot listen to anybody now.

(Interruptions) **

प्रधानमंत्री : आप खड़े खड़े कह रहे हैं। आप बात नहीं सुनते हैं। आप सब बैठ जाइये। मैं खड़ा हूँ, आप सब बैठ जाइये।

(स्थायीनाम)

प्रधानमंत्री : आप खुद नहीं बैठते हैं, तो दूसरे लोगों को कैसे कहते हैं? आप बैठते क्यों नहीं हैं। आप बैठ जाइये।

I must submit to this House that howsoever intelligent a person might be, he will never be able to listen to so many voices all at once. If all the people stand together....(Interruptions) We have already assembled together, all the Party Leaders assembled and we have to Rules book by which we conduct the business of the House. I have assured time and again in this august House that nothing will be allowed as not to be discussed. Everything will be open....(Interruptions) Please sit down.

प्रधानमंत्री : कुछ कहने दें तब न। जब आप पवास आदमी खड़े हैं और एक बह खड़े हैं। आप पवास आदमी खड़े हैं तो वह कैसे ना हों? बैठिये आप।

Please sit down, when I am on my legs.

मैं खड़ा हूँ, आप बैठिये। अपनी आंख का शहतीर नजर नहीं आता और दूसरे की आंख का तिनका नजर आता है, ऐसा संसार का उस्ल है। आप बैठिये।

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur): It is most disastrous....**

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record of what he says—(Interruptions) Please sit down.

आप बैठते क्यों नहीं? आप रस्ते की इतनी धजियां उड़ाते हैं।

Mr. Nadar, have you ever read the Rules Book? When I am on my legs, you are supposed to resume your seat, when I say that we have means to discuss... (Interruptions) Please sit down, when I say that we have an open mind and we are going to discuss every subject. But can we discuss all at once? Can it be done? I tell you(Interruptions) Please sit down. Let us go one by one.

We are going to have the Business Advisory Committee sitting at 3 p.m. We will discuss and fix priorities for every subject and according to the Rules, I will allow the discussion.... (Interruptions) Adjournment motions are going to be disallowed or accepted by me. That is my discretion and I am going to keep it and I am going to use it....

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat): You must hear us.

MR. SPEAKER: I am going to be guided by the Rules.

श्री अर्द्ध० एन० राकेश (बल): इतना इम्प्रोट मेटर है, आप उम्र को रिजेक्ट कर देंगे?

MR. SPEAKER: Have I said that I have rejected everything?

....(Interruptions) When have I said it?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): On a point of order, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: Let me listen to his point of order.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The hon Member, in his wisdom, has chosen to display a poster which says that a citizen of this country is wanting to embrace a certain religion, namely, Islam. What is there for the House to note? Why has the poster been displayed? It is against all sense of decency and decorum. That should be condemned outright here.

MR. SPEAKER: I did not allow it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Ours is a very secular country.

A man can profess whatever faith he wants....

MR. SPEAKER: I have not allowed it. I am not going to allow it.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA (Bombay Couth): You must condemn it...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: One by one. Dr. Swamy.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA: The way it has been displayed in this House, you must from the Chair condemn it.

MR. SPEAKER: It is not on the record.... It goes of the record if there is anything. I did not allow it. Nothing is going to be on the record.

(Interruptions)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: In full view of the House he has done it....

MR. SPEAKER: It is not going to be on the record...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have allowed Dr. Swamy. Why can't we proceed according to the Rules?

** Not recorded.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajpur): On this point, there is a precedent....

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Bosu has taken a valid point. It is not on the record.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Muzaffarpur): But you must express your displeasure.

MR. SPEAKER: It does not get my Commendation certificate.

It is not parliamentary to allow this. It is not parliamentary to allow any such thing.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, I move:

"That this House expresses its deepest displeasure to Mr. Tewari for displaying a poster in this House."

Sir, you put it to the vote of the House ...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have allowed Dr. Swamy.

(Interruptions)

Nothing is going on record.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, I seek to move ..

MR. SPEAKER: You give some motion. Not like this.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I seek your permission to move a motion.

MR. SPEAKER: Give in writing. You can give me that in writing.

(Interruptions)

I have allowed Dr. Swamy. Not you, Mr. Bagri.

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM rose.

MR. SPEAKER: I will come to you.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North East): Mine is on a different subject.

MR. SPEAKER: All right. Mr. Jagivan Ram.

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM (Sasaram): Sir, the poster has been demonstrated here. Everybody has seen it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The press has sent it.

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM: The poster has been demonstrated here. Everybody has seen it. The press has seen it. How it is going to be published. Is it not proper that you learn from the Member, the press in which he got it published before he demonstrated it here?

MR. SPEAKER: Give me some motion. I will consider it. (Interruptions).

AN HON MEMBER: Don't get communal passions roused in the House.

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM: He has brought it here and he has brought..

I charge that he has got it printed.

MR. SPEAKER: Why should he display it here? I do not approve of it.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY (Buxar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the poster has been displayed everywhere in Delhi.

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Member must know that it is not allowed to show poster in the House. Don't you know, the rules? (Interruptions).

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT. (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): You are passing a censure for showing the poster, when Mr. Bagri was entitled to show a bottle of whisky in the east session.

MR. SPEAKER: How can it be right? It is always wrong. He was wrong then. Here too he was wrong: both of them are wrong. (Interruptions). Have you read the rule? See Direction No. 118 (1) by the Speaker. it says:

"If a private member desires to lay a paper or document on the Table of the House, he shall supply a copy thereof to the Speaker in advance so as to enable him to decide whether permission should be given to lay the paper or document on the Table. If the Speaker permits the member to lay the paper or document on the Table, the member may at the appropriate time lay it on the Table.

I have not given him any permission. (Interruptions).

SHRI C. P. N. SINGH: You said about the paper or document. What about the bottle of whisky or कपड़ा (clothes) that had been shown in the House?

MR. SPEAKER: That is also wrong. It is not justified. If anybody does that, it is wrong.

SHRI C. P. N. SINGH: You said only 'paper' or 'document'. what about the bottle of whisky? That is also included..... (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Why are you trying to be funny about it?

(Interruptions).

श्री अध्यक्ष महोदय : निवारी की, जो, अगर आप रुन पढ़ लेते ते ऐसी गडबड नहीं होती। इस मम्बन्ध मे निवारा हुआ है . . .

**Not recorded.

SHRI SANTOSH MOHAN DEV (Silchar) You had allowed a bottle of liquor to be shown by Shri Mani Ram Bagri.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: There is Rule 39 of the Handbook of Members which says:

"Production of exhibits on the Floor of the House is not in order." So, they are wrong.

SHRI C. P. N. SINGH: They had shown it. At that time you did not say anything.

MR. SPEAKER: It is always wrong.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): In the past you have allowed it. He had brought a bottle. Why should it be stopped now?

MR. SPEAKER: I know that. It is always wrong. You also object. You also do the same thing. It is wrong. I have not allowed anybody.

(Interruptions)**

श्री एम० सत्यनाराधण राव (करीम-नगर) : तो इनको आप कसे एलाऊ कर रहे हैं?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : एलाऊ कर सकता हूँ लेकिन इस तरह से एलाऊ नहीं कर सकता हूँ। आप बैठिये....

....(बद्धधारन) ...

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot allow all of you together. I will allow one by one. Mr. Tewary, please take your seat.

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN): Sir, I am on a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: What is your point of order. I will request all the other Members to please sit down. He is on a point of order. I will also allow Babuji. You cannot dictate terms to me.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Sir, my point of order is this.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I will listen to the point of order. I will give time to Babuji. He is on a point of order.

मैं बाबूजी की बात को भी सुनूँगा। लेकिन अगर कोई प्वाइंट आफ आई आता है तो उसको भी सुनूँगा... इनको भी सुनूँगा, बाबूजी को भी सुनूँगा।

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: My point of order is this...

MR. SPEAKER: I have not allowed anybody else.

(Interruptions)

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: My point of order is simply

... (व्यवधान) ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय: आप ने काम नहीं करना है तो इस तरह करे जाइये। मैं बैठा हूँ।

It is your House. I will listen to the point of order. Nothing will go on record without my permission.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Please listen to me. My point of order is very simple. Something happened in the House. What happened in this House is not on record. You gave a ruling that what happened in the House was out of order. After your ruling, completely nothing is on the record. Once you have stated that it is out of order, it is blacked out. On the basis of what is not on record, what has been stated to be out of order, which is in fact out of order, no further discussion can take place.

By allowing them, are you not putting it on record again? Are you not setting the ball rolling again?

Now, are you not setting the ball rolling? My point of order is this. you cannot have a statement on something which is not on the record. That is my point of order.

(Interruptions)

अध्यक्ष महोदय: बाबूजी, मैं आप से एक प्रार्थना यह करना चाहूँगा कि अगर कोई चीज रिकार्ड पर नहीं है, तो उसका जिक्र मत कीजिए।

I have amply made it clear that exhibition by any Member in this House is not in order and that will never be allowed. It is all completely off the record; it is not going to the Press; nothing whatsoever.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: How Sir? No, no.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Babuji must have his say...

अध्यक्ष महोदय: आप बैठिये मैंने देखा है।

I have seen it. We must go according to what the precedents say.

मेरे यहां हुआ है।

I have not allowed it.

हम ने देखा है। अगर कोई ऐसी चीज है, तो एकत्पन्न कर देते हैं।

... (व्यवधान) ...

मेरी बात सुनिये। आप बैठते क्यों नहीं हैं।

... (व्यवधान) ...

बाबूजी, मैं आप से यह प्रार्थना करूँगा। फिर भी आप उचित समझें तो बोलिए।

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM: I have to first make a submission regarding what Mr. Stephen has said. I agree

that if something is not on record, it should not be taken note of. But the poster was demonstrated here. Everybody has seen what is written on that poster.

MR. SPEAKER No. That is not on record.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: We know that.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Only blind men and women in the House would not have seen it.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना):
गंतरी मे सब लोग देख रहे हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: छोड़िये इस को।

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM: Whether it has been brought on record or not is immaterial for me, because the impression has been created by the poster and therefore I have to remove that impression; and that will be by some sort of Personal Explanation.

MR. SPEAKER: You can come up with Personal Explanation later.

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM: Why I should come up later on? I am on very sound ground. Ever since Meenakshipuram gave the message of conversion of scheduled castes to Islam...

MR. SPEAKER: It should be on your Personal Explanation.

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM: Sir, it is not Personal Explanation. It is arising out of the poster that has been displayed.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I will look into it. If you have anything else, you may please come under some other Motion.

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM: All the mischief has been done, Mr. Speaker, and I have to remove that mischief, arising out of the poster itself. I will not say anything irrelevant. If there is anything irrelevant, you have the authority, Mr. Speaker, to control that. Ever since the conversion of Scheduled Castes to Islam at Meenakshipuram, there have been all sorts of fraudulent news about me and that poster is one of the types of fraudulent things. I am not to add anything more. But there have been many people who are involved in defaming the Scheduled Castes. It is one of those posters. .

MR. SPEAKER Yes, that goes on record.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Lakkappa, are you on a point of order?

(Interruptions)

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): I have respect for my friend Mr. Tewari...

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed, irrelevant.

(Interruptions)

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: I am referring to rule 228. You have said that you will organise the discussion after the meeting of Business Advisory Committee. But I would like to draw your kind attention to the fact that in the last Session, some items have been brought forward here without the knowledge of the Business Advisory Committee.

MR. SPEAKER No, I must explain it. That was correct. It was not an alteration in any form. But it was an addition. That is all.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: How are you going to do that without our knowledge?

MR. SPEAKER: It is my prerogative. It is not the prerogative of anybody else. As long as I am the Speaker and hold that position, I keep my prerogative.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: The Business Advisory Committee is an advisory body. Its recommendations are not binding on me.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, out of the pronouncements that you have just now made in the House, two things happened.

MR. SPEAKER: This is finished.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, we have to set the record right for the future. Sir, one can say something and you have the right to expunge it. And one can do something in the full view of the press visitors and Members of Parliament and you have the right to expunge it. Somebody states something and that comes under the purview of the Rule 380. Rule 380 is very clear. But nowhere it is defined that if somebody shows the shoes to another man, you cannot expunge it.

MR. SPEAKER: No, no.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, I am a new Member and I have to learn from you (*Interruptions*). Sir, my point is...

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: This should be put on record or the disclosure should be put on record.

MR. SPEAKER: I have made it amply clear that never shall it be allowed and never shall it be commended. It is for all sections of the House, for all the Members of this august House belonging to each and every group, in the House.

(**) Not recorded.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-BORTY (Calcutta South): Sir, the Hon. Prime Minister is here. I want that the matter regarding the election in Garhwal should be discussed here...

MR. SPEAKER: No, Sir.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-BORTY: This is a very important matter.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: No. It cannot be discussed here. Not allowed. You can come to me and discuss it with me. You cannot teach me here. You might be a professor, Sir...

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, on a point of order

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: No, I cannot allow you.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Do I take it that you have been teaching like this? what sort of a Professor you have been, Sir?

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: Sir, under Rules 56 and 60, we had given adjournment motion regarding rigging in Garhwal election.

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will you please hear us one by one? (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: We shall discuss it in the Business Advisory Committee.. Let me have my say. I have to make certain announcements here. If there is something, we shall discuss that.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Mr. Speaker, Sir... (*Interruptions*).

प्रधान मंत्रीवाचः आप बैठ जाइए।
आप काम करना चाहते हैं।

(अवधान)

MR. SPEAKER: Are you serious enough to discuss anything?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I want to submit that just now you have said that you are going to allow the matter to be considered by the Business Advisory Committee. Let it be very clear that as far as adjournment motions are concerned, it is not the concern of the Business Advisory Committee, it is your prerogative....

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, it is my job.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: You have rightly said that you will be governed by the rules. In addition of the rules, you should also be guided by the help and assistance given by the Members. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: That is what I do.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Kindly allow the Members to make submissions.

MR. SPEAKER: I am not going to allow submissions by Members on this adjournment motion.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: You have allowed in the past.... (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: सब लोग बैठ जाइए।

You do not listen to me.... Please sit down. I have to make an announcement.

I have received notices of adjournment motions...

एक मानवीय समस्यः आगरा जी खड़े हैं।

प्रधानमंत्रीवाचः आप बैठिए। मैं अब बोल रहा हूँ तो आप बैठिए।

ओ मलोराम बागड़ी (हिसार) :
आप समय नहीं देते। (अवधान)

प्रधानमंत्रीवाचः मैंने सब को समय दिया है। अब ऐसे कैसे हाउस चलेगा। आगरा नहीं चलाना है तो वैल एण्ड गुड़।
(अवधान)

जब 50 आदमी बोल रहे हैं तो कैसे हाउस चल सकता है।

(अवधान)

12.33 hrs.

MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT

GOVERNMENT'S FAILURE IN ENSURING SAFE TRAVEL ON RAILWAYS AS EVIDENCED BY VARIOUS ACCIDENTS.

MR. SPEAKER: I have received notices of adjournment motions from Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu, Shri Indrajit Gupta, Shri P. K. Kodiyani, Shri Narayan Choubey, Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee, Shri Ramavtar Shastri, Shri Harikesh Bahadur, Shri Dhanik Lal Mandal, Shri Samar Mukherjee, Shri Satyagopal Misra, Shri E Balandan, Shri Rashid Masood, Shri Ram Vilas Paswan, Prof. A. K. Mehta, Shri Rajesh Kumar Singh, Shri Rajnath Sonkar Shastri, Shri Jagpal Singh, Dr. Vasant Kumar Pandit, Shri R. P. Yadav and Shri Niren Ghosh regarding Government's failure in ensuring safe travel on the Railways as evidenced by various accidents, the worst being near Samastipur resulting the death of large number of persons.

According to the list of business already circulated for this day of the session, the Minister of Railways is scheduled to make a statement today in respect of...

श्री श्रीनिक सास बंडल (मुजफ्फरपुर)
 उस में सब गलत बात बोलगे।

MR. SPEAKER: Why don't you listen first? Why do you jump at conclusions? I do not know why. Is there some spring behind you?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Muzaffarpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir....
 (Interruptions)** You may refer to the Minister's statement which he is going to make. You remember....
 (Interruptions)**

MR SPEAKER: Let me finish.

प्लीज बैठ जाइये। आप सुनते क्यों नहीं हैं। आप बैठते क्यों नहीं हैं।

(व्यवधान)

श्री जार्ज फर्नांडीस: आप मेरी एक बात सुन लीजिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: क्यों सुनूँ? आप मेरी बात नहीं सुनते।

श्री जार्ज फर्नांडीस: अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप के दफ्तर में... (व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER: I have received your letter.

आप मेरी बात सुनिए। कमाल करते हैं आप।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय: आप पहले मेरी बात को सुनिये। मैं व्यवस्था से चल रहा हूँ।

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Are you not going to listen to me? First you listen to me.. I do not know, how hon. Members jump to conclusions. You must listen to me. Why don't you listen to

me.. what has been said without my permission is not going on record.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: According to the list of business already circulated for this first day of the Session, the Minister of Railways is scheduled to make a statement today in respect of three..

(Interruptions)**

MR .SPEAKER: Not allowed.

(Interruptions)**

अध्यक्ष महोदय: सुनते क्यों नहीं हैं, मैं क्या कह रहा हूँ? मेरी बात को आप सुनिये! समझ में नहीं आता क्या हो रहा है।

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record, whatever the Member says.

The Minister of Railways is scheduled to make a statement today..

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: Are you running this House? Are you taking charge of the House?

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: Do you know what you are talking about? Does anybody know what he is talking about?

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: The Minister of Railways is scheduled to make a statement today in respect of three major accidents and normally an opportunity for discussion could be found by way of admission of notices of motions under Rule 184 to take into consideration the Minister's statement.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: You are such an incorrigible man.

Such a discussion . . .

(Interruptions) **

अध्यक्ष महोदयः उनकी कैसे समझाया जाए? सुर्खे तब पता लगेगा मैं क्या कह रहा हूँ।

You are putting the cart before the horse.

(Interruptions) **

MR. SPEAKER: Such a discussion, however, could take place only later and not today.

A large number of Members of Parliament, including the leaders of groups have, however, met me and impressed that Railways being the major means of transport for common man, it is imperative that the record of safe running as in earlier years should be maintained.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: No Minister here.

MR. SPEAKER: Before I conclude, I would like to refer to some other notices for Adjournment Motions, which I have received.

(Interruptions) **

MR. SPEAKER: Please listen to me first. I don't know, even you cannot listen to me, how am I to conduct the business?

Before I conclude, I would like to refer to some other notices of Adjournment Motion, which I have received on the subject of spiralling prices and in respect of recent hike in petroleum products and inflationary situation prevailing in the country. These subjects also came up for discussion at the informal meeting that was held with the leaders of the Parties. It was said that it would be more appropriate to discuss

these matters of national importance as a No-Day-Yet-Motion under Rule 184, which has already been admitted so that adequate time was available for discussion.

In the circumstances I give my consent to the Motion of Adjournment tabled by Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu and others regarding Railway accidents under Rule 56 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business.

Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu who has secured first place in the ballot may now ask for the leave of the House to move the Motion.

(Interruptions) **

अध्यक्ष महोदयः क्या कर रहे हैं ये लोग?

What are you doing?

(Interruptions) **

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed. Not admitted.

(Interruptions) **

अध्यक्ष महोदयः आप काम क्यों नहीं करने देते हैं? एक ही एडजर्नमेंट मोशन आ सकता है।

Nothing more.

(Interruptions) **

MR. SPEAKER: You speak please, Mr. Bosu. First he must speak. I have allowed him.

(Interruptions) **

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing is going on record without my permission. Yes, Mr. Bosu.

(Interruptions) **

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing doing. Nothing doing. No. Nothing to be recorded.

(Interruptions) **

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप डिस्कस करिये आ कर, कोई रुल बनेगा तो बताऊंगा ।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I seek the consent of the House to move an adjournment motion on the Government's failure to prevent frequent major accidents in the country, taking a heavy toll of life and property.

MR. SPEAKER: Is the leave to move the Motion opposed?

The leave is granted. The adjournment motion will be taken up at 4 p.m. and 2-1-1/2 hours will be allotted for its discussion.

श्री रामायतार शरस्वती (पटना) :
अध्यक्ष जो टाइम बहुत कम है ।

12.42 hrs.

RULING ON QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE RE. CERTAIN REMARKS MADE BY SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU IN THE HOUSE ON 3 MARCH, 1981

MR. SPEAKER: During the last Session on May, 8, 1981, I had informed the House that Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu wanted to make a personal explanation in regard to the remark 'I did it' made by him on 3 March, 1981, in response to Shri Eduardo Faleiro's statement on that day that:

"a Member of Parliament wrote to the Minister of External Affairs mentioning that a Bengali author had prepared a plan showing a portion of India as part of China and asked the Minister of External Affairs as to what his reaction was...."

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): I am on a point of order....

MR. SPEAKER: "....The Minister of External Affairs said we were aware of this matter; we are seized of it; it

is under consideration. This Member of Parliament divulged this information to the Chinese Embassy and it got....".

I had then observed that I had asked for a factual note from the Minister of External Affairs which had been received that morning and that I was looking into the matter.

In his statement of personal explanation dated 6 May, 1981, Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu stated *inter alia* that

"I wrote a letter to the Minister of External Affairs in the beginning of last year that articles have been written and published in important papers questioning the correctness of the present boundary line between India and China. This has come out publicly in a number of publications more than once. On the basis of the above, I wrote to the Minister of External Affairs and also asked him on the floor of the House....as to what his comments were on the views expressed and facts published by the authors of the aforesaid publications. But it is regrettable that in spite of several reminders, the Minister has not given any reply to the points raised by me and in the articles mentioned above. This is what I conveyed to the House on 3-3-1981."

The Minister of External Affairs in his factual comments stated *inter alia* that

"Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu addressed a letter to me on the 12th March, 1980, in which he referred to certain published material which in his opinion cast some doubts on the position taken by the Government of India on the border between India and China. I sent a reply to him on March 27, acknowledging his letter and saying, *inter alia*, that I would have the matter examined from the viewpoint expressed in his letter. This was the only communication sent by me to Shri Bosu....since the matter was of an extremely delicate nature, I did not send any

[Mr. Speaker]

further written replies directly to him.... While it is true that I did not send a detailed reply to Shri Bosu on the points raised by him in his first letter of 12th March, 1980, it is the very acknowledgment letter sent by me on 27th March that seems to be what is alleged to have been divulged by Shri Bosu to the Chinese dignitary....".

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I object to this. This is wholly untrue. I called a Press Conference and in the Press Conference that letter was released. This is wholly untrue, deliberate, motivated and false statement.

MR. SPEAKER: "...Therefore, the fact that I did not send any subsequent detailed reply to Shri Bosu would not be relevant in the matter raised by Shri Faleiro."

Shri Bosu had also sent a correction on 6 March, 1981 for incorporation in the relevant Debate dated 3 March, 1981, for adding some words in his recorded remark 'I did it....' to make it read as "I did it in the sense, I wrote to the Minister but never got a reply".

The addition sought to be made by Shri Bosu was checked with the Reporters copy as well as on the tape and it was held that such a substantial correction could not be permitted at that stage as per earlier rulings given by my distinguished predecessors, Mr. Speaker Mavalankar on 17th February, 1950 and Mr. Speaker Ananthasayanam Ayyangar on 19th February, 1959, to the effect that corrections at that stage are permissible only if these are grammatical or of verbal nature and not of any material substance. Incidentally, this is also the practice in the House of Commons as ruled by Mr. Speaker Lowther on 6th April 1914 and by Mr. Speaker Douglas Clifton Brown on 8th May, 1944.

The matter may now be treated as closed.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I rise on a personal explanation under Direction 115. There are umpteen number of precedents. Firstly, no communication was sent to Chinese Embassy. I held a Press Conference in which I had released my letter and also the reply received from the Minister of External Affairs. Secondly, the correction was sent and neither the correction was incorporated..... (Interruptions)

Mr. SPEAKER: That is not allowed. (Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN): What is goink on?

(Interruptions)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: All tha' I was expecting from my Secretariat was to send me.... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: No; you can come and discuss it with me. I have gone through it fully and I am fully satisfied what I had said. You come to me and discuss it; not here, no discussion.

(Interruptions)

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATIONS FIXING CEILING PRICES OF KEROSENE, DIESEL, FURNACE OIL, ETC.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) on behalf of Shri P. C. Sethi: 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 Kerosene (Fixation of Ceiling Prices) (Second Amendment) Order, 1981, published in Notification No.

G.S.R. 432(E) in Gazette of India dated the 19th July, 1981.

(2) The Light Diesel Oil (Fixation of ceiling prices (Second Amendment) Order, 1981, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 433(E) in Gazette of India dated the 10th July, 1981.

(3) The Furnace Oil (Fixation of Ceiling Prices and Distribution) (Second Amendment) Order, 1981, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 434(E) in Gazette of India dated the 10th July, 1981.

(4) The Paraffin Wax (Supply, Distribution and Price Fixation) (Third Amendment) Order, 1981, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 435(E) in Gazette of India dated the 10th July, 1981.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—2574/81].

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Ramavtar Shastri you would like to say something

(Interruptions)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): What has happened to my privilege motion against Mr. Faleiro under rule 335?

MR. SPEAKER: I will come to it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You are violating rule 335. Kindly read it.

MR. SPEAKER: You come to me.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You are violating rule 335.

MR. SPEAKER: I am not. You come to me.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You are violating rule 335. How can you drag a breach of privilege motion of the last session when this 335 clearly states that once the House has been prorogued, all motions lapse.

MR. SPEAKER: We shall discuss it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You are violating the rule.

MR. SPEAKER: You can point out to me.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I want your guidance.

MR. SPEAKER: You come to me. I will see. We will discuss it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am a new Member. I have to learn certain things from you. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. Now, Shri Ramavtar Shastri.

श्री रामावतर शास्त्री (पटना) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, विरासित तेल वर्गराह के दाम बढ़ाने की जो घोषणा सरकार ने की, उसके बारे में जो अधिसूचना की प्रति टेबल पर रखी जा रही है, इसका मैं इसलिये विरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि पार्लियामेट का स्थैतिक इतनी जल्दी होने वाला था...

(प्रत्यवाचन)

MR. SPEAKER: It is done according to the rules.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North-East): I gave you a notice regarding privilege motion.

MR. SPEAKER: I have not got it.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: I gave you a notice regarding privilege motion.

MR. SPEAKER: Did we get it? It is under consideration?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: What is under consideration?

MR. SPEAKER: Your notice under rule 222. Please sit down.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Now it is to be considered.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: This is how the Secretariat is functioning.

MR. SPEAKER: It is under consideration.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: I gave a notice regarding the tampering of the mail of Members of Parliament. It is a notice of privilege against the Home Minister.

MR. SPEAKER: I will discuss it; I will consider it.

श्री रामानन्दार शास्त्री : लोक-सभा का सब प्रारम्भ होने के कुछ दिन पहले सरकार ने डीजल, पैट्रोल, विरासीन तेल कंगरह के दाम बढ़ाये हैं। अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप पहले भी कह चुके हैं कि सरकार को इतनी जलबाजी नहीं करनी चाहिए, जब कि संशन आने वाला हो तो उनको संशन में यह बात रखनी चाहिये थी। इस तरह से इन्होंने जनतंत्र का मखौल उड़ा रखा है। मैं इरका विरोध कर रहा हूं, इस तरह की चीजें नहीं होनी चाहिये। आपसे निवेदन है कि आप फिर सरकार से कहें कि इस तरह से संशन शुरू होने के पहले दाम बढ़ाकर गलत काम करने की कोशश न करें।

श्रोता इश्वित कुमार मेहता (रामस्तीपुर): अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि हाल ही में बजट-अधिवेशन हुआ, जिसमें बजट के अन्तर्गत कई कर-प्रस्ताव पास किये गए। इस वित्त में बजट-अधिवेशन के बाद जो मूल्य बढ़ाए गए हैं, वह सरासर बजट अधिवेशन और संसद की व्यवस्था सिद्ध करने के उद्देश्य से किया गया है। यदि यह सब कुछ करना था, तो यह बजट-अधिवेशन में करना चाहिए था और इस बारे में पहले से सोच लेना चाहिए था। इस लिए मैं इस प्रकार दीजल आदि

और कैरोसेन आयल आदि के दाम बढ़ाने का विरोध करता हूं।

श्री मनोराम बाबू (हिंसर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं तो सिर्फ़ एक बात पूछना चाहता था। श्रीलंका में आज तामिलनाडू के बांधिदों का कत्ल किया जा रहा है। वहां पर पहले जब एक दफ़ा दिद्रोह हुआ था, तो भारत के प्रधान मंत्री ने उसको दबाने के लिए हवाई जहाज भेजे थे। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या भारत सरकार श्रीलंका के भारतियों को बचाने के लिए कोई कदम उठा रही है।

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Bhishma Narain Singh.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Sarvashri Chitta Basu, Harikesh Bahadur, Indrajit Gupta, Prof. Ajit Kumar Metha and George Fernandes and several other members have given notices of their intention to raise points in regard to issue of ordinances during the last inter-session period.

Government has already indicated its intention to bring forward Bills for replacing the Ordinances. The Members can very well raise the points when the relevant Bills are taken up for consideration in the House.

Under Article 123(2)(a) of the Constitution, it is obligatory for the Government to lay the Ordinances before Parliament. Since this is a constitutional obligation, I see no objection to the laying of these Ordinances on the Table of the House today.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Bhishma Narain Singh.

ORDINANCES PROMULGATED DURING JUNE AND JULY, 1981, AND CERTIFIED ACCOUNTS AND REVIEW THEREOF OF THE DELHI DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY FOR 1979-80.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy each of the following Ordinances (Hindi and English versions) under article 123(2)(a) of the Constitution:—

(i) The Delhi University (Amendment) Ordinance, 1981 (No. 4 of 1981) promulgated by the President on the 9th June, 1981.

(ii) The British India Corporation (Acquisition of Shares) Ordinance, 1981 (No 5 of 1981) promulgated by the President on the 11th June, 1981.

(iii) The Dalmia Dadri Cement Limited (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Ordinance, 1981 (No 6 of 1981) promulgated by the President on the 23rd June, 1981.

(iv) The Compulsory Deposit Scheme (Income-tax Payers) Amendment Ordinance, 1981 (No. 7 of 1981) promulgated by the President on the 11th July, 1981.

(v) The Income-tax (Amendment) Ordinance, 1981 (No. 8 of 1981) promulgated by the President on the 11th July, 1981.

(vi) The Customs Tariff (Amendment) Ordinance, 1981 (No. 9 of 1981) promulgated by the President on the 26th July, 1981.

(vii) The Essential Services Maintenance Ordinance, 1981 (No. 10 of 1981) promulgated by the President on the 26th July, 1981.

(viii) The State of Nagaland (Amendment) Ordinance, 1981 (No. 11 of 1981) promulgated by

the President on the 26th July, 1981.

(ix) The Working Journalists and O'her Newspaper Employees (Conditions of Service) and Miscellaneous Provisions (Amendment) Ordinance, 1981 (No 12 of 1981) promulgated by the President on the 26th July, 1981. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—2575/81]

(2) A copy of the Certified Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Delhi Development Authority for the year 1979-80 together with Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of section 25 of the Delhi Development Act, 1957.

(3) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the Audit Report on the accounts of Delhi Development Authority for the year, 1979-80. [Placed in Library. See No LT—2576/81].

SEEDS (AMDT.) RULES, 1981 ANNUAL REPORT AND REVIEW OF DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL FOR SUGAR INDUSTRY FOR 1980-81, STATEMENT FOR NOT LAYING IN TIME THE ANDAMAN AND NICOBIR INS. FOREST AND PLANTATION DEVELOPMENT CORP., PORT BLAIR FOR 1979-80 AND FOOD CORPORATIONS (AMDT.) RULES, 1981.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND IRRIGATION AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy of the Seeds (Amendment) Rules, 1981 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G. S. R. 389(E) in Gazette of India dated the 10th June, 1981, under sub-section (3) of section 25 of the seeds Act, 1966. [Placed in Library. See LT—2577/81].

(2) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Development Council for Sugar Industry for the year 1980-81, under

sub-section (4) of section 7 of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951.

(3) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Development Council for Sugar Industry for the year 1980-81. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2578/81].

(4) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining reasons for not laying the Annual Report of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands Forest and Plantation Development Corporation, Port Blair for the year 1979-80 within the stipulated period of nine months after the close of the Accounting year. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2579/81].

(5) A copy of the Food Corporations (Amendment) Rules, 1981 (Hindi and English versions) Published in Notification No G.S.R. 312(E) in Gazette of India dated the 27th April, 1981, under sub-section(3) of section 44 of the Food Corporations Act, 1964. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2580/81].

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: There is no other way out I cannot do anything. I am bound by the Constitution and the rules. Now Shri Narayan Datt Tiwari.

STATEMENT RE DALMIA DADRI CEMENT LTD. (ACQUISITION AND TRANSFER OF UNDERTAKINGS) ORDINANCE, 1981.

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): I beg to lay on the Table an explanatory statement (Hindi and English versions) giving reasons for immediate legislation by the Dalmia Dadri Cement Limited (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Ordinance, 1981, under rule 71(2) of the Rules of Procedure and

Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2581/81].

ANNUAL REPORT OF BETWA RIVER BOARD, JHANSI FOR 1979-80 AND A STATEMENT FOR DELAY

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of Betwa River Board, Jhansi, for the year 1979-80 under sub-section(1) of section 15 of the Betwa River Board Act, 1976.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the above Report. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2582/81].

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You can discuss them. You can throw it out if you like.

(Interruptions)

Now Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah.

PROCLAMATIONS IN RELATION TO STATES OF MANIPUR FOR REVOKING PRESIDENT'S RULE AND FOR ASSAM AND PRESIDENTIAL ORDER IN RESPECT OF PROCLAMATION (ASSAM) AND REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR OF ASSAM.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under article 356(3) of the Constitution:—

(i) Proclamation dated the 19th June 1981 issued under clause (2) of article 356 of the Constitution revoking the Proclamation

issued by him on the 28th February 1981 in relation to the State of Manipur published in Notification No. G.S.R. 396 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 19th June, 1981. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2583/81].

(1) Proclamation dated the 30th June, 1981 issued by the President under article 356 of the Constitution in relation to the State of Assam published in Notification No. G.S.R. 419(E) in Gazette of India dated the 30th June, 1981. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2584/81]

(2) A copy of Order (Hindi and English versions) dated the 30th June, 1981, made by the President in the Pursuance of sub-clause(i) of clause (c) of the Proclamation mentioned at (1)(ii) above, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 420(E) in Gazette of India dated the 30th June, 1981.

(3) A copy of the Report dated the 29th June, 1981 of the Governor of Assam to the President (Hindi and English versions). [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2584/81].

WEALTH-TAX (2ND AMDT) RULES, 1981, GIFT-TAX (AMDT.) RULES, 1981 COMPANIES (PROFITS) SURTAX (AMDT.) RULES, 1981, ETC. ETC. NOTIFICATIONS UNDER INCOME-TAX ACT, 1961, CUSTOMS ACT, 1962, CENTRAL EXCISE RULES, 1944 AND A STATEMENT SHOWING RESULTS OF LOANS PLANTED BY CENTRAL GOVT. IN JUNE-JULY, 1981.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy of the Wealth-tax (Second Amendment) Rules, 1981 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 397(E) in Gazette of India dated the 30th May, 1981, under sub-section (4) of section 46 of the Wealth-tax Act, 1957. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2585/81].

(2) A copy of the Gift-tax (Amendment) Rules, 1981 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 398(E) in Gazette of India dated the 30th May, 1981 under sub-section (4) of section 46 of the Gift-tax Act, 1958. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2586/81].

(3) A copy of the Companies (Profits) Surtax (Amendment) Rules, 1981, (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 399(E) in Gazette of India dated the 30th May, 1981, under sub-section (3) of section 25 of the Companies (Profits) Surtax Act, 1964. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2587/81].

