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Vaishakha, 12, 1905 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Eleventh Session
(Seventh Lok Sabha)



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LOK SABHA

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Monday, May 2, 1983/Vaisakha 12, 1905 (Saka)

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The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Rules Under Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980

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

(a) whether rules were framed in 1981 under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 and sent to the States and Union Territories by his Ministry; if so, details thereof;

(b) whether the States and Union Territories had expressed their views on its implementation to Governments; and

(c) if so, the main points raised by them with regard to the problems and difficulties thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The Forest (Conservation) Rules, 1981 framed by the Central Government were published in the Gazette of India dated 1.8 1981 and were sent to all the States and Union Territories.

The rules mainly relate to conduct of business of the Committee constituted by the Central Government under Section 3 of Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 and the procedure to be followed by a State Government or other authority to submit proposals to the Central Government seeking prior approval under Section 2 of the Act.

(b) and (c) Views have been expressed by some States and Union Territories on the implementation of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980. The main points raised are expeditious disposal of cases submitted to the Central Government, suggestion for delegation of powers to the State Governments under this Act and constitution of State level committees to consider Forests Conservation cases.

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : The Forest Act was enacted without going into detail as to what will be the implication and impact if the Act was as the Government of India have recently constituted two committees for encroachment of forests and for shifting cultivation—which is a good move by the Government of India. Due to this most of the States are in difficulties to implement the developmental schemes on account of non-clearance in time by the Centre.

I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the 1980 Act is enough to check deforestation or the government is going to bring some legislation by which more and more imposition on the people will be done to evict them from the forests.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : We consider this Act in detail and it will definitely help in conservation of forests. But, in case it is felt necessary, then we can amend it.

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : I have asked a number of questions. Anyway he has made up his mind. Therefore, I do not want a clear answer from the Minister.

Is it a fact that the British India forest policy gave the tribals a right and privilege on the forests and the 1952 Forest policy of the Government of India has taken away the rights and gave privileges and concessions to the tribals and slowly and slowly the Government is going to take away all the rights, privileges and concessions given to the tribals? I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether they want to propose to check the tribals from going into the villages for shifting cultivation and encroachment into the forests through legislative measures and to compulsorily evict them from the forests or by the economic and developmental measures to check deforestation of forests. I want a categorical answer by the Government on this issue because this is a controversial one and also economic and ecological questions are involved in this.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : No rights of the tribals have been taken away by this Act. Also it is not correct to say that the developmental schemes are affected by this Act because most of the proposals which we receive are cleared very promptly and there is no case which is pending for more than 3 months with the Central Government except one case where we had to refer to other Ministries.

So far as the shifting cultivation which is called 'jhoom' cultivation is concerned, we have recently constituted a Task Force which is going into various aspect of this 'jhoom' cultivation. We want to enlighten the tribals and the people living near the forests so far as the cultivation method is concerned that this shifting cultivation is connected to developmental problems and deforestation.

श्री अनादि चरण दास : झूम, शिफ्ट या पोडू, कोई भी कल्टीवेशन आप कह सकते हैं, ये हमारे आदिवासी इलाके में चलते हैं और चलते रहेंगे। हमारी कमेटी ने एक रिपोर्ट दी है कि आई० आर० डी० प्रोग्राम के अन्तर्गत इन एरियाज को फ्रूट बियरिंग ट्रीज लगाकर दिए जाएं जिससे अधिक उत्पादन हो सकता है। इसलिए, मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि ऐसे आदिवासी क्षेत्रों को रिकार्ड आफ राइट्स देने का विचार है या नहीं ? स्टेट गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से जब सेन्टर को ऐसे एरियाज को डि रिजर्व करने के लिए कहा जाता है तो यह बहुत पेंडिंग हो जाता है। इस समस्या को हल करने के लिए आप क्या सोच रहे हैं ?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : Tribal community does not have individual possession. The land is possessed by the community, that is, the entire village. But the shifting cultivation which the hon. Member has referred to and said that it will continue, we have to put an end to, if we want to preserve our forests and if we want soil conservation. Therefore, as I have mentioned earlier, we have appointed a Task Force to go into all aspects and make recommendation which can improve this matter.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : In the Annual Report of the Agriculture Ministry, it has been stated as follows :

> 'The States have been requested to seriously consider imposing ban on green felling in vulnerable areas like hill slopes, tank beds, coastal belts etc.'

What is the response of the States? I would like to know whether Government would consider persuading the Chief Ministers for taking steps to take over the Forest Department which is basically involved in the problems of the environment.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : This is a good suggestion the hon. Mem-

ber has made. But, this is a State Government matter. I cannot say anything. So far as the first part of his question is concerned, it has given good results.

PROF. N. G. RANGA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, 'Jhum' cultivation is entwined with the religious observances. That is why my hon. friend has said that it would anyhow continue for ever and ever. At the same time, have the Government considered this? If not, would they consider the possibility of offering financial incentives to these people, in order to persuade them to give up the individual jhum cultivation, as a kind of compensation being paid to them and, at the same time by inducing them to develop not only social forestry but also the fruitbearing trees and so on in those areas where they have been carrying on the jhum cultivation? Would they also persuade them to have one small area as cultivation area for jhum cultivation so that their Gods and Fairies would be satisfied with their collective observance of jhum cultivation and, at the same time, the rest of the area can be devoted for vegetable cultivation, fruit trees cultivation and various other crops also? In addition to that, would they offer them financial incentives?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : As I said, we have to put an end to the jhum cultivation. We cannot allow it any more because it has created environmental and conservation problems. The terrace cultivation method has been developed. Many State Governments are introducing it and they are trying to convince the tribals to go for the terrace cultivation. It is a matter of high expenditure. It requires a lot of funds. The State Government is, however, taking it up.

Applications for Expension of Sugar Factories

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

(a) whether any applications have been received from the existing sugar factories for expansion during the year 1982-83;

(b) if so, the names of the factories;

(c) the names of the factories which got approval:

(d) what is the criteria adopted for sanctioning approval;

(e) whether any application has been rejected; and

(f) if so, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) : Yes, Sir. The sugar year 1982-83 commenced on 1st October, 1982 and will end on 30th September, 1983 and during this sugar year so far 12 applications have been received from the existing sugar factories for undertaking expansion of the existing capacity.

(b) and (c) A statement giving the names of the factories from whom the applications for expansions have been received is laid on the Table of the Sabha. The Screening Committee of this Ministry has not so far considered these expansion applications received during the year 1982-83 and as such none of these cases have been approved or rejected.

(d) Licences/Letters of Intent are issued to the existing sugar factories for substantial expansion where adequate sugarcane is available with assured irrigation facilities in compact areas around the factory. As regards newly established factories and factories which have implemented one expansion, further expansion licences are granted after they have consolidated their crushing capacities for 2 to 3 years.

(e) and (f) In view of the position given at (b) and (c) the questions do not arise.

Statement

Statement giving the names of existing sugar factories from whom applications have been received for expansion during 1982-83.

S. No.	Name of the factory	Expansion applied for (Tonnes)	
		From	To
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	M/s. Walwa Taluka SSK Ltd. Sakharale, Post : Islampur Taluk Walwa, Distt. Sangli, (Maharashtra)	2000	4500
2.	M/s. Terna Shetkari SSK Ltd, Dhoki. Distt. Osmanabad (Maharashtra)	2200	3500
3.	M/s. Batala Coop. Sugar Mills Ltd., Batala, Distt. Gurdaspur (Punjab)	1000	1500
4.	M/s. Kothari Sugars Ltd., Kattur Railway Station Lalgudi, Distt. Tiruchirapalli (Tamil Nadu)	1500	2500
5.	M/s. Sakthi Sugars Ltd., (Saktinagar, P.O. Erode), Coimbatore (Tamil Nadu)	4000	5000
6.	M/s. Madura Sugars Ltd., Pandiarajapuram, Distt. Madurai, (Tamil Nadu)	244	1200
7.	M/s. Dharmapuri Distt. Coop. Sugar Mills Ltd., Thimmanahalli, Distt. Dharampuri (Tamil Nadu)	1250	2000
8.	M/s. The Shankar Agro. Iudustries Ltd., Captainganj, Distt. Deorea (U.P.)	2250	4000
9.	M/s. Chhata Sugar Co. Ltd., P.O. Chhata, Distt. Mathura (U.P.)	1250	2000
10.	M/s. The Gobind Sugar Mills Ltd. P.O. Aira Estate, Distt. Kheri (U.P.)	1500	3000
11.	M/s. Dhampur Sugar Mills Ltd., Dhampur, Distt. Bijnor (U.P.)	2250	5000
12.	M/s. The Aska Coop. Sugar Industries Ltd., Aska, Distt. Ganjam (Orissa)	1250	2000

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Sir, in the answer of the hon. Minister it has been stated that 12 sugar factories applied for expansion. They are at present producing 21,000 tonnes of sugar annually. They have applied for expansion by which their production will go up from 30,000 tonnes to 37,000 tonnes if expansions are allowed. But the hon. Minister in his reply has stated that the screening committee of his Ministry has not so far considered these expansions. May I know from the hon. Minister when these applications were received by his Ministry and the probable date by which the Government will take a decision on this issue so that increase in production of sugar may not suffer. Sir, increase in production of sugar will also enable the country to earn more foreign exchange because the price of sugar in the world market has appreciably increased.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : Sir, our difficulty has been that requests for expansion and licences for new factories are coming from areas which are already developed and, therefore, keeping in mind the lop-sided development in the country it is necessary that the guidlines which had been issued in the past should be looked afresh. However. Sir, we are trying to have the screening committee examine these cases as quickly as possible. So far as the export loss is concerned there is no concern on that account because we have got enough stock and there will be no problem for that.

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : What was the target fixed for production of sugar in the sixth plan period unless these expansions of sugar factories materialise how can we meet the target fixed for Sixth Plan ? The hon. Minister has stated that we have fulfilled the export quantity but my information is that STC could not fulfil the targeted quantity fixed for export in 1982. In face of 6.5 lakh tonnes targeted to be exported in 1982 they could only export 5 lakh tonnes by December, 1982. The profit in 1980-81 from exported sugar was Rs. 9 crores. May I know from the Government the action taken by them so that production and export of sugar may not be hampered due to delay in taking the decision on expansions ?

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : I want to make it clear that the export of sugar was not less for want of availablity of sugar. As it is known, for export that we are making, we have to pay heavily for it. We earn foreign exchange but at a cost which is not approximately what the price of production in the country is. Therefore, on that account I would like to remove the fear of the hon. Member that it is not due to that fact. About the target fixed for the Sixth Five Year Plan in the year 1984-85 the requirement of sugar would be 76.40 lakh tonnes for which the installed capacity required is 80.42 lakh tonnes. In the year 1982-83 the requirement of sugar is 67.70 lakh tonnes and the installed capacity required is 73.37 lakh tonnes. The licensed capacity, therefore, required is 85.26 lakh tonnes and the capacity already existing is 80 lakh tonnes. The additional capacity that we would be licensing at the end year of the Sixth Plan would be 5 lakh tonnes.

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: In view of the Government has already issued new guidelines for the new licences, how much, weightage, will the backward areas be given? When is the Screening Committed likely to meet? In view of the fact that the sugar industry is rural based and is becomming the instrument of the rural development, ist here any proposal before the Government which would allow expansion of the existing sugar mills or giving new licences to benefit the new areas, in the co-operative sector, in particular.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : As I have said in reply to the first supplementary of the hon. Member that there has been in the country lop-sided deve-

lopment, therefore it is necessary that the guidelines should be looked at afresh. There are areas in this country which have got large number of sugar factories and more applications for licences are coming from such areas. It is exactly to meet the point—as the hon. Member, has said that to meet the requirements of the backward areas and that the sugar factories in rural areas become the centre of rural growth—that we have to look afresh that it should be so regulated, whether coming up of new sugar mills or the expansion of the existing ones, that we should meet these objectives of developing the backward areas and to remove the inter-regional imbalances. The Screening Committee will be meeting soon and we are trying to get over some of these guideline problems and we will be able to do that. So far as the expansion of the existing ones and the new sugar mills are concerned, they are on the basis of 40 : 60 in the plan period.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I would like to ask a supplementary in continuation of what my colleague Mr. Patil has just now put. Sir, the hon. Minister has rightly said that the lopsided development of the country will have to be taken into account while giving licences for the new factories. As a general principle, it is all right. But would you accept that the question of expansion of the existing capacity is also linked up with the licences for the new factories because if only we concentrate on giving expansion to the factories which are already there in the developed regions, that is, in the same area, in that case the backward regions will not get any benefit? You have pointed out that you are re-examining the problem. I will concretise the situation and ask you that Konkan region of Maharashtra is accepted by all norms as the backward region of Maharashtra State. There are Member of Parliament belonging to both the sides—ruling party and the Opposition—who have given a joint communication to the Minister for Agriculture requesting him that since Konkan is a backward region, the co operative factory which is sought to be started in Sawantwadi taluq in Sindhu Durg District of Maharashtra should be given the priority and unanimously both the sides of this House sent representations to the Agriculture Minister. Could I know from the hon. Minister whether this will be only under the active consideration or whether it will be under active implementation?

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : Sir, I am happy that the hon. Member has supported my contention that the backward areas like Konkan or for that matter I am also getting representation from the Vidharba region and other parts also, which are not getting it. It is precisely for this purpose that we have to see that the guidelines should be revised. The active implementation would only come when after active consideration, the guidelines are properly framed and nobody has got the right to do it in the name of active implementation. Therefore, I want to concretise the guidelines very quickly and then get on to the implementation.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I have asked for a concrete step about which a lot of Members of Parliament from both sides have represented.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : I have said that it is precisely for helping such cases, which you have mentioned, that we are trying to do this.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : It has been recently reported in the newspapers that the official installed capacity of sugar production is something around 6.5 million tonnes, whereas the actual installed capacity is something around 8.5 million tonnes. In fact, this has been shown by sugar production of around 7.5 million tonnes this year, which would not be other-wise permissible, if official figures are to be believed. Our actual requirements do not exceed 7 or 7.5 million tonnes per year. Therefore, we already have an excess installed capacity. What is the Government going to do about this? Those who have got the licensed capacity have somehow or

the other exceeded their capacity without the knowledge or permission of the Government.

Secondly, the sugar consumption in our country is very low. The reason obviously is that the sugar is beyond the purchasing power of the vast majority of the people. What is being done to bring down the price of sugar? In this context, I would like to ask another question. The cheaper form of sugar may be obtainable, as far as I could gather, not from sugarcane, but from sugar beet. What has the Government done in this regard? Has the Government got any proposal about extraction of sugar from sugar beet, and encouraging and promoting cultivation of enough sugar beets with a view to bring down the price of sugar?

MR. SPEAKER : You could have better put a new question. He has to prepare his answer for this.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : He can at least answer the first part of the question.

MR. SPEAKER : You put a separate question and, then get full answer.

विदेशी सहायता से वन विकास

*830. **श्री हरीश रावत** : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में वनों के विकास के लिए किन-किन देशों के साथ समझौते पर हस्ताक्षर किये गए हैं; और

(ख) पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान इन देशों से प्राप्त हुई आर्थिक सहायता का ब्यौरा क्या है और यह सहायता राज्यों को किस प्रकार आवंटित की गई है ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) In relation to the on-going bilateral projects for the development of forests in the country, agreements have been signed with Denmark, the Federal Republic of Germany, Sweden and the United States of America.

(b) A statement showing the details of the financial assistance received during the last three years, and how this assistance has been allocated to the States, is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Name of the Projects	Country	Date of Agreement	Financial assistance received during the last 3 years.	Recipient Government
1. Development of Seed Procurement & Tree Improvement	Denmark	25.8.1976	1.7 million DKr. (Danish Kroner)	A Central Sector Project.
2. Support to Indian Logging Training Centres Project	Sweden	4.10.1977	4.5 million SeK-(Swedish Kroner)	A Central Sector Project
3. High Level Conifer Research Centre, Simla.	Federal Republic of Germany	6.2.1980	90448DM (Deutsch Mark)	A Central Sector Project
4. Indo-German Dhauladhar Range Project.	Federal Republic of Germany	13.5.1980	Rs. 5.32 million	Himachal Pradesh.
5. Tamil Nadu Social Forestry Project.	Sweden	11.2.1982	Rs. 68.75 million	Tamil Nadu
6. Madhya Pradesh Social Forestry Project.	United States of America	30.9.1981	US $ 0.87 million	Madhya Pradesh
7. Maharashtra Social Forestry Project.	United States of America	31.8.1982	No disbursement as yet	Maharashtra

For projects being implemented by the States, 70% of the external financial assistance is disbursed to the States as additional central assistance. In case of Serial No. 4, the entire amount has been passed on to Himachal Pradesh.

श्री हरीश रावत : मंत्री महोदय ने अपने उत्तर में केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र की परियोजनाओं से लाभान्वित होने वाले क्षेत्रों के नाम नहीं बताए हैं। मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या कुछ देशों ने, जिनके साथ ये करार किए गए हैं, शिकायत की है कि इन परियोजनाओं के लिए दिए जाने वाले धन के उपयोग के लिए जो नार्म्ज तय किए गए हैं, कई राज्यों ने उनको वायलेट कर के वनीकरण किया है; यदि हां, तो वे कौन से राज्य हैं, जिन्होंने नार्म्ज को वायलेट किया है और किस प्रकार किया है।

श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना : ऐसी कोई सूचना मेरे पास नहीं है। जहां तक इस स्कीम का ताल्लुक है, डिपार्टमेंट आफ इकानोमिक एफेयर्ज इसको फिनांस करता है। They receive the amount and give it to the States. We have no control whatsoever on this.

श्री हरीश रावत : जैसा कि अखबारों में निकला है, इस क्षेत्र में जो धनराशि दी जा रही है, उसका उपयोग राज्यों द्वारा अपने रेगुलर बजट के अन्तर्गत वर्क्स की पूर्ति के लिए भी किया जा रहा है और जिन निर्धारित क्षेत्रों में, इस योजना को कार्यान्वित किया जाना चाहिए था, उनमें इस पैसे को समुचित ढंग से खर्च नहीं किया जा रहा है, विशेषकर कुछ राज्यों में इस मद में दिए गए पैसे का उपयोग शंकुधारी वृक्षों के रोपन के लिए किया जा रहा है, जिसके कारण इस योजना का मुख्य मकसद पूरा नहीं हो पा रहा है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इसको रोकने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है।

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : This is an additional assistance, and so far as the hon. Member's complaint is concerned, if he gives us any specific instance, I will enquire into it. And, as I have earlier mentioned, there is no control whatsoever on this exercised by Agriculture Ministry. It is the Economic Affairs of the Ministry of Finance, which gets the money and provides it to the States.

PROF. N.G. RANGA : But somebody should be there to monitor it.

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR : Sir, I would like to know whether the attention of the Government of India has been drawn to the various news reports that the trees in the forests are being destroyed on a large scale in Kerala. If so, what action has been taken by the Government of India for the preservation of forests in Kerala ?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : Sir, this has no relevance to the question. The main question is concerned with the foreign aid for development of the forests. This supplementary has nothing to do with the main question.

MR. SPEAKER : Secondly, this is the Kerala Government which has to do with that.

श्री प्रताप भानु शर्मा : माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, मैं माननीय कृषि मन्त्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि राष्ट्रीय परिप्रेक्ष्य में वनों के बढ़ते हुए महत्व को देखते हुए क्या हमारे देश में वनों के विकास एवं अनुसन्धान और योजनाबद्ध तरीके से विभिन्न प्रदेशों में वृक्षों को लगाने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने कोई योजना तैयार की है जिसमें कि हम विभिन्न प्रदेशों की आवश्यकता को देखते हुए अपने सुझाव दे सकें ?

श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना : सोशल फारेस्ट्री की ऐसी एक बहुत बड़ी योजना है।

Assistance of Netherlands for Water Supply Scheme

*832. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR : Will the Minister

of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are proposing any water supply scheme to be submitted for the assistance from Netherlands, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government of Kerala have approached the Central Government for obtaining the Netherlands' assistance for the comprehensive water supply scheme to Kuttanad in Kerala State, and

(c) if so, the details of the scheme and the steps taken by Government in this direction ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

(b) The Netherlands Government has agreed to provide finacial assistance for the Nattika—Firka Regional Water Supply Project in the district of Trichur and the Chirayinkil Regional Water Supply Project in the district of Trivandrum. Additional schemes being considered for assistance by the Netherlands Governments are :

1. Pavaratty regional water supply.
2. Kundara regional water supply.
3. Mala regional water supply
4. Koipuram regional water supply.
5. Cheriyanadu regional water supply.
6. Thrikkunnapuzha regional water supply.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Kuttanad water supply project is intended to benefit 12 panchayats of Kuttanad taluk and some adjacent panchayats. The Netherlands Government have already been approached to provide assistance for the scheme.

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR : Sir, from the Statement laid on the Table of the House by the Hon. Minister, this is revealed that in answer to part (c) of my question, he has stated that the Netherlands Government has been approached by the Government of India for financial assistance to the Kuttanad water supply scheme. May I ask what is the reaction of the Netherlands Government in this regard ? Whether any reply has been received from the Netherlands Government regarding the financial assistance to the Kuttanad water supply scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : Sir, this project was considered in the month of May, 1980 and there was a mission from Netherlands to make appraisal of the area. The Commission has made the study and the Report of the study is under scrutiny. After the Report has been studied and a decision taken, then we will the further action.

PROF. N.G. RANGA : How long will it take ?

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR : Sir, I would like to know apart from the Government of Netherlands, has any other Government been approached by the Government of India for financial assistance to any other water supply scheme of India ? If so, the Hon. Minister may kindly give details thereof.

My another question is that the question of scarcity of drinking water in Kerala has already been raised in this House. There is acute scarcity there. Taking this fact into consideration, I would like to know whether the Government of India will be pleased to allot more financial assistance to Kerala for its various water supply scheme and projects ?

SHRI BUTA SINGH : Sir, in reply to part (a) of the questions, I would say that we do not take up the indivi-

dual projects with various international authorities. These projects are as a matter of fact taken through the joint studies by various multi-nations and bilateral forums. In this particular case, the Netherlands Government has offered grants for developing the water resources in Kerala and this particular project.

Sir, Kuttanad area, which is in the State of Kerala, is a problem area. Here water become brackish after some time and also during the Monsoon the river water gets fixed up and the whole thing is muddy. For these reasons an indepth study was made by the special commission to make an appraisal of the nature of the soil and sub-soil water. That Report has yet to get the approval. After it is approved, we will take it up.

So far as the general question of water problem in Kerala is concerned, the problem has been tackled as part of our overall strategy in the country. Sir, in the Sixth Five Year Plan, under the minimum needs programme and also under the accelerated rural water supply programme, the Kerala Government recommended and the Government of India has also approved the Budget. Under the Minimum Needs Programme, it is 4500 lakhs; and under the Centrally-Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Scheme, it is 2,722 lakhs.

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR : The first part of my question has not been properly replied to. My question was whether, other than the Netherlands Government, was any other Government approached by the Government of India for financial assistance for the water supply schemes of Kerala.

Discussion on Mahi Waters Issue

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*833. SHRI R.P. GAEKWAD :
SHRI KRISHAN KUMAR GOYAL :

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a meeting was held between the Chief Ministers of Rajasthan and Gujarat to discuss the Mahi waters issue in New Delhi on 6 April, 1983;

(b) the main issues discussed and solution arrived at in the meeting; and

(c) whether the Union Minister had offered his good offices and provided guidance for expeditious solution of the problem and, if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) to (c) There have been differences of opinion between the States of Rajasthan and Gujarat on the use of Mahi waters in the context of the 1966 Agreement reached between the two States. In order to sort out the matters, a meeting of the two Chief Ministers was convened by the Union Minister of Irrigation and the main issues discussed related to the implementation of 1966 Agreement in respect of Mahi waters in the context of the Narmada Tribunal Award and the scope for optimal exploitation of Mahi waters, for mutual advantage of the basin States. At the suggestion of the Union Minister of Irrigation, the Chief Ministers of Rajasthan and Gujarat agreed to have bilateral discussions to consider various possible alternative solutions. It was also decided that discussions of the Union Minister with the Chief Ministers would be resumed to finalise the decisions.

SHRI R.P. GAEKWAD : Water is of utmost Primary importance for any living human being. I would like to know from the hon. Mintster whether bilateral talks between the two Chief Ministers have since taken Place; and if so, what was the outcome.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : The dispute has been there between the two States; and the last time when the Chief Ministers met was in December 1980. They decided to appoint a

technical committee consisting of the Chairman, Central Water Commission as the Chairman; with the Chief Engineers of both the States as members. But this technical committee could not proceed, because there were differences. Since the two Chief Ministers had not met since 1980, I requested them to come over and discuss the matter which had been pending between them. I am thankful to them that they agreed at least to resume the bilateral discussions. (*Interruption*)

SHRI R.P. GAEKWAD : Water is of utmost primary importance to the villagers. You may not give them light, bus service or roads. But without water, they cannot survive. I would, therefore, like to know from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that village wells, especially on the river banks, which were being supplied by seepage water from the rivers, are de prived of this facilities—which is their right. The wells have to be dug deeper at the cost of the village panchayat, thus making the rural dweller pay for something which he used to get free. Was this point discussed at all ?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : This specific point was not discussed, because even the major point regarding sharing of waters in the light of the 1966 agreement was in dispute. It is only after a decision on that is taken, that the methodology of using that water, particularly with reference to the point the hon. Member has raised *viz.* that wells should not be depleted, can be taken up. That arises only after that.

SHRI R.P. GAEKWAD : In the agreement, there should also be a provision made for water for the villagers—I say this because most of my constituency runs along the river bank.

श्री बुद्धि चन्द्र जैन : अध्यक्ष महोदय, राजस्थान और गुजरात सरकार के दर्मियान जो सन् 1966 में एग्रीमेंट हुआ है, वह माही पानी का था। उससे गुजरात के खेरी जिले को पानी दिया। उस एग्रीमेंट में शर्त है, जब कि नर्मदा-ट्रिब्यूनल के फैसले के बाद नर्मदा से तो खेरी को सिंचित किया जाए और माही के पानी से राजस्थान के बाड़मेर, जालौर जिले को सिंचित करें। यह एग्रीमेंट में स्पष्ट है। यह क्षेत्र बहुत ही पिछड़ा हुआ है। रेगिस्तानी क्षेत्र है, जहां पीने के पानी की समस्या है। इस लिये इस प्रश्न को जल्द से जल्द हल करने के लिये मेरा विशेष तौर से आग्रह है। मैं मन्त्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं—जब स्पष्ट एग्रीमेंट था तो इसमें विलम्ब क्यों किया जा रहा है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसका जवाब तो आ गया है।

श्री राम निवास मिर्धा : मैं आप के माध्यम से, अध्यक्ष महोदय, यही निवेदन कर सकता हूं कि पूरी कोशिश की जायगी कि समझौता जल्द से जल्द हो जाय।

श्री बिरदा राम फुलवारिया : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह समझौता 1966 में हुआ था तथा इसमें राजस्थान की जमीन डूबी थी। यह फैसला भी राजस्थान सरकार के साथ हुआ था कि इसका पानी राजस्थान के सिरोही, बाड़मेर और जालौर जिलों को दिया जाएगा। लेकिन अभी तक वह कार्यान्वित नहीं हुआ है। हमारे राजस्थान में पिछले पाँच सालों से लगातार अकाल पड़ रहा है, मेहरबानी कर के इस समस्या का हल निकालिये। हमारा जिला बहुत पिछड़ा हुआ है···

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप सवाल पूछिये। आप तो पानी से पहले ही खो गये।

श्री बिरदा राम फुलवारिया : हमारे साथ जो समझौता हुआ है उसके मुताबिक हमारा पानी हम को मिलना चाहिए।

श्री राम निवास मिर्धा : श्री विरदा राम जी ने जो कहा है वह सही है। राजस्थान सरकार का भी यही कहना है कि समझौते के मुताबिक इस पानी को जालौर जिले और वृद्धि चन्द्र जी के बाड़मेर जिले को पहुंचाया जाय।

PROF. N.G. RANGA : For how many years these people have been neglecting these things—for 17 years ? There was an earlier agreement. There was a River Water Dispute Tribunal. Why don't they refer it to that ?

MR. SPEAKER : Listen to me. You are not allowed to put the supplementary. You are a person from the Parliamentary Group. You should try to help us.

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : This must be decided soon.

MR. SPEAKER : Next question.

राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत राज्यों को निधियों के आवंटन हेतु निर्धारित मानदंड

*834. **श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन** : क्या **ग्रामीण विकास** मन्त्री निम्नलिखित जानकारी दर्शाने वाला एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत रोजगार देने के लिए अनेक विकास कार्यों के लिए राज्यों को निधियों के आवंटन हेतु केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित मानदंड क्या हैं;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि उन राज्यों को निधियों का आवंटन उदारतापूर्वक किया जाये जिनमें लगातार सूखे की स्थिति चल रही थी; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो राजस्थान के मामले में इस बारे में उदारता न बरतने के क्या कारण हैं जहां पिछले चार-पांच वर्षों से लगातार सूखे की स्थिति चल रही है ?

ग्रामीण विकास मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री हरिनाथ मिश्र) : (क) से (ग) राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत विभिन्न राज्यों/केन्द्र शासित क्षेत्रों को निधियों का आबंटन एक फार्मूला के आधार पर किया जाता है जिसके तहत कृषि मजदूरों तथा सीमान्त किसानों की जनसंख्या पर 75 प्रतिशत बल और निर्धनता के प्रभाव पर 25 प्रतिशत बल दिया जाता है। चूंकि राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम ग्रामीण बेरोजगार/अल्प-रोजगार वाले व्यक्तियों के लिए अतिरिक्त रोजगार पैदा करने हेतु एक सामान्य योजना कार्यक्रम है, अतः इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत सूखे की स्थिति आदि को देखते हुए कोई अतिरिक्त निधियां सुलभ नहीं की जा सकती हैं।

श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो एन० आर० ई० पी० की योजना है यह राष्ट्र की एक महत्वपूर्ण योजना है तथा रोजगार दिलाने की योजना है। इस प्रश्न के जवाब में जो नार्म्ज बतलाये गये हैं—'कृषि मजदूरों तथा सीमान्त किसानों की जनसंख्या पर 75 प्रतिशत बल और निर्धनता के प्रभाव पर 25 प्रतिशत बल दिया जाता है' ये जो नार्म्ज दिये गये हैं ये भी वीकर-सैक्शन्ज और गरीब लोगों के लिये हैं। इसलिये मैं कोई अलग राय नहीं रख सकता हूं। लेकिन मैं जानना चाहता हूं—जिन क्षेत्र में, विशेषतः राजस्थान में, जहां लगातार 5 वर्षों से अकाल पड़ा, अदभुत भयंकर अकाल पड़ा, क्या ऐसे क्षेत्रों में नार्म्ज में कुछ परिवर्तन करके इस योजना को लागू करेंगे जिससे सूखे और अकाल से प्रभावित

लोगों को कुछ राहत मिल सके ? तो क्या आप इस में कुछ उदारता की नीति अपना कर हमारे क्षेत्र को एन० आर० ई० पी० के अन्तर्गत कोई विशेष सहायता राशि दिलाएंगे ?

श्री हरिनाथ मिश्र : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने बहुत ध्यान से माननीय सदस्य के प्रश्नों को सुना और बहुत दिनों तक, पांच वर्ष तक, जिस पद पर अभी आप आसीन हैं, मैं अन्यत्र उस पद पर रहा हूं और यहाँ भी आपने उस स्थान पर बैठने का मुझे सौभाग्य दिया है। माननीय सदस्य जो अनुपूरक प्रश्न पूछेंगे, कुछ उस का आभास मुझे मिल चुका है। मैं राजस्थान की पृष्ठभूमि में उत्तरों को देना चाहता हूं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : दे दीजिए।

श्री हरिनाथ मिश्र : और वे इस प्रकार हैं। आप मुझे क्षमा करेंगे अगर मैं कुछ अंग्रेजी शब्दों का प्रयोग करूं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप खिचड़ी पका दीजिए।

श्री हरिनाथ मिश्र : माननीय सदस्य भी खिचड़ी पकाते हैं, इसलिए खिचड़ी पकाने में किसी तरह की कोई रुकावट नहीं है।

जो नीति अख्तियार की गई है, उससे माननीय सदस्य सहमत हैं और यह राष्ट्रीय नीति है। उनके राज्य में अभी तो मैं क्षेत्रवार नहीं बता सकता लेकिन इतना बताना चाहता हूं कि गत वर्ष अर्थात 1 अप्रैल 1982 से 31 मार्च, 1983 तक targeted employment generation was 31.20 lakh mandays and the actual employment generation was 48.16 lakh mandays. राजस्थान का परफोर्मेन्स किसी हद तक आप कम नहीं मान सकते। हो सकता है कि एकाध जगह पर यह कम हो।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : बिहार में गड़बड़ हुई है ?

श्री हरिनाथ मिश्र : बिहार की हालत तो गड़बड़ में है, इससे जो नतीजा आप निकाल सकते हैं, निकालिये। अब गल्ले की बात आप देखें। Total food-grains available including unutilised balance from the previous year were 13,105 metric tonnes. जो फूडग्रेन्स आप के यहाँ अभी तक अनयूटेलाइज्ड रहे हैं, यह आप के यहां की रिपोर्ट है मार्च 1983 तक की, आप के यहां से आई है और आपकी सरकार की यह रिपोर्ट है कि 3196 मीट्रिक टन्स आप के यहाँ अनयूटेलाइज्ड हैं। अब आप खर्च नहीं कर सकते, तो मैं क्या करूं। आपकी सरकार इसके लिए गुनाहगार है।...(**व्यवधान**)

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : लोग राजस्थान में भूखे मर रहे हैं और आप यहां आंकड़ों में फंसे हैं। वहां लोग भूख से मर रहे हैं।

श्री हरिनाथ मिश्र : वे अपने क्षेत्र के बारे में विशेष सूचना चाहेंगे, तो मैं दूंगा। इस का उत्तर तो मैंने दे दिया है। अब जहाँ तक रिसार्सेज का सवाल है। The resources made available including the States' share and carry over funds from previous year, including the value of foodgrains amounted to Rs. 13.34 crores and the resources utilised including the value of foodgrains, amounted to Rs. 6.6 crores. अभी तक इतना यूटीलाइज ये नहीं कर सके हैं। अब अध्यक्ष महोदय निर्णय करें कि हमारी मिनिस्ट्री जवाबदेह है या राज्य सरकार जवाबदेह है।

श्री बुद्धि चन्द्र जैन : प्रश्न के जवाब में बताया गया है कि व्हीट का राज्य सरकार ने उपयोग नहीं किया। यह राज्य सरकार के अधिकारियों की इनएफिसिएन्सी का प्रश्न है। इस सम्बन्ध में केन्द्र सरकार जो कार्यवाही कर सकती है वह करे।

मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि एन० आर० ई० पी० के कार्यक्रम से पहले फूड फार वर्क कार्यक्रम ज्यादा लोकप्रिय था। इसमें उतनी राशि नहीं दी जा रही है। इस कार्यक्रम को और बढ़ाने के लिए आप क्या कदम उठाने जा रहे हैं ?

श्री हरिनाथ मिश्र : मैंने निवेदन किया है कि राज्य सरकार ने लक्ष्य से अधिक काम किया है। माननीय सदस्य और कितना अधिक काम चाहते हैं। माननीय सदस्य कहां पर और काम चाहते हैं, इसके लिए वे जो भी सुझाव देंगे उनकी ओर ध्यान दिया जाएगा और कार्यवाही की जाएगी। इस बात का मैं माननीय सदस्य को आश्वासन देता हूं।

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी : आज के "हिन्दुस्तान" में विशेष संवाददाता द्वारा एक खबर छापी गई है। भुखमरी की सूचना देने वाले पटवारी को निलम्बित कर दिया गया है। 80 आदमियों की मौत की सूचना वहां के पटवारी ने दी और उसके परिणामस्वरूप उसको निलंबित कर दिया गया। वहां के सरपंच का क्या हाल होगा। क्या मंत्री जी की जानकारी में यह बात है।

दूसरी बात मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि भुखमरी के विश्लेषण के बारे में अंग्रेजों के जमाने से जो फेमिन कोड चला आ रहा है, उस अकाल संहिता को बदलने के बारे में सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है। कम खाने को मिले या एक-दो दिन बाद खाने को मिले, इससे होने वाली मौत को भी भुखमरी का करार देंगे या नहीं ?

श्री हरिनाथ मिश्र : मैंने पहले ही बताया है कि भुखमरी का खास सम्बन्ध इस महकमे से नहीं है। हमारा एक निश्चित कार्यक्रम है जो बराबर चलता रहेगा। माननीय सदस्य ने जो प्रश्न उठाया है उसके बारे में मैं यह नहीं कह सकता हूं कि कोई··· (**व्यवधान**)।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Do you mean to say that there are no starvation deaths ?

श्री हरिनाथ मिश्र : इस सम्बन्ध में अगर आप सुनना चाहते हैं तो मैं आपको बता सकता हूं। क्या आप सुनना चाहते हैं ?... (**व्यवधान**)

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : हम नहीं सुनना चाहते। हम इनकी धमकी से डर गए हैं।

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी : भुखमरी का जवाब तो पूरा दीजिए। आजाद जी बैठे हैं, कृषि मन्त्री बैठे हैं···।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उनसे बाद में कभी जबाब दिलवा देंगे। बाद में देख लेंगे।

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी : सरकारी रिपोर्ट के मुताबिक 80 आदमी मर गए हैं। कोई मन्त्री इसके बारे में जवाब नहीं दे रहा है। एक भी आदमी अगर मरता है तो उसका जवाब यहां पर आना चाहिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बाद में दिलवा देंगे।

SHRI RAJESH PILOT : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I fully share the views of my hon. friend, Virdhi Chander Jain that the food for work programme started by the previous Government was not a bad programme, but the implementation was bad. They misused the programme. I want to know in very clear words from the hon. Minister, may be with a slower speed. Is there any procedure in your Ministry by which you monitor the progress of this work and if any State Government has not followed your directive or has not implemented the instructions, what action the Govern-

ment is going to take ? It is not sufficient for a Minister to say that Rajasthan Government has not obeyed the instructions and has not fulfilled the commitment. So, I want from the hon. Minister a clear commitment on this : What action are you going to take in respect of those State Governments which have not followed the procedure and which have not fulfilled the targets.

SHRI HARINATHA MISRA : Sir, I think the hon. Member has jumbled up so many questions in one single question. (*Interruptions*) The problem about national rural employment programme is, what federal jurisdiction we have, and what we want to exercise in respect of such cases or such States as are failing to perform what is expected of them, and so on and so forth.

So far as the federal jurisdiction or taking some corrective measures against the States which have not been performing what is expected of them is concerned, I may straightaway say that except persuasion and convincing them about what is expected of them, we have none, nor do we want to have any considering the federal structure of the country and considering the fact that we are a democracy, not a totalitarian government. (*Interruptions*).

Secondly, on the question regarding such States as are recalcitrant so far as performance of duties is concerned, I should respectfully submit that no such example has been brought before me. In fact, the State Government's machinery may be of various types, the performance is also of varied nature, from excellent to very good and good.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT : I would request the hon. Minister to tell me whether he monitors the work or not.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI HARINATHA MISRA : Monitoring etc. will be generally done by the State Government officials They do on the spot study of the problems and when any individual cases or lapses of serious nature come to our notice, they see that they take corrective steps.

श्री जमीलुर्रहमान : आपके माध्यम से चन्द बातों की तरफ ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं । एन० आर० इ० पी० स्कीम ऐसे इलाकों के लिए है जहां सुखाड़ हो या वक्त पर लैन्डलैस लेबरर्स को काम न मिलता हो । उसके लिए स्कीम बनाकर एक्जीक्यूट किया जाए । मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि जहां पर बी० डी० ओ० या दूसरे प्रमुख लोग रुपया खा रहे हैं और जहां पर इस स्कीम का एक्जीक्यूशन न हो, वहां पर मानिटरिंग करने के लिए क्या मिनिस्ट्री की तरफ से कोई इन्तजाम है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरा ख्याल है, जवाब देने की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है ।

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Shifting of Headquarter of ICAR Goat Research Institute

*835. SHRI B.D. SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether present Director, ICAR Goat Research Institute has proposed to shift the Goat Institute and also submitted proposal to establish Institute's headquarter at Agra while main Institute functions at Maqdum;

(b) if so, justification given for shifting of headquarter to Agra; and

(c) the policy applicable to shifting or transfer of such Institute Directors inclusive of minimum term from their joining the post ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) In accordance with the Research Management Rules, all appointments are made no tenure basis initially for a period of five years which is extendable by another term of five years with the approval of the competent authority. Normally a person appointed to a tenurial post is permitted to complete his tenure in the Post except for exigencies of service and on administrative grounds.

Oilseed Revolution

*836. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the desirability for an oilseed revolution on the pattern of green revolution has been considered to meet their ever increasing demand;

(b) if so, with what results and the short term and long term measures envisaged in this direction; and

(c) the steps taken to curb the import of edible oils and the steps envisaged to save the valuable foreign exchange being spent for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Intensive measures have been taken to boost the production of oilseeds in the country. As a result, a record production of 120.7 lakh tonnes was achieved in 1981-82, showing an increase of 27.0 lakh tonnes over 1980-81. The short and long term measures include launching of special projects on groundnut in Gujarat and soybean in Madhya Pradesh, continuance of Centrally Sponsored Sheeme for Oilseeds Development with emphasis on improve seed distribution and plant protection cover, bringing larger area under rabi/summer groundnut, toria and sunflower, large scale distribution of minikits and price support. Effort is being made to increase the production of oilseeds so as to reduce imports.

Drinking Water Supply Scheme for Bhumpal Navnghi Group of Villages in Hamirpur District of Himachal Pradesh

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

(a) whether drinking water supply scheme for Bhumpal-Navnghi group of villages in Hamirpur district of Himachal Pradesh has been approved by Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the cost of construction and the estimated population to be covered and the target date for completion of the scheme; and

(c) whether the execution of the scheme would be expedited in view of the fact that many of the villages being covered by the scheme are "Problem Villages"?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORT AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) Yes Sir. The Scheme has been approved by the Govt. of Himachal Pradesh.

(b) According to information available, the estimated cost of the scheme is about Rs. 21.73 lakhs and the target for completion is 31st March, 1985.

(c) The scheme is being executed by the State Government. The Central Government has impressed upon the State Government the need to give high priority to the coverage of problem villages.

Establishing of Fishing Harbour in Orissa

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

(a) the latest decision taken by Central Government on the project re-

port submitted by State Government of Orissa in regard to the establishment of fishing harbour in that State;

(b) the expected time of the beginning of the construction work of those projects;

(c) the amount sanctioned for each of those projects, and

(d) the details of the various stages of implementation of those projects?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) to (d) The State Government have proposed fishing harbours at Sabelia, Astarang, Satpada and Chudamani. Out of those, the Central Government sanctioned the Sabelia project at an estimate cost of Rs. 2.07 lakhs in December, 1982, Construction work is expected to be taken up bo the State Government after completion of necessary formalities. Astarang fishing harbour project has already been posed for bilateral assistance from the United Kingdom. In respect of Chudamani and Satpada, certain clarifications on the revised estimates are awaited from the State Government.

Constitutional Amendment to Protect Land Reform Laws

*839. SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether in the background of Supreme Court judgement Government are considering for Constitutional amendments to protect land reform laws;

(b) the reaction of Government about interpretation of Ninth Schedule of the Constitution which no longer will protect land legislation; and

(c) whether any State Government has requested the Union Government to protect any statute under Ninth Schedule of the Constitution and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) and (b) In the Wamanrao and others V/s Union of India and others (AIR 1981 SC 271) the Supreme Court held that all amendments to the Constitution made before April 24, 1973, by which the Ninth Schedule to the Constitution was amended from time to time by the inclusion of various Acts and Regulations therein are valid and constitutional. Amendments to the Constitution made on or after April 24, 1973, by which the Ninth Schedule to the Constitution was amended from time to time by the inclusion of various Acts and Regulations therein are open to challenge on the ground that they, or anyone or more of them, are beyond the constituent power of the Parliament since they damage the basic and essential features of the Constitution or its basic structure. The various constitutional amendments by which additions were made to the Ninth Schedule on or after April 24, 1973, will, however, be valid if they do not damage or destroy the basic structure of the constitution. The court, however, did not pronounce specifically upon the validity of such subsequent constitutional amendments tor placing certain laws in the Ninth Schedule, and merely observed to the effect that if any of these amendments were saved by Article 31A or by Article 31C as it stood prior to its amendment by the Forty-second Amendment challenge on the afore-said grounds will become otiose.

(c) The main laws suggested for inclusion by the States in the Ninth Schedule are listed in the attached statement.

Statement

List of Enactments considered for inclusion in the Ninth Schedule to the Constitution

1. The Assam (Temporarily Settled Areas) Tenancy Act, 1971 (Assam Act XXIII of 1971)

2. The Assam (Temporarily Settled Areas) Tenancy (Amendment) Act, 1974 (Assam Act XVIII of 1974)

3. The Bihar Land Reforms (Fixation of Ceiling Area and Acquisition of Surplus Land) (Amendment) Amending Act, 1974 (Bihar Act 13 of 1975)

4. The Bihar Land Reforms (Fixation of ceiling Area and Acquistition of Surplus Land) (Amendment) Act, 1976 (Bihar Act 22 of 1976)

5. The Bihar Land Reforms (Fixation of Ceiling Area and Acquisition of Surplus Land (Amendment) Act, 1978 (Bihar Act VII of 1978)

6. The Land Acquisition (Bihar Amendment) Act, 1979 (Bihar Act 2 of 1980)

7. The Goa, Daman & Diu Agricultural Tenancy Act 1964 (Act of 1964)

8. Goa, Daman & Diu Agricultural Tenancy (Fifth Amendment) Act, 1976 (Act 7 of 1976)

9. The Haryana Ceiling on Land Holdings (Amendment) Act, 1977 (Haryana Act No. 14 of 1977)

10. The Tamil Nadu Land Reforms (Fixation of Ceiling on Land) Amendment Act, 1978 (Act No. 25 of 1978)

11. The Tamil Nadu Land Reforms (Fixation of Ceiling on Land) Amendment Act, 1979 (Act No. 11 of 1979)

12. The Uttar Pradesh Zamindari Abolition Laws (Amendment) Act, 1978 (U. P. Act No. 15 of 1978)

13. The West Bengal Restoration of Alienated Land (Amendment) Act, 1978 (West Bengal Act XXIV of 1979)

14. The West Bengal Restoration of Alienated Land (Amendment) Act, 1980 (West Bengal Act LVI of 1980)

World Bank Aided Social Forestry Project in Karnataka

*840. SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY :
SHRI B.V. DESAI :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether World Bank Team has assessed the possibility of the Rs. 60 crore social forestry project in Karnataka State and is studying an afforestation scheme to cover two lakh hectares during next five years;

(b) if so, whether the World Bank Team has already started the Survey; and

(c) if so, the main feature of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The World Bank Team has assessed the possibility of a Rs. 55 crore social forestrty project, which will include afforestation of approximately 150,000 hectares in Karnataka State over a period of five years.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The main feature of the scheme is afforestation for production of fuelwood, small timber, poles, fruit, and fodder for meeting the requirements of the rural and semi-urban population of the State.

Regularisation of Unauthorised Colonies in Delhi

*841. SHRI J.S. PATIL :
SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE :

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

(a) the number of Delhi's unauthorised colonies regularised between January 1980 and August 1982 and also those regularised within four months before 5 January, 1983 elections in Delhi; and

(b) how many such colonies still remain to be regularised?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) The MCD and DDA have reported that they have regularised 159 and 46 unauthorised colonies during the period from January, 1980 to August, 1982 and 68 and 17 unauthorised colonies between Septemper, 1982 and 5th January, 1983 respectively.

(b) The list of unauthorised colonies is under scrutiny of a Technical Committee apppointed by the Lt. Governor of Delhi and the number of unauthorised colonies still remaining to be regularised in accordance with the orders of the Government will become known only after the process of scrutiny of the list of unauthorised colonies has been completed by the Technical Committee.

"नई बस्ती, किशन गंज" का नियमित किया जाना

*842. **श्री मनी राम बागड़ी** : क्या **निर्माण और आवास** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 10 मार्च, 1983 के "सांध्य टाइम्स" में "1930 से ऐसे ही हैं" शीर्षक के अन्तर्गत प्रकाशित समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार कालोनियों को नियमित किये जाने के मामले में दिल्ली में गन्दी बस्ती वाले क्षेत्रों की कालोनियों की उपेक्षा कर रही है;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने अभी तक "नई बस्ती, किशन गंज" दिल्ली को नियमित नहीं किया है, जो एक पुरानी कालोनी है और 1930 में ही बस गई थी; और

(घ) इस कालोनी को इतने अधिक वर्षों के बाद भी सरकार द्वारा नियमित न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

संसदीय कार्य, खेल तथा निर्माण और आवास मन्त्री (श्री बूटा सिंह) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) जी, नहीं। सरकार ने पहले ही ये अनुदेश जारी कर दिए हैं कि अधिसूचित मलिन बस्ती क्षेत्रों में पड़ने वाली अनधिकृत कालोनियों को भी नियमितीकरण के लिए अनधिकृत कालोनियों की सूची में शामिल किया जाए और नियमित किया जाय बशर्ते कि वे अनधिकृत कालोनियों के नियमितीकरण के लिए सरकार द्वारा जारी किए गए आदेशों के अन्तर्गत हों।

(ग) और (घ) पुरानी आबादी होने के कारण, कई बस्ती कालोनी को दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण के स्लम तथा झुग्गी-झोंपड़ी विभाग द्वारा अनधिकृत कालोनी के रूप में नहीं माना जा रहा था किन्तु अधिसूचित मलिन बस्ती क्षेत्रों की पर्यावरणीय सुधार तथा पुनर्विकास योजना के अन्तर्गत कालोनी में सुधार कार्य किये जा रहे थे। दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने बताया है कि इस कालोनी का वास्तविक पर्यावरण अब पहले से कहीं बेहतर है और इस कालोनी में सीवर लाइन, पेयजल, प्रकाश व्यवस्था तथा सड़कें जैसी अधिकांश मूलभूत सेवाएं मुहैया की जा चुकी हैं।

Centrally Aided Irrigation Scheme in Rajasthan

*843. SHRI JAI NARAYAN ROAT : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the Centrally aided irrigation schemes in Rajasthan work on which has not been finished within the stipulated period;

(b) the details of such schemes; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) to (c) There are no Centrally aided irrigation projects in Rajasthan. Irrigation is a State subject and irrigation projects are funded and executed by the State Governments themselves. Central assistance is provided in the form of block loans/grants to the States, which is not tied to any sector of development or projects.

Assistance to A.P. for Setting up Cooperative Spinning Mills

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

(a) whether the Andhra Pradesh State falls in the priority category of States where setting up of cooperative spinning mills has to be promoted; and

(b) if so, the assistance to be given to Andhra Pradesh State Government to start cooperative spinning mills ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) Andhra Pradesh is one of the States where more Cooperative Spinning Mills are being set up in the Sixth Plan period.

(b) The Working Group on Cooperative Spinning Mills appointed by the Ministry of Commerce recommended establishment of three Spinning Mills in Andhra Pradesh, two in the Growers' sector and one in the Weavers' sector. The National Cooperative Development Corporation has already sanctioned an assistance of Rs. 112 lakhs to a Cooperative Spinning Mill in the Growers' sector in Andhra Pradesh. One application for assistance to a Weavers' Cooperative Spinning Mill is pending with National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC). Another application for assistance in the setting up of a Spinning Mill in the Growers' sectors is yet to be received by the National Cooperative Development Corporation. Subject to the availability of funds, the National Cooperative Development Corporation will consider providing assistance to two more Cooperative Spinning Mills, one in the Weavers' sector and another in the Growers' sector, during the Sixth Plan period.

Meeting the Demand of Milk by DMS and MD in Delhi

*845. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Delhi Milk Scheme and the Mother Dairy are not meeting the demand of Milk of the public of Delhi;

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

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government are considering to establish one more dairy besides these dairies to meet the demand of milk of the public of Delhi; and

(d) if so, when and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b) The objective of the Government has been to achieve the commanding share of the milk market in Delhi. With this end in view the installed

capacity which was 2.55 lakh litres per day in 1970 was increased to 9.75 lakh litres per day by March, 1981 under Operation Flood I through expansion of capacity of DMS and the setting up of new capacity in Mother Dairy, Delhi. Though, it is difficult to forecast the precise demand for milk, the Government has been making every effort to meet the effective demand for milk in Delhi. At present, Mother Dairy and DMS are supplying about 9.10 lakh litres of milk per day. A market survey conducted recently indicates that there will be a gap between the supply and likely demand for milk in 1985.

(c) There is a proposal to establish one more dairy in Delhi.

(d) No final decision has been taken so far.

Increasing Quantum of Buffer Stock of Sugar

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are considering to increase the buffer stock of sugar from the present level of 5 lakhs tonnes;

(b) if so, whether a decision in this regard has been taken; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) No, Sir. At present there is no such proposal.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Setting up of Milk Plant at Karnal

*847. SHRI CHIRANJIT LAL SHARMA : Will the Miniser of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Dairy Corporation and the National Dairy Development Board have sanctioned Rs. 2 crore plant with a capacity of 60,000 litres of milk per day at Karnal;

(b) whether it is also a fact that there are already five milk plants in Haryana and all are running into losses;

(c) whether it is also a fact that milk procurement is inadequate compared to the installed capacity; and

(d) if so, the necessity for setting up of a new plant ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The Operation Flood II project in Haryana provides for setting up of a dairy plant at Karnal with a capacity of 50,000 litres of milk per day.

(b) and (c) The capacity utilisation by existing dairy plants in Haryana is inadequate to make them commercially viable units.

(d) Techno-economic feasibility study has indicated that the new plant under Operation Flood II frame work would be viable.

High Cost of Fertiliser and Subsidy Thereon

9447. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that while inaugurating the IFFCO Marketing Conference, he is reported to have said that the high cost of fertiliser and the subsidy involved and put Government in a dilemma;

(b) whether this is being interpreted by farmers that the present susidy on fertilisers is going to be cut down;

(c) whether the existing high cost has created problems for the agricul-

turists for its increased use and any further increase will only accentuate the prevailing stagnation in some sectors of agricultural economy; and

(d) if so, Government's reaction on this issue ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTULE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) :

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) The consumption of fertiliser is a function of a number of factors, like, weather conditions, irrigation, types of crops, availability of credit, prices of fertilizers etc. However, consumption during 1982-83 is estimated at 64.18 lakh tonnes of nutrients as compared to 60.64 lakh tonnes of nutrients during the year 1981-82.

(d) The Government are keeping a close watch on the consumption trend of fertilisers in the country.

दिल्ली में जल-पूर्ति के लिए नलकूपों का कार्य-करण

9448. **श्री राम सिंह शाक्य** : क्या **निर्माण और आवास** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली में जलपूर्ति सम्बन्धी नलकूपों की संख्या क्या है तथा उनमें से कितने चालू हैं और कितने बन्द हैं; और

(ख) इन नलकूपों से प्रतिदिन कितने मिलियन-गैलन पानी प्राप्त किया जाता है तथा इन पर प्रतिदिन कितना खर्च आता है ?

निर्माण और आवास मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री मोहम्मद उस्मान आरिफ) : (क) दिल्ली जलपूर्ति तथा मल व्ययन संस्थान ने सूचित किया है कि 239 ट्यूब वैल हैं जिन में से 217 ट्यूब वैल कार्य कर रहे हैं तथा अन्य 22 ट्यूब वैल उपयोग में नहीं लाए जा रहे हैं ।

(ख) दिल्ली जलपूर्ति तथा मल व्ययन संस्थान के अनुसार इन ट्यूबवैलों से औसतन लगभग 19.35 एम० जी० जल निकाला जा रहा है तथा इन पर किया गया औसत दैनिक व्यय लगभग 25,222 रुपये है ।

Withdrawal of DMS Token System

9449. SHRI ASHFAQ HUSSAIN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether DMS withdrew token system under the orders of Chairman, Dairy Board despite protests from DMS senior staff and public and without any clearance from the Ministry;

(b) whether this has deprived a large number of low paid public servants and other low income groups of their milk supplies;

(c) if so, whether Government will first give preference to the earlier card holders to get new milk tokens;

(d) how much loss will occur in issue of new tokens by way of book keeping, staff, time etc., by stoppage and re-start of milk tokens and whether Government will fix responsibility on this decision; and

(e) whether Government will also fix responsibility on the person in charge of DMS in the Ministry responsible for such serious wastage of public funds ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) No, Sir. The decision was taken by the Management Committee of the Delhi Milk Scheme taking into consideration mainly the easy availa-

bility of Delhi Milk Scheme milk with the setting up of Mother Dairy and upward revision of the selling price of Delhi Milk Scheme milk with effect from 2nd May, 1978.

(b) No, Sir. Under the present system, the supply of milk to the consumers is made available on the principle of 'first come first served'.

(c) Keeping in view the high demand of Delhi Milk Scheme milk, it has been decided to re-introduce the token system in some selected localities on an experimental basis. While issuing new tokens, due consideration to the earlier card holders would be given.

(d) and (e) No additional expenditure on staff etc. would be involved for issuing new tokens as this would be done with the existing staff. As tokens are to be issued against payments, Delhi Milk Scheme would not incur any loss on this account. In the circumstances the queston of fixing any responsibility does not arise.

Inclusion of Unattached Members of Parliament in Delegations

9450. SHRI A.K. ROY : Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4809 on 21 December, 1981 regarding M.Ps on Government delegations and statement laid on the Table on 8 October, 1982 in implementation of assurance given in reply thereto and state;

(a) number of Members of Parliament from unattached groups selected in Government delegations in last three years with year-wise break-up;

(b) number of M.Ps belonging to S Cs and S.Ts in the delegations, with year-wise break-up;

(c) whether it is a fact that in all Government delegation, unattached SCs and STs are neglected denying the criterion in practice as stated in the answer to the part (c) of the same question; and

(d) if so, facts in details and the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

Target for Rural Employment Programme in 1982-83 in Andhra Pradesh

9451. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the target for the year 1982-83 of National Rural Employment Programme in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) whether it has been fully achieved; and

(c) the target fixed for the year 1983-84 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) Target fixed for employment generation in Andhra Pradesh under National Rural Employment Programme for the year 1982-83 was 325.00 lakh mandays.

(b) The target has been fully achieved and the employment generation reported so far by the State Govern. ment during the year comes to 336.08 lakh mandays.

(c) Tentative target for the year 1983-84 is 298.50 lakh mandays.

Regularisation of Casual Labour/ Muster Employees by N.D.M.C.

9452. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that casual labours/muster roll employees are being appointed by the New Delhi Municipal Committee (N.D.M.C.) officers or departments under it;

(b) if so, the number of such employees in N.D.M.C. or deptts. under it.

(c) whether their services are not being regularised even after the lapse of considerable period, if so, the reason therefor; and

(d) action Government propose to take in respect of regularisation of their services instead of keeping them as casual labour or muster roll employees for years together ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 2159 muster roll workers as on 31.3.1983

(c) and (d) The NDMC has informed that the muster roll workres are considered for regularisation after completion of 240 days in a year on muster roll, on the basis of their seniority, subject to availability of regular posts.

Proposal to Reduce Fertilisers Price

9453. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to reduce the price of fertilisers; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) Question does not arise.

Mounting Number of Delhi Rent Control Cases

9454. SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU MALLU : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cases pending in Delhi District Courts under the Delhi Rent Control Act, at the end of December, 1982;

(b) whether with the mounting number of Delhi Rent Control cases, the average time taken to retrieve a house by its owner in Delhi for own bonafide needs, takes an average of about ten years, if it all goes well upto High Court stage, and even more, if either party prefers an apeal to Supreme Court, where the waiting period is about 7-8 years.

(c) if so, whether the said law is being modified in such a way, that a house for bonafied needs is retrieved in life-time of the owner, so as to overcome latches introduced in the said law by different courts pronouncements; and

(d) if so, whether the Delhi Rent Control Act would also be simplified so as to make the law most effective and less time consuming ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) The Delhi High Court has stated that the total number of cases pending as on December, 1982 were as under :

Rent Control Tribunal 293 appeals

Rent Control/Addl. Rent Controllers :

i. Eviction petitions	8438
ii. Standarad Rent Petitions	566
iii. Deposit of Rent applications : U/s26, 27 and 28	1931
iv. Applications for Essential amenities	517

v. Applications for repairs 101

vi. Miscellaneous applications 3098

(b) The Delhi High Courts has reported that the average time taken for an application with the Controller/ Additional Rent Controller is about 3 years. Approximately equal time is taken by Delhi High court if a Second appeal is filed. It is not possible to say as to how much time is taken by such applications in the Supreme Court.

(c) and (d) Certain amendments to the Delhi Rent Control Act, 1958 are under consideration of Government.

Rotation of Officials of Directorate Estate Dealing with Type IV Allotment

9455. SHRI G.S. REDDI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the tenure of an Officer/Assistant dealing with the allotment of accommodation in the Directorate of Estate, New Delhi on one seat or in one Section has been fixed to ensure cleaner administration; if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Assistant/Desk-Section Officer/Assistant Director dealing with the allotment of Type IV Quarters have been working in that Section for an inordinately long period;

(c) whether this type of accommodation is more in demand and there is a great pressure from this group of Officers; and

(d) if so, steps proposed to take to rotate all such staff particularly in the Section reffered to in part (b) above who have stayed therefor more than the last three years or so ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) No tenure has been fixed. As an internal arrangement, the officials who have been working continuously in a Section for 3 to 5 years are transferred keeping in view the administrative convenience.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The waiting period for Type IV accommodation is more or less the same as compared to the other types of accommodation.

(d) As indicated in reply to part (a).

Expansion of Consumer Cooperatives

9456. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLIK : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has taken some measures for strengthening and expanding consumer cooperatives;

(b) is so, what specific measures have been taken or proposed to be taken in broad basing the consumer movement and spreading it to rural areas; and

(c) the details of the expansion of such programme in Orissa ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) and (b) The Central Government is implementing a Cantrally Sponsored Plan Scheme for development and strengthening of urban consumer coops., from 1971-72. Financial assistance is being made available to State Governments to assist urban consumer cooperatives for :—

(i) Setting up retails outlets, including Department Stores;

(ii) Setting up of Consumer Industries;

(iii) Rehabilitation of weak wholesale/ Central consumer cooperative Stores; and

(iv) Strengthening of State Level Consumers Federations & marketing-cum-consumer Federations.

The Central Government is also assisting N.C.D.C. to help the State Governments to undertake pilot projects for development of rural consumer activity through agricultural Credit Societies, LAMPS in tribal areas etc. It is expected that by the end of the sixth plan, all reorganised primary societies will be taking up consumer activity in the rural areas.

Assistance is also being provided to the National Cooperative Consumers' Federation for strengthening its activities. including the Consultancy & Promotional Cell.

(c) Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme, assistance has been sanctioned upto 31.3.1983, to the extent of Rs. 134.21 lakhs, for setting up 3 department stores, 19 large Sized retail outlets; and 88 small outlets by consumer cooperatives in urban areas in Orissa. Assistance has also been provided to 5 weak wholesale stores their rehabilitation, in what State.

Under Rural Consumer Scheme, assistance to the extent of Rs. 205.61 lakhs has been sanctioned to that State by the N.C.D.C. for 84 projects involving 2005 village societies.

Licence Fee for Type III Quarters of D.I.Z. Area and Baba Kharag Singh Marg

9457. PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether licence fee of type III quarters in DIZ area, New Delhi has been reduced;

(b) if so, the licence fee being charged at present from allottees of type III quarters in Baba Kharag Singh Marg, New Delhi; and what was the fee before reduction;

(c) since when this reduced licence fee is being charged from allottees of these quarters;

(d) whether the licence fee so overcharged is being refunded to the allottees if so, what is the procedure; and

(e) whether the allottees of these quarters have been intimated of the revised licence fee and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) The pooled standard licence fee under F.R. 45-A for Government residences in Delhi is fixed on the basis of pooled unit rate per sq. mt. of living area. However, when the new quarter are allotted licence fee is recovered on provisional basis pending calculations of the final rate of licence fee on the basis of living area. Accordingly in respect of the newly constructed type III quarters in DIZ quarters in DIZ area, the provisional licence fee was recovered at Rs. 58/- per month but on actual calculations the rates have been fixed in the range between Rs. 34/- to Rs. 39/- per month depending on the living area of the quarters.

(b) and (c) As indicated in the attached statement.

(d) Yes Sir. The refund wherever due is being allowed by adjustment in bills for the subsequent period or by cash payment.

(e) Allottee officers are informed of the revision in the rates through the revised bills issued to them.

Statement

Particulars of Quarters	Date of effect	Provisional pooled licence fee under FR 45-A adopted prior to fixation of final rates.	Licence fee under FR 45-A as fixed by Executive Engineer (L.F.)
1	2	3	4
1. 390 Type III (4 storeyed) Sec. II, D.I.Z. Area	Date of occupation	58.00	34.00
B1. 1—4, 9—13 22, 23, 25, 26, 31—40	1.4.1981	—	39.00
2. 432 Type III (4 storeyed) Sec. IV-D.I.Z. Area—Baba Kharag Singh Marg.	Date of occupation	62.00	39.00
B1. 21—24, 34—46, 51—63, 87—97			

Alternative Jobs to Fishermen During Off Season

9458. SHRI N. DENNIS : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are proposals under the consideration of Government to provide alternative job opportunities to fishermen during off season; and

(b) whether Government would provide more subsidies and loans for them to purchase fishing utensils and vessels ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) A scheme for brackish water fish farming has been sanctioned under the Sixth Five Year Plan with an outlay of Rs. 10 crores. This scheme, *inter alia*, would provide employment during off season also.

(b) Under various schemes, the States and Union Territories provide loan and subsidy to fishermen for purchases of fishing boats and fishing requisites. The pattern and quantum of assistance very among States/U.Ts. The Central Government provide loans of soft terms for purchase of deep sea fishing vessels, Indigenous construction of fishing vessels is also subsidised.

Project to Train Women and Youth in Karnataka

9459 SHRI S. B. SIDNAL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a project to train women and youth in rural areas in agricultural

practices has been launched in Karnataka with Danish aid; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The Government of Denmark have entered into an agreement with the Government of India for giving financial assistance to the tune of Danish Kroner 35.5 million for a period of five years for strengthening Agricultural Training & Agricultural Extension Services directed at farm women and farm youth in the following 11 districts of Karnataka :

Bangalore	Dharwar
Belgaum	Mandya
Bijapur	North Kanara
Chitradurga	Raichur
Coorg	Shimoga
	Tumkur

The aims and objectives of the project are :

(a) to strengthen the agricultural training of farm women/farm youth at the institutions—

(i) Rural Development Training Centres, Mandya, Dharwar;

(ii) Rural Development Training Centres/Farmers Training Centres, Kudige and Gangavati;

(iii) Farmers Training Centres, Habbal, Bhadravati, Babur, Chikanahalli, Jamkhandi and Arabhavi; and

(iv) Agricultural School, Kumta.

(b) To establish a cadre of female agricultural extension officers to be integrated in the agricultural extension system in the eleven districts.

ग्रामीण विकास कार्यों को प्राथमिकता

9460. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री** : क्या ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने ग्रामीण विकास के कुछ कार्यों को प्राथमिकता देने का कार्यक्रम निर्धारित किया है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसका ब्योरा क्या है; और

(ग) सरकार इसके लिए राज्यों को जो सहायता प्रदान करना चाहती है, उसका ब्योरा क्या है ?

ग्रामीण विकास मन्त्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री हरिनाथ मिश्र) : (क) ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय के तीन प्रमुख कार्यक्रमों अर्थात् समन्वित ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम, राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम तथा भूमि सुधार को प्रधान मन्त्री जी के संशोधित 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम में शामिल किया गया है ।

(ख) कार्यक्रम-वार ब्योरा नीचे दिया गया है : —

1. समन्वित ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम

छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान, समन्वित ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत उपदान तथा संस्थागत ऋण का प्रावधान कर के प्रत्येक खंड में छोटे/सीमांत किसानों, कृषि श्रमिकों, ग्रामीण कारीगरों आदि के लक्षित वर्ग के कम से कम 3000 परिवारों को सहायता पहुँचाने की अपेक्षा की गई है जिससे वे सक्षम आर्थिक गतिविधियां शुरू करने योग्य बन जायेंगे । छोटे किसानों के लिए उत्पादन की दर परियोजना की लागत पूंजी की 25 प्रतिशत है और सीमान्त किसानों, कृषि श्रमिकों आदि के लिए $33\frac{1}{3}$ प्रतिशत है जिसकी अधिकतम सीमा 3000 रुपये है।

आदिवासियों के लिए उपदान की दर 50 प्रतिशत है और इसकी अधिकतम सीमा 5000 रुपये है। कम से कम 30 प्रतिशत लाभभोगियों को अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों में से लिया जाना है और इन वर्गों को ऋण तथा उपदान के माध्यम से कुल लाभों के कम से कम 30 प्रतिशत लाभ प्राप्त होने हैं।

2. राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम

कार्यक्रम का मुख्य उद्देश्य ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में अतिरिक्त रोजगार पैदा करना और इसके माध्यम से टिकाऊ सामुदायिक परिसम्पत्तियों का सृजन करना है जिससे ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में सामाजार्थिक विकास के लिए आधारभूत ढांचा सुदृढ़ हो जाएगा। परिसम्पत्तियों के निर्माण के लिए 10 प्रतिशत परिव्यय रखा गया है जिसका अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लोगों के सामाजार्थिक जीवन पर प्रत्यक्ष प्रभाव पड़ेगा। राज्यों/केन्द्र शासित क्षेत्रों को आवंटन सम्बन्धित राज्य में कृषि श्रमिकों तथा सीमान्त किसानों की जनसंख्या के लिए 75 प्रतिशत बल और निर्धनता के प्रभाव पर 25 प्रतिशत बल देते हुए किया जाता है।

3. भूमि सुधार

यह मन्त्रालय कृषि जोतों पर अधिकतम सीमा लागू करके फालतू घोषित भूमि के आवंटियों को वित्तीय सहायता देने के लिए एक योजना कार्यान्वित कर रहा है। इस योजना के अन्तर्गत राज्यों को आवंटियों को आवंटित भूमि के विकास तथा काश्तकारी के लिए वितरण हेतु वित्तीय सहायता दी जाती है। इतनी ही धनराशि राज्य उपलब्ध करते हैं। वर्तमान योजना के अधीन सहायता का प्रतिमान 1,000 रुपये प्रति हेक्टेयर है। केन्द्रीय सहायता की सीमा 500 रुपये प्रति हेक्टेयर है।

(ग) छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र में समन्वित ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम के लिए कुल परिव्यय 750 करोड़ रुपये, राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम के लिए 980 करोड़ रुपये तथा फालतू भूमि के नये आवंटियों को वित्तीय सहायता सुलभ करने की योजना के लिए 30 करोड़ रुपये है। राज्य सरकारों से इतनी ही धनराशि अपने बजट में सुलभ करने की अपेक्षा की गई है।

Central Irrigation Projects Under Construction in Gujarat

9461. SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there are a number of Central Irrigation Projects in Gujarat under construction;

(b) if so, the details thereof and what is the latest position and what are the reasons for delay; and

(c) by when each of these projects is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) There are no Central irrigation projects in Gujarat. Irrigation is a State subject and irrigation projects are funded and executed by the State Governments themselves.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Selection of Places for Olive and Pistachio Cultivation

9462. SHRI GHULAM MOHAMMAD KHAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have selec-

ted certain places in the country for cultivation of olive and pistachio; and

(b) if so, the details of the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) A project for the development of Olive and Pistachionut in Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh Hill Areas and Jammu and Kashmir is under consideration. The details of the project and the places have not yet been finalised.

(b) Question does not arise

Fish Farmers Development Agencies in Gujarat

9463. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE : be pleased to state :

(a) the amount spent on setting up of Fish Farmers Development Agencies, a pilot project for fish culture in the districts of Gujarat during the last three years; and

(b) the result achieved thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) On the basis of information received from the State Government, the amount spent during the last three years on setting up of Fish Farmers' Development Agencies in the Districts of Surat, Panchmahal and Bulsar, was about Rs. 25 lakhs.

(b) The results achieved so far are; water area (ponds) brought under fish culture-419 hectares; fish farmers trained—442.

Subsidy/Grants Given to Tamil Nadu to Increase Production of Paddy, Sugarcane and Fisheries

9464. SHRI K. B. S. MANI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) what are the proposals that have been made by Tamil Nadu Government during 1980-81 so 1982-83 towards the increase in production of paddy, sugarcane and in fisheries with its value; and

(b) whether any grant/subsidy has been given by Central Government and if so, yearwise details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) and (b) In so far as paddy and sugarcane are concerned neither any specific proposal has been received from Tamil Nadu Government During 1980-81 to 1982-83 nor any grant/subsidy given to the State for this purpose.

Regarding fisheries, a statement ins dicating the requisite information i- enclosed.

Statement

Proposals have been received from Government of Tamil Nadu for setting up of 3 Fish Farmers Development Agencies more during 1980-81 to 1982-83, in the districts of Chengalpattu, South Arcot and Tirunelveli for intensive development of Inland fish culture in these districts, in addition to 4 FFDAs which are already existing in this State under Centrally Sponsored Sector. Considering the vast potential for development in terms of extensive water areas in the district of South Arcot, one FFDA was sanctioned in this district during 1981-82. Government of India has to meet an amount of Rs. 1.50 lakhs per annum on an average as Government of India's 50% contribution. The year-wise details of grant/ loan given by Government of India to the State Government of Tamil Nadu for Fish Farmers Development Agencies are given below:—

Year	*Amount sanctioned* (Rs. in lakhs)
1980-81	0.873
1981-82	4.799
1982-83	12.370

For development of Brackish water Fish Farming with area development

concept, a proposal for developing 300 hectares has been received in 1982-83. A sum of Rs. 7 lakhs has been given as Centre's first instalment of grant to meet 50% of the initial project cost in Tamil Nadu in 1982-83. Under National Fish Seed Programme, a proposal for construction of two commercial Fish Seed Hatcheries has been received in 1982-83. The Central assistance for this programme in Tamil Nadu for the Sixth Plan would be Rs. 48.72 lakhs to meet 70% of the Capital investment as loan assistance. During 1982-83, a sum of Rs. 10 lakhs has been released as the initial instalment of Government of India loan assistance.

Proposals for construction of fishing harbours at the following minor ports were made by the State Government of Tamil Nadu during the period 1980-81 to 1982-83:—

Name of Harbour	*Estimat ed cost* (Rs. in lakhs)
1. Chinnamuttom	234.00
2. Talinokkam	77.00
3. Pazhayar	67.32
4. Tondi	41.00
5. Kottaipattinam	22.00

In accordance with the pattern of Central assistance for the Centrally Sponsored Scheme on landing and berthing facilities for fishing crafts at minor ports during the Sixth Plan, 50% of the expenditure was released as grant to the State Government of Tamil Nadu as per year-wise break-up given below:—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of Harbour	Release made during		
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
1. Chinnamuttom	—	21.91	—
2. Valinokkam	—	6.00	—
3. Pazhyar	—	—	2.50
4. Tondi	—	—	2.50
5. Kottaipattinam	—	—	2.50
Total :	—	27.91	7.50

एशियाई खेलों के उत्तम खिलाड़ियों को आवास का आवंटन

9465. **श्री केयूर भूषण :** क्या निर्माण और आवास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार एशियाई खेलों में देश को सम्मान दिलाने वाले पदक विजेताओं को आवास उपलब्ध कराने में प्राथमिकता प्रदान करेगी;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या नवम् एशियाई खेल से पूर्व के खिलाड़ियों को भी यह सुविधा मिलेगी; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

निर्माण और आवास मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री मोहम्मद उस्मान आरिफ) : (क) से (ग) आवास राज्य का विषय होने के कारण राज्य सरकारें उनके द्वारा प्रशासित

सामाजिक आवास योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत निर्मित आवासों के आबंटनार्थ मापदण्ड का निर्धारण करने में स्वतन्त्र हैं। तथापि, जहां तक दिल्ली का सम्बन्ध है, दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने अपनी चौथी और पांचवी स्व-वित्त पोषित योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत उन लोगों के लिए 2 प्रतिशत फ्लैटों का आरक्षण प्रदान किया है जिन्होंने खेल-कूद, कला और संगीत के क्षेत्र में राष्ट्रीय सम्मान प्राप्त किया है।

Agitation by Farmers

9466. SHRI PIYUSH TIRKI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is fact that farmers of the nine States are going to launch a stir soon;

(b) if so, what are the demands of the farmers;

(c) what steps have been and are being taken by Government to redress the grievances of the farmers;

(d) will Government assume need based production in a planned way to give more benefits to farmers of India; and

(e) if so, the details of the plan, if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) to (e) Government is not aware of farmers going to launch a stir soon. Honourable Member has not mentioned the names of the nine States referred to in part (a). All efforts and programmes being implemented for the development of agriculture in India are intended to benefit the farmers.

Profits Made by DDA in State of Land by Auction

9467. SHRI B. K. NAIR : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the extent of land sold in auction by the DDA during the past five years and the amounts realised thereform;

(b) the cost involved in acquiring the plots concerned and amounts expended in their development:

(c) the total profits made by the DDA on this account; and

(d) whether Government propose to put a curb on this kind of transaction, if so, how?

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

Implementation of Orders Regarding Regularisation of Services of Muster Roll Workers/Casual Lobourers

9468. SHRI NAGINA RAI : Will the Minister of SPORTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry received any order issued by the Department of personnel and Administrative Reforms (Ministry of Home Affairs) in 1979 regarding regularisation of services of muster roll workers/casual labourers appointed by his Ministry and its Departments/Subordinate Offices;

(b) whether these orders have not so far been implemented by his Ministry, Departments/Subordinate Offices; if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) what action Government propose to get them implemented?

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

(b) and (c) No casual labourer on daily wage basis is engaged in the Department of sports or in the National Service Scheme Offices. As regards

the Nehru Yuvak Kendras, there exist provision to engage watch and ward and sweeping staff paid out of paid out of contingencies. Some personnel have been engaged by the Nehru Yuvak Kendras under this provision. There are no Group 'D' posts sanctioned in the Kendras and until the present position continues, it would not be possible to take action to regularies any personnel.

Regularisation of Casual Labourers and Muster Roll Workers

9469. SHRI NARAYAN SAHU : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that casual labourers/muster roll workers are being appointed by his Ministry or departments/subordinate offices under his Ministry;

(b) if so, the number of such employees in his Ministry as well as in each department and subordinate offices under his Ministry;

(c) whether their services are not being regularised even after the lapse of Considerable period; if so the reasons therefor; and

(d) what action Government propose to take in respect of regularisation of their services instead of keeping them as only casual labourer or muster roll workers for years together?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Ministry proper 10

Directorate of Marketing and Inspection, Faridabad (an attached office of the Ministry) 5

(c) and (d) In accordance with Government's instructions, casual daily wage employees may be appointed to the vacancies in Group 'D' posts in the direct recruitment quota provided they possess minimum experience of two years continues service as causal labourers in the Office/Establishment to which they are to be appointed, and if they have put in at least 240 days as casual labourers (including broken periods of service) during each of the two years of service. They should also be eligible in respect of age limit and educational qualifications. The cases of persons who are eligible for regularisation as peon are being processed, subject to availability of posts in that cadre.

Seminar in Karachi on Shelter for the Homeless

9470. SHRI RAMJIBHAI MAVANI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a delegation from Indian side had participated recently in Pakistan in a Seminar on shelter for the homeless, in Karachi;

(b) if so, the details of discussions and decisions taken thereon housing and such other issues;

(c) the outcome of the vist there by Indian delegation;

(d) whether some of the members of Indian Delegation had visited a number of housing and urban projects there;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether the system adopted in Pakistan for reducing acute shortage of housing is being adopted in India;

(g) if so, how and when if not, the reasons therefor; and

(h) the names and status of Indian delegation which participated in the said seminar?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The following issues were mainly discussed :

(i) Approaches to financing self-help housing programme and significanc of ecommunity participation;

(ii) Transformation of urban scene—New directions towards upgrading squatter settlements.

(iii) Importance of housing in national economy and approaches to resources mobilisation.

(iv) Housing strategy for Pakistan's Sixth Five Year Plan.

(c) The visit helped in understanding the problem of shelter in Pakistan and other developing countries.

(d) and (e) Shri Jagmohan visited the following projects :

(i) Low Income Housing Projects.

(ii) Kachi Abadi.

(iii) New Commercial Projects.

(f) In India, there are number of Schemes execution for housing poorer sections of the society and for upgrading the slum and squatter settlements. The approach of Pakistan is more or less similar, to that of India.

(g) Does not arise.

(h) Shri Jagmohan, Lt. Governor of Delhi.

Complaint Against Director CARI A & N Island

9471. SHRI GFORGE FERNANDES : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether he has received complaints about the misuse of office and money against the Director of CARI of the ICAR in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands; and

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

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Most of the Complaints have been found without substance while others involve minor procedural irregularities. Instructions have been issued about the proper procedure to be followed in such cases. This would ensure that such procedural irregularities are not committed in future.

Consolidation of Holdings in Village Mundka

9472. SHRI D. PATTUSWAMY : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that under the consolidation holdings scheme in Mundka village of Delhi many unscrupulous persons including those not residing in the said village have got plots which in many cases are much in excess of their original demands allotted in their name and sold the same after obtaining no objection certificates with the connivance of the revenue officials although clause 21(2) of the consolidation Act has not been given effect to so far; and

(b) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken against such persons and the revenue officers involved ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) and (b) As reported by the Delhi Administration, under the East Punjab Holdings (Consolidation and Prevention of Fragmentation) Act, 1948 as extended to Delhi, the scheme of re-partition under section 21(2) is drawn up in consultation with the Village Advisory Committee after taking into consideration the demand of the landowners. The scheme does not take into account whether a landlord is staying in the village or not. In 27 cases, plots of abadi land have been allotted to land-owners in excess of

their demand and in 18 cases without any demand. No permission for sale, or transfer of plot has been given by the consolidation staff. It is likely that transfers have been made under general power of attorney ot mutual agreement between the parties. The scheme of repartition has been confirmed due to litigation resorted to by parties.

Orders for cancellation of the allotment in excess of demand or no demand had been passed in 1980-81. Parties have gone in appeal and revision petition against these orders. The question of any action against the revenue staff does not arise at this stage.

Amount Sanctioned to H.P. and Punjab for Development of Fish Breeding Farms

9473. SHRI NIHAL SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount sanctioned by Central Government to State Governments of Himachal Pradesh and Punjab for the development of Fish Breeding Farms during the years 1982-83 and 1983-84; and

(b) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b) The amount sanctioned by Central Government for the development of fish breeding farms in Himachal Pradesh and Punjab during 1982-83 and 1983-84 is as furnished below :

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Programme	Himachal Pradesh	Punjab
(i)	National Fish Seed Programme.	5.00	Nil
(ii)	Fish Farmers' Development Agencies' fish seed farms.	1.774	9.548
(iii)	Distribution of fish breeding mini-kits to selected fish farmers.	0.30	1.50

The funds for 1983-84 have not yet been released.

राजाधिराज वनस्पति उद्योग, मध्य प्रदेश को आयात लाइसेंस दिया जाना

9474. **श्री राम लाल राही : क्या खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के शिवानी जिले में राजाधिराज वनस्पति उद्योग ने अपने चालू होने से अब तक वर्ष-वार कितने आयातित तेल और देश में ही उत्पादित तेल की खपत की;

(ख) इस मिल को कौन-कौन सी वस्तुओं के आयात के लिए लाइसेंस दिया गया था; और

(ग) इस मिल पर कितना उत्पाद शुल्क लगाया गया और उसमें से कितना वसूल हो पाया; और तत्सम्बन्धी ब्योरा क्या है ?

खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मन्त्रालय के राज्य मन्त्री (श्री भागवत झा आजाद) : (क) मैसर्स राजाधिराज इंडस्ट्रीज (पी०) लि०, सेवनी, मध्य प्रदेश द्वारा भेजी गई

रिपोर्ट के अनुसार फरवरी, 1982 में वनस्पति का उत्पादन प्रारम्भ करने के बाद, उन्होंने वर्ष 1982 में वनस्पति के उत्पादन के लिए 3177.3 टन देशी तेल और 1609.2 टन आयातित खाद्य तेलों का उपयोग किया।

(ख) और (ग) उक्त फर्म को न तो खाद्य तेलों के आयात के लिए, जो कि भारतीय राज्य व्यापार निगम लि० के माध्यम से मार्गीकृत है, और न ही अतिरिक्त पुर्जों आदि के आयात के लिए कोई लाइसेंस दिया गया है। इस एकक से लिए गए उत्पादन शुल्क के बारे में सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

भीमसागर सिंचाई परियोजना

9475. **श्री चतुर्भुज** : क्या **सिंचाई मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भीम सागर सिंचाई परियोजना झालावाड़ (राजस्थान) कब तक पूरी होनी थी और निर्धारित समय में इसके पूरा न होने के क्या कारण हैं और बांध और नहर के निर्माण का अंतिम चरण कब तक पूरा हो जाएगा;

(ख) इस बांध परियोजना पर लगे समय और खर्च हुई धनराशि का ब्योरा क्या है;

(ग) भीम सागर परियोजना से कितने हैक्टेयर भूमि पर सिंचाई हो सकेगी; और

(घ) क्या इस बांध के स्थल पर बिजली उत्पादन के लिए एक परियोजना भी तैयार की गई है, और यदि हां, तो परियोजना का पूर्ण ब्योरा क्या है ?

सिंचाई मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिर्धा) : (क) राजस्थान सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि भीम सागर परियोजना, जो 1984-85 में पूर्ण होनी अनुसूचित थी, अब 1985-86 में पूर्ण होने की संभावना है। इस परियोजना के पूर्ण होने में देरी, मूल्य में वृद्धि के कारण परियोजना की लागत में वृद्धि हो जाने तथा राज्य सरकार द्वारा अपनी वार्षिक योजनाओं में परियोजना के लिए पर्याप्त धनराशि की व्यवस्था न कर सकने के कारण हुई है।

(ख) इस परियोजना को क्रियान्वयन के लिए 1954 में हाथ में लिया गया था परन्तु परियोजना का निर्माण-कार्य बीच-बीच में डूब सम्बन्धी समस्या, अभिकल्प सम्बन्धी बातों तथा वित्तीय तंगी आदि के कारण बार-बार बन्द होता रहा। राज्य सरकार द्वारा 1979-80 से इस परियोजना को अब पूरे जोर से हाथ में लिया गया है। मार्च, 1983 तक इस परियोजना पर 6.62 करोड़ रुपये (पिछली बार अद्यतन की गई 14.18 करोड़ रुपये की लागत की तुलना में) व्यय किए गए थे। यह परियोजना अब संयुक्त राज्य अन्तर-राष्ट्रीय विकास अभिकरण (यू० एस० ए० आई० डी०) की सहायता प्राप्त करने के लिए भी स्वीकार कर ली गई है।

(ग) परियोजना के पूर्ण हो जाने पर, इससे 9990 हैक्टेयर क्षेत्र की सिंचाई व्यवस्था होगी।

(घ) राजस्थान सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि उनके द्वारा बांध स्थल पर विद्युत-उत्पादन की कोई परियोजना तैयार नहीं की गई है।

Performance of D.D.A.

9476. SHRI MANOHAR LAL SAINI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether DDA has not achieved even 30 percent of targets and there

are still about three lakh people registered for flats allotment;

(b) whether thousands of acres of land acquired by DDA have been illegally occupied by religious institutions and unauthorised colonies have sprung up over the past decade;

(c) whether crores of rupees are spent without any administrative approval or in excess of the sanctioned amount by DDA;

(d) whether slum dwellers in Delhi have already doubled and are expected to cross 80 percent by end of the century when the population of Delhi is estimated at 13 million; and

(e) whether Government are considering to create a Ministry at the Centre by abolishing the DDA and truncating the Works and Housing Ministry for effective and meaningful control ?

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

ग्राम चिल्ला सरौदा दिल्ली के भूमिहीन अनुसूचित जातियों को वितरित की गई भूमि

9477. **श्री आर० एन० राकेश :**
श्री हीरालाल आर० परमार :

क्या ग्रामीण विकास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ग्राम चिल्ला सरौदा, दिल्ली में ग्राम सभा की कितने एकड़ कृषि और आवासीय भूमि है;

(ख) नये और पुराने 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत गांव के अनुसूचित जातियों के भूमिहीनों में कितने एकड़ भूमि वितरित की गई और यह कब वितरित की गई और अब तक कितने एकड़ भूमि वितरित नहीं की गई है;

(ग) क्या इस प्रकार वितरित की गई भूमि के पूर्ण स्वामित्व अधिकार और भूमि का कब्जा उन्हें दे दिया गया है और यदि नहीं, तो उसके कारण क्या हैं;

(घ) क्या गांव के सरपंच ने ग्राम सभा की पूरी भूमि पर गैर-कानूनी रूप से कब्जा कर लिया है और इसके प्लाट काट-काट कर बेच रहा है;

(ङ) क्या गांव के प्रधान और अन्य निवासियों ने सभी सम्बद्ध अधिकारियों को भूमि की गैर-कानूनी बिक्री के बारे में शिकायतें भेजी हैं; और

(च) यदि हां, तो उन पर अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

ग्रामीण विकास मन्त्रालय के राज्य मन्त्री (श्री हरिनाथ मिश्र) : (क) गांव का कुल क्षेत्रफल 637 एकड़ है जिसमें से 32 बीघे भूमि में आबादी बसी हुई है ।

(ख) और (ग) पुराने अथवा नए 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत कोई भूमि वितरित नहीं की गई थी ।

(घ) दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा 889.11 बीघा क्षेत्र अर्जित किया गया था और 1-10-82 को इसका कब्जा दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण को दे दिया गया था । इसमें गांव सभा की 301 बीघे भूमि शामिल थी ।

(ङ) और (च) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

House Building Funds to Various Ministries

9478. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a uniform policy in the disbursement of House Building Fund to the various Ministries;

(b) the reasons of allocating less funds to the Ministry of Irrigation and Energy; and

(c) how many employees are awaiting House building advance in both the said Ministries and the steps taken to release More funds ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Total number of 80 employees were reported to be awaiting HBA in the Ministry of Irrigation only. Allocation of funds for the current financial year will be made as soon as the Grant becomes available.

Increase in Profit of Indian Dairy Corporation

9479. SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a recent press statement of Chairman, Indian Dairy Corporation (IDC) indicating increased profit of Rs. 5 crores for 1981-82 as against Rs. 9 crores in earlier years and whether this information is based on audit of Accountant General;

(b) whether Government are aware that as per IDC the increase in profit arises mainly from interest on loans to States and on surplus funds deposited in banks; and

(c) what action Government has taken/proposed for such statements ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The main activity of the IDC is to finance programmes of dairy development using the funds generated through sale of gift skim milk powder, butter oil and butter received as gift from the World Food Programme/ European Economic Community. The income of the IDC arises mainly from interest on loans to States and on surplus funds deposited with the banks. The accounts for the year 1981-82 show that the IDC's income exceeded its expenditure by Rs. 15.12 crores. The accounts for the year 1981-82 were duly audited by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India.

(c) Does not arise.

Continuation of ICAR Poultry Projects

9480. DR. A.U. AZMI : Will the Minister of AGRICULURE be pleased to refer to the replies given to USQs 1277 and 1295 on 28 February, 1983 regarding probe into working of ICAR Research Project and loss incurred by Poultry Research Project of ICAR respectively and state :

(a) why ICAR poultry project continued when much higher egg production than targetted has already been achieved as reported in parts (b) and (i) respectively;

(b) whether Central Poultry Farm near Bangalore claimed 266 egg production per hen many years earlier;

(c) if so, stock of males and females of this variety of 266 eggs year-wise from 1975 to 31 March, 1983 and total annual egg production at that farm correspondingly; and

(d) when was Bangalore's 266 egg strain released and name of companies selling its chicks with number of female chicks sold by each year-wise from 1975-76 to 31 March, 1983 ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) Research involving selection of the existing strains is being continued for maintenance of the superiority created & for their further improvement. Continuous testing of these strains as pure-breds and in crosses is also necessary with a view to evolving even more superior commercial hybrids suited to different ecologies. Alternative breeding strategies to exploit the genetic veriability will also be tested as a part of this project.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d) In view of answer to part (b) above the question does not arise.