(4) A copy of the Interest-tax (Second Amendment) Rules, 1981 (Hindi and English versions) Published in Notification No. S.O. 400(E) in Gazette of India dated the 30th May, 1981, under sub-section (4) of section 27 of the Interest-tax Act, 1974. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2588/81]

(5) A copy of the Hotel-Receipts Tax (Amendment) Rules, 1981 (Hindi and English versions) Published in Notification No. S.O. 401(E) in Gazette of India dated the 30th May, 1981, under sub-section(4) of section 34 of the Hotel-Receipts Tax Act, 1980. [Placed in Library See No LT-2589/81].

(6) A copy of the Compulsory Deposit (Income-tax Payers) (Second Amendment) Scheme, 1981 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 437(E) in Gazette of India dated the 14th July, 1981, under sub-section (6) of section 19 of the Compulsory Deposit Scheme (Income-tax Payers) Act, 1974. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2590/81].

(7) A copy of the Central Excise (Seventeenth Amendment) Rules, 1981 (Hindi and English versions).

published in Notification No. G.S.R. 802 in Gazette of India dated the 27th June, 1981, under sub-section (2) of section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2591/81].

(8) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 296 of the Income-tax Act, 1961:—

(i) The Income-tax (Fifth Amendment) Rules, 1981, published in Notification No. S.O. 396(E) in Gazette of India dated the 30th May, 1981.

(ii) The Income-tax (Seventh Amendment) Rules, 1981, published in Notification No. S.O. 558(E) in Gazette of India dated the 14th July, 1981.

(iii) The Income-tax (Eighth amendment) Rules, 1981, published in Notification No. S.O. 618 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 1st August, 1981.

(iv) S.O. 1794 published in Gazette of India dated the 27th June, 1981 regarding exemption to the "Millowners Association Relief Fund Society" under section 10 (23C) of the Income tax Act, 1961 for the assessment years 1978-79 to 1981-82.

(v) S.O. 1795 published in Gazette of India dated the 27th June, 1981 regarding exemption to 'Sanjay Gandhi Memorial Trust' under section 10(23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by assessment years 1982-83 to 1983-84.

(vi) S.O. 1800 published in Gazette of India dated the 27th June, 1981 regarding exemption to 'Bhai Vir Singh Sahitya Sadan' under section 10(23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by assessment years 1978-79 to 1981-82.

(vii) S.O. 1801 published in Gazette of India dated the 27th June, 1981 regarding exemption to 'Bharatiya Bhasha Parishad' under section 10(23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by assessment years 1981-82 to 1983-84.

(viii) S.O. 1892 published in Gazette of India dated the 11th July, 1981 regarding exemption to 'Ram Saran Das Kishori Lal Charitable Trust' under section 10(23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by assessment year 1976-77 to 1981-82.

(ix) S.O. 1894 published in Gazette of India dated the 11th July, 1981 regarding exemption to 'Indian Standards Institution' under section 10(23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the assessment year 1981-82

(x) S.O. 1895 published in Gazette of India dated the 11th July, 1981 regarding exemption to 'Lal Bahadur Shastri National Memorial Trust' under section 10 (23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by assessment years 1967-68 to 1981-82.

(xi) S.O. 1897 published in Gazette of India dated the 11th July, 1981 regarding exemption to 'Indian Dental Association' under section 10(23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1977-78 to 1981-82. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2592/81].

(9) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962:—

(i) G.S.R. 380(E) to 347(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 12th May, 1981 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding continuance of the ex-

isting exemption on goods mentioned in the Notifications from auxiliary duties of customs.

(ii) G.S.R. 349(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 13th May, 1981 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding revised rates of exchange for conversion of certain foreign currencies into Indian currency of vice-versa in supersession to notification dated the 1st April, 1980.

(iii) G.S.R. 356(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 20th May, 1981 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to cardamom from the export duty of rupees five per kilogram leviable thereon.

(iv) G.S.R. 357(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 20th May, 1981 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding reduction in the rate of export duty leviable on lumpy iron ore.

(v) G.S.R. 395(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 17th June, 1981 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding revised rates of exchange for conversion of Norwegian Kroners and Swedish Kroners into Indian currency or vice-versa in supersession to notification dated the 1st April, 1981.

(vi) G.S.R. 397(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 19th June, 1981 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to coffee from the export duty of rupees one hundred and fifty per quintal leviable thereon.

(vii) G.S.R. 421(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st July, 1981 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding rates of exchange for conversion of certain foreign currencies into Indian currency or vice-versa.

(viii) G.S.R. 447(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 22nd July, 1981 together with an explanatory note clarifying the position regarding liability of Defibrillators and heart paces to auxiliary duty of customs. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2598/81].

(10) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944:—

(i) G.S.R. 375(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 2nd June, 1981 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption from excise duty on articles produced by the hundred per cent Export-Oriented Undertakings.

(ii) G.S.R. 429(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 7th July, 1981 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to Notification No 78/79-CE dated the 1st March, 1979 to enable clearance of Indian News Reviews produced by Films Division and declared as newsreels by the Chief Producer, Films Division, Bombay.

(iii) G.S.R. 430(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 8th July, 1981 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption from excise duty on unbleached varieties of Kraft paper.

(iv) G.S.R. 475 published in Gazette of India dated the 16th May, 1981 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to Notification No. 77/73-CE dated the 1st March, 1973 to delete the name of the product 'Litharge'.

(v) G.S.R. 599 published in Gazette of India dated the 27th June, 1981 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption from central excise duty on raw naphtha intended

for use in effluent treatment to control water pollution.

(vi) G.S.R. 600 published in Gazette of India dated the 27th June, 1981 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption from excise duty on Polyvinyl Alcohol when manufactured from Vinyl Acetate Monomer.

(vii) G.S.R. 601 published in Gazette of India dated the 27th June, 1981 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption from excise duty on packets of Oral Rehydration Salts intended for distribution to general public free of cost under Massive Programme for the control of Diarrhoeal diseases under National Maternity and Child Health Programme [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2594/81]

(11) A statement (Hindi and English versions) indicating the result of Market Loans floated by the Central Government in June-July, 1981. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2595/81].

(Interruptions)

AN HON. MEMBER: This is a draconian law. This is intended to suppress the working classes...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: This is an insult to Parliament. This is breach of decorum.

(Interruptions)

जर डिस्कशन हो तब बॉनियेगा।

(At this stage, some hon. Members left the House)

MR. SPEAKER: Now, Calling Attention Shri Manoranjan Bhakta.

12.55 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

SUCCESSFUL LAUNCHING OF THE APPLE

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: (Andaman and Nicobar Islands): Sir, I call the attention of the Prime Minister to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that she may make a statement thereon:

"The remarkable achievement of our scientists in successfully launching the satellite APPLE and inauguration of its utilisation experiment"

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA (Bombay South): It cannot come as a calling attention. This should have come from the Prime Minister...

MR. SPEAKER: Irrelevant.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You are wrong in that, Mr. Rajda. I have well considered it and it is according to the rules.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing is going on record. You can say anything when the discussion comes.

(Interruptions) **

MR. SPEAKER: I have disallowed it. Your objection is not well taken.

(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): Sir, I am grateful to the members for having raised this calling attention, because thereby we can give the importance that our scientific community, our technicians and our engineers need.

**Not recorded.

APPLE (Ariane Passenger Payload Experiment) represents an important step in the efforts of Indian scientists to put outer space progressively to use for the welfare of the Indian people. APPLE is the first Indian experimental 3-axis body-stabilised satellite to be placed into the geo-stationary orbit.

The spacecraft was designed and developed by the Indian Space Research Organisation. It was launched by the third developmental flight of ARIANE, the heavy launcher of the European Space Agency, from Kourou, French Guyana, on June 19, 1981, into a geo-synchronous transfer orbit, free of cost. The next important step was to place the spacecraft in a near synchronous orbit by firing the apogee boost motor (ABM) at the most appropriate time. This was successfully done in the morning of June 22, 1981, from the Mission Control Centre at Shriharikota. Thereafter, a series of crucial manoeuvres such as reducing the spin rate of the satellite, deploying of solar panels, facing the sun and the earth in proper direction by using the sensors, activating the momentum wheel etc., had to be carried out carefully. All these manoeuvres, except the deployment of one of the two solar panels, were successful. Subsequently, a series of skilful and controlled firing of the Hydrazine thrusters brought APPLE to its station in the geo-stationary orbit, viz., 102 degree east Longitude on July 16, 1981. APPLE now looks constantly towards the centre of India and is ready for utilisation. In spite of the failure of one of the two solar panels to deploy, the satellite has adequate power for its operations. The first national TV hook-up demonstrations using APPLE have already been carried out on August 13, 14 and 15, 1981.

APPLE carries a communication C-Band Transponder developed and built by the Indian Space Research Organisation. This is to be used for experiments in television distribution, radio net-working, digital communications, remote area and emergency

communications, computer inter-connect etc. The static earth stations in Delhi, Ahmedabad and Madras as well as transportable terminals, emergency communications terminals, small communications terminals and specialised terminals for computer interconnect will be used for these experiments. All these terminals have been developed indigenously. These experiments will be based on the joint efforts of scientists in the Indian Space Research Organisation, Post and Telegraph Department, Doordarshan and the All India Radio.

With APPLE occupying its assigned parking place, India has demonstrated its capability to design and build a contemporary three-axis stabilised spacecraft, inject it into the geo-synchronous orbit and use it for telecommunications and mass communications. This is an important stepping stone towards indigenous realisation of future operational communications as well as other body-stabilised spacecraft missions. The entire nation is proud of the achievements of our scientists, technologists and engineers who have made the APPLE experiment successfully and have placed India in the select group of countries which have developed operational capability over such Satellites.

13 hrs.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: First of all, I would like to congratulate the hon. Prime Minister and her Government for the successful launching of our own satellite, APPLE, and also its utilisation in the domestic communication system on the eve of the 34th anniversary of our Independence. I also congratulate our scientists, technicians, workers and others, who associated themselves, directly or indirectly, for the successful achievement of this unique venture.

Our country is not lagging behind if compared to other very advanced countries of the world though our resources for scientific experiments are limited. We have already entered space technology and our nuclear

[Shri Manoranjan Bhakta]

knowhow is known to the world. These achievements have a tremendous significance in the modern scientific age, which cannot be minimised even by a layman. Unfortunately, there is a tendency in our country by some groups of political parties or leaders through a section of the press, to minimise this achievement and to create a feeling amongst the people that it did not come under the priority sector and has no significance or relevance to the common man in the country. This is a kind of insinuation and a self-deceiving process. They are trying to demoralise the people of this country by creating this sort of issues.

In the modern day, scientific advancements are connected with all-round development of mankind. When we conducted an underground nuclear test, there was a hue and cry in many quarters. But as has been stated by our leaders time and again, India's nuclear experiment is only for the betterment of mankind and not for any destructive purpose. It is to help the society to grow faster and to overcome the problems by successfully utilising scientific processes. Similarly, the satellite communication system is a new era in Indian history. We all are aware that the present micro-wave system is not adequate to remove the communication gap and to bridge it and to reach the poorest who reside in the remotest part of this country. So the advancement of domestic satellite communication system is a unique one.

Fortunately I have got some experience because A & N Islands were brought under domestic satellite communication system by arrangement with the international satellite last year, which has established telecommunication connection from Port Blair and Car Nicobar with other parts of the country. In the past it was dependent upon luch. Sometimes we could get connection; otherwise, not. Further there are many areas

where there is micro-wave system. But it is very difficult to get connection even from Delhi.

In the present age of science it is necessary to have a link between the masses and the Government so that the masses are aware of what is happening in the country and they could not be misguided by some disgruntled elements. It is a matter of pride for us that simultaneous telecast through satellite, APPLE, has started in the country and a large number of villages know it. It is also to be noted here that there are many other important information like weather forecast, storms, rain natural calamities, etc. which will be known to our scientists and they can caution our countrymen and the Government to take certain precautionary measures for the benefit of the common man. It is a fact that by any natural calamity it is the poorest of the poor who are suffering the most. Therefore, minimising the importance of this scientific achievement is a kind of under-estimating the far-reaching results of these advancements.

In today's newspaper I was reading that one lady from Mizoram has expressed the opinion that she had fascination for the late President of Bangladesh, Ziaur Rahman, because she was very much influenced by the Bangladesh TV, as we have no TV programme of our own which reaches Mizoram and other border areas.

Another point to be looked into is that by this advancement of science, our communication gap should be bridged and the Doordarshan should be extended to Andman & Nicobar Islands, Mizoram and other north-eastern areas and Lakshadweep, so that the people of these far-flung and remote islands and areas could feel themselves as part of all the national events.

One thing I would like to stress here is that any other country would have celebrated such a unique achievement

in a festive mood. Unfortunately, in our country except the TV and the radio, there was no such arrangement or propaganda for the common people to know more about the significance of this achievement. I personally feel that the Government should make a kind of arrangement by which the common people understand the importance of this communication system and the gains of our space research as a whole. I would like to know from the hon. Prime Minister whether she would like to consider this point and to direct the government machinery to conduct lectures in schools, colleges and other educational institutions and whether she would like that our Doordarshan programmes should be extended to the remotest areas like Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Lakshadweep, Mizoram and other north-eastern areas to have an improved tele-communication system through our own satellite.

SHRI C. P. N. SINGH: Sir, I am very grateful to the hon. Member for having drawn pointed attention to this aspect of the technological achievement of our country.

We are all aware of the thrust that the hon. Prime Minister has given, not only to this Department but to the various scientific agencies, so that the life of the common man would change and a scientific temperament would be developed in this country. Though there have been various criticisms about the expenditure involved, I would like to inform this august House that science today has enabled us to help our agriculture, our farmers, our villagers who work in the fields or factories, and this project APPLE would give a fillip to the various other satellites that we propose to put up, which would benefit not only the urban people of the country but also the 76 per cent of people live in the rural India.

The hon. Member raised a very valid point by saying that the launching of the APPLE should have been a

day of celebration on the part of India. The Government of India and the hon. Prime Minister did make statements and we tried our level best to make the people of India aware of the fantastic achievement which this country has made. Unfortunately, sometimes scientific and other achievements of the Government are not brought to the notice of the readers by the newspapers, though it is the duty of the national press, whether they are large newspapers with a wide circulation, owned by the large industrial houses, or small ones which cater to the districts, talukas and villages. Unfortunately, we in India have been fed by the newspapers with what they want to write. We, in our own way, want to bring this out and impress upon the common man what we are doing. That is why, as the hon. Member has correctly mentioned, through the radio and the Doordarshan, the Government of India are trying their utmost to bring into the fold of knowledge India's significant achievements.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Sir, my question has not been fully answered.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRMATI INDIRA GANDHI): We shall look into some of the very useful suggestions made by the hon. Member.

SHRI V. N. GADGIL (Pune): Sir, I am proud that I am associated with this motion. The journey from Aryabhata, then to Bhaskara, then to Rohini and to APPLE is a magnificent journey, a marvellous achievement and a momentous achievement in the history of this country.

Sir, the mood of the country after 15th of August is one, which you will permit me to explain by reference to a story. When the great Austrian scientist, Fritz Houterman and one British scientist, Atkinson, way back in 1927 were discussing the sources of sun's energy, suddenly an idea came to him. He said, if something could be achieved in Cavendish laboratory

[Shri V. N. Gadgil]

at Cambridge, the same thing must be happening "up there." Feverishly they started calculating and that is how they discovered that the real source of solar energy is not destruction of atom, but the fusion of atom. This is how he discovered and he narrates that the same evening he went for a walk with a pretty girl. As the darkness came in, the stars came out with all the beautiful splendour. Suddenly she said: "Are not the stars beautiful?". He said, "I only said to her, 'I am very proud that I know since yesterday what is responsible for that miracle'."

Sir, I say the same thing. Today the mood of the people is what is responsible for the 15th of August miracle which we saw from Red Fort, live broadcast to millions of people and the secret of the miracle which the millions saw—which they know now—is that the scientists of this country led by the dynamic leadership of the Prime Minister that has achieved this.

In that background I would like the Prime Minister, and I would urge upon her, to make a statement about three points. First is, about—to which a reference has been made unfortunately a certain amount of cynicism prevails in this country in some sections of the society. To them nothing is great, nothing is noble, nothing is sacred. Everything is to be denigrated, everything is to be belittled whether it is a scientist or a politician. I would like to know in as many details as possible, and I would like the Prime Minister to state to the House and to the people at large how this achievement is going to benefit not only industrial or scientific advancement, but the common man of this country and how his life will be bettered by this kind of achievement.

The second point which I would like the Prime Minister to tell this House is this. I understand that we have already under production the

Indian satellite. We have achieved the construction and design, know-how and technology of the satellite. It is indeed a great achievement, as the Minister stated, that we are one of the seven countries now which have this capacity, this technical know-how. Now launching is a difficult part and we have to rely on other countries. I would like to know how much time it will take to achieve self-sufficiency in the matter of launching and also how long will it take for the launching of the Indian satellite which is under construction.

Lastly, on a broader canvass, I would like the Prime Minister to make a reference to her own speech at Banaras at the Indian Science Congress where she narrated the achievements we have made in the field of science. We have a number of scientists, and we have a number of universities. We are the third largest country in technical know-how and scientific manpower. In that broad context, she made a reference to the combination of scientific temper with human spirit. Therefore, I would like to know on a broader canvass, what role she envisages, what is her perception of the role of science in the national development efforts.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI:
This Calling Attention has gone far beyond its original intentions. Firstly, of course, the hon. Member has asked what is the utilisation of it? This has been told before. But the most important is emergency communication in disaster affected areas so as to be able to help in rapid relief work. It has already been said that it will give advance warning of calamities such as cyclone etc. which will be of enormous value of saving human lives as well as property.

It can give educational T.V. programmes between universities and technological institutions. The Members who spoke earlier said that it gives us a closer link with remoter areas i.e. improved tele-communication between different stations using this

technique and specially in places which we have not been able to reach earlier.

There are various things, live telecast programmes of national importance and live broadcast on national programmes. T.V. telecast with multiple audio for multi-language video programme transmission and so on. With PSLV now under development, we shall be able to place the other satellite in the sun synchronous orbit by 1986. INSAT I will be launched by U.S.A. Rocket in 1982.

Of course, we are proud of our scientists. With all due respect to the hon. Members, we should not take away any of the light from them for the leadership. This is their achievement. The scientists, the engineers—there are some names which are well known and which were introduced in the inauguration programme—but there are many others unknown who have been working behind the scenes. It is their achievement. To-day we should direct all our appreciation and congratulations to them rather than to the political leadership.

I am proud to belong to a party which from the beginning has given importance to science and has realised the great role that science can pay in development and in helping to eradicate poverty, making drudgery a little less for our people and gradually bringing them the things that they need. But for that we must have knowledge. Science is what give us knowledge and with science we have technology which gives us the capability to translate this knowledge into activities and programmes which will be of direct benefit to the people. At this stage, I need not go into greater detail. Actually, hon. Member is himself very knowledgeable in all these subjects.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR (Hamirpur): In the history and mythology there is a new advance in the mix of science. The first

apple was apple of discord in the garden of Eden. The second apple was that which taught Newton—the Father of Science—the Laws of Gravitation. This third APPLE has gone up. Though our friends on the other side are unable to see the impact of launching of APPLE, it is a new step which is of historical nature. That will bring some hope and relief to the backward areas, to the distant parts of the country and also a gleam in the eyes of the small children beginning to understand science and technology.

I am happy to understand that after its expiry of about 18 to 24 months when this APPLE would be out of its geosymmetrical orbit that INSAT would take place and these programmes that are being initiated by the present APPLE will be continued thereafter and there will be no dislocation and there will be further continuation of the programmes. It is true that scientists deserve all praise and congratulations from this House. During the past five years, there was a period of three years when the scientists were in the ambit of gloom and depression and they themselves were unable to decide what to do. It is the leadership of this country which has given them necessary inspiration, which has given them and our country a place of pride.

I would like to know from the hon. Prime Minister whether this new achievement of science and technology would be brought to the notice of the blooming children in schools and colleges by some small tracks in all the regional languages and also in the programmes on certain occasions so that they know of it and they take interest in science which has now come to be known as space research science.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: We have science clubs in many of our educational institutions and without our prompting, I am sure, they will

[Shrimati Indira Gandhi]

be told about this achievement. But, as I said in reply to an earlier question, the Education Ministry should look into this and help to encourage such activity.

श्री रुद्र चन्द्र पांडे (खलीलालांद):

माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, इस अवसर पर मैं पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू जी का समरण किए बगैर नहीं रह सकता। मान्यवर, हमारे प्रथम प्रधानमंत्री राष्ट्र-नायक पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू जी ने विज्ञान के अनुसंधान की नीव डाली थी और पूज्य इंदिरा जी के नेतृत्व में हमारे वैज्ञानिकों का मनोबल दिन-प्रति-दिन ऊँचा होता रहा है।

माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस मध्य जब कि हम एप्ल के देन के बारे में विचार कर रहे हैं तो उस ढाई वर्ष के समय को नहीं भलाया जा सकता, जबकि जनना शासनकाल में श्री मोरारजी देसाई ने कहा था कि शातिष्ठी कार्यों के लिए भी हम वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान नहीं करेंगे। इससे हमारे देश के वैज्ञानिकों का मनोबल जिम कदर गिरा था वह सर्व-विदित है। इस देश का सौभाग्य है कि पूज्य इंदिरा नाथी के नेतृत्व में नई और मजबूत संरक्षार वनी और हमारे अनुसंधान कर्ताओं और वैज्ञानिकों का मनोबल ऊँचा हुआ और उसी का परिणाम है कि हमारे देश के वैज्ञानिक नाथी रोटी खाकर भी इस देश का मानसम्मान बढ़ाने में और इस देश को विश्व का प्रथम राष्ट्र बनाने के लिए प्रयत्नशील हैं। हमारी प्रधानमंत्री हेमा वैज्ञानिकों का मनोबल ऊँचा करने के लिए, उनको शोल्सहित करने के लिए चितित रहती हैं।

मान्यवर, मैं यह पूछता चाहता हूं कि हमारे पड़ोसी देश, जो कि कुछ देशों

द्वारा गुमराह किए गए हैं, जिसकी कथा से इस देश की अख्याता को बहारा उत्पन्न हो सकता है, क्या एप्ल के माध्यम से दुश्मनों की गतिविधियों के बारे में भी जाना जा सकता है?

आज हमारे देश की जनता पाकिस्तान को अमरीका हथियार मिलने से अमरीत है। इसका पता जनता को तब लगा जब पूज्य इंदिरा जी का भाषण लोगों ने टी० बी० पर देखा। इसलिए मैं प्रधानमंत्री जी से जानता चाहता हूं कि दुश्मनों की गतिविधियों की जानकारी क्या इससे प्राप्त की जा सकती है?

मेरा दूसरा प्रश्न है कि जैना कि प्रधान-मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि जो निदेशक है, उनकी जानकारी पूरे देश के लोगों को है, परन्तु कुछ ऐसे भी हमारे वैज्ञानिक हैं, जिनकी जानकारी देश का जनता को नहीं है, ऐसे वैज्ञानिकों को राष्ट्रपति पदक दिलाने के लिए क्या विचार किया जा सकता है?

तीसरा मेरा प्रश्न यह है कि एप्ल के चमत्कार को गावों तक फैलाया जाए, इसके लिए कौन-सी कार्यवाही की जा रही है?

श्रीबली इंदिरा नाथी : हमारे एप्ल द्वारा ऐसी कोई सूचना नहीं मिलती है। अमरीका बगैरह के पास ऐसे उपग्रह जरूर हैं, जिनसे वे हमारे बारे में और दूसरे देशों के बारे में जानकारी प्राप्त कर सकते हैं। हम तो विज्ञान का प्रयोग केवल गरीबों की सेवा के लिए और देश के कल्याण के लिए कर रहे हैं और इसी दृष्टिकोण से इसको हम आगे बढ़ा रहे हैं।

आगे के काम के बारे में चर्चा की गई है, उसके लिए जब दूसरे प्रकार के कैमरे होंगे, मल्टीस्पेक्ट्रल कैमरे होंगे तो वे और भी ज्यादा बढ़ावे दे सकेंगे—कृषि, जंगलात, पानी, हायड्रोलांजी, जिवालाजी और इस प्रकार की और जानकारी हमको मिल सकेगी।

जासूसी के लिए यह नहीं है। अहां तक साइ-टिस्टों का सम्बन्ध है, हम हमेशा उन्हें पढ़दियां देते हैं।

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO (Dhenkanal): Being the last speaker on this motion, I may run the risk of being repetitive. But I would like to reiterate and take this opportunity to convey my congratulations to the Hon. Prime Minister and her Government for the inspiring leadership and the sustained motivation and the encouragement given to our brilliant scientists for successfully conducting this Satellite programme which is experimental as also operational for the geo-stationary satellite. By this act, the Government has proved and kept up its promise to the people of this country regarding the maximum utilisation of the results of research and development in the field of space, science and technology for the large-scale socio-economic benefits and applications for the common man in the country. Our wonderful and brilliant young scientists have also demonstrated their capacity not only to build and launch but also to control and guide and skillfully manoeuvre such a highly complicated and sensitive technological field. This is a very commendable achievement which, I am sorry to say, has not been appreciated by my hon. friends opposite and who chose to walk out at the very moment, when the Parliament is congratulating our scientists on this wonderful and great achievement. This is a major break-through in the country's technological progress, which has been fabricated entirely by our own scientists because in the field of space science, the transfer of technology is not always possible, nor is it probable. And, therefore the achievement is even more commendable. Our scientists have made it possible for our country to join the select band of nations that is the United States, the USSR, France and Canada, in this major break-through. What is most heartening is that our space scientists have shown resilience and sustained

efforts and constant innovation even in the face of heavy odds and setbacks and have successfully launched and conducted this experiment. So, I would like to know from the Government whether as a sign of recognition they would now like to form the All India Engineering, Scientific and Health Services, as a major service, because our scientists have time and again proved their worth since conducting the impulsion explosion at Pokhran till date and have shown their capacity.

Since according to our space profile for 1950—90 and the spin off of APPLE Experiment, we are going to need bigger thrust for our future experiments, what is the Government doing or what positive and concrete action has it taken to develop our liquid fuels and cryogenic technology or the science of cooling the gases below zero degree in liquid form and for the promotion of liquid fuel complex? Whether there has been any offer from U.K. and others for our taking the lead for having the Commonwealth Satellite and whether Government is also thinking of having an Asian space agency on the lines of the European Space Agency?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS ENVIRONMENT (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): The hon. Member has brought out the point regarding certain things that happened to our scientific community as well as the various experiments and the downgrading that was given to the scientific Departments. There was a set back, a break for a short while, i.e. for two years and a couple of months as the then Government had not truly given importance to science as it should have. As is evident, the hon. Opposition Members who have walked out on a different point could have easily come in for this very important Call Attention on the APPLE. The hon. Member made a suggestion.

[Shri C. P. N. Singh]

regarding Association of Engineers and Scientists. Government has noted his suggestion...

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Not 'Association'; I said 'Service'.

SHRI C. P. N. SINGH: I stand corrected. We will definitely look into it.

Regarding liquid fuel, the hon. Member is aware that our scientists and engineers are looking into this very important aspect and we have, to a great extent, managed to overcome our problem as can be seen from the Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle which uses a liquid-fuelled engine. This is now under further development.

The hon. Member made various complimentary remarks about the scientific community which, I am sure, every Member of this august House will endorse.

RESOLUTION RE. APPRECIATION OF INDIAN SCIENTISTS FOR SUCCESSFUL LAUNCHING OF THE APPLE

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI-MATI INDIRA GANDHI): Mr. Speaker, Sir, with your permission, I should like to move:

"Having heard the statement on the launching of the APPLE and the inauguration of the Utilisation Experimental Programme, this House places on record its deep appreciation of the dedicated work and patriotic zeal of our scientists, engineers, technicians and workers on this great achievement in the sphere of space technology."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"Having heard the statement on the launching of the APPLE and the inauguration of the Utilisation Experimental Programme, this House places on record its deep appreciation of the dedicated work and patriotic zeal of our scientists, engineers, technicians and workers on this great achievement in the sphere of space technology."

The motion is adopted unanimously.

The motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER: Now we adjourn for lunch and meet again at 2.30 p.m.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for lunch till thirty minutes past fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha reassembled after Lunch at thirty-five minutes past fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER Now, Statement by Minister...

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Muzaffarpur): Sir, I am giving a motion... (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have not taken my permission. I am sorry. I am not permitting you. Nothing will go on record. It should not be recorded. Now, statement by Minister.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: **

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am not permitting you. You have not given notice. This will not go on record. Mr. Minister.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: **

STATEMENT RE. RECENT MAJOR
TRAIN ACCIDENTS

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI KEDAR PANDEY): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a statement regarding:

(i) Accident to 416 Dn. Passenger between Badalaghata and Dhamara-ghat stations of N.E. Railway on 6-6-1981.

(ii) A collision between 1 KCR goods and 33 Dn. Passenger between Bhanwar Tonk and Khongsara stations of S.E. Railway on 16-7-1981.

(iii) Derailment of 1 Up Delhi Mail between Ambliyasan Junction and Dangarwa stations of Western Railway on 18-7-1981.

STATEMENT

Sir, with deep anguish I apprise the House of three major train accidents which occurred during the recess period of Parliament. The first of these accidents took place between Badla Ghat and Dhamara Ghat stations of North Eastern Railway on the 6th June. In this accident 7 coaches of 416 Dn. Passenger fell down into the river Bagmati resulting in 270 known deaths and injuries to 125 persons. Immediately after the receipt of information I visited the site of the accident along with my senior officers, supervised the rescue operations and also visited the injured in the hospitals. In the second accident a goods train collided with the rear of 33Dn. Fast Passenger between Bhanwar Tonk and Khongsara stations of South Eastern Railway on the 18th July. As a result of this accident, 50 persons lost their lives and 80 were injured. The third accident, i.e. the derailment of 1 Up Delhi Mail between Ambliyasan and Dangarwa stations of Western Railway on the 18th July was responsible for the

death of 31 persons and injuries to 79. Both these places were immediately visited by my colleague Shri Mallikarjun along with the senior officers.

There were two other accidents in which 8 persons were killed and 67 injured.

All these accidents, indeed every single accident is a matter of serious concern to me and all railwaymen as it is to the general public. Every accident is viewed seriously and enquired into thoroughly not only to punish the guilty but also to ascertain the cause and to take measures necessary to prevent recurrence of similar accidents. Recently a lot has been said in this regard blaming the Railways for the accidents. I would, therefore, crave the indulgence of the House to view Railway accidents in proper perspective.

As the Hon'ble Member are aware, there are over a million and a half railwaymen working round the clock in varying conditions and with equipment of varying degree of complexity to keep the wheels moving over the gigantic network on the Indian Railways. Even before a train starts from a station, during its journey and after it reaches destination it has to be dealt with continuously by numerous railway staff on whose vigilance and efficient performance of assigned duties depends its safety. There are checks and counter checks prescribed. Yet, it is truly said that the best safety device is a careful man. Vigilance of staff averts many potential accidents. The Railway Accidents Committee, 1962 had observed that the staff who were responsible for accidents constituted only 0.13 per cent of the total number of staff on the Indian Railways.

The Hon'ble Members are aware that the Government, in their quest for safety, appointed three High Powered Committees to examine the problem of accidents on Railways in its entirety and suggest remedial measures. The Committee were headed by

[Shri Kedar Pandey]

Dr. H. N. Kunzru (1962), Justice K. N. Wanchoo (1968) and Justice S. M. Sikri (1978). These Committees made many useful suggestions which were implemented.

The number of train accidents which took place on the Indian Railways in 1960-61 was 2131. This number came down in the last two decades and during 1980-81 it stood at 1013, declining by 52.6 per cent. The incidence of accidents bears a direct relationship to the volume of traffic handled which is by and large, reflected in the total train-kilometres run. The incidence of train accidents per million train kilometres came down from 5.5 in 1960-61 to 2.2 in 1980-81, representing reduction of 60 per cent.

The Hon'ble Members must have noticed from the pamphlet "A Review of Accidents on Indian Government Railways" presented to Parliament every year that the incidence of train accidents had been coming down steadily till 1973-74 when there were 782 train accidents. Thereafter, the incidence of accidents shot up to 925 in 1974-75 and further to 964 in 1975-76. In the next year i.e. 1976-77 there was a marked improvement and the number of train accidents came down to 780. The reasons for the sharp rise during 1974-75 and 1975-76 were the after effect of country-wide strike by railwaymen and unsettled conditions of working in the country which had affected the maintenance of railway assets and discipline amongst the railwaymen. Thereafter, the position improved significantly and the number of train accidents came down to 780 in 1976-77, in which year our performance was wholesome in all areas.

Unfortunately the standard of efficiency attained by 1976-77 could not be sustained for various reasons. The

law and order situation deteriorated; discipline, quality of service and maintenance of railway assets suffered and the number of train accidents started rising since 1977-78.

Due to difficult ways and means position, there have been heavy arrears in the renewal of railway assets, i.e. track, rolling stock, etc. Vandalsim and thefts are other factors which aggravated the ill effects. We are concentrating on pulling up the arrears, and our current Five Year Plan is intended to be a rehabilitation plan; about 50 per cent of the allocation will be spent on replacement of assets.

My purpose of saying all this is only to bring out the back-ground. There is not the least sense of complacency in the matter of accidents. The crusade against accidents is a continuous one. We cannot afford to relax at any moment and are anxiously trying to reverse the ugly trend.

I have already submitted that railway safety is ultimately in the hands of the large number of railwaymen who are responsible for operations. Since the majority of the train accidents is ultimately traceable to the failure of human element, Safety Organisation on the Railways has been carrying out intensive safety campaign to ensure that the staff do not violate rules or indulge in short cut methods that may lead to accidents. Great emphasis is laid on proper training of staff. Psycho-technical tests have been evolved to assess the skills and abilities essential for safe working. These tests were being applied as an integral part of recruitment for some safety categories of staff.

As the Hon'ble Members are aware, to help the staff perform their duties

safely and efficiently, various technological aids such as interlocking, track circuiting, axle counters, route relay interlocking, automatic warning system, ultrasonic flaw detectors, multiple aspect and colour light signals are being provided to the extent feasible.

Since failure of equipment also accounts for quite a large number of derailments, train examination and spot checks in Train Examining Depots and Workshops, etc. have been intensified. Rolling Stock which require greater attention is being segregated from the rest so that concerted attention could be paid to the rolling stock requiring closer attention at frequent intervals.

More funds have been allocated for track renewals in 1981-82. Measures like directed track maintenance, measured shovel packing, machine maintenance, welding of rail joints have also been taken to improve track maintenance.

There is a comprehensive system of inspections, by officials of all levels to see that the prescribed rules and procedures are followed in day to day working. In addition to the regular inspections, surprise inspections both by day and night are made. Orders have been issued that General Managers accompanied by Heads of Departments will carry out special safety inspections of all trunk routes by November, 1981. The preparatory work in the field has been started.

A special Safety Team comprising Joint Directors from various disciplines has been constituted recently under the direct charge of the Railway Board. This team carries out field checks and apprises the senior management levels of zonal Railways on one hand and the Members of the Board on the other. The unfortunate trend of accidents is being reviewed at special Board Meetings.

In the end I would like to assure the House that to avoid accidents no efforts are being spared and the safety

measures are being intensified to the fullest extent.

With your permission, Sir, I lay on the Table of the Sabha a statement giving details of the five accidents.

STATEMENT CONTAINING DETAILS OF FIVE SERIOUS TRAIN ACCIDENTS REFERRED TO IN THE SUO MOTO STATEMENT MADE BY THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS IN THE PARLIAMENT ON 17-8-1981.

1. Accident to 416 Dn. Passenger between Badla Ghat and Dhamara Ghat stations of N. E. Railway on 6-6-1981.

On 6-6-1981 at about 16.50 hours while 416 Dn. Passenger train with a load of 9 coaches was negotiating the girder bridge No. 51 between Badla Ghat and Dhamara Ghat stations of North Eastern Railway, its rearmost seven coaches which included 4 second class coaches, one first class coach, one parcel van and a second class-cum-luggage and brake-van fell into the river Bagmati

In this accident 270 persons are known to have lost their lives—268 bodies were recovered from the river and 2 persons died in the hospital. Another 34 persons sustained grievous injuries and 66 sustained simple injuries. In addition, 25 persons sustained trivial injuries.

On receipt of the information of the accident through a passenger of the train who contacted A.S.M., Dhamara Ghat at 17.30 hours, Medical Relief Vans and Breakdown trains were rushed from Saharsa, Barauni and Samastipur.

Assistance of Army, Navy, Air Force and Civil authorities was also requisitioned. Thirty-eight naval divers, assisted by army boats, local boats, Civil authorities and railway breakdown equipment carried out rescue operations round the clock. Some of the bodies were buried in the silt and also under the submerged

[Shri Kedar Panday]

coaches. The naval divers used a few controlled explosive charges to accelerate the process of recovery. After having searched all the submerged coaches thoroughly and the area within ten metres around these coaches, when the naval authorities had satisfied themselves that there were no more dead bodies, they wound up their operations in the afternoon on 12-8-1981. Before that they had made search for dead bodies upto 5 kilometres down stream also.

Railway Minister and Chairman, Railway Board, Member Mechanical, Member Staff, Director Civil Engineering and other Railway Officers reached the site of the accident by air on 7-6-1981 at 12.10 hours. The Deputy Minister for Railways and Parliamentary Affairs and Member Engineering also visited the site to supervise salvage operations.

Chief of the Naval Staff alongwith G.O.C-in-C, Central Command visited the site of the accident and directed the operations.

Chief Commissioner of Railway Safety, who is an independent statutory authority functioning under the administrative control of the Ministry of Tourism & Civil Aviation, himself held an enquiry into this accident. Normally, such a statutory enquiry is conducted by the Commissioner for the Circle concerned. He has submitted his Preliminary Report to Government in which he has mentioned that at the time of accident the weather was stormy, visibility restricted and the speed of the train of the order of 25 to 30 KMPH. About the occupancy of the train about which there has been lot of speculation, the Chief Commissioner of Railway Safety after taking into account the evidence tendered by the passengers of the ill fated train, civil and police officials, railway officials and the checks conducted by the Commissioner, came to the conclusion that about a thousand passengers

might have been on the train when it left Badla Ghat.

As for the number of persons missing, the Chief Commissioner has mentioned that according to the District Magistrate, Khargaria, 364 persons had been registered at the accident site up to 14-6-1981 as missing and that it was possible that some more may have been listed at other places including the police stations.

The report further mentions that on account of the susceptibility to heavy scour, this bridge is classified as vulnerable and watchmen are brought into position on 16th June, before 'advent of monsoon'. The track geometry on the bridge and its neighbourhood as also the condition of the components are adequate for the speed and the axle load permitted on this section.

The provisional finding of the Chief Commissioner of Railway Safety is that the accident "was the result of the disturbances set up on the train in the wake of the sudden application of brakes acting in conjunction with a stormy gale blowing from the left which was adequate to destabilise the train in that state and overturn seven of its coaches (3rd to 9th) which had parted from the others." He has attributed this accident to combination of factors—human and natural

2. A collision between 1 KCR Goods Train and 33 Down Passenger between Bhanwar Tonk and Khongsara stations of S. E. Railway on 16-7-1981.

The second accident took place between Bhanwar Tonk and Khongsara stations of South Eastern Railway on 16-7-1981. At about 16.15 hours, train No. 1 KCR Goods was held up between Khodri and Bhanwar Tonk stations due to engine failure. Consequently, 33 Down Passenger train was despatched from Khodri to Bhanwar Tonk stations at 18.15 hours on the Up line. Meanwhile, 1 KCR Goods also started moving. It is

reported that the goods train passed the next station Bhanwar Tonk without line clear at about 19.03 hours and collided with the rear of 33 Down Passenger train which was running on the proper line between Bhanwar Tonk and Khongara stations.

As a result, three rear-most coaches of Passenger train were badly damaged. The remaining five coaches and the steam engine, however, remained on the rails; 21 wagons of Goods Train got derailed.

In this accident 50 persons were killed, 23 sustained grievous injuries and 28 simple injuries. In addition, 29 persons sustained trivial injuries.

On receipt of the information, Medical Van from Bilaspur was rushed to the site. The General Manager, South Eastern Railway accompanied by other Officers proceeded to the site by a special train.

Deputy Minister for Railways and Parliamentary Affairs accompanied by Chairman and Member Mechanical, Railway Board also visited the site.

The accident according to the provisional finding of Commissioner of Railway Safety is attributable to failure of Railway Staff.

3. *Derailment of 1 UP Delhi Mail between Ambliyasan Jn. and Dangarwa stations of Western Railway on 18-7-81.*

The third accident took place between Ambliyasan and Dangarwa stations of Western Railway on 18-7-81. At about 20.23 hours on that day while 1 Up Delhi Mail with a load of 18 coaches was running between Ambliyasan and Dangarwa stations, the train engine along with 12 coaches next to it derailed of which 3 coaches capsized.

In this accident 31 persons were killed, 26 sustained grievous injuries and 30 simple injuries. In addition, 23 persons sustained only trivial injuries like minor bruises.

On receipt of information, breakdown trains and Medical Relief Vans were despatched from Mehsana, Sabarmati and Abu Road. A number of local doctors also reached the site of the accident. Injured persons were sent to Civil Hospital, Ahmedabad and Kalol.

General Manager of the Railway along with other Senior Officers and Commissioner of Railway Safety rushed to the site of accident. Deputy Minister for Railways and Parliamentary Affairs accompanied by Member Mechanical, Railway Board reached by air to ensure adequacy of relief and medical arrangements. They visited the injured in the Hospitals.

This accident has also been inquired into by the Commissioner of Railway Safety. According to his provisional finding the derailment was the result of deliberate tampering with the track by person or persons unknown.

The Police have registered this case under Section 126 of the Indian Railways Act and Section 302 of the Indian Penal Code. They arrested four gangmen on 30-7-1981.

4. *Derailment of 2 PG Passenger at Patna station of Eastern Railway on 23-7-1981.*

On 23-7-1981, at about 10.03 hours, while 2 PG Passenger was entering platform No. 6 at Patna Station, 7 coaches next to the engine derailed. As a result of the accident, 3 persons were killed and 28 injured of whom 12 sustained grievous injuries.

This accident has been inquired into by the Commissioner of Railway Safety, Calcutta. According to his provisional finding the accident was due to failure of railway staff.

5. *Collision between 82 Up Passenger and the rear portion of Kota Special between Rupnas and Fatehpur Sikri stations of Western Railway on 8-8-1981.*

[Shri Kedar Pandey]

On 8-8-1981, Kota Special Goods which passed Rupbas station at 21.35 hours was divided between Rupbas and Bansi Paharpur stations as the engine was unable to pull the load. The driver brought the front divided portion to Bansi Paharpur at 22.25 hours. Thereafter, the engine left for the site to bring the rear divided portion. In the meantime, the rear divided portion started rolling back and after passing through Rupbas station, collided with 82 Up Passenger which had left Fatehpur Sikri.

In this accident, 5 persons were killed and 6 sustained grievous injuries. In addition, 39 persons sustained simple injuries.

The cause of the accident is under investigation by the Commissioner of Railway Safety, Bombay.

Ex-gratia relief has been given to next of kin of the dead and to the injured in all these cases.

Compensation under the Railway Accident (Compensation) Rules, 1950 will be paid as awarded by the *Ad hoc* Claims Commissioner/*Ex-Officio* Claims Commissioners. For the accident on North Eastern Railway the Bihar Government has been requested to nominate a High Court Judge to act as *Ad hoc* Claims Commissioner. Recommendations for appointment of *Ad hoc* Claims Commissioners for the other two major accidents are awaited.

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14.36 hrs.

STATEMENT RE. INDIA'S DISCUSSIONS FOR DRAWINGS FROM INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): Mr. Speaker, the question of India drawing on the resources of the International Monetary Fund has generated

widespread interest in the country. I would, therefore, like to inform the House of the present position of this matter.

The International Monetary Fund (IMF) was set up to promote international monetary cooperation, to facilitate the expansion and balanced growth of international trade, to promote exchange stability, to make available the general resources of the Fund on a temporary basis under adequate safeguards to enable member countries to correct maladjustments in their balance of payments. In the pursuit of these objectives the IMF extends loans to its members which have a balance of payments problem and require temporary assistance to make appropriate adjustments. As a member of the Fund, India has been taking advantage of the various Fund facilities from time to time whenever the need for balance of payments adjustments had made it necessary.

Hon'ble Members are aware that as a result of the increase in oil prices over the past two years, our balance of payments position has come under a heavy strain. Besides, unavoidable imports of crude oil and petroleum products, we have to import necessary machinery and equipment for the Sixth Plan, which envisages a massive investment in the infrastructure and industry. Large amounts of foreign exchange are required for this purpose. To meet the balance of payments situation, we are making concerted efforts to increase exports and also raise production in industries where we have comparative advantage. Hon. Members are aware that the Sixth Five Year Plan envisages an investment of Rs. 97,500 crores in the public sector. This investment outlay is to be financed through domestic savings and net inflow of large amounts of external resources. Efforts are being made to raise necessary external resources by maximising assistance from bilateral and multi-lateral institutions and also by resorting to borrowing in the capital markets abroad. In the last year we

have contracted loans aggregating Rs. 763 crores (equivalent to \$ 983 million). With a view to meet the balance of payments problems arising out of the doubling of the oil prices in last two years, while the necessary adjustment programme is under way, we are discussing with the IMF Management the possibility of drawing an amount equivalent to SDRs 5 billion.

Apprehensions have been expressed in certain quarters regarding IMF conditionality. I would like to assure the Hon. Members that Government will not do anything which would be derogatory to nation's self-respect or to national interests.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:
Does that include devaluation?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Discussions for the loan are still in progress Hon'ble Members will, therefore, appreciate that it would not be appropriate to discuss further details at present. I propose to make a further Statement in this behalf after the arrangements are finalised.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It was a *suo motu* statement. No discussion; no clarification. I am not permitting.

(Interruptions)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): On a point of order

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What is that?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The hon. Minister is known for his sobriety and reasonableness. All that the House would like him to do is to take the House into confidence and lay it before the House before it is concluded; he should tell us what are the secret clauses that are there....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He has said that the statement is not complete; there will be another statement.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL (Jaipur): Under no circumstances, should devaluation be accepted by the Government of India.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No, matters under rule 377.

14.42 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) DEMAND FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SLUM AREAS CLEARANCE SCHEME IN PATNA.

ओं द्वादशतार शास्त्री (पटना): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं नियम 377 के अंतर्गत निम्नलिखित लोक महत्व के विषय की ओर सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित करता हूँ :

"निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय प्रत्येक वर्ष राज्य सरकारों को बड़े-छोटे नगरों में गंदी बस्ती सफाई योजना की क्रियान्वयिता के नाम पर करोड़ों रुपयों का अनुदान देता है। कुछ राज्यों की राजधानियों में इस बात को पूरा बाधने के लिए भारत सरकार पूरा का पूरा खर्च बरदाशत करती है, पर इस नगर नियमों को नहीं देकर राज्य सरकारों को दी जाती है। परन्तु यह है कि राज्य सरकारों इस मद में दी गयी पूरी राजि गंदी बस्तियों के विकास पर खर्च नहीं कर दूसरे कामों पर खर्च कर देती है जिसके द्वारण गंदी बस्तियों का उदार नहीं हो पाता।

बिहार की राजधानी पटना भी उन शहरों में शामिल है जहां गंदी बस्ती सफाई योजना की क्रियान्वयिता के लिए सारा व्यय भारत सरकार देती है। फिर भी, पटना नगर दुनिया का सबसे अधिक गंदा शहर है। कहते हैं कि गुप्त नालौना लियों पर के विकास पर बिहार सरकार अब राक करीब दस करोड़ रुपये खर्च कर चुकी है, फिर भी शहर का मंदा पानी नहीं निकल पाया। बरसात के दिनों में तो प्रायः सम्पूर्ण शहर में बाढ़ का दृश्य पैदा हो जाता

[श्री रामाबादार शास्त्री]

है और बर्बा का पार्नी बरों में चुस जाता है। कहीं भी गंदी बस्ती का विकास नहीं किया गया। हजारों लोग भ्रात्य के अमाव में सड़कों सथा पटस्थियों पर डेरा डाले द्युए हैं। पेय जल का भी सर्वथा अभाव है। गंदी का सर्वत्र अंबार है। सम्पूर्ण नवार नरककुण्ड बन गया है। सर्वजनिक सड़कों पर रोशनी तक नहीं है जिसका फादा चोर-उच्चके उठा रहे हैं।

इस नारकीय स्थिति से उद्धार तथा गंदी बस्ती सफाई योजना की सफल क्रियान्वयन तभी सम्भव है जब भारत सरकार इस काम के लिए निर्धारित राशि राज्य सरकारों को न देकर सीधे नवार-निगमों के हाथों में दे। पटना में तो ऐसा करना सबसे जल्दी है बरना दिनोंकिन बढ़ती हुई आबादी से स्थिति और भी खराब होगी।

(ii) STEPS FOR MODERNISATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF CALCUTTA AIRPORT.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur): Sir, under rule 377, I want to raise the following important subject in the House:—

The earlier Government and the present Congress-I Government at the Centre assured that they would modernise and develop the Calcutta Airport. A number of times the issue of the development of Calcutta Airport was raised from various corners of the eastern part of the country; particularly, the Chief Minister of West Bengal also raised the issue with the Prime Minister as well as the concerned Minister. Unfortunately, nothing has been done so far. Due to the negligence of the Central Government, the people of eastern India and the workers and the employees of Calcutta Airport are facing serious problem.

Once, Calcutta Airport was the most important Airport of our country. Afterwards, Delhi-Bombay-Madras got the status of International Airport

and the Calcutta Airport's importance gradually came down. Central Government never bothered about that. They never constructed any other airport in West Bengal but other States are having more airports. In this way tourism of West Bengal as well as other eastern parts of the country have been hampered. The Central Government ignored the importance of the Calcutta Airport.

But, in the opinion of the International Pilot Federation 'Calcutta Airport' is the best Airport in India in all respects.

Sir, under these circumstances, I urge upon the Government to sanction necessary funds for the development and modernisation of the Calcutta Airport so that the Airport gets its earlier importance.

In this regard, I demand that the Minister concerned may make a statement in the House.

(iii) DEMAND TO SAVE BAUXAR AND BHOJPUR IN BIHAR FROM SOIL EROSION DUE TO CHANGING COURSE OF RIVER GANGA.

श्री अनन्दवेद प्रसाद बर्मा (आरा): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, गंगा की तेज धारा और उसके बदलते मार्ग से बिहार राज्य स्थित बक्सर किसी क्षण कटाक से पान में विलीन हो सकता है। यहां के ऐतिहासिक बक्सर जिले की बाहरी दीवार से गंगा की धारा टकरा रही है, जिसके कारण किसी समय घस्त हो सकती है।

उल्लेखनीय है कि इस किले की दीवार भोजपुर जिला तथा निकटस्थ रेलवे लाइन के लिए प्राकृतिक तटबन्ध का काम कर रही है। जैसी सम्भावना है, यदि गंगा की धारा बदल गई तो बक्सर को ही नहीं, बल्कि पूरे जिले तथा रेलवे लाइन को गंगा उदरस्थ कर लेगी।

स्वरूपित है कि उत्तर के पास यदि गंगा की धारा बदल गई, तो विहार और उत्तर प्रदेश को जोड़ने वाला गंगा का पुल भी बेकार हो जायेगा ।

इसी प्रकार पटना जिला स्थित मनोर प्रखण्ड के जीवरासन टोला का आधा से अधिक हिस्सा बिल्ली हो गया, लेकिन संसद् में इस पर चर्चा के बाद भी वहाँ के लोगों को बत्तने की जर्मीन नहीं दी गई है । ग्रामीण इधर-उधर मारे मारे फिर रहे हैं ।

अतः सरकार से आग्रह है कि वह भोजपुर जिला और रेलवे लाइन को बचाने के लिए तुरन्त उचित कार्यवाही करें तथा पटना जिला स्थित जीवरासन टोला के कटाव परिस्तो के लिए जर्मीन की शीघ्र व्यवस्था करें ।

(iv) DEMAND FOR ADEQUATE SUPPLY OF GROUNDNUT SEED TO GROUNDNUT RESEARCH INSTITUTE AT SITAPUR, UTTAR PRADESH.

ओ राम साल राहीः (मिसरिख) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, उत्तर भारत के उ० प्र० में जनपद सीतापुर तथा उत्के सीमावर्ती जनपदों जैमे हरदोई, शाहजहापुर, लखीमपुर आदि उत्तम मूगफली उत्पादक क्षेत्र होने के कारण सीतापुर जनपद व्यावसायिक दृष्टि से तिलहन के क्षेत्र में उत्तर भारत की प्रमुख मण्डी कई दशकों में बन गया था । यहीं नहीं, केवल जनपद सीतापुर में नगरीय और ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में कारीब डेढ़ सौ छाटे बड़े उद्योग मूगफली निलहन पर आधारित है ।

इधर कारीब 4-5 वर्षों से मूगफली की कनानिटों और क्वाट्रिटों में निरन्तर विरावट आने के कारण इन जनपदों का मूगफली उत्पादन क्षेत्र भुखमरी का शिकार होता जा रहा है । यहीं नहीं, मूगफली पर आधारित उद्योग चौपट हो गया है । लगभग 90 प्रतिशत कारखाने बन्द व बीतान रहे हैं । किसानों के सामने बीज का निरन्तर सकट बना दूम्हा है ।

15 से 20 लाख किलो तक नकद बीज तलाश करने पर भी बाजारों में नहीं मिला । केवल जनपद सीतापुर के 40 हजार एकड़ क्षेत्र के लिए केवल 120 किलोटल बीज की व्यवस्था सरकार ने की, वह भी नकद दाम दे रहा । परिणाम यह हुमा कि नाममाल को भी बीज नहीं उठा । परिस्थित यह है कि जनपद सीतापुर सहित अनेक पड़ोसी जिलों में हजारों एकड़ मूगफली उत्पादक क्षेत्र बीतान व बंजर पड़ा है ।

सरकार की उपेक्षापूर्ण किसान विरोधी नीति के कारण ही इस मूगफली उत्पादक क्षेत्र के कपसा कला गाव भे गत वर्ष 7 लोगों की भूख से मौत हो गई थीं । भविष्य में भी भुखमरी से इन क्षेत्रों में लोगों के मरने की कुसम्भावनाये पैदा हो गई है ।

सरकार तिलहन उत्पादन के अभाव में प्रति वर्ष करोड़ों की मुद्रा खाद्य तेलों के आधार में लगा रहा है । परन्तु यदि मूगफली (तिलहन) उत्पादन की तरफ सरकार का विशेष ध्यान जाये और मूगफली उत्पादन क्षेत्र, खासकर उत्तर भारत की प्रमुख मण्डी सीतापुर में शोध संस्थान बनाया जाये, बीज वितरण की सही व्यवस्था की जाये तो खाद्य तेलों में आत्म, निर्भर होने के साथ ही विदेशी मुद्रा के अपव्यय पर भी नियन्त्रण हो सकता है ।

मैं इस लोक महत्व के प्रश्न का उठाते हुए विनायतापूर्वक निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार इस सवध में व्यवस्था करें और एक वक्तव्य दे ।

(v) DISCOVERY AND COLLECTION OF GOLD PARTICLES IN RAIGARH DISTRICT OF MADHYA PRADESH FOR SOME BUSINESSMEN.

SHRI B. R. NAHATA (Mandsaur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, under Rule

377 I invite the attention of this Hon. House to the fact that 15,000 people are engaged in collecting gold from Tapkara and Farsa Bahar two Development Blocks in Madhya Pradesh in Raigarh District, where gold particles even of 10 gms. weight are found. This gold is collected for some businessmen who purchase or get it collected from labourers paying them 7 to 8 rupees per day as labour charges and the daily collection of gold is about 1.25 lacs of rupees. The attention of the Government is drawn to this aspect for an immediate action for a problem of public importance.

(vi) **SHORTAGE OF CEMENT AND SUGAR IN UTTAR PRADESH.**

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER (Gazipur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, due to non-supply of cement and sugar, Uttar Pradesh is facing acute shortage. There was very little sugar availability to consumers during the Id Festival. The Hindu Festivals are also due within 2-3 months, and there will certainly be rise in the demand of sugar. If the Government will not come to the rescue, the State Government of Uttar Pradesh will be handicapped and the consumers will suffer.

The building activities in Uttar Pradesh have come to standstill due to non-availability of cement during rainy season this year. Cement is not available even for the purpose of repairs. The Central Government have affected 50 per cent cut in the allocation of cement quota in Uttar Pradesh. The cement available to the State is insufficient even for Government constructions. The developmental activities too have come to a static state for want of cement.

I, therefore, urge upon the Government to supply cement and sugar to the State of Uttar Pradesh as per their demands as early as possible.

(vii) **DEMAND OF NATIONALISATION OF J. K. MANUFACTURES (KAILASH MILLS), KANPUR.**

श्री जातरेख बोहुमल जां (कालश) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जे० के० जैन्यूर्जनकर्त्ता (कैलास मिल) कानपुर की समस्या की ओर मैं वाणिज्य मंत्री का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। कपड़े का यह मिल गैर-कानूनी तौर पर ता० 10 अक्टूबर, 1976 से बन्द पड़ा है। इस मिल के मजदूरों को पिछले 5 वर्षों में अत्यन्त दण्डनीय जीवन बिताने के लिये मजदूर किया गया है। उत्तर प्रदेश के प्रतिष्ठाके इस कारखाने के मजदूरोंने रिक्षा चला कर और दूसरे अनियुण कार्य कर किसी तरह अपने आप को जीवित रखा। परन्तु इसी बीच अनेक मजदूरोंने कठिनाइयों से तंग आ कर आत्महत्या कर ली और कुछ कानपुर छोड़ कर चले गये। इस मिल को खुलवाने या राष्ट्रीयकरण के लिये अनेक ज्ञापन दिये गये हैं। पिछले बर्ष लोक सभा में बताया गया था कि उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार अपनी संतुलित भेज चुकी है और राष्ट्रीयकरण के विषय पर शीघ्र ही निर्णय हो जायगा। मई, 1981 में मजदूरों के प्रतिनिधि मंडल को माननीय वाणिज्य मंत्री ने मेरी उपस्थिति में आशकासन दिया था कि किसी विलम्ब के बिना मिल खोल दिया जायेगा। अभी इसी महीने 2 अप्रृत को कानपुर में मजदूरों का एक प्रतिनिधि मंडल मुक्केसे भिला और उनके नेता ने कहा कि चूकि भिल नहीं खोली जा रही है इतनिये मजदूरों के एक नेता श्री केशव प्रसाद त्रिपाठी अपने प्राणों की बलि ली। 10 अप्रृत को देंगे। मेरे समझाने पर राजामन्दी दिखाने के बाबजूद श्री केशव प्रसाद त्रिपाठी ने 11 अप्रृत को बिजलों का तार पकड़ कर अपनी जान दे दी।

अब यह समस्या गम्भीरता की सीमा पार कर चुकी है। आपके माध्यम से मेरी मांग है कि अब स्थिति के अंतर बिगड़ने के पहले इस मिल का राष्ट्रीयकरण कर मजदूरों को बचाया जाय।

16.55 hrs.

**EXPORT-IMPORT BANK OF INDIA
BILL**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, the House will take up next item on the agenda. Shri R. Venkataraman to move the Bill.

**THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
(SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN):** Sir, I beg to move: *

"That the Bill to establish a corporation to be known as the Export-Import Bank of India for providing financial assistance to exporters and importers, and for functioning as the principal financial institution for coordinating the working of institutions engaged in financing export and import of goods and services with a view to promoting the country's international trade and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration."

Hon. Members are aware that the question of setting up a specialised institution for financing our international trade has been considered by a number of committees. The setting up of an export import ban was earlier considered somewhat premature and instead the international financing wing was established within the Industrial Development Bank of India to help discharge the functions of an export bank. In view, however, of the growing import bill and the need to expand our exports in the face of keen international competition, it was recognised that the time had come to establish an institution which, apart from coordinating the activities of other institutions engaged in financing exports could also adopt innovative approaches necessary to meet the needs of the contemplated expansion in our foreign trade and the growing needs of the exporting community. The Government, therefore, decided to set up an Export Import Bank.

Hon. Members would have read detailed notes on various clauses of the Bill explaining the provisions regarding the general set up of the Bank, its management, resources and functions. I would only like to draw their attention to some of the more salient features of the Bill.

The Export Import Bank is being set up as a statutory corporation fully owned by Government so that the Bank has the necessary status, operational flexibility and acceptance in the international trade and finance community and at the same time, the Government is able to provide effective direction to the policies of the bank.

The general direction and management of the Bank shall vest in the Board of Directors of the Bank which would have nominees not only of Government, the Reserve Bank and the Financial Institutions but also of the exporting community.

The Export Import Bank will concentrate on grant of deferred payment, credit of medium and long term duration and on issue of guarantees either by itself or in consortium with commercial banks. It would also extend refinance facilities to commercial banks in respect of the export credits granted by them. Short term export credit will continue to be handled by commercial banks and the Export Import Bank will handle such transactions only when specially required. The Bank will also undertake merchant banking and development banking functions as considered necessary finance promotional activities and undertake counselling services.

Care has been taken to see that adequate resources are available to the new institution for the performance of its several activities. Thus, apart from its paid-up capital, its resources would include loans from Government and market borrowings

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Shri R. Venkataraman]

by sale of bonds and debentures. The Bank will be able to enter the international money market and raise foreign exchange loans as and when required subject to an overall control by Government. It is also proposed to allow the Export Import Bank access to the short term and long term funds of the Reserve Bank of India.

The Bill further provides for the establishment of a special fund to be called the Export Development Fund. This Fund will be used mainly on research, training, survey, market intelligence etc. in connection with India's international trade.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): What about CIA Intelligence?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I will answer it when I reply.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You have your Cabinet colleague.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: As I have said before, the management of credit and investment finance for export promotion in an increasingly competitive international market is becoming more and more complex. It is, therefore, our intention to establish the Export Import Bank as a flexible and a strong institution capable of responding quickly and effectively to the legitimate demands of the exporting community, particularly in the field of project exports. I am confident that the new Bank will achieve the objectives for which it is being set up and I would request the hon. Members to extend their full support for the setting up of this new organisation.

I now request that the Bill may be taken up for consideration.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved.

"That the Bill to establish a corporation to be known as the Export-Import Bank of India for pro-

viding financial assistance to exporters and importers, and for functioning as the principal financial institution for co-ordinating the working of institutions engaged in financing export and import of goods and services with a view to promoting the country's international trade and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration."

Now, Mr. George Fernandes has made a submission. I will read it out. Under Rule 109, he says, he wants to move:

"That the Debate on the Bill be adjourned."

On his letter, I will now give my decision. Rule 109 says that at any stage of a Bill which is under discussion in the House, a motion that the debate on the Bill be adjourned may be moved with the consent of the Speaker. Now, I am not giving my consent.

15 hrs.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Muzaffarpur): Sir, the 'Business Standard' states that there is a person who is a C.I.A. Agent in the Cabinet.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL (Jaipur): Let the Government contradict it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have given my decision. I am not giving my consent.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: We do not doubt the integrity of the Cabinet members.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have not given my consent.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will you please ask the Government to make a statement on this?

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badaga): I am seeking a clarification from you.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No, no. There is no discussion now on this. He asked for my permission and I have said that I am not giving my consent.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY (Buxar): Sir, on many occasions the Chair has ruled that on the basis of the newspaper report, nothing can be discussed.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: The report says that the Home Minister is convinced.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, Mr. T. R. Shamanna to move his Amendment.

SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA (Bangalore South): I beg to move:

"That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 30th September, 1981." (1)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Mool Chand Daga to move his amendment.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA (Fali): I beg to move:

"That the Bill to establish a corporation to be known as the Export-Import Bank of India for providing financial assistance to exporters and importers, and for functioning as the principal financial institution for co-ordinating the working of institutions engaged in financing export and import of goods and services with a view to promoting the country's international trade and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be referred to a Select Committee consisting of 11 members, namely:—"

Shri Satish Agarwal
Shri Xavier Arakal
Shri Dalbir Singh
Shri Ashok Gehlot

Shri Nihal Singh
Shri Ratansinh Rajda
Shri Bhola Raut
Shri Tapeshwar Singh
Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee
Shri R. Venkataraman; and
Shri Mool Chand Daga

with instructions to report by the 1st December 1981." (14)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, this venture of having an Export-Import Bank, according to me, amounts to cutting your own pocket and starving yourself. We have become the most starved nation in the world. On the one hand we are importing edible oil valued at over Rs. 600 crores and on the other we are exporting groundnut kernels. On the one hand we are importing milk powder mixed with bacteria and on the other we are exporting the maximum quantity of oil cakes. Today, after 33 years of independence—out of 33 years about 30½ years of Nehru dynastic rule—this country has become dependent on imports of basic items like wheat, sugar, milk, edible oil, cement, steel, Australian Pulses, etc. The Australian farmers have now taken up to pulse cultivation for Indian markets.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: Sir, reference to 'Nehru dynastic rule' must be expunged from the proceedings.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will go through the records. Anything unparliamentary would definitely be expunged.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will look into it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The result is more impoverishment in the country and more enrichment of the capitalist nations. Sir, it is a matter of deep shame and immense danger that the country has become dependent on imports of vital basic items.

[Shri Jyotirmay Bosu]

And the outcome is political subservience. You have no moral or any other right; you have not the strength to fight Americans and you cannot survive without their commodities and money. That is your planning. We happened to have the honour of being one of the poorest nations in the world and if I remember correctly, we are among the three poorest nations in the world, Ethiopia, Bangladesh and India. We are in this roll of honour after 33 years of planning.

The main job of this bank will be to give all the national natural resources and the cheapest Indian labour, —a total combined effort—at a highly subsidised and at a fraction of the legitimate value to the richer people in the world. Shri Venkataraman is in a position to understand, but I have great doubts whether many of his colleagues will understand it. Let Shri Venkataraman enlighten us, what is the difference between this pattern of trading and the pattern of trading and business which was there when we were a subjugated race, the colonial pattern. We are selling finished goods as raw material, for example tea, textiles, jutes goods and so many other items. We are selling semi-finished goods as finished goods, to bypass the law, for example export of hides and skins.

You have the slogan 'export or perish'. But by exports what we earn is only a fraction of the end price. I have compiled a chart of prices for tea. What do the end consumers pay for the loose tea? We calculated and we found that they pay between 8 to 14 times of what we get here at the port of shipment and the entire money, the difference between the consumer price and the producer's price is being grabbed by the multi-nationals in between. The other day I have been to Madras to see the shoe industry and the tanning industry. We found that shoes were being manufactured for export to Denmark. There were ladies shoes, rubber sole, good and

beautiful finish, which could compete with the best producers in Britain like Saxons, Lillian Skinner's etc. I was told that they were getting Rs. 90 landed price in Denmark. When I quietly asked him, if they ever tried to get hold of the catalogue or visited the shop to find out how much they were selling to the end consumers, they told me that they were getting Rs. 520 per pair. How much is the difference between Rs. 90 and Rs. 520? Shri Venkataraman is now doing the job for the recipients of Rs. 520.

I compare the Indian balance of trade with a reservoir where the inlet pipe is 1" and the outlet pipe is 2". You may push in as much water as you want through this 1" pipe, but your reservoir will remain dry; your balance of trade will be at a deficit and it will be a growing deficit. You cannot escape from that. The white capitalists would not allow you to have even a reasonable portion of the earnings that you make. Your economy will be dictated by the capitalist nations and the Americans are heading the team. I will give you enough examples

Besides this, there are instances of massive invoice manipulations. As Chairman of the Public Undertakings Committee, we had the opportunity to examine certain establishments of Shri Venkataraman. Here is a report on economic offences. Shri Venkataraman would have perhaps seen the report on the Jute Corporation of India also. There were economic offences. You will see the invoice manipulation galore. And the Committee has recommended prosecution of the Director of Enforcement, Mr. Jain, and the Deputy Director of Enforcement. Why? Because they were hand in glove. In one under-invoicing case, it was found, in the House of Jettis, Singhania in only one item Rs. 49.5 lakh was discovered. What are you trying to do Mr. Venkataraman? And they went to a drill. They got hold of Indian Civil Servants. They are neither Indian nor civil and the service was never known to them. M. G. Kaul is

dead and gone. Let him be where he is or wherever is not. Do you know that they admitted after examining the Chambers of Commerce spokesmen, who themselves were the culprits that the invoice manipulation is to the extent of Rs. 240 crores here. Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I say it with my responsibility today that if a thorough probe is made by persons who are capable of conducting it, you will find that the country is losing nothing short of Rs. 1500 crores a year through invoice manipulation alone. I have come to politics from a commercial house and I know how subtly it is done. But who can make this Government understand because they know they owe their positions to these people.

Sir, on the one hand this is the position, on the other is the import of unnecessary surplus, outdated, sub-standard items at inflated price. And what is the position Mr. Venkataraman? As a seller, you are at the buyers' market and as a buyer, you are operating in the sellers' market. Next to you is the gentleman from Gujarat, who understands business. But I don't understand whether after coming here you will be able to talk about the business sensibly.

Sir, the economy of this country is in the hands of the Americans. Now the report comes CIA man is in the Ministry. Four clues have been given. It is fixed in the Ministry of Industry and that the Minister is known, it is alleged, to have a very close connection with a big house in North India, one of the big fives in the country. He is the paper tycoon, sugar tycoon, tycoon in everything. May be he is his commander-in-chief's emissary plenipotentiary. You cannot disown. You don't hurt the bloody plenipotentiary even when in danger. How has your Rs. 4,500 crores come, secret clauses will be divulged which will put you under political disadvantage. Sir, the Brown Sahibs of the new culture, and I say with deep regret and shame in this country, we bullocks have been made to carry the beef.

We bullocks have been made to carry the beef. That is the policy we are following. Sir, I can tell you this much that no multi-national or big house will stay one day if they are unable to do invoice manipulation in the country.

Sir, I have already asked Mr. Venkataraman to go through the Economic Offences Report. In one case a crore and a quarter. British companies, Bungee and Company, Louis Dreyfus, Bird and Company loot unchecked, pay the money at the right place to the right person, right amount, nobody is touched. You can get hold of the Report and you explain to the House why Mr. Jain, Joint Director of Enforcement, Deputy Director of Enforcement, Mr. Kaul were not prosecuted. They cannot be prosecuted because they blackmail the politicians. They will say I have got this chit and I have got that chit. You cannot touch us.

Sir, why this Bill now? It was thought about earlier. May I tell Mr. Venkataraman, whether you admit or not.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have not heard him saying that he was moving the Bill. He said that he is moving the Bill.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Why this Bill now? Let us be somewhat serious. It is a very serious matter.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am very happy he is very serious.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: There is an English saying—it cannot be taken literally—"One should not throw pearls before swines!"

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: The question is which is the swing and what are the pearls.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You are in the Treasury benches. "Heads I win; tails you lose. The king can do no wrong."

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

The booster is the Tandon Committee report. Who is Mr. Prakash Tandon? Who is this super-author? A life-time servant of the largest multi-national in the country, viz. Hindustan Lever. I have known it in Britain as Unilever. Levers of the universe. They controlled everything.