Unauthorised Construction on Government Land at Lawrence Road

9481. SHRI CHANDRADEO PRASAD VERMA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 6585 on 11 April, 1983 regarding unauthorised construction on Government land and state :

(a) when the Stay order issued by the Court was vacated and the date when the concerned authorities got the information in that regard;

(b) the reasons why the unauthorised constructions have not so far been removed and whether any responsibility has been fixed; and

(c) the details of the steps taken so far and proposed to be taken to remove the unauthorised construction and the time by which Government propose to get the construction removed ?

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

Offer by Italy of Credit for Agricultural Projects

9482. SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Italy has agreed to give long term credit for agricultural projects in India;

(b) if so, the amount of loan to be received; and

(c) the details of the projects for which this will be utilised ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDR SINGH) : (a) and (b) The Italian Gove rnment have not offered any long term credit or loan for agricultural projects in India. However, that Government have offered aid for the following projects in India :

(1) Integrated Development of Agriculture in the States of Haryana, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa.

(2) Increased Production of almonds, olives and other crops in Uttar Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh and Jammu & Kashmir.

The proposed amount of assistance for the project at (1) above is U.S. $ 13 million approx., and for (2) above is 57% of the total cost of the project amounting to $ 3.3 million.

(c) (1) The assistance would be in the form of commodities such as fertilisers, trucks, tractores, farm machinery and equipment as well as technical assistance to be utilised for increasing productivity of paddy, pearl millets, sorghum and Horticultural crops, in the paddy growing areas of Madhya Pradesh and Orissa and Bajra, Jawar and Horticultural crops in Haryana.

(2) The assistance would be for the development of temperate climate fruite crops in the three Northern States, namely Jammu & Kashmir,

Himachal Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh for planting of fruit tree orchards, training of local personnel and establishment of small agro-industrial units for developing and improving fruit production, processing and marketing in the three states.

Unauthorised Occupation of Chanakya Puri Land by M/S. Edward Keventers Company

9483. SHRI DHARAM DASS SHASTRY : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a large area of land in Chanakya Puri, New Delhi is in unauthorised occupation of M/s. Edward Keventers Company which is lying closed due to mismanagement etc. for the last few years; if so, full facts thereof;

(b) whether the land in question has been earmarked for certain public institutions/purposes in the Master Plan of Delhi; if so, facts; and

(c) whether Government propose to evict the management of the said company from this unauthorisedly occupied land; if so; the action being taken in the mater with full details ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) A plot of 22.95 acres of land at Kitchner Road in Chanakya Puri leased out to M/s Elward Keventers in October, 1920 on perpetual lease basis (subsequently mutated in the name of M/s Edward Keventors (Successors) Pvt. Ltd. in October, 1956) was re-entered upon for failure on the part of the lessees to remove the unauthorised constructions. This Ministry is not aware if the Company is closed due to mismanagement etc. for the last few years.

(b) The land is earmarked in the Draft Zonal Development Plan for the following purposes :—

(i) Two Primary Schools Five acres.

(ii) One Higher Secondary School Eight acres

(iii) Park Two acres

(iv) Residential area about eight acres.

(c) The eviction proceedings were initiated against the company. The Estate Officer passed an eviction order against which the Company filed an apeal in the Court of the District Judge which was dismissed. The company filed another appeal to the High Court which has accepted the apeal. Government has decided to file an apeal against the order of the High Court.

Supply of Sub-Standard Gunny Bags by Traders to Farmers

9484. SHRI MOHAMMED ASRAR AHMAD : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of recent reports that in Punjab, farmers are losing Rs. 1 crore every year because the gunny bags supplied to them by traders are underweight, and on every quintal weighed with a gunny beg 200 gm. of wheat goes in excess; and

(b) if so, whether the matter has been investigated and if so, the necesary steps taken to check the malpractices of gunny bag sellers ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b) The Food and Supplies Department of the Punjab Government and its agencies as well as the Food Corporation of India purchase gunny bags through the Director General of Supplies and Disposal, Calcutta by placing indents as per ISI specifications with a permissible tolerance limit of

75 grams on the negative side. The enquiries reveal that in some stray cases the weight of guny bag was less than that prescribed under ISI specification. Instructions had been issued by the State Government of Punjab that gunny bags which are according to ISI specifications should be used. At the time of weighment, the platform scale or beam scale is adjusted according to the weight of one gunny bag picked at random from the bale. In this way the farmers may not suffer a loss due to short weight because only one quintal of naked grains is taken and the weight of the gunny bag is computed according to the actual weight of gunny bag. Information on the gunny bags used by private traders in Punjab is not readily available.

Fall in Coconut Production

9485. SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the highest average yield-recorded was 7012 nuts per hectare in 1953-54 has now fallen to about 5500 nuts per hectares;

(b) whether it is also a fact that nearly 20% of coconut is affected by coconut wilt disease which has reduced production from 1953-54 level;

(c) whether it is a fact that for a similar disease, Jamaica has over-come the problem; and

(d) if so, reasons for failure to tackle our problem even after independence ?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No, Sir. The coconut disease in Jamaica is considerably different in symptoms from the coconut root wilt disease found in Kerala. According to information available, two approaches viz., injecting tetracycline antibiotics and planting of Malsyan Dwarf Coconut have been attempted to countract the disease in Jamaica, but the resistance of Malsyan Dwarf is not absolute. To what extent the disease in Jamaica has been overcome is not yet known.

(d) The Question does not arise.

Unauthorised Cremation Ground in Pitampura

9486. SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether an unauthorised cremation ground exists in 100 sq. yds. land in the midst of the residential area in Pitampura near Sarswati Vihar and other colonies, which is a great health hazard;

(b) whether a decision was taken to shift the same to some other suitable place long ago;

(c) if so, why the cremation ground has not been shifted so far; and

(d) when the cremation ground will be shifted ?

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

Import/Consumption of Pesticides

9487. SHRI SHANTUBHAI PATEL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of pesticides imported during the last three years; and

(b) the quantity of pesticides used State-wise during the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) As contained in the publication 'Monthly Statistics of the Foreign Trade

of India' of the Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Calcutta, the following quantities of pesticides including insecticides, fungicides, weed killers etc., were imported during the period 1979-80 to 1981-82 (upto September, 1981) for all purposes :—

Year	*Qty. in tonnes*
1979-80	7,881
1980-81	14,454
1981-82 (upto September, 1981)	2,165

(b) There is no centralised system/agency for collection of figures of pesticides actually used by the various States. Pesticides are distributed by the multi-channel system through various agencies in the States/Union Territories. However, the information made available by the State Governments/Union Territories in respect of years 1979-80, 1980-81 and 1981-82, is indicated in the statement attached. Keeping in view the indigenous production and import of pesticides, it is estimated that the consumption of pesticides in the country as a whole has been of the order of 56,780 metric tonnes, 47,560 metric tonnes and 52,440 metric tonnes in terms of technical grade in the years 1979-80, 1980-81 and 1981-82 respectively.

Statements

(Technical Gde. in M.T.)

Sl. No.	Name of State/U.T.	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
1.	Andhra Pradesh	N.R.	11,604	N.R.
2.	Assam	N.R.	205	N.R.
3.	Bihar	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.
4.	Gujarat	6,475	7,139	N.R.
5.	Haryana	2,158	2,193	2,250
6.	Himachal Pradesh	78	51	N.R.
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	34	N.R.	4
8.	Karnataka	2,331	2,629	N.R.
9.	Kerala	890	1,077	865
10.	Madhya Pradesh	1,096	1,476	N.R.
11.	Maharashtra	2,841	3,289	3,984
12.	Manipur	12	31	28
13.	Meghalaya	25	30	N.R.
14.	Nagaland	N.R.	12	N.R.
15.	Orissa	770	920	959
16.	Punjab	N.R.	2,959	3,286
17.	Rajasthan	1,789	2,105	N.R.
18.	Sikkim	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.
19.	Tamil Nadu	6,125	5,766	6,489
20.	Tripura	97	87	N.R.
21.	Uttar Pradesh	1,045	1,198	N.R.
22.	West Bengal	N.R.	N R.	N.R.
23.	Andaman & Nicobar	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	N.R.	11	N.R.
25.	Chandigarh	N.R.	N.R.	3
26.	Delhi	15	3	3
27.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	2	2	2
28.	Goa, Daman & Diu	23	16	N.R.
29.	Lakshadweep	4	6	2
30.	Mizoram	66	N.R.	N.R.
31.	Pondicherry	88	N.R.	100
	Total	25,867	42,809	17,985

N.R.=Not reported.

Water Supply in Ali Ganj, Lodi Colony

9488. SHRI HIRALAL R. PARMAR : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the problems faced by residents of Ali Ganj, Lodhi Colony because of shortage and poor supply of drinking water;

(b) whether it is a fact that in other colonies of Delhi water is supplied for quite a good period of time;

(c) if so, why the discrimination has been made in respect of Ali Ganj where water is supplied only three hours in moning and four hours in evening;

(d) whether Government propose to improve the water supply position in Ali Ganj; and

(e) if so, when ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) The NDMC has informed that there have been some complaints of shortage of water.

(b) As stated by NDMC, the supply of filtered water to NDMC area is intermittent. There are small variations in the number of supply hours in different colonies depending upon their location.

(c) The NDMC has denied any discrimination what so ever in the matter of supply of water to different places in its area.

(d) The NDMC has already taken action to improve filtered water supply in Lodhi Road area by way of constructing an underground tank with boosting arrangements.

(e) The NDMC has stated that the p osition will improve as soon as agreed quantity of water is supplied by the Delhi Water Supply and Sewage Disposal Undertaking to the underground tank at Lodhi Road.

The DWS & SDU authorities have been requested to take immediate steps to augment water supply to the NDMC.

Transfer Policy of F.C.I. and C.W.C.

9489. SHRI ANWARA HMAD : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Food corporation of India and Central warehousing Corporation have formulated and adopted a transfer policy on account of which great commotion permeates in all cadres and employees are indiscriminately being transferred and strikes are increasing;

(b) whether the policy formulated has benefited Government;

(c) whether perquisites of staff transferred are protected;

(d) whether genuine cases are examined on marits; and

(e) whether such transfers have elevated the image of Government and if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a),(b) and (e) The FCI and Central Warehousing Corporation do have a transfer policy. Some officers and staff who are transferred in public interest might have felt inconvenienced, but it is not correct to say that great commotion permeates in all cadres against the transfer policy, that employees are indiscriminately transferred and that strikes are increasing as a result of of this.

(c) The normal transfer rules apply.

(d) Yes, Sir.

Betterment of Landless Labour, Marginal Farmers, Rural Women etc. in the Sixth Five Year Plan

9490. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the steps taken towards the betterment of landless labour, marginal farmers, village artisans and rural women in the Sixth Five Year Plan; and

(b) details of the progress made therein, if any, by now and steps taken to boost them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) The 6th Five Year Plan incorporates a comprehensive strategy for improving the incomes end living conditions of the weaker sections including landless labour, marginal farmers, village artisans and rural women through a number of specific programme and the Integrated Rural Development Programme and the National Rural Employment Programme are the major instruments for poverty alleviation implemented by the Ministry of Rural Development. The Integrated Rural Development Programme is specifically aimed at a target group of the poorest of the poor in the rural areas consisting of landless labour, marginal farmers, rural artisans and craftsmen and rural women who are below the poverty line. The objective of the programme is to raise the incomes of identified families of this target group through provision of a package of productive assets, training, marketing and other infrastructure support etc. This programme is intended to reach 3 million families in a year at the rate of about 600 families in each of the 5000 odd Development Blocks in the country. During the Sixth Plan period, 15 million families are expected to be assisted through this programme alone at an outlay of Rs. 15,00 crores. The banking sector is expected to provide credit to the extent of Rs. 3000 crores to finance projects for IRD beneficiaries. The programme implemented through Districts Rural Development Agencies and Development Blocks with the participation of Gram Sabhas, panchayats ahd other local institutions.

The National Rural Employment Programme is primarily intended to provide employment to agricultural workers and other needy persons with the objective of providing purchasing power to them and strengthening the rural infrastructure through creation of durable community assets. A shelf of projects is drawn up in each Development Block and district for generating employment and creating assets under this programme. Like IRDP, the DRDAs are responsible for coordination and implementation of NREP. On an average, 300 to 400 million mandays of employment are generated through NREP in a year and the Sixth Plan outlay for the programme is Rs. 1620 crores.

(b) The performance under IRDP and NREP during the period 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 is indicated in Statement I and Statement II respectively, laid on the table of the House. Steps are being taken to step up the performance under these programme and to bring about qualitative improvement. These include field visits by teams of senior officials from the centre to the districts and blocks in various states, follow-up action on the findings of the central teams, strengthening of administration and monitoring arrangements, training programmes for officials, etc. and a system of varification of assets.

Statement-I

Statement showing the progress achieved under the IRDP during 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83. (Provisional)

	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
1. Total allocation (Rs. in crores)	250.55	300.66	400.88
2. Central allocation (Rs. in crores)	127.86	153.36	204.48
3. Central release (Rs. in crores)	82.58	128.45	176.18*
4. Total expenditure (including State share) (Rs. in crores)	156.24	262.59	306.11
5. Total term credit disbursed (Rs. in crores)	236.63	484.65	588.80
6. Total No. of families assisted (in lakhs)	27.83	28.29	32.06
7. No. of SC/ST families assisted (in lakhs)	6.64	9.82	13.28

*Includes funds released for strengthening of block administrations.

Statement-II

Statement showing the progress achieved under the NREP during 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83.

	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83*
1. Total Plan Provision, (Central and State sector) including the value of food-grains (Rs. in crores)	340.00	360.00	399.24
2. Actual utilisation of Plan provision as reported by States (Rs. in crores)	217.53	319.48	246.86
3. Total quantity of food-grains released (in MTs)	13,80,600	2,77,850	2,47,718
4. Total quantity of foodgrains utilised (in MTs)	13,33,752	2,28,544	1,10,364
5. Mandays of employment generated (million mandays)	420.81	354.52	309.05

*Figures in respect of 1982-83 are provisional and data on items 2, 4 & 5 are yet to be received from the States/UTs for the whole year.

उत्तर प्रदेश में पर्यावरण सुधार के लिए धनराशि

9491. श्री राम अवध : क्या निर्माण और आवास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि उत्तर प्रदेश के विभिन्न नगरों और कस्बों के पर्यावरण सुधार कार्यक्रमों हेतु छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में कितनी धनराशि निर्धारित की गई है ?

निर्माण और आवास मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री मोहम्मद उस्मान आरिफ) : राज्य सरकार की सूचनानुसार, 1980-85 की अवधि के लिए 6.7 लाख व्यक्तियों के वास्तविक लक्ष्य सहित उत्तर प्रदेश के विभिन्न कस्बों तथा नगरों में मलिन बस्तियों के पर्यावरणीय सुधारार्थ राज्य योजना में 10 करोड़ रुपये का परिव्यय रखा गया है ।

Establishment of Meat-Cum-Bone Meal Industry Near Slaughter Houses

9492 SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a developed meat-cum-bone meal industry has any relevance with the clean environment in the areas where slaughter houses are situated;

(b) if so, whether Government have any intention to encourage this industry as a measure for environmental cleanliness; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the same with Government's alternative plan for clean environment at lowest cost?

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

Developed meat-cum-bone meal industry is relevent to clean environment in the areas where slaughter houses are situated.

(b) Construction and maintenance of slaughter houses is a State subject. The States are taking suitable steps. Wherever modern slaughter houses have been constructed and adequate quantity of condemned carcasses and slaughter house offals are available for economic processing, animal by-products plants have been erected for the manufacture meat-cum-bone meal on scientific lines.

(c) Does not arise.

किसानों को उनकी भूमि के अधिग्रहण के लिए राष्ट्रीय चीनी संस्थान द्वारा उनको मुआवजा दिया जाना

9493. श्रीमती ऊषा वर्मा : क्या खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राष्ट्रीय चीनी संस्थान, कानपुर द्वारा अधिगृहीत भूमि के लिए सरकार ने नारामाऊ और बेरी बांगर गांवों के सभी किसानों को मुआवजा दिया है; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय के राज्य मन्त्री (श्री भागवत झा आजाद) : (क) और (ख) राष्ट्रीय शर्करा संस्था, कानपुर के लिए भूमि अभिग्रहण करने के लिए जिला भूमि अर्जन अधिकारी द्वारा जिन दरों का हिसाब लगाया गया था, सभी पार्टियों को उन्हीं दरों पर मुआवजे का भुगतान किया गया था । न्यायालय के आदेशों के अनुसार 23 पार्टियों को अधिक मुआवजा दिया गया है । हाल ही में 2 मामलों में अधिक मुआवजा देने के बारे में जिला न्यायालय द्वारा दिए गए फैसले की कानूनी दृष्टि से जांच की जा रही है ।

Appointment of Chairman ASRB

9494. SHRI T. S. NEGI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some of the non-official Chairmen are holding posts of public sector Boards beyond 60 years of age and in some cases continuously for over 15 years as for example Dairy Board; and

(b) whether Government are aware that a 62 year old person has been appointed as Chairmen of ASRB last month burriedly against Government's policy?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) Chairman of the National Dairy Development Board/Indian Dairy Corporation has been holding the post in an honorary capacity since the inception of the organisations in 1965 and 1970 respectively. The Chairman is a professional and expert in the field of Dairy Science and on account of his association in this field for quite a large number of years he has acquired extensive knowledge and expertise in the field. The Govt. have therefore, found him suitable for holding the post of Chairmen, N. D. D. B/I.D.C.

(b) The post of Chairman, Agricultural Scientists Recruitment Board is one of the top Research Management Scientific positions of the Council and is invariably filled up on the basis of merit from amongst scientists of great eminence and distinction in the field of agricultural research and education who have held positions of top responsibility such as Vice-Chancellors of Agricultural Universities, Deputy Directors General of I.C.A.R., Directors of ICAR institutes etc. According to the recruitlment rules of the post, it is a tenure post and appointment thereto can be made for a period of six years or till the incumbent attains the age of 65 years, whichever is earlier. Since the retirement age for this assignment is 65 years, superannuated persons having the requisite qualifications and experience and who are men of eminence can be appointed to the post of Chairman, ASRB. This appointment has been made recently accordingly with the approval of the Appointments Committee of the Cabinet of which the Prime Minister herself is the Chairman.

Foodgrains Distributed in States Through P.D.S.

9495. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the total quantity of foodgrain distributed in different States and Union Territories through public distribution system in 1982;

(d) The State-wise quantity of various categories of foodgrains distributed in the above year; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) A total quantity of 11.1 million tonnes of foodgrains was distributed through the public distribution system in various States and Union Territories during 1982.

(b) and (c) A statement is attached.

Statement

Statement showing quantities af foodgrains distributed through the public distribution system in various States/Union Territories during the year 1982 (*).

(In '000 tonnes)

State/Union Territory	Rice	Wheat (PD)**	Coarse grains	Total
1. Andhra Paadesh	419	77	2	498
2. Assam	311	112	—	423

1	2	3	4	5
3. Bihar	235	298	—	533
4. Gujarat	201	139	28	368
5. Haryana	8	73	—	81
6. Himachal Pradesh	25	28	—	53
7. Jammu & Kashmir	125	83	—	208
8. Karnataka	400	37	13	450
9. Kerala	1158	63	—	1221
10. Madhya Pradesh	223	194	—	417
11. Maharashtra	647	506	48	1201
12. Manipur	35	7	—	42
13. Meghalaya	74	11	—	85
14. Nagaland	37	1	—	38
15. Orissa	232	83	—	315
16. Punjab	2	140	—	142
17. Rajasthan	11	183	—	194
18. Sikkim	34	3	—	37
19. Tamilnadu	779	32	—	811
20. Tripura	91	5	—	96
21. Uttar Pradesh	355	347	—	702
22. West Bengal	1590	809	—	2399
23. Andamans & Nicobar Islands	12	8	—	20
24. Arunachal Pradesh	27	5	—	32
25. Chandigarh	2	1	—	3
26. Delhi	162	443	—	605
27. Dadra & Nagar Havali	Neg	Neg	—	Neg
28. Goa, Daman & Diu	37	18	—	55
29. Lakshadweep	4	Neg	—	4
30. Mizoram	60	7	—	67
31. Pondicherry	12	2	—	14
GRAND TOTAL :	7308	3715	91	11114

(*) = Provisional, subject to revision.

Neg = Below 500 tonnes.

**(PD) = Does not include issues to Roller Flour Mills.

कालाबाजारियों और जमाखोरी करने वालों के घरों पर मारे गए छापे

9496. **श्री जगपाल सिंह :**
श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप :

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

(क) वर्ष 1982-83 में काला बाजार और जमाखोरी करने वालों के घरों पर कितने छापे मारे गए, कितने व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किए गए और कितने मूल्य का सामान पकड़ा गया और कितने मूल्य का सामान वापस कर दिया गया और इस सम्बन्ध में कितने मामले सरकार के पास अनिर्णीत पड़े हैं; और

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए उपचारात्मक और भयोत्पादक उपायों का ब्योरा क्या है और ऐसे कार्यों में शामिल कितने व्यक्ति विभिन्न जेलों में इस समय सजा भुगत रहे हैं ?

खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय के राज्य मन्त्री (श्री भागवत झा आजाद) : (क) और (ख) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

Cooperative Farming Societies

9497. SHRI SUDHIR GIRI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of co-operative farming societies in existence in 1980, 1981 and 1982;

(b) the number of house holds, who have participated in those societies;

(c) whether it is a fact that the efforts of achieving success in the movement for cooperative farming societies have proved infructuous in the past; and

(d) if so, the factors responsible for such failure?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) Statistical statement relating to the Cooperative Movement in India is published by the national Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD). According to the latest publications relating to the year 1978-79, there were 9,484 cooperative farming societies in the country as on 30th June, 1979. The information for the later years has not yet been compiled and published by NABARD.

(b) The number of members in the cooperative farming societies as on 30th June, 1979 was 3,50,067.

(c) As a programme, the cooperative farming has not proved successful.

(d) The concept of pooling of land and joint cultivation required for co-operative farming has not caught the imagination of, or accepted by, the farmers. The emphasis, therefore, is on providing requisite credit and inputs and other facilities to the farmers through the service cooperative for increasing agricultural production on the farms cultivated by individual farmers.

Lockgate Channel at Farakka

9498. SHRI ZAINAL ABEDIN : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether construction of the lockgate channel at Farakka has been completed;

(b) tentative date by which the lockgate channel is expected to be commissioned; and

(c) the details of the scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b) The civil works and gate

arrangements of the navigation lock at Farakha including excavation of the pproach channels have been completeid, except for testing of lockgates, paint ng, removal of coffer dams and clearance of approaches. The lock is expected to be commissioned by December, 1983.

(c) The Navigational lock at Farakka is intended to restore the riverine traffic in river Ganga and Bhagirathi consequent on the construction of Farakka Barrage It consists of a lock chamber 181 m. long and 25 m. wide to operate over a differential water level of about 7 meters by means of mitre gates and stop logs.

दिल्ली में गैर-सरकारी संगठनों को आबंटित की गई सार्वजनिक भूमि

9499. **श्री बापू साहिब परुलेकर :**
श्री मोती भाई आर० चौधरी :
श्री सत्येन्द्र नारायण सिंह :

क्या **निर्माण और आवास** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान दिल्ली में विभिन्न गैर सरकारी संगठनों को सार्वजनिक भूमि आबंटित की गई है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो ऐसे संगठनों, संस्थानों और व्यक्तियों का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) प्रत्येक को कितनी भूमि आबंटित की गई है;

(घ) इन संगठनों, संस्थानों और व्यक्तियों ने पहली बार किस तारीख को भूमि आबंटन के लिये आवेदन किया था; और

(ङ) उन संगठनों, संस्थानों और व्यक्तियों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्हें उनकी बारी आने से पूर्व ही भूमि आबंटित कर दी गई है ?

निर्माण और आवास मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री मोहम्मद उस्मान आरिफ) : (क) से (ङ) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है तथा सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

Landless Labourers in Rajasthan

9500. SHRI JAI NARAYAN ROAT : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of landless labourers in Rajasthan who demanded land for constructing their houses;

(b) the number of labourers whose demand was aceepted;

(c) the number of labourers allotted land so far;

(d) the number of labourers who have constructed their houses there; and

(e) the specific reasons for not alloting land to the remaining labourers; and what is Government's future policy in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) to (d) The number of Rural landless workers estimated by the State Government is 10,50,000. Out of these, 10,34,827 families had been allotted house-sites and 94,404 families provided with construction assistance/houses by 28-2-1983.

(e) The State Government has already allotted house-sites to more than 98.55% and the remaining 1.45% families are expected to be covered before the end of the Sixth Five Year Plan.

Utilisation of Triveni Kala Sangam Building

9501. SHRI D.P. YADAV : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to reply given to parts (a) and (b) of Unstarred Question No. 2361 on 14 March, 1983 regarding misuse of land allotted to Triveni Art and Sangeet Academies and state :

(a) the exact area of that portion of the building which is being utilised for residential purposes by the Triveni Kala Sangam;

(b) the exact wordings from the terms of the lease deed entered between Government and Triveni Kala Sangam which specifically relate to the utilisation of a part of the land for residential purposes;

(c) dates from which the Gandharav Mahavidayala rented out parts of its buildings for use by commercial companies and the exact area that is being so utilised; and

(d) dates from which Bharatiya Kala Kendra rented out parts of its building for office purpose and the exact area which is being used ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) 6,684 sq.ft.

(b) Initially allotment made in 1955 does not permit any residential use but subsequently in 1961 the lessee was permitted to use a small flat for residential accommodation of the Hony. General Secretary However, in subsequent allotment for additional land made in 1971 agreement for lease provided as under :—

> "No residential unit except a small hostel on the top of the building for accommodating scholar artists not exceeding eight in number shall be allowed to be built upon the land."

(c) The exact date of renting out the parts of the building by Ganharav mahavidayala is not known but the misuse came to the notice of the Government on 3.2.1982 which has been taken as the date of commencement of the breach. The exact area being utilised by the tenants is as under :

(i) IIIrd floor area 3679.25 sq. ft.

(ii) One room at 2nd floor measuring 341 sq. ft.

(d) According to the latest Inspection Report, no portion is rented out and all the floors are being used for bonafide purpose by the Bhartiya Kala Kendra.

The dates as given by the Institution and details of area rented out earlier were as under :

(i) Ist floor of teaching block was rented out to Katha Kendra Sangeet Academy with effect from 1.1.1970 area 4307.20 sq. ft.

(ii) 2nd floor of teaching block was rented out to Ministry of Tourism with effect from 1.8.1970—area 4307.20 sq. ft.

(iii) 3rd floor of teaching block was rented out to Ministry of Information and Broadcasting with effect from 1.5.1970—area 4307.20 sq. ft.

Licence to Unit II in Shakarnagar for Expansion

9502. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Andhra Pradesh State Government have urged the Union Government to give an expansion licence to Unit II in Shakarnagar Distt. Nizamabad from 2500 TCD to 4000 TCD; and

(b) whether the licence for expansion has been granted ?

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

(b) No, Sir.

मध्य प्रदेश में भारतीय खाद्य निगम के पास खाद्यान्न का भण्डार

9503. **श्री सत्य नारायण जटिया :** क्या **खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में भारतीय खाद्य निगम के गोदामों में खाद्यान्न का कितना भण्डार है और सीलन का कितने गेहूं चावल और ज्वार पर प्रभाव पड़ा है और खाद्यान्न को क्षति होने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ख) जनवरी, 1983 से मार्च, 1983 तक की अवधि में भारतीय खाद्य निगम के गोदामों से मध्य प्रदेश में उचित दर की दुकानों को कितने गेहूं की सप्लाई की गई है ?

खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मन्त्रालय के राज्य मन्त्री (श्री भागवत झा आजाद) : (क) अनुमान लगाया गया है कि भारतीय खाद्य निगम के पास 1.4.1983 को 6.47 लाख मीटरी टन खाद्यान्नों का स्टाक था और भारतीय खाद्य निगम द्वारा वर्षा, बाढ़ों आदि के कारण खाद्यान्नों की क्षति होने के बारे में कोई सूचना नहीं दी गई है।

(ख) केन्द्रीय पूल से जनवरी, 1983 से मार्च, 1983 की अवधि के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश की उचित दर की दुकानों को लगभग 0.77 लाख मीटरी टन गेहूं सप्लाई किया गया था।

जल स्तर पर सफेदा के पेड़ों का प्रभाव

9504. **श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप :** क्या **कृषि** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को जानकारी है कि बड़ी संख्या में सफेदा के पेड़ लगाने से उन क्षेत्रों में जल स्तर सामान्यत: से नीचे चला जाता है तथा धरातल सूखने लगता है;

(ख) क्या सरकार को कृषि विशेषज्ञों से यह सूचना मिली है कि अनेक क्षेत्रों में जहां इस प्रकार के वृक्ष लगाए गए हैं जलस्तर निरन्तर गिरता जा रहा है; और

(ग) सरकार जल स्तर को ऊंचा उठाने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) : (क) जी, नहीं। यह पूर्णत: सिद्ध नहीं हुआ है कि जिन क्षेत्रों में बड़ी संख्या में यूकोलिप्टस वृक्ष लगाये जा रहे हैं वहां का जल-स्तर सामान्य स्तर से नीचे जा रहा है।

(ख) जी, नहीं।

(ग) केन्द्रीय तथा राज्य सरकारों द्वारा विभिन्न मृदा तथा जल प्रबन्ध के उपाय किए जा रहे हैं ताकि मृदा आकार व जल-स्तर को बढ़ाया जा सके।

जोधपुर डिवीजन में भेड़ों में संक्रामक रोग का फैलना

9505. **श्री विरदा राम फुलवारिया :** क्या **कृषि** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पश्चिमी राजस्थान के जोधपुर डिवीजन में भेडों में एक

खतरनाक किस्म का संक्रामक रोग फैल गया है;

(ख) क्या इस संक्रामक रोग की रोकथाम के लिए उपयुक्त सुविधाएं न होने के कारण 50 प्रतिशत भेड़े मर गई हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने इस संबंध में क्या उपचारात्मक उपाय किए हैं और तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) : (क) पश्चिमी राजस्थान के जोधपुर प्रभाग में भेड़ों पर संक्रामक रोग की कोई महामारी नहीं फैली है। तथापि मुख्यत: बाल कतरने के बाद वर्षा और शीत लहर के कारण निमोनिया और परजीविता से इस प्रभाग से जालौर जिले में भेड़ें मरी हैं।

(ख) चूंकि संक्रामक रोग नहीं फैला था, इस लिए निरोधात्मक टीके लगाए जाने की जरूरत नहीं थी। असमय प्रतिकूल मौसम होने की वजह से प्रभावित हुई 15 से 30 प्रतिशत भेड़ों में से अधिकतर भेड़ें निमोनिया से मरीं।

(ग) भेड़ और ऊन विभाग, राजस्थान तथा राज्य पशु पालन विभाग के मोबाइल पशुचिकित्सा यूनिटों ने इस पर कार्यवाही की तथा रोग का सामना करने के लिए अपेक्षित औषधियों तथा स्वास्थ्य सम्बन्धी सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था की।

Small Farmers Development Agency Programme in Karnataka

9506. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of blocks of Karnataka covered under the Small Farmers Development Agency Programme; and

(b) the number of small and marginal farmers in each of these blocks benefited by the programme during the last two years ?

THE MINISTER OE STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) 66 out of 175 blocks in Karnataka were covered under the scheme of Small Farmers' Development Agency which was merged with IRD Programme on 2.10.1980.

(b) As already stated in Section (a) the scheme of Small Farmers Development Agency was merged with IRD Programme on 2.10.1980. 87,460 beneficiaries were assisted under IRD Programme in 1981-82 and 1,77,887 in 1982-83 consisting of small farmers, marginal farmers, agricultural and non-agricultural labourers and rural artisans. The separate break-up of small farmers and marginal farmers is not available. The block-wise information is also not compiled by this Ministry.

Cultivable Land

9507. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) The total area of the cultivable land in the country State-wise ;

(b) whether there has been any improvement in the addition of this land during last three years ;

(c) if so, how much has been covered by small large and medium scale irrigation in the state of Orissa during last three years ; and

(d) The steps being taken to fully utilise the surface water for cultivation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION

(SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b) Land Use Statistics are compiled by the Department of Agriculture and cooperation and the latest available are for the year 1978-79. Statewise information of the gross sown area for the year 1976-77, 1977-78 and 1978-79, is given in the enclosed statement.

(c) The cumulative irrigation potential created in Orissa from major, medium and minor irrigation during the last three years is as under :—

	(thousand hectares)
1980-81	2176
1981-82	2242
1982-83	2377

(d) The Honourable Member presumbly refers to the use of surface water for creating more irrigation potential. The Sixth Plan envisages raising the level of irrigation potential to 2750 thousand hectares in Orissa. All the State including Orissa have been requested to prepare Master Plans for full utilisation of the available water resources. In addition a National Perspective also has been prepared by the Central Government for optimum utilisation of water.

Statement

Land under Cultivation (Gross Sown Area) (Thousand hectares)

S. No.	State	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
1.	Andhra Pradesh	11,863	12,536	13,121
2.	Assam	3,311	3,311	3,311
3.	Bihar	11,325	11,565	11,381
4.	Gujarat	10,189	10,353	10,389
5.	Haryana	5,282	5,435	5,522
6.	Himachal Pradesh	929	935	935
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	936	966	990
8.	Karnataka	9,864	11,036	11,133
9.	Kerala	2,934	2,924	2,886
10.	Madhya Pradesh	20,856	21,508	21,747
11.	Maharashtra	19,740	19,860	19,860
12.	Manipur	208	213	213
13.	Meghalaya	204	209	223
14.	Nagaland	115	182	150
15.	Orissa	7,209	6,931	8,275
16.	Punjab	5,285	6,390	6,630
17.	Rajasthan	16,898	16,924	17,496
18.	Sikkim	NA	65	65
19.	Tamil Nadu	7,147	7,768	7,684
20.	Tripura	386	385	385
21.	Uttar Pradesh	23,152	23,349	24,300
22.	West Bengal	7,632	7,878	7,878
Sub-Total States		1,66,465	1,71,723	1,74,574
Union Territories		600	588	603
Grand Total :		1,67,065	1,72,311	1,75,177

Meetings of Consultative Committees Held Outside Delhi

9508. SHRI N.E. HORO : Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether sittings of some Consultative Committees have been taking place outside Delhi during last three years; and

(b) if so, the venues and dates of the meetings held by each Committee outside Delhi during last three years, Ministry-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING) : (a) Meetings of some Consultative Committees were held outside Delhi during 1980 and 1981. In mid July, 1981 it was decided that meetings of Consultative Committees may not be held outside Delhi in the interest of economy; and

(b) The required information is given in the enclosed statement.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of Consultative Committee	Venue of the Meeting	Dates of the Meeting
1.	Commerce	Bangalore	1.10.1980
2.	Communications	(i) Bangalore	24.10.1980
		(ii) Srinagar	14.7.1981
3.	Education and Culture	Hyderabad	30 & 31.1.1981
4.	Energy and Coal	(i) Ranchi	1 & 2.11.1980
		(ii) Bangalore	3 & 4.7.1981
5.	External Affairs	Hyderabad	13 & 14.7.1981
6.	Finance	(i) Madras	13.5.1980
		(ii) Patna	1.11.1980
7.	Health and Family Welfare	Hyderabad	25.10.1980
8.	Industry	(i) Bangalore	9.10.1980
		(ii) Chandigarh	13.7.1981
9.	Labour	Bombay	11.7.1981
10.	Law, Justice and Company Affairs	(i) Hyderabad	3 & 4.11.1980
		(ii) Goa	2 & 3.2.1981
11.	Petroleum and Chemicals	(i) Bombay	30 & 31.10.1980
		(ii) Srinagar	26 & 27.6.1981
12.	Planning	Madras	3 & 4.7.1981
13.	Railways	(i) Bangalore	29 & 30.10.1980
		(ii) Puri	3 & 4.2.1981
		(iii) Simla	9 & 10.7.1981
14.	Shipping and Transport	(i) Madras	20.5.1980
		(ii) Visakhapatnam	7.7.1981
15.	Steel and Mines	Bangalore	30.9.1980
16.	Tourism and Civil Aviation	(i) Kovalam	28.10.1980
		(ii) Srinagar	6 & 7.7.1981
17.	Works and Housing	Bangalore	11.9.1980

Illegal Constructions Across Self Financing Schemes in the Capital

9509. SHRI TRILOK CHANDRA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that spate of illegal constructions sweeping across the self financing schemes in various parts of the capital is endangering the life and property of the less enterprising residents as reported in the Hindustan Times dated 3.4.1983; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take in this regard.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTERY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) The D.D.A. has reported that in some areas in Self Financing Schemes, illegal constructions have been noticed.

(b) The Delhi Development Authority has reported that action under the Delhi Development Act, 1957 had been initiated.

Establishment of Mahila Mandal in rural areas for broad basing consumer movement

9510. SHRI GHUFRAN AZAM : KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI SINGH :

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

(a) whether the Civil Supplies Department has a proposal to establish Mahila Mandal and other social organisations to assist in broad basing the consumer movement and to spread it in rural and urban areas;

(b) if so, what guidelines have been issued about its eligibility;

(c) details of proposals received from such organisations; and

(d) to what extent these organisations would be helpful in strengthening the public distribution system and its expansion under the 20 point programme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTERY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) No, Madam/Sir. However, there is a scheme to promote voluntary consumer organisations in both urban and rural areas. In addition, voluntary organisations/societies which perform different welfare activities including Mahila Mandals are also encouraged to undertake consumer movement programmes. Under the scheme financial assistance is provided to these organisations for selected Projects aimed at promoting consumer education and protection activities.

(b) The conditions for eligibility of financial assistance, as stipulated in the guidelines are given in a statement.

(c) The proposal received from these organisations mainly relate to publications concerning consumer affairs, consumer education through exhibitions, seminars, workshops, film shows, demonstrations, etc., testing of consumer items and consumer complaint counters.

(d) Voluntary consumer organisations can help a good deal in ensuring the effective functioning of the public distribution system.

Statement

Organisations eligible for Assistance

Any Organisation seeking assistance under the scheme of Measures for Consumer Protection, will fulfil the following conditions of eligibility :—

(i) It should be a voluntary organisation working for the promotion and protection of consumer interests;

(ii) It should have a legal status permitting the entrustment of public

funds. For this purpose, it should be registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 or any other similar statute;

(iii) It should be non-political, non-official and under a non-proprietory management;

(iv) It should have well defined objectives for protection of the interests of consumers;

(v) It should not be run for profit to any individual or group of individuals but should serve the general public without distinction of caste, creed, colour or religion;

(vi) Its statements of accounts should be audited by a competent authority.

Soil and Water Management Institution

9511. SHRIMATI MADHURI SINGH : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) the details of soil and water management institutions in the country and the achievements of these institutions in research and training in various fields of water management:

(b) whether it is proposed to establish new centres for advance training in water management in view of increasing utility of irrigation and effective use of water in the country; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) The institutions in the country providing training and/or research facilities in the fields of Soil & Water Management are the following :—

(1) Water Technology Centre, Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi.

(2) Water Resources Development Training Centre, University of Roorkee, U.P.

(3) Water & Land Management Institute, Aurangabad, Maharashtra.

(4) Water & Land Management Institute, Anand, Gujarat.

(5) Water & Land Management Institute, Hyderabad, A.P.

(6) Water Management Centre, Rahmankera, District Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh.

(7) Agricultural Universities, in particular, those at Pant Nagar (Uttar Pradesh), Ludhiana (Punjab), Coimbatore (Tamil Nadu), Baroda (Gujarat), Hissar (Haryana), Udaipur (Rajasthan), and Akola and Rahuri (both in Maharashtra.

(8) Soil Salinity Research Institute, Karnal, Haryana.

Facilities for research, leading to the award of the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy (Ph. D.) are being provided in the Water Technology Centre, New Delhi, Water Reosurces Development Training Centre, Roorkee and the Agricultural Uuiversities. Water & Land Management Institutes set up by the State Governments provide inservice training, at different levels, for the employees of the States Governments.

(b) and (c) A scheme is being finalised in the Ministry of Irrigation for setting up a Water Management Training Institute to impart training to the officers recruited to the Central Water Engineering Service.

Apart from the States mentioned in part (a) above, Karnataka Madhya Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal also have proposals to establish Water & Land Management Institutes, for giving training to their own employees.

Setting up of Farms in Each State by State Farms Corporation

9512. SHRI K. MALLANNA : SHRI GHULAM MOHAMMAD KHAN :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the State Farms Corporation has decided to establish one Farm in each State;

(b) if so; the details regarding the scheme of Government in this regard; and

(c) whether this consideration has been emphasised regarding the requirement of breeders and foundations seed in case of emergency;

(d) whether any help has also been sought from foreign countries in this regard; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

The State Farms Corporation of India have decided, in principle, to establish one farm in each State subject to availability of suitable land.

(b) The State Farms Corporation of India currently manage 12 farms namely: Suratgarh and Jetsar (in Rajasthan), Lodhowal (in Punjab), Hissar (in Haryana), Bahraich (in Uttar Pradesh), Kokilabari (in Assam), Chengam (in Tamil Nadu), Jawalgera (in Raichur District, Karnataka), Aralam (in Kerala). The Corporation also manage a small farm as a part of Usar Land Reclamnation Project at Rae-Bareli (in Uttar Pradesh) and as an extension activity runs two small farms at Lushqicherra and Lokicherra (in Mizoram).

There is no particular scheme for development of farm in each State. However, the proposals to open farms in Madhya Pradesh and Orissa are under consideration.

(c) Breeder seed is now produced by Agricultural Universities, the Institution of Indian Council of Agricultural Research, National Seeds Corporation and State Farms Corporation of India. The foundation seeds are also being produced by State Farms Corporation of India. In any new farm to be opened by the State Farms Corporation of India, the production of breeder, foundation and certified seeds will be done subject to the availability of nucleus seeds and distance from Agricultural Universities or the Institutions of Indian Council of Agricultural Research, where breeders/sponsored breeders are available.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Drip Irrigation

9513. SHRIMATI SANYOGITA RANE : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is proposed to extensively use and popularise drip irrigation in the country in view of its manifold advantages;

(b) what other steps for introduction of the advanced method of irrigation and water manangement Government propose to take to increase productivity; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) The Government is encouraging the use of drip irrigation system in the country in the areas where soils are light and shallow and the land is undulating and the availability of water is also scarce and costly. The drip irrigation system is considered usefull in such areas for irrigation of high value crops specially orchards.

(b) and (c) The Government is also encouraging use of sprinkler irrigation system. For this purpose, a centrally sponsored scheme has been introduce by the Ministry of Irrigation recently under which subsidy @ 50% for small and Marginal farmers and

20% for other is made available for sprinkler/drip irrigation system.

In order to improve the irrigation and water management efficiency with a view to increase the overall productivity, the Government has also taken up Command Area Development Programe in 76 major/medium irrigation projects in the country as a Centrally Sonsored scheme. The main aim of the scheme is to improve the water management efficiency below the outlets by construction of field irrigation channels, land levelling and shaping, Warabandi (rotational schedule of irrigation supply) and construction of fields drains

Production and Consumption of Sugar

9514. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the production and consumption of sugar for the last five years in the country;

(b) the estimated production and consumption of sugar for 1983-84 in the country;

(c) whether it is that fact Government raise/reduce the sugar quota to the ration cards holdeer under public distribution system on the basis of sugar production in the country; and

(d) if so, the details in this regard and if not, the criteria therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) and (b) Sugar year is rockoned from October to September. The sugar figures of production and consumption of sugar for the last 5 years in the country are as under :—

(lakh tonnes)

Sugar Year	*Sugar Production*	*Sugar Consumption*
1977-78	64.62	45.48
1978-79	58.44	61.81
1979-80	38.59	52.03
1980-81	51.48	49.89
1981-82	84.38	57.11

The estimated production and consumption of sugar during the current sugar year 1982-83 is around 75—80 lakh tonnes and 65 lakh tonnes respectively. It is too early to make these estimates for the next sugar year 1983-84.

(c) and (d) Besides the sugar production the carryover stocks at the beginning of a sugar year are also taken into account to determine the total availability of sugar during that sugar year. Therefore, the increase or decrease in production in a sugar year alone may not justify changes in the total quantum of levy sugar released for allocation to various State on monthly basis. Effort is made to avoid frequent changes in the State-wise monthly levy sugar quotas to enable State Governments to plan their distribution arrangements for fairly long durations.

With the reintroduction of partial conrol on sugar from mid-December 1979, 2.71 lakh tonnes of levy sugar per month was released for allocation to the States and out of this the State-wise quotas were fixed on the basis of 425 grams of per capita availability for the projected population as on

1.4.1978 as during the previous partial control period. On account of marked increase in availability as a result of record sugar production of 84.38 lakh tonnes in 1981-82 sugar year, the State-wise monthly quotas were refixed from April, 1982 based on 425 grams of per capita availability for the population as on 1.3.1981. This increased the total allocation of levy sugar for State Governments to 2.94 lakh tonnes per month from earlier level of 2.71 lakh tonnes. These revised quotas effective from April, 1982 are continuing to remain unchanged.

Introduction of New Standards by I.S.I to ensure safety of products

9515. SHRI BALKRISHNA WASNIK : Will the Minister Of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal under consideration of the Indian Standards Institution (ISI) to introduce a separate standard to ensure safety of every product it certifies ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the present -safety aspect is clubbed with the performance of the product ;

(c) if so, whether the views of the consumers are also considered before empowering the ISI specification ;

(d) how many persons have been found guilty of misusing the ISI mark during the last three years ; and

(e) what penal action Government have taken/propose to take against the persons found guilty ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Indian standards normally include both performance and safety aspects. However, wherever necessary separate standards covering safety aspects are also formulated.

(c) Representatives of consumer organisations are included in the technical committees of the Indian standards institution formulating Indian standards for different products.

(d) During the last three years prosecutions for misuse of ISI mark were launched in five cases. Out of these, one case has been decided and four partners of the defaulting firm have been convicted. The remaining four cases are still pending in different courts.

(e) The ISI (certification Marks) ACT, 1952 includes penal provisions for misuse of ISI mark.

Builders Association Questionnaire on D.D.A. Lapses

9516. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Will the Minister of WORK AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to a questionnaire published by D.D.A. Builders Association (Regd.) Delhi in the Hindustan Times dated 20 March, 1983 captioned "For DDA's lapses who is to be blamed";

(b) whether it is a fact that DDA is charging Rs. 100 per sq. ft. of covered area from the allottees while it costs them only Rs. 60 per sq. ft. (all inclusive as alleged in the questionnaire and if so, why and how is the profit utilised;

(c) whether Government would consider encouraging formation of cooperative house building societies in Delhi in order to transfer minor portion of house building activity to them so as to relieve from this burden; and

(d) if not, measures proposed to remove the complaints/bottlenecks brought out in the said questionnaire?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) This allegation has been denied by the DDA.

(c) Promotion of housing activity by individuals and groups of individuals is sought to be achieved by the following means which are already in operation:—

(i) Allotment of residential plots at *pre-determined* rates to persons belonging to the Economically weaker Sections, the low Income Group and the Middle Income Group; and

(ii) Allotment of land at *pre-determined* rates to cooperative group housing societies.

(d) Does not arise.

Construction of Harijan Colonies

9517. SHRI P. PENCHALAIAH : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons for constructing Harijan colonies far away from the main villages; and

(b) whether there is any proposal for constructing houses for other weaker sections with harijans without reducing the priority of harijans?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) The scheme for the provision of Rural House Sites-cum-Construction Assistance for Rural Landless Workers is being implemented by the State Governments as a part of M.N.D. and the New 20 Point Programme. The scheme envisages settlements of all rural landless workers including Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes along with other families belonging to S.C. and S.T.

(b) This scheme also envisages Provision of construction assistance/houses for the families allotted house-sites. The scheme is being implemented for all rural landless workers bulk of whom are harijans. It is envisaged that more then 25% of all rural landless workers will be covered by this programme by 1985 and balance to be covered during the next plan period.

Olive Plantation in Northern Hill States

9518. SHRI CHITTA BASU : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have examined the feasibility of starting olive plantations in J & K, Himachal Pradesh and hill areas of U.P.;

(b) if so, whether any pilot project has since been launched; and

(c) the progress of the project ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICUTURE (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) The preliminary reports indicate that it is possible to grow olive successfully in Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh hill areas.

(b) A Pilot Project with Italian collaboration is under consideration.

(c) Does not arise.

Schemes for State-Cum-House for Rural Landless Labourers

9519. SHRI RASA BEHARI BEHERA :
SHRI K. PRADHANI :

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

(a) whether Government of Orissa have taken up vast measures and schemes for site-cum-houses to be constructed for the rural landless labourers under the new 20-Point programme?

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) how many such constructions have come up and distributed to them in 1981-82, 1982-83; and

(d) details thereabout and the amount district-wise so far?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) and (b) The Rural House Sites-cum-Construction Assitsance Programme in Orissa envisages allotment of house-sites of about 100 sq. yds. to rural landless workers' families and construction assistance of Rs. 1,500/— as subsidy for a dwelling unit costing Rs. 2,000/—. Theb alance of Rs. 500/— is contributed by the beneficiary in the form of labour, etc.

(c) 1981-82 — 1557 units
1982-83 — 3800 units

(d) Information is being collected from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Seminar on Self-Sufficiency in Foodgrains

9520. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to : tate :

(a) whether a two day seminar on "self sufficiency in food in the nineties" inaugurated by the Union Finance Minister was held in New Delhi on 23 April, 1983;

(b) if so, what were the main observations and suggestions made at the seminar; and

(c) steps contemplated to be taken by Government in the light thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMED KHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Seminar was organised by the Bharat Krishak Samaj on 2nd and 3rd April. 1983.

(b) Government has not received the observations and suggestio is made at the said Seminar.

(c) Does not arise.

Fishing in Prohibited Coastal Waters by Foreign Chartered Fishing Trawlers

9521. PROF P.J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to Started Question No. 308 on 28 March, 1983 regarding export earning foreign chartered trawlers and state :

(a) whether any foreign chartered fishing trawlers belonging to the companies mentioned to answer to above question were caught fishing within the prohibited coastal waters by the Indian Navy or Coast Guards since 1 January, 1983;

(b) the details of such illegal fishing by foreign chartered trawlers with names of their Indian companies which sponsored them and the dates and locations where they were seized, etc.

(c) the port at which such seized chartered trawlers were taken to and their present status;

(d) whether such chartered trawlers were released without permitting the law to take its own course; and

(e) the details of penal action taken so far and the maximum penal action that can be taken in such cases?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) to (d) There foreign chartered fishing trawlers were apprehended by the Coast Guard for alleged fishing in the territorial waters. They were taken to Bombay Port and handed over by the Coast Guard to the Police. The details of the trawlers involved are given in the Statement appended.

(e) The cases are under investigation by the Police. In convicted, the owner/master is liable to pay a penalty not exceeding Rs. 5 lakhs and the trawlers with its cargo is liable for confiscation for committing an offence under Section 12 (a) of Maritime Zones of India

(Regulation of Fishing by Foreign Vessels) Act, 1981. In addition, the charterer is also liable to be punished with a fine which may extend to Rs. 50,000 (rupees fifty thousand only) under Section 16 of Maritime Zones of India (Regulations of Fishing by Foreign Vessels) Rules, 1982. The permit can also be suspended or cancelled under Section 6 of the Act.

Statement

Name of the Indian company.	No. of foreign trawlers apprehended	Name of the trawlers	Date on which appprehended	Location
1. M/S Nava Bharat Ferro Alloys Ltd., Hyderabad.	2	HONG YUH 1 HONG YUH 2	26.3.83	Off Gujarat
2. M/S Tropical Shipping Co. Pvt. Ltd., Visakhapatnam.	1	PAFANG 11	26.3.83	Off Gujarat

Cultivation of Medicinal Plants on Commercial Basis

9522. SHRI R.P. DAS : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether indigenous medicinal plants are cultivated on a commercial basis for the use of the local drug industry;

(b) if so, whether Union Government have so far evolved a suitable development policy and allotted funds to the State Governments for this purpose; and

(c) whether any of the State Governments have expressed their willingness to grow such plants needed by the industry pertaining to individual species or their parts like seeds, fruits, leaves, barks and roots etc. ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICUTURE (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) to (c) Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

विश्व बैंक के सहयोग से मध्य प्रदेश में कृषि विकास परियोजनाएं लागू करना

9523. **श्री प्रताप भानु शर्मा : क्या कृषि** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य प्रदेश के कुछ जिलों में विश्व बैंक की सहायता से कृषि विकास परियोजनाएं (कृषि विस्तार और अनुसंधान परियोजना) लागू की जा रही हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनका विस्तृत विवरण क्या है और प्रदेश के कौन-कौन से जिले इस योजना से लाभान्वित होंगे;

(ग) विदशा जिले में इस योजना के अन्तर्गत आगामी 4-5 वर्षों में कितने किसानों को लाभ पहुंचेगा; और

(घ) क्या इस योजना के अन्तर्गत विभिन्न कार्य प्रारम्भ किए जा चुके हैं ?

कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खां) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) विश्व बैंक की सहायता से मध्य प्रदेश कृषि विस्तार और अनुसंधान परियोजना का दो चरणों में कार्यान्वियन किया जा रहा है। परियोजना का चरण सितम्बर, 1977 में प्रभावी हो गया था और दिसम्बर, 1983 में समाप्त हो जायेगा। इस परियोजना की कुल लागत 18.8 करोड़ रुपये है। परियोजना का चरण 2 जुलाई 1981 में प्रभावी हो गया था और जून 1987 में समाप्त हो जायेगा। इस परियोजना की कुल लागत 48 करोड़ रुपये है।

परियोजना में निम्नलिखित बातें कही गयी हैं :—

(1) अतिरिक्त कर्मचारी, आवास, कार्यालय, उपकरण, परिवहन और कर्मचारियों के प्रशिक्षण उपलब्ध करा कर कृषि विस्तार सेवा का पुनर्गठन तथा सुदृढ़ीकरण करना; और

(2) व्यवहारिक और अनुकूल कृषि अनुसंधान का सुदृढ़ीकरण तथा पुनर्वीकरण करना।

परियोजना के अन्तर्गत नियमित और क्रमबद्ध आधार पर किसानों को उनकी विशिष्ठ स्थितियों के अनुकूल फार्म पद्धतियों के सम्बन्ध में नवीनतम जानकारी उपलब्ध करायी जाती है। इसे कृषि नियंत्रण और अनुसंधान संस्थाओं से व्यावसायिक परामर्श देकर प्रशिक्षित क्षेत्रीय कर्मचारियों से योजनाबद्ध क्षेत्रीय दौरे करवा कर प्राप्त किया जा सकता है।

राज्य के 16 जिलों को परियोजना की चरण I के अन्तर्गत लाया गया है। जिलों के नाम हैं :—बालाघाट, नरसिंघपुर, छिन्दवाड़ा, मंदसौर, खण्डवा, झबुआ, सेहोर, रायसेन, बिलासपुर, सागर, सतना, छत्तरपुर, भिण्ड, मोरेना, होशंगाबाद और ग्वालियर। विदिशा सहित शेष जिलों को चरण 2 के अन्तर्गत लाया गया है।

(ग) विदिशा जिले, जिसे परियोजना के चरण 2 के अन्तर्गत लाया गया है, में अगले 4-5 वर्षों के दौरान कुल 76000 फार्म परिवारों को लाभ पहुंचने की संभावना है।

(घ) अभी तक परियोजना के अन्तर्गत लाये गए जिलों में विभिन्न निर्माण कार्य शुरू किए गए हैं।

Scheme of Maharashtra Government for Cashew Nut Cultivation

9524. SHRIMATI USHA PRAKASH CHOUDHARI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Maharashtra Government had forwarded the scheme to Union Government for cashew nut cultivation and utilisation of land for the scheme with assistance from the World Bank; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir. The scheme was referred back to State Government for revision. The revised scheme is yet to be received from the State Government.

(b) Question does not arise.

Irregularities in Implementation of IRDP

9525. SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the large scale irregularities in implementing the various integrated rura-

development programmes in Mayurbhanj district in Orissa;

(b) if so, whether any investigation is proposed to be made to know the number of actual beneficiaries under these schemes; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take for the speedy and effective implementation of Integrated Rural Development Programme in that tribal district of Orissa ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) No irregularities in the implementation of IRD Programme in Mayurbhanj district of Orissa has been brought to the notice of this Ministry.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Against the target of 15,600 beneficiaries to be covered during 1982-83, 13,255 beneficiaries representing 84.97% of the targets have been covered upto the end of Feb., 1983, which is quite good. The progress of the programme in various States is constantly being reviewed and the State Governments urged to improve the pace and quality of performance.

Development of Agriculture by Expansion of Cooperative Structure

9526. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether steps have been taken by Government for the development of agriculture by expanding the co-operative structure in the country;

(b) whether steps have been taken for improving the credit facilities in the remote areas ; and

(c) the details of the programme undertaken in Orissa and other States for the above purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): (a) to (c) Cooperative play a significant role in the programme of agriculture development in providing credit, both for production and for investment purposes, to improve the productivity, supply of inputs like seeds, fertilisers and pesticides as well as arranging post-harvest facilities like storage, processing and marketing of agriculture produce. A positive development role has, therefore, been assigned to cooperatives in successive Five Year Plans. Besides Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACS) and primary agricultural marketing cooperatives, which are organised at the village and mandilevels, large industrial undertakings like cooperative sugar factories cooperative spinning mills, cooperative oil mills and other cooperative processing units have also been established in rural areas. One of the most successful fertiliser manufacturing units in the countries is in the cooperative sector, namely Indian Farmers Fertiliser Cooperative Limited. Another fartiliser unit, namely Krishak Bharti Cooperative Ltd. is being set up in the cooperative sector. The National Cooperative Development Corporation, established by the Government of India, provides financial support and guidane, to cooperatives for marketing, processing and storage activities in the country.

Cooperative disbursed nearly 2/3rd of the institutional credit in the country. About 55% of the national production of sugar is accounted for by the cooperatives. Nearly half of the fertilisers distributed in the country are through the cooperative network. Cooperatives are presently handling marketing of agricultural produce worth Rs. 2300 crores. Cooperative marketing societies and the PACS had constructed a total storage capacity of 5.75 million tonnes by June, 1982, comprising 28, 297 rural godowns and 5531 marketing godowns, and a large programme of construction of new storage capacity is under implementation.

The base level credit institutions had covered 97% of the total number of villages in the country at the end of June, 1980. As the Primary agricultural credit

societies (PACS) constitute the major component of rural credit system, a programme of reorganisation and revitalisation of PACS to form them into viable multi-purpose units to provide credit, supplies and services and distribution of consumer goods to farmers, has nearly been completed in all the states except Jammu & Kashmir Gujarat and Maharashtra. State Governments have been advised to further develop the reorganised societies into full-fledged multi-purpose societies. The week Central and state Cooperative Banks are being strengthened under a rehabilitation programme drawn up by the national bank for agriculture and Rural development (NABARD) with Government financial support.

(NABARD) has reported that the working of Central Cooperative Banks in Orissa is quite satisfactory and all the Central Cooperative Banks have been sanctioned short term credit limits by the NABARD for seasonal agricultural operations aggregating to Rs. 57.10 crores during 1982-83.

Execution of Conveyance Deeds Regarding Pocket B, Hari Nagar, Rajouri Garden

9527. SWAMI INDERVESH : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the conveyance deed in respect of all the flats allotted by DDA in pocket 'B' Hari Nagar (G-8, Rajouri Garden) in 1976 have been executed and if not the reasons therefor;

(b) whether a number of persons have deposited/submitted conveyance deed forms duly stamped as far back as 1981 and that the DDA have not responded to the requests of the allottees for execution of the conveyance deeds and registration thereof in spite of repeated reminders; and

(c) the number of such cases, the reasons for not executing the conveyance deeds far and by when these are likely to be executed and registered in the respective Courts ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) The D.D.A. has reported that in most of the cases conveyance deeds have either been registered or sent to the allottees for getting the same stamped from the office of the Collector of Stamps. It has also reported that in the remaining cases action to prepare the papers is in hand. The main reasons for delay, as reported by the D.D.A., are the following :—

(i) Non payment of dues, *i.e.* interest charges, ground rent etc. by the allottees in spite of repeated reminders.

(ii) Inspection of flats for preparation of plans of the flats showing location, boundaries and accommodation.

(iii) Unauthorised additions and alterations by some of the allottees.

(iv) Change in the procedure of the stamping of conveyance deed papers by the office of the Collector of stamps.

(b) The D.D.A. has reported that in some of the cases the plans are being prepared while in some others the plans are being got verified at site and in the remaining cases the dates have been fixed for execution and registration.

(c) The D.D.A. has reported that there are about 50 pending cases in which conveyance deed papers have been received back and the execution/registration has not been done due to the reasons indicated in reply to part (b). It has further reported that these are expected to be got registered and executed in about 3-4 months time.

केशव मार्ग गुरु राम दास नगर, दिल्ली में डी० डी० ए० की भूमि पर अवैध कब्जा

9528. **श्री कुवंर राम :** क्या **निर्माण और आवास** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केशव मार्ग गुरू रामदास नगर, दिल्ली में डी० डी० ए० के अनेक प्लाटों पर समाज विरोधी तत्वों ने अवैध कब्जा कर रखा है;

(ख) क्या इस सम्बन्ध में उनको शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई थी;

(ग) क्या अब इन पर अवैध निर्माण किया जा रहा है; और

(घ) इन अवैध कब्जों को हटाने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है और यदि कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई है, तो क्या दोषी अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध कोई जांच करवाई जाएगी और क्या इन अवैध कब्जों को हटाया जाएगा ?

निर्माण और आवास मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री मोहम्मद उस्मान आरिफ) : (क) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने सूचित किया है कि खसरा नं० 53/6 में दर्ज ग्राम खुरेजी खास में अवस्थित 4 बीघे 12 विस्वे माप की भूमि दिल्ली के सुनियोजित विकासार्थ अधिगृहीत की गई थी तथा दिल्ली विकास अधिनियम, 1957 की धारा 22(1) के अन्तर्गत 17.4.72 को जारी अधिसूचना द्वारा दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण को सौंप दी गई थी तथा यह कि भूमि के एक भाग पर छः दुकानों का अनधिकृत निर्माण किया गया है।

(ख) से (घ) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने सूचित किया है कि अनधिकृत निर्माण का पता चला है तथा भूमि खाली कराने के लिए कार्यवाही की जा रही है ।

भूमि विकास बैंकों के माध्यम से दिए गए ऋणों की राशि

9529. **श्री नरसिंह मकवाना :** क्या **कृषि** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विभिन्न राज्यों में भूमि विकास बैंकों के माध्यम से 1981-82 के दौरान कितना ऋण दिया गया है और उस अवधि के लिए कितना ऋण देने का लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया गया था; और

(ख) भूमि विकास बैंकों के माध्यम से दिए गए ऋणों को निर्धारित समय में वापस न करने के कारण क्या हैं और इस स्थिति को सुधारने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं ?

कृषि मन्त्री (राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह) : (क) और (ख) सहकारी वर्ष 1981-82 के दौरान भूमि विकास बैंकों द्वारा ऋण देने के लक्ष्य, संवितरित ऋण तथा वसूल की गई राशि से संबंधित राज्यवार जानकारी को दर्शाने वाला विवरण (अनुबन्ध) संलग्न है ।

1981-82 के दौरान भूमि विकास बैंकों द्वारा दिए गए ऋणों की किस्तों की अदायगी 1982 तथा उसके बाद ही देय हुई है। 1981-82 के दौरान कुल मांग में चालू देय राशि तथा पिछली अतिदेय राशि शामिल हैं। प्राथमिक भूमि विकास बैंकों/राज्य भूमि विकास बैंकों की शाखाओं से कम से कम 75 प्रतिशत की वसूली प्राप्त करने की आशा की जाती है ताकि वे अप्रतिबन्धित ऋण देने के लिए पात्र हो सकें। जो प्राथमिक भूमि विकास बैंक/शाखाएं, इस लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने में असमर्थ हैं, वे प्रतिबन्धित आधार पर ऋण प्रदान कर सकती हैं जो उनकी वसूली सम्बन्धी कार्य निष्पादन पर निर्भर करता है। 1981-82 के दौरान हरियाणा, केरल तथा पंजाब में भूमि विकास बैंक अप्रतिबंधित ऋण देने के पात्र हो गए थे। अन्य राज्यों में अति-देय के प्रमुख कारण कुछ क्षेत्रों में प्राकृतिक आपदाओं के कारण फसलों को नुकसान होना अथवा कृषि उत्पाद से अपर्याप्त आमदनी होना है। इसके बावजूद राज्य सरकारों ने वसूली अभियान को तेज करने, पुराने अतिदेय के लिए अवरुद्ध खातों के सृजन, शीघ्र भुग-तान के लिए प्रोत्साहन की व्यवस्था, उस नीलामशुदा भूमि, जिसके लिए कोई बोली लगाने वाला नहीं है, की खरीद के लिए राज्य एजेंसियों की स्थापना करने तथा जानबूझकर भुगतान न करने वाले व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध कड़ी कार्रवाई करने आदि जैसे विभिन्न उपायों के माध्यम से वसूली कार्य में सुधार के लिए आवश्यक उपाय किए हैं।

विवरण

सहकारी वर्ष 1981-82 के दौरान भूमि विकास बैंकों द्वारा ऋण देने के लक्ष्यों, संवितरित ऋण तथा की गई वसूली को दर्शाने वाला विवरण

(लाख रुपये)

क्रम सं०	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	ऋण देने के लक्ष्य	संवितरित ऋण	मांग	प्राथमिक भूमि विकास बैंक/शाखा स्तर पर		मांग की तुलना में अतिदेय की प्रतिशतता
					वसूली	बकाया	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	आन्ध्र प्रदेश	7000 00	4812.87	8156.33	4975.97	3180.36	39
2.	असम	400.00	111.86	94.94	30.11	64.83	68
3.	बिहार	2200.00	2836.70	3135.74*	1695.82	1439.92	46
4.	गुजरात	1000.00	1399.47	3616.18*	1536.31	2079.87	58
5.	हरियाणा	3000.00	3604.35	3246.38	2609.59	636.79	20
6.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	60.00	88.73	14.15	11.53	2.62	19
7.	जम्मू तथा कश्मीर	85.00	88.91	148.82	80.55	68.27	46
8.	कर्नाटक	2000.00	1900.00	4146.63	2460.86	1685.77	41
9.	केरल	2800.00	2024.89	1187.83	978.23	209.60	18
10.	मध्य प्रदेश	3000.00	2468.53	4110.29	2286.06	1824.23	44

11. महाराष्ट्र	4000.00	3225.00	7884.58*	4584.00	3300.58	42
12. मणिपुर	40.00	26.33	**	—	—	—
13. मेघालय	30.00	10.70	3.85**	2.05	1.80	47
14. नागालैंड	25.00	शून्य	शून्य	शून्य	शून्य	—
15. उड़ीसा	1600.00	954.64	1438.06	727.65	710.41	49
16. पंजाब	3700.00	4092.00	3282.08	2931.76	350.32	11
17. राजस्थान	2300.00	2117.52	2616.22	1554.93	1061.29	41
18. तमिलनाडु	1000.00	552.00	5697.16	1866.17	3830.99	67
19. त्रिपुरा	60.00	35.13	29.24*	12.10	17.14	59
20. उत्तर प्रदेश	7500.00	4480.00	9913.85*	6550.19	3363.66	34
21. पश्चिम बंगाल	1700.00	646.77	1873.58	629.58	1244.00	66
22. दिल्ली	20.00	18.45	48.45**	21.13	27.32	56
23. गोवा, दमन तथा दीव	30.00	2.01	14.49**	2.76	11.73	81
24. पांडिचेरी	15.00	3.24	41 78	14.15	27.63	66
योग	43565.00	35530.10				

*शाखा स्तर पर।

**कोई पृथक भूमि विकास बैंक नहीं है; दीर्घावधिक ऋण राज्य सहकारी बैंकों द्वारा संवितरित किए जाते हैं।

Introduction of Command Area Development Programme in Orissa

9530. SHRI A.C. DAS : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) the year of the introduction of Command Area Development Programme in Orissa;

(b) the works undertaken and proposed to be undertaken in Orissa under the above programme so far; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) The Command Area Development Programme was introduced in Orissa State during the year 1976.

(b) The works undertaken/proposed to be undertaken under the Command Area Development Programme are as under :

(i) On-farm development works comprising (a) field irrigation channels (b) field drains (c) land levelling/shaping operations and (d) consolidation of land holdings/realignment of field boundries wherever necessary;

(ii) introduction of rotational system of water distribution within the outlet command (warabandi);

(iii) adoption of suitable cropping pattern;

(iv) strengthening of agricultural extension services;

(v) provision of adequate drainage net work in the command area and modernisation of existing irrigation system;

(vi) development of ground water for conjuctive use;

(vii) arrangement and supply of agricultural inputs and services including short-terms credits; and

(viii) development of necessary infrastracture in the shape of roads, markets ware-housing facilities within the command area.

(c) Presently the major component of On-Farm Development Work is the construction of field channels. Till the end of December 1982 an area of 45570 ha. has been covered under field channels. The work of warabandi has just been started during 1982-83.

दिल्ली में सरकारी भूमि पर अनधिकृत कब्जा

9531. **श्री राम प्यारे पनिका : क्या निर्माण और आवास** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली में सरकारी भूमि पर अनधिकृत कब्जा करने वाले लोगों की संख्या में निरन्तर वृद्धि हो रही है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार का इस प्रकार के अनधिकृत कब्जे को रोकने के लिए कोई कदम उठाने का विचार है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उसकी रूपरेखा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो सरकारी भूमि पर अनधिकृत कब्जा रोकने के लिए सरकार का क्या उपाय करने का विचार है ?

निर्माण और आवास मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री मोहम्मद उस्मान आरिफ) : (क) महोदय, इस प्रकार के कोई सांख्यिकीय आंकड़े नहीं रखे जाते है ।

(ख) और (ग) अधिकांश खाली जमीनों की देखभाल और अनुरक्षण के लिए तथा

मकान गिराने वाले अपने दस्ते की मदद से अनधिवासियों द्वारा उसके अनधिकृत कब्जे की रोकथाम करने के लिए दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण को सौंप दिया गया है। दिल्ली में सरकारी भूमि पर अतिक्रमणों तथा अनधिकृत निर्माणों की समस्या से अधिक प्रभावी रूप से निपटने के लिए संबंधित कानूनों में संशोधन करने का भी प्रस्ताव है।

Autonomous Corporation for Narmada River Valley Development Project

9532. SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to set up an autonomous corporation to implement and manage the Narmada river valley development project; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b) The Government of Gujarat in the Gujarat Narmada Plan 1980—2001, have indicated their proposal for setting up Narmada Development Corporation for preparation of detailed technical plan relating to design, construction, operation and administration of the main irrigation infrastructure works as well as hydro-power installation of the Sardar Sarovar Project.

As per the Narmada Water Disputes Tribunal Award, Government of India has set up a Narmada Control Authority with a view to implement the decisions and directions of the Tribunal.

Proposal to Probe into IPF's Affairs

9533. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV : SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY :

Will the Minister of SPORTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to probe into the IHF's affairs to be conducted at highest level in view of India's hockey debacle in the Asian Games in New Delhi in December, 1982; and

(b) if not, the reasons thereof?

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

(b) Indian Men's hockey team won the silver in the IX Asian Games and was thus placed second in a field of nine competitors. This cannot be considered a debacle.

छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के लिए भू-जल के उपयोग की योजना

9534. **श्री मूल चन्द डागा** : क्या सिंचाई मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने ऐसी कोई योजना बनाई है जिसके अन्तर्गत छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्त तक भू-जल का उपयोग करके 70 लाख हैक्टेयर भूमि को सिंचाई योग्य बनाया जाएगा;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो कब और तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और भू-जल के उपयोग से राज्य-वार कितनी भूमि को सिंचाई योग्य बनाया जाएगा; और

(ग) भू-जल के उपयोग से अब तक राज्य-वार कितनी भूमि को सिंचाई के अधीन लाया गया है और इस सम्बन्ध में राज्यवार कितनी धनराशि खर्च की गई है ?

सिंचाई मन्त्रालय के राज्य मन्त्री (श्री राम निवास मिर्धा) : (क) जी, हाँ। छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना 1980-85 के दौरान, भूमिगत जल संरचनाओं के निम्नलिखित

यूनिटों के निर्माण के जरिये, भूमिगत जल साधनों से 7 मिलियन हैक्टेयर की अतिरिक्त सिंचाई क्षमता सृजित करने के लक्ष्य का प्रस्ताव है :—

खुदाई कुएं ... 12 लाख (संख्या)

गैर-सरकारी उथले नलकूप ...12 लाख (संख्या)
सरकारी नलकूप ... 0.15 लाख (संख्या)
पम्पसेटों का ऊर्जन...25 लाख (संख्या)

(ख) और (ग) ब्यौरा संलग्न विवरण में दिया गया है ।

विवरण

क्रम सं०	राज्य का नाम	भूमिगत जल क्षमता (हजार हैक्टेयर में)		1980-83 के दौरान लघु सिंचाई कार्यक्रम पर योजनागत सैक्टर में व्यय (करोड़ रुपयों में)
		छठी योजना 1980 –85 का लक्ष्य	1980—83 के दौरान उपलब्धि	
1	2	3	4	5
1.	आन्ध्र प्रदेश	250	120	29.60
2.	असम	57	24	39.40
3.	बिहार	940	395	94.13
4.	गुजरात	155	77	53.25
5.	हरियाणा	140	98	13.58
6.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	4	2.5	16.27
7.	जम्मू और कश्मीर	5	नगण्य	24.18
8.	कर्णाटक	225	34.2	51.80
9.	केरल	50	18.4	18.72
10.	मध्य प्रदेश	400	147	134.73
11.	महाराष्ट्र	160	74	84.94
12.	मणिपुर	3	—	4.80
13.	मेघालय	4	1.2	3.22
14.	नागालैंड	3	—	6.03
15.	उड़ीसा	350	151	50.59
16.	पंजाब	235	107.4	4.72

1 2	3	4	5
17. राजस्थान	125	73.5	21.92
18. सिक्किम	नगण्य	नगण्य	2.51
19. तमिलनाडु	150	82	12.12
20. त्रिपुरा	4	1.23	7.17
21. उत्तर प्रदेश	3320	2083	156.74
22. पश्चिम बंगाल	400	84.89	36.49
जोड़ राज्य	6980	3574.32	866.91
जोड़ संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	20	2.00	16.37
जोड़ अखिल भारत	7000	3576.32	883.28
केन्द्रीय सेक्टर			25.83
कुल जोड़			909.11

टिप्पणी : ऊपर दिखाया गया व्यय, समग्र लघु सिंचाई कार्यक्रम के लिए है, जिसमें भूमिगत जल का विकास भी शामिल है। उपलब्धियों और व्यय, दोनों मदों में 1980-81, 1981-82 के लिए वास्तविक तथा 1982-83 के लिए प्रत्याशित आंकड़े शामिल हैं।

Collapse of DDA Flats and Penal Provisions Against Contractors and Officials Concerned

9535. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of DDA flats and their location, which have collapsed during the past three years;

(b) whether the DDA has made any assessment as to the causes of such collapse; and

(c) whether any penal provision have been invoked against the contractors and also whether the concerned DDA officials have been taken to task for lack of supervision; and if so, the details of the same?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) The particulars of flats/portions of flats which collapsed during construction in the past three years, as reported by the D.D.A, are as under:—

(i) 15 flats in Vikaspuri collapsed.

(ii) Wall of two Jarta flats in Avantika near Monolpuri caved in.

(iii) Portion of four flats in Mayur Vihar gave way.

(iv) RCC roof of a portion of one unit in Greater Kailash-I collapsed along with the floor slab and supporting walls.

(b) Investigation by experts into the causes of the collapses has already been ordered by the D.D.A.

(c) The Executive Engineer, Assis-

tant Engineer and Junior Engineer in charge of the work in Vikaspuri were placed under suspension. The contractor responsible for the execution of the work in Vikaspuri has been debarred from taking further work from the D.D.A. In other cases, the engineers under whose supervision the flats were being constructed have been transferred pending departmental action against them.

Foreign Visitors to Asiad

9536. SHRI RAVINDRA VERMA: Will the Minister of SPORTS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of foreign visitors to ASIAD apart from the participants, their coaches and Managers;

(b) whether any estimate is made for the income of foreign exchange from such visitors; and

(c) names foreign countries in which ASIAD tickets were sold together with the number of tickets sold in each country and the amount realised?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) and (b) The Special Organising Committee for the IX Asian Games, 1982 (SOC) have informed Government that they do not have the information in regard to the number of foreign visitors to Asiad'82 and the foreign exchange earnings from such visitors.

(c) A statement attached.

Statement

Statement showing details of IX Asian Games tickets sold in foreign countries and the amount realised.

S. No.	Name of the country	Tickets sold	Value (in US$)
1	2	3	4
1.	Afghanistan	171	689
2.	Bangladesh	885	3016
3.	Pakistan	3438	8447
4.	Nepal	535	2027
5.	Shri Lanka	375	1488
6.	Singapore	514	1716
7.	Saudi Arabia	882	2944
8.	United Kingdom	1000	3550
9.	United States of America	610	2220
10.	Qatar	380	1247
11.	Kuwait	1101	4471
12.	United Arab Emirates	967	3318
13.	Hong Kong	754	3028
14.	Canada	622	2497
15.	Japan	1650	6661
16.	Korea Republic (Seol)	436	1939
17.	Malaysia	560	2050

1	2	3	4
18.	Philippines	71	444
19.	Laos	26	276
20.	Vietnam	42	484
21.	Thailand (Bangkok)	595	2523
22.	Baharain	267	1167
23.	Brunei	111	582
24.	Indonesia (Jakarta)	451	1878
		Total : 16443	58662
25.	Tickets sold in India to representatives of the National Olympic Committee and to the foreigners/tourists against foreign currency.	1861	6425
		Grand Total : 18304	65087

बड़े शहरों में बंगलों का निर्माण करने के बजाय फ्लैट बनाने की सरकारी योजना

9537. **श्री कृष्ण प्रताप सिंह :** क्या **निर्माण और आवास** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली तथा अन्य महानगरों में स्थान की कमी को ध्यान में रखते हुए सरकार की कोई योजना बंगला टाइप सरकारी आवास के स्थान पर फ्लैट निर्माण कराने की है; और यदि हां, तो उसकी रूप रेखा क्या है और यदि नहीं तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ख) बंगला टाइप सरकारी आवास में कमरे और परिसर का अधिकतम क्षेत्र कितना-कितना है और निम्नतम टाइप के आवास का क्षेत्र कितना है और उनमें से प्रत्येक का कितना-कितना किराया है ?

निर्माण और आवास मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री मोहम्मद उस्मान आरिफ) : (क) जी, हाँ। "सामान्य पूल" रिहायशी वास के लिए निर्धारित कुर्सी क्षेत्रों सहित बंगलों के स्थान पर प्राय: फ्लैटों का निर्माण किया जा रहा है।

(ख) बंगला टाइप के सरकारी वास के लिए कमरों का क्षेत्रफल (रिहायशी क्षेत्रफल) 83 वर्ग मीटर से 120 वर्ग मीटर तक, परिसरों का क्षेत्रफल 0.2 एकड़ से 6.48 एकड़ तक और एफ० आर० 45-क के अन्तर्गत पूलित लाइसेंस फीस 96/- रुपये से 1402/- रुपये तक प्रतिमाह की सीमा में है।

Fast by CM of Tamil Nadu Over Inadequate Supply of Foodgrains to State

9538. SHRI K.A. RAJAN :
SHRI P.K. KODIYAN :
SHRI KRISHNA PRATAP SINGH :

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

(a) whether the Tamil Nadu Chief Minister went on a fast demanding allocation of rice from the Central pool;

(b) if so, the details of the demand made by the State Government and Government's reaction thereto;

(c) what are the details of the contribution of rice made by the rice producing States to the Central Pool during the last three years and allocation made to the States during the period;

(d) whether Government have evolved any modalities regarding contribution to be made to the Central pool by the surplus States and the allocation to the deficit States; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu was reported to have undertaken a fast to press his demand for allocation of rice from the Central Pool. His demand was for a monthly allotment of 85,000 tonnes of rice.

A quantity of 15,000 tonnes of rice has been allotted to Govt. of Tamil Nadu each for the months of April and May, 1983. The State Government have also been permitted to purchase 70,000 tonnes of levy-free rice—20,000 tonnes from Punjab and Haryana and 50,000 tonnes from Andhra Pradesh.

(c) Statements showing the details of contribution of rice, including paddy in terms of rice, by rice producing States to the Central Pool during the crop years 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 (upto 29th April, 1983) and allotment of rice State-wise during the financial years 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 are attached (Annexure-I & II).

(d) and (e) After the price and procurement policies are decided by the Central Government, the States intimate the Central Government of their intention to contribute to the Central Pool. In the case of States which have decided to contribute to the Central Pool, if paddy is procured by the State agencies, it is milled and handed over to the Food Corporation of India, and if rice is procured, the stocks are transferred to FCI.

Allocation of rice from the Central Pool to various States is made on a month-to-month basis, taking into account the availability of stocks in the Central Pool, stocks available with the State Governments, relative needs of the various States, market availability and other related factors. As a result of monthly reviews, the allocations are increased/decreased wherever necessary.

Statement—I

Statement showing contribution of rice (including paddy in terms of rice) by rice producing States to the Central Pool in the crop years 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 (upto 29th April, 1983).

(Figures in '000 tonnes)

S. No.	State	1980-81			1981-82			1982-83**		
		FCI	Others	Total	FCI	Others	Total	FCI	Others	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	504	—	504	1054	—	1054	1182	—	1182
2.	Assam	9	—	9	2	—	2	—	—	—
3	Bihar	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—
4.	Haryana	582	2	584	823	24	847	670	—	670
5.	Himachal Pradesh	Neg	—	Neg	Neg	—	Neg	Neg	—	Neg
6.	Karnataka	—	—	—	—	—	—	39	—	39
7.	Madhya Pradesh	181	—	181	267	—	267	177	—	177
8.	Orissa	—	—	—	Neg	—	Neg	37	—	37
9.	Punjab	2005	315	2320	2613	423	3036	2754	—	2754
10.	Rajasthan	5	—	5	35	—	35	33	—	33
11.	Tamil Nadu	7	—	7	8	—	8	—	—	—
12.	Uttar Pradesh	Neg	454	454	—	568	568	—	490	490
13.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	—	1	3	—	3	—	—	—
14.	Manipur	Neg	—	Neg	—	—	—	—	—	—
15.	Pondichery	1	—	1	5	—	5	1	—	1
Total		3295	771	4066	4812	1015	5827	4893	490	5383

Note : (1) 'Neg' means below 500 tonnes.

(2) 'Others' means State Govts. & State agencies who after procurement contributed rice/paddy to the Central Pool.

(3) '**' upto 29th April, 1983 (Figures are provisional and scbject to revision).

Statement-II

Statement showing the details of allotment of rice State-wise (in respect of States in Annexure—I) during the financial year 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83.

(Figures in '000 tonnes)

State	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
1. Andhra Pradesh	495.7	486.0	527.0
2. Assam	440.0	480.0	305.0
3. Bihar	885.0	670.0	275.0
4. Haryana	Nil	2.3	19.2
5. Himachal Pradesh	5.2	21.0	33.0
6. Madhya Pradesh	860.8	740.0	252.0
7. Karnataka	119.0	215.0	140.0
8. Orissa	495.0	Nil	108.0
9. Punjab	13.5	8.6	6.0
10. Rajasthan	138.4	63.0	19.0
11. Tamil Nadu	271.0	655.0	70.0
12. Uttar Pradesh	1000.0	780.0	395.0
13. Arunachal Pradesh	31.8	39.3	37.0
14. Manipur	52.0	41.0	34.0
15. Pondicherry	5.2	7.7	11.6

Increase in Inputs VIS-A-VIS Production

9539. SHRI AMAL DATTA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken any steps for reducing the use of oil, fertilisers and pesticides in Indian agriculture;

(b) whether it is a fact that agricultural inputs both in quantity and cost have increased much faster than agricultural production; and

(c) whether Government have thought of any strategy to ensure that inputs do not increase in the same proportion in future as it has done in the past decade ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) The Government policy is to increase agricultural productivity and production. Countinuously increasing levels of inputs including fertilisers, pesticides, oil are therefore, necessary to achieve this objective.

(b) The growth in the use of agricultural inputs will be higher because of its low base compared to agricultural production. As stated in part (a), the use of agricultural inputs has to be increased substantially to secure a reasonable growth rate in agricultural production. As regards the cost, although the prices of certain inputs have marked a considerable rise, government efforts are directed towards compensating the farmers for such increases in cost. Also, continuous effort is made by the government to keep down the cost of various inputs as far as feasible.

(c) While it is necessary for the use of inputs to rise at a fast rate to

augment agricultural production, Government have also taken various measures for the efficient utilisation of inputs like introduction of fuel efficient engines, extension measures to propagate the efficient use of fertilisers and pesticides and to discourage their indicriminate application, better management and efficient use of water resources etc.

गरीबी के स्तर से नीचे रहने वाले लोगों को सुविधाएं देने हेतु योजनाओं का लागू करना

9540. **श्री कृष्ण दत्त सुल्तानपुरी** : क्या **ग्रामीण विकास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विकास खण्डों में पिछले छः महीनों में ऐसी कौन-कौन सी योजनायें चलाई गई हैं जिनका उद्देश्य गरीबी के स्तर से नीचे रहने वाले लोगों को सुविधा प्रदान करना है;

(ख) ग्रामीण लोगों की आर्थिक स्थिति सुधारने के लिए प्राथमिकता के आधार पर कौन सी योजनायें चलाई जा रही हैं; और

(ग) पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों के लोगों के आर्थिक स्तर को उठाने के उद्देश्य से कितनी धनराशि आबंटित की गई है और पिछले एक वर्ष का राज्य-वार ब्योरा क्या है ?

ग्रामीण विकास मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री हरिनाथ मिश्र) : (क) और (ख) गरीबी की रेखा से नीचे बसर कर रहे लोगों के लाभ के लिए विकास खण्डों में कार्यान्वित की जा रही केन्द्र द्वारा प्रायोजित योजनाएं समन्वित ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम तथा राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम है। ये दोनों कार्यक्रम 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम के भाग हैं और ये देश के सम्पूर्ण ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में प्राथमिकता के आधार पर कार्यान्वित किए जा रहे हैं।

(ग) ग्रामीण विकास मन्त्रालय द्वारा केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र में पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों के विकास हेतु अलग से किसी योजना के लिए निधियां सुलभ नहीं की जा रही हैं, लेकिन समन्वित ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम तथा राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में विकास खण्डों के लिए निधियां सुलभ की जाती हैं। समन्वित ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम तथा राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत पिछले वर्ष (1982-83) सुलभ की गई तथा उपयोग में लाई गई निधियों के राज्य-वार ब्योरे संलग्न विवरण I और II में दर्शाये गये हैं।

विवरण-I

वर्ष 1982-83 के दौरान समन्वित ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत बंटित तथा उपयोग में लाई गई निधियों को दर्शाने वाला विवरण

(लाख रुपये में)

राज्य/केन्द्र शासित क्षेत्र का नाम	बंटित निधियां (केन्द्रीय अंश)	राज्य के अंश सहित कुल व्यय (अनंतिम)
1 2	3	4
1. आन्ध्र प्रदेश	1265.00	3052.16
2. असम	214.00	430.28
3. बिहार	1921.00	3399.60

1 2	3	4
4. गुजरात	849.87	1209.27+
5. हरियाणा	348.105	642.06+
6. हिमाचल प्रदेश	264.00	473.77+
7. जम्मू तथा काश्मीर	159.00	181.76
8. कर्नाटक	652.00	1300.81+
9. केरल	592.025	351.94++
10. मध्य प्रदेश	1814.00	3118.61
11. महाराष्ट्र	1038.00	2099.80
12. मणिपुर	52.00	115.23
13. मेघालय	5.37	14.12
14. नागालैंड	63.00	1.19
15. उड़ीसा	1083.215	1135.67+
16. पंजाब	468.00	1093.22
17. राजस्थान	983.00	1976.00
18. सिक्किम	8.62	2496.00
19. तमिलनाडु	1547.64	3416.14
20. त्रिपुरा	68.00	39.58
21. उत्तर प्रदेश	3359.62	6024.49
22. पश्चिम बंगाल	362.00	362.86
केन्द्र शासित क्षेत्र		
23. अंडमान तथा निकोबार द्वीपसमूह	5.00	—
24. अरुणाचल प्रदेश	193.80	29 75
25. चंडीगढ़	4.00	—
26. दादरा तथा नगर हवेली	8.00	18.17
27. दिल्ली	40.439	35.90
28. गोवा दमन दीव	96.00	51.12
29. लक्षद्वीप	40.00	0.61
30. मिजोरम	86.26	—
31. पांडिचेरी	27.00	12.00+++
अखिल भारत	17617.964()	30611.07

\+ सूचना फरवरी, 1983 तक से सम्बन्धित है।

\+\+ सूचना जनवरी, 1983 तक से सम्बन्धित है।

\+\+\+ सूचना दिसम्बर, 1983 तक से सम्बन्धित है।

() इसमें खण्ड प्रशासन/राज्य स्तरीय मानिटरिंग शैल को सुदृढ़ बनाने के लिए बंटित की गई निधियां भी शामिल हैं।

विवरण-II

वर्ष 1982-83 के दौरान राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत प्रत्येक राज्य/केन्द्र शासित क्षेत्र को बंटित निधियों (खाद्यान्नों के मूल्य सहित) तथा उपयोग में लाई गई निधियों को दर्शाने वाला विवरण

(करोड़ रुपए में)

राज्य/केन्द्र शासित क्षेत्र का नाम	खाद्यान्नों के मूल्य सहित बंटित निधियां (केन्द्रीय अंश)	प्राप्त रिपोर्टों के अनुसार उपयोग में लाई गई कुल निधियां	अवधि जिसमें सम्बन्धित है
1	2	3	4
1. आन्ध्र प्रदेश	1983.00	2460.43	दिसम्बर, 1882
2. असम	200.00	157.14	दिसम्बर, 1982
3. बिहार	2540.00	3287.82	फरवरी, 1983
4. गुजरात	740.00	1374.95	फरवरी, 1983
5. हरियाणा	160.00	176.14	दिसम्बर, 1982
6. हिमाचल प्रदेश	120.00	129.90	अक्तूबर, 1982
7. जम्मू तथा काश्मीर	160.00	116.17	जनवरी, 1983
8. कर्नाटक	1300.00	1977.14	जनवरी, 1983
9. केरल	847.00	517.19	अक्तूबर, 1982
10. मध्य प्रदेश	1704.50	1604.26	दिसम्बर, 1982
11. महाराष्ट्र	1498.00	1353.00	दिसम्बर, 1982
12. मणिपुर	20.00	17.22	दिसम्बर, 1982
13. मेघालय	20.00	8.87	जुलाई, 1982
14. नागालैंड	25.00	27.07	फरवरी, 1983
15. उड़ीसा	865.00	893.32	दिसम्बर, 1982
16. पंजाब	266.00	325.38	फरवरी, 1983
17. राजस्थान	466.20	455.11	फरवरी, 1983
18. सिक्किम	16.00	16.99	फरवरी, 1983
19. तमिलनाडु	1960.00	3280.22	फरवरी, 1983

1	2	3	4
20. त्रिपुरा	60.00	52.80	सितम्बर, 1982
21. उत्तर प्रदेश	3513.00	3760.15	फरवरी, 1983
22. पश्चिम बंगाल	1414.00	2613.71	दिसम्बर, 1982
23. अंडमान तथा निकोबार द्वीप समूह	32.00	7.63	नवम्बर, 1982
24. अरुणाचल प्रदेश	11.88	3.45	दिसम्बर, 1982
25. चंडीगढ़	8.00	2.53	18 मार्च, 1983
26. दादरा तथा नगर हवेली	16.00	—	सितम्बर, 1982
27. दिल्ली	8.00	—	—
28. गोवा दमन तथा दीव	32.00	10.33	फरवरी, 1983
29. लक्षद्वीप	8.00	2.76	फरवरी, 1983
30. मिजोरम	32.00	36.39	फरवरी, 1983
31. पांडिचेरी	19.97	17.79	फरवरी, 1983
योग	20045.55	24685.36	

Transfer of Engineers in DDA

9541. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) how many transfers of S.E.S. and E.E. were ordered by the DDA since January, 1983 (wtih names of the officers concerned);

(b) which of the transferees have since been relieved to join their new assignments; and

(c) what are the reasons for not relieving the remaining transferees (with names) to take up their new assignment?