In the socialist countries, i.e. after the whole of East Europe went red, if I remember correctly, they lost 240 factories and industries. Communists can deal with them. Now India has become a new pasture and looting ground. This Prakash Tandon is the handmaid chap, the Brown Sahib of the multi-nationals. And this Hindustan Lever were caught in their compound adulterating oil for production of Dalda at Ghaziabad. They spent a lot of money and got out of it.

Now we have got a great man: one of the key figures of 1966 devaluation, Shri Lakshmi Kant Jha. He is the Super-Finance Minister. Mr. Venkataraman, I don't want to make you feel small. He is your Super-Finance Minister. He is the chairman of the Economic Policy Division. You become the accountant. He becomes the managing director. You have no say. And the supreme godfathers are the Americans, the Pentagon, Washington, International Monetary Fund and the World Bank. **They take instructions from there. They come for taking instructions, and go for taking instructions. That is how it is done.

I caution you, Mr. Venkataraman, that these International Monetary Fund transactions and the treaty or agreement may prove to be the political grave-yard for you. Kindly remember what happened to Mr. C. Subramaniam in 1966. Remember what happened to Mr. Asoka Mehta and Mr. Sachin Chaudhuri.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: I rise on a point of order.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, do you allow the ruling party members to interrupt all the time?

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: I am on a point of order. (Interruptions) He has been levelling charges indiscriminately. He has mentioned many individuals. He has mentioned Mr. Jha as* * of multi-nationals and America. I would like to know whether he has given in writing before, that he would like to raise this matter in the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will go through the records.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: This should not go on record.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Does Mr. Venkataraman require the assistance of Mr. Tewary? Am I to repeat that I am throwing pearls before swines?

Sir, it is a very serious and important matter. If somebody wants to become a Deputy Minister, we will plead with the Prime Minister. But this is not correct (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No personal accusations.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I would repeat, as a person who respects Mr. Venkataraman: "Remember the days of 1966. What happened to Thiru Commission, Shri Asoka Mehta and Shri Sachin Chaudhuri? What happened to them? I only caution you: I.M.F. may be the political graveyard for you." I have given a notice for saying it on the Table of the House. Now I would like to lay it on the Table of the House. Mr. Venkataraman, if I remember, had said that he would make it public—Prakash Tandon Committee Report. Since he did not do it, I had to obtain a copy of it through dubious means; and I have to lay it on the Table of the House.

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will examine it.

AN HON. MEMBER: He is casting an aspersion.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: No aspersion.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): He is casting an aspersion on himself.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Therefore, I shall not expunge it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Rule 380 does not cover it. He had promised to make it public. Mr. Venkataraman, will you kindly tell us why did you not do it? Therefore, I had to take this task and do it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will go through it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I will quote from that Report. On page 5, it says, "Undue bias towards import substitution." Can you imagine about it? They talk about self-reliance and so on. On page 5, it says as follows:

"Export profitability is lowered by undue bias towards import substitution in trade policy higher relative rates of inflation compared to inflation abroad and an inappropriate exchange rate. An effective export strategy must counter all these biases. It must ensure that over time the bias towards import substitution is progressively reduced and in the interim these disadvantages must be compensated."

Why do you open it to multinationals?

Then further on the same page, it says as follows:

"The export strategy for the eighties should not be based on the principle of limiting concessions offered only to 100 per cent export oriented units. There is scope for

these units and we endorse the concept of extending to them privileges normally available only in free trade zones."

There are so many things. Then it further says as follows:

"At the present level of cash assistance of Rs. 300 crores, an additional 10 per cent., Rs. 30 crores should be an incentive worth trying."

Why not 100 per cent? Mr. Prakash Tandon must have liked 100 per cent, but somebody in the committee must have objected to it and said, no, no, make it reasonable and increase it later on. Then it further says as follows:

"At the same time existing penalty rules should be enforced vigorously."

Then on page 7, it says as follows:

"Exportable surpluses do not always arise automatically. Sometimes when there is a shortfall in production or indigenous production an adequate scale is yet to be developed, there tends to be a temporary conflict between domestic consumption and export. Since export markets once lost can hardly be regained, a part of the production must always be made available to earn needed foreign exchange through, if necessary, temporary restraints on home consumption."

You starve. Do not eat fish. Do not drink milk. Let the oil cake be exported. You stop taking sugar. They will only import it for buffer stock as they are saying for wheat. It is the biggest joke. Then on page 8, it says as follow:

"We should seriously review the role of public sector trading infrastructure of STC, MMTC, PEC, HHEC and others to take some basic decisions on whether international trading can operate effectively in an administrative culture of multi-tiered accountability..."

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

Can you imagine that? You destroy and close down your public sector units. Mr. Prakash of Hindustan Lever Ltd. adulterated oil and dalda business. They wanted you to close down the public undertakings—no public ownership. The whole thing is full of this. I would like to lay it on the Table of the House. I have given you a notice in writing. I request that a zerox copy of it be made available because this is the only copy that I have been able to get.

Mr. Venkataraman, we are making an earnest appeal to you.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: A few words about Export Import Bank of India Bill.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: What else do you think I am talking about? What else? (Interruptions) I did not know that you are short of hearing. Mr. Dhillon used to complain, that he has to take aspirins and put earplugs.

AN HON. MEMBER: He does not need aspirin.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Now he gives once in a while, an aspirin to us. (Interruptions) If you want to know some details about this you can read page 21 and page 44. You will get an insight of the Bill. Have you got it before you? (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have got it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Please read, it. Now, about the Statement of Objections and Reasons. (Interruptions)

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Is the presiding officer required to read all this?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The Presiding Officer can go to bed at 8.30

and go through the debates after that. (Interruptions) Mr. Venkataraman, why are you getting cold feet in the matter of nationalisation of foreign banks? Can you tell us? You are creating an Export Import Bank. You want to mortgage it to the nationalised bank and the Board of Directors will be importing the special expertise. Do you not understand? Then, do you know what the nationalised banks do? I have a feeling that you are in the habit of reading. I do not know about your friends sitting next to you. If you kindly get the P.A.C. report about the National and Grindlays Bank loot, we could have extracted no less than Rs. 18 crores from the National and Grindlays Bank who have illegal remittances abroad under different heads without paying Income-tax! They are not touched. So powerful and so many old documents in their cupboards; they can blackmail the ruling class in this country.

AN HON. MEMBER: Ruling class in Bengal!

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: No. Ruling class in Centre.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please complete. You have already taken 30 minutes.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I would say, that this is a master plan. This is a master plan. Master Plan Ranga garu! (Interruptions). Yes, I know that. And the joint efforts of International Monetary Fund, World Bank and the publishers, Prakash Tandon and Company Limited. Prakash Tandon! And that is why precisely for giving you Rs. 4,500 crores with all sorts of insulting clauses attached to it, seen and unseen,—I will not bother about it. Strike have been banned. One of the conditions imposed, on the American pattern. (Interruptions) When there was a Railway strike in 1974 the Prime Minister went

to Teheran after about ten years. Kissenger was there. A meeting took place. A telegram came from Teheran saying "No bonus for Railways." We are not so big idiots as they think. We may be . . . (Interruptions).

Now, a number of very eminent economists have clearly stated, the whole thing, like Lati Kaht Jha, I.M.F., World Bank, and**—the whole thing is given clearly. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: They are all Government servants. Do not mention names. You carry on.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Is it an insane word?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I want to mention that Greek warrior who invaded India. I want to mention that name. (Interruption).

Now, many eminent economists have signed this statement, including Prof. I. S. Gulati. He is not a bad man. (Interruptions) I have not said anything. Professor I. S. Gulati, Professor A. K. Bagchi, Professor Nirmal Chandra, Professor Deepak Nayyar, Professor Ranjit Sau, Dr. R. K. Rangnekar, Professor Dipak Banerji, Professor Krishna Bharadwaj. What have they state?

"The present balance of payment situation is difficult . . ."

AN HON. MEMBER: Who prepares these statements? CIA men?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: They have got CIA men. (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You started at 3.03. Now it is 3.30. Kindly conclude.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: How can I? You cannot regulate them.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Professors should never get angry!

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Mr. Rams brother is getting involved!

They have said very clearly—kindly make a note of it—

"The present balance of payments situation is difficult; nevertheless, we maintain that there is still considerable scope for saving foreign exchange by curbing unnecessary imports and increasing domestic capacity utilisation in the importables sector. Instead, the present policy tends to rely almost entirely on the wishful thinking that Indian exports can be increased massively even in the context of the current world recession. In this pursuit of export promotion, imports of goods, technology and capital are being liberalised in an unthinking manner. The reluctance of the Government to mobilise domestic resources has led to a deliberate increase in the import content of output even at the expense of the utilisation of domestic capacity and technological capability. Even the recent decision to import wheat, sugar and edible oils could have been avoided if a different set of domestic policies had been pursued.

Import liberalisation, let it also be added, hinders the growth of Indian science and technology, impedes progress towards technological self-reliance and worsens the prospects of employment generation.

Such a general policy towards import liberalisation is reinforced by the IMF and also the World Bank. This is now leading the country along a suicidal path of borrowing from the Fund on an unprecedented scale, which only postpones the day of reckoning with the balance of payments problem and also gives the IMF the power to impose its own style of economic discipline. One of the first casualties of such 'discipline' might well be the food-for-work programme and the public distribution system, which offer some

**Exempted as ordered by the Chair.
1288 LS-14.

Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu

protection to the poor in our country . . ." etc.

I would request you Mr. Venkataraman, to ensure to your best, whatever you can, because you have no freedom, I know . . .

AN HON. MEMBER: Are bap!

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: He has freedom? I agree, you have enough freedom. Let us see. Kindly save the country from a complete economic ruination. We do not want a second set of Latin American countries in this part of the world. And, that is what you are trying to do at the present moment. You have given a blank cheque to the Yankee blood suckers!

ओ मूल बन्द डाग। (पाली) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं चाहता था कि कामर्स पर डिस्काशन हो जाता तो अच्छा था, किंर ये सारी बातें वह कामर्स पर कहते तो अच्छा होता। सवाल कुछ और है कि बिल की जो खूबियां हैं या जो कमियां हैं उनको बताया जाता, या क्या सिद्धांत है, क्या बात होनी चाहिए इसकी तरफ ज्यान दिलाया जाता। लेकिन अभी जो एक बड़े सीजन्ड पालियामेंटरियन बात कह रहे थे, मुझे उस पर ज्यादा कहना नहीं है। उन्होंने 40 मिनट अपनी त्पीक्ष्म में लिए।

मुझे एक बात कहनी थी। यह जो एक्टपोर्ट इम्पोर्ट बैंक आर्फ इंडिया आप बना रहे हैं इस के सम्बन्ध में मैं कहना चाहता था, मैंने लाइफ इन्ड्योरेस कार्यो-रेशन का कानून देखा है, उस के अन्दर कुछ डॉटेल्स मिलते हैं, लेकिन इसके अन्दर आप मुझे सारे बिल में यह कहीं बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि जो आप 200 करोड़ का कैपिटल लगा रहे हैं उस कैपिटल से आप को क्या रिटर्न मिलेंगे? मुझे कोई

क्लाज ऐसी बताने की कृपा करें जिस में यह दिया हो जैसे मुझे ऐसा आशिद्धि है कि लाइफ इन्ड्योरेस कारपोरेशन से फ़ाइव पर्सेंट के लगभग रिटर्न मिलता है। लेकिन यह बिल जो आप ने पेश किया है इसके अनुसार हमारा इतना कैपिटल इन्वेस्टमेंट होने के बाद हमको क्या एनुअल रिटर्न मिलेगा—यह मुझे कहीं देखने को नहीं मिला। दो सौ करोड़ की धनराशि लगाने के बाद धीरे-धीरे आप 500 करोड़ तक पहुंच जायेंगे लेकिन उसका रिटर्न क्या मिलेगा?

एक बात मैंने देखो है। क्लाज 11 के अन्तर्गत आप लोन देंगे। लेकिन यह जो बैंक होगी वह किस बात के लिए होगी? आयात-निर्यात के व्यापार के लिए होगी। आप सबा पांच पर्सेंट व्याज पर लोन देंगे—ऐसा क्यों? किस आधार पर यह व्याज की दर निश्चित की गई है? आज बैंकें क्या व्याज लेती है? उरको देखते हुए आप जो दर बतला रहे हैं वह मेरे ख्याल में बहुत ही कम है।

इसी तरह से आपने जो बोर्ड का कांस्टीट्यूशन किया है उस में 17 डायरेक्टर होंगे लेकिन क्या आप ने इस बात को भी सोचा है कि उस पर कितना एक्सेंडीचर आयेगा? इतने डाइरेक्टर की बैठक अगर बनवाई या कलकत्ता में या मद्रास में होगी तो एक बैठक पर ही 20 हजार का खर्च आयेगा। इसके अलावा आप किसको चैयरमेन बनाना चाहते हैं, उसकी क्या क्वालिफिकेशन्स होंगी—इसका कुछ पता नहीं है। डायरेक्टर कौन बन सकता है, उसकी क्या क्वालिफिकेशन्स होंगी—यह सब कुछ आपने एक-एक सेनेट में लिख दिया है। इस प्रकार के आप जो बड़े-बड़े बोर्ड बनाते हैं उनके सम्बन्ध में मैं समझता हूँ इस सदन की काइनेशियल कमेटी ने भी अपनी रिपोर्ट

में लिखा है कि उन में एम० पीज को, जनप्रतिनिधियों को रखा जाना चाहिए लेकिन अभी तक आपने कहीं स्थान नहीं दिया है। इस में जो आपने 17 डायरेक्टर्स रखे हैं उनकी क्या क्वालिफिकेशन्स होंगी, क्या एविलिटी होंगी और वे क्या फंशन करेंगे—इसका कुछ भी पता नहीं है। इस तरह से बोर्ड और एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन पर लाखों रुपया जो खर्च होगा उसकी तरफ भी सरकार का ध्यान जाना चाहिए। बिना कमेटी में गए हुए सीधे ही पार्लेमेंट में ऐसा बिल आ जाता है और पहले ही दिन उस पर बहस होती है जब उके सदस्य उसको पढ़कर तैयार भी नहीं रहते हैं—यह बड़ा गम्भीर मामला है, आपको इस पर सोचना चाहिए। इस में लिखा हुआ है कि सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट 5 डाइरेक्टर्स नामिनेट करेगी। लेकिन यह आफिसर्स जो होंगे वह सेलरीज होंगे। उनका अपना काम सफार करेगा और वे आकर इस बोर्ड में बैठेंगे। पहले आपने स्टेटमेंट दिया था कि जो इस प्रकार के बोर्ड बनेंगे उन में एम पीज जनप्रतिनिधि रखे जायेंगे लेकिन ऐसा कहीं भी नहीं हुआ है। आपने इन्हें लोगों को इस में रख दिया है। उनकी एक बैठक यहां पर या बम्बई में होगी तो भगवान ही जानता है कि उस पर कितना खर्च आयेगा।

आप पृष्ठ 4 पर देखें। आप ने चेयरमैन की टर्म तीन साल रखी है और डायरेक्टर की टर्म दो साल रखी है। यह एक नयी बात है। आपने जो क्लाज (6) रखी है उसको भी आप पढ़िये।

Cl. 6(7): "Any other director nominated under this section shall hold office during the pleasure of the authority nominating him."

यह क्या मेहरबानी है? कौन ऐसा आदमी होगा जो चार-सँग महीने के लिए आयेगा?

जब चाहेंगे उस को हटा देये, रोजन पूछने की ज़रूरत नहीं है।

"(7) Any other director nominated under this section shall hold office during the pleasure of the authority nominating him."

यह कौन सी अवार्टी होगी, जिस की जब इच्छा होगी डाइरेक्टर को रखेगी और वो मीटिंग स्टेप्ड करने के बाद कह दिया जायेगा कि आप अपनी ताशरीफ बाहर ले जायें? ऐसी स्थिति में क्या कोई भी स्वभिमानी आदमी डायरेक्टर बनना चाहेगा? बोर्ड की टर्म दो साल और चेयरमैन की टर्म तीन साल होगी। डायरेक्टर की जो दो साल की टर्म होगी वह भी आप की मर्जी पर होगी।

मैंने यह देखा है कि जो भी कानून बनाये जाते हैं वे इन्हें बेग होते हैं कि व्यूरोकेट्स के जाल में कुछ न कुछ गडबड होती रहे। कानून इन्हें बड़े बनाये जाते हैं जिन में व्यूरोकेट्स सारे खेल खेल लेते हैं। इनकी सेलरीज क्या होंगी फीस क्या होगी, उस के लिए कह दिया है कि हम सोचेंगे, हम प्रेस्क्रिप्शन करेंगे, हम पर छोड़ दीजिए। पैसे देने का काम आप का है, बाकी हम कर लेंगे। चाहे चेयरमैन को 5 हजार दीजिये या 3 हजार दीजिये, या तीन हजार का मकान दीजिए—क्या इमाल्यूमेंट्स देना चाहते हैं यह बात साफ होनी चाहिये डायरेक्टर को क्या देना चाहते हैं—यह भी इस में कुछ नहीं है।

This will depend upon the discretion of the Government or the authority. You say here "fees . . . as may be prescribed". What will be the fees?

मैं जानता चाहता हूँ—इस प्रकार के लेजिसलेशन को लाने का यह क्या तरीका है।

[Shri Mool Chand Daga]

वेयरमैन को बंगला मिलेगा। कहा लिलेगा, भालावार हिन पर मिलेगा, एंड कार होगी, तीन नौकर होंगे—इस बिल से कुछ मालूम नहीं होता है। जो भी होगा सरकार तय कर सके। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ—सरकार क्या तय करेगी? यह सब इस बिल में आना चाहिए कि सरकार उन पर कितना समय खर्च करना चाहती है।

Then clause 7 reads:

"(1) The Board may constitute such Committees whether consisting wholly of directors or wholly of other persons or partly of directors and partly of other persons for such purpose or purposes as it may think fit."

What are those purposes? It is a vague term. For what purposes do you want to constitute it? Kindly specify, kindly let us know what is meant by "for such purposes". Then, who will be "other persons"?

इस बिल को जब पढ़ते हैं तो यह मालूम नहीं होता कि किस आदमी को आप रखेंगे, किस को बाहर से लेंगे, उस की क्या कालिकेशन होगी, क्या टाम-डिक-एंड हैरी को लेंगे, किस परपत्र के लिए लेंगे, कितने समय के लिए लेंगे—इस में कुछ नहीं है।

No person has been mentioned.

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL (Ernakulam): That will be governed by the rules.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: No. You are a barrister. Point it to me. I will learn it from you.

Then clause 8 reads:

"The directors and the members of a Committee shall be paid such fees and allowances as may be prescribed for attending the meetings

of the Board or of any Committee constituted in pursuance of this Act and for attending to any other work of the Exim Bank."

Nothing is mentioned here.

Then clause 24, which deals with Audit, says:

"(1) The accounts of the Exim Bank shall be audited by auditors duly qualified to act as auditors under sub-section (1) of section 226 of the Companies Act, 1956, who shall be appointed by the Central Government . . ."

Will this be done in consultation with the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India?

जो आप का कम्प्लेक्टर और आडीटर जनरल आफ इण्डियर है, उस की कन्सेंट से इसको क्यों नहीं रखते और क्या जरूरत है इण्डिपेंटनी रखने की।

Why not with the consultation of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India?

इस और मैंने आप का व्यान आकृट किया है।

दूसरी बात में यह कहना चाहत हूँ कि दूसरे लोगों की जो आप सर्विसेज लेंगे उनकी कंडिशन्स क्या होंगी, किन कंडिशन्स पर आप उन को लेंगे और कितने समय के लिए लेंगे। कहीं ऐसा न हो कि उन की सर्विसेज एफेक्ट हा जाएं। यह भी इस में किल्यर नहीं है।

Now this is clause 27(2) which says:

"Without prejudice to the provisions of sub-section (1), it shall be lawful for the Exim Bank to utilise, and for the Development Bank to make available the services of such staff of the Development Bank having experience relating to export financing functions on such terms and conditions as may be agreed

upon between the Exim Bank and the Development Bank."

Then I may add: 'without affecting the service conditions of such staff as may be prescribed'.

किन को आप इसमें लेंगे? क्या उनकी सर्विसेज पर कोई इफेक्ट तो नहीं पड़ेगा। एक बात में यह देखता हूँ कि सारे एकट के अन्दर आप डेलीगेट लेजिसलेशन लाना चाहते हैं। इससे यह मालूम नहीं होता कि इसमें जो डाइरेक्टर्स होंगे, वे कैसे होंगे। इनको रखने का तरीका क्या होगा। वे बाई रोटेशन होंगे या उनका नामीनेशन हो सकता है। यह भी आपने इसके अन्दर नहीं लिखा है।

अब आप कलाज 32 को देखिये। इस में लिखा हुआ है।

Clause 32(1) says:

"Where any arrangement entered into by the Exim Bank with a company provides for the appointment by the Exim Bank of one or more directors of such company . . ."

Can't we say: "on the Board of such Company or of the company"?

ये जो, इंगिजिश का ड्राफ्ट बनाने वाले हैं, इन्होंने बड़ी समझदारी से काम किया होगा लेकिन इससे बाल बिल्कुल सांक नहीं होती है। यहाँ पर ऐसा रिकाज नहीं है कि अगर कोई गलती जताहै तो उसको भान लें। इसमें जो लिखा है, उसको मैं समझ नहीं पाया हूँ:

"... for the appointment of one or more directors on the Board of such company or of the company . . .

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I am unable to stand this any more. I have to intervene and tell him, he does not know the procedure. In the case of the Exim Bank giving some money to any other company or any other

institution, it has the power to nominate a Director in that company and that is provided for.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: Kindly read clause 32. I am reading from clause 32.

एक बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस बैंक को एडमिनिस्टर करने का जहाँ तक सवाल है, मैं यह समझता हूँ कि अच्छा यह होता कि इसको कामसं मिनिस्ट्री के नीचे रखा जाता क्योंकि कामसं से इसका ज्यादा सम्बन्ध है। मैंने इस बारे में एक आर्टीकिल पढ़ा है, और उसकी कुछ लाइनें आपको बढ़कर सुनाना चाहता हूँ:

"The banks should operate under the administrative control of the Ministry of Commerce so that unified direction is given to the banks for streamlining the operations."

इसलिए मैं तो यह सोचता हूँ कि कामसं मिनिस्ट्री के नीचे अगर इस को रखा जाता, तो ज्यादा अच्छा होता।

इसमा कह कर मैं समाप्त करता हूँ।

श्री अमराल सिंह (हरिहर) : उपर्युक्त जी, यह जो बैंक बनाने जा रहा है वे, इसके बारे में खास तौर से माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी से कहना चाहूँगा कि लकातार 35 साल की आजादी के बाद भी आप लोगों का आयात बढ़ता जा रहा है और नियात बढ़ता जा रहा है। इसका मूल्य कारण यह है कि हमारे यहाँ पर केपिटलिस्ट सिस्टम है। इस सिस्टम के द्वारे हुए एक्सपोर्ट के लिए हमारे माल की क्वालिटी नहीं बन पा रही है और हिन्दुस्तान का कोई भी सामाज इन्डस्ट्रीशनल बार्केट में जम नहीं दाता है। इन्टरेशनल बार्केट में जब आपकी कम्पनियां कम्पार्टीशन के लिए उपचारी हैं तो वे कमीट नहीं कर पाती

[श्री जगपाल सिंह]

है। ऐसी स्थिति में, लगातार इसका नतीजा यह हो रहा है आपका आयात बढ़ रहा है और नियात घट रहा है।

मैं इसके लिए कांग्रेस के 33 साल के शासन की और खास तौर से पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू के शासन को जिम्मेदार मानता हूँ। इस शासन के द्वारा इन्द्रियांज का यात्रा की गयी जिनके कारण हमारे देश के माल का नियात बढ़ नहीं पाया। इन इन्द्रियांज को कायम करने के लिए अच्छी टेक्नीक हमें दूसरे देशों से नहीं मिल पायी। अगर हम अपना ध्यान एशियाकांड की तरफ देते तो हमारा नियात बहुत बढ़ सकता था।

एशियाकांड के मामले में आजादी के बाद के 35 सालों में सरकार की पालिसी भवहेलना की रही है। अगर हिन्दुस्तान किसी चीज में इंडीपेंडेंट हो सकता है तो वह खेती के मामले में इंडीपेंडेंट हो सकता है। अगर हम खेती की पैदावार बढ़ा देते तो हमारा नियात बहुत बढ़ जाता। जनता पार्टी और लोक दल के शासन काल में अनाज के मामले में और तिलहन के मामले में भजबूत नीति अपनायी गयी। लेकिन इन्दिरा गांधी के एक साल के शासन में फिर से हमें अनाज का इपोर्ट करना पड़ रहा है। मैं वित्त मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहूँगा कि आज भी आप हिन्दुस्तान के लोगों के लिए बुनियादी चीजों का आयात कर रहे हैं, वह आयात आप किस लिए कर रहे हैं? आप खेती से पैदा होने वाली चीजों—अनाज, और तिलहन—का आयात कर रहे हैं वह इसलिए कर रहे हैं कि आपका आयात खेती की सरक धूरा नहीं लग पाया है। आप खेती की सरक धूरा ध्यान

लगाइये। मैं आपसे अपील करना चाहता हूँ कि आप जो अनाज बाहर से लाने जा रहे हैं वह बाहरी, विदेशी कैपिटलिस्ट लाकर्तों की साजिश का नतीजा है। वे ताकतें हिन्दुस्तान के लोगों को लूटने का रास्ता अखिलधार कर रही हैं, वे इस चीज की साजिश कर रही हैं। आप हिन्दुस्तान की खेती की सरक ध्यान दें। अगर आप इस पर पूरा ध्यान देंगे तो जो आपको पांच लाख रुपये का बाटा विदेशी व्यापार में जो होने वाला है वह नहीं होगा।

आपको इस घाटे को पूरा करने के लिए स्पेशल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज के माल के एक्सपोर्ट पर भी ध्यान देना होगा। आप जहाँ आभी भी बुनियादी चीजों का इस्पोर्ट करते हैं वहाँ मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि दुनिया में आज चीन अपने देश के लोगों के लिए बुनियादी चीजें पैदा करने में और उन्हें देने में सफल हुआ है। लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान में आज भी 36 करोड़ ऐसे लोग हैं जो बहुत गरीब हैं। मैं मानता हूँ कि वे बुनियादी चीजों की सरक जितना ध्यान देना चाहिए उन्हाँने वे नहीं दे रहे हैं। हिन्दुस्तान के खेत मजदूर, हिन्दुस्तान के 36 करोड़ लोग गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे हैं, उनको इस नियम के बनाने से क्या कायदा होने वाला है? आपका नियम हिन्दुस्तान के कैपिटलिस्टों को मजबूर करे कि वे ऐसी क्वालिटी दें, जिसका नियात किया जा सके। अगर आपने हल्की किसी की धर्म-क्लास चीजों का नियात किया तो उससे भी नुकसान ही होगा और यही कारण है कि आज हमको बाटा हो रहा है। आपका 6 हजार करोड़ का बाटा आपकी आयात-नियात नीति का ही परिणाम है। इस पर ध्यान बीचिए।

इन सब्दों के साथ मैं अन्त में यही कहना चाहूँगा कि आप इस नियम को इस प्रकार से टाइट करें, ताकि वैकों द्वारा जनता का जो पैसा दिया जाएगा, उससे देश का लाभ हो। इंटरनेशनल मार्केट में हमारा सामान कंपीट कर सके— हमारा आर्थिक ढाढ़ा सुदृढ़ हो और गरीब लोगों को फायदा पहुँच सके।

SHRI P. K. KODIYAN (Adoor):
Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am not fully convinced of the decision for setting up the Export-Import Bank. For the promotion of exports, there are a large number of schemes already operating in the country and there is also a large amount of Government subsidy and Government help for the promotion of exports.

Here, in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, it is stated:

"The Bill seeks to provide for the establishment of a Corporation to be known as the Export-Import Bank of India to strengthen and broad-base the existing institutional arrangements to meet the requirements of international trade which is expected to grow further as the country's economy makes further progress."

As I have already pointed out, the institutional arrangements are already there. It is now only to strengthen and broad-base these existing institutional arrangements. I do not know how these existing institutional arrangements can be strengthened by setting up an Export-Import Bank. As my hon. friend, Shri M. C. Daga, has pointed out, a large sum of money is proposed to be invested in the Export-Import Bank as capital upto Rs. 200 crores which may, at a later stage, go upto a larger amount which the hon. Finance Minister is not in a position to quantify now.

Accidents (Adj M)

In the Financial Memorandum also, it is stated that an amount of Rs. 50 crores is proposed to be allocated for the Export-Import Bill in the budget for 1981-82. I do not know whether such an amount has been provided already. If no such provision has been made and if no such sanction has been obtained from Parliament, I do not know how in the current financial year...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Are you continuing?

SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Yes.

16 hrs.

MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT— contd.

FAILURE OF GOVERNMENT IN ENSURING
SAFE TRAVEL ON RAILWAYS AS EVIDENCED
BY VARIOUS ACCIDENTS—contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu to move the adjournment motion.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): I beg to move:

"That the House do now adjourn."

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, you know the railways. Without Railways, the country will come to a stand-still. You know that it is the major surface transport system. You know how closely it is wedded to the economy of the country. You know how closely it is wedded to man's life and living. The position of that Railway has today become the most insecure. Let us see the factual position.

In reply to a question, the Railway Minister was pleased to inform Parliament that in a very short period the number of accidents has reached 975. 976 railway accidents have taken place!

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN
(Badagara): Still short of a thousand!

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: 24 accidents short, to be precise. Now, what are the conditions? Why is it happening?

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN-
When did he inform?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The date of the question is 20th February, 1981. That is out-dated. After that, 11 major accidents in 7 weeks took place. One should realise one thing that in any means of production or in any means of any activity like the operation of the railways, machine and man must come together. Machine must be in good shape and form. Man must be in good shape and form. And I can say today that Indian railwaymen are no less patriotic than any of us. Indian railwaymen are one of the best in the world. I have been to 25 countries.

What is the condition of the Indian railwaymen today? I am talking of men and machine. They went on strike. In a democracy, it is a legitimate right and they want to act. How many of them did you get arrested, many stomachs are starving? How many people are thrown on the streets to starve? There is a big communication gap between the management and the men in the field, the men whose hands move the wheels and if the attitude is one of intense vindictiveness, if an employee feels that for anything that he had done, he is victimised and there is no appeal, no remedy, you cannot get the best out of him. You are not getting anything near that today for the reason that you have taken a stick in hand all the time, not the carrot.

Today the Indian railwaymen are in a most sorry state demoralised, over-worked and that is why human failures are taking place. But the

quantum of human failure in comparison to the failure of rolling-stock and track is, of course, nothing. I will give you the figures just now.

16.05 hrs.

[SHRI GULSHER AHMED in the Chair]

On 31st July, 1981, I note, besides what I have quoted:

".....There were eleven major accidents in the last seven weeks. Nine out of the eleven accidents have been caused by bogies and wagons jumping off the rails, leading to the inevitable suspicion that the track was weak. The suspicion is strengthened by the fact that five of these nine disasters involved passenger trains which travel much faster than goods trains and are, therefore, more likely to cause failures of the track. To clinch the issue, four of the five passenger trains were short-distance trains... The additional weight undoubtedly hastened the failure of the track. Clearly a dangerous situation now exists because the bulk of the railway track is overaged, poorly maintained and therefore unstable, particularly after torrential rains. Nor are the bridges in any better shape.....Much of the rolling stock is also fit only for the scrap heap, and failures of the braking system are frequent. Indeed this may well be the underlying reason for the Bagmati disaster

"The Government has consistently under-invested in the railways..."

I shall give details from the Sikri Committee's Report which is very authoritative and full of facts.

".....In fact, it has starved them so badly of funds that even the provision for depreciation, expressed as a ratio of the current replacement cost of capital assets, has declined from a pitiful 1.7 per cent in 1967-68 to a token 0.9 per

cent in 1978-79....." Not at constant values.

"The allocation for the railways of Rs. 5,100 crores is nowhere near enough to make good even the erosion of capital assets that they have suffered in the last sixteen years."

I am not talking about replacement values, Mr. Panday. Please try to understand.

The railwaymen, as I have said just now, have pointed out categorically time and again as true citizens of this country putting their duty before themselves, but the Railway Board administration and the Government have turned deaf ears to that. I come to the accident in Bihar about which we talk. I do not know whether you have gone through these "Conference Rules—Rules for maintenance, examination and interchange of goods stock (B.G. & M.G. systems) of Indian Government Railways Part III-1973 edition". With great difficulty I was able to get a copy from your office. Now I am putting it to the Minister. I am not aware of any *tooñan* or typhoon because the meteorological office nowhere supports that.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara): They have said that there was no *tooñan*.

आचार्य च.काल देव (चलमेर) : बाहर पाठ पढ़ाकर आया करो, यहां क्या पढ़ाते हों।

समावित अहोवध : बोलने दीजिये।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You go to the neighbourhood and you would not find substantiation of this that there was a *tooñan*. Now, I am putting it to you. What was the dimension of the wheel like? Was it not worth being condemned? I have talked to a group of T.Exrs, not one; and they are one in that that there was a hollow tyre, there was a loose

fitting, which had caused the derailment. That is why, precisely, seven bogies jumped off the rail. The first one had it ...

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): There was no derailment at all, for your information.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Then how did they go into the river?

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: It was on the track. (Interruptions).

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: It was not caused by derailment! You better go to Oxford to teach English. And may I suggest the name of the College? (Interruptions).

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI KEDAR PANDAY): The report of the Commission has come out and you must have gone through that report.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I will read out from the Sikri Committee's Report.

SHRI KEDAR PANDAY: This is a different one I am talking about—this Badlaghat accident report.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You give the report. You answer the question. I am putting it to you. ...

AN HON MEMBER: A made-to-order report.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Who drafted the report? Has he got the guts to defame and discredit the Railway Board, its Chairman, member this and Member that and the Minister? Is there any civil servant who is left with the guts of saying something against the Government? Kindly don't carry coal to New Castle. I do not know whether you had been

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]
a Government servant but I had been
once and I am not particularly proud
of that period.

What was the route radius and
flange thickness? I want a categorical
reply to this. Please send slips to
your Member (Engineering). Was there
no sharp flange in the wheels? Was
there not deep flange in the
wheels? Hollow tyres, I said, Yes.
When was the wheel gauging done
last—before the accident?

These are the questions one set of
TXRs told me. I said, 'You put the
finger at the right place.' This accident
took place due to faulty rolling
stock. Your Chairman was talking
about *toofan*. Does your inquiry
committee corroborate that? . . .
(Interruptions) Does it corroborate
that? You kindly tell us. Does it
corroborate *toofan*?

SHRI KEDAR PANDAY: Yes.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:
It does? Does the Meteorological
Office corroborate that?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS
SHRI C. K. JAFFAR SHARIEF: You
are not going to cross-examine. You
have your say and we will reply to
you.

SHRI KEDAR PANDAY: I am
hearing you with rapt attention be-
cause you are a very experienced
parliamentarian. I shall reply when
my turn comes.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:
I am very glad. Wait, I shall come
one by one.

Now, the memorandum given by the
loco-running staff association of Bilaspur,
Khurda Road etc—very responsible
people points out certain things.
Mr. Chairman, you are a jurist.
Therefore, you will understand things
and analyse it yourself. Track—varia-
tion in gauge, then scanty ballast and

worn out rail. We want specific reply
because you have scored a point about
dozen accidents and you had the roll
of honour of calling it the first accident
in the world only second to the
one that took place in France after the
First World War where the train was
carrying the soldiers and they sacrificed.
Now you have got the big platinum medal,
Mr. Railway Minister, for having the biggest accident in recent
times. . . .

SHRI KEDAR PANDAY: Over
which we have no control.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY (Mid-
napore): Why do you get provoked,
Mr. Panday? . . . (Interruptions)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:
Pandayji, some of the members have
been requesting me to ask for your
resignation. I ask—what for? To ask
for his resignation? If he follows
Lal Bhadur's footsteps and resigns,
we may get Mr. Chanana. What do
we gain? We may get Ghani Khan
Choudhary or Mr. Sitaram Kesari.
Therefore, beggars cannot be choosers
and it will be like from the frying
pan to the fire. Mr. Chairman, Sir,
I do not choose and I do not go for
cheap gimmicks. I do not believe in
cheap gimmicks. What do they say?
Variation in the gauge, scanty ballast
and worn out rail. What action did
you take on this? They have given
details. You kindly get that copy of
the memorandum they gave. Worn-out rails—what do they say? A
worn-out rail is a positive danger
and a direct invitation to accidents
and renewal does not cost
much either in time or monetarily.
And the Indian Railways is full
of worn out and overaged tracks.
I am told a Japanese team of
experts came. You know Japan in the
matter of speed is on the top of the
world. . . . (Interruptions) Yes, bullet
train where they have to push the
passengers inside. Mr. Panday, do you
know what they said? When they were
taken on a trolley and when they saw
the conditions of the track—one of the

seniormost railway officers told me and confided in me—what did they say? 'Oh my God! They are still alive?' Of course, they are able to sell these Matissas. But Matissa or no Matissa, your condition is next to the graveyard, your Indian Railways track and the rolling stock—I will give you the analysis—because you have no Transport Economist. There is no maintenance or no replenishment or value-added in your accounting system. There is no regard for that.

Coming to Signal and Tele-communication, recently, in Bilaspur Division there was a serious head-on-collision at Badwabara where a diesel engine got completely burnt. Why, Mr. Jaffer Sharief?

BDWA signals in the down direction where there is a heavy falling gradient into the yard is not visible from an adequate distance though ornamenteally sighting boards are provided. your tele-communication is in an awfulness.

Failure of rolling stock has recently become the most contributory cause of various accidents. There are instances many, accompanied with accidents on formal C&W examination trains, are allowed to run avoiding points of C&W examination. A typical instance is that a train has been formed at Satna in Central Railway.... Kindly make a note of this and enlighten the House.

The brake failure has become very common. Maintenance of Locomotives is in an awful state. Drivers and loco staff are forced, under threat of punishment and dismissal, to violate the rules laid down in black and white, as safety precautions. They say that if they are required to comply with the rules laid down in black and white, then much of the trains will not move at all. Therefore, if a driver refuses to comply with the rules and, if he says that because of these faults, the

engines cannot move, then he is charge-sheeted and he will be served with a show-cause notice. Just now somebody talked about enquiries. (Interruptions)

Enquiry in accidents, is a very interesting part. Sometimes the officers sit with pre-conceived and biased opinions and the mode of questioning is centralised and aimed only at it. You cannot have a subordinate of the accused to become a judge. Your railway enquiry has shown that way. Let us get something out of the Commission's Report. I think Mr. Pandey would have seen this. He is a busy man—I do not blame his and he has not got time. Patna is calling him very frequently and Phun-Phun is also calling him very frequently. Somebody says: does he travel by the train? (Interruptions) Sir, the Sikri Committee Report, page 26, Group II talks about accidents due to failure of railway equipment. Different categories are given in Table IX. Under Failure of Engine and Rolling stock, in 1965-66 the figure was 1970. In 1975-76, it was 7,905. Has any body got the guts to dispute this? Mr. Minister, you have a galaxy of officers sitting in the official gallery.

The figure given in 1965 was 1970. The time has gone backwards in so far as the Indian Railways are concerned. In 1975-76, the figure was 7,905.

Then the failure of permanent way in 1963-64 was 173 km and in 1976-77 it became 1013 km. Then there is failure of signalling apparatus. Now, Sir, the total in 1965-66 was 3,348 and in the year 1975-76 it became 9,765. I would like you to correct me, Mr. Pandey, if you so wish. Then it is seen that engine failure had recorded a sharp increase in 1972-73 and the figure had more than doubled by 1975-76.

Now, I would like to draw your attention to Table 36 on page 182.

(Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu)

There it is said about the average annual net outlay in crores of rupees. First of all, I would like you to understand one thing. In Second Plan what was the value of Indian rupee? When was the Second Plan? It was around early 1960s and, Sir, the same set of people who are dealing with IMF brought a sharp decline in the value of Indian rupee in 1966. There was devaluation. Now, the Second Plan average annual net outlay in terms of crores of rupees was Rs. 30.05 crores and—can he imagine in the Fifth Five Year Plan the average annual net outlay is Rs. 35.07 crores only. The value of Rs. 35.07 crores will not be more than Rs. 12 to 15 crores. So, the average annual outlay for maintenance is coming down severely and seriously.

Now, I come to average annual progress of complete track renewals in kilometers both primary and secondary. In the Second Plan it was 1900 kilometres and the Fifth Five Year Plan it was only 950 kilometres. In respect of secondary in the Third Plan it was 620 kilometres and in the Fifth Five Year Plan it was only 290 kilometres. I am trying to hammer into the head of people who matter in the Railway the reasons as to why one thousand accidents have taken place within one and a half years.

Sir, the Sikri Committee has taken pains to narrate. I quote:

"The Railway Board also stated that as a result of inadequate outlays the backlog of primary renewals which was of the order of 2,400 kilometres at the beginning of Fifth Five Year Plan had increased to about 6,000 kilometres in 1978 and speed restrictions have had to be imposed on about 1,700 kilometres due to weak track structure."

In reply to the questionnaire of the Committee, the Railways have advised

ed the progress on primary through rail and sleeper renewals for the ten year period from 1968-69.

Then they have gone on to arrears of track renewals and have painted a very gloomy picture. They have drawn the conclusion:—

"The Railways have had to impose speed restrictions at several places on consideration of work and obsolete track overdue renewal."

Sir, speed restrictions on account of weak and obsolete track overdue renewals have increased substantially in recent years.

Accidents have taken place not because of some things which happened which we cannot control. It is not so. Accidents have taken place because of continuous neglect, inefficiency and mismanagement and the vindictive attitude shown towards the hands that run the Railways. On the one hand they have brought down the morale of the Indian Railwaymen to the lowest step and on the other hand so far as machinery and track are concerned, they have brought to a disastrous condition.

Therefore, it is very necessary that a Parliamentary Committee must go into the whole matter and report to the House as to what are the reasons due to which so many accidents have taken place and why Indian Railways have been brought to this shape and form. Unless that is done, nobody in the services will be able to reveal the truth to you. A railway which has got a record number of over a thousand accidents in the course of a period of one and a half years is really deplorable. When there are one thousand accidents in a period of one-and-a-half years I do feel that the people sitting at the top and formulating policies and supervising the execution of projects have no moral right to draw their salary, cheques and emoluments. Mr. Pandey, you may issue another 250 Railway Passes, I don't mind.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI KEDAR PANDEY): I have cancelled all Railway passes. No person is pass-holder now, except the members of the Railway Committees. Perhaps you are lacking in latest information on the subject.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am not worried about your saloons and passes. This is the condition of the Railways after 30 years of your party's rule. You have brought Indian Railways to complete wreck and ruin. Railways unfortunately are in the hands of people who should not be allowed to ride the Railways. I condemn this Government for the massive loss of lives which they have brought about. In Bihar during the marriage season the marriage parties were travelling by train and this accident happened in Badlaghat. Seven shelter-type bogies were involved in these accidents. The sitting capacity of this three-tier carriage is only 76 or 77 or 78 but they were carrying 300 passengers inside and they were all packed like sardines and at least there must be some 200 persons on the roof of the train. Travelling on the roof of the trains is a characteristic of the Indian Railways and deserves photographs in world magazines! There were 300 passengers per bogie which took a deep plunge into the river. According to Mr. Mallikarjun there has been no derailment; they were on the rail in the river, according to him, 2,000 persons were killed. Mr. Kedar Pandey comes from Bihar. I do not understand how he will face the people there. One after another so many railway accidents have taken place. There were a disaster in Madhya Pradesh, I am quoting only a few of the accidents out of a thousand accidents. They just take them likely. They don't bother about them. I would like the Minister to give a categorical assurance to the House that he will come to the Speaker with a suggestion that an all-party Parliamentary Committee be constituted to examine the

Railway over a period of 6 months or so and submit a report to the House for proper action to be taken. You cannot have everything to the bureaucrats. We have said that bureaucrats are like fire. As servants they are superb but as masters they are dangerous. You are only in the hands of these bureaucrats. I am sorry, nobody can save you. I am only sorry for you.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved.

"That the House do now adjourned."

भावार्य भगवान देव (आजगेर): सभापति जी,

सभापति भगवान देव : देखने में जोड़ी दोनों की ठीक है।

भावार्य भगवान देव : मैं हर दृष्टि से इनके साथ मुकाबला करने के लिये तैयार हूँ। यहाँ भी कर लें, बाहर भी कर लें, जो ताकत आजमानी हो, आजमा लें।

सभापति जी, हमारा रेल मंत्रालय बड़ी सुसङ्गति के साथ और सक्रिय हो कर देश की भलाई के लिये काम कर रहा है। चाहे माननीय रेल मंत्री केदार पांडे हों, जाफर शरीफ साहब हों, मल्लिकार्जुन हों, रेलवे बोर्ड के विद्यर्भी शुजराल साहब हों या उनके अन्य साथी हों, सब बड़ी ईमानदारी के साथ अपने कर्तव्य का पालन कर रहे हैं। इसके लिये मैं उनको बधाई देता हूँ।

हमारे विरोधी पक्ष के साथी दुर्घटनाओं की बात करते हैं, मजदूरों के साथ अन्याय की बातें करते हैं, टाइम पर शाड़ियों नहीं आती हैं उसके लिये शिक्यत करते हैं। दुर्घटनाओं हैं—ऐसा कोई नहीं चाहता है। न रेल मंत्री चाहते हैं और न रेलवे बोर्ड के अधिकारी चाहते हैं। दुर्घटना तो दुर्घटना ही है, कोई द्राहकर कभी नहीं चाहता कि उसकी शाड़ी का एक्सीडेट हो जाय या उसके साथ याका करने वालों की मौत हो जाय। कई दुर्घटनाओं

आवार्य भगवन देव

ग्राजनीतिक दृष्टि से भी हो जाती हैं, ऐसी दुर्घटनायें विरोधी पार्टियों के घटकों में घटती रही हैं। जो व्यक्ति किसी तरफ जाता है, उसको स्वयं भी पता नहीं होता कि उसके साथ भी दुर्घटना घट सकती है। क्या हमारी जनता पार्टी के राज में दुर्घटनायें नहीं हुईं? हमारे पास उनके कार्यकाल में हुई दुर्घटनाओं के आंकड़े हैं। मध्य दण्डवते जी यहां पर बढ़े हुए हैं, जब वह रेल मंत्री थे वह बतलायें कि उनके कार्यकाल में कितनी दुर्घटनायें हुईं? वह नहीं चाहते थे कि दुर्घटनायें हों, लेकिन फिर भी हो जाती हैं।

जनरा पार्टी के शासन में भूत्पूर्व विदेश मंत्री, ब्रह्मचारी श्री अटल विहारी वाजपेयी जी संसद की दो सोडियां चढ़ते हुए गिर पड़े, दुर्घटना हो गई, अस्पताल गए। वे नहीं चाहते थे कि दुर्घटना हो, लेकिन फिर भी हो गई।

श्री जगपाल सिंह (हरिहर) : अपने शरीर की बात करो, दूसरों की बात क्या करते हो?

आवार्य भगवन देव : देख लूंगा, सामने आ कर बात करो।

बाबू जगजीवन राम नहीं चाहते थे, लेकिन फिर भी राजनीतिक दुर्घटना कर डाली। असे कांग्रेस के साथ जो दुर्घटना घटी, वह अलग बात है, लेकिन कुछ दिन पहले—वे हमारे आदरणीय संसद सदस्य और चरित्त जन-नेता रहे हैं—उन के साथ भी दुर्घटना हो गई जिस का उन की टांग पर अमर हुआ। व्यक्ति के जीवन में इस तरह की घटनायें घट जाती हैं, जब कि वह नहीं चाहता कि घटनायें हों। इस लिये इन दुर्घटनाओं का दोष आदरणीय रेल

मंत्री जी या रेलवे बोर्ड के वेस्टर्नेन पर डाल कर यह कहा जाय कि वे स्थान पत्र दें—इस में कोई तत्व नहीं है। स्थान पत्र देने की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है। केवल पांडे जी ने रेलवे विभाग में जिस सूक्ष्म बुद्धि के साथ काम किया है, उस के सम्बन्ध में आंकड़े बतलाते हैं—कितनी नई गाड़िया चलाई गई, कितनी गाड़ियों की गति तेज की गई, माल गाड़ियों में लोडिंग के काम में तेजी आई जिस से अधिक माल दोकर उन्होंने नका दिखाया। क्या कभी कोई इन आंकड़ों की तरफ देखता है? रेलवे विभाग में कितना नका हुआ है, कितनी नई गाड़ियां बढ़ाई गई हैं, क्या पिछले आंकड़ों के साथ किसी ने तुलना कर के देखा है। मैं इस समय आंकड़े पढ़ कर सुनाना नहीं चाहता, लेकिन मैं आशा करता हूँ कि रेल मंत्री जी स्वयं उन आंकड़ों के आधार पर आप को बतलायेंगे कि कितनी नई गाड़ियां चलाई गई हैं, कितनी नई रेल लाइनें चालू की गई हैं, कितनी गाड़ियों की गति बढ़ाई गई है।

इस लिये, समाप्ति जी, हमारे विरोधी पक्ष के लोग जो कह रहे हैं उस में कोई जान नहीं है, कोई दम नहीं है। इन्होंने कहा कि हमारे हौसले पस्त हो गये हैं। मैं अपने साथी ज्योतिसर्य बसु से कहना चाहता हूँ शायद उन की ज्योति बुझ गई होगी और बस में पंकवट हो गया होगा। हमारे रेल मंत्री जी के हौसले बहुत बुलन्द हैं। देश के साथ गद्दारी करने वाले चन्द लोग हैं, उन के ऊपर के बैक लगाने वाले हैं। वे चन्द लोग गाड़ियों को लेट चलाने का प्रयास करते हैं, रेलवे में तोड़ फोड़ करना चाहते हैं—ऐसे किसी भी व्यक्ति को माफ़ न किया जाय, उन को सख्त सख्त सजा दी जाय। इस तरह के गद्दार व्यक्तियों को, जो समय पर गाड़ी चलने नहीं

देते और अच्छी तरह से काम नहीं करते, सकृत से सकृत सज्जा से सकृत दी जाए। हमें श्री केदार पांडे जी बताएं कि क्या यह बात सच नहीं है कि—मैं अहमदाबाद की तरफ गया हूँ— मेहसुना के पास जो दुर्घटना हुई, उस में कोई पड़यंत्र नहीं था ? विदेशी शक्तियों के आधार पर, शैतानियत जिनके दिमाग में स्वार है, वहां से पैसा मंगा कर इस देश में ये अराजकता लाना चाहते हैं। आवश्यक सेवाओं को बनाए रखने के लिए सरकार ने जो अध्यादेश जारी किया है, मैं तो बधाई देता हूँ अपनी प्रधान मंत्री जी को और मंत्री मंडल को, जिन्होंने इस प्रकार का अध्यादेश जारी किया। इस से विरोधी पार्टियों के लोगों के हौसले पश्च हो रहे हैं और हमारे जो रेलवे कर्मचारी हैं, उन में मुठ्ठी भर गढ़ार लोगों के हौसले पश्च हुए हैं। मैं तो यह कहूँगा कि ऐसे कुछ लोगों के दिमाग में जो शैतानियत है, उन को जेल जाना पड़ेगा नौकरी से जाना पड़ेगा। ऐसे गढ़ारों को नौकरी से निकालना चाहिए और जितना काम उतना दाम, का सिद्धान्त ले कर हमको चलना चाहिए। आज विरोधी पार्टियों के लोग विदेशी धन के आधार पर यूनियनें बना कर भाड़े के टट्टू ला कर यहां पर जलूस निकालते हैं और अराजकता लाने की कोशिश करते हैं। आज यहां पर रंगी हो रही है। मैंने कई नौजवानों से पूछा कि तुम्हारा क्या सम्बन्ध है इस से ? उन्होंने कहा कि खाने को मिलता है और पैसे दे कर हमें लाए हैं। हमें रोटी खिलायेंगे और दिल्ली दिखाने के लिए कहा गया है। इस तरह की रंगी यहां पर करवा कर अराजकता लाने का प्रयास कर रहे हैं और गाड़ियों को लेट चलाने के लिए योजना-बद्धतरीके से पड़यंत्र भरते हैं और फिर इधर शिकायत करते हैं कि गाड़ियां लेट आ रही हैं जो द्वादश शरारत करता है और जानबूझ कर गाड़ी वो खम्बय पर चलने नहीं देता

उनके नेता यहां पर आकर शिकायत करते हैं कि गाड़ियां लेट चलती हैं। यह बात तो ऐसी ही है जैसे एक मूर्ख ने अपने पाजाम में आग लगा दी और चिल्लाने लगा कि बचाओं बचाओ आज यही बात ये लोग कर रहे हैं। आप अपने हाथों से अराजकता लाते हैं और अराजकता लाने के बाद जब सरकार ऐसे लोगों को दंड देती है तब उन को गिरफ्तार करती है तो ये चिल्लाने लगते हैं कि उन को गिरफ्तार कर लिया इमजेंसी लाई जा रही है डिक्टेटरशिप आ रही है। आज डिक्टेटरशिप की बात करने वाले भारतीय जनता पार्टी के नेता श्री जेठ मलानी जनरल जिया की बात करते हैं पाकिस्तान में जहां लोकशाही की हत्या की गई है उस की बात करते हैं। आज लोक दल के उपाध्यक्ष श्री जार्ज फर्नांडीस जनरल जिया की रोटियां खा कर और श्री सुबहमण्यम स्वामी भी उन की रोटियां खा कर पाकिस्तान के बारे में बाते करते हैं। लोक शाही की हत्या करने वाले सैनिक तानाशाह की सब बात करते हैं। इन के दिल व दिमाग में क्या है यह सब जानते हैं।

मैं अपने इन दोस्तों से कहना चाहता हूँ कि वे कोई ठोस सुझाव दें कि पुरानी जो पटरियां हो गई हैं उन को कैसे ठीक किया जाए वे बताएं कि जो अपनी ड्यूटी नहीं करता है ठीक से अदा नहीं करता है उस को हटाया जाए परन्तु यह कह देना कि त्यागपत्र दो यह कहां तक सही है। पंडित जी आप अपने अनुभव से और अपने साथियों के अनुभव से रेलवे को चलाइए और इस में पूरा देश आप के साथ है और रेलवे मज़दूर आप के साथ हैं। कुछ मुझी भर लोग आप के साथ नहीं हैं और हम नहीं चाहते हैं कि वे हमारा साथ दे।

[श्रावण भगवान देव]

इन शब्दों के साथ भैविरोनी पार्टियों के लोगों से कहना चाहता हूँ कि दो रंग छोड़ कर एक रंग हो जा, या संग हो जा या सरासर मोम हो जा।

श्री अन्न मेहर लिह (बांका): समापति भगवान रेल दुर्घटनाओं पर वाद-विवाद में भाग लेते हुए हम इस बात में जाने की आवश्यकता भग्सस नहीं करते हैं कि कितनी संख्या दुर्घटनाओं की हुई पिछले बर्ष इस में बढ़ीतरी हुई या कमी हुई। मैं यह स्पष्ट कह देना चाहता हूँ कि जहां तक हमारी पार्टी और हमारे नेताओं का सवाल है अगर एक भी दुर्घटना रेल की इस देश में होती है तो हमारी चिन्ता उस के लिए उतनी ही गंभीर है और जो लोग भी इन दुर्घटनाओं में आहत हुए हैं या जिन की मृत्यु हुई है उन के साथ हमारी पूरी संबोधना यह प्रश्न संख्या का नहीं है। प्रश्न हमारे रख का कि दुर्घटनाओं को रोकने के लिए हम क्या कार्यवाही करते हैं और लोगों को किस तरह से आश्वस्त कर सकते हैं कि भविष्य में दुर्घटनाओं के प्रति हम सचेत, सचेष्ट रहेंगे और उनमें कमी लाने की हम पूरी चेष्टा करेंगे।

साधारण तौर पर हमारे आदर्शीय मित्र श्री ज्योतिमय बसु काफी तैयारी कर के दूसरे हैं। वे पक्ष में और विषय में आज भी बोले हैं। लेकिन आज उनकी बात सुनते समय मेरे मन पर यह आप निश्चित रूप से पड़ी कि आज वे अपना होम वर्क यहाँ परकर रहे थे और उन्होंने पिछली कमेटियों की स्पेश्टी से जो उद्धरण दिए, जो तर्क दिये वही उद्धरण और तर्क रेलवे मंत्रालय के पक्ष में भी दिये जा सकते थे। उन्होंने जो उद्धरण दिया वह रेलवे मंत्रालय की आलोचना की दृष्टि से दिया लेकिन वही उद्धरण रेलवे

प्रशासन के पक्ष में भी दिया जा सकता है।

उन्होंने कहा कि रेलवे प्रशासन के के लिए साधन की जरूरत है। उनके सारे भाषण का यही सार था कि साधनों के अभाव में ये सारी दुर्घटनाएं होती हैं क्योंकि ट्रेक्स एंड हो गये हैं उनके मेट्रोनेस के लिए आउटले बढ़ाना चाहिए पैसा ज्यादा देना चाहिए, अधिक बजट रखने चाहिए। उनका दुर्घटनाओं के लिए पूरा तर्क इसी बात पर था कि रेलवे के पास पैसे की कमी है, इसके अभाव में, वह अपना काम दक्षतापूर्वक करने में असमर्थ है। उन्होंने अपने भाषण में जो कुछ कहा उससे यही स्पष्ट होता है कि उनकी दृष्टि में इन दुर्घटनाओं के लिए सभी दोषी हो सकते हैं केवल रेलवे कमंचारी दोषी नहीं हो सकते हैं? बिना विसी अपवाद के रेलवे कर्मचारियों को इस बात का एक सर्टिफिकेट देना उन्होंने उचित समझा कि कम से कम उनमें कमी नहीं है उनमें कमता की कोई कमी नहीं है अपने कर्तव्य के प्रति निष्ठा में कोई कमी नहीं है, वे हमी काम दक्षतापूर्वक कर रहे हैं। उनका कहना था कि केवल साधन के अभाव में ये सारी दुर्घटनाएं हो रही हैं।

मैं नहीं समझता कि आज की परिस्थितियों में इस से अधिक लिवरल इंटरप्रिटेशन उदार व्याख्या और को दूसरी हो सकती है। इसलिए मैंने अनुभव किया कि श्री ज्योतिमय बसु का भाषण रेलों की दुर्घटनाओं के प्रश्न पर सरकार के पक्ष में था या विषय में था यह स्पष्ट नहीं हो रहा है। मैं आप से इस प्रश्न पर इतना ही कहना चाहूंगा कि आज लोगों की इस बीच में जो आरणा बनी है उस से एसा जरूर लगता है कि आज अनुशासन की कमी

है। इस प्रश्न पर मैं बहुत विश्लेषणात्मक रूप से ज्यादा कहना आवश्यक नहीं समझता हूँ और इसके विवाद में जाना आवश्यक नहीं समझता हूँ। लेकिन जो भी कार्यवाही आज सरकार करना चाहती है उसके प्रति आपका सहानुभूति का रुख होना चाहिए और कर्मचारियों में अनुमासन के आवश्यक को रोकने में आपको सरकार की मदद करनी चाहिए।

यह अत्यन्त आवश्यक है कि रेलवे कर्मचारियों और रेलवे अधिकारियों में ऊपर से नीचे तक कर्तव्य के प्रति अधिकाधिक निष्ठा होनी चाहिए उसमें अधिकाधिक तेजी आनी चाहिए यह आप धारणा आज लोगों के बीच में व्याप्त है। इस पर भी हमें ध्यान देना होगा।

दूसरी बात भी उतनी ही आवश्यक है कि मेट्रोनेस की जो अवस्था है रख-रखाव की जो स्थिति है उसमें भौजूदा साधनों के अन्दर भी तरकी की काफी गुंजाई है रेलवे की समता को बढ़ाने की गुंजाई है। हमें इस बात पर जोर देना चाहिए कि किस तरह से हम रख-रखाव की अवस्था में सुधार ला सकते हैं उसे बेहतर कर सकते हैं ताकि दुर्घटनाओं को रोकने में हम समर्थ हो सकें।

इसलिये मैं रेलवे मंत्रालय से पहली बात जो यह कहना चाहूँगा कि जब कोई दुर्घटना हो जाती है तो आवश्यक है कि उस की जांच हो और जब तक जांच न हो जाए तब तक रेलवे-मंत्रालय को और से उस के कारणों पर कोई रेशमी ढालने की आवश्यकता नहीं होनी चाहिये। जांच के बाद ही जब निष्कर्ष निकले, तब उस के संबंध में कार्यवाही होनी चाहिये और कोई स्पष्ट रुख उस के परि अधिकार करना चाहिए।

बदलाघाट की जो भयंकर दुर्घटना हुई उस के प्रति रेलवे-मंत्रालय को इस बात पर विचार करना चाहिए कि सहायता या मुआवजा देने की जो विधि है, तरीका है, उस में क्या परिवर्तन हो सकता है। इसनी भयंकर दुर्घटना हुई, उस में संख्या कितनी थी, इस के बारे में तो मैं नहीं कह सकतूं, लेकिन उस संख्या में कमी आवश्यक हुई, क्यों कि उस गाड़ी के चलने से कुछ मिनट पहले ही एक एक्सप्रेस, दोन उसी स्टेशन से चली थी, जिस में वे लोग चढ़ गए। जिन के पास सामान कम था या जो अकेले थे, लेकिन फिर भी जितने लोग उस में आहत हुए वे हमारे लिए अत्यंत शोक का विषय है। इस दुर्घटना ने एक चौंक स्पष्ट की है कि जितना मुआवजा दिया जाता है या मुआवजा देने की जो व्यवस्था है, उस में परिवर्तन की निरात आवश्यकता है।

अंत में मैं एक ही सुझाव देना चाहूँगा कि इन दुर्घटनाओं के प्रति, जिनका हमारे जन-मानस पर बहुत बुरा प्रभाव पड़ता है, सरकार को सज्ज कदम उठाना चाहिए।

इस संबंध में हमें जांच-रिपोर्ट्स जो आई हैं, उनको भी देखना चाहिए। ये जांच कमेटियां आम तौर पर दुर्घटनाओं रोकने के लिए या क्या उपाय किए जा सकते हैं, इस बारे में बनाई जाती हैं। सिकरी कमेटी की स्प्रिंट आपके सामने है और अन्य दुर्घटनाओं की जांच रिपोर्ट आपके सामने है, उन की रोशनी में आज के साधनों को थोड़ा सा बढ़ा कर या उस के द्वायरे के अन्दर क्या कार्यवाही आप कर सकते हैं, इस का निर्णय 2-3 महीने के अन्दर आप को लेना चाहिए और इस देश की जनता को विश्वास दिलाना चाहिए कि यह कार्यवाही सरकार कर रही है।

अन्त में मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करते हुए एक बास कहना चाहता हूँ कि विरोधी पक्ष के लोग

[बो बन्दशेवरतिह]

जो बात करते हैं, उन्हे राजनीतिक दृष्टिकोण से हट कर कहे। मैं उन पर कोई लांछन लगाना नहीं चाहता, वे सही लक्ष्य रखें, लेकिन ये रेलवे-दुर्घटना की बात करते हैं, परन्तु वे स्वयं राजनीतिक दुर्घटना से ग्रसित हैं। राजनीतिक प्रेरणा से इस यहां कोई सुझाव न रखें। ममी लोग इन दुर्घटनाओं के प्रति चिंतित हैं आर लव से अधिक सरकार के लाएं चिंतित हैं। कोई भी दुर्घटना होती है तो उन के माथे पर कलंक होता है, इस को किस तरह से रोका जाए, सब्जी के लाख रोका जाए और सफलतापूर्वक रोका जाए, इस बात की चिंता सब के मन में है।

मैं आशा करता हूं कि आज के वाद-विवाद से कुछ रचनात्मक और सही बातें निकलेंगी और राजनीति से मलग हो कर इस प्रश्न पर सही राय आप दे सकेंगे।

PROF. MADHU DENDAVATE (Rajapur): Sir, I fully agree with the sentiments expressed by some Members opposite that this is not an issue on which we should try to seek any political advantage. Speaking not only for myself, but even for my colleague who has tabled the adjournment motion, I may say that there are enough occasions and enough policies which will give us enough opportunities to take political advantage of the situation. You can rest assured we are human enough not to stand on the dead bodies of those who died in the accidents and try to take political advantage out of the calamity that has taken place. It is far from our mind. But even then why we have tabled the adjournment motion for the simple reason is that if there is anything about which we are deeply concerned and if we find that there are colossal failures of the government on certain issues, then we can focus the attention of the government and the people and the Parliament on them; that is why the adjournment motion is tabled. There is an element

of censure, no doubt, and that is the reason why the adjournment motion has been given.

We would have been extremely happy if there was no occasion to move such an adjournment motion at all. I would like to say at the outset that unfortunately our Railway Minister and our administration have not take note of the expanse of the entire problem and the expanse of the Indian Railways, the constraints on the Indian Railways which are creating a situation in which more and more accidents are likely to take place. We are having 61,000 route kms of the railways, and you will be surprised to know that the ultrasonic detectors have indicated that 6000 route kms of 61,000 rails in the country have exhausted their life. If heavy trains move across those rails—just as human body bones are likely to undergo multiple fracture—then these rails are also likely to undergo multiple fracture. Again they are not contiguous 6000 route kms; they are spread in different parts of the country and it is very necessary that the primary renewal of the 6000 route kms. which will require about Rs. 640 crores first be undertaken and the top most priority must be given to it. That is the amount that we require in the coming Sixth Five Year Plan. On the average, we will require Rs. 100 crores. That particular amount has already been made available in this budget. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whatever amount has been sanctioned by the Planning Commission, how much of that amount has been utilized actually for the Primary renewal of the track, the backlog of which happens to be 6000 route kms.? The constraints on the Indian Railways are terrible. Eleven thousand trains run on the lines every day. When we are debating this issue, at this moment, 11,000 trains are running all over the country every day. One lakh of people in this country, among them are the suburban commuters and the passengers, travel every day; and about 6 lakh tonnes

of freight is carried by the Indian Railways every day. Now that is a tremendous strain on the railways.

If we take up the figures from 1951-52 and compare them with the figure of 1980-81—I do not know the figures for 1981-82—we will find that the freight as well as passenger traffic has almost increased by 300 per cent. These are the wrong figures. With such a tremendous increase in the pressure on freight traffic as well as passenger traffic in the Indian Railways, it is absolutely necessary that our safety arrangements, our maintenance, our precautionary measures must be commensurate with the constraints that have been created on the Indian Railways. I am afraid those precautions are not being taken today.

There are certain vulnerable railway unmanned crossings. If you go through the legal provision, according to the rules, if there are any unmanned crossings in the country and if they are to be manned, in that case, according to the procedure, it is necessary that either the Municipal Corporation or the village panchayat or the zila parishad concerned is required to undertake the responsibility not only of maintenance of the gangman at that gate but also to undertake the responsibility of the recurring expenditure.

When our Government was there, I had made a policy declaration. I urge the Railway Minister to stick to that policy perspective declaration. Since there are a large number of accidents that are taking place at unmanned crossings, let us decide that wherever we find that the railway crossings are vulnerable, in that case, without putting the burden on the village panchayat or the zila parishad or the Municipal Corporation concerned, let the railways take 100 per cent responsibility of such vulnerable spots and try to man those unmanned railway crossings. I think if this is done, number of accidents can be avoided. The Minister himself had given a table in which how many accidents

have taken place by collisions, how many due to unmanned gates, all those statistics were given. On the basis of that I would like to suggest to the Railway Minister that this particular precaution should be taken.

I am very sorry to find a comment that quite a large number of safety procedures and rules are being totally violated. Take for instance loco-drivers' condition. It is very necessary not only that because trade unions make that demand but it is for the safety of the Railways that one driver should not be given a duty beyond ten hours. It is not merely a demand but it is for the safety and security of the Indian Railways that they must stand fully committed to this rule. But unfortunately we find that quite a number of loco drivers are doing duty beyond ten hours, and if they are exhausted, in that case you cannot blame them for accidents.

I have come across in the South some trains being driven not by loco-drivers but they are being driven by firemen. Firemen are given training to drive the train in emergency situations. Sometimes gangsters may attack the train, they may commit the murder of the driver, in that case the train may go astray, and therefore some training is given to the firemen. But that is not supposed to be used so that on normal course mail and express trains should be run by them. There are cases in which I would like to point to the Railway Minister, the firemen have been asked to drive mail and express trains. I think he should take proper precautions in this regard.

There are some zones where goods trains are drawn on the railway track without any guards attending to the train at all. It is again a dangerous situation. The Guard is supposed to guard the safety of the train; Guard is not a mudguard. He is supposed to guard the safety and security of the train. It should not be taken for granted. This particular suggestion that I have made, I hope, the Railway

[Prof. Madhu Dandavate]

Minister will take note of and no trains will be moved without guards.

I would like to point out something else about the automatic signalling. In some of the cases even the normal brake power is extremely poor. Trains are being allowed to be driven without vacuum brakes. I have here a document which is supposed to be a vacuum brake certificate. The driver gives in writing and that is precisely what is the position of the brakes. While travelling you must have observed that sometimes when we expect that the train should start, when the Guard has given the green signal, sometimes we hear a peculiar whistle. There are two brief whistles followed by a prolonged whistle. By such communication the driver is informing the Station Master and the train examiner that the brakes are not in order; that the vacuum is not in order, it is not up to the expected mark and therefore demands that he should not be allowed to move the train further. But unfortunately, even if the vacuum is not of the order and when he gives in writing that the vacuum brake power is very poor, he is told, "Does not matter, take the risk and go ahead" Here is a document. More than that, I have come across another interesting circular and this circular, and I read out, an interesting paragraph from that circular. Here it is said:

"Guards should ensure that unnecessarily time is not wasted in checking the thorough formations especially those which are having intensive end to end BFC and do not require any further check even by TXR staff."

This is a written instruction. They are only keen to get increased traffic, increased revenue and even at the risk of accidents! I think this is a very dangerous proposition. Such instructions and circulars are issued, ... (Interruptions).

AN HON. MEMBER: What is the date?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: If you want the date it is 23-7-1981.

AN HON. MEMBER: After the Chairman got extension? (Interruptions).

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Even when I was a Minister, I would not have justified it at all. I do not blame the Minister. Whether it is done under his Ministership or somebody else's, if we come across a document that is supposed to be wrong and that is supposed to endanger the safety of the trains, in that case, that must be totally discarded.

17 hrs.

The automatic signalling system that is operating, especially in suburban areas, has also become faulty to some extent. It is not the fault of the individuals, but better maintenance is required. I hope and trust that this automatic signalling system will be properly maintained and proper precautions will be taken.

There are certain routes which are extremely high density routes like Howrah-Burdwan and Mughalsarai-Gaya. The railways have successfully tried the experiment of automatic warning system on these routes. Sometimes, when the driver is exhausted, though he sees the red signal beyond which there is some stationary vehicle, because he is absent-minded, he discards the red signal, goes ahead and there is an accident by collision. To prevent that, there is an automatic warning system which is below the engine. About half a KM from the red signal, there is a track magnet. The automatic warning system comes out of the track magnet and immediately there is a whistle. Probably the driver will come to his senses on hearing the whistle that he has overlooked the signal. But if the driver is

absent-minded, like the absent-minded professor, and if he discards even the whistle, there is a sophisticated warning system by which, if he does not take cognizance of the whistle, from that moment within a few seconds, automatically the brake is applied and the engine stops. These automatic warning systems are operating on Howrah-Burdwan and Mughalsarai-Gaya sections. I hope and trust that these systems will be introduced on the rest of the routes.