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

Monitoring of I.C.A.R. Expenditure

9542. SHRI B. D. SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1380 on 28 February, 1983 regarding ICAR projects and state :

(a) how Finance Ministry monitors public fund utilisation without proper financial discipline by even such research organisations as ICAR when actual plan expenditure year after year exceeds or falls much below the corresponding Budget expenditure and Revised expenditure;

(b) how Finance Ministry ensures that these expenditures are not wasteful; and

(c) has the discrepancy been so large for total plan expenditure of ICAR from 1979-80 or even earlier, if so, full details with Budget expenditure and Revised expenditure and actual expenditure year-wise from 1974-75 to 1 April, 1983 and corrective steps taken by Finance Ministry?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) and (c) The Indian Council of Agricultural Research is an autonomous organisation, registered as a Society under the Societies Registration Act, 1860. According to its Rules and Regulations, its functioning and physical achievements as well as fund utilisation are periodically monitored by its Governing Body in which a representative of Finance Ministry (at the level of Additional Secretary/Secretary in the Department of Expenditure) acts as a Finance Member.

It would not be correct to assume that there is no proper financial discipline in the Indian Council of Agricultural Research. The financial working of the ICAR is regulated in accordance with its Rules and Regulations. Apart from the Budget allocation every year, the grant-in-aid to the Council is released on the basis of periodical review to ensure proper utilisation. The provisions under the Revised Estimates each year in respect of grant-in-aid are restricted to the likely requirements for effective utilisation for the research programmes. The final release of grant is again restricted to the extent of R.E., except where additional funds are required for specific sanctioned purposes.

A statement containing information in respect of Budget Estimates, Revised Estimates and Actual Expenditure in respect of Plan provisions of the ICAR for the period 1974-75 to 1982-83 is enclosed. It will appear from this Statement that the variation in Budget Estimates, Revised Estimates and Actual Expenditure in respect of Plan Funds upto 1978-79 (except for 1974-75 which was the first year of the 5th Plan) has been marginal. At the same time the gap between the Revised Estimates and the actual expenditure for all the years till date has been very narrow which shows that the monitoring of the utilisation of funds has been effectively done.

The shortfall in the utilisation of funds during 1979-80, which was the beginning of the Interim Plan (1978-83) was mainly due to delay in formulation/sanction of the Plan Schemes. During the years 1980-81 and 1981-82, the utilisation of funds has been according to the Revised Estimates as finalised by Finance Ministry after proper review vis-a-vis the allocations.

The Budget provision in respect of Plan Schemes was so far being made on the basis of the broad allocations approved by the Planning Commission on the basis of likely requirements. However, as stated, at the stage of the Revised Estimates, the provision is restricted to the extent of the utilisation capacity and the progress made. The shortfall in utilisation of Plan funds on the basis of total Plan provision for 1980-85 is mainly because of the fact that after the introduction of the Interim Plan 1978-83, the Government decided to introduce a revised Plan (1980-85) with changed priorities and modified outlays. Because of this, there has been a substantial review in the scope and functions of the Plan Schemes resulting in certain gaps between the allocation and utilisation. At the same time, with the passage of time and with the issue of sanctions in respect of almost all the Plan Schemes, the expenditure has picked up considerably from the current year and it is hoped that the total Plan allocation will effectively utilised in the ICAR.

(b) The accounts of the ICAR are subject to audit by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India and are also subject to periodical review by the Public Accounts Committee (PAC) and the Estimates Committee of the Parliament. The lapses, if any, noticed in the func-

tioning of the Schemes or in other aspects of accountability, as revealed in the Audit Reports etc., are exmined by the Governing Body as well as in the General Body of the Council and dealt with in accordance with the decisions taken thereon, in which process, the representative of Finance Ministry makes his own contribution, to ensure proper utilisation.

Statement

(*Rupees in Lakhs*)

Year	Plan		Actual Expenditure
	B. E.	R. E.	
1974-75	2200.00	1500.40	1455.37
1975-76	2300.00	2123.50	2285.44
1976-77	2750.00	2900.00	2910.75
1977-78	3674.00	3874.00	3920.27
1978-79	5100.00	4870.14	4764.69
1979-80	5500.00	4200.00	3985.56
1980-81	5949.00	4002.22	4231.10
1981-82	6500.00	4734.01	4792.48
1982-83	7000.00	5484.89	Accounts not yet finalised.

Implementation of Money Lending Debt Cancellation and Other Laws

9543. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the latest position with regard to the quick implementation of various money lending, bebt cancellation and other legislations;

(b) whether any national drive is proposed to ensure time bound full implementation of debt cancellation and other laws; and

(c) if so, details there about and if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) All the State Governments and Union Territories have enacted suitable legislation for providing relief to weaker sections. Implementation of Debt Relief measures is being monitored by the Government of India. Information received from nine States indicates that about 2.66 lakhs beneficiaries got relief and the amount involved was Rs. 14.11 crores. (State-wise details are indicated in the enclosed statement Information from the remaining States is awaited.

(b) and (c) The National Sample Survey Organisation had conducted fourth All India Debt and Investment Survey from 1st January to 31st December, 1982. Further action in the matter would be initiated after receiving the report of the survey.

Statement

Statement Showing Number of Beneficiaries and Amount Involved Under Relief Legislation Enacted by Various States

Name of State	No. of Persons benefitted	Amount involved	No. of cases disposed off
Andhra Pradesh	2,240	N. A.	3,632
Gujarat	10,763	2,20,00,000	19,908
Haryana	212	5,55,420	213
Himachal Pradesh	2,733	N. A.	N. A.
Karnataka	1,16,000	7,78,00,000	N. A.
Maharashtra	53,832	67,39,138	N. A.
Orissa	1,375	1,53,193	N. A.
Tamil Nadu	4,186	1,10,80,467	63,966
Bihar	74,420	2,27,37,969	N. A.
Total	2,65,761	Rs. 14,10,66,187	87,719

Manufacturing of Vegetable Oil

9544. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the big houses and multinationals which are manufacturing vegetable oil;

(b) what is the source of getting edible oil for converting into vegetable oil and at what rate quality-wise;

(c) what is the selling price of vegetable oil fixed F.O.R. factory; and

(d) whether Government will consider to take this trade in its own hand for the welfare of the people and the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) A statement is annexed.

(b) Presently, vanaspati units are issued 60% imported oil based on their average production achieved during the preceding oil year, at the rate of Rs. 8,500 per MT from State Trading Corporation of India Ltd. The rest (permitted indigenous oils) they purchase from the open market at the prevailing price.

(c) Under the voluntary price arrangement announced by the industry, the ex-factory price of a 16.5 kgs. tin is not to exceed Rs. 217/-. The prices of small packs are co-related.

(d) Government is keeping a close watch on the availability and prices and, at present, there is no move for taking over this trade.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the Unit	Large House to which it belongs/multi national.
1.	M/s. Hindustan Lever Ltd., Ghaziabad.	Hindustan Lever. (multi national)
2.	M/s. Hindustan Lever Ltd., Trichy.	Hindustan Lever. (multi national)
3.	M/s. Hindustan Lever Ltd., Shamnagar.	Hindustan Lever. (multi national)
4.	M/s. Hindustan Lever Ltd., Bombay.	Hindustan Lever. (multi national)
5.	M/s. Tata Oil Company, Bombay	Tata (Large House)
6.	M/s. Tata Oil Company, Ghaziabad	Tata (Large House)
7.	M/s. Tata Oil Company, Madras	Tata (Large House)
8.	M/s. Tata Oil Company, Eranakulam	Tata (Large House)
9.	M/s. IVP Ltd., Bombay	Tata (Large House)
10.	M/s. Tunghbhadra Ind. Ltd., Secundrabad.	Birla (Large House)
11.	M/s. Tunghbhadra Ind. Ltd., Kurnool.	Birla (Large House)
12.	M/s. Tunghbhadra Ind. Ltd , Hyderabad.	Birla (Large House)
13.	M/s. Akola Oil Industries, Akola	Birla (Large House)
14.	M/s. Madhusudan Veg. Oil Products Rakhial.	Birla (Large House)
15.	M/s. Vegoils Ltd., Bombay.	Godrej (Large House)
16.	M/s. Modi Vanaspati Manufacturing Co., Modinagar.	Modi (Large House)
17.	M/s. Rohtas Industries, Dalmianagar.	Sahujain (Large House)
18.	M/s. DCM Chemical Works, N. Delhi	Shriram (Large House)
19.	M/s Rohtas Industries, Jaipur.	Sahujaln (Large House)
20.	M/s. S.G.Veg. Products, Yamunanagar.	Thapar (Large House)
21.	M/s. Kusum Prod. Ltd., Rishra.	Birla (Large House)

Handing over of Vanaspati Trade to the Dairy Board

9545. SHRI NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Vanaspati Units are in crisis due to delay in Government decisions (Economic Times—11 February, 1983); and

(b) if so, whether Government will hand over the Vanaspati trade to the Dairy Board which can import more under CLUSA gift project from USA and make the country self sufficient on the lines of its 2 dairy projects which have revolutionised India's milk production in all the States where dairy projects are not operating ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) No, Sir. The policy regarding distribution of imported oils to Vanaspati units for the oil year November 1982—October 1983 is based on the average monthly production achieved during the oil year 1981-82. Till December 1982 the basis of allocation adopted was the average monthly production achieved during the oil year 1980-81. Thus the distribution policy continues to be the same.

(b) The gift quantity received by the National Dairy Development Board under CLUSA gift project from USA are very small compared to the total imports of edible oils ond cannot meet the gap between the demand and supply for edible oils for the vanaspati industry as well as for public distribution. Moreover the vanaspati trade is mostly in the private sector. The question of handing over the vanaspati trade to National Dairy Development Board does not therefore arise.

Sick Sugar Mills

9546. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the number of sugar mills which are sick in each sugar producing State;

(b) what are the reasons therefor;

(c) since when they are lying sick;

(d) whether Government have any plan to take them over;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) the number of sick mills already taken over by Government uptil now; and

(g) how they are functioning ;

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) to (d) The management of sugar mills can be taken over, temporarily, under the provisions of the Industries (Development & Regulations) Act, 1951 and the Sugar Undertakings (Taking Over of Management) Act 1978, in the circumstances mentioned therein. At present, there is no proposal under consideration to take over the management of any sugar mill.

(e) Does not arise.

(f) The management of 6 mills has been taken over under the Industries (Development & Regulations) Act, 1951 and 8 mills have been taken over, similarly, under the Sugar Undertakings (Taking Over of Management) Act, 1978.

(g) In so far as the sugar mills taken over under the Industries (Development & Regulations) Act, 1951 are concerned, they are being managed by the State Govts. concerned and the Central Govt. do not have any detailed information readily available about their performance. As regards the mills taken over under the Sugar Undertakings (Taking Over of Management) Act; 1978 for six years in each case, their functioning has, by and large, been

satisfactory despite the fact that some have old and outdated machinery and some are of uneconomic size. In 1981-82 they produced 1,32,663.19 tonnes of sugar and the average duration of working and recovery percentage were, respectively, 192 days and 9.15. The accounts of the mills for the year 1981-82 have not been audited. Two mills were expected to make a profit for that year. The performance of all the eight mills is expected to be better in 1982-83 than in the previous year.

Programme to Bring Land Under Irrigation in States

9547. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the States that have drawn up programme to bring additional hectares of land under irrigation in 1982-83;

(b) the achievement made by those States;

(c) whether any such programme has been drawn up by Orissa; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the results achieved ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) to (d) All the States including Orissa in the country formulated their Annual Plan for 1982-83. The anticipated Statewise achievement of additional irrigation potential during 1982-83 is enclosed.

Statement

Additional Irrigation potential anticipated during 1982-83

(Thousand hectares)

Sl. No.	Name of State		Additional irrigation Potential anticipated
1.	Andhra Pradesh	...	158
2.	Assam	...	39
3.	Bihar	...	300
4.	Gujarat	...	83
5.	Haryana	...	63
6.	Himachal Pradesh	...	5.2
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	...	12.18
8.	Karnataka	...	77
9.	Kerala	...	35.4
10.	Madhya Pradesh	...	132
11.	Maharashtra	...	163
12.	Manipur	...	14.9
13.	Meghalaya	...	2.9
14.	Nagaland	...	2.82
15.	Orissa	...	135
16.	Punjab	...	92
17.	Rajasthan	...	116
18.	Sikkim	...	1
19.	Tamil Nadu	...	40.53
20.	Tripura	...	1.20
21.	Uttar Pradesh	...	794
22.	West Bengal	...	78.25
	Sub-Total States	...	2336.38
	Union Territories	...	7.21
	Grand Total :	...	2343.59

Say : 2.343 million hectares.

Applications in L. and D.O. for Sale of Flats in West Patel Nagar, Moti Nagar and Lajpat Nagar

9548. SHRI RAM PRASAD AHIRWAR : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state

(a) how many applications for sale of double storey quarters situated in West Patel Nagar, Motinagar and Lajpat Nagar in Delhi have been received by the L. & D. O. from 1.4.1979 to 28.3.1983 and the number disposed of out of them;

(b) reasons for not disposing of the rest;

(c) has L. & D.O. banned permission in respect of those properties where there is unauthorised construction;

(d) was permission for sale prior to 1.4.1979 granted after levying damages; and

(e) why sale permission is not granted for first floor where allottee is in possession of both ground and first floor where there is no unauthorised construction ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) and (b) The information is given in the attached statement.

(c) No.

(d) Yes.

(e) As reported by L. & D.O., unless there is a breach, sale permission is not refused.

Statement

Sl. No.	Locality	Number of applications		Reasons for not disposing the rest
		received during 1.4.1979 to 28.3.1983	Disposed off	
1	2	3(i)	3(ii)	4
1.	West Patel Nagar	160	76	In 46 cases due to encroachment on common land and in 38 cases for failure of the applicants to complete the requisite formalities.
2.	Moti Nagar	136	66	In 36 cases due to encroachment on common land and in 34 cases for failure of the applicants to furnish the required information.
3.	Lajpat Nagar	126	62	In 25 cases due to encroachment on common land and in 39 cases for failure of the applicants to furnish the required information.

Sale of Flats Built on Plots in Delhi Allotted under 20 Point Programme

9549. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of persons who had sold out their flats at premium and were allotted residential plots of land through a draw of lot under 20-Point Programme and in 1975-76 in Pitampura, Shalimar Bagh, Bodella and at other places in Delhi;

(b) if so, the particulars thereof;

(c) what action has been taken against them and against the persons who purchased these plots ?

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

Simultaneous Translation Arrangement for I.O.C.

9550. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL : Will the Minister of SPORTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that simultaneous translation arrangement for the International Olympic Committee Press Conference at Ashoka Hotel were inadequate, turncated and poor;

(b) if so, the details of the agency or personnel engaged for rendering simultaneous translation; and

(c) how it is proposed to make better arrangements on such occasions in future ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) The Indian Olympic Association, who are concerned with the matter, have indicated that this is not a fact.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Review of Working of Nehru Yuvak Kendras

9551. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of SPORTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any review of the working of the Nehru Yuvak Kendras in the country has been undertaken by Government;

(b) if so, the nature of the review and the outcome thereof; and

(c) if not, whether any such review would be undertaken alongwith the brief outline of the activities carried on at these Kendras ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTRY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The review of the working of the Nehru Yuvak Kendras was conducted by a group set-up by the Government in January, 1978. The overall assessment of the Review Group was that the programmes of the Nehru Yuvak Kendras were useful for the betterment of rural youth and had vast potentiality. The review group recommended that the programme of the Nehru Yuvak Kendras should be continued and efforts made to design various activities in furtherance of the established objectives of the scheme.

(c) Does not arise.

Enlargement of Functions of Nehru Yuvak Kendras

9552. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of SPORTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any enlargement of the functions of the Nehru Yuvak Kendra

has been undertaken is under contemplation so as to make them more useful to the community;

(b) if so, the nature of enlargement contemplated/undertaken and whether any recruitment of trained personnel for this purpose is also in progress; and

(c) if so, the nature and size of the personnel sought to be recruited ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) and (b) The main objective of the scheme of Nehru Yuvak Kendras is to enable the non-student rural youth to act as the vanguard in the process of national development and popularisation of nationally accepted objectives such as self-reliance, secularism, socialism, democracy, national integration and development of scientific temper. In course of time and in conformity with these objectives, the function of Nehru Yuvak Kendras have been enlarged to include such activities as non-formal education, social service programmes like organisation of work camps, sports and games, recreational and cultural programmes, vocational training programmes and youth leadership training programmes, etc. Any recruitment beyond the sanctioned strength is not contemplated.

(c) Does not arise.

Additional Funds for Drinking Water Facility Sought by Andhra Pradesh

9553. SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU MALLU : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the state of Andhra Pradesh has approached the Central Government for providing additional fund for drinking water facility for every village in that State during the Sixth Five Year Plan period;

(b) if so, how many villages are proposed to be provided with drinking water every year; and

(c) the details regarding the amount approved and will be required per-annum for this purpose ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) A number of State Governments have approached the Central Government for additional resources. However, drinking water supply is a State subject and funds for this programme are to be provided in the State budgets. Central Government only assists the State Governments by providing grants under the Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme to provide drinking water supply to identified problem villages. During discussions, it has been indicated by the Government of Andhra Pradesh, that with the present funds available under Central and State sectors, the State Government is in a position to cover all the 8206 problem villages with atleast one safe source of drinking water by the end of Sixth Plan period.

(b) The information is as follows :—

Year		No. of problem villages covered
1980-81	...	487
1981-82	...	2032 (include partial coverage)
1982-83	...	2641 (tentative)
1983-84	...	1478 (target—tentative)
1984-85	...	1568 (target—tentative)

(c) The information is as follows :

(Rs. lakhs)

Year	*MNP* Actual/antpated outlay expenditure	*ARP* funds relcased/ recommended for works	*Total*
1980-81	1136.06	432.23	1568.29
1981-82	1319.00	370.75	1689.75
1982-83	2944.00	473.50	3417.50
1983-84	*2773.00	561.88	*3334.88 (tentative)
1984-85	*4620.00		*4620.00 (tentative)

*Figures are based on discussion held during the regional Conference with State Government on 19.4.83 at Hyderabad.

MNP—State Sector Minimum Needs Programme.

ARP—Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme.

Kerala Towns Selected for Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns

9554. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) how many towns of Kerala have already been selected by Government of India as per Centrally sponsored scheme for the Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns and which are those towns;

(b) have Government of Kerala have requested to include more towns in the scheme;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) action taken by Government of India on the request ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) 9 towns. The towns are

1. Guruvayur
2. Kottayam
3. Trichur
4. Kayamkulam
5. Tellicherry
6. Tirpur
7. Ghangancherri
8. Badagara
9. Mallapuram

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Following list of additional towns. Kerala Govt. has requested for inclusion in the scheme l

1. Perumbavoor
2. Parur

3. Alwaye
4. Palghat
5. Cannanore
6. Idukki
7. Chalakudy
8. Irrinjalakuda
9. Muvattupuzha
10. Kothamangalam
11. Pathanamthitta
12. Neyyattinkara
13. Palai
14. Thiruvella
15. Vaikom

(d) The question of including under the said scheme more towns is various States/U. Ts has been taken up with the Planning Commission. Pending a decision, it is not possible to agree to the request of the State Government.

संसद और विधान मण्डलों के सचेतकों का सम्मेलन

9555. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री** : क्या **संसदीय कार्य** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि संसदीय कार्यों में सुधार लाने की दृष्टि से पहले सरकार समय-समय पर संसद् और राज्य विधान मंडलों के सचेतकों का सम्मेलन आयोजित करती थी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो पिछला सम्मेलन कब आयोजित किया गया था;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने इस प्रकार के सम्मेलनों का आयोजन करने का विचार त्याग दिया है;

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो इसके कारण क्या हैं; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो अब तक इस प्रकार का सम्मेलन आयोजित न करने के कारण क्या हैं और सरकार का उसका कब तक आयोजन करने का विचार है ?

संसदीय कार्य, खेल तथा निर्माण और आवास मन्त्री (श्री बूटा सिंह) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) पिछला सचेतक सम्मेलन 3 और 4 नवम्बर, 1972 को हुआ था।

(ग) जी, नहीं।

(घ) प्रश्न नही उठता।

(ङ) विभिन्न कारणों से अगला अखिल भारतीय सचेतक सम्मेलन आयोजित करना अभी तक सम्भव नहीं हो सका है। बिना अधिक देरी किए अगला सम्मेलन आयोजित करने के लिए प्रयत्न किए जा रहे हैं।

Termination Compensation to Muster Roll Employees in CPWD

9556. SHRI RAM PRASAD AHIRWAR : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the punishment provided in the laws governing permissibility of termination compensation to the muster roll employees for those violating the instructions in respect of payment of termination compensation; and

(b) to how many Engineers in CPWD the punishment has so far been awarded during the last one year for violation of these instructions and what was the punishment/penalty ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) Payment of termination compensation to muster-roll employees

is governed by the provision of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. Chapter VI of the Act provides for penalties for contravention of the provisions of the Act.

(b) No such case has arisen so far.

Wages to Workers Under N.R.E.P.

9557. SHRI A.K. ROY : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) rates given to the workers in N.R.E.P. Scheme;

(b) whether there is any Central rate specified for it or the rate varies from the State to State and if so, rates in various States as on 31.3.1983;

(c) whether the rates are less than the minimum wage for the rural workers prevailing in the States; facts in details giving minimum wages and the N.R.E.P. rates in different States as on 31.3.1983;

(d) whether their is any assurance from the Central Government that the rate under N.R.E.P. would not be less than the minimum wages for that work in the States; and

(e) if so, steps taken in that regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) to (e) The wages to be paid to the unskilled workers under N.R.E.P. are the same as minimum wage for Agricultural workers prescribed by different States/Union Territorries for different areas/regions. In respect of skilled workers, the wages as per the schedule of rates prescribed for respective Departments like PWD, irrigation etc. in different States are to be paid. There is no specified central rate for payment of wages to skilled and unskilled workers under different States/UTs. The payment of wages at rates lower than the minimum agricultural wage is not permmitted under National Rural Employment Programme. A statement indicating the minimum agricultural wages on the basis of available information is enclosed.

Statement

Statement indicating the minimum agricultural wages in different States

Sl. No.	State/Union Teritorry	Wage rate Rs.	
1	2	3	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8.00	
2.	Assam	8.00	
3.	Bihar	8.50	
4.	Gujarat	9.00	
5.	Himachal Pradesh	8.25	
6.	Haryana	13.00	
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	10.00	
8.	Karnataka	6.50	
9.	Kerala	9.20	(Rs. 10 is paid as wage under NREP by State Government)
10.	Madhya Pradesh	7.00	

1	2	3
11.	Maharashtra	6.50
12.	Manipur	8.00
13.	Meghalaya	7.50
14.	Nagaland	8.00
15.	Orissa	6.00
16.	Punjab	10.00 to 14.00
17.	Rajasthan	8.50
18.	Sikkim	8.00
19.	Tamil Nadu	7.00
20.	Tripura	8.00
21.	Uttar Pradesh	6.50 to 8.50
22.	West Bengal	6.00
23.	Arunachal Pradesh	9.00 to 10.00
24.	A & N Islands	6.50
25.	Chandigarh	14.00
26.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	5.50
27.	Delhi	11.60
28.	Goa, Daman & Diu	6.00
29.	Lakshadweep	8.00
30.	Mizoram	10.00
31.	Pondicherry	6.50

Operation of N.R.E.P. and I.R.D.P. in Dhanbad and Giridih in Bihar

9558. SHRI A.K. ROY : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) details of the N.R.E.P. and I.R.D.P. schemes operating in Dhanbad and Giridih district of Bihar in the year 1982-83;

(b) mandays in employment and the number of people given loan under above mentioned scheme of the same period;

(c) whether it is a fact that despite drought condition in the village side the progress of both the schemes has been poor resulting in several starvation death in Chandankeghri block of Dhanbad district; and

(d) if so, steps taken thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) and (b) All the districts of Bihar are covered under NREP including Dhanbad and Giridih. District-wise information about the achievements made under this programme is not collected by this Ministry.

Under the Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) assistance is provided to families below the poverty line to enable them to improve their income substantially. According to the provisional data available 4042 families in Giridih district and 5941 families in Dhanbad District were assisted with subsidy and loans in 1982-83 upto 15.3.1983.

(c) In Dhanbad district against the target of 6000 beneficiaries under IRDP during 1982-83, 5941 were covered upto 15.3.83. This works out to 99% and cannot be called poor. As regards NREP, as already stated district-wise information is not available. According to the information furnished by Government of Bihar there is no report of starvation death from any part of the State.

(d) Does not arise.

Regularisation of Casual Labour/ Muster Roll Workers

9559. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : Will the Minister of SPORTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that casual labour/muster roll workers are being appointed by his Ministry or Department/Subordinate Offices under his Ministry;

(b) if so, the number of such employees in his Ministry as well as in each Department and Subordinate Offices under his Ministry;

(c) whether their services are not being regularised even after the lapse of considerable period; if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) what action Government propose to take in respect of regularisation of their services instead of keeping them as only casual labours or muster roll workers for years together ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) to (d) No casual labourer on daily wage basis is engaged in the Department of Sports or in the National Service Scheme Offices. As regards, the 192 Nehru Yuvak Kendras, there is provision to engage watch and ward and sweeping staff from contingencies. On an average two persons per Nehru Yuvak Kendra are engaged under this provision. No Group 'D' posts stand sanctioned for the Nehru Yuvak Kendras and regularisation of personnel is possible only against duly sanctioned posts. Until such time as the present position continues, no action for regularisation will be possible.

Regularisation of Casual Labour/ Muster Roll Workers

9560. SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that casual labour/muster roll workers are being appointed by his Ministry or departments/subordinate offices under his Ministry;

(b) if so, the number of such employees in his Ministry as well as in each department and subordinate offices;

(c) whether their services are not being regularised even after the lapse of considerable period; if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) what action Government propose to take in respect of regularisation of their services instead of keeping them as only casual labours or muster roll workers for year together?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) Casual labour is employed as and when required for casual work.

(b) According to available information, the number of casual labour employed by various offices of this Ministry is given in the attached statement.

(c) and (d) Action to regularise their services is taken from time to time in terms of Government instructions on the subject.

Statement

Ministry of Food and Civil Supplies

S. No.	Name of the Department/Office	Number of Casual Labour Employed
	DEPARTMENT OF FOOD	
1.	Department of Food	6
2.	*Attached Office*	
	Directorate of Sugar	1
3.	*Subordinate Offices* :	
	(i) Indian Grain Storage Institute, Hapur and its field stations	20
	(ii) National Sugar Institute, Kanpur	82
	(iii) Regional Office of Food and Nutrition Board, New Delhi	2
	(iv) Regional Office of Food and Nutrition Board, Calcutta	1
	(v) Quality Control Cell, Hyderabad	1
	DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL SUPPLIES	
1.	Department of Civil Supplies	9
2.	*Attached Office*	
	Directorate of Vanaspati	5
3.	*Subordinate Offices* :	
	(i) Maptol, Calcutta	1
	(ii) Maptol, Delhi	1
	(iii) Regional Reference Standard Laboratory, Bhubaneshwar	1

Soyabean Cultivation

9561. SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the States which are cultivating soyabean and the land that has been brought under soyabean cultivation in these States; and

(b) how is soyabean helpful in the food problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMED KHAN) : (a) A statement is enclosed.

(b) Soyabean contains 18% oil and 42% high quality protein. Oil extracted is utilised for the production of Vanaspati while the residual meal is used in the manufacture of protein-based edible products for human consumption as also for cattle feed.

Statement

Area under soyabean—1981-82

State	Area in Thousand Hectares
Gujarat	11.0
Himachal Pradesh	0.4
Madhya Pradesh	454.8 (P)
Meghalaya	0.5
Rajasthan	9.8
Uttar Pradesh	141.2
West Bengal	0.7
Arunachal Pradesh	0.6
All-India	619.0

(P)—Provisional

Projects Under Execution in States Provided Grants by Centre

9562. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of projects under execution in various States for which grants are being provided by the Central Government, alongwith their locations;

(b) the names of projects which the contractors could not complete them as per schedule along with the names of the companies to which the contractors were awarded;

(c) whether there are instances that the meterial provided to them have been utilised and whether such companies have in turn given work to petty contractors on reduced rates; and

(d) if so, the details in this regard?

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

Construction of Houses in Pitampura by Cooperative Societies

9563. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that DDA is charging penalty from the members of the Cooperative House Building Societies for not constructing the houses within 3 years from the date of sub-lease in the Pitampura area Delhi;

(b) whether the building activity was permitted to the societies at the time of Sub-lease, if not, how could the members construct the houses; and

(c) any proposal to reckon the date from the release of building activity?

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

Reservation of Plots/Housing by Development/Civic Bodies in View of 20 point programme

9564. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the percentage of reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes of plots/houses/tenements/industrial sheds that has been provided in rules of various development authorities/ NITS/Municipal Corporations and the alike bodies ;

(b) if so, whether any directives been issued by his Ministry to various plot/housing development bodies through State Governments in view of implementation of 20 point programme; and

(c) if so, will the copy of the text be laid on the Table ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) Various development agencies, housing authorities and Civic authorities normally provide a certain reservations for SCs and STs in the allotment of plots, houses and tenements according to the policy of the State Government. The details of reservation will be available with the concerned State Governments.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Director of ICAR Goat Institute

9565. SHRI R. N. RAKESH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Director of ICAR Goat Institute was implicated and CBI enquiry held against him earlier; details of each case with final decision by Government;

(b) whether it is a fact that his wife, his immediate subordinate scientist was also transferred to CIRG under him though she lacks expertise on goats, if so, justification therefor;

(c) have Government received allegations of corrupt practices by this Director CIRG since his joining;

(d) if so, details of each allegation date of its receipt, action taken with facts of the case; and

(e) how Government have allowed his posting as Director and many forcign travels thereafter without fixing accountability on him and his senior officers?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) Enquiries against the Director Central Institute of Research on Goats were conducted by C.B.I. in two cases. Due notice was taken of the facts at appropriate level in the Council. It would not be in the public interest to disclose the details of an inquiry conducted by the C.B.I.

(b) Dr. (Mrs.) P.P. Bhat, Scientist S-2 (Animal Genetics & Breeding) was transferred against one of the vacant posts in the discipline of Animal Gene-

tics and Breeding at CIRG, Makhdoom, Mathura from Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Izatnagar. The transfer was made on her own request. While transferring her due regard was given to the general instructions to keep a husband-wife team together to the extent possible. Her training in Animal Genetics and Breeding as also her general suitability was considered while posting her.

(c) and (d) Some complaints about corrupt practices against the Director and other officers of CIRG, Makhdoom were received by the Council. The allegations made were investigated by the Council and it was found that there was no substance in those allegations.

(e) Dr. P.N. Bhat was duly selected on the basis of the recommendations made by A. S. R. B. as Director, CIRG. In regard to foreign travels, Dr. P.N. Bhat was deputed to USSR as a Member of Indian-Delegation for discussions about the Indo-USSR Protocol 1982-83, during the period from 5.9.82 to 16.9.82. There was no case pending against him where accountability could be fixed.

Low Valuation of Properties

9566. DR. A.U. AZMI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that low valuation of properties has eroded the tax base of local authorities who in turn depend on that for developmental work and improvement; and

(b) if so, do Government propose to review in all its aspects the question of municipal finances so as to enable States and the Centre to use their resources for plan purposes?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) and (b) Local Government is a State subject and the valuation of properties by the urban local bodies is undertaken under the Municipal status by the Corporations/ Municipalities as per the rules and regulations framed by them. Valuation of properties in most of the States is done on the basis of annual rental value.

In pursuance of a resolution adopted by the Central Council of Local Government and Urban Development, a Study Group was appointed on 'Resources of Urban Local Bodies and Municipal Corporations' which, *inter-alia*, went into the question of property tax base. The recommendations, of the Study Group and the endorsing resolution of the Central Council have been forwarded to the State Governments and Union Territories with the request that necessary follow-up action may be taken at an early date.

Public Distribution System in Delhi

9567. SHRI B.V. DESAI :
SHRI GHULAM RASOOL KOCHACK :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that there are two major causes of concern in Delhi's public distribution system;

(b) whether one is that wheat supplies are lagging behind demand and the wheat available is of a poor quality;

(c) whether it is a fact that controlled and open market prices of wheat have led to a large scale blackmarketing;

(d) whether it is also a fact that 80 to 90 per cent of the estimated palm oil and rapeseed oil supplied to the fair price shops is also being sold in the blackmarket to canteens and halwais etc;

(e) if so, whether it is also a fact that it has been found that wheat stocks

at the fair price shops disappeared within days of the arrival; and

(f) if so, what steps are being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BAGHWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) to (f) For the public distribution system, allotment of foodgrains; including wheat, is made to the various States/Union Territories on a month-to-month basis, keeping in view the overall availability of stocks in the Central pool, the relative needs of the various States market availability and other related factors. The public distribution system is not meant to cater to the entire requirements of the consumers, but is meant to supplement the free market machanism. The overall position of availability of foodgrains meant for public distribution in Delhi is satisfactory though in a system of this magnitude, temporary and localised shortage of certain essential commodities, including wheat, cannot be completely ruled out. Wheat stocks conforming to the government specifications are issued by the Food Corporation of India to the fair-price shops. The fair-price shop-owners have to give a certificate to the issuing of the Food Corporation of India to the effect that the stocks accepted by them are of good quality. Sealed samples of cereals issued to the fair-price shops are also provided to shop-owners for display for the benefit of consumers.

As far as distribution of palm-oil and rapeseed oil, they are sold, on production of food card, to the food card holders only. Certain stray cases had, however, been detected by Delhi Administration where irregular sale of these oils had been made, for which appropriate legal action is being taken against the offenders.

Regular checking is done by the Enforcement Wing of Delhi Administration to ensure that the essential commodities, including wheat, meant for public distribution system are distributed to the genuine consumers at pre-fixed prices. In cases of irregularities, action can be and is taken by the Delhi Administration under the law.

एफ० सी० आई० यूनियन द्वारा भेजा गया ज्ञापन

9568. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री** : क्या **खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या फूड कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया क्लास फोर्थ यूनियन और एफ० सी० आई० इक्जीक्यूटिव इंप्लाईज यूनियन ने उन्हें कोई संयुक्त ज्ञापन दिया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसमें की गई उनकी मांगों का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) सरकार की इस बारे में क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मन्त्रालय के राज्य मन्त्री (श्री भागवत झा आजाद) : (क) सरकार को भारतीय खाद्य निगम के चतुर्थ श्रेणी कर्मचारी यूनियन और भारतीय खाद्य निगम इक्जेक्यूटिव कर्मचारी यूनियन का एक संयुक्त ज्ञापन प्राप्त हुआ है।

(ख) और (ग) भारतीय खाद्य निगम चतुर्थ श्रेणी कर्मचारी यूनियन और भारतीय खाद्य निगम इक्जेक्यूटिव कर्मचारी यूनियन ने अपने संयुक्त ज्ञापन में अनेक मांगें उठाई हैं और इस सम्बन्ध में स्थिति इस प्रकार हैं :—

(1) **वेतन में संशोधन/अन्तरिम राहत**

सरकार ने कुछ शर्तें पूरी करने पर निगम के श्रेणी 3 और 4 के कर्मचारियों के वेतन में 1-10-82 से संशोधन करना सिद्धान्त रूप

में मान लिया है और सभी श्रेणी 3 और 4 के कर्मचारियों को 40/- रुपये प्रतिमास तदर्थ अन्तरिम राहत देने से सम्बन्धित भारतीय खाद्य निगम के प्रस्ताव का भी अनुमोदन कर दिया है बशर्ते कि निगम की प्रमुख यूनियनें सरकार द्वारा उल्लिखित पैरामीटरों और शर्तों के अन्दर-अन्दर महंगाई भत्ते के औद्योगिक फार्मूले को अपनाने के लिए तैयार हों। निगम ने इस मामले पर प्रमुख यूनियनों के साथ विचार-विमर्श किया है और यह मामला अभी विचाराधीन है।

(2) **गत्यारोध को दूर करना और नये पदों की मन्जूरी देना**

इस सम्बन्ध में निगम समय-समय पर विभिन्न पग उठाता रहा है जो कि इस प्रकार हैं :—

(क) मैट्रिक पास चतुर्थ श्रेणी कर्मचारी की श्रेणी 3 के पदों पर पदोन्नति के कोटे को 20 प्रतिशत से बढ़ाकर 30 प्रतिशत कर दिया गया है।

(ख) चतुर्थ श्रेणी कर्मचारियों के लाभ के लिए सैलेक्शन ग्रेड शुरू किया गया है।

(ग) चौकीदार की पदोन्नति के लिए जमादार और सूबेदार के पद फिर से बना दिए गये हैं।

(घ) श्रेणी 3 के कर्मचारियों को 8 साल की नौकरी पूरी होने के बाद एक अतिरिक्त वेतनवृद्धि दी जाती है और श्रेणी 2 के कर्मचारियों को दो विभिन्न अवसरों पर दो अतिरिक्त वेतन वृद्धि देने की भी व्यवस्था है।

भारतीय खाद्य निगम में पहले से ही पदोन्नति विषयक नीति और स्टाफ विनियम और आवश्यकता के उपबन्धों के अनुसार समय-समय पर पदोन्नतियां की जाती हैं।

(3) **खाद्य निगम अधिनियम की धारा 45 में संशोधन करना**

सरकार भारतीय खाद्य निगम के दैनिक प्रशासनिक तथा परिचालन सम्बन्धी मामलों में हस्तक्षेप नहीं करती है। तथापि, निगम के नीति सम्बन्धी मामलों और कार्यचालन पर कुछ नियंत्रण रखना आवश्यक है। इस संदर्भ में सरकार धारा 45 में कोई संशोधन करना आवश्यक नहीं समझती है।

(4) **भारतीय खाद्य निगम के सीधी भर्ती के कर्मचारियों को पेंशन सम्बन्धी लाभ**

अन्य सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के प्रतिष्ठानों के कर्मचारियों की भांति भारतीय खाद्य निगम के सीधी भर्ती के कर्मचारी भी भारतीय खाद्य निगम (अं० भ० नि०) विनियम, 1967 के उपबन्धों के अधीन अंशदायी भविष्य निधि के लाभ पाने के पात्र हैं। पेंशन-योजना शुरू करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

(5) **पश्चिमी बंगाल और अन्य स्थानों से प्रतिनियुक्ति पर आए व्यक्तियों को वापस भेजना**

भारतीय खाद्य निगम (स्टाफ) विनियम के उपबन्धों के अनुसार, भारतीय खाद्य निगम में प्रतिनियुक्ति पर अधिकारी लिए जाते हैं। जहां तक पश्चिमी बंगाल से प्रतिनियुक्ति पर आए व्यक्तियों का सम्बन्ध है, वे भारतीय खाद्य निगम और पश्चिमी बंगाल सरकार के बीच 1966 में हस्ताक्षर किये गए करार जिसके अन्तर्गत पश्चिमी बंगाल में खाद्यान्नों के आन्तरिक वितरण का कार्य

भारतीय खाद्य निगम को सौंपा गया था, का अनुपालन करते हुए भारतीय खाद्य निगम में सेवारत हैं । प्रतिनियुक्ति पर आए इन व्यक्तियों के भविष्य के बारे में संबंधित प्राधिकारियों के परामर्श से विचार किया जा रहा है ।

सामुदायिक विकास कार्यक्रम का क्रियान्वयन

9569. **श्री रीत लाल प्रसाद वर्मा :** क्या **ग्रामीण विकास** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विभिन्न सरकारी उपक्रमों के आस-पास के क्षेत्रों के विकास की योजना के अन्तर्गत सामुदायिक विकास कार्यक्रम का क्रियान्वयन किस तारीख से शुरू किया गया था और क्या सरकारी उपक्रमों के साथ-साथ इस योजना के अन्तर्गत गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों को भी शामिल किया गया है;

(ख) उस योजना के अन्तर्गत 8 किलो-मीटर अर्धव्यास के भीतर आने वाले क्षेत्रों में सामुदायिक विकास कार्यक्रम के क्रियान्वयन पर इन उपक्रमों और प्रतिष्ठानों में से प्रत्येक पर कितनी धनराशि खर्च की गई है; और

(ग) यदि सम्बन्धित प्रतिष्ठानों के अधिकारियों द्वारा की गई उपेक्षा के कारण इन क्षेत्रों के विकास में बाधा पड़ी है, तो उन अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

ग्रामीण विकास मन्त्रालय के राज्य मन्त्री (श्री हरिनाथ मिश्र) : (क) विभिन्न सरकारी तथा निजी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों के आस-पास के क्षेत्रों का विकास करने के एकमात्र उद्देश्य से कोई योजना अलग से प्रायोजित नहीं की गई है । तथापि, सरकारी तथा निजी क्षेत्र के उपक्रम पर रियायतों जो आय-कर अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत ग्रामीण विकास के लिए लगाए गए निवेशों के बारे में उपलब्ध हो सकती है, का लाभ उठाकर सामुदायिक विकास कार्यक्रमों का कार्यान्वयन (जिसमें उनके आस-पास का क्षेत्र विकास भी शामिल है) कर सकते हैं ।

(ख) और (ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Production of Sugar

9570. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that over the last three years, the prodution of sugar has gone up steadily ;

(b) whether profitability of the industry as a whole has increased during the same period and if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether the arrears of payments to the sugarcane growers has not been liquidated in proportion to the profit earned by some of the mill owners ; and

(d) if so, what steps Government propose to take against such mill owners so that the industry as a whole is not blamed for such a situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) The production of sugar during the last three years has been 38.59 lakh tonnes in 1979-80, 51.48 lakh tonnes in 1980-81 and 84.38 lakh tonnes in 1981-82.

(b) The profitability of a sugar factory depends upon various factors *viz.*, cost of production, sales realisations; income from by-products, income/loss on other transactions, etc. However, as per a broad assessment made, with the cost of production based on cost schedules prepared by expert commit-

tees, the industry as a whole made over-realisations in respect of sugar produced during the years 1979-80 and 1980-81. The industry is, however, likely to make an under-realisation in respect of sugar produced during the year 1981-82.

(c) and (d) The profit or loss in respect of sugar produced during a sugar year can be known only after all the sugar is sold. Therefore, it is not possible to link cane price payments with profits.

Ensuring payment of cane dues is the direct responsibility of the State Governments who have the necessary field organisations and powers to enforce such payments. The Central Government monitors the position and issues directions to the State Governments, from time to time, for expeditious clearance of cane price arrears. Apart from asking the State Governments to take effective measures, the Central Government has taken steps through the provision of additional bank credit to mills and by monitoring the prices of sugar in the open market through regulated freesale sugar releases to see that the liquidity of the mills is maintained to enable them to pay the cane price dues.

Casualities in Natural Calamities

9571. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of persons died due to natural calamities such as cyclone, floods, drought, land slide, snow avalanches etc., during the years 1980, 1981 and 1982; and

(b) what help is being rendered by the Centre to each State to face such situations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) *Cyclone & Floods* A statement is attached.

Drought

No death was reported due to starvation during the period in question.

Landslide and Snow avalanches

Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) Families of deceased persons are sanctioned ex-gratia payment by the State Governments from the margin money and/or from the Chief Minister's Relief Fund. Ceiling of expenditure sanctioned by the Central Government to the State Governments generally include provision for ex-gratia payment to the families of deceased persons.

Statement

Statement showing the number of persons died due to cyclone and flood during the years 1980-81 to 1982-83.

S. No.	Name of State	Years		
		1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Assam	57	21	14
2.	Andhra Pradesh	88	—	79
3.	Bihar	57	18	25

1	2	3	4	5
4.	Gujarat	45	—	544
5.	Haryana	—	—	—
6.	Himachal Pradesh	6	—	—
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	—	—	—
8.	Karnataka	16	78	34
9.	Kerala	42	91	110
10.	Madhya Pradesh	—	—	56
11.	Maharashtra	29	—	13
12.	Orissa	73	15	394
13.	Punjab	—	—	—
14.	Rajasthan	1	363	—
15.	Tamil Nadu	—	—	—
16.	Uttar Pradesh	1309	426	555
17.	West Bengal	65	2	—
18.	Sikkim	—	—	—
19.	Tripura	—	—	—
20.	Dui (Goa)	—	—	—
21.	Meghalaya	—	—	6

Malpractices in Fertiliser Cooperative Marketing net Work

9572. SHRI B.D. SINGH :
SHRI JAIPAL SINGH KASHYAP :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that serious malpractices in the fertiliser cooperative marketing net work have recently come to light;

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

(c) what remedial measures have been taken by Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. We have not received complaints of serious malpractices in the fertilizer cooperative marketing network. However, we are collecting this information from the State Governments also and will be laid on the Table of the House on receipt.

(c) The Central Government have taken the following steps to ensure the quality of fertilizers being supplied to farmers and to prevent malpractices :

(i) The Fertilizer Control Order has been issued by the Central Government with a view to regulate quality, prices and distribution of fertilizers.

(ii) The enforcement of this Order has been entrusted to the State Governments. They have been given adequate powers to enforce various provisions of this Order.

(iii) The Fertiliser Control Order has been declared a Special Order for the purpose of summary trial of offenders.

(iv) The Central Government monitors the quality control position in

respect of fertilisers through periodic reports from State Governments.

(v) To educate the State enforcement staff regular training programme at the Central Fertiliser Quality Control Training Institute is organised.

(vi) Recently, the Central Government have assumed powers to appoint their own quality control inspectors to supplement the work being done by the State enforcement machinery.

(vii) Two survey teams have also been appointed to report on the quality control arrangements of fertilisers in the country.

(viii) The Fertiliser Control Order is under comprehensive review to make the law more stringent.

Decline in Price of Cocoa

9573. SHRI N. DENNIS : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the frustration of indigenous producers of cocoa due to the steep decline in the price; and

(b) whether Government would come forward to protect the interests of ryots who are engaged in the cultivation of cocoa ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) The Government are aware of the fact that there has been a decline in the procurement prices of cocoa beans which has caused concern to the growers.

(b) Yes, Sir. To increase the domestic consumption of cocoa beans as well as to improve the prices, the Government are making all out efforts to establish more indigenous cocoa processing units.

The establishment of a processing Unit by the Central Arecanut Marketing and Processing Co-operative, Mangalore, a joint co-operative venture of the Kerala and Karnataka Governments is already in progress and it is expected to go into production early next year. This Unit may consume about 9000 M.T. of cocoa beans per annum when it goes into full production as against the present consumption of about 1500 tonnes by the existing processing industries.

Blackmarketing of Rice issued by FCI Naraina

9574. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI :
SHRI MANOHAR LAL SAINI :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to refer to the reply given to USQ. No. 4731 on 28 March, 1983 regarding blackmarketing of rice issued by F.C.I. Naraina and state :

(a) details of measures now taken to ensure that nefarious elements do not take advantage of rush and long queues at 'Kanta' and such events do not recur;

(b) details of action taken against issue clerk posted at 'Kanta' No. 8 wherefrom the release order reached 'Kanta' No. 11; and

(c) action taken against employee of FCI who informed the F.P.S. holder at night about taking away of this rice by a forged person ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) On a study of the working of the Naraina Depot complex, it was observed that due to various difficulties faced by Fair Price Shop owners, a number of them do not turn up on the appointed days (once a fort-

night) but come on 'defaulter' days. To ease the pressure on the depots, it has been decided in consultation with Delhi Administration to have 2 'defaulter or days' instead of one, per fortnight. This should reduce the rush and long queue at 'Kanta'. Security arrangements in the depot have also been tightened and checks at the issue points have been intensified.

(b) Consequent to further departmental investigation by FCI, instructions have veen issued to take disciplinary action against supervisory official and Assistant (Gr.III-Depot) of Kanta No. 8. Instructions have also been issued to place Assistant (Gr. III-Depot) of Kanta No. 8 under suspension. The supervisory official of Kanta No. 11 is also being proceeded against departmentally.

(c) It is prima-facie difficult to establish as to whether any FCI employee gave any information to the Fair Price Shop owner resulting in lodging of FIR. Result of police investigation is awaited.

EEC Policy Aimed at Creation of Food Self Reliance

9575. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the new EEC policy aimed at creation of food self-reliance for recipient countries (Times of India dt. 15-2-83);

(b) whether Government are aware that the present EEC food aid policy has resulted in slowing down milk production programme under Operation Flood I and II in the States such as Gujarat which has received maximum of the imported gift commodities; and

(c) whether Government are aware of the views of leading economists in the country in respect of food aid serving as an impediment in self-sufficiency ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes, Sir. The news item has come to the notice of Government.

(b) No, Sir. The milk production in Gujarat increased from 18.06 lakh tonnes in 1970 to 21.88 lakh tonnes during the Operation Flood decade. There was marginal decline in milk production in the year 1979-80 attributable to natural calamities like rains, floods etc.

(c) Since the gift commodities are being received from the European Economic Community on a regulated basis and are being priced in a manner as not to act as an impediment to indigenous milk production, the question of food aid serving as an impediment to self sufficiency does not arise. This is borne out by the fact that the Inter-Agency Mission consisting of representatives of Government of India, Food & Agriculture Organisation and World Food Programme, which evaluated Operation Flood-I Project between 9th February and 8th March, 1981, generally held that the programme was a success and *inter-alia* indicated that food aid had been effectively used and that the income of a large number of milk producers, had increased substantially.

पेयजल समस्या के हल के लिए आवंटित धनराशि

9576. **श्री हरीश रावत** : क्या **निर्माण और आवास** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पेयजल की समस्या के हल के लिए विभिन्न राज्यों की वार्षिक योजनाओं में कितनी-कितनी धनराशि आवंटित की गई है;

(ख) क्या सरकार को पता है कि उत्तर प्रदेश और राजस्थान के पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों में

आज भी स्त्रियों को 5 किलोमीटर की दूरी से पेयजल लाना पड़ता है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का उत्तर प्रदेश और राजस्थान राज्य सरकारों को कमी वाले गांवों और उन गांवों, जिन्हें 1972 में हुए सर्वेक्षण के आधार पर पेयजल की कमी वाले गांवों की सूची में शामिल नहीं किया गया था, को पेयजल उपलब्ध कराने के लिए उनके स्वीकृत योजना व्यय के अतिरिक्त धनराशि आवंटित करने का विचार है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इन क्षेत्रों की पेयजल की समस्या का हल करने के लिए सरकार का क्या कदम उठाने का विचार है ?

निर्माण और आवास मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री मोहम्मद उस्मान आरिफ) : (क) सूचना निम्न प्रकार है :—

न्यूनतम आवश्यकता कार्यक्रम

छठी योजना परिव्यय—1407.11 करोड़ रुपये

वार्षिक योजना परिव्यय

1980-81	206.41	करोड़ रुपये
1981-82	236.161	,, ,,
1982-83	260.7445	,, ,,
1983-84	318.747	,, ,, (अस्थाई)

(ख) सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि उत्तर प्रदेश तथा राजस्थान में कुछ समस्याग्रस्त ग्राम है।

(ग) पता लगाए गए समस्याग्रस्त ग्रामों को स्वच्छ पेयजल मुहैया कराने के लिए राज्य सरकारों को उनके संसाधनों की पूर्ति करने के लिए केन्द्र द्वारा प्रवर्तित त्वरित ग्रामीण जलपूर्ति कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत अनुदान दिया जाता है।

(घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Sugar Factories in Crisis

9577. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have made survey about the number of sugar factories set up in different States which are in the states of crisis;

(b) the steps taken by Government to help those factories to enable them to work without any difficulty; and

(c) the details and the name of such sugar mills in different States ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) to (c) No such survey has been made by the Central Government. However, in order to help the sugar Industry, a Soft Loan Scheme for the rehabilitation and modernisation sugar factories is already in operation. Apart from this, a Sugar Development Fund has also been set up recently to provide loan assistance to sugar mills for rehabilitation and modernisation and cane development. 67 sugar factories listed in the statement attached and considered to be less efficient are being allowed a price higher by Rs. 26/- per quintal for levy sugar. Bank credit on a liberal scale has also been made available to factories.

Statement

List of less efficient sugar factories which are allowed a higher price for levy sugar

ANDHRA PRADESH

1. M/s. Anakapalle Coop. Agricultural and Industrial Society Ltd., Thummapala, P.O. Anakapalle, Distt. Visakhapatnam.

2. M/s. Kirlampudi Sugar Mills Ltd.,
P.O. Pithapuram, Distt. East Godavari.

3. M/s. Shree Rama Sugars & Industries Ltd.,
P.O. Seethanagaram,
Distt Srikakulam.

4. M/s. Sri Rama Sugars & Industries Ltd.,
P.O. Bobbili,
Distt. Srikakulam.

BIHAR (NORTH)

1. M/s. Bihar State Sugar Corpn. Ltd., Unit Sakri,
P.O. Sakri,
Distt. Darbhanga.

2. M/s. Bihar State Sugar Corpn. Ltd., Unit Samastipur.
P.O. Samastipur,
Distt. Samastipur.

3. M/s. Bharat Sugar Mills Ltd.,
P.O. Sidhwalia,
Distt. Gopalganj.

4. M/s. Champaran Sugar Co. Ltd., Barrah Factory Branch,
P.O. Barachakia,
Distt. Champaran.

5. M/s. Cawnpore Sugar Works Ltd., Marhworah Factory Branch,
P.O. Marhowrah,
Distt. Saran.

6. M/s. Motipur Sugar Factory Pvt. Ltd.,
P.O. Motipur,
Distt. Muzaffarpur.

7. M/s. North Bihar Sugar Mills Ltd.,
P.O. Narsipur,
Distt. Champaran.

8. M/s. New Swadeshi Sugar Mills Ltd.,
P.O. Narkatiaganj,
Distt. Champaran.

9. M/s. New Savan Sugar Mills,
P.O. Siwan, Distt. Siwan.

10. M/s. Sugauli Sugar Works Pvt. Ltd.,
P.O. Sugauli,
Distt. Champaran.

11. M/s. Sitalpore Sugar Works Ltd.,
P.O. Garaul,
Distt. Vaishali.

12. M/s. Sasa Musa Sugar Works (P) Ltd.,
P.O. Sasa Musa,
Distt. Gopalganj.

13. M/s. Shree Krishna Gyanoday Sugar Ltd.,
P.O. Siwan,
Distt. Siwan.

14. M/s. Tirhut Coop. Sugar Factory Ltd.,
P.O. Ryam Factory,
Distt. Darbhanga.

BIHAR (SOUTH)

1. M/s. Guraru Chini Mills,
P.O. Guraru Mills,
Distt. Gaya.

2. M/s. Mohini Sugar Mills Ltd.,
P.O. Warisaliganj,
Distt. Nawadah.

3. M/s. South Bihar Sugar Mills Ltd.,
P.O. Bihta Distt. Patna

KARNATAKA

1. M/s. Salar Jung Sugar Mills Ltd.,
P.O. Munirabad
Distt. Raichur.

KERALA

1. M/s. Travancore Sugars & Chemicals Ltd.,
Valanjevattam,
P.O. Tiruvalla, Distt. Alleppey.

MADHYA PRADESH

1. M/s. Gwalior Sugar Co. Ltd.,
P.O. Dabra,
Distt. Gwalior,

2. M/s. Jiwaji Rao Sugar Co. Ltd.,
P.O. Dalauda, Distt. Mandsaur.

3. M/s. Jaora Sugar Mills Pvt. Ltd.,
P.O. Jaora, Distt. Ratlam.

4. M/s. Seth Govindram Sugar Mills,
P.O. Mchidpur Road,
Distt. Ujjain.

MAHARASHTRA

1. M/s. Godavari Sugar Mills Ltd.;
P.O. Sakarwadi, Via Kanhegaon,
Distt. Ahmednagar.

2. M/s. Ravalgaon Sugar Farm Ltd.,
P.O. Ravalgaon,
Distt. Nasik.

3. M/s. Saswad Mali Sugar Factory Ltd.,
P.O. Malinagar,
Distt. Sholapur.

4. M/s. Shree Changdeo Sugar Mills Ltd.,
P.O. Changdeo Nagar,
Distt. Ahmednagar.

ORISSA

1. M/s. Jeypore Sugar Co. Ltd.,
P.O. Rayagada, Distt. Koraput.

PUNJAB

1. The Jagatjit Sugar Mills Co. Ltd.,
Phagwara, Distt. Kapurthala.

RAJASTHAN

1. M/s. Ganganagar Sugar Mills Ltd.,
P.O. Sriganganagar,
Distt. Sriganganagar.

2. M/s. Mewar Sugar Mills Ltd.,
P.O. Bhupalsagar,
Distt. Chitorgarh.

TAMIL NADU

1. M/s. Madura Sugars Ltd.,
Pandiarajapuram (Via),
Kodiakanal Road R.S.,
Distt. Madurai.

UTTAR PRADESH (CENTRAL)

1. The H.R. Sugar Factory (P) Ltd.,
Bareilly, Distt. Bareilly.

2. The Rosa Sugar Works of Carrew & Co. Ltd.
Rosa. Distt. Shahjahanpur.

3. The Shiv Prasad Banarsidas Sugar Mills, Bijnor,
Distt. Bijnor.

4. The Seksaria Biswan Sugar Factory Ltd.,
Biswan, Distt. Sitapur.

UTTAR PRADESH (EAST)

1. The Basti Sugar Mills Co. Ltd.
Walterganj. Distt. Basti.

2. The Burhwal Sugar Co. Ltd.,
Burhwal, Distt. Barabanki.

3. The Cawnpore Sugar Works Ltd.,
Gauri Factory Branch,
Gauribazar, Distt. Deoria.

4. The Cownpore Sugar Works Ltd.,
Kathkuiyan Factory Branch, Kathkuiyan, Distt. Deoria.

5. The Deoria Sugar Mills Ltd.,
Deoria, P.O. Distt. Deoria.

6. The Lakshmi Devi Sugar Mills (P) Ltd.,
P.O. Chhitauni, Distt. Deoria.

7. The Madho Mahesh Sugar Mills (P) Ltd.,
P.O. Munderwa, Distt. Basti.

8. The Mahabir Sugar Mills Pvt. Ltd.,
P.O. Siswabazar, Distt Gorakhpur.

9. The Punjab Sugar Mills Co. Ltd.,
Ghugli, Distt. Gorakhpur.

10. The Pratappur Sugar & Industries Ltd.
Pratappur, Distt. Deoria.

11. The Ratna Sugar Mills Co. Ltd.,
Shahganj, Distt Jaunpur.

12. Shree Sitaram Sugar Co. Ltd.,
P.O. Baitalpur, Distt. Deoria.

13. The Seksaria Sugar Mills Ltd.,
P.O. Babhnan, Distt Gonda.

14. The Swadeshi Mining & Manufacturing Co. Ltd., (Anand Sugar Mills),
Khalilabad, Distt Basti.

15. The Swadeshi Mining & Manufacturing Co. Ltd., (Ganesh Sugar Mills),
Anandnagar. Distt Gorakhpur.

16. The U.P. State Sugar Corpn. Ltd.,
Unit Barabanki,
Distt. Barabanki.

17. The U.P. State Sugar Corpn. Ltd.,
Unit Jarwal Road. Jarwal Road,
Distt Bahraich.

18. The U.P. State Sugar Corpn. Ltd.,
Unit Lakshmiganj,
Distt. Deoria.

19. The U.P. State Sugar Corpn. Ltd.,
Unit Ramkola, Ramkola, Distt.
Deoria.

20. The U.P. State Sugar Corpn. Ltd.,
Unit Bhatni, P.O. Bhatni,
Distt. Deoria.

21. The U.P. State Sugar Corpn. Ltd.,
Unit Khadda, P.O. Rajabazar,
Khadda, Distt Deoria.

22. The U.P. State Sugar Corpn. Ltd.,
Unit Pipraich, P.O. Pipraich,
Distt. Gorakhpur.

UTTAR PRADESH (WEST)

1. The Jaswant Sugar Mills Ltd.,
Meerut City, Distt Meerut.

2. Shri Janki Sugar Mills & Co.,
Doiwala. Distt. Dehradun.

3. The U.P. State Sugar Corpn. Ltd.,
Unit Mohiuddinpur,
Distt. Meerut.

4. The U.P. State Sugar Corpn. Ltd.,
Unit Sakhotitanda,
P.O. Sakhotitanda,
Distt. Meerut.

WEST BENGAL

1. M/s. Ramnugger Cane & Sugar Co. Ltd.,
P.O. Plassey,
Distt. Nadia.

Non-Cooperation of Cooperative Banks in Implementation of I.R.D.P.

9578. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the co-operative banks are not cooperating with Government in implementing integrated Rural Development Programme in States;

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

(c) the guidelines sent or proposed to be sent by Government to those banks to help the States in implementing the Integrated Rural Development Programme; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTULE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b) Cooperatives are the major agencies in the rural credit system providing production and investment credit for agriculture and allied activities. Under the Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), the role of commercial banks is more predominant than that of the cooperatives for various reasons *viz.*;

(a) Cooperative banks cannot provide loans under the IRDP at 4 per cent Differential Rate of Interest as is being provided by the commercial banks under the Differential Rate of Interest Scheme;

(b) There has been constraint of resources available with the Central Cooperative Banks for medium-term loans;

(c) Cooperatives in many States are handicapped in financing IRDP, as there is a legal restriction in Land Development Banks financing non-land based activities; and

(d) lack of adequate trained personnel in cooperative bank to process the various projects under the IRD Programme.

(c) and (d) Some of the steps taken to ractify the situation are :—

(i) In Inter-Ministerial Coordination Meetings taken by the Government of India, the position is brought to the notice of the national Cooperative institutions and other organisations concerned so that they take action to ractify the situation;

(ii) Representatives of cooperative banks are invited to participate in seminars, workshops etc. held by the Government of India to improve the flow of credit to IRDP;

(iii) The concerned State Governments have been requested to amend the Cooperative Societies Act in force, to provide financing non-land based activities by the Land Development Banks; and

(iv) The Reserve Bank of India have issued to all scheduled commercial banks detailed guidlines regarding the role of Commercial banks in implementation of IRDP. Ministry of Rural Development has recently requested the National Banks for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) to issue similar guidelines to the cooperative banks also. The NABARD is simplifying the procedure for availment of refinance in order to enable the cooperatives to draw more refinance assistance.

Tribal Sub-Plan and Special Component Plan

9579. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry had received communications from the Prime Minister and Home Minster regarding preparation of Tribal Sub-plan and Special Component Plan of his Ministry during Sixth Five Year Plan;

(b) whether his Ministry had also received communications for preparation of Tribal Sub-plan and Special Component Plan from the Planning Commisson and Ministry of Home Affairs;

(c) if so, whether his Ministry has prepared the Tribal Sub-plan and Special Component Plan; and

(d) the schemes and programmes identified and funds quantified for various schemes and programmes of the Ministry for Tribal Sub-plan and Special Component Plan during the financial year 1981-82, 1982-83 and 1983-84 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d) The Ministry of Works & Housing is not implementing any plan scheme in the Central Sector for which the provisions could be disaggregated to farmulate Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes and Tribal Sub-Plan.

Perspective Plan for Flood Control

9580. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the schemes and programmes approved by the Central

Water Commission and executed by the States on the basis of the perspective plan prepared by them for flood control for the decade ending March, 1981;

(b) whether the States have been asked to prepare the perspective plans for flood control for the decade ending March, 1991;

(c) the achievement made by the States during the decade plan 1971 to 1981, State-wise; and

(d) the measures taken by the States and the Government of India to tackle the problems of various River Regions of the country during the Sixth Plan and the decade plan for 1981 to 1991 therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDAA) : (a) The scheme under the flood control sector are formulated and implemented by the State Governments. The schemes costing over Rs. 2 crores are cleared by the Technical Advisory Committee of the Planning Commission after these are are exmined by the Central Water Commission and the Ganga Flood Control Commission (depending on their jurisdiction). A statement showing some of the important approved schemes costing more than Rs. 2 crores each during the period April 1971 to March 1981 is enclosed.

(b) The States have been requested to prepare Master Plans for flood control. The planning process for implementation of Planned schemes in the country is on five year plan basis. For the Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85), the State have formulated overall programmes and these are under various stages of execution depending on the availability of funds on a year to year basis.

(c) A statement showiug State-wise achievements during the period April 1969 to March 1980 is enclosed.

(d) The flood control measures taken up by the State Governments mainly comprise of construction of new embankments, raising and strengthening of existing embankments, retirements, improvement/construction of new drainage channels, town protection and river training works (including anti-sea erosion works), ring bunds and raising of villages above the food level. The outlay approved for the flood control sector for the Sixth Plan (1980-85) is Rs. 1045 crores which includes Rs. 175 crores under the Central sector. The programme for the period 1985-90 has not so far been drawn up. The Central Government provides some loan assistance to the State Governments for some of the important, identified and continued flood control programme. Flood forecasts are also given by Central Government for flood relief and flood fighting operations coverning practically all the major river basins in the country. The programme for modernisation of the flood forecasting system has also been taken up in hand during the Sixth Plan. The Centre has also undertaken survey work for the flood plains of the acutely flood prone rivers to enable the States for preparing flood risk maps and regulating developmental activities in the flood plains with objective rising trends of flood damages.

Statement

Statement Showing Important Flood Control Schemes (Costing More than Rs. 2 Crores) Approved During the Period April 1971 to March 1981.

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	State
1	2	3
1.	Lower Damodar Area (Stage I)	West Bengal
2.	Eastern Mograhat Basin Drainage Schemes	West Bengal

1	2	3
3.	Revised estimate for resuscitation of river Kaliaghaye	West Bengal
4.	Mahananda Embankment Scheme	West Bengal
5.	Storm Water Drainage of Shahdara area	Delhi
6.	Sugnu Pump Cutting Project	Manipur
7.	Pagladiya Detention Dam	Assam
8.	Buxar-Koelwar Embankment Scheme	Bihar
9.	Revised estimate for Najafgarh Drain (Phase III)	Delhi
10.	Revised estmate for Remodelling & lining of Najafgarh Drain from Bharatnagar bridge to its outfall into Yamuna	Delhi
11.	Lucknow Town protection works	Uttar Pradesh
12.	Revised estimate of Nowi basin drainage Scheme	West Bengal
13.	Urgent development works of Sunderbans Delta	West Bengal
14.	Ghea Kunti Drainage Scheme	West Bengal
15.	Kunur River Embankment scheme	West Bengal
16.	Construction and Improvement of flood protection works on right bank of river Gandak	U.P. & Bihar
17.	Sone Embankment Scheme	Bihar
18.	Scheme for increasing the capacity of Najafgarh Drain from Dhansa to Bharatnagar	Delhi
19.	Jamuna Basin Drainage Scheme	West Bengal
20.	Narainpur protection scheme	Bihar
21.	Mokameh Tal Drainage Scheme (Phase II)	Bihar
22.	Scheme for drainage of flood plain for New Okhla Industrial Development Area	Uttar Pradesh
23.	Hazipur-Bazidpur embankment Scheme	Bihar
24.	Chatal Master Plan (Phases I & II)	West Bengal
25.	Patna flood Protection Scheme	Bihar
26.	Kosi flood Embankment and Afflux Bunds	Bihar
27.	Protection works for Kosi flood embankment and Afflux Bunds	Bihar
28.	Strengthening of embankment & antierosion works between 3.9 to 35 km. in Piprasi-Pipraghat Embankment	Bihar

Statement

Progress of Flood Control Works from April, 1969 (beginning of IV Plan) to the end of March, 1980 (beginning of Sixth Plan)

S. No.	State	Length of embankment (km)	Length of drainage channel (km)	Towns Protected (nos.)	Villages raised (nos.)	Area benefited, (lakhs hectares)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	192	6588	10	—	7.2816
2.	Assam	991	2	23	—	6.0290
3.	Bihar	635	30	24	—	3.860
4.	Gujarat	184	154	—	30	3.238
5.	Haryana	356	1289	—	90	9.770
6.	Himachal Pradesh	37	11	—	—	0.060
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	41	10	2	—	0.3070
8.	Karnataka	—	—	—	—	0.016
9.	Kerala	56	3	1	6	0.089
10.	Madhya Pradesh	—	—	8	—	—
11.	Maharashtra	26	—	13	—	—
12.	Manipur	195	55	1	1	0.075
13.	Meghalaya	74	—	8	2	0.810
14.	Orissa	542	71	5	22	1.04
15.	Punjab	426	1273	3	—	8.420
16.	Rajasthan	—	—	—	—	0.121
17.	Sikkim	—	—	—	—	—
18.	Tamilnadu	—	19	—	—	0.83
19.	Tripura	66	94	10	—	0.131
20.	Uttar Pradesh	655	1591	20	—	6 375
21.	West Bengal	395	721	18	—	7.550
22.	Delhi	62	412	—	—	0.750
23.	Goa, Daman & Diu	7	9	2	6	0.002
24.	Pondicherry	51	13	—	—	0.05
	Total :	4991	12345	148	157	56.8046

Central Assistance for Kolab and Upper Indravati Projects

9581. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be plegsed to state :

(a) whether Government of Orssia have requested to his Ministry to provide Central assistance over and above the plan outlay of the Upper Kolab and Upper Indravati Multipurpose Projects to the tune of Rs. 5 cores each to provide irrigation facility by the end of the Sixth Plan;

(b) if so, whether the proposal has been examined by his Ministry and the decision taken thereon communicated to the State Government;

(c) whether it is a fact that these two projects have been executed by the Government of Orissa under tribal subplan to provide the irrigation facility in the tribal area; and

(d) if so, the total land under command area of the projects and the total number of tribals population estimated as beneficiary of the projects, Project: wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Yes Sir. The request was made during the year 1981-82.

(b) The proposal was examined but no additional assistance could be made available. Formal reply was not communicated to the State Government since the final decision could not be taken till the end of the financial year.

(c) and (d) The Upper Kolab Irrigatian Project having a culturable command area of 47,985 hectares with annual irrigation of 93,927 hectares will serve three tribal sub-plan tehsils namely Jeypore, Boriguma and Koraput of Jeypore sub Division of Koraput districts. A tribal population of 2,44,434 (as per 1971 census) living in these three tehsils are expected to be benefitted by this project.

The benefit accruing to tribal population from Upper Indravati has not been indicated by the State Government.

दिल्ली में हुए मेयर-सम्मेलन की सिफारिशें

9582. **श्री हरीश रावत** : क्या **निर्माण और आवास** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय देश भर में कितनी नगर पालिकाएं तथा महानगर पालिकाएं हैं तथा इनमें से कितनी ऐसी हैं जहाँ प्रशासक नियुक्त हैं तथा कब से नियुक्त है;

(ख) क्या पिछले दिनों दिल्ली में हुए मेयर-सम्मेलन द्वारा कुछ सुझाव प्रतिवेदन के रूप में सरकार को दिए गए हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो सुझावों का ब्यौरा क्या है तथा प्रत्येक सुझाव के संदर्भ में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

निर्माण और आवास मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री मोहम्मद उस्मान आरिफ) : (क) स्थानीय शासन राज्य का विषय होने के नाते, स्थानीय निकायों के चुनाव/बरखास्त राज्य सरकार के क्षेत्राधिकार में आते हैं। उन स्थानीय निकायों के बारे में जिन्हें बरखास्त कर दिया जाता है या जहां निर्वाचित निकाय की समयावधि समाप्त हो जाने के बाद चुनाव नहीं कराए गए हैं, राज्य सरकारों द्वारा इन निकायों के लिए प्रशासक नियुक्त किए जाते हैं। इस पर ठीक-ठीक सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है।

(ख) और (ग) स्थानीय शासन तथा नगर विकास की केन्द्रीय परिषद की 18वीं

बैठक में पारित संकल्प के अनुसरण में, इस मन्त्रालय ने नगर स्थानीय निकायों और नगर निगमों के संविधान शक्तियों तथा कानूनों पर एक अध्ययन दल नियुक्त किया था और इस दल ने दिसम्बर, 1982 में सरकार को अपनी रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत कर दी थी। 17 जनवरी और 18 जनवरी, 1983 को नई दिल्ली में हुई स्थानीय शासन तथा नगर विकास की केन्द्रीय परिषद की 20वीं बैठक तथा अखिल भारतीय महापौर परिषद की कार्यकारी समिति की संयुक्त बैठक में इस रिपोर्ट पर विचार किया गया था। अध्ययन दल ने नगर स्थानीय निकायों एवं नगर कार्मिकों की राष्ट्रीय नगर नीति, वर्गीकरण तथा गठन के बारे में विभिन्न सिफारिशें की हैं। परिषद ने बैठक में यह संकल्प पारित किया कि राज्य सरकारों तथा संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को अध्ययन दल की रिपोर्ट में दिए गए सुझावों की यथा सम्भव जांच करनी चाहिए और उन पर एक साल के अन्दर निर्णय लेना चाहिए जिसकी सूचना निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय को भी दी जाए। यह रिपोर्ट सभी राज्य सरकारों तथा संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को आवश्यक कार्रवाई के लिए परिचालित कर दी गई है।

Termination of Services of Muster Roll Employees in C.P.W.D.

9583. SHRI RAM PRASAD AHIRWAR : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are instructions in C.P.W.D. that the services of muster roll employees should be terminated as soon as the work on which they are engaged is over; if so, the date of issue of these instructions;

(b) whether muster roll employees in C.P.W.D. are not kept in service till the work is over but are kept at the will of the Engineres incharge of work; if so, the action Government have taken so far in the matter;

(c) in how many cases during the period from 1.1.1980 to 31.12.1982, the services of muster roll employees in C.P.W.D. were terminated without the completion of work for which they were engaged alongwith the particulars of officials responsible for violation of said instructions (Enquiry Office-wise); and

(d) action Government propose to take against such officials ?

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

Allotment of Shops in Market Building of Pushp Vihar

9584. SHRI RAM PRASAD AHIRWAR : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the market building in Pushp Vihar, Sector-I, III & V was ready for allotment during the years 1980, 1981 and 1982 respectively;

(b) whether Government received representation from lhe Residents Welfare Associaciion of that area during the year 1981/1982 about the allotment/opening of this market;

(c) if so, the action taken on that representation by the authorities concerned; and

(d) whether Government propose to get the shops auctioned or allotment of shops will be made on monthly rent basis keeping in view of the main demand of the area Associations; if so, the details in the matter; and if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) The shopping centres in Sector-I, III & V of Pushp Vihar were constructed during 1981—83.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d) Modalities or disposal through auction and/or on licence fee basis are being worked out.

Installation of Water Meters in Pushp Vihar Government Quarters

9585. SHRI RAM PRASAD AHIRWAR : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in the absence of water meters in Government quarters constructed in Pushp Vihar, the flat rate of water is being charged due to which there is indiscriminate use of drinking water even in the kitchen gardens resulting in its wastage;

(b) whether Government propose to instal water meters in individual quarters to check wastage of water;

(c) if so, how long it is likely to take; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) to (d) The water system in multi-storeyed Government quarters in Pushp Vihar not being designed for individual quarters, it has not been found possible to provide water meters separately to each quarter. Water charges are being recovered at a flat rate. Residents of ground floor quarters directly and through Residents' Association of the area have been asked to avoid indiscriminate use of water.

National Oil Seeds Development Project

9586. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a National Oilseeds Development Project is being formulated for implementation during the remaining period of the Sixth-Plan; and

(b) if so, the functions and objetives of the project ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICUTURE (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Project has not yet been finalised.

सिंचाई सुविधाओं रहित भूमि

9587. **श्री नवीन रावणी** : क्या सिंचाई मंत्री निम्नलिखित जानकारी दर्शाने वाला एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देश में भूमि के बहुत बड़े क्षेत्र में अभी तक सिंचाई सुविधाएं नहीं दी गई हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो प्रत्येक राज्य में ऐसे क्षेत्रों का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) इन क्षेत्रों में सिंचाई सुविधाएं देने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं; और

(घ) क्या इस सम्बन्ध में कोई लक्ष्य रखा गया है ?

सिंचाई मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिर्धा) : (क) और (ख) अन्ततः सृजनीय सिंचाई क्षमता और जून, 1983 तक सृजित की जाने वाली संभावित क्षमता संलग्न विवरण में दी गई है।

(ग) और (घ) सिंचाई क्षमता में लगातार वृद्धि की जा रही है। सिंचाई क्षमता में

वृद्धि की वर्तमान दर लगभग 2.3 मिलियन हैक्टेयर प्रति वर्ष है। दीर्घकालीन उद्देश्य, लगभग सन् 2005 ई० तक समस्त संभव 113 मिलियन हैक्टेयर सिंचाई क्षमता सृजित करने का है।

विवरण

देश में अन्ततः सृजनीय सिंचाई क्षमता तथा सृजित की गई क्षमता

(हजार हैक्टेयर)

क्र० सं०	राज्य का नाम	अन्ततः सृजनीय क्षमता	जून 1983 तक सृजित की जाने वाली संभावित क्षमता
1.	आंध्र प्रदेश	9200	5307.5
2.	असम	2670	407
3.	बिहार	12400	5522
4.	गुजरात	4750	2636
5.	हरियाणा	4550	3211
6.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	335	118.2
7.	जम्मू तथा काश्मीर	800	459.78
8.	कर्नाटक	4600	2285.4
9.	केरल	2100	855.4
10.	मध्य प्रदेश	10200	3453
11.	महाराष्ट्र	7300	3318
12.	मणिपुर	240	60.2
13.	मेघालय	120	31.3
14.	नागालैंड	90	49.69
15.	उड़ीसा	5900	2377
16.	पंजाब	6550	5454.4
17.	राजस्थान	5150	3570.15
18.	सिक्किम	42	11.75
19.	तमिलनाडु	3900	3185.22
20.	त्रिपुरा	215	41.8
21.	उत्तर प्रदेश	25700	17666
22.	पश्चिम बंगाल	6100	3112.32
	उप-जोड़ राज्य	112922	63193.11
	संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	410	131.21
	कुल जोड़	113332	63324.32
		अर्थात	63,324

Setting up of Tubewells in Rajasthan

9588. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of tubewells set up in different districts of Rajasthan for the supply of potable drinking water, district-wise;

(b) whether emphasis has been given by the Central Govrnment to instal tubewells in the problem villages;

(c) if so, the number of problem villages identified in those districts so far; and

(d) the progress made in setting up of tubewells in all these problem villages ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTFR IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRJ MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) Drinking water supply is a State subject and schemes are formulated and implemented by the State Government. The information on the number of tubewells set up in different districts of Rajasthan for supply of drinking water would therefore be available with the State Government. However, a Statement showing the number of handpumps schemes approved under Accelerated Rural Programme since 1977-78 district wise are given in Statement-I.

(b) This Ministry has advised the States that low cost solutions, for example borewell fitted with handpumps should be taken up, wherever feasible, rather than the costlier piped water supply schemes. However, where piped water supply schemes are the only solution, the State Governments have been advised to submit such schemes with full justification.

(c) The information is given in Statement-II.

(d) This Ministry monitors progress regarding supply of drinking water to problem villages through various schemes, for example borewells, piped water supply schemes, etc. The progress of coverage of problem villages by all schemes is given in Statement-II.

Statement-I

Statement Showing Number of Handpump Schemes Approved District-wise so far Under ARP Since 1977-78

STATE—RAJASTHAN

S. No.	District		Number of Handpump Schemes/ Villages approved under A.R.P.
1	2		3
1.	Ajmer	...	22
2.	Alwar	...	557
3.	Banswara	...	417
4.	Barmer	...	9
5.	Bharatpur)	...	489
6.	Dholpur)	...	
7.	Bhilwara	...	270
8.	Bikaner	...	—

1	2		3
9.	Bundi	...	123
10.	Chittorgarh	...	429
11.	Churu	...	15
12.	Dungarpur	...	—
13.	Ganganagar	...	—
14.	Jaipur	...	—
15.	Jalore	...	1254
16.	Jaisalmer	...	—
17.	Jhalawar	...	267
18.	Jhunjhunu	...	90
19.	Jodhpur	...	5
20.	Kota	...	213
21.	Nagour	...	48
22.	Pali	...	33
23.	S. Madhopur	...	604
24.	Sikar	...	127
25.	Sirchi	...	—
26.	Tonk	...	224
27.	Udaipur	...	1488
		TOTAL	6654

Statement—II

Statement Showing Dtstrict-wise Breakup of Coverage of Problem Villages.

S. No.	District	No. of Problem villages remained to be covered as on 1-4.80	No. of problem villages covered during			No. of Problem villages remaining to covered as 1.1.83
			1980-81	1981-82	1982-83 upto Dec. 82	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Ajmer	737	155	187	91	304
2.	Alwar	1278	136	271	112	759
3.	Banswara	1087	151	270	130	536
4.	Bharatpur (Dholpur)	1118	145	194	82	697

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
5.	Barmer	592	28	63	40	461
6.	Bikaner	300	58	35	38	169
7.	Bhilwara	988	48	230	110	600
8.	Bundi	361	66	69	56	170
9.	Chittorgarh	571	81	92	95	303
10.	Churu	517	66	61	18	372
11.	Dungarpur	346	69	115	46	116
12.	Ganganagar	1625	54	119	107	1345
13.	Jaipur	1917	249	419	208	1041
14.	Jaisilmer	309	18	40	12	239
15.	Jalore	262	68	51	34	109
16.	Jhalwar	529	62	91	57	319
17.	Jhujhunu	522	117	99	26	280
18.	Jodhpur	425	56	129	29	211
19.	Kota	639	89	137	58	355
20.	Nagour	825	76	180	101	468
21.	Pali	416	83	97	36	200
22.	S. Madhopur	427	90	159	96	582
23.	Sikar	444	91	121	59	173
24.	Sirohi	228	79	64	32	53
25.	Tonk	495	53	142	50	250
27.	Udaipur	2345	214	419	195	1517
	TOTAL	19803	2402	3854	1918	11629

Digging of Canals a Threat to Agri-Culture System

9589. DR. KRUPASINDHU BOHI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has been opined that digging of canals was posing a threat to the agricultural system in the absence of sufficient vegetation;

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

(c) the steps taken by his Ministry to stop this environmental degradation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b) Digging of canals does not normally pose any threat to agricultural system. However, under certain unfavourable conditions seepage through embankment reaches of canal system is causing condition of impeded drainage. The Government has been

concerned with these adverse effects and has endeavoured to take appropriate remedial measures for development of areas along the canal system.

(c) The remedial measures to overcome these deficiencies are construction of effective drainage system, adoption of selective afforestation, lining of canals and conjunctive use of water that seeps alongwith the canal water for beneficial uses.

Allocation Withheld out of the NREP Funds

9591. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Centre has withheld the allocation of nearly Rs. 9 crores to 17 States and Union Territories out of National Rural Employment Programme funds;

(b) if so, the names of the States and Union Territories which are effectted due to the withholding of the allocation;

(c) the reasons thereof; and

(d) the suggestion given by the Centre to expedite the implementation of NREP by States within the time bound programme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) and (b) Release of part of the allocation could not be made in case of only 4 States/UTs. *viz.* Assam, Rajasthan, Arunachal Pradesh and Pondicherry. The amounts involved were Rs. 200.00, Rs. 25.80, Rs.20.12 and Rs. 12.033 lakhs respectively totaling to Rs. 255.953 lakhs.

(c) In case of Assam, Arunachal Pradesh and Pondicherry, the reason for not releasing the total amount allocated was that the State/UTs did not fulfil the condition of utilisation of atleast 50% of the reasources given earlier. In case of Rajasthan, an amount of Rs. 25.80 lakhs could not be released for want of matching provision in the State Budget.

(d) The need for satisfactory progress in implementation of the programme and provision of matching contribution in the State budget has been re-emphasised with the Stae Governments/Union Territories.

Construction of Rural Godowns in Orissa

9592. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the amount earmarked in 1983-84 for construction of rural godowns in Orissa; and

(b) the progress made so far in the construction of those rural godowns ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATH MISRA) : (a) and (b) No Sttate-wise allocation of funds is made under the scheme for establishment of a national grid of rural godowns. Under this scheme, the Government of Orissa proposes to set up 9 godowns during the year 1983-84. The Central subsidy to meet 25% of the cost of construction would be sanctioned after the detailed proposals are recieved from the State Government and these are approved.

Inter-State River Disputes

9593. SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have got any proposal of introducing alternative mechanism to settle the disputes of inter-State rivers about allocation of water; and

(b) which of the inter-State rivers dispute await final decision and the progress of each such dispute in detail?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) According to the Interstate Water disputes Act, 1956, negotiation with co-basin States and appointment of a Water Disputes Tribunal are the two alternatives available for settlement of inter-State water disputes. However, the National Water Resources Council which has been constituted recently under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister interalia, includes the function to advise on the modalities of resolving inter-State differences with regard to specific elements of water plans and such other issues that may arise during planning or implementation of the projects.

(b) Sharing of the waters of Cauvery river amongst the States of Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Kerala and the Union Territory of Pondicherry and sharing of waters of river Yamuna upto Okhla (Delhi) amongst the States of Haryana, Uttar. Pradesh Rajasthan, Himachal Pradesh and Union Territory of Delhi remain to be solved. The Central Government have been making efforts to resolve these disputes by negotiations among the concerned States. As regards Cauvery Dispute, a meeting of the Chief Ministers of the Cauvery Basin States was convened by the Centre on 5th April, 1983 and in the meeting it was decided that bilateral discussions amongst the States at the Chief Ministers' level would be resumed and efforts made to reach an Understanding on the sharing of waters. Regarding Yamuna dispute, a Technical Expert Committee was set up in pursuance of the Chief Ministers' level meeting held in 1981 to study availability of water in Yamuna and to recommend norms for allocation. The matter is being pursued further with the State Governments.

Land Affected by Pesticides Treadmill

9594. SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether large agriculture land in different parts of the country are on the brink of the pesticides treadmill and many districts are already in its grip;

(a) if so, whether any steps have been taken by Government to meet the challenge of pesticiees treadmill;

(c) if so, what are the districts which have been affected; and

(d) to what extent this has damaged the cotton production?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) to (c) No, Sir. Almost all the States in the country have agricultural universities to recommend the package of practices for the agricultural production which, inter-alia, takes due care of plant protection aspects. Consequently, the schedules of plan protection measures are recommended by the Experts of agricultural universities in collaboration with the Extension functionaries of the State Departments and the basic principles of such recommendations are to adopt the insecticidal control measures only as a need-based crop protection means. Therefore, the question of our country standing at the brink of pesticides treadmill does not arise.

(d) The question does not arise.

समेकित ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम

9595. **श्री बापू साहिब परुलेकर :**
श्री मोती भाई आर० चौधरी :
श्री सत्येन्द्र नारायण सिंह :

क्या **ग्रामीण विकास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राज्यों में समेकित ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम को कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार के अधिकारियों का एक दल राज्यों में कार्यान्वित किए जा रहे इन कार्यक्रमों का अध्ययन करने के लिए भेजा गया है; और

(ग) इस दल द्वारा दौरा किए गए राज्यों के नाम क्या हैं और उसकी रिपोर्ट का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

ग्रामीण विकास मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री हरिनाथ मिश्र) : (क) जी हाँ।

(ख) क्षेत्रीय दौरे करने तथा केन्द्र द्वारा प्रायोजित ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रमों के कार्यान्वयन के सभी पहलुओं का अध्ययन करने के लिए समय-समय पर केन्द्र सरकार के अधिकारियों के दल गठित किए गए हैं।

(ग) केन्द्रीय दलों ने गत दो वर्षों के दौरान बहुत से राज्यों के दौरे किए थे और उनकी दौरा रिपोर्टों से कार्यक्रमों का आयोजना तथा कार्यान्वयन में राज्यों के कार्य निष्पादन की क्षमता तथा कमजोरियों का पता चला था। पता लगाई गई कुछेक सामान्य दिक्कतें ये है—राज्य, जिला तथा खण्ड स्तरों पर संगठनात्मक कमियाँ, आधारभूत ढांचा सम्बन्धी अपर्याप्त सहायता तथा अपर्याप्त संस्थागत वित्त। राज्य सरकारों को अपने कार्य निष्पादन में सुधार करने के लिए समय-समय पर कहा गया है।

Parliament Session in South

9596. SHRI D.M. PUTTE GOWDA
SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA
SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD :

Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have recently received a representation signed by Members of Parliament in connection with the holding of the session of Parliament in the South at least once a year;

(b) whether it is a fact that the former Minister and Secretary of the Department had a talk with the then Chief Minister of Karnataka over this issue;

(c) if so, what is the present position of the matter; and

(d) by when a final decision is likely to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) No, Sir. However, in March 1980, 433 Members of Parliament made a request to the Prime Minister for holding the next session of Parliament at Bangalore.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d) In December, 1981, the State Government of Karnataka intimated that it would cost Rs. 5.5 crores for holding a session of Parliament in Bangalore lasting not more than a month. In addition, Central Government would also be required to incur expenditure for T.A. and D.A. for Ministers, Officers and Staff of the Ministries/Departments and two Secretariats of Parliament. It is not possible to indicate as to when a decision in the matter is likely to be taken.

Allotment of Shops and Kiosks by N.D.M.C.

9597. SHRI JAI NARAYAN ROAT : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the criteria for the allotment of shops/kiosks etc. by the New Delhi Municipal Committee;

(b) the name of the places where the Organisation proposes to allot the

shops/kiosks etc. during the current year;

(c) whether Government would modify the present system of allotment of shops/kiosks etc; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and what would be the modification in the scheme of allotment of these shops/kiosks etc. and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

Achievement of IARI in Agricultural Production

9598. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2317 on 18 October, 1982 regarding supply of developed varieties seeds to farmers and also to a news-item "No self-sufficiency in food" in the Hindustan Times on 27 February, 1983 and state :

(a) the justification on the achievements of IARI in increasing overall agricultural production in relation to the said statement on "No self-sufficiency in food";

(b) whether it is a fact that most of the varieties listed in the said reply have not been developed by IARI during the last five years but are the old ones; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) In reply to Parliament Question No. 2317 of 18th October, 1982 as furnished to the Hon'ble Member, it was stated that several high yielding varieties of different crops have been developed in the country and that at present 46.7 million hectares of land are covered under high yielding varieties programmes pertaining to food-grains crops namely, rice, wheat, jowar, bajra, maize and that this area under high yielding varieties is not covered only by the varieties developed by the Indian Agricultural Research Institute but also by the improved varieties developed by Agricultural Universities and other Institutes. It was also indicated that it is not possible to quantify the exact contribution made by IARI to the high yielding varieties programme and that the varieties developed by IARI and its research centres have become quite popular in the country.

(b) As there was no mention about five year period in this Parliament Question, a list of varieties developed in the past several years which have shown wide adaptability, was furnished.