I will conclude by referring to one more important problem on the Bombay Central Suburban Railways which is creating not only confusion but also is a threat to security. In 1950 when the Indian Railways imported the rakes from the UK, all the components like traction motors and compressors were also imported. At that time no perspective planning was done. The Railway Minister did not imagine that after 30 years when the life of these components will be over, this design must have become obsolete and that company will not manufacture those components and therefore, we would not be able to import them. Today that situation has come. These traction motors and compressors are not available from the UK. The indigenous spare parts do not fit in and as a result, 31% of the rakes have become obsolete on the Bombay Central Suburban Railways. There is danger to the safety and security of these rakes. I hope this problem will be taken note of.

These are the comments I would like to make. I have taken advantage of the adjournment motion moved by my valued colleague and have made these suggestions so that, even though people have died in the past, at least in the future, the life and property of the people travelling by the railways will be safeguarded.

ओ रुद्धि इस सुलतानपुरी (शिमला) : समाप्ति महोदय, यह जो स्थगन-प्रस्ताव आया है, मैं इस का विरोध करने के लिए

खड़ा हुआ हूँ। जहां तक मैं समझता हूँ, देश के अन्दर जो दुर्घटनाएं हुई हैं, इस में दो ग्राम नहीं हैं, उस का दुःख हम को भी है और विपक्ष के लोगों को भी है।

जहां तक देश में दुर्घटनाओं का ताल्लुक है, यह कुदरत की बात है कि कई दुर्घटनाएं होती हैं, कहीं रेलवे में हो रही हैं, कहीं बसों में हो रही हैं, कहीं नदी-नाले चलने की वजह से होती हैं। मुख्लियक पार्टी का सरकार को दोष देना ठीक नहीं है कि सरकार इस का कोई प्रबन्ध नहीं करती है। इस में कोई शक नहीं कि भारतीय रेलवे बहुत अच्छी तरह से काम कर रही है। रोज एक करोड़ आदमी उस पर सफर करते हैं और उस के द्वारा लाखों टन ग्रनेज और दूसरी जरूरियाते-जिन्दगी देश के कोने कोने में पहुँचाई जाती हैं। जहां तक इस मांग का, सम्बन्ध है कि रेलवे मनी—श्री पाठेड़, श्री मलिकार्जुन या श्री जाफर शरीफ—या रेलवे बोर्ड के अध्यक्ष इस्तीफा दे, मैं इस को मुनिसिपल नहीं समझता हूँ। अभे श्री ज्योतिमय बसु ने अपने भाषण में बताया कि मुसाफिर रेल गाड़ियों की छतों पर चढ़ कर सफर करते हैं। क्या रेलवे डिपार्टमेंट की तरफ से उन्हें यह हिदायत दी गई है कि वे ऐसा करें? माननीय सदस्य का यह फर्ज है कि वह लोगों को समझाये कि वे कानून के विरुद्ध कोई काम न करें। अगर कोई मरने के लिए चलती गाड़ी में छत के ऊपर चढ़ जाता है, उसमें न सरकार का कसूर है और न रेलवे का। माननीय सदस्यों को भी लोगों को समझाना चाहिए कि जिस काम से जान को खतरा हो, वह न की जाए।

माननीय सदस्य ने यह भी कहा है कि रेलवे का सब सामान पुराना होने की वजह से जिन्दगी महसूब नहीं है विपक्ष के सदस्यों को यह पता होना चाहिए कि सरकार यह ड्यून रखती है

[श्री कृष्ण दत्त सुल्तानपुरी]

कि कोई दुर्घटना न होने पाए, क्योंकि इन दुर्घटनाओं से देश के जानो-भाल का नुकसान होता है। लेकिन अगर कुदरत की तरफ से कोई दुर्घटना हो जाए, तो हमाग उस पर बस नहीं हैं। जहां कहीं भी दुर्घटना हुई है, हमारे मंत्री लोग वहां पहुंचे हैं और उन्होंने लोगों और उनके परिवारों को पूरा मुआवजा देने की कोशिश की है। यही हम लोग कर सकते हैं और हम ने किया है। माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है कि सरकार का प्रबन्ध ठीक नहीं है। यह बात ठीक नहीं है। उन्होंने सीकरी रिपोर्ट का भी जिक्र किया है। उस रिपोर्ट में जो पैराग्राफ हमारे हक में है, वे उन्होंने नहीं पढ़े और जो कोई बात हमारे खिलाफ है, उसको उन्होंने पढ़ दिया। उसमें पूरा व्यौरा दिया गया है कि 7905 दुर्घटनाएं हुई हैं। लेकिन उसमें यह नहीं कहा गया है कि इसमें सरकार की गलती है।

माननीय सदस्य ने यह भी कहा है कि ड्राइवर काम नहीं करते हैं, क्योंकि उन्हें अच्छी तनखाह नहीं मिलती है, रेलवे कर्मचारी डीमारलाइज्ड है, क्योंकि सरकार उन्हे पूरा पैसा नहीं देती है। ऐसी कोई बात नहीं है। मैं श्री पांडे को बताना चाहता हूँ कि पिछले दिनों जब जनता पार्टी का शासन था, उस बक्त ऐसे लोगों को बहाल कर दिया गया, जो दुर्घटनाओं में विवास करने वाले लोग हैं। मैं चैलेंज करता हूँ कि दुर्घटनाओं का यही कारण हो सकता है। जो ड्राइवर देश में पैदा हुआ है, क्या वह सवारियों को मारने की बात सोच सकता है? क्या वह इस लिए डीमारजलाइज हो सकता है कि उसकी तनखाह कम है? पिछले सरकार ने ऐसे नाकारा आदियों को बहाल कर दिया था, जो एजेंटेशन

में हिस्सा लेते रहे हैं। अब भी वे चाहते हैं कि एजेंटेशन कर के सारे देश में गड़बड़ पैदा की जाए। हमारी सरकार और हमारी नेता प्रधान मंत्री श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी, ने यह आर्डिनेंस जारी कर के देश को बचा लिया है। इस अध्यादेश की वजह से प्राडक्षन बढ़ेगा। अगर हम लोगों की सोच यह हो गई कि कारखाने न चलें, सड़कों पर काम करते वाले हड्डानाल करें, रेलवे कर्मचारी और पोस्ट अफिस के कर्मचारी हड्डानाल करें, और यहां पर स्थगन प्रस्ताव ला कर सरकार की निन्दा की जाये, तो इससे देश तबाह हो जायेगा। विषय के सदस्य इस तरह देश को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए कोई सुझाव नहीं दे सकेंगे। उनका फर्ज है कि वे सरकार की लृटियों को बताएं, लेकिन वे अपने गिरेवान में भी देखें। आज विषय में जो नेता है, वे इस तरह के ड्राइवर हैं कि कोई ट्रेन कलकत्ता ने जाना चाहता है और कोई बम्बई ले जाना चाहता है।

मैं इस स्थगन-प्रस्ताव का घोषणा विरोध करता हूँ।

श्री बन्द्र जीत यादव (आजमगढ़): समाप्ति महोदय, मनु दण्डवते साहब ने जो अभी अपने भाषण में कुछ बहुत ही कान्स्ट्रॉक्टिव मुश्किल दिए हैं मैं समझता हूँ कि वह इस बात को सावित करता है कि आज इस कामरोंको प्रस्ताव के ऊपर भी अपेक्षित कोई सिधासी फायदा नहीं उठाना चाहता। लेकिन रेल मंत्री भी इस बात को स्वीकार करेंगे कि आज सारे देश में लोग इस बात से चिन्तित हैं, सारी जनता चिन्तित है, पिछले कुछ महीनों में जितने बड़े पैमाने पर रेल दुर्घटनाएं इस देश में हुई हैं और जिस प्रकार से हुई हैं उस से रेल से सफर करने में आज लोगों को डर लगने लगा है। लोगों के मन से यह चिन्ता भी उ

इर निकलना चाहिए और इस के लिए जो भी ज़हरी कदम हैं रेल मंत्रालय को ज़हर उठाने चाहिए ।

यह बात सही है कि आज हिन्दुस्तान की रेलवे दुनिया के सब से बड़े रेल संगठनों में से एक है और यह बात भी सही है कि दुनिया में जितने लोग हिन्दुस्तान में रेल से सफर करते हैं, उन्ने दुनिया के कम देशों में करते हैं । जैसी कैपेसिटी हमारी रेलवे की है उस कैपेसिटी में हमारे यहां रेल से चलने वालों की तादाद दुनिया के दूसरे देशों में रेल से सफर करने वालों के मुकाबिले में कहीं गुना ज्यादा है । आज इस बात को ध्यान में रखने की ज़रूरत है कि जब हमारे देश में इतने लोग रेल से सफर करते हैं, इतना बड़ा रेलवे का संगठन है तो आज उन की जिन्दगी महफूज हो और रेल की समता बड़े इस बात के ऊपर रेलवे विभाग को ज्यादा से ज्यादा तबज्जह देनी चाहिए । यह बात भी सही है कि पिछले दिनों में इस बात का प्रयास हुआ कि हमारा जो सामान ढोया जाता है वह पहले से जल्दी पहुंचे क्योंकि इस बात की मांग बराबर की जाती रही है कि देश के कई भागों में जहां आवश्यक सामान पहुंचना चाहिए वह बक्त से नहीं पहुंचता, अगर गौहाटी से गाजियाबाद को कोयला या और कोई सामान आना है तो कभी कभी ऐसा देखने को मिलता है कि उसे से ज्यादा उस में लग जाते हैं । वह संकर जल्दी हो, सामान जल्दी पहुंचे, इस बात के ऊपर तबज्जह दी गई, इस में कोई दो राय नहीं हैं और इस के आंकड़े देखे जाय तो शायद सामान पहुंचने में जल्दी हुई है, यह इस ट्रेन ने जल्दी मूक कुराना शुक किया है । इस के आंकड़े सही हो सकते हैं, इस से मैं इनकार नहीं करता । लेकिन जहां इस बात पर तबज्जह दी गई वहीं मैं समझता हूं कि इस बात की तरफ तबज्जह कम हुई है कि हमारी रेल का जो सफर है, पैसेंजर ट्रेन्स का जो सफर है वह अधिक सुरक्षित हो । इस की तरफ तबज्जह कम है ।

ममी दण्डवते जी ने आंकड़े पेश किए कि कुछ जो हमारे ड्राइवर्स हैं दस बंटे ही ज्यादा उन को हँजिन पर नहीं रहना चाहिए । मैं समझता हूं कि इस को भी एक्जामिन करने की ज़रूरत है कि क्या दस बंटे भी एक ड्राइवर इयूटी कर सकता है ? मैं समझता हूं कि दुनिया के और देशों के मुकाबिले में यह ज्यादा है । आज तेज गाड़ियां चलती हैं, राजधानी ट्रेन चलती है, राजधानी ट्रेन के ड्राइवर से पूछिए, जिस तरीके से उस को बनावर ट्रैक पर नियाह रखनी पड़ती है, जितनी स्पीड में ट्रेन चलती है, उस को देखते हुए शायद 6 या 7 बंटे के बाद वह थकावट महसूस करने लगता है । उस से अगर दस बंटे इयूटी ली जायेंगी तो मैं समझता हूं कि ईमानदारी से काम करते हुए भी वह ड्राइवर इस तरह की गलती कर सकता है । उस को थकावट हो सकती है । इसलिए आज मैं रेल मंत्री से प्रायंना कहना कि पूरे के पूरे रेलवे विभाग को इस के ऊपर गौर करना चाहिए ।

इंटर्नेशनल मानेटरी फंड का जो पैसा आ रहा है, मैं ने कल विस मंत्री जी से पूछा कि वह पैसा मुख्य रूप से कहां खर्च होने वाला है तो उन्होंने कहा कि सब से ज्यादा पावर के सेक्टर पर और उस के बाद रेलवे के ऊपर । मैं उम्मीद करता हूं कि रेलवे में बजाय इस के कि ज्यादा नयी रेलवे लाइनें खोली जाय, पहला कर्तव्य रेलवे विभाग का यह है कि रेलवे का मेट्रिनेस बेहतर हो, इस के ऊपर तबज्जह दी जाय । रेलवे ट्रैक के बारे में भ्रमी दण्डवते जी ने सदन को सूचना दी । यह सही बात है कि देश के मुख्यालिक हिस्सों में मान लीजिए एक हजार किलोमीटर का कोई ट्रैक है, उस में अगर सौ या पचास किलोमीटर वा ट्रैक ही ऐसा है कि जो पुराना हो चुका है, जो उस भार को बर्दाश्त नहीं कर सकता है तो पूरे उस एरिया के ट्रैक में रेल के एक्सीडेंट का खतरा बढ़ जाता है । इसलिए इस के बजाय कि नयी ट्रैक्स ली जाय, उस ट्रैक

[श्री चन्द्रजित यादव]

को पहले इम्ब्रुव कीजिए, उस का मैटिनेंस बढ़ाइए और आज जो ताइंट एड टेक्नोलॉजी मैं दूसरे सेफ्टी के तरीके बनाए हैं उन को रेलवे के अंदर इंट्रोड्यूक्यून कीजिए। मैं तमसता हूँ जो दुर्घटनाओं हुई हैं वह जड़ी दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण हैं लेकिन आदमी अपनी गती से और अपनी कमज़ोरियों से कुछ सीधा भी है। शायद यह एक चेतावनी हो कि हम फिर से इत पर विचार करें और जहाँ जहाँ हमारी कमज़ोरियां हों उनको दूर कर सकें। मैं तमसता हूँ इत बारे में जारे रादन को एक तरह की चिन्हिणी है। इससे किसी को भी कोई खुशी नहीं है। इसलिए मैं प्रार्थना करता चाहता हूँ कि पूरे के पूरे रेलवे संगठन पर विचार किया जाए और इस बान को देखा जाए कि किस तरह से उसकी मैटिनेंस बेहतर की जाए, किस तरह से जो ट्रैक खागड़ हैं उनका रिस्लैटमेंट किया जाए। मैं तमसता हूँ टाप प्रार्थी इनी बात पर दी जानी चाहिए न कि नयी रेलवे लाइनें खोलने पर।

दूसरी बात यह है कि गाड़ियों की सीड़ी बड़ाई गई है नेकिन रेलवे ट्रैक की बुरी कंडीशन को इम्ब्रुव नहीं किया गया है। एक्सीडेन्ट का एक कारण यह भी है कि गाड़ियों की सीड़ी बड़ाने की चिन्ता अधिक है, हिफाजत के ताथ गाड़ी चलाने की उनी चिन्ता नहीं है। इत प्रकार से रेलवे जो चलाने से क्या फायदा होगा जिसमें बीच में ही एक्सीडेन्ट होने का खतरा हो। लोग चार घंटे लेट पहुँचना पनच करेगे बशते कि हिफाजत के ताथ पहुँच लें। इसलिए आप महेश्वरनी करके सीड़ी बड़ाने के बजाए ट्रैक की खरबी और दूसरी कमज़ोरियों को दूर करने की तरफ धूरत दें बत्ता लोग रेलवे पर चलना ही बन्द कर देंगे। लोग मजबूरी और परेशानी में ही रेलवे में चलते हैं। मैं इमानदारी से कह रहा हूँ कि मेरे जैसे आदमी को भी दस बार सोचना पड़ता है कि ट्रेन पर

चलूँ या न चलूँ। मैं किसी को संत्सर करने के लिए यह बात नहीं कह रहा हूँ बल्कि आज कुछ स्थिति ही ऐसी बन गई है। इसलिए मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ रेल मंत्रालय और दूसरे लोग दोबारा इत पर गोग से सोचेंगे।

मुझे यहाँ पर कोई लम्बा चौड़ा भाषण नहीं देना है। आज इस देश की आम जनता जो महसूस कर रही है और यह सदन जो महसूस कर रहा है उस भावना को व्यक्त कर्त्ता हुए कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज रेल मंत्रालय इन बातों पर फिर से विचार करे। यह कह देना उचित नहीं होगा कि रेल कम्पनियों में अनुशासनहीनता है, इन्डिसिप्लिन है। अनुशासनहीनता में, रेलवे में एक्सीडेन्ट्स हो जायें, ऐसा काम कोई भी कर्मचारी नहीं कर सकता है। इसलिए आपके माध्यम से मेरी प्रार्थना है कि सरकार इन बातों को ध्यान में रखकर प्रार्थीज को तय करे। मैं रेल मंत्री के इसीके की मांग नहीं करता क्योंकि जैसा किसी और माननीय सदस्य ने कहा, एक रेल मन्त्री को बदल कर दूसरा रेल मंत्री बनेगा तो उससे एकदम कोई परिवर्तन नहीं हो जायेगा। लेकिन फिर भी मैं रेल मन्त्री से एक आश्वासन जरूर चाहूँगा कि इस हाउस के माध्यम से वे इत देश की जनता को आश्वास त करें कि सरकार अपनी शक्ति के मुनाबिक जितना भी सम्मद हो सकेगा रेल की कमज़ोरियों को दूर करेगी ताकि आगे इस प्रकार की दुर्घटनाओं न होने पायें।

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI (Bhubaneswar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, today we have this opportunity to discuss about the safety of the railways and safety of the passengers.

The hon. Member who moved this adjournment motion said that we are taking these things lightly. But every one of us on this side and the Government take these accidents most seriously and take urgent measures

to come to the rescue of the victims, to find out the reasons and to see that accidents do not occur. All the Ministers and all the high ranking staff visit the site of accident and take all the necessary measures. We are deeply shocked to find that accidents are taking place and the people are dying. Therefore, we have expressed our anguish and at the same time, we are sorry for all these deaths. One has to analyse and look to the developments that have taken place in the Indian Railways during the last thirty years.

17.20 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

Previously the speed of the Indian Railways was 50 kilometres per hour. But, to-day in 1980s the speed has increased to 130 kilometres per hour.

I am grateful to Prof. Dandavate. He has raised the level of debate to a very high standard. He said that we have to look to the expansion of the Indian Railways system itself. Prof. Dandavate has given some figures. 11,000 trains are moving daily. The speed has been increased from 50 kms to 130 kms. per hour. We are carrying 6 lakh metric tonnes of goods or freight and 1 crore of passenger traffic. We have to see as we have expanded the traffic, have we been able to renew all the tracks as has been suggested by Prof. Dandavate? I would like to submit to the hon. Minister and the Government that more funds are required to improve 6,000 kms. that has been really defective. Whatever money may come from whatever source in the coming five years, we must see that the Railway system is strengthened.

I come to the accidents that have taken place. In the North Eastern Railway Bagmati Accident took place. The provisional finding of the Chief Commissioner of Railway Safety is that the accident was the result

of the disturbance set up on the train in the wake of the sudden application of brakes acting in conjunction with a stormy gale blowing from the left which was adequate to destabilise the train in that state and overturn seven of its coaches which had parted from the others. He has attributed this accident to combination of factors—human and natural.

The second accident took place on the South Eastern Railway. The collision took place between 1 KCR Goods Train and 33 Down Passenger Train. The provisional finding attributes it to the failure of the Railway staff.

The third accident took place on the Western Railway. There was derailment of one of the daily Mails. The provisional finding was that it was the result of deliberate tampering with the track by a person or persons unknown.

The fourth accident was on the Eastern Railways. It was derailment of 2 P. G. Passenger at Patna station. The provisional finding reveals that the accident was due to the failure of railway staff.

If we look to the findings of the accidents, what do we find? Either there is defect in the Railway structure, railway track itself or locomotives itself, or there is negligence on the part of the staff. Natural cyclone and gale cannot be prevented. We have to prevent other things. If there is accident due to the negligence of the Railway Staff, we shall have to look into that.

Various Committees Sikri and others have been appointed by the Government to look into the causes of accidents. Recommendations have been made by them. Will the Government try to seriously implement them?

I would also like to point out that if somebody says that the people are feeling most insecure to-day in the

[Shri Chintamani Panigrahi]

Railways, it is nothing but exaggeration. Accidents are taking place. We are worried about it and we want to improve the position.

In 1960-61 the total number of accidents was 2131. The train kilometres run was then 388.14 kilometres. The incidence per million km. was 5.5. In 1980-81, the total number of accidents were 1,013—this includes accidents at level crossings and different kinds of accidents—the total km. run was 458 million and the incidence per million km. came down to 2.2. I do not minimise the gravity of the situation saying that the railway accidents are less and, therefore, we should be complacent about it.

The railways are expanding. There is a total of 61,000 km. of railway track where about 6000 km. railway track is defective, where about 8000 engines are over-aged and where thousands of bogies are also over-aged. We shall have to look into these circumstances and we shall have to see that the railways improve.

Here, I suggest to the hon. Minister that whatever improvements have been suggested by the Railway Convention Committee, whatever we have suggested in the Consultative Committee and whatever has been suggested by various Accidents Committees should be looked into. We shall have to look into all these things and, in the coming three or four years, we must see that first priority is given for track renewals, improvements in the locomotives and improvement in the working conditions of railway staff.

I must say that of late there has been sabotage, more and more, on the Indian railways. The Railways and all the State Governments should take more precautions to prevent sabotage. Recently, two accidents took place at Barang on the South-Eastern Railway. This is what happened in the case of Utkal Express. The engine

itself went from one station to another without knowing that all the bogies had been left behind. It had to return back to take all the bogies. All these things can be prevented. All this must be taken into consideration most seriously. I hope, the Railways are trying their utmost to see that the accidents are prevented and that all the relief is given to the people who are suffering due to railway accidents.

With these words, I oppose the adjournment motion.

श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल (झंसीरपुर) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, 6 जून को बदला घाट के बागमती नदी के पुल पर जो दुर्घटना हुई, उस का कारण बताते हुए रेलवे बोर्ड के चेयरमैन ने कहा कि बहुत बड़ा तूफान आया था जिस के कारण समस्तीपुर-वनवाड़ी पैसेजर के 9 में से 7 डिब्बे बागमती नदी में गिर गये एक दूसरा कारण यह बतलाया गया कि ड्राइवर ने ट्रैक पर बैल और हनवाले को देख कर ब्रेक लगाया जिस की वजह से उस गाड़ी के 7 डिब्बे नदी में गिर गये। मैं इस स्थान के माननीय सदस्यों से अनुरोध करूँगा कि वे जरा इस पर शौर करें और सोचें कि कैसे ब्रेक लगाने से या आंधी के ज्वर से गाड़ी के सात डिब्बे नदी में जा सकते हैं। यह बिलकुल साधारण सी बात है, जिस के बारे में मध्य दण्डवते साहब और अन्य माननीय सदस्यों ने भी कहा है कि कैसे बर्तमान हालात में गाड़ी के डिब्बे ब्रेक लगाने के कारण नदी में जा सकते हैं।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस समय खास तौर से उत्तर हिन्दुस्तान और विशेष रूप से उत्तर बिहार के बारे में बतला रहा हूँ, यद्यपि यह बात पूरे देश के लिये लागू होती है। हमारे यहाँ एक बात विशेष रूप से है—उत्तर बिहार में जितनी नदियाँ हैं और उन पर जितने पुल बने हैं—जाप योड़ा उन की हालत को देखिए, वे कितने बर्षों के बने हुए हैं? वहाँ पर मीटर गेज की रेलके

जाइन है और उन पर ये पुल सैकड़ों बर्फों के बने हुए हैं, जिन की न आज तक मरम्मत हुई, न देखभाल हुई और न रख-रखाव हुआ। और यहां तक कि उन पुलों पर किसी प्रकार का संरक्षण नहीं है। यह जो बाग-मत्ती पर रेल दुर्घटना हुई, आज इस पर हम चिता व्यक्त कर रहे हैं और हमें चिता व्यक्त करनी भी चाहिए। इस पर किसी के कायदा उठाने का प्रयत्न नहीं है। हम जो इनके लिए नियम बनाना चाहते हैं, अपने सुझाव देना चाहते हैं कि किस ढंग से हमें इनको रोकें तो मैं आपको कहना चाहता इं कि आप इस पर भी छ्यान दें।

जिस इलाके से हमारे रेल भंती जी आते हैं, मैं भी उसी इलाके से आता हूँ। आप भी इसके चम्मदीद गवाह होंगे कि हमारे यहां जितनी भी नदियां हैं उन पर जो पुल बने हैं वे कितने पुराने हैं, वे कब बने थे। पुलों पर प्रोटेक्शन के लिए जो लोहे का स्ट्रक्चर होता है, वह वहां के किसी भी त्रिज पर नहीं है। हिंदुहत्तन की जो हालत है वह तो है ही, लेकिन हम लोगों की हालत बहुत बुरी है जिसका कि रोना रोने में आया हूँ। ये जो सात बोगियां पानी में चली गयीं, नदी में चली गयीं और उन पर इनका बालू पड़ गया कि कोई निकाल ही नहीं सका। यह सब इसलिए हुआ कि उस पुल पर कोई प्रोटेक्शन के लिए कुछ नहीं था। सीधी सी बात को छिपाने के लिए, उस पर पर्दा डालने के लिए यह सारी बातें की जा रही हैं।

रेल विभाग अपनी जिम्मेदारी मानने को तैयार नहीं है। वहां पर जितनी भी रेल गाड़ियां चलती हैं उनमें जो बोगियां लगती हैं वे एक भी चलने के लायक नहीं हैं। फर्स्ट क्लास तक की बोगी चलने के लायक नहीं होती है। (अवधान) मैं पांडे जी आपकी भी बात कह रहा हूँ। आप भी गोरखपुर से चल कर बनारस आते होंगे। इसके बारे में आपको भी पता होगा। इसलिए मैं आपको बता रहा

हूँ कि उधर की जो बोगियाँ हैं तो हैं, जो इंजल होते हैं, वे अपनी साधी दूरी भी तथ करेंगे यह नहीं, इसका किसी को विज्ञास नहीं होता है। ये सारी परिस्थितियां वहां पैदा हो गयी हैं। और खास कर हमारे यहां पैदा हो गयी हैं, इसके लिए मैं किसी व्यक्ति को दोष नहीं देना चाहता।

मैं 27 जुलाई को मधुबनी से दरभंगा आ रहा था। मैं इसी बात को खाल-तौर पर कहने के लिए बोला हूँ। जब मैं मधुबनी से दरभंगा आने के लिए उस ट्रेन में बैठा तो उसका स्प्रिंग ट्रेक से जाकर मिल गया। उसमें इतने लोग सवार थे कि यह सब हुआ। वहां जब यह हुआ तो मैंने पता किया। वहां जो लोग थे वे भी जान गये कि मैं एम० पी० हूँ। इस पर वे मुझ से कहते हैं कि आप कभी इसके बारे में बोलते नहीं हैं कि समस्तीपुर रेल लाइन पर पूरे दिन में केवल एक गाड़ी चलती है। जब एक गाड़ी चलेगी तो लोग क्या करेंगे, वे एक ही गाड़ी से जायेंगे। (अवधान) यह सब में एक्सीडेंट के बारे में बतला रहा हूँ। क्या स्प्रिंग का ट्रेक से लगना दुर्घटना नहीं है? यह भी दुर्घटना का एक कारण है।

ये सारी बातें मैंने आपको बतायीं। हमारे ज्योतिर्मय बसु जी ने, हमारे मधु दंडवते जी ने भी बहुत सी बातें आपको बतायीं। मशीन, ट्रेक, बोगी, रेलिंग ये सारी चीजें तो अपनी जगह हैं लेकिन हमारे अपने इलाके में जो स्थिति है, वह मैं आपको बता रहा हूँ। ये जो वहां पर नदियां हैं और उन पर जो पुल हैं वे कितने पुराने हैं। इसका आप जबाब दीजिए और इसका आपको जबाब देना है।

आपने किसी लाइन के लिए एलान तो कर दिया लेकिन वहां गाड़ी नहीं।

[श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल]

चलायी तो उसका क्या होता है? इसका नतीजा यह होता है कि दूसरी गाड़ियों में इतने लोग चढ़ जाते हैं कि वे उन्हें संमाल नहीं पाते क्योंकि डिव्हें पुराने हो गये हैं, विसेपिटे हो गये हैं। वह कोई काम नहीं करता है। यह हालत है रेलवे की और इसी बजह से बराबर दुर्घटनाएं हो रही हैं और दुर्घटनाओं में मरने वालों की संख्या भी बढ़ती चली जा रही है। यह आपके लिए गंभीर चिन्ता का विषय है। रेलवे विभाग को कम से कम अब तो इस पर चिन्ता करनी चाहिए, नहीं तो आप कब चिंता करेंगे।

आपका बतान हम अखबारों में देखते हैं। आपने कहा कि एकाउंटेबिलिटी की जाएगी, लेकिन उसकी अल्प हमको भी तो मिलनी चाहिए कि आप क्या कर रहे हैं और किस तरह से कर रहे हैं।

मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि आप इन चीजों पर ध्यान दीजिए। आज लोग दुखी हैं और मजबूरी में यात्रा कर रहे हैं। केवल यही बात नहीं है कि दुर्घटनाएं होती हैं, बल्कि रोज ट्रेन-डकैतियां भी हो रही हैं, कब किस ट्रेन को कैसिल कर दिया जाएगा, उनका भी पाा नहीं होता, ट्रेने लेट भी हो रही हैं। अभी पिछले दिनों मैं महेन्द्रधाट पहुंचा तो हमको कहा गया कि पश्चिम कैसिल ही गई है—मुझे वहां से लौटना पड़ा।

श्री रमेश सिंह : आप प्लाइंट से हट रहे हैं—डिरेल हो रहे हैं।

श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल डिरेलमेंट की ही बात कर रहा हूँ—आपका डिरेलमेंट दो हो गया है....। (अध्यक्षात्म)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You cannot expect so much information from Mr. Mandal. He was only Home Minister. You may expect from Prof. Madhu Dandavate....

SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL: You should protect me, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I give good protection. (Interruptions).

SHRI RANA VIR SINGH (Kaisarganj): You cannot protect him from derailment, Sir.

श्री धनिकलाल मण्डल : (अभी जाजंजी ने कहा कि 10 हजार ट्रैक बदलने हैं और दृष्टवते जी ने कहा कि 6 हजार ट्रैक बदलने हैं—मैं मत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि किन्तु ट्रैक बदलने हैं और उनमें से उत्तर बिहार में कितने बदलने हैं और बाकी जगहों पर कितने बदलने हैं। हमें मालूम है कि अग्रेजों के समय से जो चीजें बनी थीं उनमें आज तक किसी प्रकार का परिवर्तन नहीं किया गया है। आप एक बार जब दर्शनगंगा रेलवे लाइन का उद्घाटन करने के लिए आए थे, तबसे अभी तक वहां पर कोई कायं नहीं किया गया है।

मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो सबसे बड़ी दुर्घटना बदला थाट की हुई है, इसकी बजह जो आप आंधी या ब्रेक लग गया यह बराते हैं, पह नहीं है, बल्कि इसकी बजह आपके विभाग के जो ट्रैक हैं, बैगन्स हैं, इंजिन हैं, ये सारी चीजें उस दुर्घटना का कारण हैं।

मेरा निवेदन है कि इन बातों पर ध्यान दीजिए। आप देखिए कि बदला थाट की दुर्घटना के बारे में बयानों की बात आ गई। एक बाढ़ मई में आई, एक रेल दुर्घटनाओं की बाढ़ आई और सीसरी बाढ़ दुर्घटनाओं के बारे में दिए

गए बयानों की आई । इसने एक बड़ा भारी कंप्यूटरन बैदा हो गया और इसका परिणाम यह हुआ कि आज तक यह आइडिएंटिफाई नहीं किया जा सका है कि कितने लोगों की इस दुर्घटना में मृत्यु हुई-इसके लिए कोई प्रोसीजर नहीं बनाया गया । छोड़ दिया है । बहुत बड़ा मूल्य मड़ेर हुआ है । दो सेंटीमीटर लोग मरे हैं उसमें । उनके एस्ट्रेंगेट को ही आप देख ले तो आप इसी नर्तीजे पर पहुँचेंगे कि इतने लोग तो जरूर मरे होंगे । काजिज को आइडिटिफाई करने के लिए प्रौसीजर को स्ट्रीम लाइन करने के लिए कैम्पसेशन देने का जो प्रौसीजर है उसको स्ट्रीम लाइन करने के लिए इन्होंने आज तक कुछ भी नहीं किया है । अब भी कुछ नहीं कर रहे हैं । मंत्री महोदय विहार से आते हैं । मैं भी विहार से आता हूँ । वह विहार की बहुत बात करते हैं । बरबर हम लोगों की बात करते हैं । उत्तर विहार में इतनी बड़ी दुर्घटना हो गई लेकिन इन्होंने कुछ नहीं किया । सिवाय भाषणों की बात लगा देने के कुछ नहीं किया । भाषणों की ही इन्होंने कहीं लगा दी ।

हमारे इलाके में पूरी रेलवे लाइन की जो स्थिति है उसके परिप्रेक्ष्य में जो मैंने इस इलाके के बारे में सबाल उठाए हैं, उन पर इनको क्या कहना है, यह मैं इनसे जानना चाहता हूँ ।

ओ बंगल बहर (गाजीपुर) : रेल दुर्घटनाओं से सारे देश और इस मानवीय सदन की चिन्तित होना स्वाभाविक है । जो इन दुर्घटनाओं में मरते हैं उनके प्रति हम सब लोगों की सहनुभूति है । इस

बात का प्रथल होना चाहिए कि इन दुर्घटनाओं की संख्या जितनी कम की जा सकती हो की जाए । लेकिन यहाँ बास्तविकता है कि आज रेलों की बड़े दबाव में, प्रेशर में काम करना पड़ रहा है, कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है, उनमें से होकर गुज़ारा पड़ रहा है और यह भी सही है कि ये तपाम प्रेशर और ये तपाम कठिनाइयों रोज़-ब-रोज़ बढ़ती जा रही है । इतनी ये पहले कभी नहीं थी । दंडवते जी ने इनका जिक्र किया है । आज रेल गाड़ियां पहले से कहीं अधिक दूरियां तय करती हैं, कहीं अधिक पैसेजर इनसे सफर करते हैं, कहीं अधिक मात्रा में रेलों हारा माल ढोया जाता है । जैसे हमारे देश की आवादी बढ़ती जा रही है, देश के विकास की गति तेज होती जा रही है, वैसे वैसे रेल गाड़ियों पर दबाव और प्रेशर भी बढ़ता जाता है और इनकी कठिनाइयां भी बढ़ती जाती हैं । यह भी हकीकत है कि ट्रैक्स, इंजन और सारे जो इंजीनियरिंग डिवाइसिस हैं उनका भेटनन्स जिस प्रकार से होना चाहिये शायद फंडज की कमी की वजह से पैसे की कमी की वजह से, नहीं हो पा रहा है । पुरानी बैंगनी को इसलिए नहीं बदला जा रहा है कि पैसा नहीं है । उनकी मांग भी बढ़ती जा रही है । पैसा रेलों के पास कम है । यह भी एक दबाव है जिसके क्षेत्र रेलों को काम करना पड़ रहा है । इसके अलावा देश में जितने भी एजी-ट्रेन होते हैं, राजनीति दलों के हमले होते हैं, उनका शिकार भी रेलों को होना पड़ता है, स्थानीय मूर्मंट जो बड़े पैमाने पर होते हैं, उनका हमला भी इनको बरदास्त करना पड़ता है, उनके हमलों को भी रेल सहनी है । जबां खाले जाने की बढ़नाएं भी होती हैं और उनका भी शिकार रेलों को होना पड़ता है । देश में जिस तरह

[श्री जैनुल बशर]

से विद्यार्थी या दूसरे लोग अनुशासनहीन हो रहे हैं, उनकी उस अनुशासनहीनता का लिकार भी सबसे आंधक रेलों को हीना पड़ता है। इसके बावजूद रेल प्रशासन को मैं बधाई देता चाहता हूं कि इन कठिनाइयों और दबावों के बावजूद एक्सीडेंट्स की संख्या कम होती रही है। यदि हम देखें कि कितने आदमी पहले सफर करते थे और कितने आज करते हैं और इस आधार पर इन घटनाओं का परसेटेज निकाला जाए तो आपको पता चलेगा कि वह कम बैठता है। इस तरह से जितनी रेल गाड़ियां पहले दूरी तय किया करती थीं और आज जितनी दूरी तय करती हैं अगर उन दूरियों पर घटना का प्रतिशत निकाला जाय तो काफी कम हो जाता है। मैं उदाहरण देता हूं कि 1960-61 में 2,131 दुर्घटनायें हुई थीं। 1961-62 में 1,953 दुर्घटनायें हुईं। 1979-80 में केवल 900 दुर्घटनायें हुई हैं और 1980-81 में 1,013 दुर्घटनायें हुई हैं। जबकि 1960-61 में भारतीय रेलों ने 388.14 मिलियन किलोमीटर सफर किया था और 1961-62 में 396.15 मिलियन किलोमीटर सफर किया था और 1979-80 में 503.4 मिलियन किलो-मीटर सफर किया था और 1980-81 में 458 मिलियन किलोमीटर सफर किया। तो अगर इस तरह से देखें कितनी कठिनाइयों के बावजूद, इन दबाव के बावजूद दुर्घटनाओं की संख्या काफी कम हो रही है। लेकिन हम इससे संतुष्ट नहीं हैं। हम जानते हैं कि रेल मंत्री जी और रेल प्रशासन की यह मंशा है कि इन दुर्घटनाओं की और भी कम किया जाय और कम किया जाना चाहिये।

आज रेल सफर का सबसे बड़ा काष्ठन है। रेल गाड़ियों देश के एक कोने को दूसरे कोने से बिलाती है, वह हमारी लाइफ लॉन है। इनसे ही हमारी अर्थ क्षयस्था चलती है, हमारा जनजीवन संबंधित है। इस देश का जनजीवन रेल गाड़ियों से जितना संबंधित है उतना किसी भी चीज से नहीं है। आज आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि रेलों में और भी कम दुर्घटनायें हों। इसके लिये यह आवश्यक है कि इनके मेन्टेनेंस पर जितनी तब्ज़ह दी जा रही है उससे अधिक दी जानी चाहिए। अभी रेल मंत्री जी तरफ से एक सकुलर नियंत्रण है उसमें काफ़ी उन्होंने व्यवस्था कर रखी है और वह इस बात को बराबर देख रहे हैं कि जो दुर्घटनाओं के कारण हैं उनको रोका जाय, समाप्त किया जाय और लोग निःशर्क सफर कर सकें।

अभी बहुत सी बातें माननीय दंडनते जी ने बतायीं, वह रेल मंत्री रह चुके हैं उनका तर्जुबा है। 6,000 किलोमीटर पुरुण ट्रैक को बदलने में कोई कठिनाई नहीं होनी चाहिए। रेल एक व्यापारिक संस्थान समझकर नहीं चला सकते। वह हमारे जीवन का होता है, उसको धाटा मुनाफ़े के दृष्टिकोण से नहीं देखना चाहिये। रेलवे एक बेलफेयर मेंबर है। इसको अगर सरकारी खजाने से अधिक से अधिक पैसा दिया जाना हो तो उसको देना चाहिये क्योंकि अगर रेल गाड़ियां ठीक से नहीं चलेंगी तो पंडित जी की बात हमें याद आती है जो वह अक्टूबर कहा करते थे कि जब रेल गाड़ियां ठीक चलती हैं तो ऐसा लगता है कि देश ठीक चलता है। जब रेल गाड़ियां ठीक नहीं चलती हैं तो ऐसा लगता है कि देश ठीक नहीं चलता। तो हमारे देश का रेलों के साथ इस तरह का चोरी और दामन का साथ है।

मुझे विश्वास है कि हमारे रेल मंत्री जो इस अद्य पूरे सरकार हैं, हमारे राज्य और उपरेल मंत्री बराबर इस काम में जागे हुए हैं रेलों में दुर्घटनाय कम हों, उसको कार्यकुशलता में सुधार हो। मुझे पूर्ण आशा है कि वह इस बात पर पूरी तरज्जु हो देंगे और रेल गाड़ियों को ठीक प्रकार से चलायेंगे। और जो दुर्घटनायें हैं वह काफ़ी कम हैं, और मुझे आशा है कि और भी कम होगी। पैसेंजर्स की संख्या को देखते हुए, जो माइलेज तथा करती हैं उसको देखते हुए।

इन बातों के बाय में इस कार्य स्थगन प्रस्ताव का विरोध करता है।

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL (Ernakulam): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, many Members have expressed their concern and suggested valuable safety measures to prevent the accidents.