(c) The IARI varieties released during the last five years only (1978-1982) are listed below:—

Crop	*Year of Release*	*Variety*
Wheat	1979	CC 464, HD 2177, HD 2189, HD 2204, HD 4530, HW 657, IWP 72.
	1981	Kshipra, HS 86, HW 517, MIKS 11
Bajra	1979	BJ 104, BK 560, BD 111
	1982	BD 763, Pusa 46.
Fodder	1979	P. C. 6 (1979)
Sorghum	1982	Deenanath Grass
Pulses	1979	*Moong* : PS 16
		Pea : Hans
	1980	*Moong* : S-8
		Gram : Pusa 209
	1981	*Moong* : PS-7, PS-10
	1982	*Gram* : Pusa 212
		Arhar : Pusa-74
IARI varieties released by the State Variety Release Committee :		
Wheat	1982	HD 2285 (Punjab), HD 2278 (Maharashtra) HD 2204 (Nepal)
Barley	1979	Kedar (Uttar Pradesh)

Licences for Sugar Factories

9599. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the number of licences issued for setting up of sugar factories in various States in the couutry;

(b) whether an application for a licence for a sugar factory to be set up by M/s. Nizam Sugar Factory Ltd. in Medak districts of Andhra Pradesh has been sent to Government; and

(c) whether the licence has been issued?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) 36 licences/letters of intent were issued for setting up of sugar factories in various States in the country during the Ist two years of the Sixth Five Year Plan.

(b) Yes, Sir

(c) No, Sir.

Non-Implementation of WHO Code Regarding Baby Food

9600 SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to non-implementation of WHO Code regarding Baby Food (Mainstream-page 24, February 19, 1983);

(b) whether it is a fact that the largest manufacturer of Baby Food in the country is in the Cooperative sector located in Gujarat with a powerful lobby both Indian and multi-national, pressurising Government in this respect;

(c) whether Government are aware that Amul Baby Food contains a large share of imported gift milk powder and butter-oil allocated to Amul by IDC/ NDDB; and

(d) if so, reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) :

(a) The World Health Assembly adopted the International Code of Marketing of Breast-Milk substitutes in the form of a recommendation rather than as a ragulation, which is still under consideration of the Government of India. Therefore, so far as our country is concerned, no code as such on the subject exists at present.

(b) No, Sir. The Kaira District Cooperative Milk Producers' Union, the largest manufacturers of baby food in the cooperative sector is not pressurising the Government in this respest.

(c) Baby food manufactured by Amul does not contain imported milk powder and butter oil.

(d) Does not arise.

Allotment of Accommodation to Central Government Employees

9601. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that policy of allotment of Government quarters to the Cenral Government employees is very deffective by which the genuine employees are greatly suffering; and

(b) if so, what remedial measures Government propose to take in allotment of Government quarters to the Central Government employees by which they should not feel harassed ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) In so far as the Generel Pool accommodation managed by the Directorate of Estates is concerned, specific rules have been framed to regulate the allotment and no defect

in the same has come to the notice of Government.

(d) Does not arise.

Reported Land Scandal in Delhi involving Builders and Colonisers

9602. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been invited to a press report wnich appeared in the Blitz dated the 2, April 1983 under the caption 'The great land scandal';

(b) whether D.D.A. has not been able to realise the full amount of the price bid;

(c) if so, the total amount outstanding and the period for which it is outstanding; and

(d) the number of persons arrested, their particulars and what action has so far been taken against them ?

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

Olympic Games in Delhi

9603. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of SPORTS bepleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that India has presented its claim for holding 1992 Olympics in New Delhi;

(b) whether it is a fact that a sum of US $ one lakh is to be deposited in advance with the Olympic Committee and if so, whether the said amount has since been deposited;

(c) whether it is a fact that the cost of organising Olympic Games is spiralling;

(d) what is the estimate of the amount to be spent on the Olympic Games in 1992, if organised in New Delhi; and

(e) how it is proposed to meet such a heavy expenditure ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) Formal applications for staging the 1992 Olympic Games will be invited by the International Olymyic Committee only in 1984 or 1985.

(b) The National Olympic Committee submitting a formal application for holding Olympic Games is required to deposit US $ one lakh with the International Olympic Committee. In view of (a) above, the question of Indian Olympic Association making such a deposit has not arisen.

(c) The cost of holding Olympic Games so far has been quite high.

(c) Any estimates, so much in abvance, would be unrealistic and have not been attempted.

(d) Does not arise.

बड़े शहरों में गन्दी बस्ती सफाई के लिए धनराशि

9604. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री** : क्या **निर्माण और आवास** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार कुछ बड़े शहरों या राजधानियों में गंदी बस्ती सफाई योजना के लिए व्यय की गई पूरी राशि देती है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो ऐसे शहरों का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) उन शहरों को दी गई राशि का पिछले तीन वर्षों का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस प्रकार की राशि शहरों के विकास से सम्बन्धित संस्थानों या अवयवों को न देकर राज्य सरकारों को ब्लाक-ग्राण्ट के नाम पर दी जाती है, जिसका पूरा व्यय वे योजना पर नहीं करती हैं; और

(ङ) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार इस व्यवस्था में किसी प्रकार का संशोधन करने का विचार रखती है, यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

निर्माण और आवास मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री मोहम्मद उस्मान आरिफ) : (क) से (ङ) मौजूदा नीति के अनुसार, पता लगाए गए मलिन बस्ती क्षेत्रों में मूल रूप में आधार-भूत सुविधाएं प्रदान की जाती हैं ताकि शहरी क्षेत्रों में मलिन बस्तियों के पर्यावरणीय सुधार को सुनिश्चित किया जा सके। मलिन बस्ती उन्मूलन के बनिस्पत अब उनके सुधार पर बल दिया जाता है। मलिन बस्तियों के पर्या-वरणीय सुधार की योजना राज्य क्षेत्र में न्यूनतम आवश्यकता कार्यक्रम के एक अंग के रूप में चलाई जा रही है। राज्य सरकारें योजना आयोग के परामर्श से अपनी वार्षिक योजनाओं में उपयुक्त प्रावधान करती हैं और उन वास्तविक लक्ष्यों को निर्धारित करती हैं जिनकी उपलब्धि की जानी है तथा प्रत्येक वर्ष के दौरान लाभान्वित किए जाने वाले शहरों का भी चयन करती है। छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में राज्य प्लानों में 151.45 करोड़ रुपये के परिव्यय पर विचार किया गया है तथा यह आशा है कि एक करोड़ मलिन बस्ती की जनसंख्या को मार्च, 1985 तक लाभा-न्वित कर दिया जाएगा। राज्य सरकारों से प्राप्त रिपोर्टों के अनुसार, छठी योजना के प्रथम तीन वर्षों के दौरान लगभग 80 करोड़ रुपये खर्च किए गए है। भारत सरकार के पास नगरवार ब्यौरा उपलब्ध नहीं है। राज्य सरकारों द्वारा कार्यान्वियन करने वाले अभि-करणों को निधियां दी जाती हैं। केन्द्रीय सरकार नगर स्तर के अभिकरणों को कोई प्रत्यक्ष वित्तीय सहायता नहीं देती है।

Setting up of New Sugar Factories

9605. SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the number and details of applications received for setting up new sugar factories in the country during the year 1982-83;

(b) the number and details of applications cleared for establishing new sugar factories during the year 1982-83;

(c) what is the production capacity of each unit; and

(d) what are the incentives provided for opening new sugar factory ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) The sugar year 1982-83 commenced on 1st October, 1982 and will end on 30th September, 1983. During this sugar year, 32 applications have been received so far for setting up of new sugar factories in the country. A statement giving the details of these applications is attached (Annexure).

(b) The Screening Committee of this Ministry has not so far considered any application during the year 1982-83 and as such, none of the applications has been cleared or rejected.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) No incentives are provided by the Central Government for opening new sugar factories. However, incentives in the shape of higher percentage of

levy free sugar and concessional excise duty is provided to newly installed sugar factories after they go into the production subject to certain conditions.

Statement

Statement giving the details of applications recieved for setting up new sugar factories in the Country during the year 1982-83

Sl. No.	Short name of the factory (Proposed location)	Date of receipt of application in the Deptt. of Industrial Development
1	2	3
1.	Sally Coop. Supar Mills Nakodar, Distt. Jullundur (Punjab).	6.10.82
2.	Sina—Kisan S.S.K. Ltd., Kondi, Distt. Solapur (Maharashtra).	6.10.82
3.	At Tongaon, Tehsil Bhadgaon, Distt. Jalgaon (Maharashtra).	8.10.82
4.	Naranja S.S.K. Ltd., Teh. and Distt. Bidar (Karnataka).	11.10.82
5.	Teh. Manmadurai, Distt. Ramnad, (Tamil Nadu).	11.10.82
6.	Manjra, Chinchollirao Tq. Latur, Distt. Osmanabad (Maharashtra).	12.10.82
7.	Wainganga, Tal. Mohadi Distt. Bhandara, (Maharashtra).	13.10.82
8.	Nalgangapur, Teh. Motale Distt. Buldane, (Maharashtra).	5.11.82
9.	Babdeo, Taluka Mauda, Distt. Nagpur (Maharashrta).	5.11.82
10.	Akola, Distt. Ahmednagar (Maharashtra).	13.11.82
11.	Teh. Bijapur, Distt. Bijapur (Karnataka).	16.11.82
12.	Amravati, Distt. Amravati (Maharashtra).	17.11.82
13.	Ghatangi, Distt. Yeotmal (Maharashtra).	22.11.82
14.	Yelikeli, Tq & Distt. Wardha (Maharashtra).	13.12.82
15.	Bhokar, Distt. Nanded (Maharashtra).	16.12.82
16.	Teh. Khanpur, Distt. Belgaum (Karnataka).	16.12.82
17.	Rajgad, Kapurhole, Tel. Bhor, Distt. Pune, (Maharashtra).	20.12.82
18.	Near Railway Station in Mahimba Kinwet Taluk Distt. Nanded (Maharashtra).	22.12.82

1	2	3
19.	Teh. Terdal, Tq. Jamkhandi, Distt. Bijapur (Karnataka).	22.12.82
20.	Kamla Nehru S.S.K. Ltd., Koregaon, Distt. Satara (Maharashtra).	3.1.83
21.	Prakashe, Tal. Shahada, Distt. Dhule, (Maharashtra).	19.1.83
22.	Potale, Tal. Karad, Distt. Satara (Mahsrashtra).	24.1.83
23.	Shingnapur, Teh. & Distt. Parbhani (Maharashtra).	1.2.83
24.	Teh. Nizar, Distt. Surat (Gujarat)	7.2.83
25.	Kondh-Vataria, Tq. Valia, Distt- Bharuch, (Gujarat).	21.2.83
26.	Amba Khandsar/Sahkar Sahakari Sanstha Ltd., Anjangaon Surji, Distt. Amravati (Maharashtra).	8.3.83
27.	Sindhaphana, Taluke Patoda, Distt. Beed.	15.3.83
28.	Nampur, Taluke Baglan, Distt. Nasik (Maharashtra).	17.3.83
29.	Khambade, Taluke Chikhli, Distt. Valsad (Gujarat).	17.3.83
30.	At & P.O. Vapi, Taluke Pardi, Distt. Valsad (Gujarat).	17.3.83
31.	Barbodi, Tehsil Darwha, Distt. Yavatmal (Maharashtra).	25.3.83
32.	Pusad, Distt. Yavatmal (Maharashtra).	15.4.83

Hike in Prices of Foodgrains Vis-A-Vis Income of Agricu lturists.

9606. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have made any assessment to find out if the continuous increases in the prices of foodgrains has really helped the cultivators so far as their real income is concerned;

(b) whether it is also a fact that 72 per cent of the population of our country depend on agriculture and they are also the consumers of foodgrains;

(c) whether the cost of foodgrain during the last three years has affected the increase in price inflation; and

(d) in what way Government propose to safeguard the interest of the cultivators particularly the small farmers who have no surplus production so that their real income increase instead of the increase in the price of their produce.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) Income of the farmers is a function of the physical productivity of resources as well as of the relationship among prices of in

puts and outputs. Price policy of the Government has played positive role in the modernisation process of agriculture which has significantly increased the yield per hectare of principal crops of rice, jowar, wheat, sugarcane, groundnut, cotton, potato, tobacoo etc. ranging from 0.91 to 3.2 per cent per annum during the years 1967-68 to 1981-82 in the country. Increased productivity coupled with increases in support prices is expected to have contributed to increase in real income of the farmers although no comprehensive study for its assessment for the country has been carried out.

(b) According to provisional figures of Census of India 1981, 66.69 per cent of the main workers comprising cultivators (41.53 per cent) and agricultural labourers (25.16 per cent) were engaged in agriculture. A number of small and marginal farmers among the cultivators and most of the agricultural labourers buy foodgrains for their consumption needs.

(c) During the last three years since 1979-80 of the total increase in wholesale price index the share of foodgrains has been 11.6 per cent.

(d) The objective of Government's policy is to safeguard and promote the interest of the cultivators including small and marginal farmers both as producers as well as consumers of foodgrains. To increase the real income of small and marginal farmers the Government is taking various measures which inter-alia include provision of easy credit, subsidies on agricultural inputs, irrigation, crop insurance, land development etc. In addition the Government spends annually several hundreds of crores of rupees on general subsidy on fertilizers and on foodgrains supplied through public distribution system.

नाफेड के माध्यम से रामतिल के बीजों का निर्यात

960 . **श्रीमती किशोरी सिन्हा :**
श्री मोती भाई आर० चौधरी :
श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा :

क्या कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने नाफेड के माध्यम से रामतिल का निर्यात करने का निर्णय लिया है;

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

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि नाफेड, पहले यह काम नहीं कर रहा था ?

कृषि मन्त्री (राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह) : (क) से (ग) जानकारी एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Increase in Price of MD Milk

9608. SHRI K. PRADHANI :
SHRI N.E. HORO :
SHRI K. MALLANNA :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that prices of Mother Dairy's toned milk and full cream milk have been raised recently;

(b) if so, to what extent and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it would have its effect on other milk products also; and

(d) how many times the prices have been raised during last three years?

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

(b) Toned and full cream milk prices were increased by 20 paise per letre w.e.f. 1.4.1983.

The main reasons for enhancing price of Mother Dairy milk are :

(i) Higher price paid to the State Dairy Cooperative Federations for fresh milk.

(ii) Higher price paid to Indian Dairy Corporation for milk powder and butter oil.

(iii) Increase in diesel price.

(iv) Increase in transporatation charges by railways.

(c) No, Sir, Mother Dairy, Delhi is marketing only liquid milk.

(d) Price of full cream milk and toned milk which are being marketed by Mother Dairy at present have been raised as under :

Full Cream Milk—

1981	Nil
1982	2 times
1983	1 time

Toned Milk—

1981	1 time
1982	1 time
1983	1 time

Godowns in the Country

9609. SHRI SHANTUBHAI PATEL : Will the Minister Of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the number of godowns belonging to the Centre, States and the private agencies for storing foodgrains, State-wise; and

(b) the amount of the rent paid for godowns belonging to the private parties State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) and (b) Storage capacity for foodgrains is provided mainly by Food Corporation of India which constructs its own godowns and also hires from various other agencies. A statement showing, State-wise, the number of godowns owned by Food Corporation of India and hired by it from various agencies as on 1.3.1983 and rent paid by it during 1981-82 to private parties is attached.

Statement

Number of godowns owned by Food Corporation of India and hired by it from various agencies as on 1.3.1983 and rent paid by FCI to private parties during 1981-82

S. No.	Name of State/ Union Territory	Owned by FCI	Hired by FCI from					Total No. of godowns	Amount of rent paid during 1981-82 (Rs. in lakhs)
			State Govts.	CWC	SWCs	Private parties	Others		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Assam	17	1	1	6	53	1	79	36.09
2.	Andhra Pradesh	25	—	24	11	73	5	138	124.02
3.	Bihar	16	2	4	2	59	—	83	88.02
4.	Delhi	3	—	1	—	1	—	5	0.35
5.	Gujarat	6	—	5	—	15	4	30	63.64
6.	Haryana	28	1	3	32	77	1	142	140.75
7.	Himachal Pradesh	—	8	—	—	3	2	13	3.42

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
8.	J & K	3	3	—	—	2	—	8	—
9.	Karnataka	8	—	4	7	25	1	45	36.89
10.	Kerala	17	4	2	2	14	1	40	5.86
11.	Madhya Pradesh	42	21	5	67	142	1	278	102.86
12.	Maharashtra	10	4	2	—	12	3	31	154.92
13.	Manipur	1	3	—	—	—	—	4)	
14.	Meghalaya	2	—	—	—	2	—	4)	2.59
15.	Mizoram	1	—	1	—	—	—	2)	
16.	Nagaland	—	—	1	—	4	1	6	2.77
17.	Orissa	19	4	4	2	7	—	36	6.87
18.	Punjab	110	2	9	16	234	—	371	484.53
19.	Rajasthan	34	—	4	24	130	—	192	112.57
20.	Tamil Nadu	41	—	11	6	41	2	101	52.20
21.	Tripura	1	4	1	—	2	—	8	0.47
22.	Uttar Pradesh	39	16	19	44	129	—	247	161.90
23.	West Bengal	23	73	4	10	135	—	245	108.09
Total		446	146	105	229	1160	22	2108	1688.81

FCI : Food Corporation of India

CWC : Central Warehousing Corporation

SWCs : State Warehou sing Corporations.

Production and Export of Groundnuts

9610. SHRI SHANTUBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the production of groudnuts during the last three years, State-wise; and

(b) the quantity exported during each of these years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICUTURE (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) Statement I giving State-wise production of groundnut during the last three years is enclosed.

(b) Statement II giving quantity of groundnut exported during the years 1979-80 and 1980-81 is enclosed.

Statement I

Production of Groundnut

(Thousand tonnes)

Sl. N.	State	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1118.9	860.5	1407.3
2.	Bihar	4.9	3.6	3.6
3.	Gujarat	1813.0	1644.6	2145.3
4.	Haryana	7.8	7.8	7.4
5.	Himachal Pradesh	1.1	1.4	0.9
6.	Jammu & Kashmir	—	0.1	0.1
7.	Karnataka	636.1	444.2	618.0
8.	Kerala	13.7	11.1	11.2
9.	Madhya Pradesh	168.9	180.3	221.6
10	Maharashtra	568.0	611.0	694.4
11.	Nagaland	—	0.1	0.2
12.	Orissa	122.7	321.0	297.8
13.	Punjab	81.0	104.0	90.0
14.	Rajasthan	71.4	85.9	107.4
15.	Tamil Nadu	1060.7	679.8	1368.8
16.	Tripura	0.7	0.9	0.9
17.	Uttar Pradesh	96.0	133.5	259.4
18.	West Bengal	0.3	1.1	1.1
19.	Pondicherry	3.2	4.1	3.7
	All India	5768.4	5005.0	7239.1

Statement II

Export of Gronndnut Karnels

Year	Quantity (Thousand Tonnes)
1979-80	23.12
1980-81	58.29
1981-82	33,54 (Provisional)

Foodgrains Imported by the N C.C.F.

9611. SHRI SHANTUBHAI PATEL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of foodgrains and other cereals imported by the National Cooperative Consumers' Federation during each of the last 2 years;

(b) State-wise distribution thereof; and

(c) steps taken, State-wise, to make the grains available in the villages?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) The National Cooperative Consumers' Federation of India Limited (NCCF) has reported that it had not imported any foodgrains and cereals during the last two years;

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Land Sickness

9612. SHRI A.K. ROY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether he is aware of fast spreading 'Land Sickness' in the country losing its fertility;

(b) if so, factors responsible for the land sickness;

(c) area of 'sick land' in the country as on 1 January, 1983; and

(d) steps taken thereon to treat the sickness of land ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) and (b) The Government is aware of the wide spread problem of land sickness and loss of fertility of land in the country, through the process of soil erosion and land degradation by water logging, alkalinity and salinity, shifting cultivation, ravines and gullies etc. In the face of increasing demand on this resource base, the problem is being felt more and more acutely. While the causes of land degradation range from climatic factors to phisiographic attributes, the over exploitation of land and its non-optimal utilisation by man are amongst most important causes for aggrevation of this problem.

(c) There has been no comprehensive survey of the country as a whole on year to year basis and as on 1.1.1983. However, available information obtained through localised studies, estimates and survey, indicate that about 175 million hactares of 53.3% of the country's geographical area of 328.78 million ha. is subject to the problem of soil erosion and land degradation. This includes about 105 million ha. of cultivable land, 19 million ha. of forest land and 8 million ha. of non-forest land, besides about 43 million ha. of various types of land subject to degradation through special problems such as water logging, alkalinity and salinity, ravines and gullies, shifting cultivation, desertification etc.

(c) With a view to tackle this problem, programmes have been in operation since the first five year plan in the field of identification of problems, research, development, training, legislation and policy coordination. Various Institutes of I.C.A.R. Universities and States have come up with package of practices for different locations and are imparting training to in-service personnel. Based on these improved technology and experience at the field, a number of Soil and Water Conservation programmes are being implemented through Central and State Sectors.

The measures include control of erosion, harvesting and reuse of rainwater, afforestation, plantation and grassland development. Central assistance is being provided to the States for land use surveys, priority delineation of watersheds as well as

executions of programmes in the catchments of river valley projects and flood prone rivers under which about 574 priority watersheds spread over 37 catchments are being treated. Programmes for the conservation of the Himalayan eco-system, reclamation of ravines as well as areas affected due to alkalinity and for control of shifting cultivation have also been undertaken. A National Land Board and a National Land Resources Conservation and Development Commission have been set up to take care of the major problems and policy issues relating to the health and care of the soil and land resources. State Land Use Boards have been set up in 20 States and 6 Union Territorries. Soil Conservation Acts have been enacted in 14 States and 2 Union Territories. To check diversion of forest areas to non-forestry purposes, the forest (Conservation) Act 1980 was enacted by Parliament. Upto 1981-82, a total area of about 32.1 million ha. was treated under Soil and Water Conservation Programmes in the Central and State Sectors.

Suggestions by Chairman, Economic Administration Reforms Commission to Raise Food Output

9613. SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Chairman of the Economic Administration Reform Commission has warned that if firm steps were not taken to increase food production, imports might have to continue for long years;

(b) if so, whether he has also suggested certain measures to raise food output in the country,

(c) if so, whether Government have accepted his recommendations; and

(d) whether in view of the poor food production, Government have already resorted to imports of foodgrains for 1983 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) The Chairman of the Economic Administration Reforms Commission has, in a note, observed, inter-alia that unless some drastic steps are taken to increase foodgrains production, food imports may once again become the rule rather than the exception.

(b) and (c) In his opinion the obvious weaknesses seem to be the paucity of tubewells and pump sets in some States, like Bihar, and inadequate utilisation of irrigation facilities in some other States where sizeable investments in irrigation have been made in recent years. He suggested an expert examination of the problem. There was no other suggestion made in the note for increasing the production of foodgrains. The note was discussed in detail with concerned Ministers and the Planning Commission who have been requested to take follow-up action.

(b) As a result of one of the worst droughts that occurred during 1982, foodgrains production during 1982-83 is likely to be lower than last year by 5 to 8 million tonnes. In order to strengthen the buffer stock of foodgrains in the country, Government in 1982 contracted for imports of 3.95 million tonnes of wheat against which supplies are being received.

Dryland Agriculture Projects

9614. SHRI B.V. DESAI :
SHRI CHITTA BASU :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether three new projects are expected to be taken up in the Central Sector in 1983-84 to develop dryland agriculture under 20 point prgramme;

(b) if so, whether one of these envisages a programme of assistance to small and marginal farmers in 5,000

blocks at a cost of Rs. 250 crores a year;

(c) whether another is a rainfed farming project with World Bank assistance in Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra at a cost of Rs. 45 crores;

(d) what are the details of the third project;

(e) whether pilot project on water conservation and harvesting technology in selected districts has also been launched at a cost of Rs. 5 crores; and

(f) if so, by what time the project is likely to be started and by what time it will be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir. The programme of assistance to small and marginal farmers for increasing agricultural production is not, however, solely a Dryland Agriculture project. It also lays emphasis on creating minor irrigation facilities.

(c) The proposed rainfed farming project with World Bank assistance in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra is not yet sanctioned. The area and total cost involved is also undecided. The final report of the World Bank Apprisal Mission which visited India, is yet awaited.

(d) The Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Development of Dryland Agriculture—Popularisation of seeds-cum-fertiliser, drills, growing of improved crop varieties and application of fertilisers etc. at a cost of about Rs. 5.00 crores as Central share is under consideration. The main thrust of the scheme will be on timeliness and precision of agronomical operations particularly sowing. Under the scheme it is proposed to :—

(i) demonstrate techno-economic effectiveness of the synergestic effects of seeds, fertilisers and seed-cum-fertiliser drills.

(ii) provide seed-cum-fertiliser drills and other inputs including seeds, fertilisers and plant protection material to the cultivators on subsidy basis.

(e) Yes, Sir. The pilot project on Water Conservation/Harvesting Technology in Dryland Farming areas in selected districts at a cost of Rs. 5.00 crores has been approved. The detailed proposals from the States are awaited for sanction.

(f) The pilot project on water Conservation/Harvesting Technology in Dryland Farming areas is expected to be started in 1983-84. The project is sanctioned for the 6th Five Year Plan, i.e. upto end of 1984-85.

Construction of Reservoir Along Rivers on West Coast

9615. SHRI B.V. DESAI - Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Water Development Agency plans to construct storage reservoir along rivers on the West Coast to harness the water for lean period;

(b) if so, whether this proposal would cover the coastal area from Tapi river basin in Gujarat to Kanyakumari;

(c) if so, what are the main features of the proposed programme; and

(d) total expenditure involved and by what time the same is likely to be started?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) to (d) The National Water Development Agency has been set up by the Government of India for undertaking

surveys and investigations only for optimum utilisation of water resources by creation of storages on and interlinking of Peninsular rivers and prepare feasibility reports of various components of the scheme which consists of the following four major parts :—

1. Inter-linking of Mahanadi - Godavari - Krishna - Pennar - Cauvery.

2. Inter-linking of west flowing rivers North of Bombay and South of Tapi.

3. Inter-linking of Ken with Chambal.

4. Diversion of surplus waters of West Flowing Rivers along the West Coast to East.

This work of surveys and Investigagations is estimated to cost about Rs. 107 crores and is expected to be completed in a period of 7 to 10 years. The Agency was set up in July, 1982 and the works are being taken up.

कृषि विकास के लिए राज्यों को सहायता

9616. **राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री** : क्या कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पिछले वर्षों में कृषि विकास के लिए राज्यों को कुछ विशेष सहायता प्रदान की गयी थी;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश, मध्य प्रदेश और बिहार की सरकारों ने प्राप्त धनराशि का पूरा उपयोग कर लिया है ?

कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खां) : (क) और (ख) अनुवर्ती पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत नियोजित विकास की गत 30 वर्षों से भी अधिक अवधि में केन्द्र ने अपने केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र के विभिन्न कार्यक्रमों के माध्यम से कृषि विकास के लिए सरकारों को विशेष सहायता प्रदान की है। उसका अभिप्राय कृषि के महत्वपूर्ण क्षेत्रों में राज्य सरकारों के प्रयासों तथा संसाधनों को अतिरिक्त सहायता देना है तथा यह राज्य योजनाओं के रूप में दी गयी सहायता के अतिरिक्त है। केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र के कार्यक्रमों में दलहन और तिलहन, सामुदायिक पौधशाला, बीज मिनिकिटों के वितरण सहित उन्नत बीज, उर्वरक, वनस्पति रक्षण, मृदा संरक्षण, कृषि उपस्कर और मशीनरी, विस्तार पशुपालन, डेरी, मात्स्यकी, वानिकी, कृषि ऋण तथा सहकारी समितियों के विकास सहित फसल उत्पादन शामिल है। गत वर्षों में केन्द्रीय योजना के परिव्यय में महत्वपूर्ण वृद्धि हुई है जो कृषि और ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रमों के लिए प्रथम योजना में 174 करोड़ रुपये से बढ़कर छठी योजना में 4765 करोड़ रुपए हो गया है।

1982-83 के दौरान, जो कि उत्पादकता वर्ष तथा प्रधान मन्त्री द्वारा घोषित किए गए बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम का आरम्भिक वर्ष भी था, तिलहनों तथा दलहनों के उत्पादन में वृद्धि करने तथा ईंधन की लकड़ी के बागानों सहित सामाजिक, वानिकी के विकास के कार्यक्रमों पर विशेष बल दिया गया। इस प्रयोजन के लिए इन कार्यक्रमों के लिए परिव्यय में 1981-82 की तुलना में 1982-83 के दौरान महत्वपूर्ण वृद्धि की गई जिसका ब्यौरा निम्न सारणी में दिया गया है :—

(लाख रुपए)

	1981-82 के दौरान वास्तविक व्यय	संशोधित अनुमान 1982-83
(1) तिलहन विकास के लिए केन्द्र द्वारा प्रायोजित कार्यक्रम	1390.0	2133.0
(2) दलहन के विकास के लिए केन्द्र द्वारा प्रायोजित कार्यक्रम	309.1	333.8
(3) धान्यों और दलहनों के बीजों के मिनीकिटों का वितरण (धान की सामुदायिक पौध-शालाओं सहित)	218.0	646.2
(4) सामाजिक वानिकी	488.0	980.0

(ग) यह स्पष्ट नहीं है कि किस अवधि के लिए तथा किस विशिष्ट कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत धनराशि के उपयोग से सम्बन्धित जानकारी मांगी गयी है ।

जमुना-पार क्षेत्र में जमीन हड़पने के मामले

9617. **श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री** : क्या **निर्माण और आवास** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली के जमुना-पार क्षेत्र में इन दिनों गैर कानूनी तरीके से जमीन हड़पने का धंधा जोरों पर है और इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार को बहुत सारी शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं;

(ख) क्या ये शिकायतें भी प्राप्त हुई हैं कि दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा अधिग्रहण किये गये अनेक प्लाटों को गुण्डों ने जबरदस्ती कब्जा करके उन्हें बेच दिया है तथा बैनामों में भी पर्याप्त हेरा-फेरी की गई है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

निर्माण और आवास मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री मोहम्मद उस्मान आरिफ) : (क) से (ग) दिल्ली भूमि (अन्तरण पर रोक) अधिनियम, 1972 अधिसूचित भूमि के अन्तरण पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाता है। दिल्ली प्रशासन ने सूचित किया है कि दोषी व्यक्तियों का पता लगाने और उनके विरुद्ध कानूनी कार्यवाही करने के लिए पुलिस उपायुक्त के अधीन पहले ही एक विशेष कक्ष गठित कर दिया गया है और कि पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान इस विशेष कक्ष ने उपर्युक्त अधिनियम की धारा 9 के अन्तर्गत यमुना-पार क्षेत्र की अधिसूचित/अर्जित भूमि की गैर-कानूनी बिक्री के निम्नलिखित मामलों को दर्ज किया है :—

वर्ष	दायर मामले
1980	49
1981	97
1982	492

दिल्ली प्रशासन ने आगे बताया है कि न्यायालय में 83 मामले दायर किए गए और यमुना-पार क्षेत्र में ऐसे मामलों से सम्बन्धित 1269 व्यक्तियों को गिरफ्तार किया गया है।

सरकारी आवास के सम्बन्ध में किराये की बकाया राशि

9618. **श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री :** क्या निर्माण और आवास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकारी आवासों में रह रहे कुछ ऐसे व्यक्ति भी हैं जो समय पर किराया नही देते;

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसे व्यक्ति कितने हैं और अब तक उनकी ओर कुल कितनी राशि बकाया है;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने ऐसे व्यक्तियों से किराया वसूल करने के लिए कुछ अतिरिक्त कर्मचारियो की नियुक्ति की है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो 1980-81 और 1981-82 के दौरान उपरोक्त कर्मचारियों ने इन व्यक्तियों से किराए की कितनी राशि वसूल की और उक्त अवधि के दौरान इन अतिरिक्त कर्मचारियों के वेतन और अन्य भत्तों पर कुल कितनी राशि व्यय की गई ?

निर्माण और आवास मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री मोहम्मद उस्मान आरिफ) : (क) जी, हाँ। सामान्य पूल में सरकारी आवास सामान्यतः पात्र सरकारी कर्मचारियों को आबंटित किया जाता है तथा आहर्ता तथा वितरण अधिकारी द्वारा उनके वेतन से लाइसेन्स फीस वसूल की जाती है। अतः उनके द्वारा समय पर लाइसेन्स फीस न देने का प्रश्न सामान्यतः नहीं उठता। तथापि, कुछ अपात्र व्यक्तियों को सक्षम प्राधिकारी द्वारा अनुमोदित शर्तों पर आवास आबंटित किये गए हैं और उनमें से कुछ समय पर भुगतान न करने के दोषी हैं।

(ख) 86 व्यक्ति जिनके खिलाफ 1,34,536,13 रुपए बाकी हैं।

(ग) जी, नहीं।

(घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Development of Western Ghats

9619. SHRI N. DENNIS : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken by Government under Western Ghats Hill Development Programme so far; and

(b) whether there are concrete proposals also for the development of the places in Tamil Nadu covered in the scheme?

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

Setting up of Fishing Harbour in Kanya Kumari District

9920 SHRI N. DENNIS : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state whether there are proposals under the consideration of Government to establish a fishing harbour at Colachel in Kanya Kumari District?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : No, Sir. The proposal for a floating pontoon at Colachel was not found suitable

Safai Karmachari Working in F.C.I.

9621. SHRI R. N. RAKESH : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) total number of safai karamchari working in the Head Office, Zonal Office and Regional Office of the Food Corporation of India, New Delhi;

(b) number of those belonging to scheduled Caste community;

(c) what is the job description of those belonging to Scheduled Caste community and those of Non-Scheduled Cast Safai Karamcharies; and

(d) the reasons for creating two different jobs for Safai Karamcharies of Scheduled Caste Community and Non-Scheduled Caste community?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) and (b) The total number is 43 and all of them are scheduled castes.

(c) and (b) The job description for them irrespective of caste is as under :

(1) Sweep, scrub and mop/wash floor, alleys, stairways, work area and other areas.

(2) Clean dust and dirt from ceilings, walls and fixtures etc. and keep the premises in clean condition.

(3) Wash and clean latrines and urinals, using deodorants and other materials.

(4) Remove garbage and other waste material from the premises.

(5) Perform other related work as may be assigned.

Employees of National Seeds Corporation, New Delhi

9622. SHRI R. N. RAKESH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) total number of employees, category-wise and post-wise, working in National Seeds Corporation, New Delhi and the number of those belonging to SC/ST communities among them separately;

(b) whether quota reserved for SC/ST empployees in all the categories of posts in general and in the posts of Accounts Officers in particular is complete;

(c) if not, the reasons for the backlog;

(d) whether it is a fact that the reserved post of Hindi Assistant is lying vacant for the last two years,

(e) if so, the reasons why this post of Hindi Assistant has not been filled up so far from the candidate of SC/ST communities; and

(f) what specific measures are being taken to fulfil the backlog of reserved quota and to appoint a Scheduled Caste person on the post of Hindi Assistant?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) A statement showing the total number of employees, category-wise and post-wise, working in the offices of National Seeds Corporation located at New Delhi and number of those belonging to SC/ST communities, as on 1.1.1983, is enclosed.

(b) It has not been possible for the Corporation to complete the quota reserved for SCs/STs fully, in general and also in case of Accounts Officers.

(c) The reason for not completing the quota reserved for SCs/STs is non-availability of candidates in feeder cadres.

(d) and (e) The post of Hindi Assistant, which was earlier held by a candidate belonging to SC community, had fallen vacant on 30.5.1979. The Corporation have since decided that there is no need for a post of Hindi Assistant with separate Recruitment rules. One Assistant knowing Hindi has been provided in the Hindi Cell of the Corporation.

(f) The Corporation is following instructions issued by the Government of India with regard to reservations for SCs/STs in its services. Such of reserved vacancies, as cannot be filled up owing to non-availavility of candidates, are carried forward in accordance with the existing instructions. The position regrding the post of Hindi Assistant has been explained above.

Statement

National Seeds Corporation Limited
(As on 1.1.1983)

Sl. No.	Name of the Post	Pay Scale	Total Strength		
			Total	SC	ST
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Chairman	3500—4000	1	—	—
2.	Managing Director	2250—2750	—	—	—
3.	FC & CAO	2000—2250	1	—	—
4.	Chief Prod. Div.	2000—2250	1	—	—
5.	Chief Marketing	2000—2250	—	—	—
6.	Chief RD&QC	2000—2250	1	—	—
7.	Chief Engineer	2000—2250	1	—	—
8.	Suptdg. Agrl. Engg.	1500—1800	2	—	—
9.	Manager (Veg.)	1500—1800	1	—	—
10.	Manager (M&C)	1500—2000	—	—	—
11.	Manager (Marketing)	1500—1800	—	—	—
12.	Manager (FS&F)	1500—1800	1	—	—
13.	Manager (OS&P)	1500—1800	—	—	—
14.	Public Relations Officer	1300—1700	1	—	—
15.	Joint Manager	1300—1700	2	—	—
16.	Plant Pathologist	1300—1700	—	—	—
17.	Chief Admn. Officer	1200—1600	1	—	—
18.	Manager (PP&S)	1100—1600	—	—	—
19.	Elect. Engineer	1100—1600	—	—	—
20.	Executive Engineer	1100—1600	—	—	—
21.	Duputy Manager (Prod.)	1100—1600	5	—	—
22.	Deputy Manager(Admn.)	1100—1600	1	—	—
23.	Deputy Manager (Actt.)	1100—1600	1	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6
24.	Sr. Accounts Officer	1100—1600	1	—	—
25.	Agril. Engineer	1100—1600	6	1	—
26.	Civil Engineer	1100—1600	1	—	—
27.	Company Scretary	1100—1600	1	—	—
28.	Deputy Sr. Acct. Officer	700—1300	3	—	—
29.	Sr. Marketing Officer	700—1300	1	—	—
30.	Asstt. Manager	700—1300	2	—	—
31.	Seed Officer	700—1300	12	1	—
32.	Asstt. Civil Engg.	700—1300	2	—	—
33.	Asstt. Agril. Engg.	700—1300	5	—	—
34.	Asstt. Mech. Engineer	700—1300	—	—	—
		Total :	54	3	—
1.	Admn. Officer	650—1200	9	—	—
2.	Marketing Officer	650—1200	1	—	—
3.	Asstt. Pub. Rel. Officer	650—1200	1	—	—
4.	Accounts Officer	650—1200	6	—	—
5.	Data Processing Supv.	650—1200	1	—	—
6.	Dy. Seed Officer	650—1200	18	—	—
7.	PS to Chairman	775—1200	1	—	—
8.	PS to Managing Dir	650—1040	1	—	—
9.	Asstt. Pvt. Secretary	550—900	7	1	—
10.	Office Superintendent	550—900	5	—	—
11.	Accountant	550—900	15	2	—
12.	Sr. Marketing Asstt.	550—900	2	—	—
13.	Jr. Mechanine Operator	550—900	1	—	—
14.	Head Draftsman	650—1200	1	—	—
15.	Asstt. Seed Officer	550—900	20	—	—
16.	Hindi Officer	650—1200	—	—	—
17.	Hindi Translator	550—900	—	—	—
18.	Store Supdt.	550—900	1	—	—
		Total :	90	3	—

1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Assistant	425—800	38	5	—
2.	Sr. Stenographer	425—800	15	—	—
3.	Sr. Steno (Hindi)	425—800	—	—	—
4.	Seed Prod. Asstt.	425—700	1	—	—
5.	Sr. Storekeeper	425—700	1	—	—
6.	Jr. Engg. (Mech.)	425—700	1	1	—
7.	Jr. Engg. (Civil)	425—700	1	—	—
8.	Jr. Engg. (Elect)	425—700	—	—	—
9.	Draftsman (Civil)	425—700	1	—	—
10.	Draftsman (Mech.)	425—700	—	—	—
11.	Comptist	330—560 425—700	3	—	—
12.	Mechanics	380—550 425—700-II 550—900-I	3	—	—
13.	Air Condition Mech. (Jr. Engineer Gr. I)	425—700 550—900	1	—	—
14.	Combine Operator	330—480 380—560 425—700	—	—	—
15.	Jeep Driver	260—400 330—480 380—560	9	1	—
16.	Truk Driver	320—400 330—480 380—560	3	—	—
17.	Tractor Driver	320—400 330—480 380—560	—	—	—
18.	Upper Divn. Clerks	330—560	42	6	—
19.	Jr. Stenographer	330—560	18	2	—
20.	Security Supervisor	425—700	—	—	—
21.	Jr. Storekeeper	330—560	3	1	—
22.	Caretaker	330—560 425—700	2	—	—
23.	Ferro Printer	260—400	1	1	—
24.	Tracer	290—400	1	—	—
25.	Bulldozeroperator	330—480 380—560 425—700	—	—	—
26.	Lower Divn. Clerk	260—400	31	5	2

1	2	3	4	5	6
27.	Lab. Assistant	260—400 330—480 425—700	7	1	—
28.	Fieldman	260—400 380—560 425—700	—	—	—
29.	Carpenter	260—400 380—560	1	—	—
30.	Despatch Rider	260—350 330—480	2	—	—
31.	Mistry		—	—	—
32.	Record Keeper	260—400	1	—	—
33.	Jr. Electrician	260—400	1	—	—
34.	Telephone Operator	260—400	2	1	—
35.	Telex Operator	260—400	—	—	—
36.	Gestetnor Operator	260—350 330—480	2	—	—
		TOTAL	191	24	2
1.	Daftry	200—250 210—270 240—308	4	2	—
2.	Jamadar	200—250 210—270 240—308	2	—	—
3.	Peon	196—232 225—290	29	10	2
4.	Packer	196—232 225—290	7	4	—
5.	Mazdoor	196—232 225—290	2	—	—
6.	Chowkidar	196—232 225—290	12	2	—
7.	Mali	196—232 225—290	—	—	—
8.	Farash	196—232 225—290	4	1	1
9.	Helper to Mech.	196—232 225—290	4	—	—
10.	Truck Cleaner	196—232 225—290	—	—	—
11.	Pump House Operator	196—232 225—290	—	—	—
12.	Safaiwala (Sweeper)	196—232 225—290	6	6	—
		TOTAL	70	25	3

Scheme for Digging Public Tubewells

9623. SHRI K. MALLANNA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have framed any scheme of digging more public tubewells in the country;

(b) if so, the details regarding the targets fixed about the area of land to be brought under irrigation;

(c) whether Government have also given emphasis on the plan to energise more electric pump sets for irrigation; and

(d) if so, the details in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Public tubewells are installed by Irrigation/Minor Irrigation Departments of the State Governments or by corporations set up by them. During the Sixth Plan (1980—85), the installation of 15,000 additional public tubewells is envisaged. The number of public tubewells at the beginning of the Sixth Plan period was around 36,000.

(b) The target of area to be brought under irrigation by the additional tubewells mentioned in (a) above is 12 lakh hectares.

(c) and (d) State Electricity Boards carry out the programme of energising pumpsets. During the Sixth Plan period (1980—85), the energisation of 25 lakh pumpsets is envisaged. With this energisation, the number of electrical pumpsets in the country would increase from 39.50 lakhs, at the beginning of the Plan, to 64.50 lakhs at the end of the Plan period.

Allotment of Flats to S.C. and S.T. Under Self Finance Scheme

9624. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of flats allotted under the Self Financing Scheme by D.D.A. so far during the last three years or so;

(b) the number thereof earmarked for and allotted to the S/C. and S/T,;

(c) the policy under the Self Financing Scheme for allotment of D.D.A. MIG Flats to the S/C and S/T and percentage; and

(d) the rights of the S/C and S/T in this regard and whether adequate represantation has not been provided in this particular scheme by the D.D.A. ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) The D.D.A. has reported that 11,509 flats of various categories under the Self Financing Schemes have been allocated during the last three years i.e. 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83.

(b) The D.D.A. has reported that 104 flats have been allocated to SCs/STs under the Scheme during the above three year period.

(d) and (d) Under the Self Financing Scheme, three categories of flats, i.e. Category—I, Category—II, Category—III, are constructed and there is no MIG category as such. Under the Self Financing Scheme, SC/ST registrants have 25% reservation in the allocation of flats.

Allotments by DDA to SC/ST under MIG Scheme of HUDCO Pattern

9625. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) number of applicants registered with DDA under M.I.G. Scheme under the HUDCO pattern during 1979 and

total number earmarked for Scheduled Castes and Tribes by the DDA;

(b) number of allotment so far as on 1-1-1982 in the category (a) above for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes applicants;

(c) Government policy in regard to allotment of M.I.G. Flats built by DDA towards the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribe applicants; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) The D.D.A. has reported that the total number of applicants registered with it under MIG category of HUDCO Pattern, 1979 and the number of applicants belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes under the same category is as under :—

Total No. of applicants	*No. of applicants belonging to SC/ST*
47,500	2,000

(b) The D.D.A has reported that as on 1.1.1983, 346 Scheduled Caste/ Scheduled Tribe registrants have been allotted flats under the scheme.

(c) 25 per cent of the flats constructed under the Scheme are reserved for allotment to registrants belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in every draw of lots.

(d) Does not arise.

Ban by D.D.A. in Registration for Single Story Apartments

9626. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA ; Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a ban on registration for single storey quarters of D.D.A. in the Union Teritory of Delhi;

(b) if so, whether Government would relax this ban in the public interest; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) DDA have stated that they never had such a Registration Scheme.

(b) and (e) Do not arise.

Milk Production in DMS and MD.

9627. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the total production of milk during 1977 to March, 1983 in the Delhi Milk Scheme and the Mother Dairy;

(b) the total collection of milk during the same period by these dairies, dairy-wise;

(c) the total distribution of milk during the same period by these dairies, dairy-wise;

(d) the total demand of milk of the public during the same period of these dairies, dairy-wise;

(e) what type or quality of milk these dairies are producing; and

(f) the reasons to enhance the price of Mother Dairy milk every year or from time to time ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) :

(Figures in lakh litres)

(a)	*D.M.S.*	*M.D.*
1977-78	12,81	6,65
1978-79	10,38	10,21
1979-80	8,56	12,87
1980-81	10,43	14,28

1981-82	11,40	17,33
1982-83	12,66	19,61

(b)	*D.M.S.*	*M.D.*
1977-78	5,97	3,58
1978-79	6,09	5,45
1979-80	5,58	8,27
1980-81	5,34	8,22
1981-82	3,33	5,68
1982-83	6,17	9 67

(c)	*D.M.S.*	*M.D.*
1977-78	12,68	6,61
1978-79	10,19	10,16
1979-80	8,48	12,81
1980-81	10 31	14,21
1981-82	11,33	17,25
1982-83	12,59	19,51

(d) Due to factors like floating population, demand being related to price and availability, it is not possible to indicate precisely the requirement of milk by the public of Delhi. The two dairies *viz.* Mother Dairy and Delhi Milk Scheme are supplying about 9.10 lakh litres of milk per day at present.

(e) Delhi Milk Scheme is at present marketing toned milk, double toned milk and standardised milk.

Mother Dairy is at present marketing toned milk and full cream milk.

(f) The main reasons for enhancing price of Mother Dairy milk from time to time are :

(i) Higher price paid to the State Dairy Cooperative Federations for fresh milk.

(ii) Higher price paid to Indian Dairy Corporation for milk powder and butter oil.

(iii) Increase in transportation charges by Railways.

(iv) Increase in diesel price.

Study on Rate of Deforestation

9628. SHRI R.P. GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have made a study of the rate of deforestation every year in the country, as also the new plantation taking place;

(b) whether it is propsed to establish a Central agency to stimulate plantation, promote forestation, improve management of existing forests and conservation of environment; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) It is estimated that 4.328 million ha. of forest was lost for various purposes from 1951-52 to 1979-80 at an average annual rate of 1.5 lakh hactares. Aftar the enactment of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, the Central Government have permitted diversion of about 8500 ha. of forest land for non-forest purposes bringing down the annual rate of deforestation to about 3.700 ha. since 25.10.80. Plantations were raised in the country during the period 1951-52 to 1979-80 over an area of 35.57 lakh ha. and during VI Five Year Plan it is proposed to raise plantation over 21.5 lakh ha. During the first three years of the VI Fifc Year Plan plantations have been raised over about 11.7 lakh ha.

(b) and (c) The Forestry Divison in the Departmant of Agriculture and Cooperation under Ministry of Agriculture is the Central Agency for regulating plantation activity, promoting afforestation and managing and conserving forests.

Implementation of D.P.A.P, in Gujarat

9629. SHRI R.P. GAEKWAD :

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the name of the districts of Gujarat where Drought Prone Area Programmes is under implementation;

(b) the amount sanctioned by the Centre for the above purpose; and

(c) the relief measures proposed to be taken in those districts ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) The names of the districts of Gujarat where the Drought Prone Areas Programme is under implementation are :

(1) Ahmedabad (2) Amreli (3) Bhavnagar (4) Jamnagar (5) Kutch (6) Panchmahals (7) Rajkot and (8) Surendranagar.

(b) The amount allocated by the Centre for the above districts for the year 1983-84 is Rs 315 lakhs, to be matched equally by the State Government.

(c) For the current year (1983-84), the Government of India have sanctioned a ceiling of expenditure at Rs 262.00 lakhs for drought relief upto June, 1983 for the Gujarat State. This is in response to the current drought situation prevalent in certain areas of the State and is independent of the allocation for the normal programme for development of drought prone areas.

Supply of Diesel Oil to Fishing Trawlers at Concessional Rates

9630. SHRI R.P. GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the number of the beneficiaries under the scheme for supply of diesel oil to fishing trawlers owners at concessional rates in Gujarat and in the country and the losses of revenue by way of subsidy during the year 1982 ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : The information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the House.

Decline in Cooperative Credit

9631 SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU MALLU ; Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been decline in the cooperative credit during 1982-83; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the decline ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) The information regarding the loans disbursed by the cooperatives during 1982-83 will be available only after the cooperative year ending 30th June, 1983 is over. However, the total loans disbursed by the Primary Agricultural Credit Societies and Land Development Banks have increased from Rs. 2022 crores in 1980-81 to 2305 crores (estimated) during 1981-82. The information so far received for the first nine months of the year 1982-83 also indecates an increase in the loans disbursed over the same peried during the previous year.

Rural Development Schemes Launched By Voluntary Agencies

9632. SHRI CHITTA BASU : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state;

(a) the number of voluntary agencies which launched rural development schemes during the last five years (year-wise);

(b) the industrial house which launched such schemes during the same period (year-wise);

(c) whether any evaluation has been made about their impact; and

(d) the total reduction of the Central revenue granted to the industrial houses for their total investment in such programmes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) and (b) : This Ministry does not maintain information on the number of voluntary agencies launching rural development schemes except agencies which avail financial assistance for taking up pilot projects involving people's participation under the Central Sector scheme of this Ministry. The number of organisations which took up rural development projects under this scheme is 5 in 1978-79, 8 in 1979-80, 21 in 1980-81, 19 in 1981-82 and 42 organisations in 1982-83.

However, under provisions of the Section 35CC of the Income Tax Act (introduced in 1977) companies and cooperative societies are entitled to a duduction in the computation of their taxable profits of the expenditure incurred by them on any approved programmes of rural development whereas section 35 CCA (introduced in 1978) provides for the deductions in the computation of taxable profits of expenditure incurred by a tax-payer engaged in a business or profession by way of payment of any sum to an association or institution having the object of undertaking any programmes of rural development. The deductions, however, are admissible only in cases where the programmes of rural development have been approved by a 'prescribed authority'. Upto May, 1979 it was a Central Government 'prescribed authority'. From June, 1979, State Level Committees were authorised to clear such proposals.

Upto May 1979 the Central Prescribed Authority approved rural development programmes of 71 companies under Sec. 35 CC and to 13 associations/institutions under Sec. 35 CCA. The State Level Committees approved programmes of 263 companies under Section 35 CC and programmes of 320 associations/institutions under Sec. 35 CCA from June 1979 to October/ November, 1982.

(c) No evaluation has been made about their impact.

(d) The information is not available about the projects actually undertaken and total reduction of the Central revenue granted to the industrial houses etc. in respect of their total investments in such programmes as the assesses are spread all over the country.

Scheme Adopted for Day Land Farming

9633 SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether at the Chief Minister's Conference held in the first week of April this year great emphasis was laid on dry land farming; and

(b) if so, what are the details of the scheme if any adopted at the Conference for dry-land farming ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) (a) and (b) : The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of Sabha.

गन्ने की पेराई

9634. **श्री अशफाक हुसैन** : क्या **खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार में 31 मार्च, 1983 तक इस मौसम की फसल का कितना प्रतिशत गन्ना पेरा जा चुका है और कितने प्रतिशत खेतों में खड़ा रह गया है;

(ख) क्या सरकार को पता है कि अब तक केवल एक तिहाई गन्ना ही पेरा जा चुका है और अधिकांश क्षेत्रों में दो तिहाई गन्ना खड़ा है; और

(ग) क्या इस मौसम में जो भी गन्ना खेतों में खड़ा है उसके मौसम के अन्त तक पेरे जाने की पूरी जिम्मेदारी सरकार लेगी ?

खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय के राज्य मन्त्री (श्री भागवत झा आजाद) : (क) से (ग) 1982-83 में गन्ने की कुल पैदावार के बारे में ठीक-ठीक आंकड़े अभी उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। वर्तमान चीनी वर्ष के दौरान और 31-3-1983 तक चीनी मिलों द्वारा उत्तर प्रदेश में 142.59 लाख मीटरी टन और बिहार में 28.35 लाख मीटरी टन गन्ना पेरा गया था। उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार में पिछले वर्ष के दौरान कुल क्रमश: 227.90 लाख मीटरी टन और 38.18 लाख मीटरी टन गन्ना पेरा गया था। यह राज्य सरकारों की जिम्मेदारी है कि वे यह सुनिश्चित करें कि अभी आबद्ध गन्ना पेरा जाता है। गुड़ और खण्डसारी तैयार करने के लिए कितना गन्ना पेरा गया, इसके बारे में केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं।

सामान्यतया, लगभग एक तिहाई गन्ना निर्यात पात्र चीनी मिलों द्वारा पेरा जाता है और शेष सभी मात्रा गुड़ और खण्डसारी तैयार करने के लिए इस्तेमाल होती है। क्योंकि गुड़ और खण्डसारी उद्योग असंगठित क्षेत्र में आते हैं और उन पर कोई नियंत्रण नहीं है, इसलिए सरकार यह सुनिश्चित करने में सक्षम नहीं है कि उन्हें गन्ने की कोई निश्चित मात्रा ही पेरनी चाहिए। इसके अलावा, किसान अधिक से अधिक लाभ प्राप्त करने की दृष्टि से अपना गन्ना किसी भी प्रकार बेचने में स्वतन्त्र हैं।

D.P.A.P. In The Country

9635. SHRI MANOHAR LAL SAINI : will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) in how many blocks, districts and States has the Drought Prone Areas Programme been extended and how much land has been treated together with the details of the expenditure incurred on the programme State-wise; and

(b) how much land remains yet to be treated, in which States the same is located and what measures have been taken to fully treat all desert land in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) The Drought Prone Areas Programme covers 510 blocks of 70 districts in 13 States. It seeks to restore ecological balance and reduce the severity of drought conditions by raising the productivity of the land, water, livestock and human resources in these areas. The main components of the programme are: development of dryland agriculture, soil and moisture conservation, minor irrigation (including ground water development), afforestation (including pastures and farm forestry), livestock development etc. Treatment of land by appropriate measures is one of the components of the programme. An expenditure of Rs. 498.40 crores has been incurred under this programme during 1974-75 to 1982-83 (upto September, 1982). Statewise details of the area treated and the expenditure incurred under the programme are given in Statementt I.

(b) For the control of destrification and development of desert areas the Desert Development Programme has been operating in 126 blocks of 21 districts in 5 States. Its objectives and programme contents are broadly similar to those of the DPAP. However, the emphasis of specific items of work is tailored to

the severity of desert conditions. Both the programmes aim at reducing the severity of droughts/desert conditions by raising the productivity of the local resources. Physical and financial targets are at present fixed on year basis. About 60crores of rupees have been spent on this programme upto December, 1982. Statewise cumulative physical achievements are given in Statement II.

Statement I

Total expenditure under DPAP : Land treated under the programme during 1974-75 to 1982-83 (up to Sept., 1982).

State	Total expendtiure on DPAP (Rs. in lakhs)	Land treated (in 000 hectares)		
		Afforestation & Pasture Dev.	Soil & Water Conservation	Irrigation potential created
1. Aedhra Pradesh	6405.36	61.76	266.73	68.75
2. Bihar	3582.19	26.57	46.19	31.54
3. Gujarat	5377.35	283.93	103.81	35.33
4. Haryana	1244.27	18.60	0.50	1.82
5. Jammu & Kashmir	1138.81	0.17	0.10	2.75
6. Karnataka	4857.19	74.81	570.70	35.76
7. Madhya Pradesh	3372.98	31.83	64.50	110.69
8. Maharashtra	4849.87	58.50	252.85	21.68
9. Orissa	1940.31	29.49	7.00	20.83
10. Rajasthan	7109.41	115.59	220.92	45.00
11. Tamil Nadu	3003.90	32.28	33.36	6.08
12. Uttar Pradesh	4815.69	45.54	125.30	58.43
13. West Bengal	2142.46	41.28	8.96	20.58
Total	49839.79	820.35	1700.92	459.24

Statement II

Cumulative physical Achievement from 1977-78 to 1981-82 —DDP

Sector/Key Indicator	Gujarat	Haryana	Himachal Pradesh	J&K	Rajasthan	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. *Afforeatation*						
(i) Plantation including road side plan-development, fuel and fodder plantation (Hect.)	3275	4443	1240	—	18114	37072
(ii) Shelter Belts (Kms)	600	16524	—	—	4025	21149
(iii) Sand dune stabilisation (Hect.)	—	1444	206	—	5578	7228
(iv) Road side plandtation (Kms.)	—	—	—	—	422	422
2. Irrigation potential created (Hect.)	960	—	—	—	2669	3629
3. Construction of water Harvesting structures (Nos)	—	—	—	7	51	58
4. *Rural Electrification*						
(i) Tubewells/pumps energised (Nos.)	54	70	—	—	1676	1800
(ii) Villages elcctrified (Nos.)	—	—	—	—	488	488
5. *Agriculture* :						
(i) Soil Survey (Hect.)	—	—	—	—	58669	58669
(ii) Area treated under Soil conservation schemes (Hect.)	—	100	131	—	3321	3552
(iii) Construction of Khadins (Hect.)	—	—	—	—	38	38
6. *Animal Husbandry* :						
(i) New veterinary dispensaries/centres (Nos.)	—	2	—	—	98	100
(ii) New Wool Extension centres set up (Nos.)	2	2	—	—	—	4

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
(iii) New Milk Collection centres set up (Nos.)	—	586	—	—	104	690
(iv) No. of Sheep artificially inseminated (Nos.)	—	—	—	—	824	824
(v) No. of cross bred lambs born (Nos.)	—	—	—	—	667	667
(vi) Spinner training centres (Nos.)	—	—	—	4	—	4
7. Employment Generated (000 Mandays)	1655	1866	578	26	2582	6707

Insecticide Value of Neem Tree Seeds

9636. SHRI GHULAM MOHAMMAD KHAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have conducted research and taken steps to popularise insecticides value of the neem tree seeds for use by the farmers; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Government has conducted research on Neem tree seeds for the control of crop pests and have also taken steps to popularise their insecticidal value for use by farmers.

(b) The details are given in the Annexure.

Statement

In the early sixties, research at the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi had revealed that neem kernel suspension had excellent repellant properties against desert locusts and some other insects. This finding was widely publicised amongst the farmers to educate them about how to repel the locusts during the locust invasion of 1961-62.

In subsequent years research on neem kernel for insect pest management has received diversified attention and some of the advanced countries and institutions like the USA, West Germany, the International Rice Research Institute, Philippines have also produced interesting results. It has been shown that neem kernel suspension also possesses growth disrupting properties and that the growth and development of insect feeding on neem seed treated crops become abnormal and they are unable to produce any eggs. Neem kernel has thus been rated as a highly promising source for avoiding insect pest damage. So far, three compounds namely, Azadirachtin, meliantriol and Salanin have been isolated and identified from neem seeds. These are highly complex chemical molecules and their synthesis has not been possible so far.

The practical use of neem kernel suspension has been successfully demonstrated by the Central Tobacco Research Institute, Rajahmundry at field-level. A suspension of 0.5 percent of neem kernel protects Flue Cured Virginia tobaeco effectively against the destructive leaf eating caterpiller and the spraying cost is 3-5 times cheaper than other recommended pesticides. This finding is now being used by the tobacco growers in South India for preventing damage by this pest.

Research at the International Rice Research Institute has also indicated that neem kernel extracts can be effectively used for reducing damage to rice crops by brown plant hopper and stem borer.

However, due to certain constraints, it has yet not been possible to obtain suitable readymade commercial formulations for large scale use, but intensive research is in progress in this direction.

Setting up of A Soyabean Solvent Extraction Plant by N.C.D.C. in M.P.

9637. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) Whether it is a fact that National Cooperative Development Corporation (N.C.D.C.) is considering to set up a Soyabean Solvent Extraction Plant through State Oil seed Corporation of Madhya Pradesh in Vidisha district;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) how much time it will take to bring the plant into production ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b) N.C.D.C. has received an application from the Madhya Pradesh Rajya Tilhan Utpadak Sahakari Sangh Maryadit, Bhopal, for setting up a soyabean processing unit with a capacity of 60,000 tonnes per year in Vidisha district. The N.C.D.C. is awaiting the recommendations of the State Government on the proposal of the cooperative.

(c) Normally, it takes two years for a plant to be commissioned after it is sanctioned.

Regularisation of Muster Roll Workers/ Casual Labourers

9638. SHRI NAGINA RAI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry received any order, issued by Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms (Ministry of Home) in 1979 regarding regularisation of muster roll workers/ casual labourers appointed by his Ministry and its deptts./subordinate offices;

(b) whether these orders of D.P.A.R. had bean implemented by his Ministry and its deptts./subordinate offices, if so, the number of workers whose services had been regularised; if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether his Ministry propose to get this order of D.P.A.R. implemented in his Ministry and its deptts./sub-ordinate offices in the near future, if so, by when it is likely to be implemented; and

(d) if not, ths reasons therfor ?

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

राजस्थान और गुजरात के बीच माही-कनाड़ा बांध के बारे में समझौता

9639. **श्री विरदा राम फूलवारिया :** क्या सिंचाई मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजस्थान एवं गुजरात सरकारों के बीच माही-कनाड़ा बांध के बारे में एक समझौता हुआ था; और इसके अब तक क्या परिणाम निकले हैं; और

(ख) तत्सम्बन्धी सम्पूर्ण ब्योरा क्या है ?

सिंचाई मन्त्रालय के राज्य मन्त्री (श्री राम निवास मिर्धा) : (क) और (ख) राज-

स्थान और गुजरात के बीच जनवरी, 1966 में हुए करार में, अन्य बातों के साथ, माही नदी पर गुजरात में कडाना बांध और राजस्थान में बांसवाड़ा बांध के निर्माण की व्यवस्था है। योजना आयोग द्वारा कडाना बांध परियोजना 1966 में और बांसवाड़ा बांध (माही बजाज सागर) परियोजना 1971 में अनुमोदित की गई थी।

कडाना बांध का निर्माण पहले ही पूर्ण किया जा चुका है और इससे 13.4 हजार हैक्टेयर क्षेत्र के लिए सीधी सिंचाई की व्यवस्था होती है तथा माही चरण एक के अन्तर्गत, वानक-बोरी वीयर के अनुप्रवाह के नीचे 261.4 हजार हैक्टेयर की सिंचाई व्यवस्था स्थिर होती है। सम्पूर्ण सिंचाई क्षमता का सृजन किया जा चुका है। बांध के अधोभाग में 240 मैगावाट की प्रतिष्ठापित क्षमता वाले बिजली घर का निर्माण किया जा रहा है।

Development of Small Farmers

9640. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has introduced some schemes for the development of small farmers;

(b) if so, the name of the schemes introduced for the development of the small and marginal farmers in Orissa;

(c) the number of blocks in different districts of Orrissa that have been covered under those Centrally Sponsored Small and Marginal Farmers Development Schemes so far; and

(d) the details of the progress made in the development of farmers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) to (d) The Integrated Rural Development Programme which is a Centrally Sposored Scheme covers amongst the target group small farmers, marginal farmers, agricultural labourers and rural artisans. This programme is under implementation in all the blocks of the country including 314 blocks in Orissa. During the Sixth Five Year Plan 4,44,281 beneficiaries has been covered, an expenditure of Rs. 3300.60 lakhs has been incurred and credit to the tune of Rs. 5311.44 lakhs has been disbursed in Orissa. No separate break-up for small and marginal farmers is available.

A separate scheme for giving assistance for inputs and minor irrigation to small and marginal farmers has been recently approved but the details are yet to be finalised.

Irrigation Potential in Orissa

9641. SHRI RASA BEHARI BEHERA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state ;

(a) how many districts of Orissa are such where only minor and medium projects are largely possible;

(b) what is the rate of increase of irrigation percentage in districts having less than 10 per cent irrigation in the last two plans period;

(d) if the rate of increase is slow, what special efforts are being made to bring them to the State average at the end of Seventh Plan; and

(d) what are the special schemes that can be taken up to bring them up to the national standard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) to (d) District-wise information is not compiled in the Central Ministry of Irrigation. The percentage of gross irrigated area to gross sown area in Orissa as per 1978-79 land use statis-

tics, compiled by the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation is 19.2 against the All India average of 27.5. The schemes for creation of irrigation potetial are, under the existing Constitution, to be identified, investigated, planned and executed by the State Government. All State Governments idcluding Orissa have been advised to draw up Master Plans for Irrigation in their States and to have a shelf of properly investigated projects that could be taken up as and when sufficient finances become available. Such Master Plans will raise the level of irrigation coverage in those districts where it is low at present.

Allotment of Surplus Land in Orissa

9642. SHRI RASA BEHARI BEHERA : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the target for the allotment of surplus land in Orissa for the year 1982-83;

(b) whether the target has been fully achieved; and

(d) the target for the year 1983-84 in Orissa under the new 20—Point Programme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) and (b) An area of 6,510 acres has been distributed to eligible families in Orissa, as against a target of 32,700 acres.

(c) A target to distribute 12,000 acress during 1983-84 has been fixed.

Number of Families Brought Above Poverty Line in Orissa Under IRDP

9643. SHRI RASA BEHARI BEHERA : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of families in Orissa State, district-wise, brought above the poverty-line during 1981-82 and 1982-83 under I.R.D.P.;

(b) the number of families in the State proposed to be brought above the poverty line every year under the programme; and

(c) the number of people in the State living below the poverty line ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) A statement showing the number of families assisted under IRD Programme in Orissa during 1981-82 and 1982-83 (upto February, 1983) is enclosed. The crossing of the poverty line is a gradual process and no information is available regarding the number of persons who have crossed the poverty line.

(b) 1,88,400 families are to be assisted every year under IRD Progrmme on the basis of 600 families per block per annum to eventually cross the poverty line

(c) According to the estimates of the Plannin Commission, 69% of the rural population in Orissa were below the poverty line in 1977-78. Applying this percentage to the 1981 Census, 16 million persons or 3.2 million familles in rural areas would be below the poverty line in Orissa. The corresponding figures for the urban areas are 42.19% and 1.3 million persons or 0,26 million families.

Statement

Number of beneficiaries assisted under IRDP in Orissa during 1981-82 and 1982-83 (upto February. 1983)

Sl. No.	District	Beneficiaries covered during 1981-82	Beneficiaries covered during 1982-83 (upto Feb. 1983)
1,	Balasore	6187	6824
2.	Bolangir	8593	9044
3	Cuttack	12512	15707
4.	Dhenkanal	7135	4969
5.	Ganjam	25309	11311
6.	Kalahandi	7969	5692
7.	Koraput	750	8294
8.	Keonjhar	9417	2652
9.	Mayurbhanj	8139	13255
10.	Phulbani	5257	4467
11.	Sambalpur	12915	13662
12.	Sundergarh	9004	6798
13.	Puri	25180	17663
	Total	138367	120338

दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण के डिविजन संख्या 7 में भूमि पर अवैध कब्जा

9644. **श्री कुँवर राम :** क्या **निर्माण और आवास** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण के डिविजन संख्या सात में दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण की कितनी भूमि पर लोग अब तक अवैध कब्जा किये हुए हैं, इनमें से प्रत्येक मामले में कहां-कहाँ पर सरकारी भूमि पर लोगों द्वारा गैर-कानूनी ढंग से कब्जा किया गया है और कब्जा करने वालों के नाम व पते क्या हैं;

(ख) क्या उनके खिलाफ मुकदमें दर्ज किए गए हैं, और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) उक्त अवैध कब्जों को हटाने के लिए की गई कार्रवाई का ब्योरा क्या है; और यदि कोई कार्रवाई नहीं की गई, तो वह कब तक की जाएगी ?

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

Projects Started Under IRDP in Kalahandi District of Orissa

9645. SHRI RASA BEHARI BEHERA : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMTNT be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the projects and progress mande so far, started under the Integrated Rural Development Programme in Kalahandi district of Orissa; and

(b) the details of expenditure project-wise made therein ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) Under IRDP Programme any viable economic activity which can increase the income of the beneficiaries substantially can be taken up in primary, secondary and tertiary sectors. In Kalahandi district according to the information received from the State Govt., upto Feb., 1983, 25,952 families were assisted, out of which 5,753 beneficiaries were under minor irrigation 3,346 beneficiaries under agriculture, 10,905 families under animal husbandry, 157 families under fishery, 5781 under industries and services and the balance under miscellaneous items.

(b) An amount of Rs. 209.91 lakhs has been spent in 1982-83 upto the end of Feb., 1983 out of which Rs. 58.80 lakhs were under minor irirgation; Rs. 23.21 lakhs under agriculture; Rs. 73.63 lakhs under animal hubandry, Rs. 0.54 lakh under fisheries; Rs. 11.30 lakhs on TRYSEM; Rs. 2,92 lakhs under farm forestry; Rs. 15.59 lakhs under industries and services and Rs. 23.92 lakhs under infrastructure.

Deceitful Advertisement by Amul Baby Food

9646. SHRI R.N. RAKESH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news report published in Indian Express dated 7.2.83 exposing the exploitation of unwary customers by the advertisements by Amul Baby Foods in violation of WHO-UNICEF Code;

(b) whether Government have made analysis of Amul and other such products sold in Delhi and elsewhere in the country to ensure that these confirm to the PFA and I.S.I standards;

(c) whether Government are aware that Amul contains imported WFP-EEC gift milk power and butter-oil which is being unauthorisedly used in infant foods; and

(d) what corrective steps Government propose to take to stop these illegal and corrupt practices ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTERY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The World Health Assembly adopted the International Code of Marketing of Breast Milk substitutes in the form of a recommendation rather than as a regulation, which is still under consideration of the Government of India. Therefore, so far as our country is concerned, no code as such on the subject exists at present. Accordingly, the question of violation of any such code does not arise.

(b) The quality of foods, including baby foods are checked by the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations under the provision of Prevention of Food Adulteration Act.

(c) Baby food manufactured by Amul does not contain imported milk powder and butter oil.

(d) Does not arise.

Pest Affect on Orange Crop in Nagpur

9647. SHRI J.S. PATIL : will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether orange crop in the Nagpur region of Maharashtra State is seriously affected by a pest locally called "Kolshi";

(b) if so, whether a long drawn out programme, spread over for nearly ten years, is needed to control eradicate the pest;

(c) whether it is also a fact that a study team (Task Force cosisting of experts from IARI and the State Government of Maharashtra) was formed in May 1980 to study the problem;

(d) whether the said Task Force had proposed for the consideration of the Central/State Governments to include citrus psylla as a pest of national importance and sanction subsidy to farmers to control it;

(e) if so, action taken in the matter in the last two years; and

(f) if not, the reasons thereof ?

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

(b) Control Operations in this regard would have to continue for some more time till the pest is contained or eradicated below the economic threshold level, but no specific period can be laid down.

(c) Yes, Sir. A Task Force, consisting of Experts from the Central Government, Government of Maharashtra, IARI, ICAR and College of Agriculture, Nagpur was constituted in early, 1980.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) and (f) White fly and citrus psylla have recently been recommended for inclusion as special pests of agricultural importance.

On the recommendation of the Task Force, the Indian Council of Agricultural Reasearch has approved establishment of a Horticultural Experiment Station at Nagpur under the Indian Institute of Horticultural Research. This station is specifically meant to tackle the problems of citrus decline and insect pests, including *Kolshi* disease.

दिल्ली जलपूर्ति एवं मल व्ययन संस्थान द्वारा फर्मों को दी गई बकाया अग्रिम धनराशि

9548. **श्री निहाल सिंह :** क्या **निर्माण और आवास** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली जलपूर्ति एवं मल व्ययन संस्थान द्वारा जिन फर्मों को विभिन्न अग्रिम धनराशियां दी गई, 1982 के अन्त तक उनका ब्योरा क्या है और प्रत्येक फर्म पर कितनी राशि बकाया है तथा उनका विवरण क्या है; और

(ख) प्रत्येक फर्म को कब कितना रुपया किस-किस काम के लिए दिया गया था और उसे अभी तक वसूल क्यों नहीं किया गया ?

निर्माण और आवास मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री मोहम्मद उस्मान आरिफ) : (क) और (ख) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है तथा सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

दिल्ली जलपूर्ति एवं मल व्ययन संस्थान द्वारा दिए गए अग्रिम धन का बकाया

9649. **श्री निहाल सिंह :** क्या **निर्माण और आवास** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली जलपूर्ति एवं मल व्ययन संस्थान द्वारा अपने कर्मचारियों को दी गई विभिन्न अग्रिम धनराशियों के बकाये के सम्बन्ध में ब्योरा क्या है;

(ख) उनमें से उन कर्मचारियों की संख्या

कितनी है जिन पर अग्रिम धनराशि बकाया है और उनका ब्यौरा क्या है जो (एक) सेवा-निवृत्त हो गए हैं (दो) जिनकी मृत्यु हो गई है (तीन) जो नौकरी छोड़कर चले गए हैं (चार) जो अभी नौकरी में हैं (पांच) विभिन्न सरकारी विभागों की ओर कितनी राशि बकाया है; और

(ग) उक्त धनराशि किस प्रकार वसूल की जाएगी और वह किस खाते में डाली जाएगी ?

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

विदेश भेजे गए दिल्ली जलपूर्ति एवं मल व्ययन संस्थान के इन्जीनियर

9650. **श्री राम सिंह शाक्य** : क्या **निर्माण और आवास** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान प्रत्येक वर्ष में जल वितरण प्रणाली का अध्ययन करने हेतु विदेश भेजे गए दिल्ली जलपूर्ति एवं मल व्ययन संस्थान के इन्जीनियरों का विवरण क्या है और उन्हें किन देशों में भेजा गया तथा इस उद्देश्य पर अलग-अलग कितनी धनराशि व्यय की गई; और

(ख) विदेशों में अध्ययन के पश्चात् इन्जीनियरों द्वारा दी गई रिपोर्टों पर किस सीमा तक कार्यान्वियन किया गया है ?

निर्माण और आवास मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री मोहम्मद उस्मान आरिफ) : (क) और (ख) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है तथा सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Maintenance of Gram Panchayat Roads and Wells Under the Centrally Sponsored Minimum Needs Programme

9651. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have introduced any scheme under Centrally Sponsored Minimum Needs Programme for the maintenance of Gram Panchayat road and wells particularly in the cyclone, drought and flood affected areas;

(b) whether any such work has been undertaken in Orissa during the last three years under the above scheme; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OE STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Question does not arise.

Amount to Orissa for Completion of Irrigation Products

9652. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) the amount earmarked for the State of Orissa for the completion of the major and medium on going irrigation projects;

(b) how many of them are expected to be completed by the end of the Sixth Plan; and

(c) the progress made so far in completing those irrigation projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) to (c) The Honourable Member presumably refers to the agreed outlays for on-going major and medium

irrigation schemes in Orissa during the Sixth Plan is Rs. 317.16 crores. Full potential in respect of two major and 21 medium irrigation schemes is likely to be created during the Sixth Plan. Against the total potential of 217.7 thousand hectares of these projects, a potential of 125.3 thousand hectares has been created upto June 1982.

National Seeds Project

9654. SHRI A.C. DAS : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a project called 'National Seed Project' is under implementation in the country;

(b) if so, the name of the States covered under this project;

(c) the cost of the project and the amount granted out of that to Orissa; and

(d) the various works done in Orissa under this project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) National Seeds Project Phase-I & II cover the States of Punjab, Haryana, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Bihar, Karnataka, Orissa, Rajasthan, and Uttar Pradesh.

(c) The latest estimated cost of the project is about Rs. 89.42 crores out of which the investment in Orissa is about Rs. 3.97 crores.

(d) Major works being accomplished under this project in Orissa are as under:—

(i) Setting up of cereal seed processing plant at Bargarh.

(ii) Setting up of groundnut processing plant at Bhubaneshwar.

(iii) Construction of additional conditioned storage for potatos and renovation of the existing storage acquired from the State Government by the Orissa State Seed Corporation.

(lv) Development of Patha and Gambhiripali farms by Orissa University of Agriculture and Technology.

(v) Development of infrastructure for production of breeder seed.

(vi) Development of infrastructure for seed technology research by Orissa University of Agriculture and Technology.

(vii) Strengthening of seed testing lab. at Cuttack.

(viii) Strengthening of Orissa State Seed Certification Agency.

N.C.D.C. Projects in States

9655. SHRI A.C. DAS : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the name of the States where National Cooperative Development Corporation (N.C.D.C.) Project is under implementation;

(b) whether such project has done any work in Orissa, and

(c) if so, what are the works done through this project in Orissa since the inception of the scheme there?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) World Bank assisted National Cooperative Development Corporation Projects (NCDC-I and NCDC-II Projects) are under implementation in Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Maharashtra, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, West Bengal and Madhya Pradesh.

(b) and (c) The NCDC-I Project which is in operation in Orissa from 1978-79 envisaged construction of 1040 rural and 309 Marketing Godowns and rehabilitation of 1100 Rural Godowns with a total storage capacity of 2.90 lakh tonnes over a period of 6 years. By the end of February, 1983, the Corporation sanctioned 758 Rural Godowns, 227 Marketing Godowns and rehabilitation of 200 rural godowns-totalling 1185 godowns with storage capacity of 1.676 lakh tonnes. Of the sanctioned godowns, 329 godowns with a capacity of 0.506 lakh tones had already been completed, while 358 godowns with a capacity of 0.637 lakh tonnes were under construction.

Misuse Charges Levied by L. And D.O.

9656. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to ten premises listed in reply given to Unstared Question No. 6733 on Misuse charges levied by L&DO and state :

(a) the names of courts and judges with suit Nos./dates and the relevent parts of the court judgements in eight cases at S.No. 3 to 10 in the list regarding purpose of letting and consent of lessee to tenant for misuse made available to L&DO for claiming 1 per cent misuse charges by the lessee;

(b) in case of the premises listed at S.N. 2 in the lists, why the reply in Cols. 3 (iii) & 3 (iv) is stated as 'not known' when benefit of 1 per cent misuse charges is only possible after eviction after court orders; and

(c) in case of premises listed at S.No. 1 whether an official of the L&DO along with the relevant files/office order was present at the time of Supreme Court's hearing and order dt. 18-12-1980 and whether the L&DO ever contested or appealled against the said order?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) The information if given in the Annexure. Regarding the relevant parts of the Court judgement, these are available in the judgements which are accessible documents.

(b) As L & D.O. was not a party to the suit, the reply already given does not appear to be incorrect. On 19th April, 1973, the lessee only forwarded copy of the orders of the High Court for removal of misuse within 3 months. The order of the High Court did not mention the actual date of eviction. However, the misuse charges were recovered up to 31st July, 1974 after carrying out the inspection of the premises by the staff of Land and Development Office.

(c) An official of L. & D.O. attended Supreme Court on 18th December, 1980. The Supreme Court's order dated 18th December, 1980 was not contested or appealed against.

Statement

S. No.	Property Number	Name of Court	Name of Judge (S)	Suit No.
1.	2	3	4	5
1.	42 NHIII Lajpat Nagar	High Court Delhi.	Shri Prakash Narain, Shri R.N. Aggarwal	250/73
2.	157, Jorbagh, New Delhi	Rent Controller, Delhi	Shri Jaspal Singh	E-105/72 dt. 16.2.72

1	2	3	4	5
3.	B.P. No.2 Jangpura 'B, New Delhi	Addl. Rent Controller Delhi.	Shri R.P. Gupta	581/72
4.	F-21 Jangpura Extn.	do	Shri V.S. Aggarwal	190/71
5.	K-29, Jangpura Extn. New Delhi	do	Shri P.K. Bahri	55/67
6.	A-349, Defence Colony	do	Shri P.C. Saini	259 of 1966 dt. 2.6.66
7.	B-105, Defence Colony	do	Shri S.N. Kapoor	145/1969
8.	E-11, Defence Colony	do	Shri R.K. Sain	307-E of 1973

Agencies for 'Rasika'

9657. SHRI HIRALAL R. PARMAR: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of agencies of 'Rasika' allocated with the Union Territory of Delhi and Haryana so far;

(b) the details for Delhi and Haryana. separately;

(c) out of them how many agencies were allotted to the members belonging to SCs/STs;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) and (b) For 'Rasika', the Modern Food Industries (India) Limited has appointed 16 distributors for Delhi and 4 for Haryana. A statement indicating their names and addresses is attached.

(c) to (e) Since no member from scheduled castes/scheduled tribes applied for the distributorship in response to the advertisement issued by the company the question of giving it to any member from these communities did not arise.

Statement

DISTRIBUTORS APPOINTED IN DELHI

1. Shri P.K. Arora, M/s. Prashant Fruit Juice, House No. 66, Siri Nagar Colony, New Delhi.
2. Shri Mohamad Mohtrim Usmani, M/s. Bangalore Distributors, 118 , Haveli Hismudin, Ballimaran, Delhi.
3. Shri G.D. Singh, M/s. G.D. Singh, 3/25-A, Vijay Nagar Delhi.
4. Shri Om Prakash Chawla, M/s. Om Prakash Chawla, Shop No. 6, Centre-I, Sector VII, Rama-Krishna Puram, New Delhi.
5. Shri Gopi Chand Nihalani, M/s. Gopi Chand, C-7/300-A, Lawrance Road, Delhi.
6. Shri Azad Singh, M/s. Azad Singh, House No. 12, Mundka Village, New Delhi.

7. Shri [illegible] Preet Singh 3167-A Chander Nagar, Tri Nagar, Delhi.

8. Shri Raghav, Shop No.9, Near Gurdwara, Bhai Lalaji Rishi Nagar, Rani Bagh, Delhi.

9. Shri Aman Singh, M/s. Amar Singh, WZ-283, Shakurpur Village, P.O. Sri Nagar, Delhi.

10. Shri Manjit Singh Anand, M/s. Anand Agencies, 2/2, Block 41, Singh Sabha Road, Delhi.

11. Shri Anil Shukla, M/s. Food & Beverages, B-87, Pandara Road, Noida, Delhi.

12. Shri Kailash Chander, M/s. Ashoka Fruit Juice, 816/51, Tri Nagar, Delhi.

13. Shri O.P. Gupta, M/s. Gupta Bottling Company. A-1/C-1, Market Shopping Complex, Lawrance Road Delhi.

14. Shri P.K. Jain, M/s. Chandra Drinks, 776, Tri Nagar, Delhi.

15. Shri Yadav, M/s. Yadav Dealer & Suppliers, 414, (25), Shamepur, Delhi.

16. Shri Raj Singh, M/s. Dhaiya Bottling Agency, 50-51 A, Ashoka Park, Rohtak Road, Delhi.

DISTRIBUTORS APPOINTED FOR HARYANA

1. Shri B.R. Goel, M/s. Bhawati Enterprises, Bahadurgarh, Haryana.

2. Shri Bhim Singh, M/s. Sharad Distributors, Delhi Gate, Link Road, Faridabad (Haryana).

3. Shri Batra, M/s. Batra Agencies, Shop No. 7, Housing Colony, Sonepat

4. Shri Jay Singh, M/s. Glacier Drinks M-18, D.L.F. Colony, Gurgaon (Haryana).

Provision of Jobs to Dependents of Deceased Staff of Government of Iudia Press, Delhi

9658. SHRI NARAYAN SAHU : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the particulars of staff members expired from 1-1-1981 to 31-3-1983 who were working in Government of India Press, Minto Road, New Delhi;

(b) the particulars of those deceased staff members, whose dues have not yet been paid to their dependents;

(c) the particulars of those deceased staff members, whose eligible dependents have not yet been provided with suitable jobs;

(d) action Government propose to take in the matter of payment of dues, providing suitable jobs to dependents of deceased persons in the same press at the earliest so as to enable them to retain Government accommodation which was allotted to the deceased, and

(e) action Government propose to take against the officials responsible for this type of avoidable harassment to the family of deceased person?

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

Implementation of Agrarian Reforms

9659. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5560 on 4 April, 1983 regarding implementation of agrarian reforms and state :

(a) the latest position with regard to the actual total State-wise acreage of land above ceiling, the area taken possession of, the area actually distri-

buted and the area stalled due to court injunctions;

(b) what is the latest position about the proportion of marginal farmers, small farmers, middle (5 to 10 acres) farmers the rich farmers and agricultural labourers' to the total population;

(c) what specific steps are being taken to ensure accomplishment of the Planning Commission's target of March, 1985; and

(d) steps being taken to ensure State-wise implementation of tenancy, money lending and debt cancellation and bonded labour laws ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) A statement is annexed.

(b) According to the computation based on 1981 census there are 247.1 million workers, of which 91.4 million are cultivators constituting 37.0% of the total workers. There are 55.4 million agricultural labourers constituting 22.4% of the total workers. The decennial census does not collect figures of farmers in terms of the size of their holdings.

(c) Under the new 20-Point Programme all the State Governments have been requested to complete the distribution of ceiling surplus land by March, 1985.

(d) The national policy on land reforms as enunciated in the successive five year plan documents, aims at the provision of security of tenure and regulation of rent, conferment of ownership rights on the generality of tenants. Rents have been fixed between 1/5th and 1/4th of the gross produce except in Andhra area of Andhra Pradesh, Punjab and Haryana. Provisions for security of tenure have been made in all States. By now 7.7 million tenants have acquired ownership of 5.6 million hectares Laws provide for recording the status of tenants including share-croppers in the record of rights.

As regards abolition of bonded labour, the responsibility for identification. release and rehabilitation of bonded labour rests with the State Governments. Identification and release of bonded labourers and rehabilitation of freed labourers are a continous process. State Governments have been requested from time to time to take urgent and effective steps including the undertaking of intensive surveys in susceptible areas to secure early release and rehabilitation of bonded labouress as a time bound programme. State -wise targets for rehabilitation of bonded labourers are being fixed annually.

As for debt cancellation, the subject of money lender and money lending is in the State list of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution. Implementation of money lenders' act is, therefore, within the responsibility of the State Governments. The Government of India issued guidelines in August, 1975 to all the States and Union Territories for undertaking appropriate legislation for relief to eligible debtors. Relief from rural indebtedness was a specific programme under the 20-Point Programme. The state Governments and Union Teritories have enacted suitable legislation on the basis of these guidelines and are implementing them. According to information received from 9 States, 2.66 lakh beneficiaries obtained relief and the amount involved was Rs. 14.11 crores. Under the new 20-Point Programme, all the State Governments have been requested to review the implementation of debt relief measures in order to assess the impact of these enactments and take further necessary action.

Statement

(in acres)

State/Union Territory	Area above ceiling declared surplus	Araea Taken possession of	Area distributed	Court cases
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Andhra Pradesh	10,09,323	4,42,766	3,17,583	4,20,000
Assam	5,68,873	4,89,675	3,22,015	76,000
Bihar	2,48,192	1,52,249	1,49,360	90,000
Gujarat	1,63.572	69,846	12,045	87,866
Haryana	29,561	21,203	21,011	21,597
Himachal Pradesh	2,47,096	2,45,760	3,298	—
Jammu & Kashmir	—	—	—	—
Karnataka	2,95,720	1,48,072	1,04,972	1,62,000
Kerala	1,26,671	82,306	54,819	28,368
Madhya Pradesh	2,56,484	1,45,788	87,884	72,692
Maharashtra	3,70,193	2,81,586	2,81,586	58,000
Manipur	811	386	386	—
Orissa	1,44,193	1,25,816	1,08,726	26,488
Punjab	46,892	16,992	13,437	78,484*
Rajasthan	2,60,533	2,32,517	1,32,185	33,000
Tamil Nadu	87,959	81,375	66,585	12,370
Tripura	1,700	1,595	1,345	99
Uttar Pradesh	2,88,598	2,65,170	2,37,548	21,402
West Bengal	1,64,767	1,12,818	62,460	1,00,000
Dadra & N.H.	8,958	6,776	3,616	2,179
Delhi	722	374	374	414
Pondiherry	2,560	1,132	927	1,247
TOTAL	43,23,378	29,24,202	19,82,162	12,91,206

*Includes are locked in court cases under the Old Ceiling Act.

Implementation of Agrarian Reforms

9660. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3629 on 21 March, 1983 regarding implementation of agrarian reforms and state :

(a) the State-wise and year-wise break up of the 20 million tenants brought into direct contact with the State, 7.7 million tenants having been conferred ownership rights and 2.66 lakh beneficiaries having obtained relief from debt relief loans; and

(b) what is the comparative ratio of the number of agricultural labourers in 1951, 1961, 1971 and 1981 Census figures ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) The total figure of 20 million tenants was worked out in the early years oft he land reforms measures. Statewise and yearwise break-ups are not available.

(b) A statement is appended.

Statement

Statement showing the percentage of Agricultural labourers to total workers for India and State is exested in 1951 Census

	India/States		Percentage of agricultural labourers to total workers.
	INDIA	...	14.17
1.	Uttar Pradesh	...	6.85
2.	Bihar	...	22.10
3.	Orissa	...	14.47
4.	West Bengal	...	13.67
5.	Assam	...	2.12
6.	Manipur	...	0.28
7.	Tripura	...	6.45
8.	Sikkim	...	0.15
9.	Madras	...	21.58
10.	Maysore	...	9.02
11.	Travancore-Cochin	...	24.22
12.	Coorg	...	13.72
13.	Bombay	...	11.01
14.	Saurashtra	...	5.16
15.	Kutch	...	4.01
16.	Madhya Bharat	...	13.81
17.	Madhya Pradesh	...	24.67
18.	Hyderabad	...	20.89
19.	Vindhya Pradesh	...	20.39
20.	Bhopal	...	23.04
21.	Rajasthan	...	3.50
22.	Punjab	...	8.17
23.	Himachal Pradesh & Bilaspur	...	1.10
24.	Patiala and Punjab states Union	...	10.10
25.	Delhi	...	1.65
26.	Ajmer	...	3.90
27.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	...	0.44

(The figures collected under different censuses are strictly not comparable because of differences in definitions.)

Statement

Statement showing the percentage of agricultural labourers to total workers for India, States and U.Ts. Accordnig to 1961 Census.

	India/State/ Union Territory		Percentage of agricultural labourers to total workers.
	INDIA	...	16.71
	States :		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	...	28.59
2.	Assam	...	3.69
3.	Bihar	...	22.97
4.	Gujarat	...	14.77
5.	Haryana	...	6.90
6.	Himachal Pradesh	...	1.41
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	...	1.21
8.	Karnataka	...	16.42
9.	Kerala	...	17.38
10.	Madhya Pradesh	...	16.63
11.	Maharashtra	...	23.80
12.	Manipur	...	0.61
13.	Meghalaya	...	4.26
14.	Nagaland	...	1.14
15.	Orissa	...	17.01
16.	Punjab	...	9.65
17.	Rajasthan	...	4.11
18.	Sikkim	...	2.14
19.	Tamil Nadu	...	18.42
20.	Tripura	...	7.53
21.	Uttar Pradesh	...	11.30
22.	West Bengal	...	15.30
	Union Territories :		
1.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	...	1.12
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	...	0.04
3.	Chandigarh	...	0.91
4.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	...	14.22
5.	Delhi	...	0.86
6.	Goa, Daman & Diu	...	15.24
7.	L.M. & A. Islands	...	—
8.	Mizoram	...	0.03
9.	Pondicherry	...	28.05

(The figures collected under different censuses are strictly not comparable because of differences in definitions).

Statement

Statement showing the percentage of agricultural labourers to total workers for India, States and Union Territories according to 1971 Census.

	India/State/ Union Territory		Percentage of agricultural labourers to total workers.
	INDIA	...	26.31
	States :		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	...	37.92
2.	Assam	...	9.92
3.	Bihar	...	38.92
4.	Gujarat	...	22.48
5.	Haryana	...	16.21
6.	Himachal Pradesh	...	4.17
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	...	3.05
8.	Karnataka	...	26.70
9.	Kerala	...	30.69
10.	Madhya Pradesh	...	26.56
11.	Maharashtra	...	29.32
12.	Manipur	...	3.65
13.	Meghalaya	...	9.88
14.	Nagaland	...	1.45
15.	Orissa	...	28.28
16.	Punjab	...	20.11
17.	Rajasthan	...	9.31
18.	Sikkim	...	3.77
19.	Tamil Nadu	...	30.46
20.	Tripura	...	19.96
21.	Uttar Pradesh	...	19.95
22.	West Bengal	...	26.46
	Union Territories :		
1.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	...	4.69
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	...	1.96
3.	Chandigarh	...	1.48
4.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	...	16.96
5.	Delhi	...	1.24
6.	Goa, Daman & Diu	...	15.01
7.	L.M. & A. Islands	...	—
8.	Mizoram	...	0.37
9.	Pondicherry	...	32.81

(The figures collected under different censuses are strictly not comparable because of differences in definitions).

Statement

Statement showing the percentage of main agricultural labourers to total main workers for India, States and Union Territories according to 1981 Census.

	India/State/ Union Territory		Percentage of main agricultural labourers to total main workers.
	INDIA*	...	24.94
	States :		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	...	36.79
2.	Bihar	...	35.50
3.	Gujarat	...	22.66
4.	Haryana	...	16.11
5.	Himachal Pradesh	...	2.72
6.	Jammu & Kashmir	...	3.49
7.	Karnataka	...	26.78
8.	Kerala	...	28.23
9.	Madhya Pradesh	...	24.24
10.	Maharashtra	...	26.63
11.	Manipur	...	4.99
12.	Meghalaya	...	9.98
13,	Nagaland	...	0.81
14.	Orissa	...	27.76
15.	Punjab	...	22.17
16.	Rajasthan	...	7.32
17.	Sikkim	...	3.31
18.	Tamil Nadu	...	31.73
19.	Tripura	...	24.00
20.	Uttar Pradesh	...	15.98
21.	West Bengal	...	25.23
	Union Teritories :		
1.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	...	3.73
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	...	2.49
3.	Chandigarh	...	0.55
4.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	...	10.85
5.	Delhi	...	0.81
6.	Goa, Damau & Diu	...	9.74
7.	Lakshadweep	...	—
8.	Mizoram	...	2.48
9.	Pondicherry	...	31.47

*Excludes Assam where no census was taken due to disturbed condition. (The figures collected under different censuses are strictly not comparable because of differences in definitions).

Aid for Rajasthan Canal

9661, SHRI KRISHAN KUMAR GOYAL : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the International Fund for Agricultural Development has provided aid for the Rajasthan Canal Project: and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) An agreement of assistance of US $ 55 million was signed with IFAD in March, 1980 for Rajasthan Canal Project Stage (Phase-II). The project comprises of Afforestation, Roads, village water supply and on-farm development. The closing date of the Agreement is March, 1986.

राजाधिराज वनस्पति उद्योग, मध्य प्रदेश द्वारा वनस्पति उत्पादन

9662. **श्री राम लाल राही** : क्या **खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के जिला शिवानी में राजाधिराज वनस्पति उद्योग को कितने टन वनस्पति उत्पादन का लाइसेंस दिया गया था;

(ख) जिस वर्ष से इस मिल ने उत्पादन चालू किया क्या वह इसकी उत्पादन की लाइसेंस क्षमता के अनुसार था; और

(ग) यदि उत्पादन लाइसेंस क्षमता से कम या अधिक था तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मन्त्रालय के राज्य मन्त्री (श्री भागवत झा आजाद) : (क) मैसर्स राजाधिराज इण्डस्ट्रीज (पी०) लि० को सेवनी, मध्य प्रदेश में प्रतिदिन 25 मी० टन वनस्पति का उत्पादन करने के लिए एक औद्योगिक लाइसेंस जारी किया गया है।

(ख) और (ग) फरवरी, 1982 में उत्पादन आरम्भ करने पर इस एकक ने वित्तीय वर्ष 1982-83 के दौरान 6916 मी० टन वनस्पति का उत्पादन किया। किसी एकक द्वारा क्षमता का उपयोग कई बातों पर निर्भर करता है, जैसे कच्ची सामग्री की उपलभ्यता, संयंत्र तथा प्रबन्धकों की कुशलता और अन्य आदानों की नियमित आपूर्ति।

सामाजिक वानिकी योजना के लिए मध्य प्रदेश को दी गई राशि

9663. **श्री राम लाल राही** : क्या कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि वर्ष 1981-82 और 1982-83 के दौरान सामाजिक वानिकी योजना के अन्तर्गत मध्य प्रदेश को कितनी राशि दी गई ?

कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) : 1981-82 और 1982-83 के दौरान सामाजिक वानिकी की केन्द्र द्वारा प्रायोजित योजना के तहत मध्य प्रदेश को दी गई धनराशि नीचे प्रदर्शित की गई है :—

	लाख रुपए
1981-82	88.18
1982-83	199.35

Implementation of Land Ceiling, Tenancy, Debt Relief, Abolition of Bonded Labour Legislations in Bihar

9664. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the latest position with regard to the actual

implementation of land ceiling, tenancy, debt-relief, abolition of bonded labour, legislations in Bihar, district-wise figures thereaboat ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : Under the Bihar Land Reforms (Fixation of Ceiling Area and Acquisition of Surplus Land) Act, 1961, 54,535 returns were filed by land holders, of which 53,875 returns have been disposed of. An area of 2,48,192 acres has been declared surplus, of which 1,52,249 acres have been taken possession of and 1,49,360 acres distributed to 1,68,690 eligible beneficiaries. 98,578 acres have been allotted to 1,12,605 members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Provisions for security of tenure have been made. Land records are also being updated.

Under the Debt Relief Act, 74,420 persons have been benefited in respect of Rs. 2.27 crores.

During April, 1982 to February, 1983; 3671 bonded labourers have been assisted.

Districtwise performance is not monitored by the Government of India.

Rules Regarding Supply and Use of Stationery

9665. SHRI MANOHAR LAL SAINI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4726 on 21 December, 1981 regarding Rules regarding supply and use of stationery and state :

(a) whether the Rules which were last issued in 1924, reprinted in 1940 and corrected upto 29-2-1940 have since been updated;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) how have Government been functioning in the absence of proper rules so lang ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) to (c) The Rules for supply and use of stationery stores are in the nature of administrative instructions, and are in force. An updated version of rules has since been drafted aud is being vetted before publication.

Farmers Covered Under Operation Flood I and II

9666. SHRI T.S. NEGI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that under Operation Flood-I, against target of one million farmers, actually 1.464 are claimed to have been covered;

(b) what is the increased output of milk by these farmers located in Operation Flood-I districts as compared to non-Operation Flood-I districts;

(c) whether it is also a fact that as against 10 million farmers to be covered under Operation Flood-II, only 2.113 have been covered upto January, 1983 and if so, whether the balance will be covered by June 1985 when Operation Flood-II ends; and

(d) what was the target of build-up of societies under Operation Flood-I and II against achievement of 10,409 and 18336 achieved so far and reasons for shortfall ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Under Operation Flood-I, against a target of one million farmers, 1.46 million milk producers were covered.

(b) Districtwise surveys of milk production in the Operation Flood-I areas have not been done.

(c) and (d) Against the target of 10 million farmers to be covered under Operation Flood-II, only 2,114 million farmers have been covered till January 1983. Targets and achievements in respect of the growth of societies under Operation Flood-I and II are given below :—

	Operation Flood-I		Operation Flood-II	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
Dairy Cooperative Societies.	10,000	10,409	34,001	18,993 (till Feb. 83)

The shortfall is largely due to late initiation of the programme in most of the States. Though the programme was planned to be initiated in 1977-78 in all the States, it is yet to be taken up on the expected scale in larger States, like, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Rajasthan, Karnataka, and Madhya Pradesh. As against the coverage of 155 milksheds so far the programme could be initiated only in 77 milksheds. All efforts are made to achieve the target within the stipulated pesriod.

State-wise Allocation Under Operation Flood-I

9667. SHRI T.S. NEGI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether State-wise allocations under Operation Flood I were made and approved by Government in accordance with financial norms and if so, details of original allocations in 1982 as approved and incurred by IDC and reasons for deviations if any;

(b) whether it is a fact that deviations from original allocations have been made and funds spent without previous approval of Govt. and if so, details and reasons thereof; and

(c) whether any action has been taken for this gross misdirection and misappropriation of funds and whether the matter has ever been reported by IDC Auditors or by Controller and Accountant Genral ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b) The allocation of funds under Operation Flood-I which was terminated on 31.3.81 was based on the coverage of milksheds attached to each one of the Metropolitan city dairies, expected milk procurement in these milksheds, the infrastructural facilities that were needed in the respective milksheds and additional processing and marketing facilities in the Metro cities. State-wise allocations and their utilisation with number of milksheds covered are given below :

States	Allocated by I.D.C. (Rs. in crores)	Utilised (Rs. in crores)	No. of Miksheds.
Andhra Pradesh.	7.22	4.82	1
Bihar	3.85	3.20	1
Gujarat	25.32	21.70	6
Haryana	5.07	3.70	2
Maharashtra	25.76	17.88	2
Punjab	5.45	5.12	3
Rajasthan	4.97	3.98	1
Tamil Nadu	18.58	14.17	6
Uttar Pradesh	7.26	5.65	2
West Benal	20.64	14.73	3

The allocations and release of funds were approved by the Board of Directors of the Indian Dairy Carporation. There were no deviations in State-wise allocation of funds.

(c) The question of taking action does not arise as no report on gross misdirection and misappropriation of funds has been received from the auditors of Indian Dairy Corporation or Comptroller and Auditor General.

World Bank Loan for Operation Flood Programme

9668. SHRI T.S. NEGI :
SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that under Operation Flood II, against World Bank loan of Rs 129 crores, Indian Dairy Corporation has already drawn 43.1 crores as in February 1983;

(b) whether Government are aware that Indian Dairy Corporation has about Rs. 180 crores deposits in Bank and, if so, the reasons for taking World Bank Loan with its, conditionalities which are detrimental to national interests;

(c) whether allocations to States is being done by Indian Dairy Corporation in contravention of Clear Government rules and without clearance from Government;

(d) whether under Operation Flood II out of Rs. 485.50 crores projected only Rs. 132 crores were disbursed by February 1983 showing poor progress like Operation Flood-I; and

(e) whether Government will order high power inquiry in the financial manipulations by IDC and as a first step place it under a new Chairman ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Under Operation Flood II, the Indian Dairy Corporation has preferred reimbursemsnt claims for International Development Association Credit to the extent of Rs. 57.8968 crores from inception upto February, 1983.

(b) The Indian Dairy Corporation had term deposits with Banks for an amount of Rs. 165.2632 crores as on 28th February, 83. The World Bank loan is part of the overall resources for implementation of Operation Flood II project mainly to cover the cost of indigenous and imported equipment for the project. Non-availing of loan facilities will affect implementation of the project.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Considering the various constraints involved in the implementation of such a massive project, the progress so far made has been satisfactory. The progress of Operation Flood II project is regularly being monitored by the high-level Steering Committee.

(e) Since there is no financial manipulation by the Indian Dairy Corporation such an action is not contemplated.

Towns/Districts Under Operation Flood II

9669. SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of towns already covered under Operation Flood II for milk marketing against target of 147 towns;

(b) the number of districts covered under Operation Flood-II for milk production against target of 155 districts;

(c) the number of urban consumers reached so far against a target of 150 million;

(d) the number of farm families covered against target of 10 millions;

(e) whether Government consider the progress of Operation Flood-II started on July, 1978 which is to be covered by June 1985 satisfactorily; and

(f) if not, whether Government will end the present one man rule and save the dairying in the country from total collapse ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : In addition to the four metrocities of Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi and Madras, 152 smaller towns are covered under milk marketing under Operation Flood II as on January, 1983.

(b) Against the targetted coverage of 155 districts under Operation Flood II, programme is in progress in 74 milksheds.

(c) The details of the total urban consumers covered under milk marketing are not available.

(d) At the end of February, 1983, 2.17 million farm families were covered under Operation Flood II.

(e) Considering the various constraints involved in the implementation of such a massive project, the progress so far made has been satisfacory. The progress of Operation Flood II project is regularly being monitored by the high-level Steering Committee.

(f) Does not arise.

Egg Production

9670. SHRI MANOHAR LAL SAINI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) number of layers and cocks available year-wise from 1978-79 to 31 March, 1983 of ILI-80 and each of ILI-83 and ILH-83 and corresponding total egg production, year-wise and strain-wise; and

(b) what is per layer annual egg production of commercial stock in random sample tests and how many commercial chicked sold State-wise, by all companies combined; year-wise from 1978-79 ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) ILI—80, ILI—83, ILH—83 are commercial strain crosses and are hence not maintained at research units except in small numbers for evaluation of the production performance.

(b) The range of annual egg production per layer on hen house basis, of various commercial stock entries in the random-sample laying tests conducted at Bombay, Hassarghatta (Bangalore) and Bhubaneswar from 1978-79 is giving in the enclosed statement.

As regards the number of commercial chicks sold State-wise by all the companies from 1978-79, no such data is being kept by the Agriculture Ministry..

Statement

Range of Per Layer Annual Egg Froduction (Hen Housed Basis) of Various Commercial Stock Entries in the Random Sample Egg Laying Tests Conducted at Bombay, Hassarghatta (Bangalore) and Bhubaneswar.

Period of Test	Total Number of Entries in the 3 Testing Stations	Range of Egg Production Per Layer	Exact Age Upto which Egg Production Recorded
1978-79	87	166—260 eggs	500 days
1979-80	74	181—256 eggs	500 days
1980-81	64	145—260 eggs	504 days
1981-82	72	176—262 eggs	504 days

Proposal Submitted by Orissa Government for Construction of Houses for Weaker Sections

9671. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Orissa had submitted proposal to his Ministry regarding the construction of houses for weaker sections of the society for sanction of loan assistance for the schemes during the years 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83.

(b) if so, the loan assistance provided during above financial years and the progress made by Government of Orissa, district-wise so far; and

(c) number of houses constructed by HUDCO in flood affected areas during the years 1981-82 1982-83 in Gunupur and Parlakhemundi subdivision in that State to provide houses to the houseless people ?

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

कृषि मूल्य आयोग में किसानों का प्रतिनिधित्व

9672. **श्री रामजी भाई मावणि :**
प्रो० मधु दण्डवते :
श्री कृष्ण प्रताप सिंह :
श्री मोहन लाल पटेल :

क्या **कृषि** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कृषि मूल्य आयोग में किसानों के प्रतिनिधित्व को बढ़ाने का प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है, और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) वर्ष 1977 से 1982 की अवधि में आयोग में किसानों के कितने प्रतिनिधि थे उनकी शैक्षिक योग्यताएं और अनुभव क्या था और किस आधार पर उन्हें आयोग का सदस्य बनाया गया था;

(घ) मूल्य आयोग द्वारा किस मान दण्ड के आधार पर विभिन्न खाद्यान्न के मूल्य निर्धारित किए जाते हैं; और

(ङ) 1977 से 31 दिसम्बर, 1982 की अवधि में विभिन्न खाद्यान्न के निर्धारित किए गए मूल्य क्या हैं और किस मानदण्ड के आधार पर इनके मूल्यों की सिफारिश की गई थी ?

कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खान) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग) राष्ट्रीय कृषि आयोग द्वारा कृषि मूल्य आयोग के गठन के प्रश्न पर विचार किया गया तथा आयोग ने यह सिफारिश की कि कृषि मूल्य आयोग में अध्यक्ष सहित चार सदस्य होने चाहिए तथा इसका एक सदस्य गैर-सरकारी सदस्य हो, जिसे कृषि उत्पादन तथा उपभोक्ता की समस्याओं का ज्ञान हो। राष्ट्रीय कृषि आयोग की सिफारिशों के अनुसरण में कृषि मूल्य आयोग में सदस्यों की संख्या 3 से बढ़ाकर 4 कर दी गई। चौधरी रणधीर सिंह, सदस्य किसानों और उपभोक्ताओं के हितों का प्रतिनिधित्व करते हैं तथा उनकी सदस्य के रूप नियुक्ति अनुबन्ध के आधार पर 20-4-1976 से 3 वर्ष की अवधि के लिए हुई थी। तथापि, उन्होंने 20-12-1978 को अपना त्यागपत्र दे दिया, जिसे 30-12-1978 को मंजूर कर लिया गया। उनको 25-7-1980 से 3 वर्ष के

लिए सदस्य के रूप में फिर से नियुक्त किया गया। वे स्नातकोत्तर तथा विधि स्नातक हैं तथा संसद सदस्य और राष्ट्रीय कृषि आयोग के सदस्य रह चुके हैं। सचिवों की समिति और राष्ट्रीय कृषि आयोग द्वारा दिए गए विस्तृत मार्गदर्शी सिद्धान्तों को मद्दे नजर रखते हुए, सरकार द्वारा उनकी नियुक्ति की गई।

(घ) और (ङ) कृषि मूल्य आयोग केवल सिफारिशें करने वाला एक निकाय है। विभिन्न अनाजों के वसूली/समर्थन मूल्य भारत सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित किए जाते हैं। वसूली/समर्थन मूल्यों के स्तर की सिफारिशें करते समय, कृषि मूल्य आयोग कई घटकों, जिसमें उत्पादन लागत के उपलब्ध आंकड़े, आदानों के मूल्यों में परिवर्तन, अन्तः फसल विभिन्नता, कृषि तथा गैर कृषि क्षेत्रों के बीच व्यापार की शर्तों में परिवर्तन, देश में विद्यमान सामान्य आर्थिक परिस्थितियां आदि शामिल हैं, को ध्यान में रखता है। कृषि मूल्य आयोग द्वारा की गई सिफारिशों तथा राज्य सरकारों, सम्बन्धित आर्थिक मन्त्रालयों और योजना आयोग के विचारों को ध्यान में रखने के पश्चात्, सरकार द्वारा वर्षानुवर्ष के आधार पर वसूली/समर्थन मूल्य निर्धारित किए जाते हैं।

विभिन्न अनाजों के लिए 1976-77 से अब तक निर्धारित किए गए वसूली/समर्थन मूल्य अनुबन्ध में दिए गए हैं।

विवरण

अनाजों का वसूली/न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य

(रुपए प्रति क्विंटल)

जिस	किस्म	वर्ष (फसल वर्ष)	कृषि मूल्य आयोग द्वारा सिफारिश किया गया मूल्य	सरकार द्वारा घोषित मूल्य
1	2	3	4	5
धान	मोटा	1976-77	74.00	74.00
		1977-78	77.00	77.00
		1978-79	82.00	85.00
		1979-80	90.00*	95.00*
		1980-81	100.00*	105.00*
		1981-82	115.00*	115.00*
		1982-83	122.00*	122.00*
मोटा अनाज (ज्वार, बाजरा, मक्का, रागी)	औसत अच्छी किस्म	1976-77	74.00	74.00
		1977-78	74.00	74.00
		1978-79	78.00	85.00
		1979-80	85.00	95.00

1	2	3	4	5
		1980-81	97.50	105.00
		1981-82	116.00	116.00
		1982-83	118.00	118.00
रबी अनाज				
गेहूं	सभी किस्में	1976-77	105.00	110.00
		1977-78	110.00	112.50
		1978-79	115.00	115.00
		1979-80	117.00	117.00
		1980-81	127.00	130.00
		1981-82	142.00	142.00
		1982-83	151.00	151.00
जौ	औसत अच्छी	1976-77	65.00	65.00
	किस्म	1977-78	67.00	67.00
		1978-79	सि०न०	घो०न०
		1979-80	सि०न०	घो०न०
		1980-81	85.00	105.00
		1981-82	सि०न०	घो०न०
		1982-83	116.00-127.00	122.00

*आम किस्मों के लिए (लांग बोल्ड/शार्ट बोल्ड) ।

सि०न० = सिफारिश नहीं किया गया ।

घो०न० = घोषित नहीं किया गया ।

Views Expressed by Director, IARI to Provide Agro-Services to Farmers

9673. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that India has built up a production potential for higher out-turn but it is not fully exploited;

(b) if so, what suggestions have been made by Director of Indian Agricultural Research Institute, in this respect;

(c) whether it is a fact that he has pleaded for providing agro-services in India just as it is done in the advanced countries; and

(d) if so, what steps have been taken by Government in this regard and how it will be helpful to increase the production of food-stuff ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) India's developed production potential in agriculture is higher as compared to the present levels of production.

(b) No specific suggestions have been received from the Director of Indian Agricultural Research Institute in this respect.

(c) The Director, Indian Agricultural Research Institute has proposed the setting up of "Agro-Services Centres' in the country.

(d) The Government have already taken a series of steps for the establishment of "Agro-Services Centres". During the Fifth Five Year Plan, more than 3,000 such centres have been set up in the country through the medium of self-employed engineers. The major objective was employment generation and provision of supplies and services to farmers in the rural areas. In the Sixth Five Year Plan, the Government have proposed the setting up of 500 more farmers' Agro-Services Centres for training and assistance to entrepreneurs, groups of farmers and staff of corporations, etc. Their main objective will be to organise supply and services for the benefit of small and marginal farmers. This programme will be supported by national and regional centres for technology transfer.

राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत राज्यों को निधियों का आवंटन

9674. **श्री वृद्धि चन्द जैन** : क्या **ग्रामीण विकास** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अनेक विकास कार्यों तथा राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत रोजगार देने के लिए राज्यों को निधियों के आवंटन हेतु केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित मानदण्डों के आधार पर राज्यों को 1981-82 तथा 1982-83 में निधियों का आवंटन किया गया था; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस प्रकार आवंटित राज्य-वार राशि क्या है ?

ग्रामीण विकास मन्त्रालय के राज्य मन्त्री (श्री हरिनाथ मिश्र) : (क) जी हाँ, मणिपुर, मेघालय, नागालैंड तथा सिक्किम जैसे छोटे राज्यों तथा केन्द्र शासित क्षेत्रों, जिनके मामले में कुछ अतिरिक्त आवंटन किये गये थे, को छोड़ कर।

(ख) वर्ष 1981-82 तथा 1982-83 के दौरान राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत विभिन्न राज्यों/केन्द्र शासित क्षेत्रों को आबंटित निधियों को दर्शाने वाला एक विवरण संलग्न है।

विवरण

वर्ष 1981-82 तथा 1982-83 के दौरान राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत किए गए आबंटन, जिसमें खाद्यान्नों का मूल्य भी शामिल है, को दर्शाने वाला विवरण

(लाख रुपए में)

क्र० सं०	राज्य/केन्द्र शासित क्षेत्र	1981-82 केन्द्रीय अंश	1982-83 केन्द्रीय अंश
1	2	3	4
1.	आन्ध्र प्रदेश	1896.00	1983.00
2.	असम	400.00	400.00

1 2	3	4
3. बिहार	2420.00	2540.00
4. गुजरात	560.00	590.00
5. हरियाणा	160.00	160.00
6. हिमाचल प्रदेश	120.00	120.00
7. जम्मू तथा काश्मीर	160.00	160.00
8. कर्नाटक	828.00	874.00
9. केरल	804.00	847.00
10. मध्य प्रदेश	1320.00	1390.00
11. महाराष्ट्र	1420.00	1498.00
12. मणिपुर	20.00	20.00
13. मेघालय	20.00	20.00
14. नागालैंड	20.00	20.00
15. उड़ीसा	820.00	865.00
16. पंजाब	252.00	266.00
17. राजस्थान	468.00	492.00
18. सिक्किम	16.00	16.00
19. तमिलनाडु	1480.00	1560.00
20. त्रिपुरा	60.00	60.00
21. उत्तर प्रदेश	3340.00	3513.00
22. पश्चिम बंगाल	1348.00	1414.00
केन्द्र शासित क्षेत्र		
23. अंडमान तथा निकोबार द्वीप समूह	32.00	32.00
24. अरुणाचल प्रदेश	32.00	28.00
25. चंडीगढ़	8.00	8.00
26. दादरा तथा नगर हवेली	—	16.00
27. दिल्ली	—	4.00
28. गोवा दमन तथा दीव	—	32.00
29. लक्षद्वीप	—	8.00
30. मिजोरम	32.00	32.00
31. पांडिचेरी	32.00	32.00
योग	18,068.00	19,000.00

Number of Goats in I.C.A.R. Goat Institute

9675. SHRI B.D. SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of goats at ICAR Goat Institute, age-wise and sex-wise of each breed and cross breed month-wise from 1.4.1980 to 1.4.1983;

(b) annual expenditure incurred on fodder, concentrates and quantity of milk, meat and fibre, separately, produced monthly and corresponding prices of purchase and sale during the above period; and

(c) steps Government propose to take to normalise operations of ICAR Goat Institute ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b) The information required is quite voluminous. It is being collected from the Central Institute for Research on Goats, Mathura and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha thereafter.

(c) Since the opration of the Institute is quite normal, the question of any steps to normalise operation does not arise.

Unutilsed Tractors/Fertilizers

9676. SHRI G.Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are some tractors lying unsold in the country;

(b) whether some fertilizers is also lying unutilized in the country;

(c) if so, the details regarding the number of such tractors as well as the quantity of fertilizers lying unutilized; and

(d) the reaction of Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) At the end of February, 1983, 4,936 nos. of tractors were in stock with the different manufacturers.

As on 1st February, 1983, 16.38 lakh tonnes of fertilisers, in terms of nutrients Nirtogen, Phosphate and Potash, were in stock.

(d) In the context of need to curb inflationary pressures on the economy, the Reserve Bank of India had to take several measures to contain the volume of the credit expansion and to reduce the liquidity in the economy. However, taking into account the need of credit for tractor sales, the Reserve Bank of India authorised Agricultural Refinance Development, Corporation (new National Bank of Agriculture and Rural Development) to provide additional refinance facilities for tractor sales, which have picked up in recent months.

The Government's policy is to boost consumption of fertilisers in order to step up agricultural production. Adequate buffer stocks have to be maintained to take care of exigencies, such as, aberrations in fertilisers production and erratic supplies from abroad, sudden drop or rise in demand and weather conditions, Government is taking all possible steps to accelerate the pace of lifting of fertilisers.

Maps of the Forest in Karnataka

9677. Dr. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Directore of the French Institute, Pondicherry has presented to the State Government two detailed maps of the forests in Karnataka which are meant to serve as a 'master' key for working plans;

(b) whether these maps will also help in drawing programmes of afforestation and introduction of exotic species, vegetation and soil conservation, wild life management, planning of mining and hydro-electric projects;

(c) whether this would be of great help to understand the nature of the forest cover and help in improving the degenerated areas; and

(d) whether Government propose to ask other States to take action in this direction, if so, the action in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

———

PROF. K.K. TEWARY (Buxar) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have given a Calling Attention notice on a notice tabled in British Parliament—House of Commons—by 100 Members of House of Commons about a matter which is absolutely our internal concern.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने देखा है ।

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : This is a part of a conspiracy to destabilize our political system. This happened before the House of Representatives in America. How could they discuss our internal matters?. U.N.O. and French Reports, all these things fall into a pattern...

MR. SPEAKER : I am in contact with the Foreign Minister. They have to come out after finding the facts. Let me get the facts. Let them also ascertain. To-day or the day after we will be getting in touch with the House. We will take the House into confidence. It is a very serious matter.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : All the Reports are false.

MR. SPEAKER : That is all right.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : I have information with me. I am prepared to produce before the House. Some Opposition Members have been in correspondence with Members in Britain and America. There is conspiracy. This should be exposed because this is an attempt to dismember this country.

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : I am seeking to raise....

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (New Delhi) : An allegation has been made against Opposition Members.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : I am ready to substantiate it. Shri Fernandes has written. Opposition Members have written. I have got copies of the letters.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Allegation has been made against Opposition Members. Is there nothing wrong?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं जानता हूं । मैंने देखा है । मेरी बात सुनिये ।

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : I am prepared to produce copies of letters. Shri Fernandes issued a statement and he has written...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कोई भी एलीगेशन लगाएगा तो उसके लिए हमारे पास नियम बने हुए हैं और उनके अनुसार ही एलाउ किया जाएगा ।

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : I am prepared to substantiate it before the House. I am prepared to give copies. Shri Fernandes has issued a statement and he has written to...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : किसी के खिलाफ भी एलीगेशन लगाना होगा तो मुझे आपको लिख कर देना पड़ेगा । हम आपको कापी देंगे ।

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : Shri Vajpayee has also alleged about Assam.

This is in connivance with these forces.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : रूल्ज सब के लिए एक हैं। किसी को एलाउ करूंगा तो रूल्ज के अधीन ही एलाउ करूंगा ।

प्रो० के० के० तिवारी : वाजपेयी जी ने असम के मामले को लेकर जितनी बातें कहीं उनकी कंजम्पशन फोरेन कन्ट्रीज में हुई है। गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया को मेलाइन करने के लिए हुई हैं या नहीं ?

I am prepared to produce copies written by some of them. नेशनल इंटरेस्ट के खिलाफ यह नहीं है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : लिख कर देंगे तब करूंगा ।

प्रो० के० के० तिवारी : मैंने दिया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह तो दिया है लेकिन किसी के खिलाफ एलीगेशन लगाना होगा तो उसके लिए रूल बना हुआ है, सब ने मिल कर उसको बनाया है ।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I am seeking to raise an adjournment motion on a very tragic issue. Please listen because it is very important. It concerns this House.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने पढ़ा है ।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Please listen to me. On 15th February wireless messages were sent that in Delhi there is going to be a mass massacre. Arun Shourie has produced copies of the wireless message. (*Interruptions*) This happened three days before Nellie massacre. Allwo me to raise the adjournment motion.

MR. SPEAKER : No.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I demand that the wireless message should be laid on the table of the House.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जिद् करते हैं आप ।

The motion shall be restricted to a sepcific matter of recent occurrence.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : It is of recent occurrence. This was published yesterday. Before you give your ruling...

MR. SPEAKER : I have already given. I am not going to retrace it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : It is of recent occurrence because it was published in yesterday's '*India Today*'. That is the latest date available. He has produced wireless message.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप जिद् कर रहे हैं मेरे साथ । मैंने तो सबसे पहले दिन असम पर बहस करवाई थी और तफसील के साथ करवाई थी ।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Please do not browbeat us.

MR. SPERKER : You are doing that.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अगर कोई नया तथ्य सामने आता है और उसके बारे में बहस की मांग की जाती है—

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Without listening, how do you know?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मैं एडजर्नमेंट मोशन की बात नहीं कर रहा हूं, लेकिन अगर कोई नया तथ्य सामने आता है तो क्या आप बहस की इजाजत नहीं देंगे ?

MR. SPEAKER : I can take adjournment motion which is according to the rules, not otherwise.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I shall quote precedent.

Yesterday's '*India To-day*' has come out. He has published the wireless message of the police officer...(*Interruptions*), I may read out.

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed.

(*Interruptions*)**

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : You have refused. But we want discussion on the Assam situation in view of this disclosure...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने डिसकशन के लिए कभी मना नहीं किया। किसी वक्त भी आप नोटिस दे सकते हैं। कल बिजिनेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी की मीटिंग है। उसमें मैं इसको पुट कर सकता हूं।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : You have rejected the adjournment motion. But I had demanded that the wireless message of 15th February should be laid on the table of the Parliament. You have to give the ruling. The wireless message of 15th February should be laid on the Table of the House.

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : This Government has failed. It must resign. What is your ruling? Would you allow the wireless message to be laid on the Table of the House?

MR. SPEAKER : Not like this.

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, Sports and works and Housing (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, are you allowing this to form part of the proceedings?

MR. SPEAKER : No. I have not allowed it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Please don't interfere with the Speaker's authority...

SHRI BUTA SINGH : I am not interfering.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : When I am making the submission.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : I am addresing the Speaker only. I have the equal right to address as you are addressing the Speaker. I am addressing the Speaker, you must sit down.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : You are intarfering with the rules.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : It is not your prepogative to stand up and raise an adjournment motion every day.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I have given a regular notice.

(*Interruptsons.*)**

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing should go on record. Whatever they say will not form part of the proceedings.

(*Interruptions.*)**

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Professor, it shocks me when you get agitated like that.

SHRI KAMAL NATH (Chhindwara): He spoils his throat.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Don't worry about my throat. (*Interruptions.*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down,

(*Interruptions.*)**

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I have already given the notice according to the rules. (*Interruptions.*)**

MR. SPEAKER : It is all right. I have already replied on your motion. I

**Not recorded.

have already replied. I have disallowed it. But in spite of that...

(*Interruptions.*)**

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed. I have not allowed it. This is not the way.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I am the leader of a Group. I know the rules. I have given a notice. I never rise without your permission. And whenever you permit me, I make the submissions. (*Interruptions.*)**

MR. SPEAKER : You want everything in your own way. That is very bad. I only want that...

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE He is making an allegation that I have not given under the rules.

MR. SPEAKER : He did not say that.

(*Interruptions.*)

MR. SPEAKER : I am speaking now. I have already given the ruling, Sir. If you do not listen, what can I do? I have already given the ruling.

What I say is I have allowed you to a certain extent and then you should have stopped.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : That is all right. I only sought clarifications, because you did not know the second part. When you said 'No', I sat down.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मामला आपके और श्री दंडवते जी के बीच में था। संसदीय कार्य मन्त्री बिना आपकी इजाजत के बोले···

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नहीं।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : हम कभी बगैर इजाज़त के बोलते हैं तो सारा निकाल दिया जाता है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सारा निकाल दिया। मैंने भी वही किया है। मेरी इजाज़त से ही तो बोलेंगे।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : उन्होंने आपकी इजाजत नहीं ली बोलने के लिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नहीं, जितना लिया उतना दे दिया। उसके बाद में नहीं। जितनी मैंने इजाजत दी उतना ही, उसके बाद में नहीं।

श्री बूटा सिंह : अध्यक्ष जी, जो मैंने कहा आपकी अनुमति से कहा, बिना अनुमति के कुछ नहीं।···(**व्यवधान**)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब जो भी हो रहा है, सारा बगैर इजाजत के।

SHRI BUTA SINGH : I know the procedure. I am a senior Member of this House.

(*Interruptions***)

MR. SPEAKER : I have not allowed him. This will not form part of the proceedings. I have not allowed anybody.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Don't personalise it. आप दोनों मेरे पास आ जाइये।

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी (हिसार) : अध्यक्ष जी, बड़ी खुशी की बात है कि आज पहली दफा लोक-सभा, लोक-सभा जैसी लगी।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या हुआ ?

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी : पढ़े-लिखे आदमी बुद्धि की बात करने लगे। रोज मेरी आलो-

**Not recorded.

चना करते थे, आज मुझे ज्ञानी लोगों के ज्ञान का पता लगा।

आप कहते हैं, मेरे पास आओ, पहले चेम्बर में बात करो, फिर मैं फैसला करूंगा। आपसे चैम्बर में बात करना फिजूल हुआ। मैं सबसे पहले आपके पास गया था चैम्बर में और मैंने यह बात कही कि वायरलैस वाली या ब्रिटिश पार्लियामेंट वाली बात पर काम-रोको प्रस्ताव दिया है, आपने मौका नहीं दिया बात सुनने का।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बात तो एक ही है।

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी : बात एक ही है, लेकिन···

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपका नोटिस आया, मैंने आपको जवाब दिया, यह बताइये फिजूल कैसे हो गया ?

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप गये, आपने नोटिस दिया, मैंने उस नोटिस का नोटिस लिया, मैंने फैक्ट्स मंगाये, फारेन मिनिस्टर से कहा, उसके बाद यह बात कही, वरना कैसे करता ?

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : मेरे लिए तो फिजूल हो गया।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नहीं, नहीं, यह कोई बात नहीं।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपका नाम भी अख-बार वाले छाप देंगे, मैं कह देता हूं।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : अखबार में नाम छपना चाहिये। यहां बहुत छोटी बात कह देते हैं हवा में लोग, कि अखबार में नाम के लिये करता है। मैं तो करता हूं अखबार में नाम के लिए, लेकिन मेरा नाम चाहे न आये, बात जरूर आये, वरना अखबार की जरूरत क्या है, पार्लियामेंट की जरूरत क्या है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बात आयेगी आपकी भी।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बहस न करिए।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : दूसरा एक काम रोको प्रस्ताव मैंने और दिया था तमिलनाडु की असेम्बली का और हाई कोर्ट का।

अध्यक्ष महोदत : वह तो पहले हो गया, आप उस दिन नहीं थे।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : मैं था।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप कहां थे ? सवाल वाजपेयी ने और सब ने उठाया।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : मैं उस वक्त था लेकिन मैं बोला नहीं क्योंकि आपने मेरा नाम नहीं लिया।

उत्तर प्रदेश में भी ऐसा चल गया था।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरी बात सुनिये। यह समझ लेने की बात है। यह प्रणाली का लेजिस्लेटिव विंग और जुडिशियल विंग दोनों कंपलीमेंटरी और सप्लीमेंटरी हैं। इन दोनों को एक दूसरे का साथ देना चाहिये, एक दूसरे का मान करना चाहिए, साथ मिलकर चलना चाहिए। यह पहले भी हमने रूलिंग में कहा है। मैं यही चाहता हूं कि वह अपने अधिकार में रहकर व्यवस्था कायम रखें और हम अपने अधिकार में। ना वह हमारे यहां अधिकरण करें और न हम उनके यहां करें। दोनों मिलकर यह काम चलायें तभी यह बात

होगी, तभी देश के विधान का संरक्षण होगा। इस तरीके से इसका उठाना ठीक नहीं है। वह अपने आप इसे सुलझायें तभी ठीक रहेगा।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : व्यवस्था चाहिए, अगर ऐसी हालत हो तो ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह कर लेंगे, अभी उनकी एटेट में है।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : बात बहुत बढ़ गई है।

श्री बी० डी० सिंह (फूलपुर) : असम के मामले में नये तथ्य प्रकाश में आए हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : देखेंगे, मैंने कब इस बात को रोका है ?

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने कब कहा है कि मैंने रोका है किसी बात को। आप इसे बिजनेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी की मीटिंग में डिस्कस कर लीजिये, मुझे क्या परेशानी है ?

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मुझे कोई हैजिटेशन नहीं है। अपने बात करने के तरीके में फर्क हो सकता है। आपने कहा इस दरवाजे से दाखिल होना है, मैंने कहा दूसरे से होना है।

SHRI KAMAL NATH : Sir, you are only looking at that side. I am standing right in front of your nose.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बोलिए कमलनाथ जी, कभी-कभी आंख टेढ़ी हो जाती है।

SHRI KAMAL NATH : The thing is this. I do not want to be repetitive. But before I make my submission, you will say, "You are being repetitive." One of my colleagues has mentioned about the motion in the House of Commons...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : दो दफा हो गया।

SHRI KAMAL NATH : Please hear me. Then, you will realise that I am not being repetitive. You have said very clearly that you are examining the matter and you will take up the matter with the Minister of External Affairs. It is all very good. As a convention of this House, we do not take up any matter which is an internal affair of another country. But supposing your findings with the Minister of External Affairs are correct, please assure us that you will allow a debate on the issue.

MR. SPEAKER : Why hypothetical? I do not know. I can only assure a thing of which I am sure. How can I be sure without facts?

SHRI KAMAL NATH : The assurance is for a debate in the House provided the newspaper report is correct.

MR. SPEAKER : If the situation demands, then nothing is barred. मैंने आपको सौ दफा कहा है कि मेरा आश्वासन है इस हाउस को कि मैंने किसी बात को डिस्कशन के लिए कभी इन्कार नहीं किया और न करूंगा।

SHRI ERA ANBARASU (Cheugalpattu) : The reported surveillance over the High Court Judges of Madras has caused great concern among the judicial officers. It appears that one CID officer has been detailed to spy the activities of the High Court Judges. This will definitely disturb the smooth functioning of the High Court and it is highly irregular and unconstitutional. Therefore, I call upon the Home Minister to make a statement in this regard.

MR. SPEAKER : This has already been raised. This is all a repetition.

SHRI ERA ANBARASU : It is very important.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह हो गया है। इस को देखेंगे। यह इम्पार्टेंट है, इसी लिए मैंने कहा है।

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat) : The Government have taken a decision virtually to wind up the Dandakaranya Development Authority.

MR. SPEAKER : Not like this. You give me some notice...

I have already allowed Half-an-Hour discussion on that. You could have asked me. Why should you stand up like this and raise it?

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur) : Again I am coming back to the same issue.

MR. SPEAKER : Don't go round in a circle.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : The latest news has been received which is published in the 'India Today'.....

MR. SPEAKER. Nothing goes on record.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : What is this practice that you always say nothing goes on record? You have allowed everybodyelse to skeak everything.

MR. SPEAKER : I am not going to allow you to repeat it. It is the same thing.

*(*Interruptions*)

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : I never expected such things from you.

MR. SPEAKER : This burst of temper does not affect me. Do you think that this burst of temper will cow me down? What he says will not go on record. It is the same thing. It is the third time that you are repeating. Not allowed. I am going to stick to what I have said.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : Only if it is unparliamentary you can say...

MR. SPEAKER : I will do it. This issue has been raised several times. Nothing goes on record, whatever he says.

*(*Interrnptions*)

SHRI HARIKESH ABHADUR : What is the use of our sitting here ? I will walk out.

MR. SPEAKER : You are welcome to do it.

[*Shri Harikesh Bahadur then left the House*]

SHRI N. SOUNDARARAJAN (Sivakasi) : I have given a privilege motion against Shri K Mayathevar and against the editor of Murasoli, a Tamil daily on 4-11-82. You say it is under consideration.

MR. SPEAKER : I have not given any ruling. Not allowed.

SHRI N. SOUNDARARAJAN : Shri K. Mayathevar's speech published on 22-10-82 is a distorted version and it is done deliberately to undermine the name of our Chief Minister, Tamilnadu. The notice of privilege should be immediately referred to Privileges Committee.

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed.

श्री टी० एस० नेगी (टिहरी गढ़वाल) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अरुणाचल प्रदेश में भुखमरी है। वहाँ राशन-पानी बिल्कुल बन्द हो गया है, लोगों को नहीं मिल रहा है। गवर्नमेंट इस तरफ ध्यान नहीं दे रही है। बरसात होने के बाद ब्रह्मपुत्र नदी बढ़ जाएगी, तो आना-जाना बन्द हो जाएगा और वहां पर राशन-पानी ले जाना बन्द हो जाएगा।

**Not recorded.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने इस बारे में पूछा है। I have asked for facts.

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR (Trivandrum) : There is starvation in Arunchal Pradesh. There is no food and there are starvation deaths in Arunachal Pradesh.

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह (फिरोजाबाद) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बड़ा गम्भीर विषय है। राजस्थान में 3,572 गांव सूखे से प्रभावित हैं। वहां रिलीफ वर्क चल रहा है, लेकिन 40 डिग्री सेलसियस गर्मी में काम करके लोग कितना रुपया कमाएंगे ? इस पर सदन में चर्चा होनी चाहिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कितनी बार चर्चा होनी चाहिए ?

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह : अगर सरकार स्थिति पर काबू नहीं पाएगी, तो इस पर चर्चा करनी होगी। 1.70 करोड़ से अधिक लोगों को एक वक्त का भी खाना नहीं मिल रहा है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसको और देख लेंगे।

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह : अखबार में ये फोटो देखिए कि जानवर मरे पड़े हैं। सरकार इस बारे में कुछ नहीं कर रही है।

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : I am raising a very important matter because the Hon. Finance Minister is here. There is a company Carter Poolers. A winding up application has been made by the Registrar of Companies who is a Government officer. A very large number of employees are going to be thrown on the street. It was under the management of the Government. The livelihood of 500 employees is at stake.

MR. SPEAKER : You give me some motion.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Under Rule 222(3) I have given another notice. Shri Veerendra Patil has made an announcement about Bonus Act amendment outside the House when the House is in session.

MR. SPEAKER : We are examining it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : It is under consideration?

MR. SPEAKER : Yes. It is under consideration.

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12.23 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Notifications under Essenital Commodities Act

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTUR (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (6) of saction 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 :—

(1) G..S.R. 223 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 8th April, 1983 regarding fixation of maximum retail selling price of Anhydrous Ammonia, under Fertiliser (Control) Order, 1975.

(2) G.S.R. 226 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 12th April, 1983 regarding appointment of officers working in the Central Fertilizer Quality Control and Training Institute, Faridabad, as Inspectors of Fertilisers under Fertiliser (Control) Order, 1957. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—6536/83].

Notifications under Food Corporations Act, Weights and Measures Act, and Essential Commodities Act

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMETRY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND

WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : I beg to lay on the Table :—

(1) A copy of the Food Corporation of India (Staff) (Eighty-fifth Amendment) Regulations, 1982 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No 22/F. No. 6—1/76—IC dated the 12th February, 1983, under sub-section (5) of section 45 of the Food Corporations Act 1964.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the notification mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—6537/83].

(3) A copy of the Standards of Weights and Measures (Packaged Commodities) Amendment Rules, 1983 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 303 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 31st March, 1983 together with corrigndum thereto published in Notification No. G.S.R. 347 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 20th April, 1983, under sub-section (E) of section 83 of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—6538/83].

(4) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 337 (E) 9 (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazatte of India dated the 16th April, 1983 containing corrigenda to Notification No. G.S R. 40 (E) dated the 27th January, 1983, under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—6539/83].

Review on and Annual Report of Jammu and Kasbmir Agro-Indnstries Development Corporation, Ltd., Srinagar for 1973-74

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : I beg to lay on the Table :—

(1) A copy of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :—

(a) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Jammu and Kashmir State Agro Industries Development Corporation Limited, Srinagar, for the year 1973-74.

(ii) Annual Report of the Jammu and Kashmir State Agro Industries Development Corporation Limited, Srinagar, for the year 1973-74 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(b) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Jammu and Kashmir State Agro-Industries Development Corporation Limited, Srinagar, for the year 1974-75.

(ii) Annual Report of the Jammu and Kashmir State Agro Industries Development Corporation Limited, Srinagar, for the year 1974-75 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—6540/83].

(c) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Uttar Pradesh State Agro Industrial Corporation Limited Lucknow, for the year 1978-79.

(ii) Annual Report of the Uttar Pradesh State Agro Industrial Corporation Limited, Lucknow, for the year 1978-79 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and and Auditor General thereon,

(2) Three Statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a), (b) and (c) of item (1) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—6541/83].

Notification uuder Central Excise Rules

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : I beg to lay on theTable a copy of Notification No. 135/ 83-CE (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th April, 1983 together with an Explanatory Memorandum regarding Central Excise Duty Rebate for excess production of sugar during May—September, 1983, issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—6542/83].

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12.25 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) Legislation to ban indecent advertisements in newspapers etc.

SHRI KAMAL NATH (Chhindwara) : Sir, I rise to mention under Rule 377 about the need of having either specific legislation of censorship of indecent advertisements appearing in the newspapers and magazines—both English and vernacular—all over the country. A large number of advertisements, especially of consumer products, are extremely vulgar and obscene showing scantily clad girls in all kinds of suggestive postures. There is obviously an advertisement need for consumer products, but it has nothing to do with art and cannot be classified as artistic.

These obscene advertisements do not confine to consumer products alone and recently there has been a growing tendency amongst Indian movie-makers to come out with obscene and vulgar posters. The Film Censor Board checks the contents of the films, but approval of the name is not within its purview. Consequently, names of Indian movies are extremely suggestive and vulgar with the intention of enticing innocent minds.

Our Indian culture and ethos have been one of conservative ideas and ideals. Obscene advertisments and names of movies go against the very grain of our Indian ethos, The Government should immediately bring in legislation banning vulgar and obscene advertisements in newspapers, magazines or hoardings. The Government should also ensure that the names given to Indian movies are neither suggestive nor provocative. A separate Board should also be set up for approval of all advertisements, which have girl models, necessitating prior approval to be taken before advertisement release.

The situation today has gone so bad calling for urgent steps by the Government to curb this tendency.

(ii) Demand for a low power T.V. transmitter at Mathura and early Construction of relay Centre at Agra

श्री चन्द्र पाल शैलानी (हाथरस) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं नियम 377 के अन्तर्गत सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्री का ध्यान एक महत्वपूर्ण विषय की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूं। मथुरा, वृन्दावन, अलीगढ़, हाथरस आदि निकटवर्ती क्षेत्र में हजारों लोगों ने टी० वी० सेट लगाए हुए हैं। वे लोग टी० वी० सिगनल बूस्टरों द्वारा दिल्ली दूरदर्शन केन्द्र से देखने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। कभी-कभी मौसम अच्छा होने पर शाम को देर से थोड़ा बहुत दिखाई दे जाता है परन्तु नियमित रूप से कोई कार्यक्रम वहां नहीं पहुंचता है। मथुरा करीब 140 किलो मीटर की दूरी पर है परन्तु

[श्री चन्द्र पाल शैलानी]

वहां दिल्ली दूरदर्शन का प्रोग्राम नहीं देखा जा सकता क्योंकि यहां की रेंज केवल 68 किलोमीटर है। फलतः इस इलाके के लोग एशियाड 82 और गुट निरपेक्ष सम्मेलन की कार्यवाहियों को दूरदर्शन पर देखने से वंचित रहे। इसी प्रकार स्वतंत्रता दिवस समारोह व गणतन्त्र दिवस परेड को भी दूरदर्शन द्वारा देखने से वंचित रहते हैं।

सरकार का इरादा आगरा में माइक्रोवेव द्वारा रिले केन्द्र स्थापित करने का है। अतः उसे शीघ्र ही बनाया जाए और दिल्ली में प्रीतमपुरा में जो आर० सी० सी० टावर बनाया जा रहा है, उसे भी जितना जल्दी हो पूरा कराया जाए।

मेरा मन्त्री महोदय से अनुरोध है कि जब तक आगरा में रिले केन्द्र बने या दिल्ली का नया टावर कार्य करे, मथुरा में एक लघु शक्ति टी० वी० ट्रांसमीटर तुरन्त लगाने की कृपा करें ताकि उस क्षेत्र के हजारों उत्सुक दर्शकों की निराशा दूर हो सके।

12.23 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

(iii) Financial assistance to people engaged in Shellac industry for its proper development

श्रीमती माधुरी सिंह (पूर्णिया) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, लाख उद्योग का हमारे देश में महत्वपूर्ण स्थान है। खाद्य उत्पादन, आदिवासी कल्याण और विदेशी मुद्रा की आमदनी से इसका गहरा सम्बन्ध जुड़ा हुआ है। लाख उद्योग अधिकांशतः पिछड़े इलाकों में केन्द्रित है। बिहार में इसका सर्वाधिक उत्पादन होता है। भारत में उत्पन्न लाख का पचास प्रतिशत अकेले छोटा नागपुर से मिलता है। लाख प्रायः बेर, पलास और कुसुम वृक्षों पर उपलब्ध होती है। बिहार की ग्रामीण अर्थव्यवस्था में लाख उत्पादन की महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका है। ग्रामीण रोज़गार की तो इसमें असीमित संभावनायें हैं। लाख उद्योग का समुचित विकास करने पर पर्यावरण सन्तुलन, खाद्य उत्पादन, आदिवासियों की आय वृद्धि और विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जन में मदद मिलेगी। केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा प्रारम्भ की गई लाख उत्पादन योजना से लगभग चालीस लाख आदिवासियों को लाभ मिलेगा। इस योजना से ग्रामवासियों को लाभ मिलेगा। इस योजना से ग्रामवासियों को लाख के वैज्ञानिक ढंग से उत्पादन में सहायता मिलेगी। लाख का उपयोग दस्तकारी, छपाई की स्याही, औषधियां, श्रृंगार प्रसाधन, बिजली के उपकरण, कागज, चूड़ियाँ, चश्मे के फ्रेम आदि विभिन्न चीजों के उत्पादन में किया जाता है। 1981-82 में हमने 490 लाख रुपए का लाख अमरीका को निर्यात किया। लाख का आयात करने वाले अन्य देश है पश्चिमी जर्मनी, ब्रिटेन, चीन, इंडोनेशिया, सिंगापुर, हाँगकांग और मलेशिया। मैं भारत सरकार से प्रार्थना करती हूं कि वह वाणिज्यिक बैंकों को हिदायत दे कि लाख को उद्योग मानकर ऋण उपलब्ध कराया जाए। इसके अतिरिक्त रिसर्च, लाख तैयार करने की सस्ती विधि, निर्यात के लिए जहाज में कम भाड़े की दरें और बिचौलियों के शोषण से लाख उप्पादकों को संरक्षण प्रदान किया जाए। आज थाईलैंड से हमारा कड़ा मुकाबला है। केन्द्र सरकार इस दिशा में एकीकृत नीति अपनाए तो इसका निर्यात 18,000 टन अर्थात् तीस करोड़ रुपए तक बढ़ सकता है।

(iv) Construction of a bridge over the Ganga at Rajghat, Kannauj (U.P.)

श्री छोटे सिंह यादव (कन्नौज): उपाध्यक्ष

महोदय, राजघाट, कन्नौज उत्तर प्रदेश में गंगा नदी पर सेतु बनाना स्वीकृत हुआ है। जिसे सेतु निगम द्वारा बनाना स्वीकार किया गया है। इस पुल के बन जाने से कन्नौज और हरदोई के बीच का मार्ग सुगम हो जाएगा और यहां का सम्पर्क राष्ट्रीय मार्ग (नेशनल हाईवे) से सीधा हो जाएगा। कन्नौज उत्तरी भारत की लम्बे समय तक राजधानी रही है और हिन्दुस्तान के इतिहास में उसका अनूठा एवं गौरवशाली स्थान रहा है। कन्नौज के ही राजा दिल्लु ने दिल्ली नगर को बसाया था, लेकिन उनका मुख्य नगर कन्नौज पूर्णतया उपेक्षित है, जबकि कन्नौज आज भी इत्र के व्यवसाय से विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जित करता है। संबंधित अधिकारीगण इस पुल को तकनीकी कारण बताकर अन्यत्र बनाने का प्रयास कर रहे हैं। इस प्रकार स्थान परिवर्तन से राजघाट पर पेन्टून (पीपों का पुल) बनाए रखने की आवश्यकता हमेशा के लिए रहेगी, जिसके रख-रखाव पर सरकार को जो लाखों रुपए प्रति वर्ष खर्च करना चालू रखना पड़ेगा और नए स्थान पर पुल बनने से पुल के दोनों ओर पुनः नई सड़क भी बनानी पड़ेगी। इससे सरकार को अधिकतम धनराशि तो व्यय करनी पड़ेगी, पुल बनाने का मुख्य उद्देश्य भी पूरा नहीं होगा।

अतः सरकार से आग्रह है कि कन्नौज के नाम पर स्वीकृत पुल को कन्नौज में ही राजघाट पर गंगा नदी पर बनाने हेतु संबंधित अधिकारियों को अविलम्ब यथोचित निर्देश देने का कष्ट करें और स्थान परिवर्तन की योजना को किसी प्रकार से स्वीकृत न करने का कष्ट करें।

(v) Financial assistance to people affected by recent hail—storin in Gorakhpur (U.P.)

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर (गोरखपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, गोरखपुर जिले में भयंकर ओलावृष्टि के कारण भीषण क्षति हुई है। ईंट के बराबर के आकार तक के ओले पड़ने के कारण हजारों मकान पूर्णतः नष्ट हो गए हैं और करोड़ों रुपये की फसल बरबाद हो गई है। आम की फसल भी नष्ट हो गई है। ऐसी स्थिति में किसानों के समक्ष भुखमरी का संकट उत्पन्न हो रहा है। अनेक लोग गृहविहीन हो गए हैं।

अतः सरकार से मेरी माँग है कि व्यापक पैमाने पर राहत कार्य आरम्भ किए जायें। लोगों को मकान बनाने के लिए आर्थिक सहायता प्रदान की जाए तथा किसानों को एवं गरीब लोगों को भुखमरी से बचाने के प्रयत्न किए जायें और ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत कार्य आरम्भ किए जायें, जिससे लोगों को रोज़गार मिल सके। साथ ही किसानों से हर प्रकार की वसूली तत्काल बन्द कर दी जाए और उन्हें छूट भी प्रदान की जाए।

(vi) Drinking Water Scheme from Rajasthan canal to solve drinking water problem in Rajasthan

श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन (बाड़मेर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, राजस्थान प्रान्त के बाड़मेर, जैसलमेर एवं जोधपुर जिलों में पीने के पानी की समस्या भयंकर रूप से है।

राज्य सरकार अपने साधनों और केन्द्रीय सरकार की सहायता से पीने के पानी की समस्या को हल करने का अथक प्रयास कर रही है और काफी गाँवों में नलकूपों का निर्माण कर क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण जल प्रदाय योजनाओं के द्वारा पीने का पानी पहुँचा रही है।

मनुष्यों एवं पशुओं द्वारा नलकूपों को पीने का पानी के रूप में लगातार उपयोग

[श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन]

करने के कारण पानी का स्तर दिनों दिन गिर रहा है और ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि ये नल-कूप 15 वर्ष से 30 वर्ष तक भी नहीं चल सकेंगे और उनका पानी बिल्कुल समाप्त हो जाएगा। ऐसी स्थिति में भविष्य में इन थार के सीमावर्ती रेगिस्तानी क्षेत्रों में जहां वर्षा बहुत कम होती है, पीने के पानी का संकट और बढ़ जाएगा और बढ़ी हुई आबादी को उन क्षेत्रों से हटाने का प्रश्न खड़ा हो जाएगा।

इन रेगिस्तानी क्षेत्रों में पानी का स्थाई हल राजस्थान नहर द्वारा ही हो सकता है।

अत: निवेदन है कि राजस्थान सरकार केन्द्रीय सरकार के सहयोग से राजस्थान नहर द्वारा रेगिस्तानी बाड़मेर, जैसलमेर और जोधपुर जिलों में महत्वपूर्ण नगरों एवं ग्रामों में पानी पहुंचाने की तुरन्त योजना बनाकर उक्त समस्या का स्थायी हल करने में सक्रिय सहयोग दे।

(vii) Inclusion of research on betel leaves in the 20-Point Programme and providing the needy betel leaf cultivators with interest free loans

प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता (समस्तीपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, बिहार के 33 जिलों में से 23 जिलों में पान की खेती होती है। नालन्दा, नवादा, औरंगाबाद एवं गया में 1 हजार एकड़ में मगही पान उगाये जाते हैं और शेष 19 जिलों में विभिन्न किस्मों के पान जैसे—बंगला, बंगरा, कपूरी, साँची आदि की खेती 6890 एकड़ भूमि में होती है। अत: कुल 7890 एकड़ में लगभग साढ़े नौ लाख व्यक्ति पान की खेती से जीविका अर्जित करते हैं।

हर दृष्टि से पान-कृषक सीमान्त किसान हैं। एक परिवार तीन डेसीमल से लेकर एक एकड़ भूमि पर शोधकार्य न होने से पुरानी रीति से ही राम-भरोसे खेती कर अपना गुजारा करता है। गत तीन वर्षों से पान में ग्रेश का प्रकोप होना आरम्भ हो गया है। गत वर्ष तो मगही पान बिल्कुल नष्ट हो गया। अन्य फसलों की तरह पान की दवा और खाद की जानकारी के अभाव में पान-कृषक खेती को रोग से बचाने में असमर्थ हैं। इस शीत लहरी से बिहार में यदि दक्षिण भारत से पान नहीं आता तो पान का दर्शन भी दुर्लभ हो जाता।

अत: मैं सरकार से मांग करता हूं कि :

1. पान-कृषकों को राहत एवं पान की खेती के विकास—इसे बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम में सम्मिलित कर मदद की जाय तथा पुन: खेती करने के लिये जरूरत मन्द परिवार को उसकी क्षमता और भूमि पर कब्जे के आधार पर कम से कम दो हज़ार और अधिकतम 20 हज़ार रुपये का सूद रहित ऋण दिया जाय।

2. पान की खेती के काम में आने वाले खर और बाँस जो जंगलों से उपलब्ध होते हैं, उसे पान-कृषकों को उनके संगठनों के माध्यम से रियायती दर मुहैया किया जाय।

3. बिहार में राजेन्द्र कृषि विश्व विद्यालय पूसा में पान पर शोध एवं अनुसंधान आरम्भ कराया जाय।

12.32 hrs.

FINANCE BILL, 1983—*Contd*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We shall now take up General Discussion

on the Finance Bill. The time allotted was 11 hours. We have already exhausted 9 hours and 7 minutes. The balance time left is 1 hour and 53 minutes. The discussion shall be over by 2-30 p.m. or so. The Minister will reply to the General Discussion on Finance Bill at 2-45 p.m.

Shri Vajpayee.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (नई दिल्ली) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा वित्त विधेयक पर बोलने का इरादा नहीं था, लेकिन इस चर्चा के दौरान कुछ ऐसी बातें आई हैं जिनका मैं उल्लेख करना आवश्यक समझता हूं। उस दिन सत्तारूढ़ पक्ष के एक सदस्य भाषण कर रहे थे। उन्होंने प्रतिपक्ष पर कटाक्ष करते हुए कहा था—मैं उन्हीं के शब्दों को उद्धृत कर रहा हूं—

> "ये लोग यहां हाउस के अन्दर क्या बोलते हैं और बाहर जा कर क्या बोलते हैं। यह इस बात का सबूत है कि हमने इनको कितनी बड़ी छूट दे रखी है। दुनिया के किसी देश में सदस्यों को इतनी छूट नहीं है।"

क्या हमें बोलने की स्वतन्त्रता सत्ता-पक्ष की कृपा से मिली है ?

प्रो० मधु दण्डवते (राजापुर) : कांस्टीचूशन से मिली है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : बोलने की स्वतन्त्रता जहां से सत्ता-पक्ष को मिली है, वहीं से हमको मिली है। लेकिन वह यहीं पर नहीं रुके, उन्होंने आगे कहा— मैं उद्धृत करता हूं—

> "ये लोग एमर्जेन्सी की बात करते हैं, मैं कहता हूं—लोग एमर्जेन्सी का समर्थन करते हैं।"

क्या सत्ता-पक्ष यह देखता नहीं है कि उसके सदस्य सदन के भीतर क्या बोलते हैं ? हम भीतर क्या बोलते हैं और बाहर क्या बोलते हैं, इसकी बड़ी चिन्ता है, लेकिन आप क्या बोलते हैं, इस पर भी नजर रखिये। प्रधान मन्त्री ने चुनाव में वायदा किया था कि एक हजार साल तक एमर्जेन्सी नहीं लगेगी। अब कांग्रेस के सदस्य कह रहे हैं कि लोग इमर्जेन्सी का समर्थन करते हैं।

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO (Karimnagar) : You cann't bind future generations for one thousand years.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : That you should have asked your leader.

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे खेद है कि इस समय देश के सामने जो आर्थिक संकट है, उससे देश का ध्यान हट गया है और सारी बहस इस सवाल पर केन्द्रित हो गई है कि नान-रेजीडेन्ट इण्डियन्स को पूंजी लगाने का मौका दिया जाए या न दिया जाए और अगर दिया जाए, तो उसकी शर्तें क्या हों। आज देश के औद्योगिक क्षेत्र में एक खलबली मची हुई है और स्थापित कम्पनियां अपने को असुरक्षित समझ रही हैं। डी० सी० एम० और एस्कोर्ट्स को कब्जे में लेने की कोशिशें हो रही हैं। लन्दन में बैठा हुआ कोई उद्योगपति, जो भारत का नागरिक नहीं है, 8-10 करोड़ लगा कर इनको कब्जे में लेने की कोशिश कर रहा है। पता नहीं कि यह रुपया उनके पास कहां से आया। मुझे तो डर है कि यह रुपया भारत से गलत तरीके से वहां गया और अब सीधे तरीके से भारत में आना चाहता है लेकिन भारत से दूर, 7 समुद्र पार लन्दन में बैठा हुआ कोई उद्योगपति आज 10 करोड़ रुपये के बल पर हमारे सारे औद्योगिक क्षेत्र में सनसनी पैदा कर दे, यह कहां तक सही है। जब वित्त मन्त्री महोदय ने

[श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी]

नान-रेजीडेंट इंडियन्स को यहां पर पूंजी लगाने के लिए सुविधाओं की घोषणा की थी, तब उनका यह इरादा नहीं हो सकता था लेकिन ऐसा देश में क्यों हो रहा है? मैं जानता हूं कि समय कम है, इसलिए मैं इस सम्बन्ध में विस्तार से नहीं जानना चाहूंगा लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि विदेशी पूंजी अगर देश में आना चाहती है या विदेशों में बसे भारतीय विदेशी मुद्रा लगा कर देश के विकास में अपना हिस्सा बंटाना चाहते हैं, तो उनको न केवल छूट देनी चाहिए बल्कि उन्हें प्रोत्साहित किया जाना चाहिए लेकिन कुछ पथ्य-पानी निश्चित करना आवश्यक है। उनके शेयर कितने परसेन्ट हों। 2-3 परसेन्ट की बात मेरी समझ में आ सकती है, इससे ज्यादा नहीं।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि विदेशी जो पूंजी आ रही है, जो विदेशी मुद्रा आ रही है, वह अगर विदेशों में और कम्पनी के साथ जुड़ी हुई है जैसे लन्दन के जिन उद्योगपति का मैंने उल्लेख किया, वे एक कम्पनी के साथ जुड़े हुए हैं और वह कम्पनी एक बहुराष्ट्रीय कम्पनी है, तो इस चीज को भी देखा जाना चाहिए। अगर देश के भीतर कोई उद्योग ठीक से न चले, तो आप उसका राष्ट्रीयकरण कर सकते हैं, उस उद्योग पर अपना नियंत्रण कर सकते हैं लेकिन आपके हाथ इतने लम्बे तो नहीं हो सकते कि जो विदेशी कम्पनियां हैं, उनको आप अपनी परिधि में ला सकें। जो पैसा आ रहा है, वह कम्पनियों से आएगा और उन कम्पनियों की अलग-अलग शाखाएं होंगी। वे अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय उद्योगों का हिस्सा होंगी। वे अगर हमारे औद्योगिक क्षेत्र पर, हमारी आर्थिक स्थिति पर अपना प्रभुत्व स्थापित करने में सफल हो जाएंगी, तो यह देश के लिए अच्छा नहीं होगा। उस दिन हमने प्रश्न पूछा था और सरदार बूटा सिंह इस समय सदन में नहीं हैं कि विदेशों में बसे हुए भारतीय छोटी-छोटी पूंजी ला कर देश में लगाना चाहते हैं, तो उसके लिए आपकी सुविधाएं नहीं हैं। 1974 में एक स्कीम बनी थी नान-रेजीडेंट इंडियन्स के लिए कि वे अगर विदेशी मुद्रा लाएं, तो दिल्ली में प्लाट दिए जायेंगे, जिन पर वे अपने मकान खड़ा कर सकते हैं। 300 दरख्वास्ते आई लेकिन यह योजना बट्टे-खाते में डाल दी गई। रुपया सरकार के पास जमा है, वह विदेशी मुद्रा के रूप में जमा हुआ था, उस योजना का क्या हुआ। क्या विदेशों में बसे हुए प्रवासी भारतीय को प्रोत्साहन देने का अर्थ यह है कि कुछ उद्योगपति उसका लाभ उठाएं और देश के भीतर अनिश्चितता का वातावरण पैदा करें। लन्दन में बैठे हुए उद्योगपति महोदय कहते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान का जो औद्योगिक ढांचा है, वह बड़ा फ्यूडल है। मुझे खुशी है कि उन्हें फ्यूडलइज्म दिखाई दे रहा है मगर फ्यूडलइज्म केवल औद्योगिक ढांचे में ही नहीं है बल्कि फ्यूडलइज्म राजनीतिक ढांचे में भी है। उन्हें उसकी कोई चिन्ता नहीं है क्योंकि वह उन्हें सहायता पहुंचा सकता है लेकिन उनका अपना ढांचा लन्दन में क्या है। मैं जानता हूं कि वित्त मन्त्री महोदय स्वयं स्थिति से चिन्तित हैं। मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि इस सवाल पर कई भ्रम हैं। परस्पर विरोधी दिशाओं में सरकार को खींचने की कोशिश हो रही है। सत्ता पक्ष के दस संसद सदस्यों ने एक वक्तव्य निकाल कर लन्दन में बैठे उद्योगपतियों की कार्यवाही का स्वागत किया है। मगर श्री राजीव गांधी का भाषण और दिशा में था। मेरा निवेदन है कि इस मामले पर और ज्यादा गलतफहमियां पैदा मत होने दीजिए। विदेशों में बसे भारतीय नए क्षेत्रों में पूंजी लगाएं। स्थापित क्षेत्रों में पूंजी लगाने के लिए उन्हें यह अधिकार नहीं

होना चाहिए। इस सम्बन्ध में फाइनेंशियल इंस्टीट्यूसंस की नीति क्या होगी। यह केवल मन्त्री महोदय के बयान से स्पष्ट होने वाली बात नहीं हैं। इसके लिए कानूनों में संशोधन करना पड़ेगा। आवश्यक हो तो "फेरा" में संशोधन करिए और निर्णय करिए। मैं तो कहूंगा कि संसद की बैठक समाप्त होने से पहले इस सम्बन्ध में संसद को विश्वास में लेकर मन्त्री महोदय घोषणा करें कि किसी भी स्थापित उद्योग को विघटित नहीं होने दिया जाएगा। किसी भी स्थापित उद्योग को अस्थिर नहीं होने दिया जाएगा।

दूसरी बात मैं ग्रामीण विकास के संबंध में कहना चाहता हूं। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि नेशनल फण्ड फार रूरल डेवलपमेंट अलग से बनाने की क्या जरूरत है। क्या ग्रामीण विकास हमारी सारी आर्थिक योजनाओं के अधीन नहीं है। क्या ग्रामीण विकास हमारे आर्थिक विकास का केन्द्र नहीं हैं? मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या यह सरकार और पूरा योजना आयोग और हमारी नीतियां क्या ग्रामीण विकास की उपेक्षा करके चल सकती हैं? नहीं चल सकतीं। जो सरकार का सारा फण्ड है वह ग्रामीण विकास के लिए समर्पित है। सरकार फण्ड खाली कर सकती है। नया फण्ड बनाने की क्या जरूरत है? अनेक स्वयं सेवी संस्थाएं ग्रामीण विकास के क्षेत्र में काम कर रही हैं। उन्हें निरुत्साहित नहीं किया जाना चाहिए। उन्हें प्रोत्साहित किया जाना चाहिए। कंपनियां अगर गांव गोद लेती हैं तो इसमें क्या बुराई है? मैं वित्त मन्त्री जी की एक बात से सहमत हूं कि ओवरलैपिंग न हो। जैसे गांवों में पीने का पानी पहुंचाने की योजना है तो कहीं न कहीं उन योजनाओं को देख लिया जाए और उसके बाद स्वीकृति दे दी जाए। लेकिन स्वयं सेवी संस्थाओं के रास्ते में रोड़े न अटकाए जाएं। मुझे डर है कि कहीं वित्त मन्त्री जी का इरादा यह न हो, ऐसे परिवर्तन हो सकते हैं। राजनीतिक कारणों से किसी विशेष क्षेत्र में ग्रामीण विकास की योजना बनाने पर रोक लगा दी जाए। उसको निरुत्साहित किया जाए और उसकी स्वीकृति न दी जाए। यह काम अगर सौंपना है तो अफसरों के भरोसे नहीं हो सकता। कंपनियों को छूट होनी चाहिए कि वे गांव गोद ले सकें। अपने नियंत्रण में और देखरेख में योजनाएं बना सकें। उन्हें यह भी छूट होनी चाहिए कि अगर योजना ठीक है, सचमुच में ग्राम विकास से जुड़ी हुई है तो उसको दान और चन्दा दे सके। अगर सारी चीजें नई दिल्ली में केन्द्रित करने का प्रयत्न किया गया तो उसका लाभ नहीं होगा। ग्राम विकास का क्षेत्र इतना व्यापक है कि आज जो स्वयं सेवी संस्थाएं काम कर रही हैं, उनकी तुलना में हजारों और संस्थाएं काम करें तब भी ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में बहुत बड़ा परिवर्तन होने वाला नहीं है। हो सकता है कि दुरुपयोग हो। मगर दुरुपयोग रोकने के लिए जो अच्छा काम हो रहा है, उसको पूरी तरह से खत्म मत करिए।

तीसरी बात मैं कहना चाहता हूं स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्री के बारे में। इसमें एग्जम्शन को 5 लाख से बढ़ाकर साढ़े 7 लाख कर दिया था। अब कहते हैं कि नहीं 5 लाख ही रहेगा। इसका मतलब आपने किया कुछ नहीं। जो बढ़ा दिया था, वही कम कर दिया। यह कोई बड़ी कृपा नहीं है। मेरा कहना यह है कि 15 तक एग्जम्शन होना चाहिए। अपर लिमिट आपने 15 से 25 लाख तक कर दी है। नीचे की ओर थोड़ा सा बढ़ाना जरूरी है। वित्त मन्त्री महोदय ने जो दिया, वही वापिस ले लिया। इसका मतलब है, कहीं-न-कहीं कंफ्यूजन जरूर है।

श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन (बाड़मेर) : हो सकता है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : इसके लिए कहना भी कंप्यूजन है, यही इसका सबूत है। मैं इस समय सरकार की आर्थिक नीतियों का विशद रूप से विश्लेषण नहीं कर रहा हूं। जब वित्त विधेयक पर धारा के अनुसार चर्चा होगी तो जो बातें कहीं जानी हैं, वह कही जायेंगी। अन्त में मैं वित्त मन्त्री महोदय से अपील करना चाहता हूं कि नॉन-रेजीडेंट्स के सवाल को लेकर देश में जो बहस खड़ी हो गई है और उसके कारण जो अस्थिरता का वातावरण पैदा हो गया है, उसको रोकने के लिए वे तत्काल कदम उठाएं। आज इस बहस का उत्तर देते हुए सारी स्थिति को स्पष्ट रखें जिससे किसी के मन में भ्रम न रहे और विदेशों में बैठे हुए तत्वों को हमारी औद्योगिक व्यवस्था को डावांडोल करने का किसी तरह से मौका न मिले।

श्री पी० नामग्याल (लद्दाख) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, फाइनेंस बिल जो जेरे-बहस है, उस पर कुछ तपसरा करने से पहले एक अहम इश्यू पर बोलना चाहता हूं जो कि इस बिल के साथ रेलीवेंट है। अभी हाल ही में जो प्रधान मन्त्री जी ने एलान किया है, उसके मुताबिक उन्होंने लद्दाख को शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स का दर्जा देना मान लिया है। इसके लिए, मैं अपनी तथा लद्दाख की जनता की ओर से प्रधान मन्त्री श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी जी और उनके केबीनेट साथियों को शुक्रिया अदा करना चाहता हूं। इस एवान के दोनों तरफ के मुअजिज मेम्बरान ने हमारे सेंटीमेंट्स का हमेशा साथ दिया है जिसके लिए मैं दोनों तरफ बैठे हुए मुअजिज मेम्बरान को भी शुक्रिया अदा करना चाहता हूं।

आजादी के 35 सालों में जो हमें फायदा मिलना चाहिए था, वह नहीं मिल पाया है। लेकिन, केन्द्रीय सरकार ने जो मंजूरी अभी हाल ही में दी है, उससे हमें कुछ उम्मीद हो गई है। हमें उम्मीद है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार जम्मू-काश्मीर सरकार के साथ जल्दी से जल्दी संपर्क कायम करेगी जिससे लद्दाख को शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब बनाने का मसला जल्दी इंपलीमेंटेशन हो सके। इन्कम टैक्स के बारे में मैं दो बातें कहना चाहता हूं। आपको पता है कि लद्दाख को आज तक इन्कम टैक्स से माफ रखा गया था और यह हर साल एक्सटेंड होता रहा है। शेड्यूल्ड ट्राईब्स का स्टेटस मिलने के बाद हर साल एक्सटेंड करने की जरूरत नहीं होगी। आटोमेटीकली, यह आपको माफ करना पड़ेगा। लिहाजा, मैं यह अर्ज कर देना चाहता हूं कि जब तक शेड्यूल्ड ट्राईब्स का मामला इम्पलीमेन्ट न हो जाए तब तक यह माफ करने का आर्डर फौरी तौर पर जारी कर देना चाहिए। इसमें कोई मुश्किलात की बात नहीं है।

कई बार मैं आपके नोटिस में जिस बात को ला चुका हूं, उसको फिर एक बार मैं आपके नोटिस में लाना चाहता हूं। लद्दाख में सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट एम्प्लायीज की तादाद मुश्किल से तीन सौ होगी। अगर हर महीने आप एक मुलाजिम को सौ रुपया भी हाई आल्टीट्यूड एलाउन्स कहिये, डिफिकल्ट एरिया एलाउन्स कहिये या हिल एलान्स कहिये, कुछ भी कहिये, दे दें तो मुश्किल से तीन साढ़े तीन लाख रुपये से ज्यादा एक साल में खर्च नहीं आएगा, इससे ज्यादा नहीं। लद्दाख का हमेशा नार्थ ईस्ट से मुकाबला करते हैं। आप कहते हैं कि अरुणाचल में नहीं देते, नेफा में नहीं देते। लेकिन आप यह नहीं देखते कि लद्दाख में हाई आल्टीट्यूड की वजह से किस कद्र परेशानी मैंटली और फिजिकली उठानी पड़ती है, किस कद्र मुश्किलात का सामना जो लोग प्लेन्स से वहां जाते हैं, उनको करना पड़ता है। सर्दी वहाँ इस कद्र ज्यादा

पड़ती है कि इस साल माइनस तीस डिग्री सैंसियस तक चली गई थी। यह लेह की बात हैं। जंगलात न होने की वजह से जलाने के लिए हार्ड कोक और लकड़ी श्रीनगर वैली से वहां ले जानी पड़ती है। नेफा में यह प्राबलम नहीं है। वहाँ फायरवुड बहुत आसानी से और सस्ती मिल जाती है। लेकिन लद्दाख में बहुत महंगी है। कास्ट आफ लिविंग भी हाई है। लद्दाख और श्रीनगर के दर्म्यान छः महीने रास्ते बन्द रहते हैं। छः महीने के लिए सब कुछ वहां पर स्टाक करके रखना पड़ता है। ट्रांस्पोर्टेशन चार्जिज वहां बहुत हाई हैं। नतीजा इन सब का यह है कि श्रीनगर से दो तीन सौ परसेन्ट वहां कास्ट आफ लिविंग हाई है। इस कन्टेक्सट में आपको सोचना चाहिए कि वहाँ जो थोड़े से मुलाजिम हैं उनके लिए क्या किया जा सकता है। स्टेट सरकार के मुलाजिमों के मुकाबले में उनको कम तनखाह मिलती है जिसका उन पर साइकोलोजिकली बुरा असर पड़ा है। शिमला, पंजाब, श्रीनगर, जम्मू आदि राज्यों में तैनात केन्द्रीय सरकार के मुलाजिमों को जो तनख्वाह मिलती है लद्दाख जाकर तनखाह कम हो जाती है। इस सब का नतीजा यह हो रहा है कि जितने भी डेवलेपमेंट के काम हैं या दूसरे इम्प्लेमेंटेशन के काम हैं उनमें वे मन नहीं लगा पाते हैं और कमी रह जाती है। मैं चाहता हूं कि इसको आप देखें। पिछली बार मैंने सजेशन दिया था जिसको मैं दोहराना चाहता हूं। गर्मियों में अगर आप किसी कर्मचारी को वहां के हालात देखने के लिए भेजते हैं तो वह समझता है कि यहाँ तो बहुत अच्छा मौसम है, बुशर्ट में काम चल जाता है। सर्दियों में कोई जाता ही नहीं है। उनको पता ही नहीं होता है कि सर्दियों में वहाँ किन-किन मुश्किलात का सामना करना पड़ता है। मैंने सजेशन यह दी थी कि आप वहां कोई एक्सपर्ट टीम भेजें जो सर्दियों में जा कर देखे और कैलकुलेट करे कि वहां की cost of living क्या है? मैं कुछ फिगर्ज देना चाहता हूं। जो केन्द्रीय मुलाजिम 196-232 के ग्रेड के हैं उनको बाकी एरियाज में मसलन दिल्ली या पंजाब में या दूसरे इलाकों में तो 19[illegible]-30 पैसे माहवार तनख्वाह मिलती है लेकिन लद्दाख में जाकर उनको 473-15 पैसे मिलती है यानी 2[illegible] रुपये 15 पैसे उनकी तनख्वाह कम हो जाती है। जो 42[illegible]-750 के ग्रेड में है उनको दूसरी जगह 1205-55 पैसे मिलती है लेकिन लेह में उनको 1154-60 यानी 50-95 पैसे हर महीने कम तनख्वाह हो जाती है। ऊपर वाली क्लास में जो 650-1200 के ग्रेड में है उनको हर महीने 68-39 पैसे कम मिलते हैं। तो जितने भी ग्रेड के केन्द्रीय कर्मचारी लद्दाख में हैं उन्हें पैसा कम मिलता है। इसलिए इन लोगों के साथ आपको इन्साफ करना चाहिये, किसी न किसी एक्सपर्ट को वहाँ जल्दी भेजिये और खुद असेसमेंट कर लीजिये कि इनकी मांग जायज़ है कि नहीं।

सरकार का 20-सूत्री प्रोग्राम जो है, मुझे अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि जम्मू-कश्मीर में कहीं इसका नाम सुनने को नहीं मिलता है। प्रोग्राम चलाते हैं लेकिन यहां लोग यह नहीं समझते हैं कि सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट का मुल्कगीर प्रोग्राम है, बल्कि दूसरे ढंग से सोचते हैं कि यह कांग्रेस पार्टी का प्रोग्राम है लिहाजा उसका नाम लेना ही गवारा नहीं करते हैं। जितना थोड़ा बहुत यह प्रोग्राम चल रहा है उसमें काफी करप्शन है जिसको आपको देखना चाहिए। पैसा आप दे रहे हैं प्लान और नान-प्लान दोनों को केन्द्र सरकार फाइनेन्स करती है और इस साल 10 परसेंट स्टेपअप दिया है, उसके बावजूद कोई ऐक्टिविटी नहीं है, इम्प्लीमेंटेशन बिल्कुल निल है। इसके बावजूद 10 परसेन्ट स्टेपअप दिया है और लोग ढिंढोरा पीट रहे हैं कि सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट हमें कुछ नहीं दे रही है। जो भी पैसा आप दे रहे हैं आपको देखना चाहिये कि उसका सही ढंग से इस्तेमाल हो रहा है कि नहीं। जो इस साल का बजट है एक साल पहले ही बुक हो चुका था, पिछली सरकार ने उसको खत्म कर दिया था। नई सरकार के पास काम करने के लिए कुछ पैसा ही नहीं रहा है। इसको आपको देखना चाहिये।

इन चन्द बातों को कहते हुए मैं फाइनेंस बिल को सपोर्ट करता हूँ।

امپلی مینٹ نہ ہو جائے تب تک یہ معاف کرنے کا آرڈر فوری طور پر جاری کر دینا چاہیئے۔ اِس میں کوئی مشکل کی بات نہیں ہے۔

کئی بار میں آپ کے نوٹس میں جس بات کو لا چکا ہوں اس کو پھر ایک بار میں آپ کے نوٹس میں لانا چاہتا ہوں۔ لداخ میں سینٹرل گورنمینٹ ایمپلائز کی تعداد مشکل سے تین سو ہو گی۔ اگر ہر مہینے آپ ایک ملازم کو سو روپے بھی ہائی آلٹی ٹیوڈ الاؤنس کہیئے۔ ڈیفیکلٹ ایریا الاؤنس کہیئے یا ہل الاؤنس کہیئے کچھ بھی کہیئے، دے دیں تو مشکل سے تین سو بھی تین لاکھ روپے سے زیادہ ایک سال میں خرچ نہیں آئے گا۔ لداخ کا ہمیشہ نارتھ ایسٹ سے مقابلہ کرتے ہیں۔ آپ کہتے ہیں کہ اروناچل میں نہیں دیتے نیفا میں نہیں دیتے۔ لیکن آپ یہ نہیں دیکھتے کہ لداخ میں ہائی آلٹی ٹیوڈ کی وجہ سے کس قدر پریشانی مینٹلی اور فزیکلی اُٹھانی پڑتی ہے۔ کس قدر مشکلات کا سامنا جو لوگ پلینز سے وہاں جاتے ہیں اُن کو کرنا پڑتا ہے۔ سردی وہاں اس قدر زیادہ پڑتی ہے کہ اس سال مائنس تیس ڈگری سیلسیس تک چلی گئی تھی۔ یہ لیہہ کی بات ہے۔ جنگلات نہ ہونے کی وجہ سے جلانے کے لئے ہارڈ کوک اور لکڑی سرینگر ویلی سے وہاں لے جانی پڑتی ہے۔ نیفا میں یہ پرابلم نہیں ہے۔ وہاں فائر ووڈ بہت آسانی سے اور سستی مل جاتی ہے۔ لیکن لداخ میں بہت مہنگی ہے۔ کاسٹ آف لیونگ بھی ہائی ہے۔

لداخ اور سرینگر کے درمیان چھ مہینے راستے بند رہتے ہیں۔ چھ مہینے کے لئے وہاں سب کچھ اسٹاک

شری پی نام گیال (لداخ):

مانیے اپادھیکش مہودے۔ فائننس بل جو زیر بحث ہے اس پر کچھ تبصرہ کرنے سے پہلے ایک اہم اشو پر بولنا چاہتا ہوں جو کہ اس بل کے ساتھ ریلیوینٹ ہے۔ ابھی حال ہی میں جو پردھان منتری جی نے اعلان کیا ہے اس کے مطابق انھوں نے لداخ کو شیڈیولڈ ٹرائبس کا درجہ دینا مان لیا ہے اِس کے لئے میں اپنی تنتھا لداخ کی جنتا کی اور سے پردھان منتری شریمتی اندرا گاندھی جی اور ان کے کیبنٹ ساتھیوں کا شکریہ ادا کرنا چاہتا ہوں۔ اِس ایوان کے دونوں طرف کے معزز ممبران نے ہمارے سنٹی مینٹس کا ہمیشہ ساتھ دیا ہے جس کے لئے میں دونوں طرف بیٹھے ہوئے معزز ممبران کا بھی شکریہ ادا کرنا چاہتا ہوں۔

آزادی کے ۳۵ سالوں میں جو ہمیں فائدہ ملنا چاہیئے تھا وہ نہیں مل پایا ہے۔ لیکن کیندریہ سرکار نے جو منظوری ابھی حال ہی میں دی ہے اِس سے ہمیں کچھ اُمید ہو گئی ہے۔ ہمیں اُمید ہے کہ کیندریہ سرکار جموں کشمیر سرکار کے ساتھ جلدی سے جلدی سمپرک قائم کرے گی جس سے لداخ کو شیڈولڈ ٹرائب بنانے کا مرحلہ جلدی امپلی مینٹیشن ہو سکے۔

انکم ٹیکس کے بارے میں میں دو باتیں کہنا چاہتا ہوں۔ آپ کو پتہ ہے کہ لداخ کو آج تک انکم ٹیکس سے معاف رکھا گیا تھا اور یہ ہر سال ایکسٹینڈ ہوتا رہا ہے۔ شیڈیولڈ ٹرائب کا اسٹیٹس ملنے کے بعد ہر سال ایکسٹینڈ کرنے کی ضرورت نہیں ہو گی۔ آٹومیٹیکلی یہ آپ کو معاف کرنا پڑے گا۔ لہٰذا میں یہ عرض کر دینا چاہتا ہوں کہ جب تک شیڈیولڈ ٹرائبس کا معاملہ

کم ہو جاتی ہے۔ جو ۷۵۰-۴۲۵ کے گریڈ میں ہیں ان کو دوسری جگہ ۱۲۰۵ روپے ۵۵ پیسے ملتی ہے لیکن لیہہ میں اُن کو ۱۱۵۴ روپے ۶۰ پیسے یعنی ۵۰ روپے ۹۵ پیسے ہر مہینے کم تنخواہ ہو جاتی ہے۔ اوپر والی کلاس میں جو ۱۲۰۰-۶۵۰ کے گریڈ میں ہیں اُن کو ہر مہینے ۶۸ روپے ۳۰ پیسے کم ملتے ہیں تو جتنے بھی گریڈ کے کیندریہ کرمچاری لداخ میں ہیں انھیں پیسہ کم ملتا ہے۔ اس لئے اِن لوگوں کے ساتھ آپ کو انصاف کرنا چاہیئے۔ کسی نہ کسی ایکسپرٹ کو وہاں جلدی بھیجئے اور خود اسیسمینٹ کر لیجئے کہ اُن کی مانگ جائز ہے کہ نہیں۔

سرکار کا ۲۰ سوتری پروگرام جو ہے مجھے افسوس کے ساتھ کہنا پڑتا ہے کہ جموں کشمیر میں کہیں اس کا نام سننے کو نہیں ملتا ہے۔ پروگرام چلاتے ہیں لیکن وہاں لوگ یہ نہیں سمجھتے ہیں کہ سینٹرل گورنمینٹ کا ملک گیر پروگرام ہے بلکہ دوسرے ڈھنگ سے سوچتے ہیں کہ یہ کانگریس پارٹی کا پروگرام ہے لہٰذا اس کا نام لینا ہی گوارا نہیں کرتے ہیں۔ جتنا تھوڑا بہت یہ پروگرام چل رہا ہے اس میں کافی کرپشن ہے جس کو آپ کو دیکھنا چاہیئے۔ پیسہ آپ دے رہے ہیں پلان اور نان پلان دونوں کو کیندریہ سرکار فائینس کرتی ہے اور اس سال ۱۰ پرسینٹ اسٹیپ اپ دیا ہے اسکے باوجود کوئی ایکٹی ویٹی نہیں ہے۔ امپلی مینٹیشن بالکل نل ہے۔ اس کے باوجود بھی ۱۰ پرسینٹ اسٹیپ اپ دیا ہے اور لوگ ڈھنڈورا پیٹ رہے ہیں کہ سینٹرل گورنمینٹ ہمیں کچھ نہیں دے رہی ہے۔ جو بھی پیسہ آپ دے رہے ہیں آپ کو دیکھنا چاہیئے کہ اس کا صحیح ڈھنگ سے استعمال ہو رہا ہے کہ نہیں۔ جو اس سال کا بجٹ ہے ایک سال پہلے ہی بک ہو چکا تھا پچھلی سرکار نے اس کو ختم کر دیا تھا۔ نئی سرکار کے پاس کام کرنے کیلئے کچھ پیسہ ہی نہیں رہا ہے۔ اسکو آپ کو دیکھنا چاہیئے۔

اِن چند باتوں کو کہتے ہوئے میں فائینس بل کو سپورٹ کرتا ہوں۔

کر کے رکھنا پڑتا ہے۔ ٹرانسپورٹیشن چارجز وہاں بہت ہائی ہیں۔ نتیجہ اِن سب کا یہ ہے کہ سرینگر سے دو تین سو پرسینٹ وہاں کاسٹ آف لیونگ ہائی ہے۔

اس کنٹیکسٹ میں آپ کو سوچنا چاہیئے کہ وہاں جو تھوڑے سے ملازم ہیں ان کے لئے کیا کیا جا سکتا ہے۔ اسٹیٹ سرکار کے ملازموں کے مقابلے میں ان کو کم تنخواہ ملتی ہے جس کا ان پر سائکولوجیکل بُرا اثر پڑتا ہے۔ شملہ، پنجاب، سرینگر، جموں آدی راجیوں میں تعینات کیندریہ سرکار کے ملازموں کو جو تنخواہ ملتی ہے لداخ جا کر تنخواہ کم ہو جاتی ہے۔ اِس سب کا نتیجہ یہ ہو رہا ہے کہ جتنے بھی ڈیولپمینٹ کے کام ہیں یا دوسرے امپلی مینٹیشن کے کام ہیں ان میں وہ من نہیں لگا پاتے ہیں اور کمی رہ جاتی ہے۔ میں چاہتا ہوں کہ اس کو آپ دیکھیں۔ پچھلی بار میں نے سجشن دیا تھا جس کو میں دُہرانا چاہتا ہوں۔ گرمیوں میں اگر آپ کسی کرمچاری کو وہاں کے حالات دیکھنے کے لئے بھیجتے ہیں تو وہ سمجھتا ہے کہ یہاں تو بہت اچھا موسم ہے بشرٹ میں کام چل جاتا ہے سردیوں میں کوئی جاتا ہی نہیں ہے۔ ان کو پتہ ہی نہیں ہوتا ہے کہ سردیوں میں وہاں کن کن مشکلات کا سامنا کرنا پڑتا ہے۔ میں نے سجشن یہ دی تھی کہ آپ وہاں کوئی ایکسپرٹ ٹیم بھیجیں جو سردیوں میں جا کر دیکھے اور کیلکولیٹ کرے کہ وہاں کی کاسٹ لیونگ کیا ہے؟ میں کچھ فیگرز دینا چاہتا ہوں۔

جو کیندریہ ملازم ۲۳۲۰-۱۹۶ کے گریڈ کے ہیں اُن کو باقی ایریاز میں مثلاً دلّی یا پنجاب میں یا دوسرے علاقوں میں تو ۴۹۵ روپے ۳۰ پیسے ماہوار تنخواہ ملتی ہے لیکن لداخ میں جا کر ان کو ۴۷۳ روپے ۱۵ پیسے تنخواہ ملتی ہے یعنی ۲۱ روپے ۱۵ پیسے اور انکی تنخواہ

*SHRI N. SOUNDARARAJAN (Sivakasi): Hon. Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, on behalf of my party, the All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam, I rise to say a few words in support of the Finance Bill that has been introduced by our hon. Minister of Finance.