Sir, while debating on this issue my mind goes back to some other accidents which deserve our attention very much, viz., the accidents on roads as well. Everyday we read in newspapers that many people are killed through road accidents. What measures do the Government propose to take to prevent them? I remember in the last Session I moved a Call Attention Motion and this issue was debated. Today we are debating another aspect of an accident, viz., railway accidents. I am sure all will be unanimous in their opinion about the concern of this House on this issue. Prof. Dandavate with his in-depth knowledge has highlighted the salient features of the accidents and the preventive measures. He has also appealed that the House should debate without partisan view and give some concrete suggestions.

What I would like to ask the hon. Minister is this. Having so many accidents what steps have the Gov-

ernment taken to prevent the same? Has the Government fixed responsibility on any particular Department or the people? Sir, my mind again goes to some Report wherein the blame is squarely put on the staff of the Railway Department. May I ask the hon. Minister what action has been taken against the indisciplined, irresponsible and culprit staff? The House should be informed how many such irresponsible elements have been put in jails.

Sir, we have to analyse the situation objectively. Once the Railways was a national pride and a mirror of Indian unity and integrity. But is that the case today with the Railways? If you objectively analyse you can very well see that from 1973 onward, the indiscipline, anti-social and disruptive elements have crept into this Department with the ultimate aim of disrupting the Indian economy, the Railways and the life of the people. Should we tolerate it?

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): No.

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL: I am happy you have said that. I hope you will take that very attitude while speaking on the Ordinance as well.

Sir, my submissions are very brief. Firstly, the number of RPF personnel should be increased. Secondly, the dependents of the victims should be provided jobs. Thirdly, as Prof. Dandavate pointed violation of safety rules is the main cause of accidents, the House would like to know who are those breakers of these rules and what measures do the Government propose taking to impose strictly these safety rules? Will the Government take steps to discipline those who violate these rules?

Sir, it is high time that a probe is ordered in this whole matter. We should know whose responsibility it is—whether it is the responsibility of the Board or that of the General Manager, whoever that may be, I

[Shri Xavier Arakal]

appeal to the Government to take a very stern view of the whole situation and proceed to take strict disciplinary action against those who may be found to be responsible for these failures. Whenever disciplinary action is taken we have found that a section of the trade union leaders have always started taking objections and they come up with the plea that no disciplinary action should be taken against certain officials and so on. This is the stand which is being taken by a section of the trade union leaders. I ask them: Have you got to discharge a sense of responsibility to the nation or not? Is it not your own duty to suggest to Government to take disciplinary action against those who indulge in indiscipline and violation of rules? I pose these questions to these sections of the trade union leaders. If we are to discharge our duties to the nation and society, then, all trade union leaders must come forward and support the Government on the various measures which they have taken and are proposing to take.

With these words, I appeal to the Mover of the Adjournment Motion to withdraw his Motion.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, Dr. Vasant Kumar Pandit. Your party has been allotted 5 minutes please.

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT (Rajgarh): Sir, I shall be very brief and I will not take much time. The Mover of the Motion has spoken about the number of accidents which have taken place. My hon. friend Prof. Madhu Dandavate has also spoken and he has pinpointed many facts and brought out many points which should have been taken into account. Now, Sir, large number of such accidents have taken place during a short period resulting in many deaths. Such incidents gave an opportunity to the Railways as 'Minister of Accidents'. Sometimes in your own party, people call you, 'Minister by Accident'. I don't

know what is the truth. But this role of modern Yamdoot which your Department is playing is really very deplorable..

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: If you want to put it correctly, Dr. Vasant Kumar Pandit, you must call him 'Member of Parliament by accident' because he was not elected as Minister by the people.

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Now, Sir my main point is this: We cannot call these as Accidents due to Acts of God; but these are all man-made accidents. If there is sabotage, you must go into the root of it and whoever is responsible for it must be punished severely. You should take strong measures against such persons, whoever they may be. But, by and large, we have found that these are all accidents on human beings, created by human being or caused by human beings. A human being somewhere in the Railway Department can be found responsible for it or a group of persons may be found responsible for it. If the hon. Minister had come but with concrete suggestions how to replace out-dated rolling stock and so on, we would have understood that he is seized of the problem. The low maintenance or declining maintenance of rolling stock, out-dated tracks and low maintenance lack of efficiency, shoddy working of workshop staff and utter negl of track survey are all some of the causes which are responsible for these types of accidents. We would like to know this from the hon. Minister. Have you got any time schedule whereby you would be completing your track surveys? Have you come before the House at any time in your Budget speech saying that these are the tracks which are out-dated an needed replacement immediately? you have not done that. Have you said, these are the tracks which require replacement in 5 years, these are the tracks which are good presently, but will not last very long? Have you done that? No, you have

never done that. You have never taken the House into confidence.

18 hrs.

This is not an 'Act of Almighty'. But the All-Mighty' people are sitting in the Rail Bhawan. The General Managers and the Chairman of the Railway Board are All-Mighty people. For the last many years Railway Minister has changed within, short intervals. What they do is when a new Minister comes they find out what exactly is his line of action. They try to know whether he wants more number of tracks, new trains, fast trains, passenger amenities and his other fads which please the Minister. It is unfortunate that Minister do not last for more than five years. Even my very good friend Professor Madhu Dandavate had stayed for about 2-1/2 year. Panditji was there for some time and now Mr. Pandeyji has come. So, these things play a vital role in changing the tactics of the bureaucrats. Umpteen reasons of political pressure as well as financial constraints are given and they manipulate this in order to please the Minister. These bureaucrat gods can never be frank and outspoken and call a spade a spade. They do not give priorities for repairs and maintenance. Therefore my suggestion is that a through survey of all these things has got to be done. We are not in the old-fashioned age. We are now in a modern sophisticated age where instrumentation has gone to such an extent that thousands of kilometers of tracks can be surveyed within a short time by means of supersonic fault-detectors electronic fault-finders. Ten years back we had the difficulty of surveying a large distance of tracks.

My friend has said that he is doing his best. But I personally feel that the railways in this vast country should not be treated merely as a Government Department. I would suggest that an independent "All India Railway Corporation" should be

formed. Then only the political influences, ministerial overtones political pressures will be avoided. Otherwise, the bureaucrats are bound to play under two pressures, namely, political as well as financial. I would therefore like the Minister to apply his mind and appoint an independent High Power Inspection Agency to examine the tracks and report the matter either to the Minister concerned or to Parliament, so that we know exactly where we stand. There is no need for political criticism about this. We are honest about this. Everyone is concerned about the loss of human life.

Sir, one more point. I have found that several posts at the lower level are lying vacant for so many years, particularly in the departments of maintenance and workshop and staff at stations. While at the Class-I cadre several new posts have been created recently previously there used to be two General Managers but now we find 4 or 5 General Managers in the same Department. at the lower levels the vacant post have not been filled Will the hon. Minister kindly tell us how many posts at the lower level, at the workshop and maintenance levels are lying vacant? This will nail the truth.

Several times our experience, while travelling in the railways, is that every coach and every wagon has the "date of return" written on it. Now, there is no mention of this "date of return". For years the wagons or the coaches have not gone for repairs or for maintenance or renewals. This is an act of gross negligence and therefore I would beseech the Members of this House to come to the grips of the problem. You should tell us where exactly your limitations are and find out such machinery and chalk out your programme for some such action so that we can avoid such accidents in future and there should be no oc-

[Dr.Vasant Kumar Pandit]

casion to discuss safety measures, and a multile accidents together as we are doing today.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF): My Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I appreciate the anxiety and the concern that was expressed by all sections of the House about some of the unfortunate railway accidents. More emphasis has been laid on the accident which happened on the Bagmati river due to storm and the controversial.. (interruptions). We have very patiently heard; let them allow me to have my say now.

This is not the first accident of its kind. Since the year 1924 upto 1978, there have been 14 accidents due to severe storm. It is not a new phenomenon that has come forth all of a sudden and which has brought surprise to our friends. On this very North-Eastern Railway there have been four accidents (Interruptions)

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY. rose

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Minister is only intervening, you can speak afterwards.

SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: What I would like to make clear to the House is that we are not anxious to hide the truth. I can understand their concern about the accident. The most unfortunate part of this whole tragedy is the location of the accident. If it would not have taken place on the river, which unfortunately happened, and made difficult the salvage operations, perhaps this disaster would not have been that serious. Unfortunately, this accident took place on the bridge over the river and thus there were more victims of this accident. Shri Dhanik Lal Mandal, who was a Minister in the previous Government, has given the figure of victims as about 3000. What are we going to achieve by hiding

the facts? There should be same imagination, imagination nearer to truth, but this is far from truth. I cannot understand this..(interruptions).

SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL: Five bogies are still in water (Interruptions).

SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: The seating capacity of the various compartments of the train was 68, 30, 68, 52 68 and so on. Among many of the hon. Members who are present here, Prof. Madhu Dandavate who has been the Railway Minister, can understand the position better.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Ponnam): It is an aspersion on the Members of the House and it should be struck off the record.

SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: It is not an aspersion on any Member. I have got the greatest respect and regard for my friend, Shri Banatwalla, who has got lot of knowledge as also others. I am not disputing that What I meant was that as Prof. Madhu Dandavate has been Railway Minister and has dealt with all these aspects, he can appreciate this better. Even assuming that there were passengers on the roof, it cannot be to the extent as Mr. Dhanik Lal Mandal wanted to exaggerate the figures.

श्री धनिक लल मण्डल : मैं पूछता हूँ वागमति नदी पर जहा यह दुर्घटना हुई, वहा पर पुल की नेफटी के लिये क्या कोई फैला बनाये है, कृपया जवाब दें ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please listen to him. Kindly allow him to speak first. Then you can dispute. Their version you must hear.

SHRI C. K. JAFFAR SHARIEF: I am surprised to know about the furore at the Adjournment Motion. Our esteemed friend Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu,

for whom we have all respect, attempted to give the description of the conditions of the wheels and the rolling stock which has gone into the river. I don't know when he went into the water and got the conditions surveyed. Sir, I can understand a train from the originating place or a place where an accident has occurred and it is on the surface or at a terminating place, when one can go and examine, but not a train which has gone into the water. I don't know except Navy anybody has taken the risk. But anyway someone might have fed the information and he was there to observe.

Sir, many friends have taken this opportunity to highlight the various aspects, the need for improving the entire Railway system. Mr. Madhu Dandavate has said about the track condition on which there are no two opinions. He has spoken about running kilometres, the route kilometres, the tracks which has to be replaced. Sir, the Minister for Railways in his Budget has very clearly mentioned that it is a rehabilitation Budget. We have very clearly spelt out that the allocation that we have got is not for new lines, but mainly for replacement of the rolling stock and also for renewal of tracks. Sir, the progress is being maintained. Sir, the allocation in the previous year was about Rs. 70 crores; this year the allocation about the renewal of tracks is about Rs. 110 crores, if I stand corrected. It shows the clear mind of the Government; how anxious we are in improving the system.

Sir, many of the accidents have been attributed to human failures. Two contrary approaches have been seen in the House—On one side lot of sympathy for the workers and on the other side they want the Management to deal with them. And the Report of the Investigation also shows that it was the human failure for which again they say it is a case of the conditions under which the workers have to work. Sir I fully sympathise their conditions. Afterall we are

human-beings. I come from an average family and I do have sympathy for our workers. It is not that we want to rule by Danda, but, Sir, discipline is essential. If you have to improve the productivity, if you have to improve the economic situation of this country, discipline is of utmost necessity. You will see, Sir, today this morning my friends boycotted when compliments were being paid to the scientists for the achievement of the APPLE. They never had the courtesy even to sit and appreciate the achievement of our scientific development. I don't believe in victimizing the workers. But things should not be done at the cost of the nation, and certainly not at the cost of the people. Where discipline is necessary, we have to enforce it. Where we have to pat them, certainly we will pat them. We will go one step more than you. We will be more anxious to protect the interests of the workers. We don't believe in slogans. (Interruptions).

I would like to submit with all humility to this House, and through this House to the people at large, that it is our earnest desire to improve the system, and to see that the people of this country enjoy a safe journey to their destinations. We require the cooperation of one and all. We require the cooperation of the workers. It is not merely enforcing discipline on the smallest worker. Action has been taken against about 105 officials for various accidents and failures. Most of these 105 are not workers, but supervisory staff, i.e. people who are responsible to look after things, and for supervision of traffic and rolling stock. Action has been taken against them. When we have taken action against them, it is very unfair to attribute motives to us, that we have not been fair to workers.

We talk here very highly about the workers. When we talk about the welfare of the people and about improving the system, let us not forget that we should not talk merely for

[Shri C. K. Jaffer Sharief]

the purpose of attacking the Government. Let us not talk in a manner which will bring down the morale of people who are trying to bring about improvement in the economy. That is very important.

Where does the money come from? Money comes from the efficient running of trains. I know that our freight movement is going up. Revenue is going up. Somebody spoke about speed. We are not running the trains blindly. Mr. Dandavate will vouch for it. Where the track is bad, speed is cut down to that extent. We have got super-fast trains. No accident has taken place with regard to them. They have the maximum speed.

Accidents are most unfortunate. Nobody is happy about them. Neither we are happy, nor the hon. Members. The Chairman and members of the Railway Board, the General Managers and the smallest worker in the Railways—no one is happy about them. It would be the anxiety of every one—of management and of the workers—to see that accidents are avoided. They have the efficient functioning of Railways uppermost in their minds.

Our friends will again have an opportunity to speak on the ordinance. At that time also, they come out and distinguish between responsibilities and rights. It is not good if you think of talking about the rights and forget about the responsibilities. The workers should be told about the responsibilities, and then about the rights.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA: Is the hon. Minister speaking on railway accidents or about the ordinance?

SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: I am meeting some of the arguments that they have advanced. We do share the anxiety, apprehension and the anguish that they have. We do share

them. Our effort will be to see that the passengers who travel do so very safely from the starting point up to their respective destinations. In this great task, unless the willing cooperation from all sides inspiring the workers, educating the workers is coming, it will be very difficult to achieve the national objective. I am sure, the House which has expressed so much of concern, will not be failing in its duty and responsibility towards that end.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Narayan Choubey. Your party has been allotted four minutes. Two hours and 30 minutes were allotted for the entire discussion. Now we have exhausted two hours and 20 minutes. I will ask your permission to extend it or adjourn it after two hours, because the Minister has got to reply. But, anyhow, everything will be over today.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY (Mid-napore): When the previous Chairman of the Railway Board had to go and when the new Chairman, Mr. Gujral came, there were several applauses in this House by the Members of the Ruling Party. We are not concerned with the advent of Shri Gujral as the Chairman of the Railway Board. But there is no doubt that the accidents on the railways have been increasing since Shri Gujral has become the Chairman. Whatever may be the jugglery of words, the accidents have increased and all the members even from the Ruling Party do feel that they cannot hide the facts. I would request the hon. Minister to answer my points. Is it a fact that now the speed is first and the safety rules are second? Is it also a fact that previously the safety rules were first and the speed was second? Is it not a fact that the safety rules are being violated day-in and day-out at the order of the Railway Board?

Recently, on the 16th July, there was a big accident in the Balespur Division. Is it not a fact that the

driver of the same train, Mr. Chirkute, had given a memo to the Station Master saying that the brake power of the train was not sufficient to run it safely and still he was compelled to run that train? Why are the safety rules being violated and are given a go by? I am from Kharagpur. I am amongst the railway men. My family members work on the railways. Is it not a fact that you cannot repair old locomotives properly? The old locomotives which were running at 60 km. per hour, now the officers ask them to run them at 100 km. per hour at the age of 30 or 35 when they could not even run 60 km. per hour due to safety rules 25 years earlier. Now you compel them to run them 100 km. per hour with the result that there are accidents.

I can challenge this. The tools in all the factories which are given to the workers are very old; they are outdated. Many workers in the loco sheds have to buy tools from their own pocket money. You cannot supply them these tools even. And then they work. You come to Kharagpur workshop and I prove it with facts and figures.

The number of trains has increased. The speed of the trains has increased. It is quite good. The number of rakes has increased. It is quite good. The trains have been elongated. It is quite good. The platforms have been renovated. It is quite good. But have you increased the number of workers? The number of workers has decreased. What about the officers? There was only one GM. Now there is one GM and two additional GMs. There was only one DRM,—now one DRM, and three ADRMs. Although the officers are being posted there, they have no table to work; they have no telephone, but still they are getting the pay. But the number of workers is decreasing gradually; their vacancies are not being filled up. Hence Railway jobs cannot be attended properly. Defects remain and cause accidents. I want to put a

question. Why is it that at the age of 68 Mr. Menzes had to go and why is it that Mr. Gujral has been given extension? What is the reason? Why? What is the standard? I put this question.

Really, I am very glad that our Minister of State for Railways says that he does not want to rule by *Danda*. A very good proclamation. What is the reality? *Danda* of 14/2 is hanging on the head of railwaymen. How many workers have lost their services in the year 1980-81 by rule 14/2? Will you give the facts and figures? Even for small things you are applying Rule 14/2! Now, take the case of loco-men. A large number of them have been sacked under rule 14/2. A connivance has been made for loco-men. It is said that they are made to do ten hours duty. How is it? It is from the time when the wheels have started running. Suppose, I am going on pilot duty from Kharagpur, you ask me to start at 10 p.m. I catch the train two hours later at 12 p.m. The 10 hour duty starts from 12 p.m. and not 10 p.m. It is not fair. Actually the loco-men work more than 10 hours, and you only expect ten hours. This is not justice. Here I also beg to submit what old workers of Kharagpur workshop used to tell us five or ten years earlier. I have no figures as Mr. Dandavate has given. But the experienced workers used to say that the work in the workshop is not being processed properly. There is negligence from top to bottom. That is why various accidents occur. You will be ashamed to know that in various loco workshops there is no machine—what do you mean to say—for lubrication—putting grease. You have no machine for lubrication in the engines. I give you the facts. In Kharagpur for the last fifteen years the machine is not operating. They work with hands, and have to put grease with their hands.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please conclude.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Lastly, the Chairman, Railway Board recently had been to Calcutta. He did not travel by train. He went there by plane and came by plane. Why? He is afraid of travelling by train.

AN HON. MEMBER: He does not want to take the risk. (Interruptions)

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: I suggest that the Railway Board should be abolished. Down with the Railway Board! The Chairman should not be given any extension. Further, he has become a Chairman for accidents. Lastly, I submit that as our friend Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu has suggested, please appoint a Parliamentary Committee to go into the details. The guilty must be punished. I found that in Gujarat when an accident took place, four gangmen—poor Adivasi gangmen—were punished. Such things will never improve the situation. I suggest that the Parliamentary Committee should be accepted and the same should go into the details to study the causes of accidents.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Hon. Members, two and a half hours were allotted for this debate. We have already completed two and a half hours. I am very sorry to state that no hon. Member sticks to time factor. I cannot help it. Many Members from the Opposition have participated. As for the ruling party Members, the Parliamentary Affairs Minister has agreed not to press their members to speak. Therefore he has agreed, Shri Venkatasubbiah has agreed...

(Interruptions)

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH: You do not allow anybody now and let the Minister start. (Interruptions)

SHRI RAMAVTAR SHASTRI: You do not say like that.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, three members from the Opposition, three minutes each. Three names are here. I request you, three members

to speak for three minutes each. Then the Minister will reply. They are, Mr. R. P. Yadav, Mr. Neelalohithadasan Nadar, and Shri Jagpal Singh. These three hon. Members will simply speak for three minutes each.

Then I will call the Minister. By 7 we should try to finish.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have the right of reply.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Yes. Mr. Yadav.

श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव (मधेपुरा) : रेल मंत्रालय को रेल दुर्घटनाओं का मंत्रालय कहा जाए तो कोई अतिशयोक्ति नहीं होगी। सुबह होते ही आप समाचार-पत्र देखें और आप को कोई न कोई रेल दुर्घटना होने की खबर पढ़ने को मिल जाएंगे। खेद है कि पार्टी लेवल के ऊपर उठ कर इस पर विचार नहीं किया जा रहा है। क्या कारण है कि हर दिन कोई न कोई रेल दुर्घटना हो रही है? चूंकि समय की आपने पावनी लगा दी है इस वास्ते और बातों पर न जाते हुए मैं सीधे बागमति एक्सीडेंट पर आना चाहता हूँ। मेरी यह वद-किस्मती है कि मैं उसी इलाके से आता हूँ। वह ट्रेन समस्तीपुर बनवाड़ी पैसेजर छ: जून को जा रही थी। बदलाघाट और घामराघाट के बीच 51 नं० पुल पर वह गिरी। एक्सीडेंट के बाद दो बार मैं घटनास्थल पर जा चुका हूँ और अस्तरालों में भी गथा हूँ जहाँ लोग दाखिल किए गए थे। लोगों से वहाँ मैंने बात की है। लोगों ने बताया है कि यह ठीक है कि जोरों की हवा आई थी और यह भी ठीक है कि जोरों का ब्रेक भी लगाया गया। इसकी बजह से ब्रेक नीचे गिरा और चूंकि दो डिम्बों के बीच का द्रुक कमज़ोर था इस वास्ते यह दुर्घटना हुई। सारी गाड़ी भी नीचे

गिर सकती थीं । केवल तोन सी लोग मरे हैं यह कहा गया है । मैं कहूँगा कि मंत्री महोदय को बिहार के उस इलाके की जानकारी नहीं है । मैं वहां से आता हूँ । उँ: मेल ट्रेन उस डिविजन की तब ससरेंडिड थीं । एक ही यह गाड़ी थी जिससे लोग समस्तीपुर से बनवखी को जा सकते थे । वह शादी विवाह का समय था । आठ बारात पार्टियां उस में जा रहीं थीं । मुजफ्फरपुर से भी लोग जो बाजार करने जाते हैं, खरीद फरोखन करने जाते हैं वे भी जा रहे थे । वे भी समस्तीपुर में आ कर उस गाड़ी को पकड़ते हैं । मंत्री महोदय को जानकारी नहीं है, नीचे तो नीचे, गाड़ी के ऊपर भी जगह नहीं रहती है और लोग गाड़ी के ऊपर भी चलते हैं—

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He should conclude now. Three minutes are over.

SHRI R. P. YADAV: It is my constituency. I have got a right to speak. Please allow me some more time.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Try to conclude.

श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव: ड्राइवर को पहले इन्होंने कहा कि कोर्ट में जा कर कहो कि हम ने ब्रेक नहीं लगाया । चेयरमैन साहब ने वहां जा कर कहा कि सात रेल के डिब्बों को तूफान ने छिलोने की तरह उठा कर फेंक दिया । बात समझ में नहीं आती है । तूफान का असर किसी घर पर बक्स पर नहीं पड़ता है और इसी गाड़ी पर पड़ता है, इसी अभागी ट्रेन पर पड़ता है । केवल यही गाड़ी उस तूफान की चपेट में आती है । उसी बात को मंत्री जी ने भी दौहना दिया । कामनसेंस की भी कुछ बात होनी चाहिए । इनक्षणी कमीशन बिठा दिया

गया । उसकी रिपोर्ट भी आ गई है । उसने कह दिया है कि ब्रेक लगा यह ठीक है और आधी भाई यह भी ठीक है । चूंकि टर्म्स के अन्दर इनक्षणी कमीशन को काम करना है इस बास्ते उस ने कह दिया कि दोनों बातें सही हैं, जो लोगों ने कहा वह भी सही है और जो इन्होंने कहा वह भी सही है ।

मैं उस बदकिस्मत इलाके से आता हूँ जहां पर एक आशा बंधी थी । ललित नारायण मिश्र जी के आने की कुछ आशा बंधी थी । बदकिस्मती से वह हमारे बीच में नहीं रहे । वहां की हालत को आप देखें । आपको यह जानकर आश्चर्य होगा कि मानसी और बनवखी के बीच में करीब एक दर्जन पुल हैं जिनकी लाइफ समाप्त ही चुकी है और एक पर भी रेलिंग नहीं है । आज तक उनको कोई रिपेयर करने वाला नहीं है और उस लाइन पर सारे कंडेंड डिब्बे गड़ियों में लगाये जाते हैं । वहां पर राज्य प्रशासन और केन्द्रीय सरकार में कोई तालमेल नहीं है । नेबी के जो डाइवर्स वहां गये थे उनका कहना था कि वह समुद्र से डाइव करने के आदी नहीं हैं, गंदे पानी में जाने के आदी नहीं हैं । लेकिन जब उनको फोर्स किया गया तो बिना पूरी जगह गये हुए ही उन्होंने कह दिया कि हमने सारी लाशें निकाल दीं । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सातों डिब्बे बाहर निकाल पाये हैं? और जो मलबे में फंसे हुए नर कंकाल पड़े हुए हैं उनको निकाला जा सका है? नहीं । हमारे रेल मंत्री जी द्वेष यूनियन लीडर रहे हैं और सूक्ष्मबूझ वाले आदमी रहे हैं । लेकिन इस उर्ध्वटना के बारे में इन्होंने जैसा चेयरमैन रेलवे बोर्ड ने इनको कहा वही मंत्री जी ने कह दिया कि सातों डिब्बों को तूफान ने छिलोने की तरह उड़ा कर फेंक दिया । आज भी

[श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव]

दरभंगा और नरकटियागंज के बीच में ट्रैक फ्रैक्ट है जैसा कि इनकी रिपोर्ट में भी है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Hon. Members, if I am not able to give time to those Members whose names are with me, it is because other Members are taking more time.

श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव: मैं समाज ही कर रहा हूं, दो एक सुसाव देना चाहता हूं। यहां पर जो और लोगों ने कहा जो रैलीग स्टाक की हालत है उसका मेन्टेनेंस वर्तमान चेयरमैन, रेलवे बोर्ड के रहते नहीं हो पा रहा है इसलिये उसको तुरन्त हटाना चाहिये, वह ऐक्स-टैक्स-डेड लीज आफ लाइफ पर चल रहे हैं। यदि वास्तव में मंत्री जी डेमोक्रेट हैं, लोगों की भावनाओं को समझते हैं तो यह आवश्यक है कि एक पार्लियामेंटरी कमेटी बैठायें जो सारी बातों को जनता के सामने ला सके।

श्री विश्वनाथ शर्मा (झांसी): उपचायक जी, मेरी पहली शिकायत तो इन जनरल यह है कि मैं उस पार्टी का सदस्य हूं जिसके सदस्य वर्तमान संसद में कम हैं इसलिये ऐडजनरेंट मोशन पर बोलने की बारी इतनी लेट आती है कि अन्य माननीय सदस्य इतना बोल लेते हैं जिसके कारण हमें हमेशा समय ही नहीं रहता है। इसको आप रेमेडी कर देंगे यह भेग निवेदन है।

यहां पर रेल मंत्री जी ने स्वीकार किया है शूमन फाल्ट के बारे में, और सब लोगों ने यह कहा है कि शूमन फाल्ट रहा है ऐक्सीडेंट के लिये उत्तरदायी होने के लिये। मैं भी इसको स्वीकार करता हूं। लेकिन खोद की बात है कि सही आदमी का नाम यहां नहीं लिया गया। और वह सज्जन है

माननीय केदार पांडे जिनकी बजह से यह सब हुआ है। मैं भी इसको शूमन फाल्ट मानता हूं। मैं पूछना चाहूंगा कि माननीय पांडे जी कितनी देर इस देश में रहे और कितनी बार देश के बाहर रह आये मंत्री बनते ही? पांडे जी को सैर स्पाई का शौक है। इसलिये मेरा निवेदन है कि मंत्री जरा अधिक समय दिया करें रेल भवन में। भेग दूसरा आग्रह है कि काम में समय अधिक दिया करें जिससे कि रेल दुर्घटायें बच सकें क्योंकि ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन की जिम्मेदारी तो मुख्यतः इन्हीं की है। कितने तो यह स्वतः शूमने में मशकूल हैं। और 800 पासेज जारी किये हुए हैं . . .

रेल मंत्री (श्री केदार पांडे): एक भी पास अब नहीं है, भव कैसिल हो गये।

श्री विश्वनाथ शर्मा: कैसिल ऊपर से कराये गये हैं। पाण्डे जी आप ने नहीं किए। इसलिये पहला शूमन फाल्ट तो यह है जिसको हर किया जाना चाहिये। फिर मेरा आग्रह यह है कि चूंकि ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन वास्तव में टाप-हैवी है, मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि मैं झांसी से निर्बाचित हूं और मेरे निर्बाचित-सेत्र में ही कम-से-कम 40 हजार रेलवे कर्मचारी रहते हैं। उनके परिवार सहित सदस्यों की संख्या कितनी होगी, यह आप स्वयं समझ लें। मैं निरन्तर देख रहा हूं कि वहां पर पहले एक ट्रैकिक सुपरिंटेडेंट होता था, फिर एक डिवीजनल सुपरिंटेडेंट हो गया और अब एक डी० आर० एम० यानी हैड आफ दी डिपार्टमेंट और ३ एकीशनल डी० आर० एम० हैं जब कि वहां पर यार्ड में आर्टिलियरी की कमी है, केविल मैं

आदमियों की कमी है और ए एस एम के दफ्तर में आदमियों की कमी है। आप कैसे अपेक्षा करते हैं कि सरकारी अधिकारियों की संख्या बढ़ती जाये और जो आनंदों जाव हैं, जागने वाले हैं, ऐयर-कंडीशन्ड दफ्तरों में सोने वाले नहीं हैं, उनकी संख्या प्रोप्रेशन में निरन्तर बढ़ती जाये ? यह बहुत बड़ा कारण है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे चूंकि आपने समय कम दिया है, अन्यथा मैं इसके प्रमाण दे सकता हूँ और पांडे जी को लिखकर भी दे दूंगा कि पांडे जी की हरकतों से, इनके अपने चश्मे की बजह से, जो पार्टी का चश्मा लगाकर यह देखते हैं, इससे निराशा की इतनी भावना कार्यकर्ताओं में फैली है, इतना अत्याचार हो रहा है साधारण कार्य-कर्ताओं पर इसका मुख्य कारण है डिमारनाइजेशन और हायूमन फाल्ट। ये इसके दो मुख्य कारण हैं, अन्य कारण भी हो सकते हैं, मैं इससे इन्कार नहीं करता।

हमारे यहां टूल मेकर्स हैं, वर्कशाप हैं और मेन्टेनेन्स विभाग हैं, वहां के कार्यकर्ताओं में बेहद निराशा फैल गई है। मैं अपेक्षा करता हूँ कि आज के इस एडजोर्नमेंट मोशन के डिस्क्शन से आप कुछ-न-कुछ सीख अवश्य लेंगे और इन बातों को दूर करने का प्रयास करेंगे।

श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप (भांवला): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, पहले योहप में पोप स्वर्ग का टिकट दिया करते थे, लेकिन अब हमारे रेल मंत्रालय में जो एक्सीडेंट मंत्री हैं, वह हिन्दुस्तान के लोगों को स्वर्ग का टिकट दिया करते हैं।

इस सदन की गरिमा की धाद आती है, जिस समय इस देश के इस सदन में बैठने वाले रेल मंत्री खंडीय श्री लाल बहादुर श्री

शास्त्री थे। उन्होंने एक एक्सीडेंट पर इस्तीफा देकर पूरे रेल मंत्रालय को सजग कर दिया था, लेकिन आज एक-से-एक घटनाएं बढ़ती जा रही हैं और एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन में नौकरगश्शा ही हावी होती जा रही है और जो काम करने वाले लोग हैं, उनको बढ़ोतरी नहीं की जा रही है। रेल मंत्रालय में जो काम का बोझा बड़ा हुआ है, जो पटरियों पर काम करते हैं, स्टेशनों पर काम करते हैं, इंजन चलाते हैं, उनके बोझे को दूर न कर के इस बात की कोशिश की जा रही है कि रेल मंत्रालय में सफेद हाथी की तरह काम करने वाले जो अधिकारी हैं, उनको बढ़ाया जाये और यही मुख्य कारण है कि आज इतनी दुर्घटनाएं होती हैं। इससे पहले जो मत्री रहे हैं, उनका भी टिल भर आता है, लेकिन आज के रेल मंत्री दुर्घटनाओं पर हंसा बारते हैं, उनको हंसी आती है।

यह क्या आपका मंत्रालय है ? हम सफर नहीं कर सकते हैं, रेलों में डकैतियां होती हैं, रेल की छतों पर लोग जायें और मरें, आज देने कहीं नदियों में गिरें, कहीं पर एक्सीडेंट हों और सैकड़ों-सैकड़ों लोग मरें और उसके ऊपर भी आप मंत्रालय को संभाल न पायें, केवल यही कहते रहे कि हम बहुत अच्छा कर रहे हैं, इससे काम चलने वाला नहीं है। देनों को समय पर न चला पायें, स्पेयर पार्ट सप्लाई न कर पायें और कर्मचारियों के असंतोष को दूर न कर पायें, यह बहुत मुख्य कारण है। समय की कमी है, इसलिये उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप को धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि बोलने का समय दिया।

रेल मंत्री (श्री केवार पांडे): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस बहस में बहुत-सी बातें साक हुई हैं और उनसे हम काफी फायदा उठा सकते हैं। समालोचना की जरूरत है—

निन्दक नियरे गखिये, प्रांगन कुटि छवाये।
इसलिये जो खड़ानामेंट मोशन आया है,

[श्री केवार पांडे]

इसके द्वारा आपने अपने विचार रखे हैं।

(अध्यधान)

इसको क्रिटिक कहिये, निन्दक नहीं कहिये।

एक ऐसी बात श्री ज्योतिमंय बसु ने कही, उससे मालूम होता है कि हमको उसकी जानकारी नहीं थी। हमें उसकी जानकारी है। सीकरी कमेटी की बात उन्होंने कही थी। 1978 में यह सीकरी कमेटी बनी थी, 1962 में कुरुकमेटी बनी थी और 1968 में बांध कमेटी बनी थी। ये 3 कमेटियां ही हाल में बनी थीं रेल के इतिहास में। जो आखिरी कमेटी 1978 में बनी—सीकरी कमेटी, उसकी रीकमेंडेशन्ज मेरे सामने हैं। मैं अभी बताऊंगा कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा रीकमेंडेशन्ज को लागू किया गया है। यही बजह है कि...