Sir, at the outset I would enumerate certain examples to emphasis the need for more allocation of funds for the developmental schemes of the States. In 1980-81 the Central Government got Rs. 442.28 crores in excise duty from the State of Tamil Nadu. But Tamil Nadu got only Rs. 214 crores as its share. Similarly, in 1981-82 the excise duty contribution to the Centre from Tamil Nadu was Rs. 520 crores, out of which the allocation was just Rs. 245 crores. In 1981-82 the Corporate Tax revenue from the State of Tamil Nadu to Centre was Rs. 118.50 crores, and Tamil Nadu did not get a single pisa from the Corporate Tax revenue. You can imagine, Sir, how the State of Tamil Nadu can implement successfully plan schemes for the good of the common people. I demand that the sums required for implementing the approved Plan schemes should be allotted by the Centre to Tamil Nadu. It is not that the State is seeking alms from the Centre; it is asking for only the rightful share from the revenues generated within the State.

Sir, presently 22 crores of people are afflicted by unprecedented drought. I need not say that drought is natural calamity. I expect that drought relief assistance given by the Centre should not be appropriated against Plan allocations. The Government of Tamil Nadu, which has been popularly elected to power, has assessed the extent of drought throughout the State and has asked for drought relief assistance of Rs. 222 crores. According to the conventions, the Central team of officers came to Tamil Nadu and visited a few places where the drought is tolerable for them. They have made certain recommendations for a particular sum. Sir, the Centre should give more weightage to the recommendations of popularly elected State Government of Tamil Nadu and sanction the entire requirement to fight the drought on war-footing. This money should be given in a lumpsum and not in instalments, which impede the implementation of drought relief measures effectively.

Recently the Southern Chief Ministers' Council has suggested that 75% of drought relief assistance should be given as grant and 25% as loan. Similarly, the entire assistance for flood and cyclone should be given as grant. Then only the States will be having resources to ensure the implementation of Plan Schemes. This becomes essential when the Centre is keen to restrict the overdraft facility for the States.

I would now refer to the three drinking water supply schemes for supplying drinking water to Madras city that were under the consideration of the Government of Tamil Nadu. They are—Veeranam scheme, Kattalai scheme and Krishna river-water scheme.

The Veeranam water scheme envisaged the supply of drinking water of 40 million gallons of water annually, i.e. 2.5 TMC of water, through pipes laid underground. This was formulated by our former Chief Minister, Kalaignar Karunanidhi and the proposed investment was Rs. 16.55 crores. The hon. Members from the D.M.K. have been repeatedly making allegations on the floor of this House that since this scheme was initiated by Kalaignar Karunanidhi my beloved Chief Minister had not implemented; if this scheme had been implemented, there would have been no drinking water crisis in Madras city. I would like to apprise you and the House why my Chief Minister has not implemented this scheme. When there was serious drought in 1975, there was an attempt to bring water from Thiruvanmiyoor to Madras through the pipes, manufactured for

*The original speech was delivered Tamil.

Veeranam project. The pipes could not bear the pressure of water and they burst. A Technical Committee under the chairmanship of Prof. G.S. Ramaswamy of Structural Engineering Centre of the Madras Scientific and Industrial Research Institute to examine the quality of these pipes. This Committee has reported that only 6000 pipes out of 10588 pipes are fit for use and all the remaining pipes require repairs and realignment. This Committee went to the extent of recommending that even the underground pipes are to be dug up and checked. Then, the Public Undertakings Committee of Tamil Nadu Legislature (1977—79) in its 6th implementation of this scheme, including the necessity for a thorough re-checking of all the pipes manufactured for this project. In addition to this, the World Bank has insisted that the cement pipes should be substituted by steel pipes and then only the loan for this scheme would be sanctioned. The cost of the scheme would then go up to Rs. 205 crores. Hence, from all these angles, it is uneconomical to implement this scheme at a cost of Rs. 205 crores for getting 2.5 TMC of water per year to Madras city. This compelled my Chief Minister to drop this Veeranam scheme of drinking water supply to Madras city. Cauvery water supply to Veeranam lake was also an uncertain element.

Coming now to Kattalai canal scheme, it was proposed to bring water from Kattalai Dam near Tiruchirappalli. The investment was Rs. 203 crores and the quantum of water supply was about 13 TMC. The farmers of Tiruchirappalli and Thanjavur districts raised a hue and cry that their agricultural efforts would be suffering by this scheme. Then some interested politicians started the loud chorus that Karnataka Government might not agree to this. They also did not hesitate to sow this poison in the mind of Karnataka Government which reacted adversely to this scheme. This forced the hands of my Chief Minister to drop this scheme.

The Krishna river water supply scheme was thought of by the Central Planning Commission in 1951 itself. The Khosla Committee appointed in 1953 recommended this scheme for implementation. The Gulhati Commission in 1956 suggested that Krishna water scheme was the best scheme to avert the recurring water crisis in Madras city. In 1969, the Government of Tamil Nadu took a decision that it was wrong to refer this issue to arbitration. This further delayed the scheme. When the people of Madras city were alarmed at the deteriorating water supply situation, our hon. Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi Ammaiyar, on 15.2.1976 assured them that 15 TMC of Krishna water would be brought to Madras. On 18.4.1983 our Chief Minister and the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh have created history by signing Krishna water agreement in Hyderabad. This project is the permanent solution for solving the water crisis of Madras city.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Whatever be the project, please ensure the supply of drinking water to the people of Madras city.

SHRI N. SOUNDARARAJAN: The scheme would require Rs. 760 crores. It is proposed to be implemented within 3 to six years. Both the Chief Ministers belong to two different political parties, Their political ideology is different. They speak two different languages. Yet they have come together in the interest of the common people. Their common commitment is the welfare of the people. In the interest of common people, they have signed this agreemant and on 27.4.1983 both of them have laid foundation-stones in three places in Andhra Pradesh to give this project a flying start.

Our hon. Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi Ammaiyar, has dedicated her life to the common weal. She initiated this scheme, which has been taken up for implementation by the

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Chief Minister of Tamil and the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh. I solicit her full support and the encouragement of Central Government, besides full financial assistance from the Centre for both the States for implementing this scheme expeditiously for the good of the people in whose welfare all of us are committed.

With these words I conclude my speech.

*SHRI A.C. DAS (Jaipur) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Finance Bill. While making my observations on this Bill, I would like to say them in my other tongue, Oriya.

I am glad that the major commercial banks had been nationalised. The nationalised commercial banks are opening their new branches in different parts of the country. But the number of such branches opened in rural areas is quite insignificant. The Rural Gramya Banks have also been opened in the rural areas. But these Banks have not been able to make any dent in rural development. According to the new guidelines laid down by the Government; for every 20,000 population in rural areas there should be a Bank. Of course, the Government is planning to revise this decision, according to which there should be one bank for every 17,000 people. But this will not give impetus to the economic development of rural people. I would therefor like to suggest that one bank should be there for every 10,000 rural population.

Sir, the social organisation in our rural areas is distinctively different, as compared to rural areas in other countries. Our economic development has not made any great impact on the rural people. The people living in the villages are basically poor. Their days are spent in fighting myriad problems. They are perenially in need of many things. They want money for various purposes. Some people want money to perform marriages. Some want money to observe the Sudha Kriya of their Kith and kin. The poor people do not get money to buy medicine or to meet the doctor when their family members fall ill. Sometimes they want money to build houses damaged due to natural calamities like, houses burnt by fire, or collapsed due to flood, cyclone or rain. In such cases money is very necessary for them. They have no other sources for raising money to meet their urgent requirements. Therefore, they go to bank to get money. But no provision is there in the banks for loan for such purposes. Therefore these people face lot of difficulties. Under such circumstances some people take loans by mentioning reasons covered by the bank's rules. In this context, I would request the Government to see that the people who need money for the purpose of building houses burnt by fire are provided loan. The rules should be liberalised in other cases. Due to their pitiable financial plight they seek instant help from the banks. Therefore, banks should try to help them without delay as far as it is possible.

In view of this, I request the Government to increase the limit of consumption loan for rural people. The rural people seeking such loans should be provided with them as early as possible.

I would like to say a few words about gold ornaments loan. Sir, previously the banks were giving loans to the people who pledge their gold ornaments. But this has been stopped by the banks. I am particularly speaking about poor people. They keep very little gold at their houses. This gold helps them at their hour of sudden distress. They were pledging the gold ornaments and getting loans to meet their emergent requirements. Therefore, the people want to take loans by pledging gold ornaments. The banks should restore this facility. Previously, the farmers were getting loans by mortgaging their agricultural

*The original speach was delivered in Oriya.

equipment, utensils or any other asset. But why has this system been abolished? I request the hon. Finance Minister to look into these problems and direct the banks to relax the rules for helping the downtrodden. If the banks failed to help the rural poor, then what is the use of nationalising the banks.

Now I wonld like to draw the attention of the hon. Finance Minister about the corruption in banks. Many cases of corruption in banks must have come to the notice of the Finance Minister. Still I would like to say something in the matter. At the outset, we should find out who indulges in corruption. They are some bank employees, some top ranking officers of the bank who deal with the sanction of loans are also lured by personal gains. Sir, some people get employment in banks. They handle cash in the banks. This creates in them the lust for money. When people request them for loan, they ask for money, when people who wants loans do not obliged them they are harsh to those people and delay the sanction of such loans. This is known to every body. The attitude of the employees must be changed at any cost unless this practice is stopped, the people needing loan from the bank will continue to suffer. In this context, I would like to suggest the following measures to put an end to the corrupt practices in banks. Firstly, the conduct rules should be specified for the bank employees. After doing so, it should be seen whether such conduct rules are being observed properly or not. Secondly, what I would like to suggest is that there should be regular scrutiny of the assets of the bank employees. It should be strictly mentioned in their statement of assets as to when and how the bank employee acquired assest and within what period? In every three years such report should be sent to the Government. By sending the reports alone this matter will not end. The Government should make surprise physical verification. The assets list of the bank employees should be put up on the notice board. The public should come to know from which sources those employees have earned money. If this procedure is strictly observed, then the employees prone to corrupt practices will change their attitude. The tendency to earn easy money through unfair means will be changed. They will be afraid of earning money in these ways. Again they should submit their asset accounts in every five years.

A word about integrated rural development programme, Sir, the hon. Prime Minister has laid special emphasis in expediting the implementation of the IRD programme. She has declared that the abject poverty of rural people can be eradicated within 10 years if IRD programme is emplemented vigorously. But it is unfortunate that the IRD programmes are not being implemented in several States in the same spirit and temper with it which has been announced by the hon. Prime Minister. Sir, subsidies are being given to the persons who take loans under IRDP and other welfare programmes. I suggest some changes in this regard. The period of repayment of loan should be extended to 4 years. Subsidies should not be given in addition to loan. The Government should pay the interest to the banks on behalf of the loanee.

It is regrettable that the integrated rural development programmes and other rural welfare programmes are not being implemented effectively. One of the most important reason is corrupt practices of the employees, responsible for implementing these programmes at the block level. The block level employees, the employees in the veterinary department and the bank employees are in open collusion in taking away the money from the beneficiaries. They are responsible for the failure of these rural welfare programmes. In many States the voluntary organisations connected with these programmes are also misappropriating money. Therefore, I would like to suggest to the hon. Finance Minister to review the progress made in implementing the IRD and other rural welfare programmes. The Government should try to detect the stages of corruption and the level of employees where corruption is rampant. Stringent action should be intiated against them. Ways and means

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should be found for proper implementation of IRD programme otherwise it will be a great failure. The really needed people will not get any benefit and the rural poverty cannot be eradicated.

I shall be failing in my duty if I do not make a mention of the special component plan. This programme has been introduced only for the upliftment of harijans. Previously no programme has been propared for the welfare of harijans, our hon. Prime Minister Smt. Indira Gandhi was kind enough to introduce this programme for mitigating the misery of harijan masses. Therefore, I would like to thank the hon. Prime Minister for her laudable efforts to uplift crores of harijans living below poverty line. About 50% of the total harijan population has been benefited under this special component plan. But it is unfortunate that all departments are not implementing this plan properly. Direction should be sent to each Government department to prepare schemes and to grant funds for their budget. The Central Government should send direction to the States for expediting the implementation of the special component plan effectively.

Finally I would like to to say a word about national rural employment programme. It is really very unfortunate that this programme is not being implemented properly. In this context I would like to refer to the reply given by the hon. Finance Minister to my unstarred question No. 7380, dated 15th April, 1983 regarding "Income tax collected from executants of projects under NREP. The hon. Finance Minister has stated in his reply to (a) part of my question I quote : "Income tax is being deducted as per law from contracts awarded under NREP in Orissa. Under Section 194 (c) of the Income Tax Act deduction of tax at sources is required to be made @ 2 per cent of the amount if the total value of contract exceeds Rs. 10.000 and 1 per cent in the case of sub-contract. Prior to 1-6-1982, it was to be made if the total value exceeded Rs. 5,000 of such contracts/sub-contracts. Thus, it is a charge on the income of contractors/ sub-contractors and does not affect the funds of National Rural Employment Programme."

Sir, in this context, I would like to suggest that these NREP contracts be awarded only to the gram panchayats or to the village committee and the income tax should not be deducted from the village committee. The sub-contractors and the contractors should not be given this work. No benefits should accrue to the contractors or the sub-contractors out of the allocations made towards implementing the national rural programmes. I request the Government to implement the suggestions given by me. With these words I conclude my speech.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Prof. Ajit Kumar Mehta may now speak. His Party has been allotted 24 minutes, and another speaker, Mr. Ratan sinha Rajda, is also there. So, you adjust your time accordingly.

प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता (समस्तीपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, वित्त मन्त्री ने दावा किया है कि 1983-84 के बजट में घाटे को 1555 करोड़ रुपए पर रखकर 26 परसेन्ट सैन्ट्रल-प्लान आउट-ले में वृद्धि की गई है। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि यदि आँकड़ों को ध्यान पूर्वक देखा जाए तो स्थिति स्पष्ट हो जाएगी। 1983-84 में 13,8 0 के कुल आउट-ले में सैन्ट्रल प्लान के लिए 8,390 करोड़ का ही प्रावधान किया गया है यानि कुल 60.5 प्रतिशत। दो वर्ष पहले यानि 1981-82 में यह अनुपात 73 प्रतिशत से थोड़ा ज्यादा ही था, लेकिन अब यह धीरे-धीरे कम किया जा रहा है। पिछले वर्ष कुल घाटा 2700 करोड़ को 1900 करोड़ दिखाने के लिए 800 करोड़ पब्लिक सैक्टर से वापिस ले लिया गया और उनको 12 प्रतिशत पर सलाना सूद पर बैंकों

से कर्ज लेने के लिए कहा गया। मेरा मतलब इतना ही है कि आप शब्दजाल में रखकर पार्लियामेंट को उलझा करके कोई विशेष लाभ प्राप्त नहीं कर सकेंगे। मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूं कि आप यह परिपाटी बनाइए, हालांकि आप मानेंगे नहीं यह मैं जानता हूं कि जिस दिन फाइनेंस बिल पेश करें, उस दिन से सिलेक्ट कमेटी को भेज दें। सिलेक्ट कमेटी में भेज देने से इतना ही होगा कि वह उसको गंभीरतापूर्वक देखेगी और ब्यूरोक्रेट्स, जिनकी आवश्यकता होगी, उनकी गवाही ली जाएगी। पार्लियामेंट में जो 12 घंटे का समय विचार करने के लिए रखा गया है, इस पर बड़ी आसानी से विचार कर सकेंगे। इससे कोई असुविधा भी नहीं होगी, क्योंकि अप्रैल तक का खर्च तो आप वोट आन अकाउन्ट से निकालते ही हैं। इसको आप सिलैक्ट कमेटी में भेज कर यह निर्देश दें कि वह 30 अप्रैल या 28 अप्रैल तक उसका प्रतिवेदन आ जाना चाहिए। इस निवेश के साथ भेजें, तो मैं नहीं समझता हूं कि इससे कोई विशेष हानि होगी। साथ-साथ गम्भीरता पूर्वक सब दृष्टिकोण से विभिन्न पहलुओं पर विचार करने का मौका भी मिल जाएगा। अन्यथा आंकड़ों के जाल में पार्लियामेंट के सभी सदस्यों को उलझाये ही रहेंगे। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूं—जिस चीज़ को हम बहुत अच्छी तरह से समझ लेते हैं उस पर ज्यादा समय लगाते हैं, लेकिन जो चीज़ समझ नहीं पाते वह ऊपर ही ऊपर पार हो जाती है, उस पर कम समय लगाते हैं। करोड़ों-अरबों रुपये का बजट या फाइनेन्स बिल कुछ क्षणों में ही पास कर दिया जाता है, लेकिन चाय के प्याले का दाम आठ आना अधिक हुआ या कम हुआ, उस पर घन्टों बहस चलती है। इसलिए मेरा सुझाव है कि इसको सिलेक्ट कमेटी में भेजिये।

दूसरी बात—केन्द्रीय सरकार की कराधान की नीति ऐसी रही है कि राज्यों के हिस्से को निरन्तर कम किया जाता रहा है। एक ऐसी परिपाटी चल पड़ी है कि बजट के पहले "एडमिनिस्टर्ड-प्राइस" के नाम पर बहुत सी वस्तुओं की कीमतें बढ़ा दी जाती हैं। अगर यह बजट हो तो उसका 40 प्रतिशत भाग राज्यों को जाएगा, लेकिन इस परिपाटी से राज्यों को वंचित कर दिया जाता है। इसी तरह "स्पेशल बीअरर बाण्ड्स" से जो पैसा जमा किया गया उसका राज्यों को कोई हिस्सा नहीं मिला। यह पैसा कैसा था? निश्चित रूप से यह पैसा करों की चोरी से बचाया गया था। अगर असेसीज द्वारा सही पैसा समय से दे दिया गया होता तो उसका 40 प्रतिशत भाग राज्यों को मिलता, लेकिन आपने जो पैसा "स्पेशल बीअरर बाण्ड्स" से जमा किया, राज्यों को उसमें से नहीं दिया। इस तरह से आप राज्यों की लगातार उपेक्षा करते आ रहे हैं। इन्हीं उपेक्षाओं का परिणाम है कि आज केन्द्र और राज्यों के सम्बन्ध आपस में बिगड़ रहे हैं, बहुत स्ट्रेण्ड हैं। आप इसे अभी महसूस नहीं कर रहे हैं, लेकिन इसके परिणाम हम लोगों के हित में नहीं निकलेंगे।

मैं एक दूसरा उदाहरण भी आपके सामने रखता हूं। संविधान की धारा 361 के अनुसार केन्द्र कुछ करों को प्राप्त करके राज्यों को सौंपे तो राज्यों की वित्तीय स्थिति सुदृढ़ होगी। आज स्थिति यह है कि राज्यों की वित्तीय सुदृढ़ता एकदम फ्लुइड है जिसका परिणाम है कि उनकी आर्थिक-विश्वसनीयता बिलकुल समाप्त हो गई है। हर राज्य में ओवर-ड्राफ्ट चल रहा है। पिछले 4 वर्षों में केन्द्रीय सरकार की करों की आय में 73 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई है लेकिन राज्यों की आय केवल 52 प्रतिशत पर सीमित हो गई है। 1979-80

[प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता]

में जनता पार्टी के बजट में केन्द्र द्वारा लगाए गये करों से राज्यों को 28.4 प्रतिशत की आय हुई थी जो इस बजट में घट कर केवल 25.1 प्रतिशत रह गई है। इसलिए केन्द्र और राज्यों के सम्बन्धों को दृष्टि में रखते हुए मैं आप से आग्रह करूंगा कि राज्यों की आर्थिक स्थिति को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए राज्यों की आर्थिक स्थिति पर भी ध्यान दें।

ग्राम विकास के कार्यों के लिए जो प्रावधान पहले किए गए थे, शायद वे आपको पसन्द नहीं हैं, तभी तो आपने 35 सी० सी० (ए) और 80 जी० जी० को वापस कर लिया है। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, पिछले दिनों जो भी विकास के कार्य हुए हैं उनमें ग्राम-विकास को बिलकुल उपेक्षा की दृष्टि से देखा गया है। उनकी बहुत ज्यादा उपेक्षा हुई है। मैं माननीय स्पीकर को उद्धृत करना चाहता हूं जो उन्होंने फाइनेन्शियल कमेटीज के कार्य के समापन समारोह पर एक कमेटी की रिपोर्ट पर टिप्पणी करते हुए कहा था—

> "The Committee's report on drinking water supply and sanitation has brought out how the rural areas have been neglected in this regard. The Committee also have rightly called attention to the need for balanced development of medical and public health facilities where again the rural areas have been lagging behind."

मतलब यह है कि ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों की आपने आजादी के बाद से लगातार उपेक्षा की है और अब इतना समय नहीं है कि आप और अधिक उपेक्षा करते रहें और उसके परिणाम अच्छे नहीं होंगे। इसलिए में आप से आग्रह करूंगा कि 80 जी० बी० ए०, 35 सी० सी० और 35 सी० सी० ए० के अन्तर्गत जो स्वैच्छिक संस्थाओं को लाभ मिलता था, स्वैच्छिक संस्थाओं को जो यह पैसा मिलता था कि वे ग्रामीण विकास के कार्यों को अपने ढंग से करें, उसको आप सीमित कर देना चाहते हैं और यह चाहते हैं कि ये भी सरकार तंत्र के घेरे में आ जाएं। मैं नहीं समझता कि इससे आप कुछ कर पाएंगे क्योंकि सरकार के प्रबन्धन में जो संस्था चलती है, आप जानते ही हैं कि वे संस्थाएं ठीक ढंग से नहीं चल पातीं। कुछ ठीक चलती हैं और कुछ नहीं चलती हैं। इसलिए मेरा यह आग्रह है कि आपको इन धाराओं को यथावत् रखना चाहिए, जिससे स्वैच्छिक संस्थाओं को प्रेरणा मिले कि वे ग्रामीण कार्यक्रमों को आगे चला सकें।

दूसरे मेरा कहना है कि आप की कराधान की नीति यह है कि कमजोर वर्गों पर सारा कर-भार डाल कर बड़े घरानों को इस से मुक्त रखा जाए। आपने अप्रत्यक्ष करों की राशि को घटाया नहीं है और इनके कारण साधारण जनता पर ज्यादा बोझ पड़ता है जबकि प्रत्यक्ष करों का असर उद्योगपतियों और उपभोक्ता पर होता है। अप्रत्यक्ष-कर सारे साधारण जनता को भुगतने पड़ते हैं। 10 वर्ष पहले अप्रत्यक्ष-कर और प्रत्यक्ष-कर का अनुपात 3:1 का था और अब वह 4:1 का हो गया है यानी अप्रत्यक्ष-कर बढ़ा ही दिए हैं जबकि उनको घटाना चाहिए था। मुझे इस बात की प्रसन्नता है कि आपने लोक लेखा समिति के सुझाव को मान कर कंपनियों पर सम्पत्ति-कर लगाया है किन्तु यह आपने निजी कम्पनियों पर लगाया है और सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र की कम्पनियों को इससे मुक्त रखा है। आखिर क्यों? वह इसलिए कि सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में कुव्यवस्था के कारण हानि हो रही थी उस पर पर्दा डालने के लिए आप ने ऐसा किया है और अब वे अधिक लाभ

दिखा पाएंगी। जीरो लाइबीलिटी टैक्स की उन कम्पनियों पर है, जो प्रचूर लाभ कमा रही हैं। आप ने उनकी आदमनी का 1-3 हिस्सा ही टैक्स के घेरे में लिया है। आपने उन्हें टैक्स के घेरे में तो लिया है लेकिन पूरी नम्रता के साथ। इसमें नम्रता बरतने की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं थी क्योंकि वे लाभ कमा रही हैं और एफलुयेन्ट हैं। उन पर आप 50 प्रतिशत पर टैक्स लगा देते, तब भी कोई हानि न होती।

एक बात और अर्ज करना चाहता था और वह यह है कि आज टैक्स सम्बन्धी कानूनों में बहुत पेचीदगी हो गई है और उनके सरलीकरण का बन्दोबस्त होना चाहिए। अभी जो गिफ्ट टैक्स से आमदनी होती है, वह 7 करोड़ रुपये है, एस्टेट ड्यूटी से 14 करोड़ रुपये और वैल्थ टैक्स से 70 करोड़ रुपये यानी यह 100 करोड़ से कम हुआ मगर इसके वसूल करने में जितना तरद्दुद होता है, उसकी अपेक्षा यह बहुत कम राशि है। इस लिए मेरा कहना यह है कि इसको आप एबोलिश कीजिए और इससे कोई बहुत बड़ी हानि सरकार को नहीं होगी क्योंकि सरकार का घाटा 100 करोड़ रुपये से कम का ही रहेगा। आप जानते ही हैं कि कानूनों में पेचीदगी रहने से करप्शन को बढ़ावा मिलता है। इन्कम टैक्स प्रेक्टिशनर्स और चार्टर्ड एराउंटेंट्स की आमदनी को देखेंगे तो पता चलेगा कि इनके पास इतना पैसा कहां से आता है। निश्चित रूप से भ्रष्टाचार का कुछ फल उनको प्राप्त होता है। इससे उनकी आदमनी इतनी अधिक होती है। अगर इसको समाप्त करेंगे तो भ्रष्टाचार के मूल पर प्रहार होगा।

हमको विश्व के बाजार में बहुत असंतुलन का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। 1947 में विश्व व्यापार की तुलना में हमारा व्यापार दो प्रतिशत था। आज यह घटकर आधा प्रतिशत रह गया है। ऐसे कठिन समय में जबकि निर्यात को प्रोत्साहन देना चाहिए, आपने धारा 35 के तहत एक्सपोर्ट मार्केट डेवलपमेंट असिस्टेंस को वापिस कर लिया है। और सुविधाएं दी हैं पर वे काफी नहीं हैं। 1968 में हमारा निर्यात 4000 करोड़ का था। आप कहेंगे कि 1982-83 में यह राशि बढ़कर 8000 करोड़ हो गई है। लेकिन यह आंकड़ा भ्रामक है। इसमें एक-डेढ़ करोड़ क्रूड का एक्सपोर्ट भी शामिल है जो कि पहले नहीं था। 60 करोड़ का आयात घटाकर हम संतुष्ट नहीं हैं। हम चाहेंगे कि आप निर्यात को बढ़ावा दें। इसके लिए निर्यातकों को सुविधा देने के लिए आपने एक प्रतिशत की घोषणा संसद में की है। एक प्रतिशत निर्यात की आमदनी पर सुविधा दी है। इसका फायदा उस वर्ग को होगा जिसको बाजार खोजने के लिए अधिक दौड़-धूप नहीं करनी पड़ती। जिनको बाजार खोजने और विकसित करने के लिए दौड़ धूप करनी पड़ती है और प्रदर्शनों में भाग लेना पड़ता है, उनका बाजार विकसित नहीं हो पाएगा और निर्यात कम होगा। बड़े निर्यातकों को इससे लाभ होगा। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि 35 बी के अन्तर्गत दी गई सुविधाओं को पूर्ववत रखना चाहिए। रूपी कंट्रीज के बारे में कहा जाता है कि व्यापार संतुलन हमारे पक्ष में है। हमारा निर्यात आयात से अधिक है। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि यह कोई संतोष की बात नहीं है। यदि हमारा निर्यात अधिक होगा और आयात कम होगा तो वे देश अपने आयात में कटौती करेंगे। इससे जिस सामान को वे हमारे यहां से मंगाते हैं, उसमें मन्दी आएगी। इसका परिणाम अभी भी दृष्टिगोचर हो रहा है। रूस ने आयात में कटौती कर दी है, जिसके कारण काजू, कारपेट, इलायची आदि

[प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता]

के बाजार में मन्दी आ गई है। इससे कई चीजों के बन्द होने का खतरा पैदा हो गया है। रूपी कंट्रीज इंपोर्ट पालिसी अपेंडिक्स 8 और नौ के अन्तर्गत आने वाले गुड्स की खरीद के लिए जो फारेन करेंसी खर्च करते हैं, उस पर यह बन्धन लगाने की आवश्यकता है कि यह सारा का सारा सामान जहां तक हो सके रूपी कंट्रीज से खरीदा जाए। रूपी कंट्री से व्यापार बढ़ाने के लिए मेरा एक सुझाव है कि आप अलग से एक न्यास का निर्माण करें जिससे इम्पोर्ट पालिसी अपेंडिक्स 8 और 9 में आने वाली वस्तुओं से व्यापार कर सकें। सरकारी तन्त्र पर आपका बेतहाशा खर्च बढ़ रहा है। यह 21.1 प्रतिशत के लगभग पहुंच गया है।

श्री चरण सिंह (बागपत) : आप शरीफ आदमी हैं। आपको सही बात मालूम नहीं है।

प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता : जो जानकारी मिली है, वही मैं आपको बता देता हूं। एक सुझाव और देना चाहूंगा और वह यह कि बिहार कोयले का भन्डार है। सारे बिहार के इस कोयला क्षेत्र में एक भी थर्मल पावर स्टेशन नहीं है। बिहार की सीमा संगरौली में आपने एक पावर स्टेशन बनाया हुआ है लेकिन बिहार में नहीं बनाया है। कहलगाँव में बनाने की बात थी, पता नहीं उसका क्या क्या हुआ ? आप अवश्य इस बात पर विचार करें जिससे बिहार के कोयला क्षेत्र में एक थर्मल पावर स्टेशन बन सके। समाज के कमजोर वर्ग के उत्थान हेतु आप मण्डल आयोग की सिफारिशों को अवश्य लागू करें।

अपने क्षेत्र के बारे में भी कुछ कहना चाहूंगा। यह एक बहुत पिछड़ा हुआ क्षेत्र है। इसके औद्योगिक विकास की ओर आपको अवश्य ध्यान देना चाहिए। जितनी सुविधाएं समस्तीपुर को पिछले दिनों मिली थी, वह सब सुविधाएं आपने धीरे-धीरे वापिस लेने का काम किया है। जो ट्रेन समस्तीपुर से हावड़ा और समस्तीपुर से दिल्ली तक चला करती थी, उसको आपने वहाँ से हटा लिया है। आपने हावड़ा तक जाने बाली गाड़ी को मुज्जफरपुर, सोनपुर और गोरखपुर तक बढ़ा दिया। इसी प्रकार जयन्ती-जनता गाड़ी को भी आपने मुज्जफरपुर तक बढ़ा दिया। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या समस्तीपुर में लोग नहीं बसते ? अगर आप समस्तीपुर को सारी सुविधाएं देने का वचन दें तो मैं और यह कहें कि वहाँ से विपक्ष का प्रतिनिधित्व नहीं होना चाहिए तो मैं सदन से वापिस जाने के लिए तैयार हूं। समस्तीपुर के लोगों की कास्ट पर अपनी सुविधाएं नहीं चाहता, आप उनकी सुविधाओं का ख्याल रखें। समस्तीपुर का दक्षिणी भाग गंगा के कटाव से पीड़ित है। वहां के मुखिया ने मेरे पास एक पत्र भेजा है जिसमें लिखा है कि गंगा के कटाव से 783 परिवार पतसिया में, 250 परिवार सुल्तानपुर और 795 परिवार चमथा में विस्थापित हो चुके हैं। कुल 20,000 एकड़ उपजाऊ भूमि कट चुकी है। बिहार सरकार ने इस कटाव को रोकने के लिए 1980-81 में 12 लाख रुपये की एक योजना स्वीकृत की थी। लेकिन उसका भी कोई फल अभी तक प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है। इसलिए मैं आपसे आग्रह करता हूं कि आप बिहार के सिंचाई विभाग को इस बारे में प्रेरित करें और अपनी ओर से सहायता देकर इन इलाकों को गंगा के कटाव से मुक्त कराएं और साथ ही साथ समस्तीपुर औद्योगिक विकास की ओर उन्मुख हो सके, इसका प्रयत्न करें।

SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN (Chandni Chowk) : Mr, Deputy Speaker, Sir,

I have to thank you for giving me a little time. But I suggest that you would not insist on my finishing in ten minutes. I have to say something, without giving any preface as to what income-tax is, how it should be levied and in what manner it should be implemented. I have only to touch about...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : This time limit I may not insist on because a long list has been given by the Whip and I have to state that the Members whose names are found in the list are not available in the House. Whenever the names are sent here by the Whip, all those Members must be present in the House...

SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN : Sir, I have been in the queue from 28th. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL (Jaipur) : No Cabinet Minister is present; not even a Minister of State is present. Only Mr. Poojary is sitting.

SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN : I would like to begin by saying that India is a very large country and I am proud to say that our Budget is also very large...

श्री छोटे सिंह यादव (कन्नौज) : हाउस में तो कोरम ही नहीं है। यह सब किसको सुनाया जा रहा है? लाइनों की लाइनें खाली हैं।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : In lunch hour, the point of quorum is generally not raised.

AN HON. MEMBER : That is the convention.

SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN : There is no lunch hour; Members may or may not be prsent.

India being the largest democracy in the world, a large country with a large budget and a sound budget, I only wanted to submit, the budget should be such that it is not very complicated, the taxation proposals should be such that they can be implemented without any pinch and the money is recovered government revenue as much as is wanted for expenditure of the country is received.

I only wanted to submit one thing. Now the budget comes every year. The budget is presented on the 28th February and the budget is discussed and decided, as my learned friend said, in a very short time and thereafter it is passed for the year. Will the Minister kindly consider—and it is a suggestion which might not have been made before—that Finance Bill (Taxation proposals) may be presented not for one year but for more than one year, may be for three years or five years, so that the people at large may have a chance to think about it and to implement it in the right earnest and the Government, if they so desire, may make changes here and there whenever there is some difficulty. Unfortunately what is happening today is this. Particularly in indirect taxation every day I find a notification changing the rate of customs duty or excise duty or changing the mode of collection or giving a particular relief or levying additional duty and all those things. I am, therefore, making a suggestion which the Finance Minister may consider, whether it would be possible that the proposals become really sacrosanct document and for three or five years it is not changed unless the circumstances warrant and then again it should not be changed without discussing it either on the floor of parliament or in a Committee to be appointed for that purpose. We have three statutory Committees which generally deal with financial matters. I happened to be a member of the Public Accounts Committee for only one year. I have noticed that quite a large number of points that are given to the Public Accounts Committee by the Audit are discussed. Most of these are general expenditure items. I am of the opinion that even the revenue items should be

[Shri Bhiku Ram Jain]

discussed and they should be discussed at length. Therefore, I am suggesting to the Finance Minister—it may be examined, whether another statutory committee can be made so as to take stock of the revenue side of the Budget. Generally it remains unattended to excepting on the files of the officers. Somebody looks it up and makes various points and ultimately in the year end what happens ? There is a shortfall—all right, increase the tax. Increase the customs duty or increase the excise duty. Therefore, these are my two suggestions which may kindly be examined so that if the hon. Minister for Finance agrees, 'Yes, there is a justification for some such thing and there is no justification for changing the fiscal policy so often', this may be helpful in getting more revenue and helpful to the people to pay the tax money in the right earnest.

I find everybody talks about corruption. Everybody talks about the harassment and time again not only at the time of the Budget but even otherwise, it is known secret now that there is great corruption in the realisation of the taxes. Taxes generally everywhere are supposed to be a hard nut to crack and therefore is corrupted. I somehow wish to say that if there is some corruption and if the Government and the Opposition, all know and talk about that there is corruption, why cannot they simplify things in such a manner that if the corruption cannot be avoided and if corruption cannot uprooted, it can at least be minimised. To-day corruption is increasing because of the voluminous Acts and the ever-changing Acts and then amendments, modifications, etc. day in and day out and that is how even the assessing authority, whether it is the Income-tax Officer or the assessing authorities of the Customs duty or excise duty are not aware of and if somebody goes and asks a Collector of Customs and asks him how many amendments have taken place during this last week or last month, and whether he has been able to understand all of them, let me be permitted to say, he would say, 'No'. He has not taken stock of that and he will not be able to give a proper answer for them with the result that there are interpretations and counter-interpretations and litigations and thousands and thousands of cases are lying in the courts. If this thing does not open our eyes so far and if we are not able to take stock of it and people have to go unnecessarily from one court to the other and from the second court to third and if there are litigations and litigations and if we know that the law is not so simple that even important lawyers are not able to understand it and the courts differ in their judgements, why cannot we make these laws, particularly, the tax laws as simple as to make them understandable by the people who pay the tax. You know even those people who pay the taxes, intelligent people who pay the tax, the lawyers and advocates who pay the tax—most of them do not know and you might have noticed that people come and say, 'We cannot file our return—the return of income tax, the return of wealth tax or the return of gift tax or the return of this tax or that tax. In India there are a large number of taxes and all these taxes are such which, as I said, are not understood by them. As my friend was just saying, hardly we get a hundred crore of rupees from wealth tax, gift tax and estate duty. From Estate duty we hardly get Rs. 13 crores. India is a country which is very sentimental as far as this matter is concerned. We want a tax after the death of a man and that too yields us only Rs. 13 crores all these years when this tax has been on the statute book. Can't we remove it ? Then take the gift tax. If you make a gift of Rs. 5000 or more you pay a tax. What is the value of Rs. 5000 these days ? If a man is required to be honest and if a man is required to pay tax, then you want him to pay only after Rs. 5000 is given as gift where there is a great system of gifting. This has to be taken stock of.

Likewise, wealth tax. Wealth tax was introduced to reduce the disparity among the residents of the country. Has that aim been achieved ? Have we been

able to do away the disparity in incomes and the holdings of the people in this country? If we have that intention, can we do it only with Rs. 70 crores that we get from wealth tax? My submission through you, therefore, would be, that we are getting only Rs. 90 or 100 crores through these three taxes. Let the Finance Minister find another avenue to find this Rs. 90 crores of rupees and do away with these three taxes.

How many files would be removed? How many people will then pay tax? For arguments, sake, there are 35 lakhs income-tax assessees in this country.Out of that, 27 lakhs are the salaried people who pay the tax under the self-assessment scheme. There are about 14 lakhs to 15 lakhs people who are the regular assessees. Out of these, 14 or 15 lakhs of the assessees, I believe, the business men and industrialists '10 to 15 files may be of their family like wives, sons, daughter-in-law and minor and major sons, you may be collecting tax from. Real tax payers may therefore, be just numbering to 1 lakh to 2 lakhs. For that purpose, you have got a big parnahernalia in the Income-Tax Department. You know, Sir, how many income-tax authorities are there. The authorities that are running the Income-tax are : Director of Vigilance and there are about 20 directors—I am not talking of the Incometax Officers, Assistant Commissioners or Commissioners. But, I am talking of the people who are above them—who are supposed to monitor all the information as to what is happening in the country. That too, out of 70 crores population, they are keeping vigilance only on 2 lakhs of assessees. And these two lakhs of people are being investigated by them. I shall just tell you the number of authorities who are keeping a watch or vigilance. There are Director of Inspection, Director of Vigilance and Director of Intelligence and some such thing. Their number may come to 12 or so. My submission is that the Incometax law consists of about 300 clauses or so. Then there are 400 places where the I.T.Os are stationed. There are 2 lakhs of people from whom incometax is being collected. In my opinion more than 30% of these result in the litigation. Interpretations of the law differ. The cases go upto the Supreme Court. You will find, Sir, that in quite a number of cases, a huge amount of money is refunded every year. Who is responsible for this? And who is to blame? I would also tell you one more thing.

Sir, I am representing Delhi. I put a question to one of the officers—Salestax Commissioner or Incometax Commissioner. I asked him to find out from his department as to whether there is five per cent of honest officers. Forget the assessees who are dishonest. They are having searches on the assessees. And everyday they are calling the assessees to their offices—not once or twice but twenty times—in a year for assessment. This is waste of nation's time. There is no system under which the raid is conducted on the assessees' homes. It is the goose which lays the golden egg. They are taking steps against them But, what steps are being taken against those erring officers one and all who are responsible for the bad names to the Governmenrt, to the Legislature, to the system and to the laws that have been enforced? Everybody says that the income-tax is difficult and it cannot be implemented. Who is responsible for that?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Jain, your time is over.

SRHI BHIKU RAM JAIN : You please give me some more time. You told me that I would get the maximum time.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEKER : I will give you five more minutes. Only ten minutes were allowed to you. Your party's time is over. The Minister has got to reply at 3 O'clock.

SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN : Give me some more time. I wish to say that India is an agricultural country. 80% of our population is living in the villa-

[Shri Bhiku Ram Jain]

ges. Year before last or, probably, last year, a system was introduced in the budget whereby the people earning in the cities were required to spend some money in tne villages. They were giving the incentive of giving exemption in the income-tax. That system is being changed a little this year. And as Mr. Vajpayee was saying, you are having a corporation or some other institution for that purpose. But, I do not think the incentives would remain there. If I have to spend some money I want to do that in my own way in my constituency to which I belong. If I have the money and if I am required to deposit that with some other authority, you would spend it somewhere wherever you like. May be, a little preference you may give to my suggestion. I may not do that. Therefore, I snggest that a system may be evolved whereby the improvement is made in the villages by the people who are in the cities. That may be permitted through the system that was in vogue heretofore. Because otherwise the incentive would die and probably the idea of having development in the villages may not come through. Sir, we have made a lot of improvement in the industrial production. Like other developing countries India is coming up very fast as far as industry is concerned and that has come through the corporate sector. Everyday we have been talking about the corporate sector and the taxation to the corporate sector is to the extent of 90 per cent. Sixty-five per cent is the income tax and when that Sixty-five per cent income tax is deducted from the remaining thirty-five per cent they have to distribute fifteen per cent earnings to the share-holders. Most of these share-holders are poor people. Sir, at present the unfortunate thinking is that the companies are belonging to rich people. You might have seen in the recent controversy about the foreign investment that they are people who are having 4 to 5 per cent as their investment and are controlling the management. The other money is coming either from financial institutions or from the poor who are called shareholders. Nobody is taking care of those share-holders. Some of these people are either having 100 or 200 shares. With due deference to Mr. Chitta Basu I will say that you always take care of the workers but you don't take care of the share-holders who are much worse than the workers in this country. These share-holders include widows and invalids who have invested their money in a company considered to be good and wait for the dividend to come.

Sir, in Bombay there has been a strike and many share-holders have been affected. Not a word has been said about that. There are more than one lakh workers on strike but there are more than several lakhs of share-holders who have been affected and they will not be getting their dividend this year but also for several years to come. So, my submission is that unless we continue to have the productivity as our goal the country will not progress and I am, therefore, requesting you that this must be taken care of.

SHRI CHARAN SINGH : The share-holders live in towns. What about the villages.

SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN : My submission to Shri Charan Singh ji is that let us not have that controversy that the people living in towns though are even poor should not be taken care of. They should be taken care of as the people living in villages.

1357 hrs.

[SHRI R.S. SPARROW *in the Chair*]

The interests of the agriculturists should be watched. Industry should be developed in the villages but industry could be developon by the people who have money and live in towns. I would welcome if the villagers come forward and invest money in industry but if they do do not come forward then the people from the towns should not be debarred. If we only talk of people living in towns then the industry would suffer.

Sir, there is an agricultural economy agricultural industry and sido by side there is industrial development also.

India has become too large a country and one of the contention is that we have made a big growth. India is self-sufficient as far as our own needs are concerned, namely, for defence purposes, daily use purposes or other purposes including cement and other items. Therefore, my submission is that while we should think in terms of village people we should not forget the town people otherwise in my opinion the industrial progress and growth would suffer.

14 hrs.

Sir, we were talking about Direct and Indirect Taxes. There is no doubt that the revenue through Indirect Taxes has gone up as against the revenue from the Direct Taxes. But let me remind my friend that in 1920-21, the total revenue through Income-tax was Rs. 20.19 crores. It was only about Rs. 20.19 crore and this year it is more than Rs. 4500 crore. So, during the last sixty years or so, revenue through Income-tax has gone up from Rs. 20.19 crore to Rs. 4500 crore. The customs receipt was Rs. 29 crore only and now it has gone up to Rs. 4997 crore. The income through Excise duty has also gone up from Rs. 2.85 crore to Rs. 8524 crore during this period. I would like to point out that it is because of the industrialisation that has taken place in this country and also the efforts of the people of this country which have made this country one of the industrialised countries in the industrial map of the world. Although we call ourselves a 'developing' country. I want to say that today we are one of the developed countries. You are getting Rs. 8524 crore as excise duty which means that you are producing so much worth of products in this country. We should appreciate those workers who are living in the towns and cities. These people previously used to import even small things from foreign countries. In those days the young ones in the house used to ask for imported things. कहते थे देखो, बाहर जा रहे हो, सुई भी विलायती लाना । Today that position is changed and they have turned the corner. They want the products of Tatas, Birlas, from West Bengal, from Assam, etc. Now, the goods manufactured in our country are of high quality and we are now exporters. Some time back, we were importers. Previously they used to write on their sign-boards "Importers" and now they are writing "Exporters". This position has come because we are producing something which is of a high standard and quality.

Sir, I have talked something about the changes that have taken place. The Finance Minister has very kindly agreed to my request and has provided a clause that the capital gains would now be exempt from tax if they are deposited for three years in the Central Government bonds which probably are going to be announced soon. I welcome this idea. It is a good thing. Now, they will be able to utilise the money after three years. I wish to add therein that the money can be invested either in the new Central Government Bonds or can be invested in the UTI or Deventures or Company Sheres so that the growth of industries can take place. Earlier there was also a clause that this money could be invested in industries, may be agricultural industries, may be industries which are based in the villages. There should be an encouragement for investment of money from capital gains.

My friend was talking about non-residents investing their money in our country. It is good that in this way money comes from foreign countries. But, at the same time, I would like to warn the Government that that money is being invested in some companies. The money which comes here for investment would in course of time help outflow in the shape of money to foreign countries. This will create problems later on. The Government should take note of it so that traffic should not start that way. Now, an incentive in Income tax of 20% is given. I understand that earlier facilties by way of exemption in respect of expenditure on travelling and advertisement were considered to be wastoful. Now, any expenditure incurred on travelling by car, air or rail

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will not be disallowed. But the Government has deleted the facilities by way of exemption on the expenditure on advertisement being made available to the big industrial houses. The big industrial houses are finding it very difficult to sell their products without any proper advertisements. Therefore I am submitting that this 20% deduction should be allowed to them. This facility should be made available to the people. After all, out of that earning, you are getting taxes. I reiterate that wealth tax and gift tax and also in the Estate Duty, they should be abolished.

I have only one or two more points. First, the Income-tax refund system should be streamlined. As it is, it is very difficult to get a refund of income-tax without payment of money, and that also in time. Some foolproof system needs to be evolved. On a number of occasions, the income tax payment challans are found missing in the files of the Department. I have deposited the income tax in the bank, have sent the challans to the department and am in possion of the receipted challans as also the receipt of the incometax department, but nothing is available in the income tax department files. The man who has lost the challans or is responsible for keeping them on the file does not get a rebuff from his superiors and the assesses are put to a lot of difficulties. This system should be streamlined, and if I have submitted a challan once, that should be considered a sufficient proof of payment.

Then, there is a double taxation on firms. Even when a firm has got an income of Rs. ten thousand, they are required to pay incometax, and then the individual Partners have also to pay incometax. This is double taxation and has perhaps escaped the attention of the authorities. This needs to be rationalised.

A very large number of requisitions are going on for all properties that are changing hand. Every week, I get a gazette, as big as a book, which indicates where the notices have gone, but not even a single property is acquired. You have created an avenue of corruption. This needs to be looked into.

I have one small thing to suggest. Today's newspapers carry a news item about the salestax and a little apathetic attitude by the Chief Ministers of various States. I feel this is the most obnoxious levy. Salestax is the tax which has eaten away the fibre of the national character. The paralled economy is as a result of the salestax. It needs to be done away with straightway. It needs a little courage; the Chief Ministers and the Central Government have to take a strong decision. There is nothing that would be lost as far as the revenue is concerned. Four thousand crores is the revenue against salestax. If this is converted into excise duty, it will yield more, and save us from a lot of corruption. I would, therefore, request the Finance Minister to be bold and see that the decision that has been taken by Chief Ministers is implemented. Apart from that, the entire salestax structure should be removed from the statute book; If it is not removed, the parallel economy will continue. And if that is not checked, the parallel economy or the black money will continue to be there and the economy of the country will suffer.

With these remarks, I support the Finance Bill, and thank you, Mr. Chairman, for permitting me to speak on this Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Hon. Member, the stipulated time is running out. Kindly stick to the salient points as much as you can.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : I shall bear in mind your observations.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I was going to ask on a very special request Shri Charan Singh to speak.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : I was informed by the hon. Deputy Speaker, that I will be called...

MR. CHAIRMAN : I know, but now that the request has come, I thought, we would change the order.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : But it was agreed that Shri Charan Singh will speak before the Finance Minister. It does not look nice that a former Prime Minister speaks in the House without a single Cabinet or State Minister being present in the House. चौधरीसाहब तब बोलें, जब फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर आ जाएं, तो ज्यादा अच्छा है ।

श्री चरण सिंह : मैं आपसे दरख्वास्त करता हूं कि आप फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर को खबर भिजवाइए कि वे तशरीफ लायें ।

सभापति महोदय : भिजवा देते हैं ।...

The Minister has also come now.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL (Jaipur) : Sir, the House is currently debating the Finance Bill. While participating in the discussion on the Budget General I had reserved my comments so far as the fiscal policies are concerned for this particular occasion. At that particular point of time I had drawn the attention of the Government not to fiscal and monetary policies, but mostly to the laudable objectives as enshrined in our Six Plan Document and in our Constitution and how, during the last 33 years, those were as far away from our national objectives as we were when we started our journey to Planned economy in 1951. I had referred to the problem of rural unemployment, rural poverty, the agricultural sector, the irrigation sector and the increasing disparities in between incomes and groups and the concentration of economic power in a fewer hands.

So, without repeating all that has already been said on the floor of the House while participating in the discussion on the Budget General, I will now circumscribe my observations to the fiscal and monetary policies of the Government.

Now, Sir a general complaint has been made with regard to the paucity of time to discuss various important economic policies of the Government of India, whether it be the occasion for discussion on the General Budget or the Finance Bill. In this connection, the Government has been making an inquiry as to what should be done, because majority of the Ministries are guillotined. So, what should be done ? The Government has to pass the Finance Bill within a limited time because under the provisions of the Collection of Taxes Act, the Finance Bill has to be passed within 75 days. This is introduced on 28th of February. So, I have one suggestion for the Minister for his kind consideration that the whole issues and the provision of the Collection of Taxes Act should be amended so as to provide 90-days' time instead of 75 days. Then the House will get more time for discussion of more Ministries and also have a better discussion on the Finance Bill.

Now, Sir, the Hon. Minister had made certain announcements a few days back while introducing for consideration the Finance Bill with regard to certain reliefs. I am very happy to see that he has met halfway the amendments that I had moved. I wish to thank him for accepting some of the suggestions I had moved through my amendments. If you look at the Amendments, many of the amendments are such whereby either my name appears or Mr. Pranab Mukherjee's name appears. He has accepted these things in principle; probably on account of some prestige of the Government he did not think it proper to accept my amendments. Even then, I would not be uncharitable to him and I extend my compliments to him that he has been responsive to what has been suggested by me in my amendments. And at the appropriate time, I would not even Press for those amendments.

Now, Sir, I have got one or two more things to say. I had very emphatically demanded in this House with regard to certain structural changes in

[Shri Satish Agarwal]

the entire taxation system in this country. A time has now come when the whole House should have a look at the entire tax-structure in this country. My own opinion on a non-political basis is that our total taxation system, our fiscal and monetary policies have served the rich better than the poor. If we spend 80 Paise Per head in the rural sector, we are realizing Re. 1/— from the rural sector; and it has been borne by a study carried out by the Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad. This is really inequitous and unfair.

I would quote some instances here. In 1957, on the basis of a report and a study made by Prof. Kaldor to suggest what taxation Policy should be introduced and pursued in this country after independence, we had an integrated system of taxation for this country. He said : If you earn, you pay income tax; if you save. pay wealth tax; if you gift, pay Gift Tax; if you spend, you pay an Expenditure Tax; and if you die without doing any of these things, you Pay Estate Duty. This was the integrated circuit suggested by Prof. Kaldor. On that basis, in 1957 various tax laws were introduced in this House and passed here.

I would draw the attention of the hon. Minister and the House to the Statement of Objects and Reasons as enshrined in the Wealth Tax law. Therein, it has been mentioned that in order to check the concentration of economic power in fewer hands, in order to establish an egalitarian society and in order to have a socialist pattern of society, this particular measure is being introduced.

I would now question the Finance Minister : We too, in the Committee have come to this considered opinion— and this is my personal considered opinion that all these taxation measures have failed to achieve the objective as enshrined in the Statement of Objects and Reasons.

Under the Wealth Tax, our total collection comes to near about Rs. 70 crores. What is the position with regard to arrears ? They are more than Rs. 300 crores. With regard even to collection, what is the position ? There are 4 lakh wealth tax assessees in this country, Out of them, 95% are those whose wealth is upto Rs. 5 lakhs. Above Rs. 5 lakhs, the total number comes only to 5%. So, we are realizing the whole wealth tax from those people who are in the middle class category, more or less. But what about large industrial houses ? In 1957, wealth tax was levied on all industrial establishments and houses, private or public; but in 1960, this particular levy was kept in suspension. After 1960—it is more than 22 years—this levy was not re-imposed.

Mr. Finance Minister, you deserve compliments for accepting this suggestion of mine and certain recommendations of the Committee; you have re-imposed and re-levied wealth tax on closely—held companies, or on private companies. But you have spared the public limited companies. You levy half—a-per cent or quarter per cent; I will not mind. But you will have additional resource mobilization from that sector alone. if a particular large industrial house had Rs. 2500 crores when Britishers left this country, now its assets have grown to more than Rs. 2,000 crores, without their contributing even a penny by way of wealth tax. Does it not hurt me or hurt us that you are not charging any wealth tax on those large industrial houses, whose assets have grown enormously ? And you are charging 95% of wealth tax from those people who are in the lower category.

Similarly with regard to Estate Duty—just Rs. 14-15 crores; Gift Tax: Rs. 6, 7 or 8 crores. What is this amount ? Gift is inherent in our blood; gift is a tradition in our country. And now, to impose Gift Tax just to

get Rs. 6, 7 or 8 crores, is useless. Wealth Tax, Gift Tax and Estate Duty have failed to serve thier purpose. Their total collection comes to Rs. 100 crores. There is so much wastage of manpower of the Income-tax Department concentrating only on them. You concentrate more on an industrial house where you have got a Special Cell; and a Special Cell has been able to detect an addition of tax in large industrial houses—to the extent of Rs. 90 crores in hardly 12 cases. So, you strengthen that.

My suggestion would be that the Finance Minister should give serious thought to this : whether these three taxes, *viz.* Wealth Tax, Estate Duty and Gift Tax should be abolished completely, and we should have another method.

In this connection, I would say that this tax system is primarily responsible for the generation of black mony. That is my considered opinion. The more complicated a tax structure is, the more intequious it will be, and naturally, it will lead to the generation of black money. Now, among the 4 lakhs of wealth tax assessees in this country, only 16,000 are such as whose wealth is assessed at more than Rs. 10 lakhs in all. You will find 16,000 people in South Delhi alone—you will find in any metropolitan city like Bombay, Madras or Calcutta. It will be something surprising to know who are these 16,000 people all over the country who are paying wealth tax on more than Rs. 10 lakhs.

Secondly, according to a study carried out by the Department itself, the individual wealth of individual members belonging to large industrial houses has gone down during the last two decades. How is it ? Their assets have risen. It is because they live in Guest Houses which belong to the companies. They are guest houses worth crores of rupees. I will not cite instances, but I can tell you that they are living in houses worth crores of rupees—there are the guest hauses. No wealth tax, absolutely. Then about the cars—they are the companies' cars. No wealth tax. Servant companies—no wealth tax. Even in jewellery cases, people were clever enough. You did not plug those loopholes. You did it when the PAC made a recommendation. People were so clever that they had formed jewellery companies. Ten people were pulling jewellery for lakhs of rupees and they did not pay any wealth tax on that jewellery, because it belonged to a company. I am happy that you have plugged many of the loopholes and accepted many of the reccommendations of the PAC which was never done so far during the last 30 years in this country. You deserve compliments for it. I have already complimented you and I am prepared to compliment you even now, but you are only half way, you may be half way in height but don't be half way in nature, don't be half way in passion. If this suggestion of mine is not possible for the hon. Finance Minister to agree that the three taxes particularly may be abolished, then the alternative is that you rationalise them, increase the limit.

I will give you an instance. If I deposit Rs. 1 lakh for my son or grand son for education purpose, there is no gift tax, no limit. Who is going to deposit lakhs of rupees for educational purposes ? 80 per cent of the people living in the rural areas would not be able to deposit any money, whatsoever for educational purposes; they do not get education; there is no education for them; even primery education is not for them after 33 years. It is only for those people. Now, if I deposit Rs. 1 lakh or Rs. 1 lakh for educational purpose for my son or grand son, no gift tax. But if I give Rs. 5000/- or Rs. 10,000/- to my son or grand son or even daughter out of love and affection at the time of marriage, what is the limit under the law ? Gift tax Rs. 15,000/-. Rs. 15,000/- is for everybody. We know; it is a known fact that Rs. 15,000/- is nothing for your

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daughter. You cannot give more than that. If you give, then you have to give the gift tax. But if I deposit Rs. 2 lakh, no tax. So, I have made certain considered suggestions in this amendment and the hon. Finance Minister can agree to them. This limit of Rs. 5000/- should be raised to Rs. 15,000/-. Limit from Rs. 10,000 for HUF etc. at the time of marriage should be raised to Rs. 20,000/-; and no limit for educational purposes should be limited to Rs. 25,000/-. There should be limit on that. I will feel very happy if the hon. Finance Minister gives a serious consideration to all these matters.

Now, there is a problem with regard to arrears. The Finance Minister himself is on record to say-and it is a very serious matter of great consideration for the whole House—that about Rs. 4000 crores of our Consolidated Fund, of our tax net being in arrears either for the litigation or on account of court orders or stay orders. I don't blame the Finance Minister, but he has to do something about it. If you are able to realise Rs. 4000 crores, then there is no deficit, then there is no need for additional taxes. Even the whole realisation of arrears is sufficient enough to meet our deficit, to meet our demand of additional resource mobilisation. But what happens ? Your Department is busy in writing off arrears. Why ? There should be some strict guidelines on that. You must have read in the today's newspaper that, as a consequence of the Report of the PAC, in one single individual case—Kamakshya Narayan Singh, MLA for years, Minister for years in Bihar—the arrears to the tune of Rs. 1.4 crores have been written off by the government. So, he does not own any property; he is not traceable—nothing absolute. And there are dozen and hundreds of people where such outstanding tax liabilities have been written off. This is a matter of serious concern.

Similarly, there are cases under the Estate Duty Law against the old princes and rulers or maybe Dharm Teja; and maybe Mundras—Rs. 7 crores Rs. 8 crores outstanding. What is the government doing ? Government should not be soft towards these people. This is a matter of serious concern.

Apart from these arrears, I would like to say something about exemption. Once this Parliament has approved a certain rate of taxation, you say, it is all right. This will be the rate of taxation. Now, the government, under the executive power under section 25 of the Customs Law, under rule 8 or 11 of the Excise Law, has got the power to grant exemption. Now, this is the total impact or rather it is known as a revenue foregone, because if exemption would not have been granted, that money would have come to the Consolidated Fund of India, would have come to the tax net. So, in American terminology, it is known as tax expenditure. How much money are you giving through tax concessions either Customs Law or the Excise Law or the Direct Tax Law ? That roughly comes to a thousand crores of rupees. A rough assessment was made some time back by the Committee that it comes to near-about ten per cent of the total tax which was Rs. 12,000 crores. So, the estimate then was Rs. 1,200 crores. It may be any amount but it is colossal sum. Rs. 1,200 crores we are giving through this method of exemptions and this house has got absolutely no powers to closely scrutinise the propriety of those exemptions. Of course, the Public Accounts Committee is competent to do that but the Public Accounts Committee has enormous work at its disposal. The initial budget of 1921 which was presented to the Central Legislative Assembly of this House was Rs. 128 crores and now as on date the excess budgets are thrice, the supplementary budgets are ten times and the original total budget of the Government of India is more than hundred times than what it was in 1921. So, now we have to evolve some machanism to see that how much money

we are spending through tax system. That is known as tax expenditure. There should be a Tax Expenditure Committee which shall examine this issue independent of any other committee because it is such a colossal subject which is equivalent to the entire annual budget of the North-Eastern region, which is much more than the annual budgets of many States in this country. So, now this is a very colossal sum and it is not possible for the Finance Minister to keep a track about every exemption. He has to deal with international institutions, he has to deal with foreign loans he has to deal with borrowings and he has to deal with so many other problems—balance of payments position, economy at large, price rise also touching new heights, inflation becoming 8 per cent. So, these are some of the problems.

Lastly, I would like to know from the hon. Finance Minister as to what happened to the Reports of the Economic Administration Reforms Commission? Why have you not placed them on the Table of the House, why have they not yet seen the light of the day? We would like to know as to how the Government is going to deal with these reports? Have they been made available to the hon. Members or whether the Government will announce some decisions on those reports? What will happen to them? We set up a commission, have a report of it and then become silent over it, put it in the cold storage. That is not proper.

Similarly, I would like to remind the hon. Finance Minister about Excise Law. I districtly remember that it was very strongly felt that the Excise law in this country consists of only 10-12 sections. The whole law is administered through rules. The rules can be changed at any point of time. So, in 1978 or 1979, if my memory does not fail me, I had assured this House that a comprehensive Excise Bill will be introduced very shortly in this House. Now, it is practically going to be more than five years that I had set up a Special Cell for that, a Drafting Committee, everything for that. Now, more than five years have passed and you have not been able to bring forward comprehensive Excise Bill in this House. The Excise revenues are practically 70 per cent of the total tax revenues of the Government of India. So, it is high time that the whole taxation system has to be streamlined, has to be radically changed and has to be rationalised, has to be simplified. Obnoxious taxes have to be completely abolished, some more revenues have to be found out and there should be a committee of experts of this House constituted for examining each item of revenue and each item of expenditure as to what extent they are proper or not. This is for this particular House to set up such a Commitee and I would earnestly request the hon. Finance Minister that whatever we do in committees is not possible in the House because we act in a non-partisan way, we have a non-partisan approach and we have an approach of the nation as a whole. So, I would earnestly request that the committee system should be strengthened and all items of expenditure and revenue should be closely scrutinised by this committee which may be headed by Prof. Ranga I do not mind it, I am prepared to work under him, but the House should have set up such committee in order to closely scrutinise each item of revenue, each item of expenditure and then suggest ways and means to make improvements on that particular system. Unless we are able to radically change the whole taxation system in this country, the fiscal and monetary policies which have unfortunately been to the advantage of the larger people in this country, we would not be able to achieve our national objectives as enshrined in the Constitution, as embodied in the Sixth Plan document and which are very dear to everybody in this House. So, with these observations I thank you very much for giving me the time on this Finance Bill.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, a lot has already been said with respect to the state of our economy, the financial policy and several other features of the budget

[Shri G.M. Banatwalla]

and the Finance Bill; therefore, I will not take up that aspect of the subject. However, I should say that during the last few years our economy certainly developed certain financial imbalances. It goes to the credit of the Finance Minister, Shri Pranab Mukherjee, to have made a genuine effort in the present Finance Bill to correct these financial imbalances in the economy, which had cropped up in the past few years. I may refer to some good features.

In order to assist industry to replace the assets, the rate of depreciation allowance has been increased. This is a welcome feature. Similarly, to keep up the motivation to investment, the rate of interest has been brought down to 18 per cent. This is commendable.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : For want of time, concentrate on the criticism.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : There are certain suggestions which may be made with respect to a few items in connection with the Finance Bill.

I may first refer to the position with respect to charitable trusts. It is proposed to withdraw exemptions hitherto available to trusts on profits and gains of any business carried on by or on behalf of those trusts. The hon. Finance Minister has made certain changes. In his initial excitement, even those trusts which fall under section 10 (23C) were brought under this provision. But, then, we gave several amendments, certain memoranda also might have reached the Finance Minister, and then he realised the error, because, there are certainly very important trusts, very useful ones, getting exemption under section 10(23C) for example, we have the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and the Greater Calcutta Leprosy Treatment Scheme, and so on. It cannot be denied that they are doing very useful service. However, it is good that the Government realised the error and the notice for amendment has been given.

However, I may refer to sections 11 to 13 of the Act. These sections grant exemption to trusts which exist for charitable purposes and section 11(4) of the Act expressly permits charitable trusts to hold business as properly in trusts . There is no reason why exemption from taxation should be withdrawn with respect to profits and gains in business, when these profits and gains are to be utilized for charitable purposes. The proper procedure would have been not to attack the source of income, but to attack the utilisation of the income. If the income is not utilized for charitable purposes and that is sought to be regulated, that wou'd have been a desirable thing. But, whatever the source of income may be, if the income is derived from any business, why should it be attacked and prohibited ? The question is where the income is being used. If it is being used for charitable purposes then the source of income ought not to be denied to the trust.

The hon. Finance Minister has tried to justify his measure on the ground that the exemption was being misused with respect to the gains of profits from business. Here, I must point out that the Finance Minister overlooked the fact that before any exemption is claimed the trust must necessarily be approved by the Central Government. So, the Central Government while approving the trust exercises due vigilance and after the trust has been approved, then the exemption is granted with respect to profits and gains arising from business. Therefore, I must strongly urge upon the Government to re-consider this particular aspect of the regulation and see that where the income is derived from profits or gains of a business but is utilised for charitable purposes, then it should continue to have exemption from income tax. Otherwise such charitable trusts would have to pay such high rates of income-tax that the charity would come to an end.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, we have here, the Hamdard Dawakhana, for example in Delhi. We have in Kerala the Area Vaidyasala in Kottakkal in Malappuray

district. Who can deny the yeomen service that they are rendering in the field of medicine ? They must have the exemption and such regulations which are sought to be contained in the Finance Bill will cut down heavily upon them.

I must also bring one particular point to the notice of our Finance Minister and that is that when the founder of a trust or a settler lays down a particular pattern of investment, then according to tenets of Islam, that particular pattern has to be adhered to. Nobody has any right to make any changes Therefore, where the settler has laid down a particular pattern of investment, then any interference with that particular pattern of investment will lead to various complications, as interference with the observance of the tenets of religion too.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, another important point must be understood. The charitable trusts are required to see that they have to bring about their investment in a particular pattern before 30th of November 1983. In other words, all investment made in business will have to be disinvested over a very short period of time, i.e., by 30th of November 1983. The disastrous consequences of such an amendment can easily be understood. I must, therefore, urge on the Government to see that this particular policy is given up and the charitable institutions are allowed to continue with their benevolent activities.

Sir, I may refer to one or two other general features. Let us take up the question of disallowance of certain legitimate business expenditure. For example, business expenditure on advertisements and sales promotion described as lavish and wasteful now have been hit very badly. 20 per cent will be disallowed in the computation of taxable profits. Certain amendments are sought to be moved now by the Finance Minister. They are with respect to travelling expenses. However, the expenditure on advertisements, the expenditure on sales promotion are very legitimate expenditure in connection with business. The regulation of this 20 per cent disallowance will hit very hard and I must, therefore, impress upon the Government to have certain modifications. Now take this concept of sales promotion. What is sales promotion? The commission given on sales for the purpose of sales promotion will also be hit by this particular provision. Similarly, if you have booths in certain fairs, trade and industrial fairs and all that, for the purpose of your own sales promotion, they will also be hit by this particular provision Therefore, this particular amendment to the Finance Bill opens a lot of opportunities for litigation also. There is, therefore, need to revise this particular item.

Then, in connection with export incentives, now I must refer to the heighted deduction for the development of export markets. Formerly, this weighted deduction was sought to be completely withdrawn. Now, after second thought, Government comes to 1% of it. But then I must urge upon the Government to see that 2% of weighted deduction is duly allowed. This is necessary in view of our facing a balance of trade deficit. I may hardly tell you about export situation. Among exporting countries India ranked 16th in 1950, 21st in 1960, 31st in 1970 and 46th in 1981. Now for export promotion and all that we still have further curbs in our Finance Bill. This is a very sad feature of the financial policy.

Mr. Chairman, I know your restlessness. Therefore, I will conclude with only one more appeal to the Government and that is with respect to the amendment that has been sought to the postal articles. Postal rates with effect from 1st March, 1983 in respect of postal articles including the charge for V.P. book packets have been doubled. My submission is that if you are doubling postal charges on V.P. and book packets, then you are following a policy which discriminates book readers in towns where book shops are there and in small towns and villages where there are no book shops and readers have to depend upon posts.

[Shri G.M. Banatwalla]

We also have various correspondence courses by universities. All this will create several complications. I must, therefore, say that this doubling of postal rates on book packets, etc., is nothing but a tax on literacy I must, therefore, strongly urge upon the Government to withdraw this particular increase. There are several towns and villages where we do not have book shops. There are book readers and these book readers comprise 80% of the total readers of books. And you are increasing the postal rate of V.P. and book packets. This is certainly a sort of discrimination of book readers against the readers who are in places where they do not have the opportunity of entering into book shops and buying their requirements.

In Kerala we are having a serious draught. I appeal to the Government to come to the aid of Kerala. The Silent Valley project is also hanging in the balance since long. Now the situation is that in Kerala 40% power cut had to be imposed. If Silent Valley project and others are cleared, such unfortunate situation would not come up. Therefore, I urge upon the Government to take these points also into consideration.

There are several good features of the Finance Bill. There are several negative aspects of it. I must urge upon the Government to see that the Finance Bill is ride of these negative aspects in the interest of economy of our country.

श्री राम सिंह यादव (अलवर) : सभापति महोदय, वित्त मन्त्री महोदय ने जो वित्त विधेयक प्रस्तुत किया है, मैं उसका समर्थन करता हूं। अधिक से अधिक धनराशि प्राप्त करने की जितनी भी संभावनाएं हो सकती थीं, वित्त मन्त्री महोदय ने उन सब का उपयोग किया है। लेकिन फिर भी कुछ बुनियादी बातें रह गई हैं। जिनकी ओर मैं वित्त मन्त्री का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं।

हमारे देश में जो गरीब और पिछड़े हुए राज्य हैं, आज भी उनकी स्थिति में आगे बढ़े हुए दूसरे राज्यों के मुकाबले में सुधार नहीं हो सका है। मैं सबसे पहले अपनी स्टेट, राजस्थान का उदाहरण देना चाहता हूं। वैस्ट बंगाल, तामिलनाडू और महाराष्ट्र स्टेट्स की इनकम में जो इज़ाफा हुआ है, उसी अनुपात में राजस्थान की इनकम नहीं बढ़ी है। इनकम टैक्स, बेसिक एक्साइज ड्यूटीज, एडीशनल एक्साइज ड्यूटीज और एस्टेट ड्यूटी में राजस्थान का शेयर नहीं बढ़ सका है और न वह मौजूदा व्यवस्था में बढ़ सकेगा। इसलिए वित्त मन्त्री को गम्भीरतापूर्वक सोचना चाहिए कि जिन स्टेट्स में कोई महानगर नहीं है, जो समुद्र के किनारे पर स्थित नहीं हैं, जहां कस्टम्ज की ड्यूटी और बेसिक एक्साइज ड्यूटीज आदि की आमदनी नहीं है, यदि उन स्टेट्स का शेयर इतना ही रहेगा, तो वे स्टेट्स आने वाले सौ साल में भी दूसरी स्टेट्स के मुकाबले में आर्थिक दृष्टि से सक्षम नहीं हो सकेंगी और हमेशा गरीब रहेंगी।

मैं आपका ध्यान स्टेटमेंट आफ स्टेट-वाइज डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन आफ इनकम टैक्स, बेसिक एक्साइज ड्यूटी, एडीशनल एक्साइज ड्यूटीज एण्ड एस्टेट ड्यूटी की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं। उसके अनुसार महाराष्ट्र के लिए 449,96 लाख रुपए और तामिलनाडू के लिए 390,65 लाख रुपए का प्रावधान किया गया है। लेकिन राजस्थान के लिए केवल 234,47 लाख रुपए का प्रावधान है। क्या यह प्रावधान इतना ही रहेगा ? मैं वित्त मंत्री से निवेदन करूंगा कि वह इस बुनियादी बात पर गम्भीरता से गौर करें।

जहां तक ड्राउट-प्रोन एरिया प्रोग्राम का सम्बन्ध है, देश में जिन स्टेट्स में ड्राउट होता है, उनमें राजस्थान पहले नम्बर पर

है। उसके लिए केवल 40 करोड़ रुपए रखे गए हैं। देश भर में 69 जिले ऐसे हैं, जहाँ ड्राउट होता है। राजस्थान में कम से कम 20 जिले ऐसे हैं, जहाँ लगातार पांच साल से सूखा और अकाल है। 40 करोड़ रुपए से राजस्थान किस तरह अकाल का मुकाबला कर सकता है ? आज राष्ट्रीय प्रेस में लगातार आ रहा है कि राजस्थान में भूख के कारण मौतें हो रही हैं। जिस आदमी की पांच साल से कोई आमदनी न हो, उसकी क्या दशा हो सकती है ? सातवें फिनांस कमीशन ने नेचरुल कैलेमिटीज के लिए जो राशि राजस्थान को दी है, वह नगण्य है, उससे तो एक जिले का काम भी नहीं चल सकता। मुझे आशा है कि वित्त महोदय इस बात पर गम्भीरतापूर्वक विचार करेंगे।

मैं वित्त मन्त्री को धन्यवाद दूंगा कि उन्होंने जनता पार्टी के शासन-काल में सरकारी पेन्शनर्ज के साथ किए गए अन्याय को दूर किया है और 31 मार्च, 1979 से पहले सेवा-निवृत्त होने वाले सरकारी कर्मचारियों की पेन्शन को उसके बाद रिटायर होने वाले लोगों की पेन्शन के समकक्ष रखा है।

वित्त मन्त्री ने नान-रेजिडेन्ट इंडियन्ज को यहां पर धन लगाने की जो छूट दी है, वह एक स्वागत-योग्य कदम है। लेकिन इस देश में काला धन किसी भी सूरत में नहीं आने देना चाहिए। आपने यह कहीं नहीं अपेक्षा की है कि नान-रेजिडेन्ट्स एक्सप्लेन करेंगे कि उनके पास रुपया कहां से आया। इसलिए मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि इस देश की एकोनामी को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए यह जरूरी है कि बाहर का कोई व्यक्ति या कोई कम्पनी इस देश में अगर अपना पैसा लगाए तो उसको यहाँ की सरकार को सेटिस्फाई करना पड़े कि उसका पैसा एक नम्बर का पैसा है, ब्लैकमनी नहीं है। ब्लैकमनी किसी भी सोर्स से इस देश में आता है तो उसका हमें विरोध करना चाहिए और लाजमी तौर से आपको इस बात का प्रावधान करना चाहिए कि नान-रेजिडेन्ट्स के लिए भी एक्सप्लेन करना आवश्यक होगा कि जो उनका पैसा है वह ब्लैकमनी नहीं है, उनकी अपनी कमाई का पैसा है।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं प्रस्तुत वित्त विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूं।

श्री एम० रामगोपाल रेड्डी (निजामाबाद) : सभापति जी, मुझे तो बोलने का समय मिल नहीं पाएगा, रामसिंह यादव जी ने यहां पर जो कहा है, उसकी मैं ताईद करता हूं।

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA (Bombay South) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, since the time is running out, I will be very brief. I would only stress certain points to which I would like to draw the attention of our able and efficient Finance Minister.

The fiscal policy must serve the interest of the economic development. When it ceases to do so, it becomes oppressive. As far as our taxation policy is concerned, it is widely accepted that it has become oppressive because it has been loaded against fixed income group and then it is not also equitably putting the burden on the entire society. I am not going into it in detail.

I would like to draw the attention of the Finance Minister to the Expenditure Commission that was appointed during the Janata regime. When the taxpayer pays and contributes to the Exchequer, grudgingly or ungrudgingly, it is expected that every paisa that is contributed to the Exchequer by the common man through the sweat of his brow is spent correctly and, because of that, there

[Shri Ratansinh Rajda]

must be the Expenditure Commission. On the Report of the Taxation Enquiry Commission, 1953-54, an observation was made by John Mathai. I would like to read it out for the benefit of the House and the Finance Minister. I quote :

> "It appears desirable at the outset of an enquire encompassing, among other things, the investigation of possibilities of fresh additional sources of revenue, to underline the need of ensuring the most effective utilisation of existing tax resources for promoting the community's welfare and development, before new and higher burdens are imposed on the people. This consideration emphasises the vital concern of a Commission, charged to enquire into the tax system, with the evolution of proper expenditure policies by Governments—Central and State. "A detailed enquiry into public expenditure from this point of view, however, falls beyond our terms of reference. It is a large enough subject for full-scale separate investigation. The need for utmost restraint on the growth of non-development expenditure can hardly be over-emphasised. Besides, during the phase of intensive development effort when targets in terms of expenditure also assume a certain degree of significance, there is likely to be, even within the development sector of expenditure, some loss in effectiveness and possible room for economy and avoidance of waste. We are ourselves impressed with the need for thorough and careful enquiry both in the Central Government and the States into the whole question of public expenditure and entrusted to sufficiently high-powered bodies."

After this recommendation, the Janata Party appointed the Expenditure Commission. Shri S. N. Mishra was the Chairman of the Commission. I do not know why the whole efforts which was made on constructive lines had been scuttled and that Commission was unceremoniously removed when the present Government came into power. The Expenditure Commission was appointed in the national interest. So, I would like to the hon. Finance Minister to take a detached view of the whole thing. If there is the Expenditure Commission, that would serve the national interest.

As far as the non-development expenditure is concerned, I am not going to give figures though I have got the figures. Nevertheless, I would like to say that our non-developmental expenditure has assumed astronomical proportion and our resources are indequate and, therefore, I think the development of the country would be crippled. It has already been crippled to a certain extent. It would have further crippling effect. We shall have to take some measures regarding that.

Apart from that, we nationalised our banks on the slogan 'Garibi Hatao.' Everyday, we are reading in the press that the country is defrauded to the tune of crores of rupees as far as the working of the nationalised banks is concerned.

Year	*Money defrauded. (Rupees in crores)*
1978	8
1979	14
1980	9
1981	20
1982	16
Total...	67

This is how our nationalised banks are functioning.

But, apart from that, there are bad debts which we are writing off. You will get an astonishing figure of these bad debts which have been written off since 1969. For example, Rs. 2,400 crores have been advanced to the sick units and substantial portion of it is not recoverable. The Reserve Bank of India lists in its annual report year after year various

claims of progress made put it is interesting to note that it never mentions this aspect of the fraud and loss of public money. The question is who pays the money, whose money is going down the drain or more rightly, down somebody's pocket? These are the two points which I want to stress.

We have no system to control the working of these nationalised banks and various public sector undertakings. I suggest to the Finance Minister that as we have got Telephone Advisory Committee where even the Members of Parliament and people from various interests are appointed and those committees meet regularly say, twice a month or once a month or something, that way, if the Advisory Committees are appointed for nationalised banks also where people of all the interests would be represented, then they shall have the opportunity to peep closely into the working of those nationalised banks.

Having said this, since I have promised that I shall confine myself to certain suggestions, with these words, I conclude.

15.00 hrs.

श्री चरण सिंह (बागपत) : माननीय सभापति जी, मैंने अपनी पार्टी के सैक्रेटरी से यह दरख्वास्त की थी कि जितने भी आर्टिकल बजट के सिलसिले में अंग्रेजी अखबारों में निकले हैं, क्यों सभी अंग्रेजी का ही अखबार पढ़ते हैं, वे काटकर मुझे दे दिए जायें। उन 15-20 आर्टिकल्स में डिटेल में पर्सनल-इनकम, एक्साइज टैक्स आदि का जिक्र है। बेशक इन्डस्ट्रीयल क्लास, जो लोग शहरों में रहते हैं, वे एग्रीकल्चरिस्ट जिन पर टैक्स लगता है, उनका जिक्र होना चाहिए था। 87.5 प्रतिशत आदमी गांवों में रहते हैं, जिनमें 72 प्रतिशत लोग एग्रीकल्चर में लगे हुए हैं, उनका कोई जिक्र नहीं है। लिहाजा उन आर्टिकल्स की सुरसियों को देख कर, मैं पर्सनल बात कह रहा हूं, कूड़े की टोकरी में फेंक दिए, मैंने उनको पढ़ा नहीं है। मैं देख रहा हूं कि वह गरीब आदमी यहां रिप्रजेंटेड नहीं है। बहुत अच्छे भाषण हुए हैं, मैं उन सब से एग्री करता हूं। जैसा कि दोस्त श्री सतीश अग्रवाल और उधर श्री यादव जी ने कहा, सब बातें ठीक हैं। लेकिन सवाल यह है कि हम उन गरीब आदमियों के लिए क्या कर रहे हैं? बेजुबान, जिनसे वोट लेकर हम यहां नुमाइन्दगी करते हैं, लेकिन हम आकर सब उसको भूल जाते हैं। पिछले तीन सालों से कई बड़े-बड़े मसले देश के सामने हैं—बढ़ती हुई गरीबी, बढ़ती हुई बेरोजगारी और बढ़ती हुई इन्कम-डिस्पैरिटी, एक आदमी और दूसरे आदमी की आमदनी में असमानता। ये जो तीन बड़े रोग हैं इनको दूर करने के लिये इस बजट में क्या है, यह मैं मुखर्जी साहब से जानना चाहूंगा, अगर वह मुनासिब समझें तो बाद में जवाब दें।

[SHRI F.H. MOHSIN *in the Chair*]

15.01 hrs.

गरीबी का यह हाल है कि 30 जून, 1978 को जो प्राइसेज थीं आज वे बहुत ज्यादा ऊंचाई पर पहुंच गई हैं। प्लानिंग कमीशन ने गरीबी को जिस तरह से डिफाइन किया है—गरीब किस को कहते हैं, उनके मुताबिक जो हाथ से काम करता है, नान-इन्टलैक्चुअल-वर्क करता है और जिसको 2250 कैलरीज नहीं मिलती हैं, वह आदमी गरीब समझा जाएगा। 1981 में बजट के दौरान जवाब देते हुए श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी ने कहा था कि इस देश में 48-49 परसेन्ट लोग बिलो-पावर्टीलाइन थे। तब से लेकर आज तक, यानी 30 जून, 1978 से लेकर आज तक 5 साल हो गये, जो कंज्यूमर गुड्स हैं उनके भाव कम से कम 25-30 परसेन्ट

[श्री चरण सिंह]

बढ़ गये हैं। उस वक्त लोगों को खाने के लिए जो चीजें अवेलेबिल थीं, जिस भाव पर अवेलेबिल थीं, उनसे कहीं ज्यादा कीमत आज उन चीजों की हो गई है यहां तक कि जिन चीजों को हम फूड-आर्टीकल्स कहते हैं, वे आज सफिशियेन्ट क्वान्टिटी में मुहैया नहीं हैं।

एफ० ए० ओ० की रिपोर्ट 6 महीने पहले प्रकाशित हुई थी, उसमें लिखा है—'India is the poorest country in the world.' Not one of the poorest, but the poorest country in the world.

66 परसेन्ट आदमी आज बिलो-पावर्टी-लाइन इस देश में रहता है। यह भोजन का हाल है। प्लानिंग कमीशन ने यह भी कहा है कि एक आदमी को तन्दरुस्त रहने के लिए 284 ग्राम मिल्क मिलना चाहिये, जिसको वे रिडयूस करके 210 ग्राम पर ले आये, लेकिन आज कितने लोग हैं जिनको 210 ग्राम दूध पीने के लिए मिलता है? नहीं मिलता है। लिहाजा जो हमारी नई जैनरेशन है उसकी हैल्थ गिरती जा रही है। अब शायद 90 ग्राम्ज की एवरेज है— जो फूड-ग्रेन्ज के बाद सब से जरूरी खुराक है।

दूसरी बात मैं यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूं—मैडिकल-एक्सपर्ट्स की रिपोर्ट है कि हमारे यहां जो पांच साल से कम उम्र के बच्चे हैं, उनमें ब्लाइण्डनेस (अन्धापन) बढ़ता जा रहा है और साढ़े सात लाख बच्चे हमारे यहां ऐसे हैं, जो पांच साल से नीचे की उम्र के हैं, जो अन्धे हो चुके हैं। इसका मेन-रीजन मेल-न्यूट्रीशन है, उनको खाना नहीं मिल रहा है। सभापति महोदय, जहां तक हमारे नौजवानों की हाइट, उनका कद, उनका वजन, उनका सीना (चेस्ट) का ताल्लुक है, ये सब कम होते जा रहे हैं। अंग्रेजों के जमाने में जब किसी आदमी को सोल्जर के लिये भरती करते थे तो 32-34 इन्च की चेस्ट के आदमी को लेते थे, लेकिन अब इस चेस्ट के लोग नहीं मिलते, सिर्फ हरियाणा और पंजाब को छोड़-कर। लिहाजा अब उसको घटा कर 31-33 इंच कर दिया गया है। 120 पौंड वजन से कम वजन का लड़का फौज में दाखिल नहीं करते थे अब उस को घटा कर 110-115 पौंड करना पड़ा है, क्योंकि उस वजन के लड़के नहीं मिलते हैं। हाइट का भी यही हाल है। क्योंकि हमारे लोगों की तन्दुरुस्ती गिरती जा रही है।

आप जानते हैं मेरा गाँव वाला हल्का है—जहां उन लोगों को मैं पहले अच्छे कपड़े और अच्छी सेहत में देखता था, अभी बहुत दिनों बाद मैं बड़ौत गया था, देखता हूं जमीन आसमान का अन्तर है। मैं आपको बतलाता हूं—1949 में हमने एक रिफयूजी को डिस्ट्रिक्ट कांग्रेस कमेटी की जीप में ड्राइवर रखा था। जब हम जाते थे तो वह हमारे साथ जाता था। एक बार उसने कहा कि चौधरी साहब, मैं साथ नहीं जाऊंगा। मैंने कहा कि क्या बात है, क्या बीमार हो? उसने कहा कि मैं बीमार नहीं हूं। मैंने पूछा तो फिर क्या बात है? उसने कहा कि वजह यह है कि जहाँ जाना पड़ता है, वहाँ दूध पीना पड़ता है और इतना दूध मैं पी नहीं सकता और न पीयूं तो लोग नाराज होते हैं, मैं दूसरा आदमी भेज दूंगा। यह 1949 की अपने हलके की बात मैं बता रहा हूं। आज स्थिति यह है कि ड्राइवर की बात तो दूसरी है, मैं भी अगर अपने हल्के में जाऊं तो हर जगह दूध देने वाला कोई नहीं है क्योंकि वहां दूध ही नहीं है। फिर गरीब आदमी को दूध कैसे मिल सकता है। पहले यह कस्टम था कि दूध बेचा नहीं जाएगा लेकिन अब सब दूध दिल्ली आ रहा है। मेरे

कहने का मतलब यह है कि गरीबी की रेखा से नीचे वाले लोगों की तन्दुरुस्ती बहुत ज्यादा गिरती जा रही है और इनकी तरफ ध्यान देने की खास जरूरत है।

दूसरी चीज मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि खुराक के अलावा दो और खास जरूरयात हैं। सबसे बड़ी आवश्यकता है फूड की और उसके बाद आते हैं क्लादिंग और हाउसिंग। कपड़े का यह हाल है कि जो हालत अंग्रेजों के जमाने में थी, उससे बदतर आज उसकी हालत है। जो फूड का हाल है, वही क्लोदिंग का हाल है। सन् 1917 में महात्मा गांधी ने चम्पारन में लड़कियों के लिए एक स्कूल खुलवा दिया था। एक बार वे उस स्कूल को देखने गये। उसके बारे में एक आर्टीकिल 'बापू-संस्मरण' में छपा है। उस संस्मरण की मैं केवल 3-4 लाइनें यहां पर पढ़ कर सुनाना चाहता हूं। 'यही एक साड़ी है', यह उसकी सुर्खी है। उसमें यह लिखा है :

> "चम्पारन में गांधी जी की पाठशालायें अच्छी तरह चल पड़ीं। उनकी एक पाठशाला भीतिहरवा गांव में भी थी··· भीतिहरवा के पास ही एक छोटा-सा गांव था। वहां कुछ बहनों के कपड़े बहुत गन्दे दिखायी दिये। वहां की शिक्षिका (यानी टीचर) 'वा' थीं। उनके साथ एक भाई भी थे। गांधी जी ने 'वा' (यानी माता कस्तूरबा) से कहा कि उन बहनों से बात करके उनके कपड़े साफ रखने के लिए कहें।
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> 'वा' उन बहनों को समझाने के लिए उस पुरवा (छोटा गांव) में गयीं। उन्होंने बहनों से बात की। उनमें से एक बहन उनको अपनी झोंपड़ी में ले गयी और उनसे कहा—'आप देखिये, यहां कोई पेटी या अलमारी नहीं है, जिसमें कपड़े बन्द हों, मेरे पास यही एक साड़ी है, जो मैंने पहन रखी है। इसे मैं कैसे धो सकती हूं। महात्मा जी से कहिये कि वे कपड़े दिलवायें। उस हालत में मैं रोज नहाने और कपड़े बदलने के लिए तैयार रहूंगी।"

यह बात उन्होंने अपने संस्मरण में लिखी है। मैं प्रणव मुखर्जी से कहना चाहता हूं कि यही हालत आज भी है। अगर उस समय 20 परसेन्ट लेडीज की यह हालत थी, तो आज 50 परसेन्ट महिलाओं की यह हालत है। हमारे यहां यू० पी० और खास तौर से ईस्टन यू० पी०, सारे बिहार, सारे उड़ीसा और बंगाल के देहातों की क्या हालत है, पूरे बंगाल को आप छोड़िये, कलकत्ता में जो लोग रहते हैं, उनमें से 40 फीसदी आदमी स्लम्स में पड़े हुए हैं और वे गरीब आदमी देहातों को छोड़ कर वहां आए हैं। वे वहां क्यों आए हैं, इसका क्या कारण है ?

सभापति जी, अभी इसी नवम्बर की बात है। पिछले नवम्बर में मेरी पार्टी की राष्ट्रीय कार्यकारिणी की बैठक बोध-गया में हुई थी। वहां राजगीर एक जगह है। पहले वहां पर नालन्दा यूनिवर्सिटी थी। वह हम देखना चाहते थे और राजगीर में कुछ पहाड़ों से चश्मे निकलते हैं और वे गन्धक की चट्टानों से होकर आते हैं। इसलिए उनके पानी में कुछ मेडीसनल क्वालीटीज हैं। गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से वहां पर एक और भी जगह नल लगे हुए हैं। मैं, मेरी पत्नी और मेरे कुछ साथी 4-5 गाड़ियों में 10-20 आदमी वहां गये थे। मैंने जो वहां पर देखा, उसका जिक्र मैं यहां बैठे हुए एक आदमी से कर रहा था कि कितनी बदकिस्मती हमारे देश के गरीबों की है, जिसके लिए हमारी बहन इन्दिरा जी बार-बार कहती हैं कि देश बहुत तरक्की कर रहा

[श्री चरण सिंह]

है। उस वक्त मेरे साथ मेरे सहयोगी, श्री रशीद मसूद, जो आजकल बीमार हैं और हमारे लोकदल के, जो एक छोटा सा दल है, के डिप्टी लीडर हैं, भी थे। वे बैठे हुए थे, उन्होंने कहा कि चौधरी साहब मैं भी उस रोज गाड़ी में गया था और मैंने अपनी आंखों से देखा है। एक बुढ़िया जो अपनी आधी धोती को शरीर से नीचे गिराकर हाथ से धोने की कोशिश कर रही थी। उसके पास साबुन नहीं था। उस हिस्से को धोने के बाद लोगों की शर्म से बचने के लिए दूसरे हिस्से को धोयेगी। मैंने अनेक बार गांव में यह देखा है कि ऐसी अनेक जवान बहू-बेटियां है, जिनके पास एक ही धोती या कुर्ता है। यह तो कपड़े का हाल है। हर साल हजारों आदमी जाड़े में पूरा कपड़ा न होने की वजह से मर जाते हैं। इस बार भी लाखों मर जाते, अगर आग जलाकर अपनी रात न काटते। 35 साल की आजादी के बाद यह हाल है। हमारी बहन हमेशा यही जवाब देती हैं कि गरीबी और भ्रष्टाचार दूसरे देशों में भी है। इस बारे में मैं उनको कुछ नहीं कहना चाहता। 1981 की प्रेलीमिनरी रिपोर्ट है जिसके अनुसार 4 करोड़ 14 लाख परिवार अगर गांव में रहते हैं तो एक ही झोंपड़ी में और यदि शहर में रहते हैं तो एक ही कमरे में। इसमें उन लोगों को नहीं गिना है जो बम्बई, दिल्ली और यू० पी० की सड़कों पर रात को सोते हैं, लाखों बहू-बेटियां जिनके बच्चे सड़क पर पैदा होते हैं। एक ही झोंपड़ी में या एक ही कमरे में मां-बाप, जवान बहू-बेटी, बच्चे, बकरी, भेड़ और गाय आदि रहते हैं। यह मकानों की हालत है। तो, यह गरीबी कैसे दूर होगी? सन् 1966 में हमारी बहन इन्दिरा जी प्रधान मन्त्री बनीं। लेकिन 1964-65 के आंको आंकड़ों के अनुसार यू० एन० ओ० या वर्ल्ड बैंक कह सकते हैं। हमारे देश का 73वां नम्बर था। यानी, 72 देश हमसे ज्यादा मालदार और बाकी पिछड़े हुए। 1973 में हमारा नम्बर 103 हो जाता है। जो गरीब देश हैं उनकी तादाद हमारे मुकाबले में घटती है और जो अमीर हैं, उनकी तादाद बढ़ जाती है। सन् 1976 में हमारी पोजीशन 111 वीं हो जाती है। सन् 1981 में 125 मुल्कों में जिनकी आबादी 10 लाख से ज्यादा है, उसमें आपका 123 वां नम्बर है। अगर आज के आंकड़े लिए जाएं तो 126 वां नम्बर है। यह गरीबी का हाल? इसको कैसे दूर किया जायेगा। मैं सिर्फ इतना चाहता हूं कि आप अपने बजट को फिर देखें और अपने आफिसर्स से पूछें कि गरीबी मिटाने के लिए इसमें क्या हो सकता है? इसका एक ही इलाज हो सकता है और वह यह कि खेत की पैदावार बढ़ाने के लिए आपने कितना रखा है। पहली पंचवर्षीय योजना में 37 परसेंट एग्रीकल्चर और 5 परसेंट हैवी इन्डस्ट्रीज के लिए रखा था। सरदार पटेल, डा० परमानंद, डा० सी० एन० वकील और जो हमारे इकानामिस्ट थे, उनकी मर्जी से यह हुआ था। मुझको ऐसा लगता है कि सरदार पटेल का प्लानिंग कमीशन से कोई ताल्लुक नहीं था। लेकिन, उनकी देख-रेख में सब कुछ हुआ। उस वक्त जो वातावरण पालिटिकल और इकानामिक था, वह महात्मा गांधी के आइडियाज से ओत-प्रोत था। मैं फिर दोहराता हूं कि 37 परसेंट रुपया एग्रीकलचर को एलाट किया गया और पांच परसेंट हैवी इन्डस्ट्री को। सरदार पटेल चले गए। महात्मा गांधी उनसे पहले चले गए थे। दूसरा प्लान पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू की देखरेख में बना। इसको बनाने के लिए कम्युनिस्ट एक्सपर्ट्स को भी बुलाया गया। इकोनोमिक एडवाइजर भी आए। हमारे सैमी कम्युनिस्ट

डा० महलनवीस से भी मश्विरा लिया गया। इस सबका नतीजा यह हुआ कि 37 तो घट कर 21 परसेंट हो गया, एग्रीकलचर के लिए तो 21 परसेंट कर दिया गया और हैवी इन्डस्ट्री का जो रुपया था और जो पांच परसेंट था उसको बढ़ा कर 24 परसेंट कर दिया गया।

जब जनता गवर्नमेंट आई तो उसने दूसरे साल में यानी 1978-79 में एग्रीकलचर पर इसको 25 परसेंट किया और इंडस्ट्री का साढ़े 22 परसेंट किया। फिर आपकी गवर्नमेंट आई। इसने एग्रीकलचर पर कर दिया 21 परसेंट और इंडस्ट्री का कर दिया 33 परसेंट। आपका जो प्लान है—इसके आंकड़े क्या बताते हैं? छठा प्लान जो रिवाइज किया गया है इसमें 5695 करोड़ रुपया तो एग्रीकलचर के लिए रखा गया है और 19019 करोड़ रुपया इंडस्ट्री के लिए रखा गया है। इंडस्ट्री के ऊपर 100 रुपया है तो एग्रीकलचर के वास्ते सिर्फ 30 परसेंट ही उसका है। ऐसा क्यों? 30 टू 100 का रेशो इसमें है। टोटल प्लान एलोकेशन इस वक्त मेरे पास नहीं है। इसलिए मैं इंडस्ट्री से ही एग्रीकलचर को कम्पेयर कर रहा हूं। 30 परसेंट एग्रीकलचर के हिस्से आता है और 70 परसेंट इंडस्ट्री के हिस्से। अब आप देखें कि इंडस्ट्री में कितने लोग लगे हुए हैं? दस परसेंट इनक्ल्यूडिंग माइनिंग और उनका कांट्रीब्यूशन जो नेशनल इनकम में होता है वह केवल 16 परसेंट होता है। एग्रीकलचर में 72 परसेंट लोग लगे हुए हैं। 72 परसेंट 51 में, 72 परसेन्ट 61 में, 72 परसेन्ट 71 में और 72 परसेन्ट ही 81 में लगे हुए थे। अब आप बताएं कि खेती में लगे हुए लोगों की तादाद घट रही है या बढ़ रही है? जाहिर बात है आप कहेंगे स्टेटिक है। 72 परसेंट आदमी जिस पेशे में लगे हैं उसकी तरक्की के लिए 30 रुपया और जिस पेशे में केवल दस परसेंट लगे हुए हैं और जो नेशनल इनकम में कांट्रीब्यूट करता है 16 परसेंट, उसकी तरक्की के लिए सौ रुपया आप खर्च कर रहे हैं।

यह ठीक बात है कि आपकी जान पहचान बड़े लोगों से है। मेरी जान पहचान चूंकि मैं गरीब परिवार में और झोंपड़े में पैदा हुआ हूं उनसे है। लेकिन यह बात भी ठीक है, मेरे जैसे आदमी भी जब दिल्ली या लखनऊ में आकर बस जाते हैं तो गाँवों को भूल जाते हैं। अब आप देखें कि एग्रीकलचर नेशनल इनकम में 45 परसेंट कांट्रीब्यूट करती है जबकि इन्डस्ट्री 16 परसेंट करती है। तीस परसेंट कैपिटलिस्ट देशों में इनकम में गिन लिया जाता है, तनख्वाहें इनकम में गिन ली जाती हैं जो वैल्थ नहीं है। कम्युनिस्ट कन्ट्रीज का कायदा यह है कि एग्रीकलचरल प्रोडकशन, मिनरल और इंडस्ट्रियल प्रोडकशन ही केवल वैल्थ है और सर्विसिस के जो एमालुमेंट्स हैं, ट्रेड वगैरह या बैंक एजेन्सी या फाइनेंस वगैरह को नहीं गिना जाता है। अगर उसको भी शामिल किया जाए तो यह 46 परसेंट बन जाता है। अब 72 परसेन्ट आदमी जिसमें लगे हुए हैं उन पर आप तीस परसेन्ट ही खर्च करते हैं, ऐसा क्यों? आप कहते हैं कि एग्रीकलचर को सबसिडी भी तो दी जाती है। लेकिन फूड सबसिडी जो दी जाती है वह किसान को कहां दी जाती है? फूड सबसिडी दी जाती है डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन सिस्टम में। 28 परसेन्ट का औसत है गाँवों में गरीबी हो जाय और अन्न न हो, तो कई साल का ऐवरेज यह पड़ता है 28 परसेंट डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन शौप्स गांवों में हैं और 72 परसेन्ट गल्ला या दुकानों की तादाद है शहरों में। तो आप सबसिडी एग्रीकलचरिस्ट को कैसे दे रहे हैं? वह तो नान-एग्रीकलचरिस्ट को है जिनको फूड दिया जा रहा है। अनेक प्रकार की सबसिडी हैं नॉन-

[श्री चरण सिंह]

एग्रीकलचरिस्ट को जो मैंने अपनी किताब में गिना रखी हैं । इससे हम किस नतीजे पर पहुँचते हैं मुखर्जी साहब ?

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA : I hope the Finance Minister has read the Book.

श्री चरण सिंह : मैंने भेजी तो थी, कई दोस्तों के पास भेजी कांग्रेस के नारायणदत्त तिवारी जी को भी भेजी थी, वह मेरे पुराने साथी हैं और मेरे मिनिस्टर रह चुके हैं जब मैं यू० पी० में मुख्यमन्त्री था, उन्होंने एकनालिज भी किया, बाकी ने तो एकनालिजमेंट भी नहीं किया इस डर की वजह से इन्दिरा जी को मालूम हो गया तो नाराज न हो जाएं ।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : They believe only in knowledge, not in acknowledge.

श्री चरण सिंह : तो मैं कह रहा था कि यह जो कहा जाता है कि किसानों को सबसिडी दी जाती है, यह बात गलत है । 29 रु० गांव वालों को हैं और 74 परसेन्ट सबसिडी नान-ऐग्रीकलचरिस्ट को । गाँव वालों को देखिये क्या देते हैं आप ?

> "The amounts of subsidy in the agricultural and non-agricultural sectors for the year 1979-80 worked out to Rs. 646 crores and Rs. 957 crores respectively. ऐबसोल्यूट फिगर्स में भी नान-एग्रीकलचरिस्ट को ज्यादा है । These subsidies per head of agricultural workers—72%—and non-agricultural workers 28% of the population work out to the ratio of 9:34."

इससे आप अन्दाज लगा लीजिए कि गांववालों को, एग्रीकलचरिस्ट को कम सबसिडी देते हैं और नान-एग्रीकलचरिस्ट को ज्यादा दे तेहैं । लेकिन क्रिटिसिज्म यह होता है कि एग्रीकलचरिस्ट को बड़ी भारी सबसिडी दी जाती है जो कि बिल्कुल गलत है । क्योंकि उनके वकीलों की तादाद बहुत कम है, वह बेचारे गरीब किसान बेजबान हैं, वह जानते नहीं कि उनके मुताल्लिक कौन बोल रहा है ।

इसी तरह से बिजली किसे दी जा रही है मेरे पास फिगर्स हैं 1976-77 के एग्रीकलचर को जो कुल पावर दी जा रही है वह है 14.44 परसेन्ट और इन्डस्ट्रीज को इन्डस्ट्रियल पावर 62.47 परसेन्ट । क्यों ? अब आपने उस पर टैक्स बहुत ज्यादा बढ़ा दिया । 4 घंटे से ज्यादा ट्यूबवैल नहीं चलता है और उसको फिक्स्ड अमाउन्ट देना पड़ता है । यही हाल है हरियाणा में, पंजाब का मुझे मालूम नहीं है, और यू० पी० का भी यही हाल है, 4 घण्टे से ज्यादा पावर नहीं दे पाते हैं । लेकिन फिक्स्ड अमाउन्ट है कि इतना तुम्हें देना पड़ेगा और टोटल ऐनर्जी का 14 परसेंट जो सारे देश में पैदा हो तो वह किसान को मिलेगी और 62 परसेन्ट मिलेगी शहर के लोगों को । क्यों है यह अन्याय ?

शहरों को आप बढ़ा रहे हैं, अभी भीखू राम जैन जी कह रहे थे मुल्क बहुत तरक्की कर गया । दिल्ली तरक्की कर गई, आप इसका न्यूयार्क से मुकाबला कर सकते हैं । लेकिन बम्बई, जहाँ 30 साल पहले स्लम्स नहीं थे और सबसे अच्छा शहर था देश का, आज वहाँ 40 परसेन्ट स्लम ड्वैलर्स हैं, इस बारे में बाद में कहूंगा अगर आपने मुझे मौका दिया ।

सभापति महोदय : टाइम कम है, जरा मुख्तसर बोलिये ।

श्री चरण सिंह : अगर मुखर्जी साहब न सुनना चाहें तो वह बात दूसरी है । मैंने तो अपने साथियों से भी कहा कि 30 परसेन्ट

एग्रीकलचर के लिए और 100 परसेंट इन्डस्ट्री के लिए तुम बोले क्यों ?

(व्यवधान)

उन्हीं की बात कह रहा हूं, लेकिन आपकी पार्टी क्या कर रही है ? आपके करतब हैं,

(व्यवधान)

एग्रीकलचर की बात ज्यादा नहीं कहना चाहता। मैं अपने दोस्त सरदार बूटासिंह जी से पूछना चाहता हूं कि आप एशियन गेम्स के इन्चार्ज थे,···

श्री बूटा सिंह : मैंने इसीलिये नम्र निवेदन किया कि हमारी ओर भी कुछ कृपा हो जाये तो बात बने ।

श्री चरण सिंह : आप भी सुनिये। जिस वक्त 5 महीने के लिये, इत्तिफाक से बहुत थोड़े दिन के लिये मैं प्राइम मिनिस्टर था, श्री कर्ण सिंह जी आपके इस महकमे के इन्चार्ज थे। उन्होंने फाइल भेजी कि 32 करोड़ रुपया एशियन गेम्स पर खर्च होगा, जोकि इन्दिरा जी के जमाने में जो हमारी पहली गवर्नमेंट थी, उसने तय किया था। मैंने फाइल पर लिख दिया शायद या उनको बुलाकर जबानी कहा कि अपने देश की हालत में एशियन गेम्स पर 32 करोड़ रुपया खर्च करना मैं वेस्टफुल समझता हूं। उन्होंने बहुत आग्रह किया, क्योंकि पहली गवर्नमेंट तय कर गई है। 32 करोड़ रुपया बहुत ज्यादा है, मैंने उनसे एग्री नहीं किया। फाइल में यह लिख दिया कि इलेक्शन होने वाला है, अपनी गवर्नमेंट वापिस आयेगी तो मैं इस पर विचार करूंगा, लेकिन आज मैं अपने माइन्ड में क्लीयर हूं कि 32 करोड़ रुपया एशियन गेम्स पर खर्च नहीं हो सकता।

इंदिरा जी जब जीतकर आती हैं, तो अपनी पार्टी का पहला पब्लिक बयान देती हैं कि एशियन गेम्स जरूर होंगे। 32 करोड़ से वह 43 करोड़ का एस्टीमेट होता है, 43 से 57 करोड़ और 57 से 350 करोड़ का एस्टीमेट होता है। उसके बाद 700 करोड़ का एस्टीमेट होता है। रुपया खर्च दिखाया जाता है दूसरे महकमों पर और कहा जाता है कि यह एशियन गेम्स में शामिल नहीं है।

जब एशियन गेम्स हो चुके तो मैं अपने कमरे में बैठा हुआ कह रहा था, उस समय दो जर्नलिस्ट भी मेरे पास बैठे हुए थे, कि मैंने सुना है 1500 करोड़ रुपया गेम्स पर खर्च हुआ है। उन्होंने कहा कि चौधरी साहब आपकी राय गलत है, इस पर 2000 करोड़ रुपया खर्च हुआ है।

हमारे श्री बूटासिंह जी इस पर मुस्करा रहे हैं, अगर वह यह कहें कि उन्हें हर डिटेल मालूम है तो वह कहें कि 1600 करोड़ खर्च हुआ है या 1500 करोड़ खर्च हुआ है। वह बतायें कि कार्पोरेशन के जिम्मे कितना रुपया डाला है और दूसरे डिपार्टमेंट्स के जिम्मे कितना डाला है ? अगर 2000 करोड़ खर्च नहीं हुआ तो 1500 करोड़ या 1600 करोड़ खर्च हुआ ? चलिये यह मान लिया जाये कि 1000 करोड़ रुपया खर्च हुआ तो उसमें करप्शन पर कितना खर्च हुआ ? लेकिन करप्शन का मैं ज्यादा जिक्र नहीं करना चाहता।

अभी परसों हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स में एक चित्र निकला है। एक ऊंटगाड़ी पानी लेकर गांव के लिए जा रही है, राजस्थान में। थोड़ी दूर पर एक ऊंट मरा हुआ है, क्योंकि उसे पानी पीने को नहीं मिला। वल्चर्स इकट्ठे हुए हैं उसकी लाश के पास।

[श्री चरण सिंह]

राजस्थान कैनाल का 246 करोड़ रुपये का एस्टीमेट था। 20 साल से उसकी बात हो रही है। जब कभी एस्टीमेट बना होगा तो 60 करोड़ का बना होगा, उसके बाद 100 और 150 करोड़ हुआ और अब 246 करोड़ का है। उस क्षेत्र के हमारे एम० पी० श्री दौलत राम सारण ने बताया कि इस बार उसके लिए 17 करोड़ रुपया दिया गया है। 17 करोड़ उसके लिये और 1500 करोड़ एशियन गेम्स के लिये जबकि एक साल ही नहीं बराबर वहां पर सूखा पड़ता है।

श्री बूटा सिंह : यह फिगर सही नहीं हैं। हम इस सदन में बार-बार करैक्ट फिगर दे चुके हैं। अखबार वालों ने गलत फिगर आपको दी हैं।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : सही क्या हैं, बता दीजिये।

श्री चरण सिंह : मैं यह नहीं मानता, मुझे लगता है कि 1000 करोड़ रुपया इस पर खर्च हुआ है।

श्री बूटा सिंह : यह भी गलत है।

श्री चरण सिंह : मैं हरगिज नहीं मानता। आप यह क्यों नहीं कहते कि आपको मालूम नहीं है ? मैं तो आपका लिहाज करके 2,000 करोड़ से 1,000 करोड़ पर आ गया।

श्री बूटा सिंह : थोड़ा सा लिहाज और कर दीजिये।

श्री चरण सिंह : मैं सारे हाउस की तरफ से रिक्वेस्ट करता हूं कि इसकी पूरी डिटेल्स आप हाउस में रख दीजिये।

श्री बूटा सिंह : वह तो मैं रख दूंगा, लेकिन हमारे साथ थोड़ा सा लिहाज और कर दीजिए।

श्री चरण सिंह : मैं यह कह रहा हूं कि खेल में आपने क्या किया ? लड़कों को यहां खाने को मिलता नहीं है, वह जापान से भी पीछे रह गये और मेरठ डिवीजन के बराबर आबादी नहीं है साउथ कोरिया की और नार्थ कोरिया की, दोनों की मिलाकर, और वह ज्यादा इनाम ले गये आपके लड़कों से। यहां खाने को मिलेगा नहीं और एशियन गेम्स की बात आप करेंगे। नहीं, केवल प्रोपेगंडे के लिये, मेरी बहिन इन्दिरा जी की इमेज बनाने के लिए, और कुछ नहीं।

श्री बूटा सिंह : देश की इमेज के लिए।

श्री चरण सिंह : मुझे बताया गया है कि जवाहरलाल स्टेडियम में जो फूलेम जला था, उस पर एक घंटे में तीन लाख रुपए खर्च होते थे। इसके अनुसार 24 घन्टे में 72 लाख रुपए और 18 दिनों में 13 करोड़ रुपए उस फूलेम पर खर्च हो गए। एक ट्यूबवैल पर 5 लाख रुपए से ज्यादा नहीं लगता है। इस रकम से 250 ट्यूबवैल बन सकते थे, जो कि फूलेम पर खर्च की गई। अगर एशियन गेम्स पर 2,000 करोड़ रुपए खर्च हुए हैं, तो सबसे गरीब देश के सबसे गरीब सूबे, बिहार, में उससे 50,000 ट्यूबवैल बन सकते थे मय जैनीरेशन, ट्रांसमिशन लाइन्ज और मशीनों के। इससे बिहार सिर्फ पांच साल में माला-माल हो जाता, बल्कि हमें अन्न का एक दाना बाहर से न मंगाना पड़ता।

राजस्थान का भी यही हाल है। वहां काफी देर से सूखा पड़ा हुआ है। कहा जाता है कि उसके लिए रुपया नहीं है। क्यों नहीं है ? उसकी वजह यह है कि आपकी लीडर-शिप, जिसमें आप फंसे हुए हैं—मैं आपको

पर्सनली नहीं कह रहा हूं--चाहे कुछ भी कहे, हार्ड फेक्ट यह है कि उसको देश के गरीबों का ख्याल नहीं है। आपको सिर्फ नाम चाहिए—रोज अखबारों में आपका नाम और तस्वीर आनी चाहिए। (**व्यवधान**) मैं कोई गुस्ताखी की बात या कोई गलत बात नहीं कह रहा हूं। आप शान्ति से मेरी बात सुनिए, वर्ना मैं बैठ जाऊंगा।

अभी नान-एलाइन्ड देशों की बैठक हुई। हम लोधी गार्डन्ज टलहने जाते थे। एक दिन हमने देखा कि सड़क पर खूबसूरत रेशमी कपड़े टंगे हुए हैं। काहे के लिए ? हमें बताया गया कि बाहर से लोग आ रहे हैं, इसलिए। बाहर से लोग एक गरीब मुल्क में आ रहे हैं। अखबार की रिपोर्ट मेरे पास है कि इस आर्नामेंटेशन पर 10 लाख रुपए खर्च किए गए। जो पुअरेस्ट पासिबल मुल्क है, उसकी गवर्नमेंट दस लाख रुपए सड़कों को सजाने पर खर्च कर दे, क्योंकि बाहर के लोग यहां आ रहे हैं, यह सिर्फ हिन्दुस्तान में ही मुमकिन हो सकता है, किसी दूसरे मुल्क में नहीं, जहां की पब्लिक जागृत होती है।

इस देश के गरीब आदमी क्या समझते हैं ? तमिलनाडू से मेरे पास 1981 में या 1980 के अगस्त में एक लेटर आया। वह एक प्रिंटिड लेटर है। उसकी अंग्रेजी बहुत अच्छी नहीं है। वह मेरे पास रखा हुआ है। उस पर लिखा है चरण सिंह मैच वर्क्स—दियासलाई का कारखाना चरण सिंह के नाम से है। वह लड़का लिखता है कि—आपने हाथ से बनाई जाने वाली दियासलाई पर टैक्स आधा कर दिया और मल्टीनेशनल कंपनी द्वारा बनाई जाने वाली दियासलाई पर टैक्स दुगना कर दिया, उसका नतीजा यह है कि हाथ की दियासलाई कारखाने की दियासलाई के मुकाबले में सस्ती हो गई हैं। उसने लिखा है कि तीस हजार विडोज और पुअर आदमियों को हमारे यहां काम मिल गया है। लेकिन जो बात मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूं जिसके लिए मैंने यह जिक्र किया है, वह यह है कि वह कहता है कि चौधरी साहब, आप गरीब आदमियों के हामी मालूम होते हैं, मैं कांग्रेस (आई) का वर्कर हूं, इन्दिरा जी भी गरीब आदमियों की हामी हैं, मैं चाहता हूं कि आप और इन्दिरा जी एक पार्टी में हो जाएं।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : यह तो खतरनाक बात है।

श्री चरण सिंह : उसने कहा है कि मैं 2 अक्तूबर को आ रहा हूं। लेकिन वह आया नहीं।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अच्छा हुआ।

श्री चरण सिंह : इस देश में 66 फीसदी आदमी अनपढ़ हैं। नाटक करके उनसे वोट लिए जाते हैं। डिवाइसिव फोर्सेज को खुद बढ़ाते हैं। और अब आपके लीडर्स ने कहना शुरू किया है कि डिवाइसिव फोर्सेज बढ़ रही हैं—मजहब के नाम पर, सैक्स के नाम पर और बिरादरी के नाम पर। आपके लीडर्स ने लोगों की गरीबी और जहालत का फायदा उठाया है। एक सीधा-सादा आदमी तमिलनाडू से लिखता है और वह भी कहता है कि इन्दिरा जी गरीबों की हामी हैं लेकिन वह इस बात को नहीं जानता कि बहनजी के जो स्पोर्टर्स बैठे हुए हैं वे उनकी गरीबी के लिए जिम्मेदार हैं। (**व्यवधान**)

आप इरीगेशन प्रोजेक्ट्स को ही लीजिए। मैं फेल्योर आफ प्लानिंग का जिक्र करना चाहता हूं। 78 प्रोजेक्ट्स में से 11 फर्स्ट

[श्री चरण सिंह]

फाइव ईयर प्लान के हैं जो अभी तक कंप्लीट नहीं हुए हैं। 13 प्रोजेक्ट्स सेकेन्ड फाइव ईयर प्लान के अभी तक इनकंप्लीट हैं। 24 प्रोजेक्ट्स ऐसे हैं जो थर्ड फाइव ईयर प्लान में शुरू हुए और अभी तक इनकंप्लीट हैं। 1967 से लेकर 1969 तक जो एन्युवल प्लान्स चले थे उनके दौरान चलाए गए 30 प्रोजेक्ट्स ऐसे हैं जो कि अभी तक इनकंप्लीट हैं। इस तरह से कुल मिलाकर ऐसे 78 प्रोजेक्ट्स हैं। इसके अलावा प्रोजेक्ट्स की कास्ट 290 परसेन्ट तक बढ़ गई यानी उनकी लागत तिगुनी हो गई। इसके लिए कौन जिम्मेदार है? इस तरह से इरीगेशन की तरफ आपका कोई ध्यान नहीं है।

इसके अलावा रोज अखबारों में नैम, नान-एलाइन्ड मीटिंग के बारे में निकल रहा है। इसका तो नाम भी समझना मुश्किल हो जाता है। वर्ल्ड लीडर्स में बहनजी का नाम सबसे पहले है। रोज निकलता है कि एशिया में यह हुआ और वह हुआ लेकिन जो असल चीज है, जो हार्ड फैक्ट्स हैं उसकी तरफ कोई ध्यान नहीं है। पी०ए०सी० की रिपोर्ट के आधार पर अखबार में छपा है। अभी उसके चेयरमैन, श्री सतीश अग्रवाल बोल रहे थे, उन्होंने बड़ा अच्छा भाषण दिया जिसके लिए मैंने उनको कांग्रेचुलेट भी किया। एग्रीकलचर की तरफ कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है। मैं यही एक प्वाइन्ट कहकर खत्म करूंगा। मैं यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि बिना एग्रीकलचर प्रोडक्शन को बढ़ाए हुए देश की माली हालत अच्छी नहीं होगी। श्री वाई० बी० चव्हाण इस समय यहां पर मौजूद नहीं हैं, उन्होंने कहा कि चरण सिंह और उनकी पार्टी मुल्क को 200 साल पीछे ले जाना चाहती है। अब मैं उनकी बुद्धि को क्या कहूं? मैं कहने के लिए तैयार हूं लेकिन अब कुछ भी नहीं कहना चाहता। मैं यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि कोई भी देश मालदार नहीं होगा जब तक कि उसके पास एग्रीकलचरल सरप्लस नहीं आयेगा। या तो खुद उसके पास यह हो या दूसरी कन्ट्रीज को कालोनी बनाकर डेपेन्डेन्ट कर ले और वहां से उसको लाए। यू०एस०ए०, कनाडा, आस्ट्रेलिया या रूस ऐसे मुल्क हैं जिनके पास अपने नेचुरल रिसोर्सेज हैं और अपने कारखानों और वर्कर्स को फीड करने के लिए सामान और अन्न पैदा होता है। दूसरी तरफ इंग्लैंड, जापान, जर्मनी और फ्रांस वगैरह ऐसे मुल्क हैं जिन्होंने कालोनीज बनाईं और वहां से अन्न और दूसरा सामान मंगवाया। हम अपने देश को ही देख लें। गुलाम होने से पहले इस देश का कपड़ा बाहर जाया करता था लेकिन गुलाम बनने के बाद हालत दूसरी हो गई। मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि दो तरफ की कन्ट्रीज हैं। नेचुरल रिसोर्सिज को देखते हुए हमारे यहां पोपुलेशन बहुत ज्यादा है। एथिकल है या अनएथिकल है, अगर हम चाहें नेशनल इन्टरेस्ट में किसी दूसरे देश पर कब्जा कर लें और वहां से हम फूड भी मंगायें और रा-मैटिरियल मंगायें तथा अपने मुल्क को बिल्ट करें, तो वह भी मुनासिब नहीं है। मेरी पार्टी और मेरा बिल्कुल भी विश्वास नहीं है कि सब लोग एग्रीकलचरिस्ट हों। हमारा कहना यह है कि एग्रीकलचर प्रोडक्शन बढ़ें, पर-एकड़। एग्रीकलचर वर्कर्स की तादाद घटे और नान-एग्रीकलचर वर्कर्स की तादाद बढ़े। नान-एग्रीकल्चर वर्क्स की तादाद तभी बढ़ेगी, जब एग्रीकल्चर प्रोडक्शन पर-एकड़ बढ़ेगा। हर किसान के पास सरप्लस होगा। वह बाजार में कुछ बेचे। उसके पास पर-चेजिंग पावर हो। ट्रेड, ट्रांसपोर्ट इन्डस्ट्री तभी बढ़ते हैं, जबकि मासेज के पास परचे-

जिंग पावर होती है। मान लीजिए—दस आदमी सौ मन गेहूं पैदा कर रहे हैं और पांच आदमी सौ मन गेहूं पैदा करने लगें, तो पांच आदमी सरप्लस हैं, तभी किसान के बेटे दूसरे पेशों में जायेंगे। एग्रीकलचर और दूसरे पेशों में यह फर्क है कि यदि दूसरे पेशों में अगर पैदावार बढ़ती है, डिमाण्ड बढ़ती है, तो उनके वर्कर्स बढ़ते हैं। मान लीजिए—आज घड़ी के पांच कारखाने हैं, अगर गांव वालों की परचेजिंग पावर बढ़ जाए, आज शायद घर में दो घड़ियां होंगी, तो हर घर में घड़ी हो सकती है। किसान के बेटे के पास भी होगी और बेटे की मां के पास भी होगी। घड़ी बनाने के लिए कारखाने बढ़ेंगे और उसमें वर्कर्स जायेंगे। एग्रीकलचर प्रोडक्शन बढ़ेगा उसमें वर्कर्स कम चाहिए, क्योंकि एग्रीकलचर प्रोडक्शन के कन्जम्पशन की सीमायें हैं, नान एग्रीकलचर प्रोडक्शन और सर्विसेज के कन्जम्पशन की सीमा नहीं है। यदि हम लोगों को एग्रीकलचर पर रखना चाहते हैं, उससे देश गरीब रहेगा। जब अंग्रेज देश में आए थे, तो 50 प्रतिशत से लोग ज्यादा एग्रीकलचर पर नहीं थे। 25 प्रतिशत आदमी दूसरे पेशों हैण्डीक्राफ्ट्स आदि का काम करते थे और 25 परसेंट आदमी दूसरे पेशों में लगे हुए थे। उन्होंने सब हैण्डीक्राफ्ट्स को खत्म कर दिया। सन् 1931 की सैन्सस रिपोर्ट के अनुसार 74 प्रतिशत हैण्डीक्राफ्ट में, जो कि एन्सैंस्ट्रल आक्युपेशन कॉटेज इन्डस्ट्रीज में थे, वे खत्म हो गए। 26 प्रतिशत ही अपने एन्सैंस्ट्रल आक्युपेशन में रह गए। किसानों की तादाद बढ़ी, लैण्ड पर-एकड़ किसान घटा।

सभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय वित्त मन्त्री और दूसरे दोस्तों से कहना चाहता हूं कि स्वराज के बाद जो 26 प्रतिशत गरीब आदमी हैण्डीक्राफ्ट में बचा था वह पोलिटिकल लीडरशिप में, आप शायद उस वक्त कांग्रेस में रहे हों, पं० नेहरू ने खत्म कर दिया, क्योंकि उन्होंने महात्मा गांधी की बात को नहीं माना और बड़े कारखाने लगाए। बराबर महात्मा गांधी जी कहा करते थे कि जो चीज हाथ से बन सकती है, उसको हाथ से बनाना चाहिए। दूसरे देशों की नकल नहीं करनी चाहिए। हमारे यहां आदमी ज्यादा है, इसलिए जो चीज हाथ से बन सकती है, उसको हाथ से ही बनाना चाहिए। यदि फैक्ट्री लगाई जाएगी तो फैक्ट्री ओनर हो जाएगा, मिलिनेयर हो जाएगा। इकानोमिक पावर का कन्सनट्रेशन हो जाएगा कुछ हाथों में और करोड़ों लड़के बेरोजगार हो जायेंगे। इस बारे में आप 1955-56 की सेम्पल-सर्वे की रिपोर्ट उठाकर पढ़ सकते हैं। उसमें इन्डस्ट्रीज और सबका सर्वे हुआ। 150 लाख आदमी इन्डस्ट्रीज में थे, जिसमें 68 प्रतिशत आदमी हाउस-होल्ड इन्डस्ट्रीज में थे। उन्होंने कॉटन इन्डस्ट्री लब्ज का इस्तेमाल नहीं किया, हाउस होल्डि इंडस्ट्री किया। इसकी तारीफ यह है कि अगर किसी परिवार में चार से ज्यादा आदमी न हों, जिस काम में चार से ज्यादा लगे हुए न हों, वह हाउस-होल्ड इन्डस्ट्री है। कॉटेज इन्डस्ट्री की तारीफ है कि उसमें एक करोड़ दो लाख आदमी लगे हुए थे। सन् 1970 का सेन्सस होता है, उस वक्त रजिस्टरार जनरल और सेन्सस आपरेशन अपने लोगों को आर्डर देता है कि तुम कॉटेज इन्डस्ट्री का हिसाब लगाओ। वह तो गवर्नमेंट ने नेशनल सैम्पल सर्वे से कराया था, सेन्सस की फिगर्स नहीं थीं। 1951 के सेन्सस में नहीं थी, 1961 के सेन्सस में नहीं थीं। 1971 में जो सेन्सस हुआ, उससे नतीजा निकला कि सिर्फ साढे तरेसठ लाख आदमी हाउस-होल्ड-इण्डस्ट्रीज में रह गये। 1 करोड़ 2 लाख में से सिर्फ साढ़े तरेसठ लाख बचे।

[श्री चरण सिंह]

अगर ये 1 करोड़ 2 लाख काटेज इण्डस्ट्रीज में रहते और उनके बच्चे उसी इण्डस्ट्री में लगते तो 15 साल के बाद उनकी तादाद 1 करोड़ 40 लाख या 1 करोड़ 35 लाख होती।

सभापति महोदय : 45 मिनट हो गये हैं।

श्री चरण सिंह : मैं जिस प्वाइन्ट को डिस्कस कर रहा हूं, उसको खत्म करने के बाद दूसरा प्वाइन्ट नहीं उठाऊंगा।

मैं कह रहा था कि उनकी तादाद 1 करोड़ 35 लाख होती, जो आज साढ़े-तरेसठ लाख रहे गये हैं, बाकी के 75 लाख कहां गये ? वे सब कुरबान हो गए—टाटा-बिरला के कारखानों पर, वे बेरोजगार हो गए···

एक माननीय सदस्य : उनमें मोदीज़ भी शामिल हैं।

श्री चरण सिंह : Including Modis; other Modies also; not only one Modi. ये सब कुरबान हो गये, आज उनकी औरतें सड़क पर कंकर कूट रही हैं। ये जितने आदमी बेरोजगार हुए—यह सब हमारे जमाने में हुआ, हमारे लीडर्स ने इन्हीं कैपिटलिस्टस से रुपया लिया—अपने पोलिटीकल-सर्वाइवल के लिए।

एक माननीय सदस्य : आपने भी लिया है।

श्री चरण सिंह : मैंने नहीं लिया है, कोई साबित कर दे।

श्री राजेश पायलट (भरतपुर) : साबित तो हिन्दुस्तान में कोई नहीं कर सकता।

श्री चरण सिंह : मैं चेलेंज करता हूं। आप किसी तरह से एन्कवायरी करा लीजिए, क्या फिजूल की बात करते हैं।

SHRI RAJESH PILOT : I want to know how many industries have been licensed to the Modis when he was the Chief Minister ?

श्री एम० सत्यनारायण राव : लाइसेंस दिए थे।

श्री चरण सिंह : किसी को लाइसेंस नहीं दिया।

श्री एम० सत्यनारायण राव : आपके इण्डस्ट्री मिनिस्टर ने दिया।

श्री चरण सिंह : अगर कहीं दिया भी होगा तो कायदे में दिया होगा।

SHRI RAJESH PILOT : He is only talking politics.

श्री चरण सिंह : मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूं—मेरे खिलाफ दावा दायर कर दें। I will plead guilty, if found guilty. आपको मालूम नहीं है, मुझे लाखों-करोड़ों रुपए इन लोगों की तरफ से आफर किए गए, I refused it, I have not accepted money from industrialists. आप अपने गज से, अपनी पार्टी के गज से, दूसरों को नापने की कोशिश करते हैं···(**व्यवधान**)···मैं फिर दोहरा देता हूं—यह केवल कांग्रेस का सवाल नहीं है, सभी पार्टियाँ लेती हैं। मैं यह नहीं कह रहा हूं कि केवल काँग्रेस वाले लेते हैं। अगर मैं नाम बतला दूं तो आपको मालूम होगा, मेरे पास खत आए हैं, ये जो आपने टैक्स दुगना कर दिया है—विमको पर—इसको खत्म कर दीजिए। लेकिन मैं उनके नामों को नहीं बतलाना चाहता हूं, सारे

पोलिटीकल लीडर्स का यही हाल रहा है, रुपया लेना और फिर उनकी फैक्ट्री लगवा देना और यह कहना कि फैक्ट्री लगने से देश मालदार हो जायगा, देश तरक्की करेगा। देश में बड़ी फैक्टरी लगने से देश तरक्की नहीं करेगा, सबको एम्प्लायमेन्ट मिलेगी तब देश तरक्की करेगा। ठीक है बड़ी फैक्टरी लगती है तो प्रोडक्शन बहुत होता है, एकदम प्रोडक्शन बढ़ जाता है लेकिन आदमी कम लगते हैं, एक करोड़पति अरबपति बन जाता है। मैं हार्ड-फेक्ट बतला रहा हूं—वे लोग जो गांधी जी के नाम पर स्यूअर करते थे—उनके जमाने में जिनकी तादाद 1 करोड़ 35 लाख होनी थी, वह 63 लाख रह गई, बीच के लोग कहाँ गए, झुग्गियों-झोंपड़ियों में पहुंच गए।

इसी तरह से हमने जमीदारी एबालिश की, उसके बाद बड़े किसानों की तादाद बढ़ती गई और छोटे किसानों को बेदखल किया जाता रहा। 1951 में रेशो थी—57 किसान और 43 लेबरर्स, लेकिन आज रेशो क्या है—40 किसान और 30 लेबरर्स। 1961 में 23 लाख बड़े किसान थे जिनके पास 10 हैक्टेअर जमीन थी। लेकिन 1971 के आंकड़े बतला रहे हैं—उनकी तादाद 28 लाख हो गई और जमीन हो गई—औसतन 18 हैक्टेअर। 5 लाख नए किसान उनमें शामिल हो गए। 1890 लाख हैक्टेअर जमीनों से किसानों को बेदखल किया गया, जिनकी जमीनों को फार्म्स में शामिल कर लिया गया। उसके बाद 23 लाख हैक्टेअर और जोड़ी गई, इस तरह से 1 करोड़ 13 लाख हैक्टेअर जमीन हुई जो बाद में बढ़ कर 2 करोड़ 80 लाख हैक्टेअर हो गई। कहने का मकसद यह है कि कानून जमीदारी खत्म करने के लिए बने थे, सीलिंग के कानून थे, लोगों को बेदखल किया गया लेकिन तादाद बड़े किसानों की बढ़ी। जब स्वराज्य हुआ था तो देश में 14 हजार ट्रैक्टर थे, लेकिन आज 3 लाख टैक्टर्स हैं। तो मैं यह कहूंगा कि जो छोटा किसान है, जो सब-मार्जीनल फारमर है जिस के पास आधा हैक्टेअर से कम जमीन है, उसकी आज क्या हालत है और 30 परसेन्ट जो मजदूर और आर्टीशन्स थे, वे सब बेदखल हो गए। It is they who have flocked to Delhi, Bombay, Kanpur and Calcutta. आज वे झोंपड़ियों में रह रहे हैं और उनकी हालत सुधारने के लिए आपके पास कोई इलाज नहीं है। मैं तो यह कहता हूं कि जब तक आप बड़ी इंडस्ट्रीज को कर्व नहीं करेंगे, तब तक अनएम्पलायमेंट का मसला हल नहीं हो सकता चाहे आप जितने 20 प्वाइन्ट प्रोग्राम बना लो और चाहे 40 प्वाइन्ट प्रोग्राम बना लो।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपना भाषण समाप्त करता हूं।

श्री एम० रामगोपाल रेड्डी : सभापति महोदय, चौधरी साहब शायद इस बात को भूल गए कि महात्मा गांधी जी के जमाने में बंगला देश, पाकिस्तान और हिन्दुस्तान, सब को मिला कर कुल आबादी 30 करोड़ थी, जबकि आज अकेले हिन्दुस्तान में वह 70 करोड़ के करीब पहुंच गई है।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी (हिसार) : उन 70 करोड़ में तुम और तुम्हारे घर वाले शामिल हैं या नहीं ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : Mr. Chairman, Sir first of all, let me express my gratitude to all the hon. members who have taken part in the discussion on the Finance Bill and made valuable contributions at the penultimate stage—I am calling it 'penultimate' because the Second Reading and the Third Reading are

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yet to be done of the financial exercises which we initiated on 28th February, with the presentation of the Budget and introduction of the Finance Bill.

A number of general issues have been raised and rightly so, and opportunities like this should be taken to have a look into the state of the whole economy and to examine whether the strategy which we are pursuing is relevant or not.

Sir, the last distinguished speaker, the former Prime Minister of the country, who was also the Finance Minister is known for his views and he is quite candid in his views. Therefore, I am not going into the details of the statistics and others, but I would request him, as he is very fond of statistics, to only take into account one aspect of the problem when he talks of, and this is not the first time, but on a number of occasions he mentioned this issue that in our Plan allocations we are deliberately making reduced allocation so far as the agricultural sector is concerned. I would like to ask him : Does he feel seriously that more allocation for agricultural sector directly if relevant or investment in the industries which support agriculture ? What would you take ? This is the plain and blunt question I would like to put. Investment in fertilizers—would you treat it as an investment in industry or agriculture, I mean, production of fertilizers ? Investment in the generation of electricity—would you take it as merely for industrial purpose ? Investment in the manufacture of tractors, agricultural equipments and pesticides—would you take this merely for industrial sector or you also take into account that without the support, even in cement...

SHRI CHARAN SINGH : Many an economist and many a planner has included the amount of investment that was required for production of fertilizers in industry.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : If you have taken into account like that, then I would request you to please do some more arithmatic. I am not going into that aspect. Simply, if you take into account investment of the current Sixth Five Year Plan in irrigation and flood control including agriculture, then you will find that the total allocation is more than 18 per cent. I am not taking into account rural development and other welfare activities, and the total allocations which we are making in the petroleum sector, in the energy sector, I mean in electricity, the huge amount, and the way we are stepping it up, to which I will come later on, you will find that it is simply not possible to have that type of artificial difference between agriculture and industrial sector because one is dependent on the other. I do agree with him that if you cannot inject purchasing power among rural population who are largely agriculturists, it will not be possible to sell products and the consumer goods which will be produced in the industrial sector. This theory is known to everybody. The question is when we are providing a planned economy and strategy which you are resorting to, will you accept that there is a necessity of having a blend, a mix of appropriate economy and strategy, where you would find that direct assitance which agriculture sector requires should be provided and at the same time the support necessary from the industrial sector to support huge agricultural investment and production programme are necessary ? If you go into its details, one can argue for days together. You will find that a sizeable part of the investment in so-called industrial sector is directly and indirectly linked with agricultural investment. So, I am not going to talk in that aspect. This is known.

The second aspect you have lameted on is that because of the industrial policies, household sector and cottage industries—small scale sector, handicraft—have suffered to a considerable extent. Is it not inevitable in a situa-

tion with the technological revolution which we are having ? If you want to keep pace with it, would you to-day like to ban all the automobile transport, three wheelers or trucks in the rural areas ? I am not saying that you have told, I am just giving one instance. If you take a policy decision to ban the use of any automobile in the rural areas for carriage of goods, I think there wil be no unemployed person left in the country. Everybody can carry goods in the bullock carts or on their heads and the entire problem can be sorted out. You shell have to keep in mind, obviously I cannot go to the extent like you that you will stop all textile mills which, perhaps you would like to do. But in order to give necessary support to the handloom sector which deploy nearly 10 million people in this country, so that they can sell their goods, we have not undertaken it. It is necessary because you shall have also to keep in mind the need of the consumer including agriculture sector. Therefore, we have not undertaken it because we felt that it would completely upset the balance and our handloom which provide employement. We have not permitted loom to be used. We have not permitted that additional loomage and weaving capacity to be created in organised mill sector. This is the policy we are pursuing so that we can have an appropriate mix between industrialisation and at the same time maintenance of the traditional industries which we are having.

While making observation some hon. Members have suggested particularly in regard to the fiscal policies that we are injecting a distortion in the system by having more emphasis on the indirect tax and gradually reducing the share of the direct tax. Here, I would request the hon. Members to be fair not only to me but to all the past Finance Ministers including Chaudhriji. I think this has been the persistent demand from both sides of the House that you raise the examption limit. In the early 1960s I was just a student but many of you were in parliament. You would recollect that exemption limit was just Rs. 4000/-. Naturally the tax net would be much wider.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : The value of the rupee was also different.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : But to-day I am also getting the value accordingly. I am not getting the earlier value. What I am saying is we have reduced the tax net and to-day in this country 4.5 million people pay direct tax. Is it possible to have and to maintain the same level of share ?

16 hrs.

Secondly, what was the industrial base in early 50s and early 60s ? What is the industrial base today ? What is the level of production of the manufacturing and mining sector today ? What is the share in the total basket from the agricultural primary commodities and the manufacturing commodities ? With the process of industrialisation and with the widening of the production base in the manufacturing and mining sectors, indirect taxes are bound to come and indirect taxes are bound to increase. Similarly, if you have larger froiegn trade, indirect taxes are bound to increase. What was the volume of foriegn trade in the 50s and early 60s ? What was the contribution to the tax kitty from the excise duty ? Therefore, customs duty, Central excise and all contribute to the indirect taxes. You cannot maintain that parity with direct taxes which was obtaining in the early 50s or early 60s.

Second point which is being raised in this connection is that while making the tax proposals, perhaps we first decide as to what the States should get and what we should get. It is absolutely irrelevant and absolutely irrational. While replying to the debate on general discussions, I made a point that each and every tax proposal is to be assessed on its own merits. You may agree or you may not agree to it. But when I increase 5 percentage point duties on

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customs, I do not take into account whether it is going to help the Central Government or the State Governments because I do not think there is any artificial defierence between the States and the Centre. We will have to come to it a little later and I will come to that. But I do take into account whether our domestic industry requires any protection or not. I shall have to take into account while increasing or decreasing the excise duties whether this country will be allowed to be converted into the dumping ground of the industrialised countries by making their goods cheaper compared to those manufactured in this country. That is the rationale to decide whether excise duty will be increased or decreased. It is not the question whether the Central Government will get less or the Central Government will get more or vice-versa. And the same logic would be applied to excise duty and other types of taxes also. Each and every type of taxes is to be decided on its own rationality and its own merit. It is not looked into from the point of view of what would be the share of the State Government or that of the Central Government.

Third point we will have to keep in mind is, when we are talking of the percentages between the direct taxes and indirect taxes, nearly half of our grass domestic product is coming from the agricultural sector, and agriculture is not within the direct taxes net of ours. The agricultural income-tax is levied by the State Governments. Therefore, if you accept that the direct taxes would have larger share, you shall have to keep in mind that nearly 50% of the producing sector is outside the purview of the scope of Central taxes.

I will come to next point. While making their observations, Shri Chitta Basu and some other hon. Members have been, little unfair to me. Otherwise, a very sober member like Mr. Chitta Basu has used words like "trick" and "bluff" which are not true to the figures.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : True to himself.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : His own contention is that when I claimed that I have stepped up the Central Plan outlay up to 26.1% in the absolute figure of Rs. 13,870 crores, he has said that this is not so and it is only Rs. 800. (*Interruptions.*) I am coming to that a little later. His contention is that it is only Rs. 895 crores because he has made a comparison of the revised figure of 1982-83 with the Budget Estimates of 1983-84. Sir, this is the simple logic that the comparison takes place between the likes only. If Mr. Chitta Basu wants to compare the height of our distinguished Speaker, Mr. Balram Jakhar with my height, it would not be a comarison between the likes. Rather, he can try to compare my height with that of Mr. Dharmavir which will be comparable. One budget estimate is to be compared with another budget estimate. One year's revised estimate is to be compared withanother year's revised estimate. You cannot compare the budget estimate of one year with the revised estimate of another year

SHRI CHARAN SINGH : I have compared the figures of the Plan itself.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : I am coming to that also. He mentioned that point.

Secondly, his contention is that I have not taken the House into confidence while quoting the figures. The Central Plan has two components. One component is the budgetary support and the other component is the support and savings from the public sector institutions. I have mentioned clearly in my Budget Speech itself on page 12, para 37, and for the convenience of the hon. Members, I am quoting it :

"The Central Plan will be financed by a budgetary support of Rs. 8390 crores and internal and extra-budgetary resources of Rs. 5480 crores." Both

together come to Rs. 13,870 crores. So, I have taken the House into confidence. I am truthful. I do not play any trick. I leave it to the House to come to the conclusion as to who tried to play the trick.

Even if you take the revised estimates, you will have to compare the revised estimates of the concerned years. What has been the growth ? In 1981-82, compared to the revised estimate of 1980-81, the growth was 27.4 per cent. Between 1981-82 to 1982-83, it was 25.5 per cent. For 1983-84, obviously I do not have the revised estimates. That is why I had to depend on the budget estimates.

Coming to the problem of States, on a number of occasions I have mentioned that we cannot look at the success of the Plan in isolation. Out of the total public sector outlay in the Sixth Plan of Rs. 97,500 crores, the hon. Members are aware that the States sector contribution would be about Rs. 48,600 crores. When the Sixth Plan was finalised, in the beginning it was decided that the States will mop up their own resources to the extent of Rs. 33,250 crores and Central assistance would be made available to the extent of Rs. 15,350 crores. Taken together. Rs. 48.600 crores will be for the State Plans.

Last time, when we reviewed the States' resources, we found that the States had made serious efforts to mop up additional resources. So far as their additional resources mobilisation is concerned, they have done well. I must compliment them for that. We expected additional resource mobilisation to the tune of Rs. 9000 crores, and as per the present reckoning, it may be Rs. 11000 crores. But unfortunately they have not been able to maintain their resource base from which we started. There has been a serious resource erosion and that is to the extent of Rs. 6000 crores. I have already mentioned on earlier occasions that out of that Rs. 6000 crores erosion, we are taking care of by providing Rs. 1743 crores which exclude overdraft as on 31st March, 1982, by converting them into medium term loan.

In my Budget Speech I also mentioned that we are providing additional Central assistance to the tune of Rs. 1650 crores in the last two years of the current Plan. But still certain areas are left and there would be a gap and we shall have to consider seriously how we can bridge this gap so that the State Plan can be protected. But at this point of time, I will have to take the House into confidence that if we take the global figure, all States taken together, they would reach the nominal target—there is no doubt about it—but it will vary from State to State. There are certain States where the expenditure upto the fourth year of the Plan period is not more than 55 per cent. There will be a slippage in reaching their Plan target so far as the current Plan period is concerned and those are States which are causing concern to all of us.

Coming to the proposals which I introduced through my amendments and I reffered to in my introductory remarks while the Bill was taken for consideration, what are the rationalities for bringing those amendments ?

On three issues we received representations and one issue has been highlighted again by Mr. Banatwalla and certain of the observations have also been made by other Hon. Members. The other day while making observation, Mr. Rajiv Gandhi also reffered to, whether we can consider the small-scale sector so far as 20% disallowance is concerned. As you have noticed, so far as travelling is concerned, I have excluded the expenses on travelling totally. Therefore, there will be no disallowance so far as travelling is concerned

So far as other expenses are concerned particularly advertisements, Sale-promotion, there too, I have decided to provide a flat deduction of Rs. one lakh.

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I have some figures which I calculated, what is the percentage of the expenditure on these items in respect of certain companies. Obviously, these are big companies. So they are expected to spent more and I tried to link it up with their turn-over in terms of percentage. For instance, Delhi Cloth Mill their turn-over is Rs. 226.99 crores. Their total expense under these Heads was Rs. 1,90,00,000, in terms of percentage it is 0 84%.

Similarly, Ahmedabad Calico Printing Factory Company Rs. 127.31 crores, in terms of percentage it is 0.11.

Khaira District Cooperative Milk Products—I have taken various categories of industries including cooperatives—expenses in terms of percentage of their turn-over 0.6.

Tata Chemicals—I am talking of in terms of percentage, Why, I will explain it a little later—it is 1.8 in terms of percentage and I thought, if I presume that the small-scale industries turn-over would be around Rs. 1 crore annually and if I take 1% of their expenses on these Heads it would be Rs. 1 lakh. That is why I have provided Rs. one lakh flat exemption limit so far as small-scale sectors are concerned and if somebody spends Rs. 2 lakhs, Rs. one lakh he will get straightway, exemption, Rs. 80,000 on additional Rs. one lakh and on Rs. 20,000 he will have to give taxes. Therefore, by and large, it covers all the small-scale,—I am giving you some examples which I do feel some of you may not like, of the wasteful expenditure press and other, how advertisement can be wasteful expenditure. This is a Bengali vernacular daily. It is supposed to be read only by those persons who read Bengali and this is a full page advertisement issued by the Karnataka Government to project how Karnataka Government is doing service to the people of Karnataka. One can understand if it would have come in one vernacular daily of Karnataka. Then they should know how Karnataka Government is functioning well.

When my friend Mr. Venkataraman imposes duties on wastage of...

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Karnataka Government is cosmopolitan Government....(*Interruptions*)

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : No. I have suggested. That is why, public sector should also fall in line including the Government.

When my colleague Mr. Venkataraman said that newsprint is being wasted in wasteful advertisement, then many people took strong exception and I am giving one example. This is I think of the date, I will have to find out.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : When I saw that, that was censorship.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : Indian Express Monday March 28. One full advertisement you will find and there is writing here and you will have to use the microscope or a magnifying glass to read what is written here. Definitely these...

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Many people criticise the Government for censorship.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : I am not talking of censorship or anything like that. What I say is that all advertisements are not useful advertisements. In a country like ours we are depending heavily on the sellers, and whatever goods are being produced are being sold except a few consumer items where there is keen competition. We have not reached the stage where no advertisements for sales promotion are needed. Therefore, there may be advertisements. I do not say that they should not be advertise. My contention is very plain and simple: if you advertise, you will have to pay a little taxes and if you earn profit, you please share a part of it with Government in the form of taxes. That is my plain and simple contention and I thought that, if I excluded travelling totally and if I gave allowance of

Rs. 1 lakh, then it would be possible to protect the interests of the small scale industries. Take, for instance, the statutory advertisement. Acriticism has been made that advertisements for tender notice advertisements for company board meetings, advertisements for employment, are statutory obligations. But they will be covered by the allowances, the deduction which I am giving of Rs. 1 lakh.

SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN : They are notices, not advertisements.

16.16 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : If the income-tax people treat them as advertisements, they will be covered by this.

Secondly, in regard to other concessions for the small scale industries, a number of members have mentioned that we should support the small scale industries and keeping that in view, I have increased. My idea was this. What was the rationality? The rationality was, if you have a cut-off point, in a system like ours, there is always the danger, the inherent danger, that people want to misuse and try to stick to that cut-off point. If you want to have 7.5 lakhs as the cut-off point, the tendency would not be to expand, the tendency would be, instead of having a production of 15 lakhs, to multiply the units and have 7.5 lakhs each. Instead of having 22 lakhs, the tendency would be to have three units whose turnover, whose investment, would be about 7.5 lakhs. That is why I thought I might reduce it and give a higher ceiling from 15 lakhs to 25 lakhs. But I have agreed to the demand of the hon. Members, and as I mentioned on an earlier occasion, we are not only responsible but at the same time responsive also. This was the demand which was raised by the hon. Members of Parliament and I agreed to it and have raised it to 7.5 lakhs. Now the old position continues plus the additional advantages which they will get. Earlier they were to pay taxes upto 15 lakhs at the rate of 75 per cent of the rate prevailing. Now they will get advantage upto 25 lakhs. So, the small scale sector, I do hope, will feel happy.

In regard to exporters, 35-B weighted deduction, as I mentioned on an earlier occasion—I may repeat it—, in our system we cannot afford to have a mechanizm through which there will be incentives for spending, what is 'weighted deduction'? If you spend Rs. 100, you will get tax concession on Rs. 133. If you spend Rs. 200, you will get tax concession on Rs. 267. If you spend Rs. 300 you will get tax concession on Rs. 400. That means, there is a direct incentive for spending more, not earning more. That is why I wanted to replace that system by keeping the requirement of the exporting sector : if you increase your exports, on every five per cent incremental export, you will get tax concessions and I have given them in addition to that, one per cent of their net turnover; they will get these tax concession. 'There will be an inherent tendency to expand the activities, to increase the export, and get tax concession. The tax concession is not linked with spending more.

The third point which I conceded and where I thought certain amendments were needed is in regard to trusts. A large number of Members of Parliament—particularly Mr. Banatwalla and some others, have mentioned it—wanted that the real and genuine public religious trusts should not suffer and they should be subjected to this tax because it may happen that if somebody runs an orphange and they are expected to produce something and those products are being sold in the market, and if somebody runs an institute, an industrial training institute and their products are being sold in the market, strictly speaking it can be treated as a business income. Devasthanam—Tirupathi Devasthanam sell prasadams and that can be strictly speaking treated as a business income. So, I thought that the notified trusts and which are notified by the Government and which are exempted from paying tax, will not be brought

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within the purview of the amending provisions which I have introduced in the Finance Bill. Particularly, the two organisations which Mr. Banatwalla mentioned, I checked up. I think one organisation is already exempted under this—the Arya Vaidyasala in Kerala. In regard to the other, the Hamdard—he has also mentioned it—I think they are not presently exempted. Why—I do not know, though 575 trusts and funds...

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : I am not quite sure. They came to me. They wanted me to plead their case—the Arya Vaidyasala.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : I am told. I will check up. If not, they can be brought in within the amending provisions which I have made in the Finance Bill.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : Now you can mention the name of Mr. Vajpayee also.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : What I want to say is that in respect of these organisations, they will be entitled to the benefits as they were having earliar. On the other hand, may a Member of the Public Accounts Committee—and the Public Accounts Committee also gave in their recommendation and they have suggested that we should have a fresh look into this matter. There I myself think that it is necessary. Some of the organisations are very important organisations and they are doing really good work—organisations like the Ramakrishna Mission and Mother Teresa organisation. There is nobody to dispute that they are entitled to have this type of facility. But there are many other organisations which simply in the name of trusts and in the name of so-called charity enjoy and they simply utilise these trusts and their funds as the instrument of tax evasion and tax avoidance—I will not say tax evasion because they are not to pay taxes, but it is definitely an instrument of tax avoidance and we must plug that loophole and I have attempted in the Finance Bill to do so.

Even with regard to investment, definitely I would not like to see that these trusts investments must follow a particular line. Obviously I do not know whether they are any religious organisation. What is the connotation? That has to be looked into separately. But all of them are not religious organisations. Mere public trusts having a little bit of charity and running businesses of all sorts—I will not mention the name of an industrial house which has created as many as 1600 trusts, just to avoid the tax—I will not like that this type of facilities should be made available to them.

SHRI MANI RAM BAGRI : What about Antulay Trust?

SHRI M SATYANARAYAN RAO : That is *sub judice*.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : I would not like that they should take advantage of this facility.

Coming to another aspect, it has been suggested by certain hon. Members that we must have a detailed and close look into the functioning of our public sector undertakings. There is no denial to that though our profit has increased substantially as compared to ... (*Interruptions*) because I have some figures. It has increased to Rs. 2675 crores as grossprofit in 1981-82 to Rs. 3378 crores in 1982-83. But there is a real problem. If, you look at it, 102 central public sector undertakings are giving good profits. Obviously the price mechanism is responsible and as it has been correctly pointed out, oil sectors's contribution is the maximum so far as the profitability is concerned and through the price mechanism we had to do that.

But, 102 units are earning profits. 83 units are incurring losses. Unfortunately, most of these units which are incurring losses were not established by Government but these are the units which the private sectors left as junk

and, in order to, again, I am using the word' respond to the demands of Members of Parliament from both sides of the House, we had to take over those units. We had to take over a large number of textile mills, However 100— a large number of engineering industries and a large number of jute Mills and even a number of sugar mills and flour mills, and fortunately, we have converted one flour mill into a profitable one. This is one example which I can cite. These are the areas where we are incurring heavy losses. Obviously, one of the major causes of our expenses in the public sector is long delay in execution. Recently, a Group of Ministers have been appointed to look into the various projects and to identify a mechanism through which to reduce this delay. We are also thinking of having, particularly, approval. You know we approve of the project in the Public Investment Board where it is called P.I.B. approval. There too there is some sort of a defective system. Sometimes we have just to bring it in the form of a proposal without analysing in details and scrutinsing it. thereafter, we have provided with one set of figures. When the detailed project is being prepared, we find that the earliar projections had no relevance even after granting for some escalation.

Therefore, we have taken the decision of having a two-stage approval through the P.I.B. One stage approval would be on principle and the second stage approval would be on the preparation of the detailed feasibility studies report. And then the detailed scheme is worked out.

Some points have been made particularly by Shri Rajda and some others also that there is a huge non-plan expenditure. Here I would most respectfully submit that all non-plan expenditure is not necessarily non-developmental expenditure. What you spend in the Plan expenditure in one plan period, next year, for maintenance of that, it becomes a non-plan expenditure. But, this is not a non-developmental expenditure. The idea is this. When we construct a hospital or a school or an institution, the cost of maintenance of it strictly speaking, technically, may not be a plan expenditure. But, this is not a non-developmental expenditure. The Second aspect is this. Why the non-plan expenditure. is increasing? Two major areas are there. I very carefully listened to the debate on defence and there was almost a unanimous view of both sides of theHouse. The defence expenditure has increased substantially, I think from 1980-81, it was a little over Rs, 3,800 crores. Today, it is nearly Rs. 6,000 crores. Interest payments we have to make. These are two major contributors in the non-plan expenditure side. Therefore, even if we want, hardly we can do much in these areas.

A few other points have been referred to particularly, in regard to tax arrears. Mr. Agarwal has made a very valid point. But, here too, we shall have to keep in mind that in our system' sometimes, even the amount which has not fallen due is to be treated as arrears. For instance, all the demands raised in March—March is more important—will have to be shown as arrears as on 1st April though the demand has not fallen due because, from the date of raising the demand to the payment, there would be a gap of 35 days, time. This will have to be given. But, at the same time, I do feel that this is an area where we must concengrate our attention and try to see how best we can avoid it.

Sir, in regard to the comprehensive Central Excise legislation, in reply to the general debate I mentioned that we are bringing forward comprehensive legislation on Central Excise. In this connection another point has been made with reference to the reports of the Economic Administrative Reforms commission as to what we are going to do with their reports. The hon Members might have notice as and when we get these reports, some of these reports, have already been implemented through the various budget proposals of last year and this year. In respect of the reforms, particularly tax reforms, I mentioned that we are going to bring

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forward a comprehensive legislation incorporating the recommendations of the Economic Administrative Reforms Commission, But so far as the status of this Commission is concerned this is more or less an advisory body to advise the Government on various economic issues. Therefore, it is not a commission set-up under the Commission of Enquiry Act whose reports are to be laid on the Table of the House along with the action taken statement. They are doing a continuous job and as the hon. Members are aware their term has been extended. They are providing various pieces of advice on various aspects of economic administration in respect of taxation and many other fiscal policies.

Sir, as I mentioned in my budget Speach I am going to earmark Rs. 300 crores for better performance by the State Governments and cut of that Rs. 300 crores my colleague, the Agriculture Minister, has already announced the scheme for small and marginal farmers where Rs. 125 crores will be provided from the Centre and Rs. 125 crores will be provided by the State Governments. He has explained the scheme in detail. So, I am not touching upon that.

Sir, another Rs. 50 crores we are providing to State Electricity Board. As I mentioned the performance of the State Electricity Board is extremely poor and even though the assets have created the generation is so poor that somewhere it is much below the national average. We have discussed this matter at a series of meetings and identified the areas of weakness but we could not do much. Then I thought that perhaps it would be better if we can have some carrot and I am prepared to give incentive to the workers for greater production. We have earmarked Rs. 50 crores for better performance of the State Electricity Board in the form of incentives.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Why not give incentive for the performance of the State Governments?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : At least in this area let me do a little bit because we require electricity very badly. At some places the generation is as low as 34 to 35 per cent...

SHRI M SATYANARAYAN RAO : In the case of West Bengal it is so.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : I have decided not to take the name of any State. In regard to Rs. 125 crores I have worked out a scheme for which Rs. 75 crores would be provided for the drinking water supply to the problem villages. This will be the additional programme because already in the current year's budget we have provided that 48,000 villages will be covered under the existing allocation. I am suggesting to the State Governments that each State Government has fixed its own target and to the State Governments which surpass their target, I will give them incentive in the form that I will bear the entire expenses of additional villages covered under the drinking water supply scheme. We expect 6,000 problem villages will be covered by it.

Sir, an additional amount of Rs. 25 crores I am providing for construction of the field channel in the minor irrigation, and thirdly,it will cover about 250 thousand hectares over and target which has already been fixed by the States and here this money will not be made available to the States to meet their normal targets. We have made in the Plan provisions for their normal targets. The States which will do more than normal and which will surpass their targets will be entitled to have it and even of the amount of Rs. 250 crores which would be made available under the small and marginal farmers scheme, nearly 70% would be spent on the irrigation and I think it can take here at least a little care of the problems referred to by Chaudhury Sahib. He said that we have created large potentialities but we are not utilising them. I am providing Rs. 15 crores for environmental improvement mainly for the slums and Rs. 10 crore I am providing for girl's and women's education under 'Education'. This incentive scheme of Rs. 250 crore I will

provide in the budget. The Reserve Bank have recently announced their credit policy curing the slack season and there it has been announced that Rs. 150 crores will be earmarked and will be made available to the banking sector for the self-employment schemes of the educated unemployed youth and this would be in addition to the self-employment or to the employment generation schemes which are being fixed in the Annual Plan for which schemes have already been approved. This money will be in addition to it and both the State Governments and the Central Government together will provide the matching support to the amount of Rs. 150 crore available from the banking sector and I will come to the House when the scheme will be finalised.

Two other minor points have been mentioned by some of the hon. Members, particularly in regard to the Expenditure Commission. They asked 'Why did we abolish the Expenditure Commission'? Here I would admit very frankly that the more we create Commissions and Committees, the more we create complex situations and I have said in the Conference of the Commissioners and Collectors "please give me your views in the field when you are implementing the taxation policies, what is your experience and what type of reforms you want instead of having the exports' view who have no idea about the realities". Therefore, by merely setting up an Expenditure Committee or an Expenditure Commission, we can spend on them. But I am not quite sure whether we will be able to prune the expenditure in a real meaningful sense and that was the logic and policy followed for not pursuing with the idea of the Expenditure Commission. At least let us save money on the Expenditure Commission.

Sir, while making their suggestions, some of the hon. Members from Assam suggested making adequate provisions for Assam relief. I am glad to inform them that already I have made additional provision of Rs. 20 crores which have been earmarked for rehabilitation and for each house which has been damaged, the normal practice is that we have to give Rs. 3000. But accepting the recommendations of the Assam Government, I have agreed to provide Rs. 5000 for each house which has been damaged in the recent trouble there. I can assure the hon. Members that we are fully aware of the problem of Assam. In this connection, Chaudhury Shahib also referred to the point that we are not providing adequate resources for the drought. Sir, it is really unfortunate. You will recall that in 1978-79 what was the drought assistance you provided? If you say that the magnitude was a little less than what it is today, we have already provided 700 crores upto 31st March,1983, and the team has gone and visited almost all the States for the period from 1st April to June. And just now it is not possible for me to indicate, but in the case of some of the States, where I have already approved, I have approved substantial amount of money in the form of drought relief. Quite a good amount will be made available to take care of this, otherwise there would be a real serious situation. With the damage caused by the draught and quantum of drought caused unseasonal rains, a psychology would have been created, and but for the timely intervention of the Government, there would have been a real serious situation, but we are tackling the problem. I have told the State Governments High Level Committees to make a realistic assessment of their requirements. You cannot expect and start with the presumption that if you want an elephant, you can get a mosquito. That is not the approach. If you want an elephant and if I feel convinced that an elephant is necessary, I am prepared to give you an elephant if I have the means to give it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : But not a elephant.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : Yes, not a white elephant, but a black elephant.

And, we should not exaggerate also. What is necessary, we are providing, and it is not correct to say that we

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are not taking care of the problem of the rural areas. This year's budget allocation for the 20-Point Programme is Rs. 10,000 crores; Rs. 2,700 crores from the Central Sector and Rs. 7,300 from the State sector, all this adds upto about Rs. 10,000 crores. It will be spent totally on the rural areas. Therefore, the programmes for drinking water supply in the rural areas, construction of rural roads, IRDP, NREP etc. are directed to ameliorate the rural poverty and to eradicate it.

I am not going into the favourite thesis of Chaudhari Sahib that the people have become more poor But the fact remains that the size of the population has also increased. Here, if you excuse me, I would like to refer to one point. Sometimes, it is really amazing to me what the people sitting on the other side say. some of them have spent most of their life in Congress and perhaps, most of the time, they spent, particularly Chaudhari Sahib, they were on the Treasury Benches over here, or U.P. None of my colleagues sitting here can complete with Chaudhari Sahib so far as the period of Ministership is concerned And then to come and say that nothing has happened in this country for the last thirty years is quite amazing. Should we not ask you, what you did all this time...(*Interruptions*). You give me a little indulgence; I am a youngman. I am entitled to have a little indulgence, I presum that your political life is 50 years. You formed a new party in 1967, just sixteen years before. Out of 50 years of your political life, you spent 34 years in Congress. From 15th August 1947 to date, for most of the time Congress party was the ruling party, you were in the Congress and you were among the rulers.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : He wants to abolish his membership of the Congress with retrospective effect...(*Interruptions*).

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : If he wants to do so, I have nothing to add.

Firstly, I do not agree with the view that nothing has been done. Much has been done. You can cite one set of figures and say that India is the poorest country so far as the per capita income is concerned. India may be the poorest country so far as the total number of people belonging to the poverty line is concerned. It is bound to happen, the population is more than 70 crores. But there is another side of the story. India is the 10th industrialised country today; India is the 3rd country which has the largest technical manpower; India is a member of the exclusive space club which is shared by four, five or six members of the world. Let us, therefore, take a balanced view. Not much has been done; I would agree with you if you say that, but if you say that nothing has been done, definitely we will not agree. Much has been done and I am prepared to give credit to you, Chaudhari Sahib, because you have also contributed in building up this country when you belonged to this side of the House. And once I jokingly told you the reality of the situation; unfortunately, we have to provide leaders for the opposition, either in the form of you, or in the form of Shri Morarji Desai, or in the form of Babu Jagjivan Ram. Therefore, this is the reality, and we shall agree with it. Sir, I would say definitely we must pay more attention to the eradication of the rural poverty. We must do much more for that. But huge infrastructure is needed for this.

Many Hon. Members have complained about the banking sector. I do agree with you that the way we want to take the banking sector for the economic development, we have not been able to do so. But what are the results ? If you just look to the physical expansion of the banking sector, just fourteen years ago on july 1969, the total number of banking branches were 8,262. Today it is more than 39,000. And just to have 39,000 right type of persons who will be motivated, who will identify themselves with the problem of the rural level, with the problem of the rural popula-

tion, will talk in their language, in their terms, that will definitely take time. But we shall have to try to do this and we are trying to do this. The entire emphasis on the Plan—if we do not want to look at it with coloured vision—we will find that the strategy which we are pursuing from the day of the First Plan is the correct strategy and it would help us.

You have accused me that I have not read your book. Not only your current book I have read, but even the first publication of 1957 when you were Chief Minister in UP, that I have got with me and I have read that also. Definitely there are differences in the approach and there are differences in views, but there is no differences in the broad approach that the Indian economy inherently lies in the agreecultural sector and the development of the agricultural sector is the key to the problem; and that we must find an appropriate answer to that.

PROF. MADHU DANDVATE : What is the real expenditure on ASIAD ? Settle this controversy once and for all.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : Here too you should be fair enough. You need not believe my figures or Mr. Buta Singh's figures. Which are the agencies which worked in ASIAD, NDMC and even you may say the DMC. Choudhury Sahib asked Buta Singh Ji how much money he gave to the Delhi Municipal Corporation. I can give him the figures because afterall, no money can pass without my knowledge. I gave only Rs. 2 crores. It is not much both for the ASIAD and the Non-aligned meet to do certain civil works. And when you are talking in terms of Rs. 1,000 crores, Rs. 700 crores or Rs. 1,500 crores, I gave only Rs. 2 crores to the Delhi Municipal Corporation. If you take the entire Delhi Development plan, the expenditure made by the NDMC, expenditure made by the DMC, and you yourselves compute and add these figures and see whether it is coming anywhere near the figures which you are quoting starting from Rs. 700 to Rs. 1,500 crores ?

SHRI CHARAN SINGH : Why don't you give a correct stetement on behalf of the Government in regard to the entire expenditure from whatever sources, on the Asian Games ? Why don't you give the details ?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : Why I am asking you to examine yourselves is because these figures have been given by Mr. Buta Singh, the Minister in charge and in response to that you say that you do not believe his figures. That is why I say you need not believe his figures, you need not believe my figures, you add yourselves the expenditure made and find out the total. The entire Delhi Development Plan is of Rs. 200 crores. Then how would you come to a figure of Rs. 700, Rs. 1500 or Rs. 1,000 crores ? Is it your contention that the entire Delhi Development expenditure was spent on the ASIAD ? Is it your contention that the entire money spent by NDMC was spent on ASIAD ? Is it your contention that the entire money spent by the Delhi Municipal Corporation was spent on the ASIAD ? And even if you add that, I am afraid you may not come to that figure, Therefore, let us not exaggerate the figures. Certainly the expenses definitely have to take place and here we will not agree with you.

You say our boys could not compete with the Japanese. Here I would say in a game, in a match, in a competion, you can not say that everybody will win. Somebody is bound to lose. That is why it is competition. In the game of politics also this is so. And still we have made some performance.

Sir, I am now coming to the most controversial part, which is not controversial to me. Firstly, I would like to make it quite clear: When I announced the concessions to non-resident Indians, I made it quite clear that we want money from them. We want the flow of foreign exchange from them. And it is not merely the decision of the Government; Members of Parliament, people outside the House, many of them, told this—

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and some of them went to the extent calculating that so many millions of non-resident Indians stayed outside: "If each of them gives you 1,000, you can get so many million dollars, Mr Venkataraman, and you need not bother about going to IMF." That was the atmosphere in which certain concessions were given. I do not know the reason why so much furore is being raised.

I told those who came to see me, and made it clear: "On whose strength do you depend to-day ? Let me put it very bluntly to the Indian industrialists—you basically depend on the financial institutions who hold 54%, 55%, 48% of the shares. Therefore, if they do not want to de-stabilize you, why should you get scared if somebody is Purchasing your shares?"

Still, because Members have demanded it, I will explain Government's policies. I am doing it now.

Government's overall policy towards investment by non-resident Indians, has been to encourage such investments, as they can make a valuable contribution to the economy in terms of inflows of foreign exchange. Where they involve direct establishment of new industries, they also permit the inflow of technology and management skills. In order to promote such investment flows, the regulations governing investment by non-residents in terms of portfolio investments in existing companies, and also direct investment in new companies, were liberalized.

The tax rates applicable to incomes from such investments have also been rationalized, with a view to simplifyihg the tax procedures. This policy of broad encouragement for non-resident Indian investment is well-founded; and I am confident it has a broad measure of support in this House.

One aspect of this policy has caused concern in some quarters; and this concern was also voiced by hon. Members in the course of the dabate on the Finance Bill. This relates to the liberalized scheme form portfolio investment under which non-resident Indians are allowed to undertake portfolio investment in shares without Prior specific approval of the Reserve Bank of India, under FERA. This Permission for investors is without limit in the case of non-repatriable investment, and with a limit of 1% on paid-up equity capital, in the case of repatriable investment. These permissions have given rise to fears that non-resident investors may be able to engage in speculative take-overs of established Indian companies with sound domestic management.

I would like to state categorically that it is certainly not the intention of the policy; to permit such speculative take-over of established Indian companies by non-resident Indians. The intention of the policy is to encourage non-resident Indians to investment in shares of good, established companies, with a view to earning long term returns with capital appreciation, and thus to share in the economic return from investment in India.

There might have been unusually high levels of trading in shares of some companies in recent months; and some of these may have been due to purchase by non-resident Indians. However, these have not been on a scale that can threaten the position of managements which have a reasonable base of support in the general body of shareholders.

I must emphasize that it is the paramount responsibility of managements to run the affairs of the company in a manner which ensures that they enjoy an adequate measure of support. Such managements have nothing to fear. Where company managements do not have an adequate base of support they must try to put their own houses in order; and as a matter of first priority. However, it is important to prevent any possibility of misuse of the liberalized facilities. Accordingly, Government have decided that the liberalized procedure under which investments can be undertaken without RBI's prior permission,

will operate subject to a ceiling of 5% on the total non-resident Indian holding of paid-up equity capital of any company. Within this ceiling, the scheme will operate at present. However, RBI's prior permission will be required for exceeding the 5 per cent limit. I am confident that these modifications will prevent any misuse of the existing facilities. I would like also to add that the financial institutions which have a significant share holding in many important companies will play a stabilising role.They have been instructed to use their voting power to prevent any sudden taken-over management of companies by those who do not reside in India. I hope hon. members will agree with me that this will protact the legitimate interest of the Indian companies. With these words, I express my gratitude to the hon. members who have made very valuable contribution to the debate.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : May I seek one clarification. He has not said anything about the administered prices. Why have we been increasing the prices ?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : Why do you like me to repeat it again? I would repeat the same thing again which I had said in reply to the general budget.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : There is one very important thing. We find that some important announcement was being made by the Congress president, not by the Finance Minister. On your behalf, Shri Ananda Gopal Mukhopadhyay, was making an announcement about the central projects. Therefore, why don't you announce it here? He was making an announcement on your behalf and getting full publicity.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is:

"That the Bill to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the financial year 1983-84, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

1657 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We shall now take up clause-by-clause consideration.

Clause 2—**(Income tax)**

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTER (Jadavpur) : I bag to move*:

Page 1, line 15,—

for "by a surcharge for purpose of the Union;"

substitute "by an additional amount calculated at the rate of twelve and a half per cent of the amount of such income tax;" (20)

Page 1, lines 17 and 18,—

for "a surcharge, calculated in each case in the manner provided therein."

substitute—

"an additional amount calculated at the rate of seven and a half per cent, of the amount of such income tax." (21)

Page 1,—

after line 18, *insert*—

"(2) The net proceeds of income tax to which the provisisions of clause (b) of sub-section (1) of this section apply shall be levied and collected by the Government of India and distributed between the Union and the States in the manner provided in caluse (2) of article 270 of the Constitution of India." (22)

My amendment is very simple. I am not changing the rate here. Every State

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

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is interested in it and I am sure all the hon. members who are concerned with the proper federal structure in this country will support this amendment. My amendment is, instead of surcharge, convert it as an additional income-tax without changing the rate. Why I am saying this is because the hon. Finance Minister said in his reply that no single proposal, fiscal proposal, is decided upon by looking at if from the point of view whether the State should be deprived of it or not. That is not the consideration at all. He has not said anything why surcharge has been imposed of $2\frac{1}{2}\%$ and not income tax—no explanation. He gave a general answer, but no explanation. What I am saying is that I am not changing the rate. I am saying instead of a surcharge make it an additional part of the income tax. Why I am saying is that not only in this budget but there is a consistent's persistent and calculated attempt to increase the central revenue at the expense of the State revenue. I am not speaking here only of West Bengal but of every State. Out of Rs. 716 crores of the levy in this budget, only 14 per cent goes to the States. So far as the domestic market borrowings are concerned, there are three sources of revenue : the first one is the taxation; the second one is the domestic borrowings and the third is the grant-in-aid. So far as the domestic borrowings, the market borrowings are concerned, previously the States were getting a share of 70 per cent; and the Centre's share was 30 per cent. Now, it is so lopsided, that the States share is 15 per cent and the Centre's share is 85 per cent of the total market borrowings. From 70 per cent, the States share has come down to 15 per cent; and the Centre's share has gone up from 30 to 85 per cent

17 hrs.

The Corporation Tax, as you know, initially the Founding Fathers did not exclude Corporation Tax out of the net of the Income-tax Act; the corporation tax has been kept out of the income-tax which goes into the divisible pool.

In 1952-53 the Corporation taxes were to the tune of Rs. 43.8 crores and the taxes from other sources were of the order of Rs. 143 crores. Now, the Coporate Taxes alone have come to Rs. 2386 crores in the present budget. Not a single paisa goes out of it to the States, it is not part of the divisible pool.

So far as the theory of surcharge or this concept of surcharge is concerned, it came for the first time in 1962 to the demands of Defence, to meet the additional Defence expenditure in 1962, during the Sino-Indian conflict and even though the conflict coased after 14 days, the surcharge has become a permanent fixture of the Indian fiscal set-up or fiscal policy. It was to meet the additional Defence expenditure that it started. Now that surcharge remains. And you are aware of the provision of the Constitution which says that the Centre need not share the surcharge with the States. Now, what was introduced in 1962 has become a permanent fixture; what was imposed in 1962 to meet the additional Defence expenditure has now come up to Rs. 207 crores. Not a single paisa out of it is going to the States.

Kindly consider the position. I have referred to the administered prices, for this reason that if there was an Excise Levy on the petroleum products, then, part of it would have gone to the State. But you have not done that. The increased price is going to the Central resources but no part of it is going to the States. The States are not getting even one paisa out of it. We had expected the hon. Finance Minister to answer this point, because, this is a point which is very important. He has taken the trouble of explaining the disparity between the direct and indirect taxes. But, he has not reptained why is the importance of the budgetary process becoming more and more reduced ?

Out of a total of Rs. 2,000 crores levied in different forms and shapes, why is it that only Rs. 700 crores have found a place in the Finance Bill and why are the rest out of the Finance Bill ? This is a trend which has to be

explained one day. You cannot continue with this trend, with this approach so far as the fiscal policies are concerned because our Founding Fathers have laid down certain provisions. They have been altered in some manner. Some provisions were laid down by the Constitution makers, although they could never contemplate what complexities would arise.

As I said during my speech when the Finance Bill was introduced, 33 per cent of the total national revenue is going to the States, but 55 per cent of the total national expenditure is being borne by the States. Therefore, we have been saying this and it is not a claim to reduce the importance of the Centre. This is a wrong approach. But every time, he think that he has solved the overdraft problem. At least, he can help the states. We expressed our troubles. But that has not solved the problem. No State can avoid overdraft in the present context. This will be a parennial problem which he has to face. As he himself says, there has been an erosion of the resources of the States. That is very important.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That is very important. Yes. I have understood it.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : But you please put that into their heads also. Even that part of the taxation revenue which is being shared with States, is being allowed to be escaped, black-money is escaped, income-tax is escaped. There is no doubt about income-tax because otherwise the word 'black-money', the phrase 'black-money' cannot apply. We had said that earlier, one may say we are repeating but we have to repeat. What should have been realised as income-tax part from an immunity that was given, was realised as Bearer Bonds. But no part of the benefit of recovery, of realisation, has gone to the States. At least Rs. 300 crores should have been available for distribution among the States but these were not available. Sales tax is the major field. The hon. Minister says, the Central authority says, the officers say, you must go on making resource mobilisation; but which are the fields for resource mobilisation ? Sales tax is the major field now. Can anybody deny this ? Throughout the length are breadth of the country, States have no other methods so far as additional resource mobilisation is concerned, Mr. Pranab Mukherjee, as a Finance Minister, is very happy, he said about imposition of sales-tax even on rice. He applauded it here but going to Purulia and Birbhum, he says something else. However, in Parliament he says that he has no...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : I did not say that...(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Chatterjee when that black-money which has been got by the Central Government, is taxed, will you not get your share ?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : It was not texed Sir. You have forgotten. We have given tolal immunity to these Bearer Bonds—total immunity from Estate Duty, Wealth-tax, Income-tax, penalty, fine.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : That was three years ago.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : I am giving this example as to why the States are getting into difficulty, where will the extra money come from. Our Constitution makers had evolved a scheme What should have been income-tax, you are putting that outside income-tax levy because they have to be shared. So far, that had not been amended, income-tax recovery had to be shared with the States. Excise Duty has to be shared. The Finance Commission goes into it.

I was talking about Sales tax. This is a matter of great importance. One day the Central Government has to face it, the Sarkaria Commission has to go into this matter. The cannot go on postponding it, though this may be postponed for the time being. Even the Terms of Reference of the Sarkaria

[Shri Somnath Chatterjee]

Commission are not being fixed, the composition of the Sarkaria Commission has not yet been decided. For additional duty, more and more items are going to be declared as goods of special importance. Tripathi Committee's report is another bomb-shell coming. We are apprehending that.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : That I will do in consultation with the Chief Minister.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : What consultation ? If our Chief Minister say 'no', will you accept it ? kindly say that here and now. Not only one Chief Minister, many Chief Ministers will say 'no' and even your Chief Ministers in private will beg of you not to do it but they cannot do it in public. Therefore, that is the position.

Now, Sir, more and more items are going out of sales-tax. On those items which are declared goods of special importance, there is a maximum levy of 4 per cent. When power to impose additional duty of excise was given to the Centre, an understanding was there that the rate will keep pace with the requirements of the State. Now that is not being kept pace with 10.8 per cent was the understanding. If that rate of additional excise duty was levied, considerably more sum would be available to the State Governments. This is not being done. If they think we are speaking only for West Bengal, they are wrong. Of course, we are speaking for West Bengal but we are also speaking for Bihar and every other State. Therefore, I have to press this amendment. Therefore, I am pressing my amendment that instead of sales-tax, the rate of imposition I am not altering, I am not suggesting...(*Interruptions*)

MR.DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You can transfer your amendment for getting a reply from the Minister.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE ; I am pressing this item.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Supposing you get a satisfactory reply... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : No impression should be created. After this speech, shall withdraw it. These are amendments Nos. 20, 21 and 22. Amendment No. 22 is also very important. It does not matter. I am saying there is no bar in the Constitution in sharing the corporation tax with the States.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : The hon Member has raised a number of points. The first reason why I cannot accept this amendment is very simple. Then I will have to lose Rs. 128 crores. I am very candid and plain. I am not hiding anything.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKAR : I thought you will say it after making a speech.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : I will just react very briefly to the points that he has raised. It is not my intention to deprive the States of their legitimate share. There is resource erosion; I mentioned it, What we have done for the last two years is with the idea of helping the States, not putting them to difficulties. You will appreciate that the States did not ask for Rs. 1,650 crores. But when I found I can provide more assistance to the States, immediatily I told the Chief Ministers' Conference "I am going to give you Rs. 1,650 crores".

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : There is distortion in the whole structure.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : I am replying to your points. You are talking of sales-tax. 50 per cent of the State revenue is from sales-tax. Even Last Year we increased additional excise duty to the tune of Rs. 36 crores. I passed it on totally to the States. So, it is not correct to say that we are not keeping pace with them. So far as these particular four items,

for which the Tripathi Committee has made recommendations, are concerned, I am not going to take that decision at the back of the Chief Ministers. I will take a decision in consultation with them. But one point we shall have to keep in mind as a taxation principle. If the taxation authority is nearer to the people who are taxed, it will not be in a position to realise full taxes. I am telling you this as a theoritical proposition. If I have the entire responsibility of charging taxes and callecting it, you will find that your rate of realisation will be much more. Whatever be the efforts of the Government, if they are nearer to the people, it would be difficult for them to realise the taxes.

This has happened in the past. There are many areas where this happened, of which you know very well. Take the field of motor vehicles; you could not mop up the erosion of resources; the position is the same in the case of State Electricity Boards also. I am not complaining that you are not raising it. The fact is that you are not in a position to collect it. It is not merely applicable to one State, it is applicable to a number of States. Therefore, when the Sarkaria Commission will go to the States, the State Governments will make their recommendations, which the Commission will look into. I am not going into that question.

So far as the existing arrangement is concerned, we are guided by the recommendations of the Finance Commission. You will agree with me that every Finance Commission has made recommendations in favour of the States, as compared to the earlier recommendations. Just have a look at the share of the States. Before the Sixth Finance Commission. did you expect to get 40 per cent of the Central excise ? Definitely, it is going up. Our commitment is also increasing· The total success of planning would depend to the extent the States are in a position to implement it.

You have talked of the revenue gap and the revenue expenditure. This is an area where the question of sound fiscal management comes in. You will have to improve the management there. There is no denial of the fact that becauese of certain factors, we have allowed things to drift. This is the time when we have to streamline our procedures, improve the management at both the Central and State level.

I am sorry, I cannot accept his amendments.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will now put the amendments moved by Shri Somnath Chatterjee to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 20 to 22 were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That clause 2 stend part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There are no amendments to clauses 3 and 4. The question is :

"That clauses 3 and 4 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 3 and 4 were added to the Bill.