एक माननीय सदस्य : एक्सिस्डेंट्स ही रहे हैं।

श्री केवार पांडे : एक्सिस्डेंट्स तो होते हैं, लेकिन जितनी संख्या में पहले होते थे, उससे 52 परसेंट कम हो गए हैं। (अध्यधान) मैं फैक्ट्स एंड फ़िगर्ज़ दूंगा।

नम्बर आफ आवजदेशन्ज़ : पार्ट बन-52, पार्ट टू—1, टोटल रीकमेंडेशन्ज़ : पार्ट बन—118, पार्ट टू—412। जो रीकमेंडेशन्ज़ कुबूल किए गए या पार्श्वी एक्सेप्ट हुए हैं, वे ही पार्ट बन—110 और पार्ट टू—225। ऐसी बात नहीं है कि जो रीकमेंडेशन्ज़ आए हैं, वे ऐसे ही पड़े हुए हैं और इस्तीलीमेंट नहीं हुए हैं। प्रो० दडवते तस्वीक करेंगे कि बहुत से रीकमेंडेशन्ज़ इस्तीलीमेंट हुए हैं और उनका असर है आज। (अध्यधान) कैसे इनकार कर सकते हैं फैक्ट्स एंड फ़िगर्ज़ से? (अध्यधान) मैं

राजनीति की बात नहीं करूंगा—एकदम नहीं करूंगा। रेलवे की बात करूंगा। जो हमारी कमियां हैं, वे मैं कहूंगा, और जो एचीवमेंट्स हैं, वे भी कहूंगा। मैं एक शब्द भी पालिटिक्स का नहीं कहूंगा। इसीलिए मैं आपके सामने फैक्ट्स रखता हूं। नम्बर आफ रीकमेंडेशन्ज़ नाट एक्सिस्डेंट्स: पार्ट बन—2 और पार्ट टू—62, नम्बर आफ रीकमेंडेशन्ज़ अंडर एम्ज़ामिनेशन : पार्ट बन—6 और पार्ट टू—106। मैं कहता चाहता हूं कि तीन कमेटियां पहले बनी हैं, लेकिन एक्सिस्डेंट्स एक कैन्सर सा हो गए हैं, लेकिन अब उनमें कभी आई है। (अध्यधान) पहले 2131 थे और आज 1013 हैं। क्या 50 परसेंट कमी नहीं हुई है?

मेरी कोशिश यह है कि एक्सिस्डेंट्स शुड़ वि रेड्यूस्ड टु दि मिनिमम, या एक भी न हो। जापान, रशा और अमरीका में एक्सिस्डेंट्स कम होते हैं। मैंने यहां के वैज्ञानिकों और टैकनालाजी वालों से कहा है कि वे इस चैलेज़ को एक्स्प्रेस करें। जापान के एक्स्प्रेस्म क्या इंडियन एक्स्प्रेस से वहुन तेज़ हैं, या बहुत अच्छे जानकार हैं? इसलिए मैं एक डेलीगेशन भेजूंगा जापान और मैं देखना चाहता हूं..... (अध्यधान) मैं तो सारी जिम्मेदारी लेता हूं। मैं रेलवे मंत्री हूं। जिम्मेदारी और कौन लेगा? मैं ले रहा हूं। मारली रेसांसिबिलिटी मेरी है। मैं भागने वाला नहीं हूं। मैं एसकेपिस्ट नहीं हूं। मैं इससे घबराने वाला नहीं हूं। मैं डमोक्रेट हूं। इसीलिए मैं कहता हूं कि एक भी एक्सिस्डेंट न हो, यह भेरा प्रयास है।

इधर मैंने एक हाईपावर कमेटी बनाई है श्री बी डी पांडे की चेयरमैनशिप में। आज के कनटेक्ट में जो भी ससाले हैं, वे सब उसके सामने रखे गए हैं; जैनेल-मैनेजर किसने होने चाहिए, डी आर एम किसने होने चाहिए, जोन किसने होने चाहिए, डिवीजन किसने

होने चाहिए, डिसेंट्रलाइजेशन कैसे हो, ये सारी बातें इस हृदृष्टि पावर कमटी में पेश की गई हैं। तीन मीटिंगें उस की हुई हैं, और उस की मीटिंग कर रहे हैं, लेकिन उस में थोड़ा टाइम लगेगा।

दूसरी बात कहना चाहना हूँ—बजट सेशन में मैंने क्या कहा था—मैंने कहा था कि यह एक रिहैबिलिटेशन बजट है। सिक्षण फाइबर इंयर प्लान में 5100 करोड़ रुपया हमें मिला है। यह दूसरा वर्ष जा रहा है। उस पैसे का 49 पर-सैट हम रिन्युअल एंड रिप्लेसमेंट आफ दि रोलिं स्टाक, ट्रैक आदि पर खर्च करेंगे, यह मेरी घोषणा पहले से है। इसलिए मैं इस तरफ मुखानिव हूँ। यह बात सही है कि हमारी ट्रैक्स अच्छे नहीं हैं। 61 हजार लिलो मीटर में से 5 हजार हमारी फिर रहे, आप 6 हजार कहते हैं, उस में वास्तव में सुधार की जरूरत है। उस में हम क्या कर रहे हैं यह मैं बताना हूँ। 500 करोड़ रुपये अभी ट्रैक्स पर खर्च करने का प्रस्ताव है। 80-81 में 70 करोड़ खर्च किया है। 81-82 में 110 करोड़ खर्च कर रहे हैं, 82-83 में 130 करोड़ खर्च करना चाहते हैं ट्रैक्स के रिप्लेसमेंट और रिन्युअल पर। इस के लिए मैंने आलरेडी स्टेप्स ले लिए है। ऐसा नहीं है कि मैं बैठा हूँ। सुवह से शाम तक सोचता हूँ कि किस तरह से रेलवे की क्षमता को बढ़ाया जाये... (व्यवधान) ... जरूर सोचता हूँ। ... (व्यवधान) ... तीसरी बात मैंने कहीं आप से ... (व्यवधान) ...

25 हजार हमारी कोचेज हैं हिन्दु-स्तान में जित में से साड़े सात हजार कोचेज औवर एजेड हैं। मैं कैसे कहूँ कि भेदा रोलिं ग स्टाक काफी शानदार है? नहीं है। यह विद्यासत हमें पहले से मिली है। यी वर्ष का कोइ एक दिन

में साफ नहीं होगा। मथोड़ा टाइम लगता है। इसलिए मैंने कहा है कि 25 हजार जो कोचेज हैं उस में साक्षे सात हजार औवर एजेड है। और मैन्यूफैक्चर हो रहे हैं। हम चाहते हैं कि और कोचेज बनाएं। जो कोचेज खराब हैं उन के लिए एक कोच रिपेयर फैक्ट्री की नींव हम ने तिरुपति में डाली है। इलाहाबाद में एक नवी कोच फैक्ट्री बनाने की बात सोची जा रही है लेकिन मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूँ सनदन के जितने माननीय सदस्य है उन को कान्फिंडेंस में लेकर बात करना, अपनी कठिनाई बताना, अपनी प्रोप्रेस बताना यही तो काम पानियामेंटी लाइफ का है, इसलिए मैं यह बात कह रहा हूँ, वह चाहे अपोजीशन के माननीय सदस्य हों, इधर बैठने वाले हों या उधर बैठने वाले हों, जितने भी पानियामेंट के मेम्बर हैं उन को कान्फिंडेंस में लेकर ही हम इंडियन रेलवे को चला सकते हैं। आप का कान्फिंडेंस नहीं मिलेगा तो कैन चनाएंगे?

दूसरी बात मैं कहना चाहता हूँ 5 लाख हमारे बैगन्त हैं, उस में 40 हजार बैगन्स सिरु हैं और उस को मैं ठीक कर रहा हूँ। फिर इंडियन रेलवे का क्या एसेक्ट है? आप को पैसा और चाहिए तो मैं पैसा कहा से लाऊं पैसा कमाऊं, हम को पैसा कुछ कमाने दीजिए तब तो काम होगा। पैसा नहीं कमाएंगे तो रेल नहीं चलाएंगे। उसी के साथ साथ यह भी बात मैं कहता हूँ कि जो इंडियन रेलवे का टोटल रेवन्यू है उस का 35 परसेंट पैसेजर ट्रैकिं से आता है और 65 परसेंट फैट ट्रैकिं से है। फैट ट्रैकिं पर पहले विशेष ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता था। जब 65 परसेंट हम फैट ट्रैकिं से कमाते हैं तो उस की तरफ ध्यान होना जरूरी है। आप को सुनना चुकी होगी कि

[भी केवार पाडे]

इस साल हमारी प्रोग्रेस बेहतरीन है। 215 मिलियन टन का हमारा टार्गेट इस साल रहा है। आप को जान कर खुशी होगी कि चार महीने अप्रैल, मई, जून और जुलाई में जितना हमारा बजट प्रोपोजल था उस को हम ने पूरा कर लिया एलस 50 करोड़ और कमाया है। इसलिए पैसा आएगा तो उस को लगाएंगे। मैं तो इसीलिए कहता हूँ कि हमें पैसा चाहिए, वह पैसा कहां से लाएं? कहिए तो फेयर बढ़ा दूँ?...

(अध्यधारा)...

डा० सुब्रहण्यम् स्वामी (बम्बई उत्तर पूर्व) : चार बिलियन डालर जो ले रहे हैं ...

भी केवार पाडे: उस की भी जरूरत है लेकिन हम जितना कमा सकते हैं उतना हमें कमाना चाहिए।

मैं एक बात यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि भारतीय रेल के जो कर्मचारी हैं उनको मैं धन्यवाद देता हूँ, उन्होंने हमारा पूरा साथ दिया है, बहुत काम किया है। मैं जनता का कोआपरेशन ले कर चलने वाला हूँ। उन का कोआपरेशन हमें मिला है और मिल रहा है। उन को फुल कोआपरेशन हमें मिला है। 17-18 लाख लोग जो रेलवेज में उनका जनरल सहायोग हमको मिला है और इसके लिए हम उनको बधाई देते हैं। इस साल फेट ट्रैफिक में, 215 मिलियन टन का जिसका टार्गेट है, अभी जो रफ्तार है उसके हिसाब से सौ करोड़ रुपये से भी अधर बढ़ौतरी होने की आशा है।

जहां तक पैसेंजर ट्रैफिक की बात है उसको सबसीढ़ी से चलाते हैं लेकिन

वह सबसीढ़ी हम कहां से लायेंगे यार फेट ट्रैफिक की कमाई हम बन्द कर देंगे? यार फेट ट्रैफिक बन्द हो गई तो पैसेंजर ट्रैफिक भी कैसे चलेगा? इसलिए हम इसी लाइन पर चल रहे हैं परन्तु इसका मतलब यह नहीं है कि हम पैसेंजर ट्रैफिक को नेम्लेक्ट कर रहे हैं।

There should be a complete coordination between freight traffic and passenger traffic.

पैसेंजर ट्रैफिक कमाई का साधन नहीं है, कमाने वाला तो फेट ट्रैफिक ही है यानी मालगाड़ी जिसको कि पहले भैंसागाड़ी कहते थे। तो इस लाइन को हमने पकड़ लिया है।

जहां तक एक्सीडेंट की बात है 1960 से लेकर आज तक की फीगर्स ल्यारे पास है, उसको आप देखें तो पहले के मुकाबले एक्सीडेंट घटे हैं। (अध्यधारा) लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो घटनायें घटी हैं और जो इतने लोगों की जाने गई हैं उसके लिए सभी काफी तकलीफ हुई है और हमें उसकी काफी चिन्ता है। मैं उससे फुली कन्सर्व लूँ। बदलाघाट की जो बात कही गई, मैं बिहार का रहने वाला हूँ, बिहार के कोने कोने को मैं अच्छी तरह से जानता हूँ। (अध्यधारा)

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Are you following the safety rules?

भी केवार पाडे: सेंफी एलस का बहुत दूर तक पालने होता है। (अध्यधारा) बदलाघाट और बागमति को मैं बहुत अच्छी तरह से जानता हूँ क्योंकि मैं बिहार का रहने वाला हूँ। बदलाघाट में जो घटना घटी है उसके सम्बन्ध में कमिशनर, सेंफी की रिपोर्ट आई है। 6-8-81 को वह रिपोर्ट मुझे मिली जो कि प्रिलिमिनरी रिपोर्ट है। इस

स्पिर्ट में इस घटना को ढील करते ए दो कारण बताए गए हैं— पहला कारण है “स्ट्रांग गेल” यानी आंखी और दूसरा कारण है ब्रेक। (अवधान) आप कहते हैं कि तीन हजार मर गए या दो हजार मर गए ब्रेकिन में आपको एक फीगर बताता हूँ। (अवधान) यह रिपोर्ट कमिशनर, रेलवे सेफ्टी की है जोकि एविएशन डिपार्टमेंट का अफसर होता है, एविएशन डिपार्टमेंट के अन्तर्गत काम करता है। कोई एक्सीडेंट होता है तो कमिशनर, सेफ्टी जोकि एविएशन डिपार्टमेंट के अन्तर्गत होता है, उसकी इक्वायरी करता है। (अवधान)

अब दूसरी बात सुनिये—मैंने यह जानने की कोशिश की कि उस दिन इस गाड़ी में दुर्घटना से पूर्व कितने आदमियों ने टिकट कटाई थी। समस्तीपुर से बदला बाट तक 14 स्टेशन्ज हैं... (अवधान)... जो रिकार्ड मेरे पास आया है उसके अनुसार 438 व्यक्तियों ने टिकट कटाई थी... (अवधान)...

19 hrs.

श्री रामराष्ट्रार शास्त्री: दो हजार से ज्यादा आदमी मरे हैं।

श्री केवार पांडे: मैं यह नहीं कहता कि इतने ही लोग थे, इससे ज्यादा हो सकते हैं, पर्यावरण पर, छत पर भी हो सकते हैं। लेकिन एक बात मैं अवश्य कहूँगा—270 आदमियों की डेंड-बाडीज मिलीं और 125 आदमी इन्जर्ड पाये गये। जिस दिन यह घटना घटी, मैं लुसाका में था, यहां पर नहीं था। मैं राष्ट्रपति जी के साथ जाम्बिया गया था, कीनिया गया था और जैसे ही जाम्बिया से आया, सीधे पटना गया और जैसे ही यह खबर मिली दूसरे दिन सुबह सड़क पहला आदमी मौ था, जो एक्सी-

डेंट की जगह पर पहुँचा, उसके बाद ही दूसरे लोग पहुँचे, पहले कोई नहीं पहुँच सका...

श्री रामराष्ट्रार शास्त्री: मैं भी पहुँचा था।

श्री केवार पांडे: आप नहीं गये थे। आप कहां गये थे? मैं कह रहा था—जाम्बिया से आने के बाद जब पटना पहुँचा तो जैसे ही घटना घटी और मुझे सूचना मिली, मैं हैलीकाप्टर से वहां पहुँचा। एक हफ्ते मैं वहां पर रहा, बिहार में रहा और मारी चोजों की देख-रेख की। हमसे इन बात की सबसे ज्यादा तकलीफ है कि इतनी बड़ी घटना घटी। हमको उन व्यक्तियों के प्रति बड़ी हमदर्दी है। हम भी इन्सान हैं, कौन चाहता है कि एक्सीडेंट हो। इस दुखद दुर्घटना में गाड़ी के साथ डिब्बे नदी में गिर गये, केवल दो बाहर रहे और उस गाड़ी में 438 लोगों ने टिकट कटाये हुए थे। मैं उन सब लोगों से मिला जो इसके प्रत्यक्षदर्शी थे, अस्पताल में जाकर उनसे मिला। एक-एक आदमी से मिला सबने यही कहा कि उस दिव बड़ी तेज हवा थी। एक आदमी ने कहा कि जब हवा आई तो हमने खिड़की को बन्द कर दिया.. (अवधान).... आप मेरी बात सुनिये...

मैं इस बात को मानता हूँ कि जो आपका रोनिग स्टाक है वह जरूर ठीक नहीं है, उसको बनाने की नहायत जरूरत है। इसी निये मैंने कहा है कि जो हाई-पार्वर्ड कमर्टी बनी है हम उसकी रिकमेंडेशन को देखेंगे और आप लोगों ने आज जो राय दी है उस पर भी विचार करेंगे। इसमें किसी गलत बात को डिफेंड करने की जरूरत नहीं है, सब बातें साफ-साफ होनी चाहिये। श्री चन्द्र

[श्री केदार पांडे]

जीत यादव जी ने एक बहुत अच्छी बात कही है—उन्होंने कहा कि इस बात को सोचें कि हमें भारतीय रेलों को चलाना है और किस तरह से बढ़िया तरीके से उनको चला सकते हैं। दो प्लाइन्ट्स पर हमने सफलता पाई है—एक तो यह कि रेल कर्मचारियों में अनुशासन आया है, मैं इस बात को क्लेम करता हूँ कि अनुशासन आया है। दूसरी बात—हमारा फेट-ट्रैफिक बहुत आगे बढ़ा है, हिन्दुस्तानी रेलवे के इतिहास में ऐसे मीके बहुत कम मिले हैं जब इतना फेट-ट्रैफिक बढ़ा हो। जहां तक पैसेन्जर ट्रैफिक की बात है—पंक्तुएलटी अभी ज्यादा नहीं आ सकी है, लेकिन दोनों समय पर चलें इन बातों की बहुत ज़रूरत है।

एक बात और कहूँगा। एक मानवीय सदस्य ने कहा कि इंडियन रेलवेज कार्पोरेशन हो। जो हाई पावर कमेटी, श्री बी० डी० पांडे की चैयरमेनशिप में बनी है, उसको यह नेफर कर दिया है। इंडियन रेलवेज कार्पोरेशन हो, या न हो यह भी रेफेन्स में है। डस्टंड कोई घबड़ाने की बात नहीं है क्योंकि जो हाई पावर टेक्निकल कमेटी बनी है, उसकी रिपोर्ट आएगी और वह इस चीज को भी देखेगी।

इसके बाद मैं सैफ्टी रूस्स के बारे में यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि बहुत दूर तक हमने इनको नागू किया है। हो सकता है कि कहीं गफलत हो गई हो लेकिन हमने ज्यादा से ज्यादा सेफ्टी रूस्स पर ध्यान दिया है।

एक्सीडेंट की बात तो मैंने पहले कह दी है। मैं फिर बताना चाहता हूँ कि कमिशनर ने जो रिपोर्ट दी है, उसमें

उन्होंने नेचूरल और हयूमन दोनों फैक्टर्स को इसके लिए जिम्मेवार बताया है और किसी को एक्यूज नहीं किया है। . . . (अध्यायाल) . . . वहां पर जो पुल था वह एकदम ठीक था, उसका जो ट्रैक था, वह ठीक था, इंजन एकदम ठीक था और डिब्बे भी ठीक थे। ऐसी कोई रिपोर्ट नहीं है कि उनमें कोई खराबी थी, भव दुर्घटना थी। इब अंधड़ आ जाए और इस तरह की दुर्घटना हो जाए, तो क्या किया जा सकता है।

एक दूसरी घटना के बारे में मैं बताना चाहता हूँ जहा आप का सहयोग चाहता हूँ। यह दुर्घटना 1 अप्रिल लैम के साथ हुई और मेहसूना में लम्बी ट्रैन उलट गई। फिर प्लेट गायब थे। इस घटना का क्या कारण था? सैबोटेज था। इसको भी आप बताइए। हम इसमें आप लोगों का सहयोग चाहते हैं, आपके सहयोग की हमें ज़रूरत है क्योंकि हम नेले ठीक तरह से चलाने चाहते हैं। वहां फिर प्लेट हटा दिये। गये और उभयं 50 आदमी मारे गये अब हम क्या करें। आप हम को सहयोग इसमें दीजिए। हमसे किसका दोष है। यह बिल्कुल भास्क है। एकदम सैबोटेज का क्लियर केस है। वहां से रिपोर्ट आ गई है इसके बारे में और मैं संडल जी से कहना हूँ कि वे इतनी बातें बोलते हैं, जरा इसके बारे में भी कहें। . . . (अध्यायाल) . . . दो एक्सीडेंट के जो केल हुए हैं, वे बहुत इम्पोटेंट हैं। एक केस सैबोटेज का है और इस के बारे में हमें सबका सहयोग चाहिए। हम किसी को एक्यूज नहीं करते हैं। . . . (अध्यायाल) . . . न आप हैं और न हम हैं लेकिन एस्टी-सोशल एली-मेंट्स जो हैं, जो समाज विरोधी तत्व हैं, इस तरह के लोगों ने सैबोटेज किया है और इसको हमें समझना चाहिए। ये दो केस मैंने बताए हैं और कहीं पर

जहां हृष्मेन एवं है और ऐसे बहुत से केस हैं, जहां पर मैंने एक्शन लिया है। जहां-जहां हृष्मन एवं है, 106 आदमियों को मैंने संसर्वेंड किया है। कहीं गार्ड को संसर्वेंड किया है और कहीं ड्राइवर को संसर्वेंड किया है।

मैं पटना के बारे में बताना चाहता हूं कि वहां पर सैबॉटेज नहीं था।

श्री रामाशतार शास्त्री: जयपुर में बठे-बठे केस आपको पता चल गया कि फिश प्लेट हटे हुए थे।... (अवबोधन)

श्री केवार पांडे: पटना का केस सैबॉटेज का केस नहीं था। पटना में गुफलन से एक्सार्डेट हुआ और वहां पर ड्राइवर और गार्ड को हमने संसर्वेंड किया है। मैं कोई बात छिपाना नहीं चाहता हूं। शास्त्री जी, आप जानते हैं कि मैं कोई बात छिपाता नहीं हूं। मैं बांकलड कर रहा हूं।

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: When an inquiry is going on, he says that it is a case of sabotage... (Interruptions) ...

श्री केवार पांडे: आप ने जो सुझाव दिये हैं, उनपर हम विचार करेंगे, करेकिटब एक्शन लेगे और आगे सोचेंगे कि कोई एक्सार्डेट न हो।

इन शब्दों के बाय मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि आपको अपना एजेंटमेंट भोजन हटा लेना चाहिए और मैं इसका विरोध करता हूं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu will reply, and his reply will be very short. I am not allowing anybody else. Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu's reply will be as short as possible.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV (Silchar): Sir, one clarification.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No, please. You must cooperate. I cannot allow. You contact the Minister. You belong to the ruling Party.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: The Railway Minister has said that it is his duty to see that people go to their destination. This is a wrong statement...

SHRI C. K. JAFFAR SHARIEF: What he meant was that people reach the destination safely.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Dev, please take your seat. ... (Interruptions) Now Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu and nobody else.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, let us take certain things straight. We are not even as half knowledgeable as the Minister sitting opposite. Let us get certain things straight. We are talking about a tornado, toofan or cyclone. Let us take evidence to convince us. Let the meteorologist be asked to substantiate it. Then, Sir, who is the Railway Safety Commissioner? He is invariably a railway officer. ... (Interruptions).

Sir, this toofan business we are hearing too much. But we want to have the evidence. Let the Minister take the trouble of convincing the House by producing the Meteorologist's report that there was a toofan. and what was the speed of the toofan. Otherwise, don't kindly talk from the back of your head as we are not going to trust you.

The second thing, Pandeyji ..

SHRI KEDAR PANDEY: The report of the meteorologist was that the toofan was to come.

श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु : पांडे जी, मेरहबानी कर के हयानानी के आफिन की रिपोर्ट मंगवा कर देख लीजिए।

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Too-fan Ayega.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Pandayji, kindly tell the House whether it is a fact or not that the Railway Safety Commissioner is invariably a railway officer—retired or serving. Kindly tell this.

SHRI KEDAR PANDEY: He does not belong to the Railways. He belongs to the Aviation Department. He is a very high official.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: There are Railway officials who have become Safety Commissioners. Do you want to know the names? I will give you the names. I will lay it on the Table of the House.

You have talked about railways overloading. Is it not a fact that the Railway Board, ignoring the safety of the tracks, issued a circular for overloading of wagons by 5 tonnes and, after sometime, they have reduced it to 2 tonnes . . . because they found out that 5 tonnes overloading was damaging the track and causing metal fatigue—if you can understand what I am talking about? . . .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, please conclude.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Now, Pandayji, take the poor passengers. If there is an accident in the Indian airlines, the passenger automatically gets how much? Rs. 1 lakh or Rs. 1,40,000? . . . Yes, now Rs. 1 lakh. Now, I have been telling for the last 15 years since I came to the Parliament, that there should be an automatic insurance cover for all railway passengers . . . like the third party insurance for cars. Your general insurance is now owned by Government. Therefore, it should pose no problem.

Pandey Ji, this sabotage theory is being advanced very conveniently because it is neither fish nor flesh. (Interruptions) Now you kindly tell us. You can talk about Bhagalpur when you go to the Bhagalpur Eye Camp. (Interruptions)

पूर्णि और पुनर्वास संवाद में राज्य
मंत्री (श्री भावत श. अजाय) :
यह कोई ड्राइग-रूम नहीं है, पार्टियामेंट है,
इसलिए आप पांडे जी को संवेधित न
करके उपाध्यक्ष महोदय को संवेधित
कीजिए।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Let Pande Ji tell us. For this sabotage business, your predecessor, previous Government employed 25,000 persons in all—half of R. P. F. men and half of gangmen—at a cost of about one lakh of rupees per day for round the clock surveillance. Did they not pay you any dividend? Why have you done away with that? You have touched the sky. I will tell you how. Now, there are 1300 trunk route stations. The trunk route circuiting was to be completed. The Expert Committee recommended this. We would like to know out of 1300 trunk route circuiting, how many have you been able to complete? If you cannot reply to-day, you kindly take the opportunity of writing to the Speaker for making a statement. I am sure you would rise to the occasion.

People are talking of making political capital. We are not making it. Do you know who is making the political capital? It is **. He wants to catch this opportunity to prove how bad you are. We are not making political capital.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: He took loan by mortgaging a platform to a person.

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

SHRI JAMILUR RAHMAN (Kishanganj): It is not proper to bring in the name of a person who cannot defend himself.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall go through the records. I have noted your request.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Janab Jamilur Rahman, he has noted your request.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have noted your request.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Now, Sir, I had quoted from the Sikri Committee Report.

SHRI JAMILUR RAHMAN: What is your ruling?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: He will go through the records.

SHRI JAMILUR RAHMAN: On a point of order. He should not mention the name of a person who is not here to defend himself.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Shall I say** All right** as name is expunged. I am taking the name of Bhagwan**.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY (Buxar): He is not a Member of this House. How do you allow him to abuse everybody?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I withdraw the words** and I insert the name of his brother and a dear friend,**

Therefore, Sir, I have quoted Sikri Committee's report which revealed four facts as to how things have been allowed to deteriorate year after year. And this is precisely the reason why I say this that if you really want a discussion on the report to find out the truth, you have to trust your colleagues in this House. You tell the

Speaker that he is the only person who can constitute the Parliamentary Committee which can go in depth the Sikri Committee report dispassionately and give a report. It can be a confidential report which you can lay on the Table of the House for action. You should accept it gracefully.

SHRI KEDAR PANDEY: A high-powered committee has already been constituted.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, you have said that 52 per cent recommendations of the Sikri Committee have been implemented. If 52 per cent recommendations of the Sikri Committee have been implemented then why there are accidents. The proof of pudding is in eating. Why there is this sudden rise in accident rate. Sir, I maintain that accidents are man-made. Accidents are man-made and they can be prevented by fixing right priorities and by knowing where to plunge the money.

Sir, there is this B. D. Pandey Committee. I do not know about your Party's illusion in respect of neo journalists and British authority. ICS people are God fathers. Others don't know anything. They are indispensable. Why can't you find people who are answerable to the masses? You must understand that a bureaucrat will conceal more than reveal.

Sir, I have said all the time that there should be no dividend to the General Revenues. The Railways must get the entire earnings till the House decides otherwise because the Railways need it very badly. Railways are very sick.

Sir, you said that rolling stock has outlived. Tell us then why are you exporting the rolling stock. Why can't the domestic needs be first met? What is the reason behind exporting rolling stock? To whom do you want

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair

Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu

to please? Sir, I would also like to know why are you over-capitalising the rolling stock? Why is it not utility oriented? Why are there aluminium fittings and laminated plastics?

Sir, freight is the revenue earner as well as the backbone of the Railway economy but service to the people cannot be ignored. You cannot have money without people. The Railways have never thought about the fullest and intensive utilisation of track. We have been crying horse to reduce the tare and reduce the gap between the tare and the pay load. It can be done by aluminium double-deck coaches. If you run jumbo double deckers then your track will be released for freight.

Sir, the Railway Board is like any other Secretariat office. They will not move an inch. This is what is happening. Prof. Dandavate rightly pointed out that the traffic intensity has increased 300 per cent. Pandeyji please go in cognite with a Topi or Pagri to the booking window on any railway station and ask for a berth then you will come to know what is the demand. In Delhi for getting a first-class berth to Howrah one has to pay anything between Rs. 50 to Rs. 100 depending on the rush. Sir, the remedy lies in your hands.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, he talked about railway tickets. Pandeyji in 30 years what purchasing power have you given to the poor people of Bihar who produce maximum wealth for the country in the form of minerals. Therefore, do not go by tickets. You said, the bridge was O.K.; the track was O.K., Engine was O.K., Coaches were O.K. My friend Mr. Jaffer Sharief just now said only the frog and the divers knew about the condition of the coaches, and he ridiculed me. What about your senior Minister? How did he come to know that they were all right? No answer. (Interruption) The question is this. Do

you know that this accident in Bihar is only second to that one which happened in France, after the First World War? Nowhere in the world has it happened; never in the world has it happened.

श्री केदार पांडे: अभी हाल ही में चाइना में एक द्वेष नदी में गिर गई है, मालूम है कि नहीं आपको? कैसे गिरी है पता लगा ले। 216 आदमी मर गये।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Mr. Kedar Pandey takes me to be a Minister for Chinese Affairs and I am answerable to him. Now, let us come to this. There is a very nice calculation.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please conclude. You have taken more time.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Mr. Jaffer Sharief gave a very funny calculation. He gave figures about the Shell-type coaches. The sitting capacity for a three-tier bogies is around 76. Class II Air-conditioned coach, 76 seats. Now, add 50 per cent on the seating capacity. That is usual. Then add the standing capacity. It will come to 100 per cent above the marked capacity. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please conclude.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, I tell you that I have contacted most knowledgeable TXRs. There are no two opinions that the rolling stock and the wheels were defective. That is the reason why the bogies jumped the rail. Let there be an enquiry. Sir, I have said right at the beginning that it is a partnership between man and machines. You are beating the man with a stick. His mind is not at the work and the machine goes out of order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please conclude. You will be concluding by 7.30.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: In regard to this Man and Machine partnership, Sir, I regret to say, the Railway Management has miserably failed to make the best use of both. They have utterly and miserably failed—that is all that I wanted to say. And look at the top. Look at the upgradation of posts. You will see how top-heavy they are there. That is there on the one hand. On the other hand you resort to abolition of posts at the lower levels, at the level of the small fry. You constitute a Parliamentary Committee to examine all this. Sir, they are taking action against the employees. That you can very readily do for a smaller man. Don't you know this? A former Chairman who was trying to get a big cut from the American Locomotive Company, ALC, is getting a big job here? Is it not a fact? Is it not a fact that a Member of your Board diverted a rake of coal meant for thermal power stations to Delhi Cloth Mills and after retirement he got a job? Have you been able to touch those people? Do you want details? I will not mention them here. You know them. Sir, I will only conclude by saying this. It is not easy for Mr. Kedar Panday be cause the erosion in the value of the Indian rupee has brought the country and the economy to such a stage that progress has become impossible. How can a massive organisation function in this way? (Interruptions) The prices of metals have recorded almost 100 per cent increase over a small length of time. Metal is one of the most essential items that the Railways require. How can you do budgeting of it in the month of February or March to cover for the requirements of the month of December? You cannot. Therefore, what is inevitable is happening. You cannot replace them. You cannot maintain them. Therefore in this capitalist system they cannot touch the fringe of the problem. Perhaps some remedial measures can be taken. I thank the Minister for listening to me.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the House do now adjourn".

The motion was negatived.

19.31 hrs.

STATEMENT BY HOME MINISTER DENYING ALLEGED C.I.A. LINK OF A UNION MINISTER

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now the hon. Home Minister will make a statement.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI ZAIL SINGH): One of the hon. Members has referred in this House this afternoon to a news item about the C.I.A. link of a Union Minister. There is no truth in this news item and it is without any basis.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

SIXTEENTH REPORT

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Works and Housing to present the Sixteenth Report of BAC.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): I beg to present the Sixteenth Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

19.32 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleventh of the Clock on Tuesday, August 18, 1981/Savana 27, 1903 (Saka).