Clause 5—**(Amendment of Section 1**

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : I beg to move* :

Page 9,—

for lines 18 to 27, *substitute*—

"(e) in clause (23C), sub-clauses (iv) and (v) shall be Omitted." (1)

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA : I beg to move* :

Page 9, line 23,—

omit "or any trust or institution referred to in sub-clause (v)". (91)

Page 9, lines 26 and 27,—

omit "or for the puposes of any trust or institution refered to in sub-clause (v)" (92)

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : I beg to move* :

Page 8; *for* lines 19-20, *substitute*—

(1) for item (a), the following item shall be substituted namely :—

"(a) by Government or a local authority on moneys borrowed by it from, or debts owed by it to, sources outside India;". (103)

Page 9, *omit* lines 18—27. (104)

Page 9, line 28, *for* "(f)", *substitute* "(e)", (105)

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani) : Sir, I am on a point of order. My amendment Number is 51. The Government amendment No. is 104. Amendments 51 and 104 are the same. The Government should be debarred from moving amendment 104. They should concer with my amendment No. 51.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Since Government themselves have moved an amendment, it is identical.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA : In a healthy precedent we should have...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Therefore, you are saved from making a speech.

PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA : Actually the Government should accept the amendment on the floor of the House. That will be a very good precedent.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Technically, if his amendent is voted first, this amendment cannot be voted, and he cannot vote against himself.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Government amendments are always taken first.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : You give too many priorities to them.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : Probably this is the first time that the Finance Minister has come with so many amendments before this House. So, on that score, he deserves complements. Even if he has accepted my amendment otherwise by moving an amendment himself, I won't mind it. I am after the purpose. If the purpose is served, then it is immaterial whether my amendment is accepted or his amendment is accepted. That may be a debating point. That is all.

To this particular clause 5, I have moved my amendment No. 1 and that is a very simple one and I do not know why it is difficult for the Finance Minister to accept this. Under the Income-Tax Act 1961, incomes of religious and charitable trusts are exempt only if they are satisfying the conditions as laid down in Sections 11 and 13 of the Income-tax Law. This is with regard to the institutions or organisations which are under Section 10(23C). There are 552 such institutions or trusts which are not defined by the Government. I wish that the provisions he has made with regard to other trusts are equally applied to trusts notified under Section 10(23C). So, all these trusts, according to me, should be brought within the discipline of income-tax law and particularly these trusts or these institutions have been given exemption from the levy of tax for indefinite periods. So, this is not desirable. I mean, once you give exemption to a particular body, they are

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

enjoying exemption, they are collecting money, but neither their accounts are audited nor do they file any returns before the income-tax authorities. So, why so much freedom for these institutions ? They should be brought within the discipline of the income-tax law. It is a simple suggestion in the interests of the better discipline under the income-tax law. The Finance Minister has laid down a certain discipline. I wish him to take one step ahead. That is all. That is my humble suggestion.

प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता : मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूं कि अगर ट्रस्ट या इन्स्टीटयूशन परोपकार के लिए अपना पूरे-का-पूरा लाभ खर्च करता है तो उसको टैक्स के घेरे में क्यों रखा जाय, उसको एक्जेम्पशन क्यों न दी जाय। इसलिये मैं आग्रह करूंगा—आप इस बात को देखिये कि उसका लाभ कहां पर खर्च होता है। अगर खर्च उसी काम के लिये होता है जिसके लिए सरकार से अनुमति मिली है तो उसको टैक्स के घेरे से बाहर रख कर एक्जेम्प्शन देने में कोई हर्ज नहीं है।

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : I explained a little bit in detail about the scope of the amendment which we wanted to have in the Government amendment.

About the notified trusts I would agree with Shri Satish Agarwal that they should be brought under certain discipline. But what would be the mode of discipline ? To my mind it would suffice if we have a periodical review of the functioning of the trusts. Through that review we can bring them under discipline. It is actually taking place with an interval or three years or so.

There are at present 577 confirmed religious trusts which are exempted from the tax and which are covered unde this Section. After getting preliminary observation from the P.A C. I have asked my Department to look into it. Of course some are very laudable religious organisations, including Tirupati, Ramakrishna Mission, a large number of organisations of the State Chief Ministers Funds, Prime Minister's Fund, and some about which questions have been asked.

I have directed my department to have a look into every trust. I think that will meet the requirement of the hon. Members.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

Page 8, *for* lines 19-20, *substitute*—

'(1) for iter (a), the following item shall be substituted, namely :—

"(a) by Government or a local authority on moneys borrowed by it from, or debts owed by it to, sources outside India;" '. (103)

Page 9, *omit* lines 18—27. (104)

Page 9, line 28, *for* "(f)", *substitute* "(e)". (105)

The motian was adopted

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : In view of the categorical assurance given by the Finance Minister that he would look into this particular problem and see to it that all these trusts which are involved in 10 (23C) of the Income Tax Act, some inbuilt mechanism will be provided in order to see that funds are not misused and something else will be done in that particular position. I beg leave of the House to withdraw my amendment.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Is it the pleasure of the House that the amendment moved by Shri Satish Agarwal be withdrawn ?

Amendment No.1 was, by leave,withdrawn

प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता : वित्त मन्त्री

के आश्वासन पर मुझे भरोसा है, इसलिए मैं इन अमेण्डमेंट्स को वापस लेना चाहता हूं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Is it the pleasure of the House that the amendment moved by Prof. Ajit Kumar Mehta be withdrawn ?

The Amendment Nos. 91 and 92 were by leave, withdrawn.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That Clause 5 as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 5 as amended was added to the Bill.

Clause 6—(Amendment of Section 11)

SHRI G.M. BANATWALA : I beg to move* :

"Page 9 and 10,—

omit—lines 45 to 47 and 1 to 2 respectively." (52)

"Page 10,—

after—line 47, *insert*—

"(xi) investment in any business which is carried on, on behalf of, or by any trust or institution, mainly for the purpose of charity." (53)

PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA : I beg to move* :

"Page 10, line 2,—

add at the end—

"of charitable trusts or institutions especially which are engaged in rural development programmes and technical education." (93)

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : I beg to move* :

Page 9, *for* lines 45—47, *substitute*—

(b) after sub-section (4), the following sub-section shall be inserted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1984, namely :—

"(4A) Sub-section (1) or sub-section (2) or sub-section (3) or sub-section (3A) shall not apply in relation to any income, being profits and gains of business, unless—

(a) the business is carried on by a trust wholly for public religious purposes and the business consists of printing and publication of books or publication of books or is of a kind notified by the Central Government in this behalf in the Official Gazette; or

(b) the business is carried on by an institution wholly for charitable purposes and the work in connection with the business is mainly carried on by the beneficiaries of the institution, and separate books of account are maintained by the trust or institution in respect of such business." (106)

Page 10, *omit* lines 1 and 2. (107)

Page 10, line 18, *for* "sub-clause", *substitute* "clause". (108)

Page 10, *for* line 37, *substitute*—

"(viii) deposits with or investment in any bonds issued by a financial corporation which". (109)

Page 11, line 2, after "machinery or plant", *insert*—

"(other than machinery or plant installed in a building for the conveninet occupation of the building)". (110)

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the trusts hitherto could do business as long as it was for the purpose of charity. Now, this particular exemption from income-tax on income derived from business is sought to be withdrawn. There is a Government amendment. But the Government amendment creates further complications. It distinguishes between the religious trusts and other charitable trusts and then among the religious trusts also, it differentiates between one type of business and the other type that is carried on by the trusts and so on and so forth. My plea is that all these things make the issue more complicated. The best principle will be to judge not from the source of income but the utilisation of income. So long as the income is used for charitable purposes, the exemption that is given in relation to income by way of profits and gains by business should continue. Therefore, I have moved my amendments.

I am thankful to the Government for having modified the point with respect to Section 10 (23C). Now the exemption continues to be granted there. Similarly, here, the exemption should be granted if the income is used for charitable purposes.

Two more points I would like to make. One is with respect to Arya Vaidyasala at Kottakal. After a lot of litigation, the exemption was granted. At first, the Department refused. The matter went to the court and there was a litigation and the court decision came in favour of Arya Vaidyasala, Kottakal. Then the application was made to the Government and the Government gave the necessary exemption. And that is also for a period of 4 years. Those 4 years have elapsed now. The question of exemption being continued further remains and I hope, it will be considered sympathetically by the Government.

Similar is the case with Hamdard Dawakhana. The services of this institute, I need hardly recount or recollect here in this august House. They are rendering yeomen service and their case must be considered properly. However, It is not with respect to merely one or two institutions I am referring. I urge upon the Government to accept my amendments and to see that the position that exists, at present, with respect to the exemptions from income-tax for income by way of profits and gains by business does continue as long as this income is utilised for charitable purposes.

प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा एमेंडमेंट थोड़ा ध्यान से पढ़ा जाए, जो मैंने मूव किया है। मेरा इतना ही आग्रह है कि इस क्लाज के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाए :

> "of charitable trusts or institutions especially which are engaged in rural development programmes and technical education."

आपको पता ही है कि मैं इन्जीनियर हूं और एक इन्जीनियरिंग कालेज में रहा हूं। वित्त मन्त्री महोदय उस कालेज को जानते हैं और वित्त मन्त्री महोदय से मेरा आग्रह यह है कि इस तरह के इंस्टीट्यूशन्स के बारे में, जो इस तरह का उपयोगी काम कर रहे हैं, वित्त मन्त्री जी को कुछ करना चाहिए। मन्त्री जी शायद यह जानते होंगे कि वह इन्जीनियरिंग कालेज बिहार में सबसे अच्छा इन्जीनियरिंग कालेज है।

श्री एम० सत्यनारायण राव : वहां पर कैपीटेशन फी ली जाती है ?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : That was during Shri Gundu Rao's time.

प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता : नहीं। (**व्यवधान**) ट्रस्ट की बदौलत वह इंस्टीट्यूशन इतना रेप्यूटएबिल इंस्टीट्यूशन बना है

[प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता]

और मैं दावा करता हूं कि बिहार राज्य में इससे अच्छा इन्जीनियरिंग कालेज दूसरा नहीं है। यह "मेस्रा इंस्टीट्यूट आफ टेक्नालाजी" के नाम से है। इसकी रेपुटेशन इतनी अच्छी है कि बहुत से मामलों में यह आई० आई० टी० का मुकाबला करता है। इसका रूरल डेवलपमेंट प्रोग्राम भी बहुत अच्छा है। रांची के आसपास इसको देखा जा सकता है। जिस ट्रस्ट की सहायता से यह इन्जीनियरिंग कालेज चल रहा है और जितनी अच्छी तरह से चल रहा है, उतना अच्छा सरकार भी इसको नहीं चला सकती है। इस तरह के ट्रस्ट को एग्जम्शन मिलना चाहिए। मैं किसी धार्मिक या अन्य तरह के ट्रस्टों की बात नहीं कर रहा हूं। इस तरह के ट्रस्ट की बात कर रहा हूं जो इन्जीनियरिंग कालेज चला रहे हैं या टेक्नीकल एजूकेशन की दिशा में काफी योगदान दे रहे हैं। आप किसी न किसी तरह से प्रावधान करें ताकि इस तरह के इंस्टीट्यूशंस को चलाने में सुविधा हो।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, you direct the Finance Minister to accept the amendment. Let him accept at least some amendments.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : I would have been glad to accept the amendment. But the point is the Ranchi Institute is on doubt very good—that many of the Institutes that Prof. Dandavate and others are fully aware of are more than business houses. Once I make a provision like this, they will be the first to take advantage of it. The whole problem has been that intelligent and clever people have misused the tax concessions and provisions to such an extent that now whoever will be the Finance Minister will think not once but half a dozen times before-extending any concession. After all, one point I am to admit frankly that they are more intelligent than ourselves...

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Not "intelligent", but "clever".

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : All right. I am changing the word. They are clever. Therefore, they know now to evade and how to avoid tax. Sometimes, they get the help of the best brain also.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Both inside the Department and outside.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : They get the help of you, not ours.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : I wish I had income-tax evaders as my clients.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : As regards the Amendment moved by Shri Banatwalla, that is covered by my own amendment.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

Page 9, *for* lines 45—47, *substitute*—

> '(b) after sub-section (4), the following sub-section shall be inserted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1984, namely :—
>
> '(4A) Sublsection (1) or sub-section (2) or sub-section (3) or sub-section (3A) shall not apply in relation to any income, being profits and gains of business, unless—
>
> (a) the business is carried on by a trust wholly for public religious purposes and the business consists of prisonti and publication of bok Jnosi publication of bookbtygo of a kind notified nr is Central Government i thhes behalf in the Official Gazette; or
>
> (b) the business is carried on by an institution wholly for

charitable purposes and the work in connection with the business is mainly carried on by the beneficiaries of the institution,

and separate books of account are maintained by the trust or institution in respect of such business." (106)

Page 10, *omit* lines 1 and 2. (107)

Page 10, *line* 18, *for* "sub-clause", *substitute* "clause". (108)

Page 10, for *line* 37, *substitute*—

"(viii) deposits with or investment in any bonds issued by a financial corporation which". (109)

Page 11, line 2, *after* "machinery or plant" *insert*—

"(other than machinery or plant installed in a building for the convenient occupation of the building)". (110)

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Banatwalla, I hope, you are not pressing your Amendment.

SHRI G M. BANATWALLA : I have already moved it. You put it to the vote of the House. It is not covered; it is partially covered.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, I put Amendment Nos. 52 and 53 moved by Shri Banatwalla to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 52 and 53 were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I then put Amendment No. 93 moved by Prof. Ajit Kumar Mehta to vote.

Amendment No. 93 was put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That Clause 6, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 6, as amended, was added to the Bill.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I think, the third reading will be at 12.O' Clock in the night.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : If all the hon. Members cooperate, we can finish it even in half an hour.

Clause 7—**(Amendment of Section 13)**

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : Sir, I beg to move :*

Page 11, for *lines* 26—33, *substitute*—

"(i) and assets held by the trust or institution where such assets form part of the corpus of the trust or institution as on the lst day of June, 1973 and such assets were not purchased by the trust or institution or acquired by conversion of, or in exchange for, any other asset;

(ii) any assets (being debentures issued by, or on behalf of, any company or corporation) acquired by the trust or institution before the lst day of March, 1983;

(iii) any funds representing the profits and gains of business, being profits and gains of any previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the lst day of April, 1984 or any subsequent assessment year.

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

Explanation—Where the trust or institution has any other income in addition to profits and gains of business, the provisions of clause (iii) of this proviso shall not apply unless the trust or institution maintains separate books of account in respect of such business." (111)

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : Sir, I beg to move* :

Page 11——

(i) *for* line 7, *substitute* ——

"(ii) after clause (d), the following clause shall be inserted namely :—"—(2)

(ii) line 8,——

for "(d)", *substitute* "(e)"

Page 11——

Omit line 41. (3)

This is a very simple amendment. The Finance Minister has done something with regard to religious and charitable trusts. I have no quarrel with him on this score. I am very happy about it. But in this particular case, under the Taxation Laws Amendment Act of 1975, this particular provision with regard to investment of trust funds was to be done by 1-4-78 when this Bill was extended again to 1-4-81. Then again this period was extended to 1982 or 1983. Now the Finance Minister has extended this period finally up to 30-11-83. I want a categorical assurance from the Hon. Finance Minister that as more than five years have passed since the enactment of the law on the subject and this particular mode of investment pattern has not been enforced, he will not come under any pressures and he will enforce this from 30-11-83 and not extend this period for the investment of trust funds. If he gives this assurance, I am prepared to withdraw my amendment.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : Sir, I beg to move* :

Page 11,——

Omit line 6.(54)

Page 11, line 27,——

Omit "original".(55)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The Minister will now reply.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : Here I agree with Mr. Agarwal that we have given them enough time. But, at the same time, as he will recall in last year's Budget, I have told him I am just extending it for one year because the report of the Economic Administrative Reforms Commission would be available to me and after examining that, I will come out with my proposal. That is why I have given time up to 30th November. I have no intention of extending the period.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

Page 11, for lines 26-33, substitute—

"(i) any assets held by the trust or institution where such assets form part of the corpus of the trust or institution as on the 1st day of June, 1973 and such assets were not purchased by the trust or institution or acquired by it by conversion of, or in exchange for, any other asset;

(ii) any assets (being debentures issued by, or on behalf of, any company or corporation) acquired by the trust or institution before the 1st day of March, 1983;

(iii) any funds representing the profits and gains of business, being profit and gains of any previous years relevant to the assessment year commencing on

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

the 1st day of April, 1984 or any subsequent assessment year.

EXPLANATION:— Where the trust or institution has any other income in addition to profits and gains of business, the provisions of clause (iii) of this proviso shall not apply unless the trust or institution maintains separate books of account in respect of such business." (111)

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Are you pressing your amendment?

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : In view of the assurance given by the Hon. Finance Minister, I will take him by his word and so I take leave of the House to withdraw amendments No. 2 and 3.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Is it the pleasure of the House that the amendments moved by Shri Satish Agarwal be withdrawn?

Amendments No. 2 and 3 were, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I shall not put the amendments moved by Shri G. M. Banatwalla Nos. 54 and 55 to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 54 and 55 were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That clause 7, as amended, stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 7, as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There are no amendments to clauses 8 to 11. The question is :

"That clauses 8 to 11 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 8 to 11 were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, clause 12. Shri Mood Chand Daga. Not present. The question is :

"That clause 12 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Clause 12 was added to the Bill.

• *Clause 13*—(Amendment of section 33B)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri Satish Agarwal may move his amendment.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : Sir I beg to move* :

Page 13, line 2——

for "1983" *substitute* "1985" (152)

• So far as this particular amendment is concerned, it simply seeks to substitute 1985 by 1983. The Hon. Finance Minister has announced something with regard to 35B. So, I would not press it very much but I would like to make one point very clear and that is this,that either we give our concessions or exemptions in a well thought out manner for future or, if for future, something is to be discontinued, it should not be sudden. You have discontinued it from March 1983. Now you have given some relief about it. In that background I had given notice of my amendment long back, namely, "for '1983' substitute '1985' " because in that case people will have got a notice that this concession or incentive will not be available after one year or so, so that they could make the necessary adjustments or structural changes within their operations. That is why, with that

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Shri Satish Agarwal]

intention in mind, I had given notice of an amendment with regard to section 35B. As the Hon. Finance Minister has already made certain announcements for these exporters and all that, I do not wish to press my amendment and seek leave of the House to withdraw my amendment.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Is it the pleasure of the House that the amendment moved by Shri Satish Agarwal be withdrawn ?

Amendment No. 152 was, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That Clause 13 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 13 was added to the Bill.

Clause 14 was added to the Bill.

Clause 15—**(Amendment of section 35CC)**

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : Sir, I beg to move* :

Page 13, —

(i) *Omit* lines 16 to 18.

(ii) line 19,—

for "(b)" *substitute* "(a)"

(iii) line 25,—

for "(c)" *substitute* "(b)"

(iv) line 30,—

for "(d)" *substitute* "(c)" (44)

Page 13, lines 23 and 24,—

Omit ",and such work has commenced before the 1st day of March, 1983"(45)

Page 13, lines 28 and 29,—

Omit "and, in any other case, before the 1st day of March, 1984"(46)

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : Sir, I beg to move* :

Page 13, *for* lines 11-35, *substitute*—

'15, In section 35CC of the Income-tax Act, in sub-section (1), after the proviso, the following proviso shall be inserted, namely:—

"Provided further that the prescribed authority shall not approve any programme unless such programme is a programme falling within any such class or category of programmes of rural development as may be specified by the Central Government in this behalf.'"(112)

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : The government amendment that has been moved to this particular Clause has practically overhauled the whole composition of the Clause as it stands in the Finance Bill today. In the background of their reconsideration of the whole issue and of the many representations that the Hon. Finance Minister had received, practically my point has been met with regard to not only Clause 15 but also Clauses 15, 16 and 17, whatever amendments I have given notice of. In some form or the other, the Finance Minister's amendments are practically in tune with what I had suggested. But I would like, once again, to impress on him this point : in this particular case, so far as the provisions of Clause 15 are concerned, in the name of rural development and all that, we have to be very practical. I see no reason why the Prime Minister's Rural Development Fund should be created. I would like to make a mention about it in this particular form. I hold firmly that the Prime Minister is the Prime Minister of this country. The entire budget normally

*Moved with the recommendation of the president.

has to do something with rural development of a particular area. So, she is not debarred from that. It is for encouraging voluntary efforts that we created all these provisions. The Prime Minister does not need a separate Fund to be at her disposal for rural development. The whole funds are at her disposal. She is the trustee of Rs. 34,000 crores or so. She is the trustee of the whole Consolidated Fund of India through you. So, there is no need as a matter of fact. I do not know what motivated you to create this particular trust or fund. Probably that may have been done in that particular background when you were debarring others from this. But now as you have amended and modified the provisions to a larger extent, which was my intention also through these amendments, I do not think there is any need for all that. You will be creating a parallel Consolidated Fund of India and nothing else than that : one Consolidated Fund is already here and the Prime Minister's Fund will be another, parallel Consolidated Fund of India. The other problems also arise—the political problems. That is why I had made a certain suggestion. Now because in the content the Finance Minister has modified these provisions wholesomely, more or less to meet the demands of all voluntary agencies engaged in the work of rural development—and that was my intention also—, as these provisions have been completely overhauled and that meets partially the objection that I raised through these amendments, I do not want to press them.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now I put the government amendment to the vote of the House. The question is:

"Page 13, *for* lines 11-35, *substitute*—

'15. In section 35CC of the Income-tax Act, in sub-section (1), after the proviso, the following proviso shall be inserted, namely—

"Provided further that the prescribed authority shall not approve any programme unless such programme is a programme falling within any such class or category of programmes of rural development as may be specified by the Central Government in this behalf." (112)

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Is it the pleasure of the House that the amendments moved by Shri Satish Agarwal be withdrawn.

Amendments 44 to 46 were, by leave; withdrawn.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That clause 15, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 15, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 16—**(Amendment of section 35CCA)**

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : I beg to move* :

Page 14, line 9,—

omit "before the 1st day of March, 1983"(47)

Page 14, lines 11 and 12,—

omit "and such work has commenced before the 1st day of March, 1983"(48)

Page 14, line 18,—

omit "before the 1st day of March, 1983"(49)

Page 14, line 21,—

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Shri Satish Agarwal]

omit "before the 1st day of March, 1983"(50)

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : I beg to move :*

Page 14, *for* lines 10—12, *substitute*—

"(b) where such payment is made after the 28th day of February, 1983, such programme involves work by way of construction of any building or other structure (whether for use as a dispensary, school, training or welfare centre, workshop or for any other purpose) or the laying of any road or the construction or boring of a well or tube well or the installation of any plant or machinery, and such work has commenced before the 1st day of March, 1983." (113)

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : As I stated earlier, my amendments that have been moved by me to clauses 15, 16, 17 and 21 partially meet the points by the amendments moved by the Hon. Minister of Finance. So I will be formally moving my amendments but I will not be pressing them.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Is it the pleasure of the House that the amendments moved by Shri Satish Agarwal be withdrawn.

Amendments Nos. 47 to 50 were, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

Page 14, *for lines* 10—12, *substitute*—

"(b) where such payment is made after the 28th day of February, 1983, such programme involves work by way of construction of any building or other structure (whether for use as a dispensary, school, training or welfare centre, workshop or for any other purpose) or the laying of any road or the construction or boring of a well or tube well or the installation of any plant or machinery, and such work has commenced before the 1st day of March, 1983." (113)

The motion was adopted.

MR: DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That clause 16, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 16, as amended, was added to the Bill

Clause 17—**(Amendment of section 37)**

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : I beg to move* :

Page 15, line 9,—

after "assessee" *insert* :—

"not being a small scale industrial undertaking as defined in section 32A." (4)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : I beg to move* :

Page 15, line 10,—

for "twenty" *substitute* "fifty" (39)

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : I beg to move* :

Page 15,

omit lines 14 to 35 (56)

PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA : I beg to move* :

*Moved with the recommendation of the President

Page 14, line 46,—

for "food or beverages or in any other manner whatsoever"

substitute—"indigenous food or beverages" (100)

Page 15, line 19,—

omit "aircraft and" (101)

Page 15, line 20,—

add at the end—

"for foreign guests according to their status and unstarred hotels for Executives when company guest houses are not vacant" (102)

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : I beg to move* :

Page 14, line 43, for "this sub-section", *substitute* "this sub-section and sub-section (2B), as it stood before the lst day of April, 1977." (114)

Page 15, for lines 9—11, *substitute* —"where the expenditure or, as the case may be, the aggregate expenditure incurred by an assessee on any one or more of the items specified in sub-section (3B) exceeds one hundred thousand rupees, twenty per cent. of such excess shall." (115)

Page 15. *omit* lines 17 and 18. (116)

Page 15, line 19, *for* "(iii)", *substitute* "(ii)". (117)

Page 15, lines 20 and 22, *for* "(iv)", *substitute* "(iii)". (118)

Page 15, line 37, *for* "domestic company", *substitute* ' domestic company as defined in clause (2) of section 80B". (119)

Page 15, *omit* lines 43—45. (120)

Page 16, line 1, *for* "(iii)", *substitute* "(ii)". (121)

Page 16, line 18, *after* "company", *insert* "also". (122)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I think everyone of us is tired. Therefore, now...All amendments have been circulated and everybody knows the amendments...The Minister knows it better.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : But who understands the Finance Bill amendments ? I want to speak after Mr. Agarwal.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : The present Finance Bill seeks to amend Sec. 37 of the Act *inter alia* to disallow 20% of the expenditure incurred on advertisement and travel. He has made the position clear and that partially meets my point on that score. I want the small scale industries to be excluded from this bar or disallowance. As the Hon. Finance Minister has already announced that this will not be applicable under certain circumstances to the small scale industry, so that point has been met. So I beg leave of the House to withdraw the amendment.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : I support Mr. Satish Agarwal's amendment and I oppose his withdrawal. I press my amendment...

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Then...

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Kindly listen. I am also in a great hurry.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : We have not even taken our lunch.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : I am sorry, Sir, the Finance Minister has surrendered—rather submitted to the pressure of this advertising lobby. This is not good. He has himself shown two glaring instances to-day....

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I think this is not an allegation.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : I have modified the word 'surrendered' to 'submitted'. He himself said, I remember once he said by going in the executive class will the efficiency of the officers—the big bosses—of the companies increase ? They all have now started going by the executive class.

Now the advertisements are going on. He himself referred to a fertiliser advertisement for the Punjab farmers in a Karnataka paper. He said something like that. These types of things are going on. Therefore, while supporting Mr. Agarwal's amendment that the small scale sectors should be excluded, for others, it should not only be 25% but it should be fifty per cent, he should not have submitted to this pressure lobby. He was submitted to the pressure lobby and only newspapers are going to make money. Some of these newspapers are already big tycoons.

Therefore, Sir, I am pressing my amendment.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the spirits of my amendment is reflected in the Government amendment though not fully.

However, in view of the fact that the spirit has been reflected there in the Government Amendment, I may not press my amendments.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : When you say you are not pressing, then why is there a doubt ?

Prof. Mehta.

प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस बारे में मैं फाइनेन्स बिल का उद्धरण देना चाहता हूं—

"Entertainment expenditure includes expenditure on provision of hospitality of every kind by an assessee to any person, whether by way of food or beverage or in any other manner...."

अभी थोड़ी देर पहले कहा गया कि लूपहोल्स से अनस्क्रुपलस आपरेटर फायदा उठाते हैं। यहां कितने बड़े लूपहोल्स छोड़ दिये हैं ? जितने फाइव स्टार होटल चलते हैं, उनमें से बहुतों में इममोरल ट्रैफिकिंग इन वूमैन होता है। क्या यह सब एन्टरटेनमेंट में चला जाता है ? इस तरह का लूपहोल न छोड़ा जाये कि सब खर्चा एक्सपेंस एकाउन्ट में आकर उसके लिये टैक्स एग्जैम्पशन मिल जाए।

आगे आपने लाइन 19 में लिखा है—

"रनिंग एण्ड मेन्टीनेन्स आफ एयरक्राफ्ट एण्ड मोटर कार" कोई अपना एयरक्राफ्ट मेन्टेन कर ले और गवर्नमेंट से टैक्स में छूट ले ले तो आखिर सर्विस प्लेन किस लिए हैं ?

"पेमेन्ट मेड टू होटल्स" के बारे में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि आजकल सब के सब बड़े-बड़े होटलों में ठहरते हैं। आजकल की सभ्यता होटलों की सभ्यता हो रही है और सब खर्च एक्सपेंस एकाउन्ट में जाता है। इस पर कुछ तो बन्धन लगायें कि किस तरह के लोगों को किस तरह के होटलों में ठहरने की छूट देंगे, नहीं तो सबके सब मंहगे से मंहगे होटल में ठहरना चाहते हैं। फाइव स्टार होटलों की सभ्यता जो चल पड़ी है, उस पर आप अंकुश लगायें।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Minister, are you replying to that ?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : One point I would like to mention. That is in regard to the point made by Prof. Mehta.

Already in the existing system, there is a ceiling, and suppose you say that you have spent Rs. 1,000 p.m. it is not permissible. In the existing limit there is a ceiling The ceiling which I am proposing, while replying to the debate, is that this Rs. 1 lakh will include all expenses including the advertisements, sales promotion etc. I have excluded 'travelling' from it not mainly because Shri Chatterjee said that it was subject to pressure. I do not agree with him. What I said was that mainly by travelling by an executive class,efficiency does not increase. I am suggesting to my colleague, the Minister of Civil Aviation, that he totally abolished the executive class in the commercial services. And that would be a most appropriate thing. We should not create areas where there would be a tendency to spend.

One more point I want to say is with regard to drugs and pharmaceuticals.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Mukherjee, when we travel in a flight I can go by the executive class. That is a privilege. But, when I want to keep a company with me, they are not allowing that.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : Now, they have been allowed to travel by the executive class.

Sir, I want to make one point about travelling. In respect of consultants and development agencies their major cost comes on travelling. Also in respect of film industry their outdoor shooting and all these things are covered by travelling. Then there is drugs and pharmaceutical industry where the salesmen are touring. But we found that we cannot make any discrimination because Mr. Chatterjee and his other professional friends will immediately strike it down. So, I thought it would be better to exclude travelling but in respect of amounts beyond Rs. 1 lakh everything spent will be taxed at the rate of 20 per cent.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"Page 14, line 43, *for* "this sub-section", *substitute*—

"this sub-section and sub-section (2B), as it stood before the lst day of April, 1977". (114)

Page 15, for *lines* 9—11, *substitute*—

"Where the expenditure or, as the case may be, the aggregate expenditure incurred by an assessee on any one or more of the items specified in sub-section (3B) exceeds one hundred thousand rupees, twenty per cent of such excess shall". (115)

Page 15, *omit* lines 17 and 18. (116)

Page 15, line 19, *for* "(iii)", *substitute* "(ii)". (117)

Page 15, lines 20 and 22, *for* "(iv)", *substitute* "(iii)". (118)

Page 15, line 37, *for* "domestic company" *substitute*—

"domestic company as defined in clause (2) of section 80B". (119)

Page 15, *omit* lines 43—45. (120)

Page 16 line 1, *for* "(iii)", *substitute* "(ii)". (121)

Page 16, line 18, *after* "Company" *insert* "also". " (122)

The motion was adopted.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : Sir, I seek leave of the House to withdraw my amendment to Clause 17.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Has Shri Satish Agarwal leave of the House to withdraw his amendment ?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Sir, I am opposing its withdrawal. Let all the amendments be put together.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shall I put all the amendments together to the vote of the House ?

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Yes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is that all the amendments moved...

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : Sir, I would like to know who objects to withdrawal of my amendment. If it is Mr. Chatterjee let it go on record.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will put one by one. I now put amendment moved by Shri Satish Agarwal to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 4 was put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I now put amendment moved by Shri Somnath Chatterjee to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 39 was put and negatived.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : Sir, I seek leave of the House to withdraw my amendment.

Amendment No. 56 was, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will now put amendment moved by Dr Ajit Kumar Mehta to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 100 to 102 were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That Clause 17, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 17, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 18—**(Insertion of new section 43B)**

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : Sir, I beg to move* :

"Page 16,—

after line 36, *insert*—

"Provided that nothing in the section shall apply to any such sum which has already been allowed on accrual basis in the assessment of any earlier year or years." (5)

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : Sir, I beg to move* :

"Page 16, *after* line 36, *insert*—

"*Explanation*—For the removal of dounts, it is hereby declared that where a deduction in respect of any sum referred to in clause (a) or clause (b) of this section is allowed in computing the income referred to in section 28 of the previous year (being a previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the last day of April, 1983 or any earlier assessment year) in which the liability to pay such sum was incurred by the assessee, the assessee shall not be entitled to any deduction under this section in respect of such sum in computing the income of the previous year in which the sum is actually paid by him."' (123)

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : Sir, in this particular case I would like to draw the attention of the Hon. Finance Minister to one thing. You have made provision in Clause 18 that those assessees who have not paid the sum will not be entitled to claim deduction as per provision in the Income Tax law but

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

here there may be cases where somebody might have claimed last year on the basis of accrual...and this year he may claim on the basis of payment. Now, the clause as it stands today will leave to litigation and I am afraid that in the interest of revenue, I am making this amendment. I want one proviso to be added at the end of clause 18. Please give serious thought to it. My amendment says—

> "Provided that nothing in this section shall apply to any such sum which has already been allowed on accrual basis in the assesment of any earlier year or years."

If somebody has claimed deduction on the basis of accrual last year, then he will not be allowed to claim it this year because he has paid the sum. So, I would like to warn you that it will lead to litigation. People will claim under clause 18 they are entitled to payment this year. The law has come into force this year, so I will claim this year and on the accrual basis, I will claim it last year. In the earlier year he cannot claim on the basis that he has paid it this year. So, I would only want that this particular proviso be added to Clause 18 at the end. That is all. I wish to warn you. That is all. Your intention may be there, but by accepting my proviso, it will make more clear if it is added at the end of Clause 18.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : If you just look at my own amendment 123, which I have moved, that takes care of your problem which you are suggesting. Amendment No. 123 has been moved by me. It is a Government amendment.

SARI SATISH AGARWAL : The problem with regard to Government amendment is that while they present them along with the Finance Bill, they will have to give us a complete Explanatory. Note at the end of it. This would clarify the objective of these Clauses. I would request the Finance Minister that in future he may please see that the explanations are available at the end....(*Interruptions*)

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : This time there are a number of amendments moved. Earlier, hardly there was any amendment moved.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : This time so many amendments have been moved. I am very happy. I have been complimented earlier also that I have moved many amendments long back.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : But he is not accepting any of my amendments.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : If your amendment takes care of that, that people will not take double advantages on the basis of the payment this year though they have taken advantage of exemptions on the basis of accrual last year, I have no objection. The point is that in future the people should not claim both. So, in view of the assurance that your amendment takes care of the point that I have raised, I seek leave of the House to withdraw my amendment.

Amendment No. 5 was, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

Page 16, *after* line 36, *insert*—

> *Explanation*—For the removal of doubts, it is hereby declared that where a deduction in respect of any sum referred to in clause (a) or clause (b) of this section is allowed in computing the income referred to in section 28 of the previous year (being a previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1983 or any earlier assessment year) in which the liability to pay such sum was incurred by the assessee, the assessee shall not be entitled to any deduction under this section in resaect of such sum in compu-

ting the income of the previous year in which the sum is actually paid by him." (123)

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That Clause 18, as amended, stands part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 18, as amended was, added to the Bill.

Clause 19 was added to the Bill.

Clause 20—**(Amendment of section 54E)**

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : I beg to move* :

Page 17, line 51, *omit* "Finance". (124)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : I beg to move* :

"Page 17,—

after line 11, *insert*—

'(i) after the words "the date of such transfer", the words "and in the case of transfer by way the compulsory acquisition under any law within six months from the date of receipt of the compensation" shall be inserted", (40)

Sir, this is a non-controversial amendment. There are some people who are genuinely affected by this. There is no problem involved in it. It relates to the investment of the proceeds of sale of the property in such an approved security, etc. The provision is that within six months of the transfer if the money is deposited, they are entitled to the benefit of this. Otherwise the capital gains tax will be paid. Sometimes, the property is acquired by the Government, but the compensation is not paid within six months. In 1978, an amendment was made to the Income-tax Act which provides that if the enhanced compensation is deposited within six months of the receipt, they will get the benefit. Sometimes, the initial compensation is also not received within six months. Although the intention is there to give the benefit, as it is received after six months of the date of transfer, he does not get the benefit. Genuine difficulty is there in some cases. I know of a case; a friend of mine in the profession who is personally involved in this, did not get the benefit because of this. The amendment, therefore, that I have brought, has no political significance or any other thing; it is only to make this a workable thing.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : This eventuality may have been there, but instead of bringing this amendment here, I will consider this aspect when I bring forward a comprehensive Bill.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Do you think that there is a justification for such an amendment ?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : Yes, there may be a situation where he does not get the compensation within six months.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : On this assurance, I seek leave of the House to withdraw my amendment.

Amendment No. 40 was, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I shall now put amendment No. 124 moved by the Finance Minister to the vote of the House.

The question is :

Page 17, line 41, *omit* "Finance". (124)

The motion was adopted.

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That Clause 20, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 20, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 21—**(Amendment of section 80C)**

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : I beg to move* :

Page 18,—

after line 17, *insert*—

'(i) in clause (a) after sub-clause (v), the following sub-clause shall be inserted, namely :—

"(vi) to purchase National Savings Certificates VI and VII Issues;" ' (6)

Page 18,—

after line 28; *insert*—

"(3) to purchase National Savings Certificate VI and VII issues" (7)

As a matter of fact, there is no need for these amendments to be moved now, because in his budget speech, the Finance Minister has informed the House that he intended finding available media for savings by including the national savings certificates in Section 80-C. Now, the Finance Bill did not contain any provision with regard to this. In order to incorporate in the Finance Bill the intention which was made clear by the Finance Minister in his budget speech, I moved these amendments. But he has done the same thing by issue of a notification. Therefore, the amendments have become redundant.

In view of the notification having been issued by the Government to this effect, I seek leave of the House to withdraw my amendments.

Amendments Nos. 6 and 7 were, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That clause 21 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 21 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 22 and 23 were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It is already beyond 6.00 p.m. Is it the sense of the House that we sit late today to finish this Bill ?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS : yes, yes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : All right, we sit late to complete this.

Clause 24—**(Insertion of new section 80 HHC)**

Amendments made

Page 19, *for* lines 35—39, *substitute*—

"allowed, in computing the total income of the assessee, the following deductions, namely :—

(a) a deduction of an amount equal to one per cent of the export turnover of such goods or merchandise during the previous year; and

(b) a deduction of an amount equal to five per cent of the amount by which the export turnover of such goods or merchandise during the pre-

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

vious year exceeds the export turnover of such goods or merchandise during the immediately preceding previous year." (125)

Page 20, line 6, *for* "sub-section (1)", *substitute*—"clause (b) of sub-section (1)". (126)

(Shri Pranab Mukherjee)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That Clause 24, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 24, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 25—**(Amendment of Section 80-I)**

Amendment made

Page 20, line 44, *after* "approved", *insert* "for the purposes of this sub-section". (127)

(Shri Pranab Mukherjee)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That clause 25, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 25, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 26—**(Omission of Section 80-JJ)**

Amendment made

Page 21, *for* lines 22—23, *substitute*—

Amendment of section 80-JJ.

'26. In section 80-JJ of the Income-tax Act, with effect from the 1st day of April, 1984 :—

(a) in clause (b), *for* the word "one—fifth", the words, "fifteen per cent" shall be *substituted*;

(b) in the proviso, for the words "seventyfive thousand rupees" the words "one hundred thousand rupees," shall be *substituted*." (128)

(Shri Pranab Mukherjee)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That Clause 26, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 26, as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : In Clause 27 to 31 there are no Amendments.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That Clauses 27 to 31 stand part of the Bill."

The Motion was adopted.

Clauses 27 to 31 were added to the Bill.

Clause 32—**(Insertion of new Chapter VI B)**

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : I beg to move* :

Page 23,—

"In sub-section (2) of the new section 80 VVA items (xii), (xiii), (xxi) and (xxii) shall be taken at the end as items (xxiv) to (xxvii) renumbering the other items suitably." (8)

Page 24, line 22,—

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

add at the end—

"up to the eighth assessment year only." (9)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : I beg to move* :

Page 22, line 38,—

for "seventy" *substitute* "fifty" (41)

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : I beg to move *.

Page 23, lines 10 and 12, *for* "clause (i)", *substitute*—

"sub-section (1), or, as the case may, sub-section (1), read with clause (i)". (129)

Page 23, *for* lines 22—26, *substitute*—

"(xxiii)	Section 80JJ;
(xxiv)	Section 80K;
(xxv)	Section 80M;
(xxvi)	Section 80N;
(xxvii)	Section 80O; and
(xxviii)	Section 80QQ.". (130)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It seems every Member is tired. That is why they are not speaking now.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : That is not the position, Sir. You should not say that because we are tired, that is why we are not speaking. You should give the credit to the Opposition that we are cooperating with the Government and that we agreed with the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs that we will see that the Finance Bill is passed. I am not adopting those tactics which they adopted in 1979 when I had to face the House upto 9 O'Clock, when the Finance Bill came up then. I am not doing that.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, if you delay the debate, there will be starvation deaths.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We will not allow any starvation death in the House.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, we have not taken our Lunch.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : Now, Sir, Clause 32 relates to a point on which I already have complimented the Finance Minister in my speech last time. This relates to the taxing at least 30% of the zero-tax liability companies. In this particular case my amendment is that in all these 27 allowances that are being made admissible to them, they have given a list in this Finance Bill that these are 27 types of allowances and deductions that would be available to the zero tax liability companies. Now, in this case, Under Section 32(a) and Section 80(i) and 80(J), these are the two major deductions that amounts to the bulk of the total deductions i.e. tax-holiday and investment allowance. My only suggestion is that instead of carrying over all these concessions, which are not within the 70% limit to succeeding years, you keep investment allowance and tax holiday at the end. You renumber it in such a way that they come at the end so that all the rest 25 concessions are disposed of in this year and if there is any carry forward, it is only with regard to tax-holiday and investment allowance. This is only for facilities purposes. The ITOs will find it very convenient and the Assessees also will find it very convenient to carry over only which is not deductible against investment allowance and tax holiday. If you keep in between, then what would happen is that investment allowance will be set off and smaller items carried forward. So, there will be an accounting difficulty and also much more work for the ITO. So, without changing the

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*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Shri Satish Agarwal]

scheme of things that you have embodied in Clause 32, I have simply suggested by my amendment that these two investment allowance and tax-holiday, which constitute the bulk of the concessions, only that should be carried forward and not the whole of it, because the whole of it will be consumed in one year. There will be no problem of carry-over. That is the only amendment I have moved, for the sake of facility. That does not upset your scheme.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTEARJEE : On principle, I am suggesting this amendment. These companies have enjoyed zero-tax-liability or too long. The way they have accumulated their assets, (*Interruptions*) thay have appropriated the entire sugar and honey in this country for too long. That is the trouble. (*Interruptions*) Not only I compliment the Finance Minister; I would request him to be really bold, and not move about in the periphery, trying to find out their reaction. This allowance should have been taken to the extent of 50%. Therefore, I am asking that my amendments be accepted.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : The point Mr. Agarwal has raised, I would have agreed with; but there would be one problem. He may have overlooked it. The investment allowance cannot be placed under Deductions, because it is to be carried over. I am using the exact words : "Profits and gains of the business"; and therefore, they cannot be placed below Deductions in the list which we have made *viz.* Deductions under Section 80-I and 80J appropriately placed as they appear, in the order in which they appear in Chapter VIA. Therefore, the whole intention of this order was to see the extent of it. It is not the intention that we are withdrawing the concessions. But the intention is that the concessions should not be computed in such a manner that in one particular year, it should not be equal to 100%. Whenever it reaches 70%, thereafter it will be stopped, and it can be carried over. Therefore, the present arrangement and the order in which we have made it, will facilitate the tax administration to compute and arrive at that figure. (*Interruptions*) It will spread over.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : And go on for succeeding years. It means it will be for an unlimited period.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : I think for seven years.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : No; you have not mentioned anything here. Please see page 24. I have got two amendments.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : Unless it is neutralized. I do not know exactly. That is the matter. You know that it is for the first time that we are doing it.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : That is perfectly correct. The existing provision is that it will be only up to eight years. You can carry forward only up to eight years. But your sub-clause (4) does not specify any period. You simply say : 'and so on for succeeding years.' My amendment is : 'not exeeding eight years', which is the present practice, and which is the present law. It should not be carried over beyond eight years— which is the present law. Here, you have not mentioned it with regard to this particular provision. So, it will be carried on for an indefinite period. That is my amendment No. 9.

It is in the interest of revenue. Please see page 24, sub-clause (4).

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : What I said is correct. There is no time limit for carry forward.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : That means all these concessions which you are now restricting to 70%, they will be able to carry forward for succeeding

years, i.e. for 12, 14 or 16 years. Now, under the present law, all these things which are not permissible this year, can be carried forward up to eight years. Now, you are not prescribing any limit here. That is why my amendment says that it should be 'not exceeding eight years'.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : Technically, you know, they will ultimately lose the benefit of it, because my intention is that I am not going to withdraw the concessions—the concessions which they are entitled to have. That is the provision of the Bill which I have brought. If I accept your proposition, then it will frustrate the objective, namely, that I am limiting the concessions. If he is entitled to have the concession of Rs 100, I am not reducing it to Rs. 90 or Rs. 95 or Rs. 96. But I am suggesting that it will be spread over a number of years. In one year, he cannot get Rs. 100/-. It will be restricted to Rs. 70/-.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : Rs. 70/- will be every year. So, it will be carried forward to the subsequent years. But the smaller units will be hit hard; they will not be able to make any profit. Anyhow, you consider it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Are you replying to Mr. Somnath Chatterjee's amendment ?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : He is not accepting it.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : Since the Finance Minister is not clear, I am not prepared to withdraw this amendment. It is in the interest of them. You have restricted it to 70 per cent. I want to restrict it to 8 years. As the law stands today, they cannot be carried forward for more than 8 years. That is the law as on date. Now; in this case also, they should not be permitted to carry it forward beyond 8 years.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : That is true. In the interest of the revenue, if I do not give them concessions at all, that will be much more. What is the interest ? I am giving them depreciation allowance to modernise; I am giving them investment allowance so that they invest. I am giving them certain concessions for research and development or for modernisation. I am giving them concessions to earn profit. Concessions are meant for modernisation. Therefore, if I say that I would not give you concessions, nobody can force me to give concessions. I would not say that it is an abuse; it was to some extent taking advantage of it that they are earning huge profit, paying higher dividend, distributing bonus shares, but they are not making their contribution to the tax net. Through this amendment, I want at least a part of it should come to the tax net. The intention is not to withdraw the concession; the intention is to defer it. But if I accept it, then in an indirect way, I am reducing it. If he cannot asborb it within 8 years or 7 years, at some point of time, if we have to think about it, that is a different matter. But, so far as my present thinking is concerned, if I want to reduce it, then, instead of saying that he would not get Rs. 100/- I am doing it by putting a limitation of that time and reducing the actual quantum of the concession which we are arriving at.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

Page 23, lines 10 and 12 *for* "clause (i)," *substitute*—

> "Sub-section (1), or, as the case may be, sub-section (1), read with clause (i)" (129)

Page 23, *for* lines 22-26, *substitute*—

> "(xxiii) section 80JJ;
>
> (xxiv) section 80K;
>
> (xxv) section 80M;
>
> (xxvi) section 80N;
>
> (xxvii) section 80O; and
>
> (xxviii) section 80QQ". (130)

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now, I shall put amendment nos.8 and 9 moved by Shri Satish Agarwal to vote of the House.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : I am not satisfied with that. He may have that intention. I don't have that intention.

Amendments Nos. 8 and 9 were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now I shall put amendment no. 41 moved by Shri Somnath Chatterjee to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 41 was put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That Clause 32, as amended, stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted.

Clause 32, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 33— **(Omission of section 89A)**

Amendment made

Page 24, lines 23-24, *omit* "with effect from the 1st day of April, 1983." (131)

(Shri Pranab Mmukherjee)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That Clause 33, as amended, stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted.

Clause 33, as amended, was added to the Bill,

Clauses 34 and 35 were added to the Bill.

Clause 36—**(Insertion of new Chapter XII-A)**

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : I beg to move*:

Page 25, line 31,—

omit "or a person of Indian origin" (88)

Page 25,—

omit lines 32 to 34 (89)

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : I beg to move* :

Page 25, line 23, *for* "acquired, purchased with, or subscribed to, in", *substitute* "acquired or purchased with, or subscribed to in,".(132)

Page 25, *omit* lines 43 and 44.(133)

Page 25, line 45, *for* "(vi)," *substitute* "(v)".(134)

Page 26, *for* lines 1-3, *substitute*—

"115D. (1) No Deduction in respect of any expenditure or allowance shall be allowed under any provision of this Act in computing the investment income of a non-resident Indian.

Special provision for computation of total income of non-residents.

(2) Where in the case of an assessee, being a non-resident Indian,—

(a) the gross total income consists only of investment income by way of long-term capital gains or both, no deduction shall be allowed to the assessee under Chapter VIA;

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

(b) the gross total income includes any income referred to in clause (a), the gross total income shall be reduced by the amount of such income and the deductions under Chapter VIA shall be allowed as if the gross total income as so reduced were the gross total income of the assessee."(135)

Page 26, line 12, *after* "any income", *insert* "of the nature". (136)

Page 26, line 43, *for* "(vi)", *substitute* "(v)."(137)

Page 27, line 23. *for* "(vi)", *substitute* "(v)" (138)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : I am pressing my Amendments Nos. 88 and 89. If you kindly come to page 25, we have been told that non-resident Indians are being persuaded to come and invest here. "Non-resident Indian"; even in his reply today, the Hon. Minister said. But kindly see what the definition of a non-resident Indian is. The definition, as given in the Finance Bill is as follows :

"Non-resident Indian" means an individual, being a citizen of india or a person of Indian origin who is not a "resident".

This is for the first time that an innovation has been made, to make a foreigner an Indian and to treat him as an Indian, because of his Indian parentage and give him facilities.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : According to this even Zial-ud-din can come under this.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Non-resident Indian means an individual, being a citizen of India, maintains his citizenship, nationality, but resides elsewhere to make money or whatever it is. Or a person of Indian origin who is not a resident; or a person who has ceased to be an Indian; who has renounced his nationality, who is not an Indian citizen, he is being allowed these facilities. This is a concept which in no law we have seen In no law a foreigner is being allowed to come and invest here. Persons who have the least regard for the country, or who have no love for the country any longer, who expressly renounced the citizenship, have their own ulterior personal objects, are now being given the benifit. Therefore, the complaint is heard throughout the country that for one individual this is being done.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : By his birth, does he not become an Indian ?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : No. He renounced it. By birth, he was an Indian. But he renounced it. Renunciation is a voluntary, personal and deliberate act. He did not lose his citizenship by some accident or process of law. He renounced it because he accepted some other nationality or citizenship. Somebody becomes a British citizen, gets a British passport, and he does not remain an Indian citizen. Therefore, this is a new concept which is being introduced in Indian law today, because the alleged object is very clear. It is being said openly. I would like to know from the Hon. Minister to clarify it, that for one individual this is being done. He may please let us know. I would like to know from the Hon. Minister, how many foreigner Indians, or Indian foreigners, because of their Indian parentage, who are very happy to call themselves foreigners, who are no longer Indians, they are not Indian citizens, who are British citizens, or U.S. citizens, or some other country's citizens. (*Interruptions*)

PROF. N.G. RANGA (Guntur) : They are foreigners, of Indian origin.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Prof. Rangaji, you please appreciate. You are thinking of Indian origin. That is why, Gen. Zia-ul Huq is also an Indian within the meaning of this statute.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : That is what I said.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : He is right there. Everybody knows. In so many places, there are people in West Indies, in Kenya and other places they also come within this. But for them, you have not made this provision. For whom is it meant? Everybody is saying it. In the newspapers, it is said. People are saying it. Therefore, I would like to know whether any single or second person has invested in this or who is going to think of investing here. This will introduce a concept which is unknown in any Indian law, so far. I would like the Hon. Minister to clarify if I am wrong, to correct me if I am wrong, whether any foreigner like this who is governed by the FERA, the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, for whom it is applicable, any non-resident Indian who is governed by the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, has anybody invested here? Then, why is this special facility being given to him under the Income-Tax Act? Therefore, I would like to know if this is a single person legislation or not. And, this should not be, if those who are Indians, who are proud to call themselves Indian citizens, but for reasons of business or other commitments, who are staying outside, they have some love, and if their umblical card is not yet cut,...(*Interruptions*)

PROF. N. G. RANGA : They are trying to invest their money.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : They have earned money; they are Indian citizens, who are proud to call themselves Indians, but who have earned money, they are investing money here, that we can understand. But those who have dissociated themselves from India, renounced the citizenship, or who is proud and glad to get the foreign citizenship, because he has made money, he comes and invests here. And; one would like to know what the process is. Is there any process of finding out the source of money? Will you find out the source of money? You have no jurisdiction over foreigners. So far as Indian citszens are concerned, you can catch hold of them but so far as the foreigners are concerned, who have made money outside India, how they have made momey whether by trafficking drugs, whether by carrying on business in heroin. that nobody would know. How would you permit that tainted money to come here? Therefore this is a concept whose object is very clear as it appears to me, and I would like the Hon. Minister to take the House and the country into confidence and say whether it is a single person legislation or not and if so, who is that person and if not so, how many foreigners of Indian origin do you expect will come and invest here for whom this provision is being made. I believe Mr. Ram Singh Yadav made this point also about the sources of money of those people. Therefore, I am pressing my amendment that that portion should be deleted.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : The Hon. Member wanted to know whether it is a single person legislation and why we are extending the facility to the non-resident persons of Indian origin.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : I am taking of non-citizens.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : First of all, you will have to keep in mind that no legislation is for any individual, legislation is for the benefit of the non-residents as a whole. It is, after all, known to Mr. Somnath Chatterjee that many non-residents who want to retain Indian citizenship, because of the growing stringent municipal laws in different countries of their residence are compelled to accept their citizenship. It is known to him. A large number of countries where large concentration is there, are pressing for this. Even if they have a plan to stay for seven years or ten years or 15 years and thereafter they have the intention to come back here, because of the municipal laws of that country,they are compelled to take their citizenship because, otherwise they cannot extend their stay, they cannot take certain types of jobs, they cannot carry on certain types of professions.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : In America they take Green Card, that is not citizenship.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : This problem, which was not there in 1970s is becoming more complex now. Therefore, we thought that it would not be desirable to deprive them of the chances of investment. Who is coming to invest, what are their numbers, how many persons are coming, it is too premature to tell it now.

The second point which he says is that this is for the first time that we are doing it...(*Interruption*)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Why not all foreigners ?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : You are suggesting that for the first time we are doing it. There you are wrong. In the U.T.I. Act, 1976, this concept of non-residence was injected. In the Finance Bill of 1976, when the wealth-tax exemption for seven years was given to the non-residents; this definition was accepted. Therefore, it is not for the first time to suit the requirement of.....(*Interruption*)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : How many are covered ?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : If you want the figure, I can give you but it will be difficult to say how many will be covered. The first concession we gave in Wealth-tax. If somebody comes and stays here, he will get exemption from Wealth-tax for seven years. So, persons have to come and settle here. Sometimes you ought to take... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : That is not an opposite example. I would request the Hon. Minister... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : I am suggesting the definition...(*Interruptions*). You have totally misunderstood Mr. Chatterjee. You said that for the first time in the Finance Bill of 1983 we have injected the definition of non-residents, your point is not correct. We did it in the U.T.I. Act of 1976. In the Finance Bill of 1976, the same concept and the same definition was accepted. I was talking of Wealth-tax. I shall explain the position when we come to it. The second point is about non-resident persons' investment. Let us be very frank on it. We cannot expect that we will have both ends together. Day in and day out we are told that non-residents have money, you make conditions conducive for their investment; and today if you want to know whether this money is black, white or yellow, whether this money is tainted or not, we do not have machinery to know; I do agree with that; Nobody has it. If you say that you do not want investment by non-residents, Parliament can say "we do not want it". But, if you want it; you cannot put so many conditions. That is why this simplification and rationalisation of the tax system was mooted, because they are used to a system which is different from ours.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : How many cases are there like that ?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : Professor, how can I say that just now ? We have introduced this scheme only on the 28th February 1983. We have introduced the procedural simplification for that. When we introduced the scheme of the non-resident external account, how well was it responded by the non-residents. But, in 1975-76, when we introduced the scheme of having foreign exchange accounts, or non-resident external accounts in foreign exchange, nobody could expect that today we would be getting good dividends out of that. Similarly, whether this scheme will be attractive or not, to what extent we will get money out of that; it is too premature to say all those things. When we talked to the non-resident associations or organisations and their people they said that the first and foremost prerequisite is the simplification of the procedure.

[Shri Pranab Mukherjee]

If we want to simplify the procedure, we cannot make them subject to so many scrutinies. This is the reason why we have introduced it. I do feel that if you want to attract investments from non-residents, you shall have to be a little liberal. In fact, many countries have been more liberal than us. We cannot go to that extent, because of obvious reasons.

PROF. N.G. RANGA : Should it not be their own money ?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : How do I know that ?

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : Suppose an Indian national has gone abroad for one year, even he will be covered, because a person who has remained more than one year abroad is a non-resident. Normally, he cannot make any such investment from his savings. How can he get so much money in one year ? So, why not fix a limit of at least five years ?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : Then you will have to exclude a large number of Indians who are going abroad on contract for two or three years.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Do I take it that the Government makes a distinction between foreigners of Indian origin and foreigners of foreign origin ? You have made this distinction. If you are trying to get foreign money for the purpose of development of our industries then you are making this distinction between foreigners of Indian origin and foreigners of different origin.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : Shri Chatterjee is again confused. So far as foreign investment is concerned, that is not prohibited. It is restricted in certain fields, which is governed by FERA. We are now talking of non-resident Indians. Your observation was that the definition of non-resident should be confined only to those Indians who still retained their Indian citizenship, who have not accepted the citizenship of other countries. What we have proposed is that if they are of Indian origin, even if they have accepted the citizenships of other countries, they can come.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

Page 25, line 23, *for* "acquired, purchased with, or subscribed to, in", *substitute* "acquired or purchased with, or subscribed to in,". (132)

Page 25, *omit* lines 43 and 44. (133)

Page 25, *line* 45, for "(vi)", *substitute* "(v)". (134)

Page 26, *for* lines 1—3, *substitute* —

Special provision for computation of total income of a non-residents

"115D. (1) No deduction in respect of any expenditure or allowance shall be allowed under any provision of this Act in computing the investment income of a non-resident Indian."

(2) Where in the case of an assessee, being a non-resident Indian,—

(a) the gross total income consists only of investment income or income by way of long-term capital gains or both, no deduction shall be allowed to the assessee under Chapter VIA;

(b) the gross total income includes any income referred to in clause (a), the gross total income shall be reduced by amount of such income and the deductions under Chapter VIA shall be allowed as if the gross

total income as reduced were the gross total income of the assessee". (135)

Page 26, line 12, *after* "any income", *insert* "of the nature". (136)

Page 26, line 43, *for* "(vi)", *substitute* "(v)" (137)

Page 27, line 23, *for* "(vi)", *substitute* "(v)". (138)

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will now put amendments moved by Shri Somnath Chatterjee to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 88 and 89 were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That clause 36, as amended, stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 36, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 37—**(Amendmen of section 164)**

Ammenedment made :—

Page 27, lines 41 and 44, *for* "(4)"; *substitute* "(4A)". (139)

(Shri Pranab Mukherjee)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That clause 37, as amended, stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 37, as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There are no amendments to clause 38. The question is :

"That clause 38 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 38, was added to the Bill.

Clause 39—**(Consequential amendments to certain sections)**

Amendments made

Page 28, *for* line 31, *substitute*—

'(ii) the words, figures and letters "or section".' (140)

Page 28, after *line* 32, *insert*—

'(c) in sub-section (5) of section 80G, to clause (i), the following proviso shall be added with effect from the 1st day of April, 1984, namely :—

"Provided that where an institution or fund derives any income, being profits and gains of business, the condition that such income would not be liable to inclusion in its total income under the provisions of section 11 shall not apply in relation to such income if,—

(a) the institution or fund maintains separate books of account in respect of such business;

(b) the donations made to the institution or fund are not used by it, directly or indirectly for the purposes of such business; and

(c) the institution or fund issued to the person making the donation a certificate to the effect that it maintains separate books of account in respect of such business and that the donations received by it will not be used, directly or Indirectly for the purposes of such business;";'. (141)

Page 28, line 33, *for* "(c)" *substitute* "(d)". (142)

Page 28, line 36, *omit* "or section 80JJ". (143)

Page 28, line 42, *for* "and section 80J", *substitute* "section 80J and section 80JJ". (144)

(Shri Pranab Mukherjee)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That clause 39, as amended stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 39, as amended was added to the Bill.

Clause 40—**(Revival of levy of wealth-tax in the case of closely-held companies)**

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : I beg to move* :

Page 29, lines 12 and 13,—

omit "or which have been incurred in relation to,"(10)

Page 29,—

omit line 38.(11)

Page 29, line 39,—

for "(viii) *substitute* "(vii) (12)

Page 29,—

after line 41, *insert*—

"Provided that nothing in clause (vi) shall apply to building or land appurtenant thereto, of a value not exceeding five lakh rupees and where such building or land appurtenant thereto, is owned by the assessee jointly with others, the maximum exemption for all owners put together shall not exceed five lakh rupees."(13)

Page 30, line 1,—

after "section 5" *insert*—

"sub-section (1) and"(14)

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : I beg to move* :

Page 29, *for* lines 36-37, *substitute*—

'for its employees or as a hospital, creche, school, canteen, library, recreational centre, shelter, rest-room or lunch room mainly for the welfare of its employees and the land appurtenant to such building or part :

Provided that each such employee is an employee whose income (exclusive of the value of all benefits or amenities not provided for by way of monetary payment) chargeable under the head "Salaries" under the Income-tax Act does not exceed eighteen thousand rupees;'.(145)

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : Sir, this particular clause 40 makes a provision with regard to the re-imposition of wealth tax on closely held companies. This particular measure got wide support from me when I spoke on the Budget (General). We had also made recommendations in this behalf from the Public Accounts Committee and I am happy to see that the Finance Minister accepted this proposal and incorporated in his Finance Bill.

This wealth tax on companies was levied in 1957. This was suspended from 1960 and so in 1983 for the first time the wealth tax has been re-imposed after 23 years on closely held companies, but not on public limited companies which are quoted in the stock exchange. I demand that this wealth tax be extended to cover public limited companies where there are large industrial houses whose assets have grown from Rs. 50 crores to Rs. 2000 crores. Now, they are not contributing anything by way of wealth tax to the tax kitty. Not only that, but

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

especially the study conducted by the Department and also the reports of the Public Account Committee have brought to light that the wealth of individual members belonging to these large industrial houses has gone down over the years because they found out more avenues and ways to dilute their wealth. So my demand, and my suggestion is that the public limited campanies should also be brought under the purview of this clause.

Secondly, the number of closely held companies which are not quoted in the Stock Exchange or which are having some non-productive assets etc. etc will be somewhere nearabout 60,000. So, you will be adding 60,000 assessees to the already existing list of 4 lakhs wealth tax assessees. This is quite a substantial number. So, my amendment is that one proviso be added :

> "Provided that nothing in clause (vi) shall apply to building or land appurtenant thereto, of a value not exceeding five lakh rupees and where such building or land appurtenant thereto, is owned by the assessee jointly with others, the maximum exemption for all owners put together shall not exceed five lakh rupees."

Similarly, one or two cars does not carry much weight. It will add unnecessarily to the work of the ITOs and will not add substantially to the revenues. In principle you have done it, I welcome it. And I also demand that it should be extended to cover the large industrial houses also and the public limited companies also. But here these minor irritations will be there. So, I have moved 4-5 amendments to this clause and I think the Finance Minister in order not to overburden the ITOs with so much unnecessary work—supposing some closely held company has got one car and that is also assessed for wealth tax, how much will it bring to the revenues? Nothing, or negligible. So, I say you can even delete that so that the number is really substantial, bring substantial revenues to the exchequer. That is why I have moved these amendments, and I am sure the Finance Minister will consider this question.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : Sir, this is also pertaining to cars, jewellery and various other types of assets. They just show in the name of the companies simply to avert the Wealth Tax. That is the rationale. That is why we have done it.

It is true that we have imposed Wealth Tax on companies after a long number of years. We will have to see from our experience how it goes. It is simply not possible for me to make any commitment whether it will be extended to other areas or not. But definitely I will examine that questions. That is for the future Finance Minister.....

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : I take by your word and wish you to continue till 1984 because the Finance Minister will be responsible to the suggestions.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : The Hon. Member will get an apportunity to discuss in 1984. But let us not disturb the provision as I have suggested. Your point is to reduce the volume of work. That is one. But at the same time let us have some experience by going through it as it is. That will also give us some arrears and we will see whether additional modification is needed or not. After all we are going in this area after tow decades.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

> "Page 29 *for*, lines 36-37, *substitute*—
>
> 'for its employees or as a hospital' creche, school, canteen, library, recreational centre, shelter, rest-room or lunch room mainly for the welfare of its employees and the land appurtenant to such building or part :
>
> Provided that each such employee is an employee whose income

(exclusive of the value of all benefits or amenities not provided for by way of monetary payment) chargeable under the head "Salaries" under the Income-tax Act does not exceed eighteen thousand rupees." (145)

The motion was adopted.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : It is true that the Finance Minister considered very seriously the amendment suggested by the Public Accounts Committee and in view of this assurance that let us see the working of this new proposition which has come into force after 22 years, I agree with him on this score. I realise the difficulty that might creep in.

I have this assurance with regard to re-imposition of wealth tax on public limited companies—to bring them within wealth tax law. He will examine this suggestion. So, I beg leave of the House to withdraw my amendments.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Is it the pleasure of the House that the amendments moved by Shri Satish Agarwal be withdrawn?

Amendments Nos. 10 to 14 were, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That Clause 40, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 40, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 41—**(Amendment of section 5)**

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : I beg to move* :

Page 30,—

after line 15, *insert*—

'(a) for clause (i), the following clause shall be substituted with effect from the 15th day of April, 1984, namely:—

"(i) any property held by him under trusts or other legal obligation for any public purpose of a charitable or religious nature in India except where any income of such trust or legal obligation does not attract the provisions of sections 11(2)(b) or 13(1)(d) of the Income-tax Act, 1961, in respect of the relevant previous year." (15)

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : I beg to move*:

Page 30, line 26, *for* "following clause", *substitute* "following clauses".(146)

Pape 30, *after* line 40, *insert*—

'(xvica) in the case of an individual, being a citizen of India or a person of Indian origin who is resident in India, during the year ending on the valuation date, any foreign exchange asset [being an asset referred to in sub-clause (ii) or sub-clause (iii) or sub-clause (iv) or sub-clause (v) of clause (f) of section 115C of the Income tax Act], where such asset was not includable by virtue of the provisions of clause (xvic) in computing his net wealth on any earlier valuation date.

Explanation:—For the purposes of this clause,—

(a) an individual shall be deemed to be resident in India during the year ending on the valuation date if in respect of that year the individual is resident in India within

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

the meaning of the Income-tax Act;

(b) the expressions "person of Indian Origin" and "foreign exchange asset" shall have the same meanings as in the *Explanation* below clause (xvic);'.(147)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

Page 30. line 26, *for* "following clause", *substitute* "following clauses".(146)

Page 30, *after* line 40, *insert*—

'(xvica) in the case of an individual, being a citizen of India or a person of Indian origin who is resident in India, during the year ending on the valuation date, and foreign exchange asset [being asset referred to in sub-clause (ii) or sub-clause (iii) or sub-clause (iv) or sub-clause (v) of clause (f) of section 115C of the Income-tax Act], where such asset was not includable by virtue of the provisions of clause (xvic) in computing his net wealth on any earlier valuation date.

Explanation—For the purposes of this clause,—

(a) an individual shall be deemed to be resident in India during the year ending on the valuation date if in respect of that year the individual is resident in India within the meaning of the Income-tax Act;

(b) the expressions "person of Indian origin" and "foreign exchange asset" shall have the same meanings as in the *Explanation* below clause (xvic)".(147)

The motion was adopted.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : I am pressing it, the reason being that one condition for these trusts is that the investments in the specified manner should be there. If they default on this account under the Income Tax Law they lose the exemption, but under the Wealth Tax Laws they will not. Therefore I have suggested an amendment :

"for clause (i), the following clause shall be substituted with effect from the 15th day of April, 1984, namely :—

(i) any property held by him under trust or other legal obligation for any public purpose of a charitable or religious nature in India except where any income of such trust or legal obligation does not attract the provisions of sections 11(2)(b) or 13(1)(d) of the Income-tax Act, 1961, in respect of the relevant previous year."

If they are hit in the Income-tax Law, if they have violated it and if they can not get the benefit under this law, then I want that this disqualification should be incorporated in the Wealth Tax Law also. Otherwise, they will seek exemption under the Wealth Tax Law while they are not entitled to exemption under the Income-tax Law. This is in the interest of revenue. Unfortunately. I have developed a bias for revenue.

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO: Because you are in the Public Accounts Committee.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : I had developed revenue bias when I was the Minister also for two years.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : Sir, what is the intention ? The intention is that if they do not comply with the provisions of law, they are not entitled to the exemption. This is the intention.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : They are not entitled to the exemption under Income-tax Act only.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : I am giving him exemptions under the Income-tax Act. The whole income will not be chargeable under that exemption. If you do not comply with it, you are not entitled to have the concessions. So, why should we bring others ? Therefore what I am suggesting is if the exemption is for both, we will have to look into it. Here, let us not be too technical and too meticulous.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : Under the Wealth Tax law, they are entitled to certain exemptions. If you disentitle them from exemptions for income-tax purposes, they should also be disentitled to the wealth tax concessions.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : That I will have to examine whether they will be covered by it or not.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : You please consult.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : I will have to examine it

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : I have simply stated that if they are disentitled under the income-tax law, they should also be disentitled under the Wealth Tax Act. That is the more powerful way to enforce these provisions.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : He wants to provide revenue. The Minister wants to lose revenue.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : There is one point. Unfortunately, we made that slip in the 1975 Act itself. We shall have to look into it. That is why, I have said like that. A corresponding provision was not made in the Wealth Tax Act, 1975. There is some merit in it.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Sir, now Shri Satish Agarwal is withdrawing it because it is a valid point.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : I am withdrawing my amendment in view of the assurances given by the Finance Minister that there is merit in my amendment and he will look into it and rectify the lacuna.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Is it the pleasure of the House that the amendment moved by Shri Satish Agarwal be withdrawn ?

Amendment No. 15 was, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That Clause 41, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 41, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 42—**(Amendment of section 5)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri Eduardo Faleiro—Not present. Shri Satish Agarwal.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : Sir, I beg to move* :

Page 31,—

after line 22, *insert*—

'(c) in clause (vii) *for* the words "rupees ten thousand" the words "rupees twenty thousand" shall be substituted;

(d) in clause (xii), the words "but not exceeding rupees twenty five thousand in respect of each child" shall be added at the end;

(ii) in sub-section (2) *for* the words "rupees five thousand", the words "rupees

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

fifteen thousand" shall be substituted.' (16)

Sir, I have put three parts in my amendment here under Clause 42. One is that the limit of Rs. 10,000 be increased to Rs. 20,000. With regard to the ceiling under the Gift tax law, the ceiling of Rs. 5,000 was fixed long long back. I suggested that this should be Rs. 15,000. This would bring you more. At the moment, you hardly get seven to eight crores of rupees. Though the limit of Rs. 5,000 as the maximum ceiling for gift is there over and above that you have to bear the tax. It should be made Rs. 15,000. Similarly, Rs. 10,000 limit should be made Rs. 20,000. There is no limit on the gift for educational purpose. I can deposit one lakh or two lakhs of rupees as gifts in the name of children for the purpose of education. But in practice, nobody in the countryside will make more than Rs. 10,000 or Rs. 20,000 as gift even in the middle class. It is only higher class people who will make a gift of Rs. 50,000, one lakh or two lakhs in the name of children for educational purposes. Therefore, I have restricted it in my amendment, to Rs. 25,000. As it is, there is no ceiling and there is no limit on gifts for educational purposes. I am not against education. But this particular benefit is being taken and is being availed of by very very rich people. That is how they are divesting or diverting their funds in the name of trusts or gifts for educational purposes. That is why I want for lower strata people that the gift-tax limit should be raised from Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 15,000 and from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 20,000 and the ceiling to be fixed at Rs. 25,000 so far as gifts for educational purposes are concerned.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : These are good suggestions. These are not related to any particular provision. But, I think we can consider them at a subsequent stage, not at this stage.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : In view of the assurance given by the Hon. Minister that he will examine the suggestions and see to it as to what should be done, I withdraw it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Though the Minister says; "This can be considered", very intelligently you are saying, "In view of the assurance given by the Minister", you are withdrawing it.

Has the hon. Member, Shri Satish Agarwal the leave of the House to withdraw his Amendment ?

Amendment No. 16 was by leave. withdrawn.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That Clause 42 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 42 *was added to the Bill.*

Clauses 43 *to* 54 *were added to the Bill.*

Clause 55—**(Amendment of Act 1 of 1944)**

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : I beg to move* :

Page 33, line 47,—

for "ten", *substitute* "five". (42)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I put Amendment No. 42 moved by Shri Somnath Chatterjee to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 42 *was put and negatived.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That clause 55 stand part of the Bill."

*Moved with the recommendation of the president.

The motion was adopted.

Clause 55 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 56 to 58 were added to the Bill.

Clause 59—(Amendment of Act 36 of 1974)

Amendments Made

Page 35, *for* line 4, *substitute*—

"(b) in section 4,—

(i) in sub-section (1), in clause (iv), for the words,". (148)

Page 35, line 10, *for* "(c)", *substitute* "(d)". (150)

Page 35, *after* line 9, *insert*—

'(ii) in sub-section (3), after the words, brackets and figures "clause (24) of section 2", whreever they occur, the words, brackets, letters and figures "and in clause (c) of section 115C" shall be inserted with effect from the last day of June, 1983;

(c) in section 6, in sub-section (2), after the words, brackets and figures "clause (24) of section 2", at both the placcs where they occur; the words, brackets, letters and figures "and in clause (c) of section 115C" shall be inserted with effect from the 1st day of June, 1983; '. (154)

(Shri Pranab Mukherjee

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That clause 59, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 59, as amended, was added to the Bill

FIRST SCHEDULE

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri Somnath Chatterjee.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : In view of my very reasonable Amendments having been unreasonably defeated, I do not press for this.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : So, you are not moving the Amendments.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : But my preface is important.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That has been noted by the House. The question is :

"That the First Schedule stand part of the Bill.

The motion was adopted.

The First Schedule was added to the Bill.

The Second Schedule was added to the Bill.

19 hrs.

THIRD SCHEDULE

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Third Schedule.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : I am moving my amendment. Sir, I beg to move* :

Page 60, line 13—

for "Ten" *substitute* "five".(43).

This is relating to Item 68 in the Central Excise Tariff. It is a residual Clause from 1% now it has become a very convenient and very favourite item of all the Finance Ministers. I do not know about the Janata time. I do not remember it. But I find that the...

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO : You were important person of Janata. You supported it.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Whether I supported that Clause or not, I have to say that why that item has been increased, this rate has been increased, it means a further tax on commodities, on the people. Therefore, I am saying this 10% should be reduced to 5%. It was very reasonable.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The Minister can reply.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : On Item 68, I do agree with the Hon. Member but still I remember it was done for the first time in the Budget of 1976 and the then Finance Secretary told me that "you are throwing a green pasture to all the future Finance Members" as though, if you go through the proceedings of this House, you will find that it is not revenue yielding measure. And simply it is not possible for me to forego more than Rs. 460 crores out of Item 68.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I shall now put the amendment moved by Shri Somnath Chatterjee No. 43 to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 43 was put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Third Schedule stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

The Third Schedule was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Fourth Schedule stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

The Fourth Schedule was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Fifth Schedule stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

The Fifth Schedule was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, **the Enacting formula and the Title were added to the Bill.**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The Minister may move that the Bill as amended be passed.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : Before you reply to this, I have made a suggestion that we are rushing through the Budget debates, demands of Ministries and this Finance Bill also and why don't you amend the provisions of Collection of Taxes Act whereby the limit is 75 days. We have to pass all the financial proposals in the interests of revenue within 75 days. Why don't you amend it and keep some portion and make it 90 days ?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : Sir, I beg to move :

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE : This Third Reading observations are like a funeral orations. I would not take much time. I am taking the opportunity to speak at the Third reading only to

[Prof. Madhu Dandavate]

raise one single point and it is of great concern to all those who are committed to the proper working of the public sector financial institutions. I do it with great agony but I am distressed to find that the working of our Banking institutions in public sector and the nationalised banks are such that considerable swindling of funds of the banks and lot of misappropriations had taken place. You will be shocked and surprised to know that, as far as the Report for 1982 is concerned, there are Rs. 132 crores swindled from the banks and you can compare it with those who have swindled or looted amounts from the banks by indulging in dacoities, which comes to Rs. 1.36 crores. That means, those who want to swindle funds find that the better *modus operandi* is misappropriation with the help and blessings of the custodians including Chairmen—I am not referring to any name—and various authorities like Directors and all that. As compared to that, those who indulged in dacoities were able to get only Rs. 1.36 crores. That does not mean that I am just asking the dacoits to shift their profession from dacoity to misappropriation. Please do not misunderstand that.

I would like to quote a definite evidence and I would like to seek information from the Hon. Minister whether these reports are correct.

A First Information Report by the CBI, No, RC 3/83...

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : I said that, but he did not reply.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : ...filed by the CBI before the District and Sessions judge in Mysore following raids on the residence and offices of the Chairman of the Syndicate Bank, Shri Raghupathy, at Manipal and Bangalore charged him with acquiring—I am quoting the First Information Report of the CBI; it has already appeared in the *Deccan Harold* and the *Indian Express*—"disproportionate assets during April, 1978 and August 31, 1982". What was the disproportionate increase ? It was from Rs. 98,300 to Rs. 14.89 lakhs, that is, an increase of about Rs. 13 lakhs in three years. That is the disproportionate increase. And when such an important official, authority, in the Bank is found to be guilty of such misappropriation, in the normal position what ought to have been done? The Finance Minister, in the face of such grave allegations in the First Information Report by the CBI ought to have taken a firm action. But what happened actually? To assuage his feelings, he was appointed as Director of the Export Import Bank, despite the CBI's advice to send the concerned persons on leave. The CBI had specifically suggested sending this man on leave and carrying on the investigation further. But instead of asking him to go on leave, what was done was he was appointed as Director of the Export Import Bank. I would like to know whether there are any political links. I am the last man to make any personal allegation against any person, Minister or any one else. But this is highly talked about. Is it a fact that the raids by the CBI were resented by the Government because the Chairman was also connected with a very senior Minister ? I am not referring to the Finance Minister. Let it be very clear.

You will be again surprised to know as to what is the report given by the public sector banks to the Reserve Bank of India. This peport has already been published in a number of economic journals. I will just give the facts and figures without making much of a comment. This is the report given by the public sector banks to the Reserve Bank of India about the various frauds. I am given a table of frauds. I do not know whether you would like to call it a 'Fraudian Table'. I would like to give this table of frauds.

Bank Group : State Bank of India and its associates. In 1980 the number of frauds was 439 and the amount involved in crores of rupees is Rs. 1.38. In 1981 the number of frauds increased to 445 and the amount involved in these

frauds was Rs. 3.70 crores. In 1982 the number of frauds increased to 452 and the amount involved upto the 3rd September is Rs. 6.02 crores. Then the 14 nationalised banks, the banks which were nationatised earlier : in 1980 the total number of frauds was 1,024 and the amount that was involved was Rs. 6.24 crores; in 1981 the number of frauds increased to 1,290 and the amount involved in these frauds was Rs. 14.58 crores; in 1982 the number of frauds was 972 and the amount that was involved was Rs. 8.10 crores. Banks—6 other nationalised banks—in 1980, the number of frauds was 131. 1981—the number of frauds—156 and the amount involved—Rs. 2.06 crores. 1982—the number of frauds—150 and the amount involved—Rs. 1.82 crores.

I will conclude by giving the total. Total for all the public sector banks, till the last date of accounting—1980—total number of frauds—1594 and the amount involved—Rs. 8.4 crores. 1981—number of frauds—1891 and the amount involved—Rs. 20.34 crores and 1982—number of frauds—1574 and the total amount involved in all these frauds—Rs. 15.90 crores.

This is the tragic story of the frauds in all these banks. These do not include the sticky advances. I do not want to refer to individual cases. There is an interesting article that has already appeared in *Probe* under the heading 'Banks are for swindling ?' where all the individual cases are given. I do not want to refer to them. But I would like to point out to you one more tragic fact.

Advances to parties enjoying a credit limit of Rs. 1 crore and above by the end of June 1981 stood at Rs. 8765.91 crores and in June 1982, you will be surprised, the advances totalled to Rs. 27,174.50 crores. According to banking experts, when such advances are made, on the basis of the statistical data that is available, 10% of these are never refundable at all. If you take up the statistical average, you will find that and if you work out that 10%, it means that non-refundable amount that the banks cannot have—they cannot get it back—will be of the order of Rs. 2717 crores. That means the non-refundable amounts in the banks will be of the order of Rs. 2717 crores. So it will almost mean half of India's defence budget. Mr. Venkataraman will be very unhappy to know that. It is almost 50% of the Defence Budget and it comes to this much. This is the extent of fraud.

Through various fraudulent practices interested parties are able to secure non-refundable advances. There are number of cases. Cheques were given—there is no credit. They open fictitious accounts. Actually cheques were sent and they bounced. As a result of that you will find a lot of malpractices have taken place. I just tried to point out to you some of these frauds. I will conclude by giving one concrete instance.

You may be recalling that there was a big fire in the Punjab Bank recently. In the National Bank of Punjab at Sardar Patel Chowk, Parliament Street, New Delhi all of a sudden there was a fire. There were a number of write ups and it was widely talked about that in order to hide a number of skeletons and frauds that have taken place, deliberately this particular fire was engineered. An inquiry was being conducted, I would like the Finance Minister to let the House know what has taken place in the Punjab National Bank whose office is located at the Sardar Patel Chowk. What are the findings ? Have they found that a number of records that will probably unravel a number of skeletons and a number of frauds and as number of malpractices—probably some of them are responsible for this particular act.

I have made a number of queries. I have placed before the House a number of facts and figures and I would like to know from the Finance Minister what is the fact as far as his information is concerned. Let him give the reply after proper application of his mind and if he has not applied his mind properly, in that case he can take some time to

[Prof. Madhu Dandavate]

reply to these queries that I have raised. I have only utilised the *modus operandi* of the Third Reading but I wanted this issue to be raised. When I found that I could not bring it through an adjournment motion, I could not get a discussion under Rule 193 and if there was no call attention motion, ultimately under some rule I will always come before the House. I will never arise without finding out any particular rule. Therefore, I have raised this question. Let the Finance Minister apply his mind properly and give replies to the various queries regarding the fraud, malpractice and the extent to which the malpractice had taken place in these nationalised banks.

I am very unhappy because I am committed to the philosophy of running the public sector financial institutions effectively because I do not want vested interest to step into the field. I want the public sector to succeed. If I raise this question of malpractices, it is not to pinpoint failures but in order to see that the state of affairs in the financial institutions is improved.

Therefore, after due consideration, let him give the clarification. If he does not apply his mind and gives a reply inadvertently, he will land himself into the ambit of privilege. I do not want that.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The pros and cons he has already said. Prof. Rup Chand Pal.

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL (Hooghly): I will take only one minute. We have raised some problems of West Bengal. One of them is about the second Hooghly bridge. About two or three days back, we found in a section of the press that one of the Members of this House—Shri Ananda Gopal Mukherjee—speaking on behalf of the Government—was telling the press about that. He is present.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He is a Member of the House. Then, he will have to reply.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : He said that on behalf of the Finance Minister of India.

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL : On behalf of the Government he was saying that the Centre was taking the responsibility of completing the Second Hooghly Bridge. We have approached the Government several times, because of cost escalation. I personally also, only a few days back, met the Hon. Finance Minister in regard to nationalisation of Incharged National Rubbers.

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV (Alwar) : This is the Third Reading Stage. Can he raise this issue ?

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He has taken the permission. He has given it in writing.

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL : On behalf of the Finance Minister he also announced...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I hope you will agree that it has nothing to do with Finance Bill.

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL : In the matter of finance; I want a clarification on this.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now the Minister will reply.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : Sir, Prof. Dandavate has raised the issue of frauds in banks and quoted a number of instances, particularly, from the Journal. We have also furnished certain figures to the Members of both Houses in the form of questions.

Firstly, I would like to remove one mis-understanding of his that we are not talking any serious note of the situation. It is not the correct position.

I myself took one meeting with the Chief Executive on 14th April, 1983 to specifically highlight some of the areas where these types of frauds or other undesirable happenings can take place. One such area was the intra-branch reconciliation. In a particular case, I myself disclosed these things to Parliament. Therefore. there is nothing to hide that if inter-branch reconciliation had taken place properly at the appropriate time, perhaps, this state of affairs could have been detected. When we brought major commercial banks into the public sector banking system, we wanted to establish control of Government over the financial institutions. We wanted to do it with the intention of improving the functioning of banks and not to deteriorate it. We shall have to keep in mind one thing which I touched upon. I did not discuss it in details but, at the appropriate time, we shall have to discuss it. With the rapid physical expansion of the banking sector and the type of activities the banking institutions are expected to do now-a-days to get their commitment fulfilled in various areas. We have not yet been able to develop the appropriate supporting cadre which is necessary to do this job and to implement it. That is one area and this also we discussed with the Chief Executives and we thought what type of corrective measures can be taken. Therefore, it is not my intention to minimise the problem or to reduce the gravity of the situation. After all banks are the custodians of peoples, money and people must have their faith and confidence in the institutions and their proper management.

About the various points that he has mentioned I would also like to go intto the details of it and, therefore, it would not be possible for me to react instantly. But on one point I can assure him that it is not the intention to protect anybody or to shield anybody. He has referred to one particular Chairman who has been appointed as the Chaiairman of the EXIM bank. Sir, he was in the Government and between the time the proposals are mooted and by the time they get actually implemented there is a gap of months from the original idea. The idea was that certain nationalised banks should have representation in the EXIM bank and those banks would be considered whose export-import credit and export-import handling is more as compared to other banks. So, it is not merely to giving representation to certain individuals. It is the representation of an institution. Further, Sir, in respect of that particular Chairman so far we know that the matter is under investigation and we thought that let the investigation proceed further. I do not know and I will have to check up whether CBI specifically suggested that the man should be allowed to go on leave. I do not have that information with me. I shall have to check it up but what we thought was that at the investigation stage even if at the FIR stage if you go on suspending then it will be unfair particularly to those people who are dealing with money. They cannot keep everybody pleased.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : It was not a private...

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : Here you have a point that the FIR was filed by CBI.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : May I remind the Hon. Minister that I mentioned in my speach and I said that an ordinary employee has been suspended when the charge of mis-appropriation is Rs. 7.50 and not yet proved. During the investigation in this very bank—Syndicate Bank—he has been suspended for alleged mis-appropriation of Rs. 7.50 and not this Chairman against whom there is allegation of Rs. 45 lakhs.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : Therefore, what I wanted to impress upon the Members was that it is not Government's intention to protect

[Shri Pranab Mukherjee]

or shield anybody but in certain areas we shall have to take proper steps and we shall have to look into them.

Sir, in regard to the points which Mr. Satish Agarwal raised, apart from that I thought I will reply the main debate but I slipped. We shall have to think that we are reaching a stage where we shall have to go into the whole system whether this type of financial year is appropriate to our system and to our economy. It was introduced by the Britishers almost centuries ago. I think it was in 1866 and the forecasts which we make in the Budget get upset because of the bad monsoon.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : So, have it from October.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : This is the point which I was just arriving at that there should be a public debate. At some point of time the Government did think of it but I do feel here that there should be wider consultation and I propose to consult the State Governments and discuss with the various agencies what would be the appropriate time. Perhaps the appropriate time in our system would be some time in October-November when the monsoon position would be known clear to us, when the position of all commercial crops including jute, cotton, oil-seeds, sugarcane will be made available. But this is a matter where we shall have to think very seriously and in regard to the particular amendment, which the Member suggested whether instead of 75 days we can have 100 days, it is just not possible for me to react immediately but I propose to discuss with some of the Members of the Opposition with regard to how we can have more useful discussions, whether we can confer after general discussions and budget discussion; we can have the Finance Bill and in between the period we can have some sort of Committee system like Consultative Committees, etc. But this is a matter where both the Opposition and others will have to meet and discuss together. This is an area where we have to take the initiative and lead. But we can, I think, discuss amongst ourselves. But it is the primary resposibility of the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs under the guidance of the Speaker where all the Members of the parties concerned combined together work out a system which is more meaningful, some times it appears to me that it is some sort of an anachronism that we pass in two minutes thousands of crores of rupees in the form of guillotine and we confine our discussions and observations to a few subjects and I really sometimes feel that certain Ministries never get an opportunity of presenting their demands before the Members of the House and display the parliamentary skill and ability which they would like to do very much. So, this is a matter which we can think of and have some sort of discussions and dialogues.

My last point is then one which my friend from West Bengal has made. He made two specific queries. One is about the fire in the Punjab National Bank in Sardar Patel Chowk and whether an enquiry has been made into it, what are the findings, whether any skeletons have been discovered and secondly he raised the point regarding the non-refundable advances of the order of Rs. 2700 crores and what are the reasons for the sanction of these non-refundable advances. Firstly, in regard to the specific figures, I do not have with me. I shall have to collect them. I have to collect the information regarding the Punjab National Bank incident and the enquiries and other things. But sometimes in regard to the bad debt, the exact amount which he has mentioned, I think the Reserve Bank figure was a little different from that. But this is not the point. The whole question is that sometimes while making investments, they are obliged to make bad investment, sometimes they do so at the behest of the Government. It is not always so. If we find that certain industries are having difficulties, they are going to close down, the labour are going to be thrown out of job, we have to take care of them and some action

we have to take; sometimes we have to come to the rescue operation. Therefore, there are various reasons. It is not one or two reasons for it. That is why, I have suggested to the Chief Executives in my last meeting at the very beginning "when you find a problem and when it is becoming very difficult, you have to take an appropriate decision because the bank is in a position to know in regard to the sign of sickness as to which industrial units are going to have this sickness." We will have to analyse them in each case. It is simply not possible for me to give precisely the reasons for it.

The third point which the Hon. Member from West Bengal mentioned— I do not know why he is so touchy... (*Interruptions*)...I told the chief Minister of West Bengal about 4 or 5 weeks back when I met him in his residence that we had landed up in a situation where there was no escape.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Put it positively.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : It is a *fait accompli*. Ananda Babu has pressed his demands...

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Before the Panchayat elections he goes there and says that he has come with the definite commitment of the Union Finance Minister that the second Hooghly bridge will be completed by the Central Government and that the two rubber companies will also be nationalised. He was garlanded for that by his own people...

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : I do not know, who will compete with whom for getting the front page coverage in the newspapers. I leave it to them.

What I want to say it that we have already considered it, but unless the Government takes a final view, it will not be possible for me to announce that. It is simply not possible for me to announce it. I have already mentioned that.

In regard to the nationalisation of those two units, as I mentioned; a small Cabinet Committee under my chairmanship is looking into that and we will take a decision in due course.

I am thankful to the Hon. Members for making their observations during the third reading and making it a lively debate.

I beg to move :

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

The motion was adopted.

19.32 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, May 3, 1983/Vaisakha 13, 1905 (Saka)

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